THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, June 17, 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.

The Primary Meetings To-day.

The Democratic Conservative voters of our county will to-day assemble in primary meetings in the several election districts, for the purpose of selecting delegates to meet in County Convention to nominate candidates for the several county offices, and also to appoint delegates to the State Convention. In the selection of delegates to the County Convention it is generally understood that the ballot will be resorted to, and at the same time a preference for certain offices will be indicated, by which the County Convention will be governed in their selection. For the Legislative offices—Senator and Delegates—we are advised there will be no contest, the gentlemen named from one branch of the party being nominated without opposition. The contest is thus narrowed down to the nomination for the Sheriffalty, and Democrats and Conservatives will bear in mind that the success of the party in November next must outweigh all individual interest or personal preference. The Democratic party in our county is not in a sufficiently large majority to insure success with broken ranks. The Radical councils are in nightly session watching events, and secretly preparing for a most desperate battle should any disagreement arise in our ranks: under these circumstances it will be the part of prudence to have all interests so represented on our County Ticket as to secure a combined and vigorous campaign. Voters who deposit their ballots to-day will remember that this is not a contest between foes, and that they are absolutely depending upon each other's votes hereafter. The meetings should therefore be conducted in this spirit, and a little reflection will clearly show the propriety of representing all interests of the party.

☞ The Hon. ROBERT FOWLER has decided, at the suggestion of some of his friends, and for the sake of preserving harmony in the Democratic ranks, to withdraw his name as a candidate for the Governorship.

POLITICAL.—At a meeting held in Centreville, Queen Anne's county, on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were elected as delegates to the Democratic State Convention: Lloyd Tilghman, Dr. Washington Finley, and John B. Brown—all in the interest of Hon R. B. Carmichael for Governor.

THE EDITORIAL EXCURSION lately made by the representatives of a number of Northern papers is bearing fruits. With gentlemen bear testimony to the true temper in which Southern men accept the duties of the present and the future, and in so far as their influence extends they thus qualify the bitterness of sectional feeling among their readers. In another aspect the influence of their trip may be estimated by the following sample of editorial remark selected from the Geneva (New York) Gazette:

"Lands (in Virginia) are offered very cheap—for from three to fifty dollars per acre, according to improvements—lands that will produce all crops and fruits peculiar to the North, and others that can flourish only in this milder latitude. Still, to be frank with our readers, we advise them—be they farmers, tradesmen, professional men, mechanics or laborers—that if they are well circumstanced at home, engaged in business that affords them sure remuneration and reasonable profit from year to year, are blessed with good health and surrounded by peaceful, kind and genial neighbors, to remain where they are, to migrate neither to the South nor West; but if determined upon a change, we believe the South offers greater attractions than the West in cheap farms, a healthy climate, and intelligent, refined society among the white race."

☞ Weston has accomplished the feat of walking 112 miles inside of 24 hours. He finished the task at New York yesterday in 23 hours and 45 minutes.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXEC'VE DEP'T,
ANNAPOLIS, June 8th, 1871.

T. K. Robson, Esq., Editor of the Easton Star:

SIR—A communication from a gentleman, "Formerly an Eastern Shoreman," in your issue of Tuesday last, forces me to violate a determination made at the opening of the present canvass to notice no newspaper reference to myself in connection with the approaching nomination for Governor. Its injustice and improper insinuations, however, demand this protest against its conclusions being accepted by the good people of Talbot, among whose best citizens I am proud to number many valued friends.

The writer quotes an anonymous article from the "Baltimore Sun" mentioning the names of Judge Carmichael and myself as candidates for Governor, and suggesting the selection of either one of us for this position, and of the other for U. S. Senator. He then says, "Surely, the worst enemies of the Governor would not desire to place His Excellency in a worse position than the one suggested by Carroll.' Here is a banter for a trade—a swap." Then he says, "*Judge Carmichael* can never be made a party to such a transaction." This, I am sure, is so; and, also, as the writer further says, in effect that either Judge Carmichael or the Hon. Wm. Pinkhey Whyte would make a most excellent Governor of Maryland.

But why does the writer assume or insinuate that this article of "Carroll" was written in *my* interest by *my* friend? Why not the friend of Judge Carmichael as well? He proposes no more a "trade" or a "swarp" by me, or my friends, than by Judge Carmichael or his friends.

I know not who either "Carroll" or "Formerly an Eastern Shoreman" are but I strongly suspect the latter to be a gentleman formerly from the Eastern Shore, now of Baltimore, who sought from me a place I did not think him equal to, and which he did not get. If so, he is neither the friend of Judge Carmichael nor myself, and his "piece" is for the Eastern Shore "*and a market*;" as he knows that there Judge Carmichael's high character and great popularity could not be assailed with any benefit to his favorite candidate, whom he will turn upon in future, as he has upon me, if he does not get what he wants. So much for this man.

What I started to write was this, (and which I have not written before when the highest-toned papers of our State, such for instance as the Cecil Democrat, which had a lengthy editorial upon it, and which fairly assumed that if "Carroll's" article was written by a friend of Judge Carmichael or myself he was an indiscreet one; and that it was quite as likely to have been written by an enemy to injure us both as by a friend to benefit either,) I have not the slightest idea who "Carroll" is. I never saw his article in the "Sun" until the day after its publication, when my attention was called to it late at night by a valued friend; to whom I expressed my great regret at its publication, and the opinion that whilst it could do no possible good to either Judge C. or myself, it would be used against both of us by the friends of all the other gentlemen, who had been worthily named for both positions of Governor and Senator. I then said to him that while Judge Carmichael might be elected U. S. Senator, I could not be. That with the present law giving the Senator to the Eastern Shore *I would not accept*, even if elected by the Legislature, of which I never supposed there was the slightest probability. That I would not favor the repeal of that law, and that no friend of mine should ever, with my knowledge or consent, propose to Judge Carmichael's friends to make him the Senator and me the Governor.

I have less desire now to be Governor by a "swap" or "trade" than I had four years ago when nominated by the Democratic Convention. Then I did not go to Baltimore, where the Convention met. At 10 o'clock the night before the Convention met I was sitting in my library at home, with no one but my family present, when an express messenger from Baltimore was announced with a letter from my most prominent friends in the Convention, including the delegation from my own county, to the effect that if I was not in Baltimore before the Convention assembled the next morning I would lose the nomination.

While the messenger was taking some supper, and his horse being fed, I replied to that letter: "If I have to go to Baltimore to secure the nomination by combinations, or pledges, or promises of office, you must find another candidate for Governor." He returned that night with my letter. I staid at home; and it was the only letter I wrote upon the subject of the nomination.

That is my position now. I have no "swap" or "trade" to make. I know nothing of such things in politics. The Gubernatorial Chair is only esteemed by me as the free will offering of the people by me except in this way. On the contrary, I had no desire for a re-election, and thinking that the Eastern Shore might claim the nomination, I wrote, months ago, to Judge Carmichael, who I supposed might be the favored candidate of that section and many of his friends, that if he would accept my name should not be used with my consent. The only reason it has been at all before the people since is because, in their generosity, they would not consent to this. And I frankly say that I do not expect to be re-nominated, because, with the opposition to me of powerful corporations which I have endeavored to make comply with their obligations, to the State, and disappointed office-seekers whom I could not gratify, I will not manœuvre or "trade" or "swap" for the nomination. And if I could secure it in this way, *I would not have it.*

Respectfully yours,
ODEN BOWIE.

☞ The motto written upon temple of Delphia, "Know Thyself," should be engraven upon the heart of the youth, who, fired with enthusiasm, and impelled by passion, enters upon the arena of life, knowing but little of his combattants, and deplorably ignorant of the conflict.

The weather continues cold in England. There was a snow storm of an hour at Birmingham on Saturday.

The "Lowry Gang"—Who and What They Are—The Robin Hood of the Dismal Swamp.

For nearly fifteen years past Robeson county, North Carolina, has been infested by a gang of desperadoes. Some of the later bloody deeds of this band have been telegraphed as Ku-Klux outrages, and have formed an important part of the stock in trade of Ku-Klux agitators. This gang is composed of whites, blacks and mulattoes, with, in the case of the leaders, an admixture of Indian blood. They inhabit a swamp in which pursuit is quite useless. On the western boundary of this swamp the Lowry family has resided from colonial times, at first as respectable farmers, and later as thieves and outlaws. They are of Portuguese stock, but intermixed with the Indians several generations back, and since have received an infusion of negro blood. Allan Lowry, the father of the six boys now in the band, seems to have been by instinct and in appearance more of an Indian than anything else. Henry Berry Lowry, the youngest brother, is the acknowledged leader of the gang. At the commencement of the late war these Lowrys, with a number of mulatto cousins, became more bold and outrageous in their depredations. Attempts to capture them resulted in the murder of the would-be captors.

In the winter of 1863-4 the gang was joined by some escaped federal prisoners from Florence, S. C. This increased their number to about 30. They now maintained themselves by open and undisguised plunder, killing stock, robbing houses and individuals. At last the citizens banded to hunt them down, and a fight took place on the border of the swamp, in which old Allan Lowry and the oldest son "Bill" were killed. When the war ended the federal soldiers left the gang and were sent North. The remainder were three Lowry's, three Oxendines, "Boss" Strong and George Applewhite, a coal black negro, who married a sister of the Lowrys. Since then several of the gang have been captured, but all broke jail except Henderson Oxendine, who was executed for murder in March, and Calvin Oxendine, who is now in jail at Wilmington, charged with the murder of ex-Sheriff King, of Robeson county. The United States troops lately stationed in Robeson, once attempted to take the outlaws. These shot and killed a citizen named Taylor within 200 yards of the soldiers' camp. They were at once ordered under arms and started for the scene of murder. By the time they got there the outlaws were, of course, deep in the heart of the swamp. Since the war the gang have committed eight murders, besides wounding a number of persons, beating and maltreating others, and averaging at least one robbery per week. All the members of the gang belong to the Union League, and all the men who have been murdered, except one, Mr. Inman, were democrats.

Reception of Horace Greeley—His Speech.

NEW YORK, June 12.—A public reception of Horace Greely by the Union Republican General Committee, of this city, of which he is Chairman, on the occasion of his return from Texas, occurred this evening in Union Square, in front of the rooms of the Lincoln club. Having been formally welcomed and introduced to the large audience by Enoch L. Fanches,

Mr. Greely proceeded at once to compare the existing state of affairs with that ten years ago before the war, declaring the rebellion and its sacrifice of half a million of the best and bravest lives of the country might have been spared had the North and South only understood each other, and free speech and a fair interchange of opinion prevailed throughout the entire country.

Two months ago he was first invited to go to Texas to deliver an agricultural address, and though first determined to decline, he yielded to the advice of friends who told him they thought he could do the whole country good by going down to Texas. Now said Mr. Greeley, I hear it said I went to Texas with too much parade and circumstance, that there was too much making of speeches from platforms of cars and from balconies of hotels, and I fully concur in that criticism, but invitations came in from all quarters and I felt it my duty to speak words of conciliation. I responded when I could, and for the rest kept silence. Mr. Greeley said it was also urged in several journals his name was too often mentioned as a candidate for office, and he fully concurred in that suggestion, but he was, in a certain sense, a public man, identified with party contests and party principles. He had reproved and reproached better men than himself because they would not accept office, and left secondrate men to fill them. During the last twenty years Mr. Greeley said he had been four times a candidate for office, twice for Congress, once for on a State ticket, but never had he sought the nomination, and rarely was he consulted in regard to it. I am not at all grateful to the Republican party for these nominations. I accepted them as I would any other duty. But for support I am grateful. But the past is past, and let the dead bury their dead. I am perfectly willing to pass receipts with the Republican party. I could not help being a Republican for the future. I need no office, desire no office, and though I shall not decline a nomination, which has not been given me. I shall seek no office. I am, however, willing to do my duty. I have work enough, for which I am reasonably well paid, and too much notoriety, and the more quiet and peaceful my remaining days shall be the better I shall be satisfied.

With these remarks, Mr. Greeley left the subject of his own political future, and reviewed at length the principal incidents of his journey South, his impressions of Southern politics and society, urging earnestly his familiar views of a liberal and generous treatment of the conquered States.

He spoke in severe terms of the Ku-Klux, which he said the Government ought to extirpate at once and forever, and in severe and more sarcastic condemnation, the thieving carpet-baggers, who plunder and prey upon poor negroes and poor whites, while pretending to be anxious for the education and the salvation of their souls. He said they were the greatest existing obstruction to Republican ascendency in the South, and so he denounced them.

Alluding to his speech at Vicksburg. Mr. Greeley said he did not say he trusted the time would come when we of the North would honor Lee and Stonewall Jackson as we honor Grant and Sherman; but that he hoped the time would come when all Americans, North and South, will feel a just pride in the military character and achievements of Generals Lee and Stonewall Jackson, just as we at the North now take pride in the character and achievements of Grant, Sherman and Thomas.

THE DEMAND FOR COLORED SERVATS. The Richmond Whig has the following interesting statement concerning the local labor supply and some of the influences now affecting it:

"The demand from the North for colored female servants is unprecedented. It comes chiefly from New York city, Brooklyn and Jersey City. The prices paid for this class of servants range from $12 to $20 per month, and even higher. The colored people who are cognizant of these facts are migrating North in large numbers. Among the females there are few who will hesitate to sunder family ties to accept a good place in New York. It is worthy of note, in this connection that while the exodus of colored females is increasing, there is a growing influx from the North of English, German and Irish females seeking places as domestics. At the North there is undoubtedly a growing preference for colored domestics over the whites, who in former years were almost exclusively employed by the "Yankees" for household service. The wages of a white democratic is from $8 to $10 per month.

"The local demand for labor is very active. The farmers, having to compete with the excessive demands from other directions, are paying the highest prices for hands. The negroes are mostly averse to farm labor. They will listen much more readily to the agents of the railroad companies than to the planter. Farm laborers obtain $8 and $10, and even $12 per month, and are hard to get at even those prices. Work on the railroads at an average of $1 75 per day, with rations at 25 cents per diem, is considered more profitable. There are one dozen applicants at the Richmond Labor Bureau to one supplied."

JEFFERSON DAVIS MISUNDERSTOOD—*A Letter from the Ex-Confederate President.*—A special dispatch from Chattanooga, Tenn, recieved in New York, and published in the Herald, of that city, says:

"I saw a private letter from Jefferson Davis to Col. Styles, of the Albany (Ga.,) News, in which he complains of the manner in which his speeches at Atlanta and Augusta have been misconstrued by the Northern press. He says he never wished, directly or indirectly, to counsel the Southern people not to tolerate the situation. He thinks they ought to wait patiently until the returning good sense of the Northern people brings about a reversal of the more obnoxious features in recent congressional legislation. He disavows most strongly anything like a revival of armed resistance. There was one part of his Atlanta speech that was not reported. Before saying he did not accept the situation, Mr. Davis asked any Northern reporters who might be present to take particular notice of his words, and he then said he did not desire to be understood as advising anything like disloyalty to the government."

PENINSULAR FRUIT SHIPMENTS—*The Crop Nearly Trebled.*—The increased attention which is being paid to small fruits, &c., by the agriculturists of Delaware, Eastern Shore of Maryland and the neighboring country, is well shown by the comparative statement of these articles, transported by the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad in May, 1870, and in May, 1871:

The number of car-loads in May, 1870, was 132, in May, 1871, 374. The tonnage of each car-load is 16,000 pounds and upwards, making the total weight for May, 1870, 2,112,000 lbs., or 1,056 tons, and for May, 1871, 5,984,000 lbs., or 2,992 tons, an increase of nearly 2,000 tons, or two hundred per cent. These cars were not entirely loaded with any one kind of fruit, but by far the greater number were loaded wholly with strawberries, and all nearly so. Calculating each quart of strawberries as two pounds, we have the equivalent of 1,056,000 quarts in May, 1870, and 2,992,000 quarts in May, 1871, being an increase this year of 1,936,000 quarts, as compared with last year, and notwithstanding this great increase, we believe the growers were never better remunerated for their labor.—*Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.*

TESTING A CURE FOR CANCER.—A new alleged discovery for the cure of cancer, one of the horrible maladies which has hitherto defied the resources of the healing art, is interesting to medical men. It is reported that a plant indigenous to Ecuador, known among the natives by the name of cundurango, is found to be a sovereign specific for ulcers and scrofulous affections, and that a cure of cancer was lately effected by it under such remarkable circumstances as to result in a diplomatic communication from the American representative at Quito to Secretary Fish, setting forth the novel circumstances of the case, and suggesting an investigation of the medical qualities of the plant. A practitioner in Washington has sent his assistant to Ecuador to collect the healing balm, and the Interior Department has provided a ward in Columbia Hospital for the purpose of testing the new cure; while the Medical Society of the District of Columbia has appointed a committee of five physicians to apply the test. It is to be hoped that the hopes raised by the reported remedy will not, as in so many other instances of alleged cures of cancer, prove illusory.

A sea Turtle, weighing 105 pounds,' was caught off Cook's Point Talbot County on Friday, by Capt. Edw. J. Stevens and companions, while fishing for drums.

DIED,

WRIGHT.—On the 9th of June, at the residence of her father, J. S. Cosden, MARY E., wife of Frank Wright, in the 26th year of her age.

CHAMBERS.—Suddenly, in Quaker Neck, SAMUEL T. CHAMBERS, aged about 50 yrs.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$5000 ON VERY LIBERAL terms, either as a whole or will be divided, if immediate application be made to
JOHN N. DENNING,
June 17—3t°. Chestertown, Md.

Orphans' Court Notice.

THE ORPHANS' COURT having adjourned over to TUESDAY, THE 27TH INST, will not sit on Tuesday next.
By order. E. CROUCH,
1t. Register.

For Sale,

AT HALF THE ORIGINAL COST, A *GEIZER HORSE POWER AND THRASHER*, GOOD AS NEW, and sold for no fault. Capacity 400 bushels. Apply at the TRANSCRIPT OFFICE.
July 17, 1871—3t

TWIN BROTHERS YEAST CAKES,

THE BEST RISING NOW IN USE; it never sours.
June 17. *C. F. STAM & BRO.*



NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY, JUNE 20th, the Steamer **C. P. SMITH** will leave Georgetown for Baltimore, at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Buck Neck Wharf at 10 o'clock, A. M.
ED. BROWN,
June 17, 1871—3t *Proprietor.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

The creditors of LEWIS T. ANDERSON are notified to file their claims, duly proved, with the undersigned, by the 15th of July, 1871.
GEORGE VICKERS, Trustee,
Chestertown, June 17, 1871.

A Proclamation by the Governor.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Annapolis, June 8, 1871.

WHEREAS, it has been represented to me that on Monday, the 29th of May, last, a brutal murder was committed in Kent county, in this State, on the person of Robert Hackett (colored) by one Alexander Newton of the said county, who since fled and evaded arrest:

And whereas, application has been made to me to offer a reward for the arrest and conviction of the said murderer, to the end that society may be protected from such wanton outrages:

Now therefore I ODEN BOWIE, Governor of the State of Maryland, do, by this my Proclamation, offer a *REWARD of THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS* for the apprehension and conviction of the said Alexander Newton, who stands charged with the murder of Robert Hackett (colored) in Kent Co.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this eighth day of June, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

ODEN BOWIE.

By the Governor:
R. C. HOLLYDAY, Secretary of State.
June 17, 1871.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
THE KENT NATIONAL BANK
Of Chestertown,

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 10th, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$78,947.77
Overdrafts,	70.17
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages,	23,423.61
Due from Redeeming Agent,	5,805.56
Due from other National Banks,	7,668.12
Due from other Banks and Bankers,	9.18
Banking House,	2,250 00
Other Real Estate,	2,615.20
Current expenses,	1,426.58
U. S. Taxes paid,	497.93
Cash Items, including Stamps,	419.23
Bills of other National Banks,	2,801.00
Bills of State Banks,	13.00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels,	500.42
Specie,	273.30
Legal Tender Notes,	25,100.00
	$201,821.07

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	50,000.00
Surplus Fund,	10,000,00
Discount,	2,405.49
Exchange,	736.55
Interest,	3,341.63
Profit and Loss,	5,288.49
National Bank Notes outstanding,	44,385.00
State Bank Notes outstanding,	1,879.50
Individual Deposits,	83,460.5
Due to other National Banks,	323.8
	$201,821.0

State of Maryland, County of Kent, ss:

I, WM. N. E. WICKES, Cashier of the Kent National Bank of Chestertown, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. N. E. WICKES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 29th day of April, 1871.
W. A. VICKERS, Notary Public.

Correct—attest:
RICHARD HYNSON,
N. G. WESTCOTT,
T. B. HYNSON,
June 17, 1871, *Directors.*

Notice of Dividend.

ESTATE of William Parker, Sr.

On application, Ordered that Henry Urie, administrator D. B. N. of William Parker, Sr., deceased, give notice by advertisement that a Dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased, will be made in this Court, on TUESDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF JULY, 1871.
EDWIN CROUCH,
Register of Wills.

N. B.—All creditors of William Parker, Sr., are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before TUESDAY, the 25th day of JULY, 1871, or they will otherwise be excluded from the Dividend in the Personal Estate.
HENRY URIE,
July 17, 1871—4t. Admr. D. B. N.

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.

THE
EUREKA
FANNING MILL.

The Greatest Invention
OF THE 19th CENTURY!

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

THE attention of Farmers and Mechanics is particularly directed to the combined economy, utility and practicability of the Eureka Mill, and to the many other advantages it possesses over every other Fanning Mill which has been introduced to the public. It is the fruit of long and patient investigation by the inventor, who has made it his constant study for over twenty years. He has secured several patents for Mills, and has always been rewarded with the best of success. But not feeling satisfied with his former attainments, he determined to reach the climax, and he now believes that his new invention will warrant him in exclaiming in the joy of his heart, like the philosopher, Phythagoras, EUREKA, signifying in the Grecian language, "I have found it." This has given the name to this new Mill.

In this Mill are all the former improvements, to which have been added several more, adding still greater advantages than were at first anticipated, or even thought possible by the inventor himself. It embraces the three great essentials necessary in every invention.

It combines Utility, Economy and Practicability!

THE EUREKA MILL

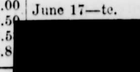
Is small and lighter, and is capable of doing more and better work in a given time than any other Mill ever invented. It is the only Mill that will successfully remove from wheat such pests as Cockle, Garlic, Oats, Rye, &c.

Should an extra quality of grain for seed or gristing purposes be required, it can be so arranged as to catch in one box perfect grain, and in the other, grain fit for market or mill. Here is made a great saving usually lost sigh[t] of; for nearly one-quarter of the grain cleane[d] in the common Mills is lost when sown, [on] account of shrunken kernels and inferi[or] grain. The Eureka Mill saves all this, a[nd] gives seed every kernel of which will gr[ow] when put into the ground, and this savi[ng] will, in a short time, pay for the Mill.

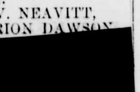
HINES & BURCHINAL
Chestertown, Md.,

Owners of the Mill, are having them manufactured at the Sash Factory and Planing Mill of NOLAND & Co., Port Deposit, Md., which is a guarantee they will be put up in the very best manner.
June 17, 1871—tf.

GRAND PLEASURE EXCURSION



TO



Holly Grove and Baltimore.

THE undersigned having chartered the safe, swift and commodious STEAMER "KENT," Capt. A. B. Fields, will give an Excursion from Chestertown to

HOLLY GROVE AND BALTIMORE,
On Wednesday, June 28, 1871.

The steamer will leave Chestertown at 7 o'clock, A. M., stopping at Rolph's, Wilkins', Booker's, Westcott's, Spencer's, Corsica, Gray's Inn Creek, opposite Queenstown, and Kent Island. The HOLLY GROVE MILITARY AND COTILLION BAND have been engaged for the occasion, and will be under the control of Mr. William D. Keating, floor manager.

DINNER, SUPPER AND REFRESHMENTS will be provided on board by an experienced caterer.

The Steamer will stop at Holly Grove on her way to Baltimore, to land those who wish to do so, and will remain in Baltimore two hours; thus enabling business men and others ample time to transact their business and return the same day, and stopping at all the above named landings on her return. No efforts will be spared to make this one of the most pleasant excursions that ever went from Chester river.

☞ The Bar will positively be closed, and no intoxicating drinks will be allowed on the boat.

The following gentlemen have consented to serve as managers: W. Scott Roberts, Geo. Perkins, Robert Kemp, Col. Edw. Wilkins, Dr. C. M. Newman, E. H. Brown, A. R. Weedon, Thos. A. Embert, S. J. Wickes, Samuel Ringgold.

Single Tickets, $1.50; Lady and Gentleman, $2.50; Children under 14 years 75 cts.

Tickets to be had at the wharves on the morning of the excursion.
F. W. NEAVITT,
June 17—te. MARION DAWSON.

GEO. W. BROOKS & CO.,
DEALERS IN
Lumber, Shingles, Fencing, Laths, &c.
East Falls and Eastern Avenues,
June 3, 1871—1y BALTIMORE.

Caution.

I DO HEREBY FOREWARN all persons from crediting my son, CHRISTOPHER C. HYNSON, on my account, as he lives on my farm, every thing on the farm belongs to me, and I will not pay any debt of his contracting.
MARY S. HYNSON.
June 10, 1871—3t°

C. F. STAM & BRO.

HAVE just received, and are selling for Cash, the following articles:

FISHING TACKLE,
for both Bay and River.

Blue Lick, Congress, Kissengen, Vichy, and White Sulphur Spring Waters.

NEATS FOOT, TANNERS, WHALE, *AND LUBRICATING OILS.*

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

LONGFELLOW'S
Poets and Poetry of Europe,
a complete translation of European Poetry, and history of Poets; it is the only work of the kind now published.

LIVINGSTON'S
Travels and Researches in Africa:
Poetry of Flowers and Flowers of Poetry;
HIRAM WOODRUFF'S
TROTTING HORSE OF AMERICA:

1 Catholic Family Bible, Episcopal Prayer Books, bound in Turkey Morocco; Methodist Episcopal and Methodist Protestant Hymn Books, &c.

The Public will do well to call and examine our stock. Respectfully,
C. F. STAM & BRO.
Chestertown, June 17, 1871.

PEACH BASKETS
AND
CRATE MATERIAL.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish the Peach Growers of Kent and adjoining counties with the MITCHEL BASKET, at 15 cts. (at present), and three other styles; also, the ROCHESTER BERRY BASKET.

☞ Samples to be seen at C. F. Stam & Bro's., Chestertown; A. L. Gooding's, Chesterville; T. H. Horsey's, Galena, and at D. U. Dewees', Kennedyville.

CRATE MATERIAL, half dressed, per box, in large quantities, 11 cents.

Also, a general assortment of *NURSERY STOCK*, particularly SMALL FRUIT Plants.

For particulars apply to
ROBERT E. WALLIS,
KENNEDYVILLE,
June 17—3m° *Kent Co., Md.*

[redacted]

NOTICE.

A DESIRABLE STAND AND STOCK AT PRIVATE SALE, AT
Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md.

I have reduced my stock quite low by Auction, and what I have left is in good order. Any person wishing to purchase can do so by applying to
C. W. WARREN.
June 10, 1871—tf. *Kennedyville, Md.*

Ratification Notice.

Francis S. Dunlap, Lewis C. Justis, and Adelia P. Justis, his wife, vs. Harry W. Dunlap.	In the Circuit Court for Kent County. In Equity.

ORDERED, That the sales made and reported by James A. Pearce, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Francis D. Dunlap, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the seventh day of August next: provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed at Chestertown, once in each of three successive weeks before the seventh day of July next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $15,254.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
June 10, 1871—4t.

NEW GOODS.
June 10th, 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. [June 10, 1871.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent County to change or lay down a new Private Road in the First Election District of Kent county, through the lands of J. N. Moffitt and John Schwatka, for the use of the farm on which the said J. N. Moffitt now resides, hereby give notice to all parties interested that they will meet at the said J. N. Moffitt's, on

Wednesday, July 5th, 1871,

at nine o'clock, A. M., to execute the duties of their commission.
RICHARD C. JOHNSON,
RICHARD H. CORBALLEY,
BENJAMIN HAZLE,
June 3, 1871—tdm. Commissioners.

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

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