The Death of the Hon. C. L. Vallandigham.

The sudden and accidental death of Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham, of Ohio, following so closely upon the demise of his brother-in-law, John V. L. McMahon, Esq., will excite universal interest and general regret, notwithstanding Mr. Vallandigham had many enemies as well as strong friends. Mr. Vallandigham was preparing a defense of one McGehan, a man on trial at Lebanon, Ohio, for the murder of one Myers, and the accident which resulted so fatally occurred as follows:

"Mr. Vallandigham had adopted the theory of suicide in the case, and was in a room with Gov. McBurney, and while showing how Myers might have shot himself, the pistol was discharged, and the ball entered the right side of the abdomen, below the ribs. McBurney had expressed some doubts as to the theory that Myers had shot himself. Vallandigham picked up a pistol from the table, saying he would show him in half a second. Two pistols were on the table, one unloaded, and he, by mistake, took up the loaded one, put it in his pocket, and withdrew it, keeping the muzzle next his body. Just as it was leaving his pocket it was discharged, it is reported, at nearly the same part of the body where Myers was shot. He at once ejaculated, "Oh, murder!" and said he had taken the wrong pistol. While the examination was going on he watched the surgeons with eager eyes, and even assisted them in searching for the ball. The ball appears to have taken a downward course in the direction of the bladder."

Mr. Vallandigham died at eighteen minutes to ten o'clock Saturday morning last. His wife had left Ohio on Friday for Maryland to attend the funeral of her brother, John V. L. McMahon, and was in Cumberland when the distressing announcement of the sad occurrence was conveyed to her. Mr. Vallandigham was born in New Lisbon, Ohio, in 1822, of Huguenot descent. He was consequently only forty-nine years of age. He graduated at Jefferson College, Pennsylvania, and afterwards spent two years in Maryland as the principal of an academy at Snow Hill, Worcester county. It was during this residence in Maryland that he married Miss McMahon. In 1840 Mr. Vallandigham returned to Ohio, where he studied the law, and in two years was admitted to the bar. After this, his well-known political career began. He was elected to the State Legislature in 1845-46, and from 1847 to 1849 he was editor of the Dayton Enquirer. After this he devoted himself to politics, was twice elected to Congress, and became generally known as a prominent politician. Shortly after the breaking out of the war he took a firm stand against the administration, and became so fearless in his criticisms of its policy, that he was exiled for a time into the Southern country, but he soon found his way into Canada. During his absence he was nominated for Governor of Ohio, but was defeated. He returned from the South in 1864, and was made a delegate to the Chicago convention. He was defeated as a delegate to the Democratic Convention of 1868, owing to his opposition to Pendleton, who carried the State of Ohio; but he went to New York, however, where the Convention was held, and his friends promising that he would not oppose Pendleton openly in the Convention, had a delegate resign, and the vacancy was filled by the selection of Mr. Vallandigham. He at once became one of the master spirits of the Convention. Since the last Presidential canvass Mr. Vallandigham had taken but little part in politics until recently, when the whole political world of the country has been engrossed with the so-called "new departure" of the Ohio Democracy, according with the Dayton speech of this prominent leader. In person Mr. Vallandigham was tall and slender, elegant and accomplished in manner, and as a lawyer he had few superiors at the bar in Ohio or in the country. His practice was large, and his eminence as an advocate kept him always prominently before the courts. In his death the bar has lost one of its most conspicuous members, and the Democratic party in the West one of its boldest leaders.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Tornado in Delaware.

The following account of a somewhat remarkable whirlwind is given by the Wilmington Commercial of Monday last:

Between 8 and 9 o'clock yesterday morning some men on the truck farms on the south side of the Christiana, near the mouth of that river, heard a singular roaring and rushing noise, and shortly afterwards saw that a whirlwind was passing across their place. It passed thence into Henry L. Townsend's wheat field, and then struck a large brick barn and passed around it to a large hay barn, a building 104 feet long. Here it commenced the work of destruction in earnest. It tore the building to pieces and leveled the very foundation walls on which it was built. It next struck a wheat barn, about sixty feet long by twenty wide, and completely demolished it. Thence it passed to a wheat barrack, no portion of which, except the uprooted posts, has since been seen. It next struck a granary solidly built of heavy white oak. The building was too stout to be torn to pieces, but it lifted it off its foundations, moving it several feet, and then upset a corn crib adjoining it, smashing beneath it a grain drill and a sleigh. It also destroyed one or two other small buildings and tore up several large trees by the roots, and split in two a large locust tree standing near the house. One of the most singular and fortunate things about the whole affair is that it passed completely around the house, without doing it the slightest damage or injuring anything within the home enclosure except the locust tree just mentioned.

On the north side of the Christiana, shortly after the ravages of the hurricane on the south side, a whirlwind suddenly seized two large willow trees near the light house, tore them up by the roots and hurled them against the light house, completely demolishing its porch. We believe it did no further damage.

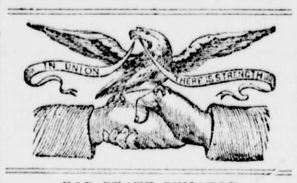
Prince Napoleon, who is said to be worth at least 20,000,000 francs, talks of coming to America to spend the remainder of his days, having despaired of the future of France.

THE Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, June 24, 1871.

Democratic Conservative Ticket.



FOR STATE SENATOR,

GEORGE W. SPENCER.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

WILLIAM P. WILMER,

JAMES W. HURTT.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY,

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE.

FOR JUDGES OF ORPHANS' COURT,

JAMES BECK, OF GEO.,

THOMAS LUSBY,

CORNELIUS J. SCOTT.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,

ROBERT S. GRIFFITH,

JAMES A. ROSBERRY,

R. BENNETT WILLSON.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,

F. HYLAND TAYLOR.

"In Union there is Strength."

PRINCIPLES NOT MEN, is properly the rallying cry of the Democratic party, and so long as this sentiment is adhered to the safety of the party is assured. However heated and fierce the contest for nominations, so soon as the ticket is selected, the battle ceases, and the contest with actual foes commences. Local offices are only important in a party sense so far as they tend to strengthen the local organization; and the Democrat or Conservative who takes a broad view of the issue really cares but little who carries the flag to the front, so he is a worthy representative of the cause. A warm contest for nominations has closed in our county, and in the complete and entire success of what is called one wing of the party. The ticket has been entirely selected from its adherents, and though in this respect adverse to what we belived most wise, the gentlemen put forward certainly command the respect of the party, and must receive its united strength. In the fierce struggle for the nominations no want of confidence in the unsuccessful has ever been evinced by our more fortunate friends; in fact the battle was fought on the argument of a want of security in their own ranks. This confidence must not be betrayed; every voter must throw himself into the breach, unfurl his battle-flag, with the inscription "measures not men," and strike blows for his county and his cause. No better ticket in the aggregate has ever been presented to the voters of our county, and the interests of the people will be safe in their hands.

The Radical ranks are dark and threatning, their council fires are brightly burning, their leaders are active and full of zeal and hope, they are even confident, and whatever of wrath is unexpended, let it be directed against the common enemy. A special effort is being made to break the Democratic forces of Kent county. The majority at the last election was not large, and the most Herculean efforts will be made to rescue the county officers from our hands. Kent county Republicanism is the head and front of this Radical new-party move, whose Convention met a second time on the fifteenth instant. The wealth and influence of Radicalism in our county has been thrown into this move, as much for the purpose of effecting their purpose here, as with any hope of succeeding in a State movement. A broader significance has been attempted with the hope of catching the unwary, perhaps the somewhat dissatisfied Democrat or Conservative. The promise of office has been already held out for the purpose of seducing our voters from their principles, a renewed effort will be made to take advantage of the disappointment which necessarily follows a contested nomination. We beseech you, Democrats, Conservatives, and those who have recently renounced the Radical faith, listen not to the syren song of the Radical serpent, who seeks only to beslime and crush you in its dark folds. Let neither disappointment or aspirations deferred lead you into rash or ungarded speech which may give countenance and comfort to the Radical foe, but hedge yourself about with the panoply of Democracy, arm yourself with the weapons of constitutional liberty, and strike for your country against its foes. In union there is strength, in strength success, and success comes to him at last who fights the battle on.

☞ It was estimated Wednesday, at the Peninsula Fruit-Grower's Association at Dover, Delaware, that the crop of peaches to be forwarded by rail to market would reach 3,315,000 baskets, and another million would be sent by water. The wheat crop was reported to be the best for years.

The Treaty of Washington and the Arbitrators.

The government is daily in expectation of receiving the official notification of the ratification of the treaty of Washington by the English government, and when this is received the President will at once announce the same by proclamation, when the commissioners or arbitrators will be appointed forthwith. The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says:

"The administration believes that in the selection of the person to represent the government at the Geneva Convention the greatest care is necessary, and that the very best man should be chosen. It is thought to be essential that he should be a perfect French scholar, a lawyer, and a man of large public experience. Mr. Fish is strongly in favor of Charles Francis Adams, on the ground that he is thoroughly familiar with the questions to arise in the convention, having been more intimately connected with them for several years than any man in the country, they having arisen while he was the American minister to England, that he is a thorough French scholar; that he has had long experience in the most difficult of diplomatic capacities; that he is a thorough American in feeling, and, finally, that he is thoroughly competent, trustworthy and conscientious. The only doubts concerning Mr. Adams arise from the attitude which he has chosen to take politically, or rather from the attitude he has failed to take in that respect. The name of Caleb Cushing has also been considered, and that of Bancroft Davis has also been mentioned."

ST. TIMOTHY'S CHURCH AND MR. VAN BOKKELEN—APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTIONS.—In the Circuit Court of Baltimore county, on the 17th, a bill in equity was filed by the vestry of St Timothy's Church against Libertus Van Bokkelen and Alexander Gould, Jr, for injunctions to restrain defendants from interfering with the complainants in the discharge of certain trusts, and to enjoin the defendant Van Bokkelen from further exercising the duties, functions, &c., of the office of rector of St. Timothy's Church.

The bill alleges that the vestry of St. Timothy's Church, at Catonsville, is a corporation duly incorporated under the laws of the State of Maryland; that by virtue of the charter of said church and the laws of the said State, independent of any special contract or agreement, the rector of St. Timothy's Church holds his office during the good pleasure of the vestry; that the tenure of office of the said Van Bokkelen, in addition to this limitation by law, is limited by a special arrangement or contract for one year, from May 1, 1870, to May 1, 1871; that at a meeting of the said vestry, called regularly and duly held on the 24th April, 1871, the vestry, by a vote of 5 to 2, declined to renew said contract with the said Van Bokkelen, and declared the rectorship vacant from the 1st May, 1871; that the said Van Bokkelen still continues to hold forcible possession of said church property and the parsonage connected therewith, and to exercise the functions and duties of rector, to the exclusion of other and more acceptable incumbents, although he well knows that he is acting without authority, and contrary to the welfare of the Church. The bill further states that Alexander Gould, Jr, confederating with the said Van Bokelen, forcibly holds possession of the books, archives, &c., of the church and vestry, and that his doings and actings are without authority; that one of the complainants, at said last mentioned meeting, was duly and unanimously elected treasurer and register, and by virtue of such election is legally entitled to the possession and custody of said books, archieves, &c. A bond was filed and approved, and an order passed by the court directing injunctions to issue as prayed. Messrs. Gittings and Machen appear for the vestry. Upon the filling of an answer by defendants a day will be fixed for the argument of the case on a motion to dissolve the injunctions.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The "New Departure."

To enable our readers to draw their own conclusions from what is now known in political circles as the "New Departure," we give below the resolutions of the Ohio Democracy, introduced by Mr. Vallandigham, which embrace, substantially, the doctrines of the Advance or "Accept the Situation" Democrats:

Resolved, By the Democracy of Ohio:

First—That denouncing the extraordinary means by which they were brought about, we recognize as accomplished facts the three amendments to the Constitution recently declared adopted, and consider the same as no longer political issues before the country.

Second—We demand that the rule of strict construction, as proclaimed by the Democratic fathers, accepted by statesmen of all parties previous to the war, and embodied in the tenth amendment to the Constitution, be rigorously applied now to the Constitution as it is, including the three recent amendments above referred to, and insist that these amendments shall not be held to have, in any respect, altered or modified the original theory and character of the Federal Government, but only to have enlarged the powers delegated to it, and to that extent and no more to have abridged the reserved right of the States; and that, as they construed, the Democratic party pledges itself to a full, faithful and absolute execution and enforcement of the Constitution as it now is, so as to secure equal rights to all persons under it, without distinction of race, color, or condition.

Third—That the absolute equality of each and every State within the Union is a fundamental principle of the General Government; that we shall always cherish and uphold the American system of State and local government for State and local purposes, and the general government for general purposes only, and are unalterably opposed to all attempts at consolidation of power in the hands of the general government, and more especially when such attempts are in the form of usurpation by any department of government.

Fourth—That we adhere firmly to the principle of maintaining perfect independence between the co-ordinate departments of the government, the legislative, executive, and judicial, condemning all encroachments by the one upon the functions of the other.

Fifth—While the fundamental law as expressed in the Constitution is necessarily paramount until abrogated as prescribed by that instrument, all legislation is in its nature and purpose temporary and subject to change, modification or repeal at the will of the majority of the people as expressed through the law-making power, and that the pretence that any act of Congress, not executed or spent, on any legislative policy or party is an absolute finality, is totally inconsistent with the whole theory of government, and that it is the unquestionable right of the people themselves, and through their representatives at each successive election and in each successive Congress, to judge what legislation is necessary, proper, or appropriate, to carry into execution or enforce the central powers, rights and duties of the Federal Government.

Sixth—That as an instance of the eminently appropriate legislation under the Fourteenth Amendment, we demand now of Congress universal amnesty.

Seventh—That while we denounce all riotous combinations and conspiracies against law or to disturb peace in the South or elsewhere, and demand of all good citizens their utmost influence to put all such down, we also denounce the act commonly called the bayonet bill, recently passed by Congress, and the more recent act commonly called the Ku Klux bill, extending by its terms to every State, and enacted for no other purpose than to complete the centralization of all power in the hands of the Federal Government, and to establish a military despotism, and thus to perpetuate the present administration, without regard to the will of the people, and as not only inconsistent with the whole theory and character of Federal Government, as revolutionary and dangerous in their character but are in conflict with the spirit and letter of the Constitution, including the amendments which they pretend to enforce.

Eighth—That holding still to the good old Democratic doctrine of annexation, or acquisition of territory, we are yet totally opposed to the scheme of President Grant to acquire Santo Domingo, as a job, and by the means and for the purposes evidently intended.

Ninth—That we are in favor of a strictly revenue tariff, conformed to the theory and principles of the other just and wise tax laws, and opposed to the protective theory so called.

Tenth—That profligate corruption and wanton extravagance which pervade every department of our Federal Government, sacrifice the interests of labor, and aggrandize a handful of aristocrats, are a wicked deprivation of the people of their rightful heritage in public lands, which have been made gifts to railroad and other monopolists paying more than twenty millions premium during the administration of President Grant in government bonds payable at par; maintainance at an annual cost to the people of nearly thirty millions; and an unconstitutional, oppressive, and extortionate system of banking, whereby money is made scarce and interest high, are abuses which call for wise and thorough remedies.

Eleventh—That we are in favor of strict economy; of a large reduction in expenditures of the Federal and State governments: of the collection of internal revenue by the State authorities, thereby returning to honest labor myriads of tax gatherers who afflict our land, and eat up its substance; and of the speedy trial, conviction and punishment of the thieves who have stolen the taxes paid by the people.

Twelfth—That while we reject repudiation we equally reject the proposition to pay the bond-holders more than the contract with them demands; that if bond-holders have rights so have tax-payers, and we insist upon justice being done to both; that the creditor is entitled to be paid in the same currency he loaned to the government: that where he loaned greenbacks he should be paid in greenbacks, unless the contract otherwise provides, and where he loaned gold he should be paid in gold; that, to guard against a too great expansion, greenbacks should be made convertable into three per cent. bonds at the option of note holders, said bonds to be redeemed in greenbacks on demand; that the true method of returning to specie payments is to make customs dues payable in legal tender currency, whether paper money or gold; that such policy would secure uniform currency, stop gambling in gold, and thereby elevate the credit of the government.

Thirteenth—That with the watch word of reform we confidently go to the country; that we believe the interests of the great body of the people are the same; that without regard to political associations they are equally honest, brave, and patriotic, and we appeal to them as to our brothers and countrymen to aid us to obtain relief from grievous abuses which wring and oppress every one except the wrong-doers and oppressors themselves.

NO "NEW DEPARTURE."—We observe that many journals persist in speaking of the recent resolutions of the Ohio and Pennsylvania democracy as a "new departure" on the part of the democratic party, and republicans have been careful to connect the name of the late unfortunate Mr. Vallandigham with the matter, and to speak of the resolutions as Mr. Vallandigham's platform, &c. Rightly considered, however, the Ohio platform, in those features which are considered novel, is but a new definition or application to present circumstances of principles and doctrines which have been professed by what is known as the democratic party since the foundation of the government. When the first great division into parties took place, during the administration of President Washington, the dividing line was substantially the same as that which separates the democratic and republican parties now.

The huge system of exclusive national banks which now exists, and which controls not only the finances, but largely also the legislation of the country, had its counterpart, although a feeble one, in the Bank of the United States, which Mr. Jefferson opposed, and forty years later President Jackson overthrew. The infamous Ku-Klux act and bayonet election law of President Grant's administration, had their prototypes, feeble and imperfect also, in the alien and sedition laws of Mr. Adam's time. The old federal party, like its radical successor was the strenuous advocate of a strong government—was ready to claim and to exercise any doubtful power, and by construction to enlarge the sphere of congressional legislation far beyond the narrow limits defined by the constitution. The democratic party then, as now, stood upon the platform of the constitution as it is, resisted every attempt to enlarge the powers of government at the expense of the rights of the people and the States, required a clear constitutional warrant for every power exercised or claimed, and would admit of no government or legislation outside of that instrument. A cardinal maxim with the party was that that government is best which governs least, and consistently with this principle it sought, in all matters in question of domestic administration, of finance and of trade regulation, to reduce the interference of government with such matters to a *minimum*.

It is not to be doubted that in the days of its old ascendency, and of its successful contests with the federal and whig parties, the strength of the democratic party lay in the energy and vitality of its popular impulses and sympathies. Many of the questions at issue between the parties were constitutional questions of some difficulty and nicety, upon which able statesmen and jurists might well be excused for entertaining different opinions, but the popular instinct, although it might not always follow the subtleties and distinctions of the constitutional argument, was generally on the side of the party which advocated a literal construction of the constitution, strove to confine power within its specified limits, and opposed all monopolies and class legislation. It was this popular feeling which in the end decided the fate of the United States Bank. It fell as a gigantic monopoly, the existence of which, as a great moneyed power in intimate relations with the government, was dangerous to the purity of legislation, to the independence of the States, and ultimately to the liberties of the people.

The "new departure," so-called, of the Ohio democracy is simply a reaffirmance and application to the issues of the hour of these original principles of government. They were the popular principles, supported and believed in by a majority of the American people, until the war. During the great struggle, and the unsettled, anxious time which followed the actual cessation of hostilities, new doctrines, never before heard of or countenanced by American jurists or statesmen, found favor with the leaders of the republican party, and the practice of the government underwent a great change. But the theory of the government remains the same, and the constitution is unchanged, except by the new amendments—and these, in the opinion of the best constitutional lawyers, furnish no more warrant for the legislative extravagancies of modern radicalism than is to be found in that instrument without them. The Ku Klux bill and the bayonet-election law are in violation of the constitution as amended.—Consequently the true vantage ground for the conservative element of the country, in its contest with radicalism, is the platform of the constitution—of the whole constitution—taking it as it is, with all its amendments. All that the Ohio democracy have done in their resolutions is to occupy this ground, in terms so plain as to leave no room for the imputation that they are engaged in fighting the constitution, when they are really fighting the enemies and disturbers of the constitution. This, as we have said, is the old democratic position, and no "new departure;" and if it be desirable to quote the authority of any man for the position, Mr. Jefferson's claims to be considered the author of the "departure" considerably ante-date the late Mr, Vallandigham's.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Common Road Steamers.

The New York Journal of Commerce says that Thomas' road steamers are about to be brought into use in India, the plan being to run them between two stations in the Punjab, namely, Rawul Pinde and Jhelum, the distance between these two places being sixty-eight and one-half miles. This train will, on ordinary occasions, consist of one and on extraordinary occasions of two omnibuses, and will run the distance in seven hours, inclusive of all stoppages. One omnibus will carry 20 first, 20 second and 20 third-class passengers, with 50 cwt, of mails and luggage, which will be sufficient for everyday traffic. It is also stated that the question of steam traction on common roads is now believed to be solved, and, if that be true, it will inaugurate an era, if not a revolution, in transportation, scarcely less important than that of railroad itself. The India-rubber tire is regarded as a perfect success. The wheel and its tire are described as consisting of a broad iron tire with narrow flanges, upon which is placed a ring of soft vulcanized India-rubber; this ring is about twelve inches thick, which thus surrounds the iron tire, and is kept in its place by the flanges; then over the India-rubber there is placed an endless chain of steel plates, which is the portion of the wheel that comes into actual contact with the rough road, the reticulated chain being connected by a sort of vertebra at each side of the wheel. The India-rubber tire and this ring of steel plates have no rigid connection, but have perfect freedom in moving round, without involving each other, and independent of the inner ring of the wheel which they both enclose. The efficiency of this wheel is due to the fact that the soft India-rubber allows it to flatten upon the road, whether rough or smooth.

In the construction of the road steamer the greater portion of the weight, including the boiler, rests upon the driving wheels; the third wheel in front is for guiding the direction of movement, and is perfectly under control. A notable peculiarity of the boiler is the copper pot for holding boiling water within the furnace, and it is so contrived that if the boiler contains any water the pot will have a full supply. This arrangement keeps the centre of gravity low, and allows the engine to run up hills of 1 in 10, or go along an angle of 35 degrees.

A Chinese Young Men's Christian Association has been organized in San Francisco.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.75@2.15.
Red—$1.56@1.57.
CORN.—White—81@89. Yellow 76a77.
OATS—(Pennsylvania) 74 cents.

DIED,

CATLIN.—In Chestertown, on the 19th of June, GRACE, only child of Jos. A. and Ida V. Catlin, aged 1 year, 11 months and 17 days.

The quiet, gentle goodness of this little child, endeared her to all who knew her. Too young for her nature to be influenced by the things of this world, her looks, manner and behavior, indicated the attributes of that better place to which she has been summoned. It is hard to part with these little pets, but it is not for mortals to question the wisdom of that injunction which requires us to "suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of Heaven. W.

COAL,

FOR STEAM THRESHERS, can be gotten at Betterton.
June 24. *TURNER BROTHERS.*

NOTICE.

Steamer C. P. Smith

Will not make her trips to the Sassafras on the 3d and 4th of July.
EDWARD BROWN,
June 24, 1871. Proprietor.

TOURNAMENT IN STILL POND.

THE MANAGEMENT take pleasure in announcing that the arrangements for the festivities of the day have been completed, and that the affair will take place on

Wednesday, July 26th, next,

in the field of Mr. John Becks, adjoining the Village of Still Pond.

Eminent gentlemen have been secured to deliver the Addresses, and distinguished parties from abroad are expected to attend. Excursions of Orders, Societies, and Companies are now in order of progress, and a good time is anticipated. Members of the Supreme and Grand Lodges of the Order of Knights of Pythias are to unite with us, and the Supreme Chancellor of the World will be present.

In order that the Knights may be assured of the fairness with which their efforts will be judged, we will state that Mr. WILLIAM W. STEPHENS has consented to act as Chief Judge, with the following able and efficient Associates: Messrs. James W. Hurtt, Col. George Gale, William Welch, William Janvier, Lawrence Strong, William S. Walker, Stephen Boyer, Richard Hynson, Washington Price, Dr. ——— Wright and John Gale.

Mr. GEORGE SPENCER has accepted the position of Chief Marshal and Mr. JOHN BEEKS as Officer of the Day. Competent assistants to the above officers have been named and will be made known hereafter.

All Orders, Societies, Associations, Clubs, Military Companies, &c., are respectfully solicited to meet with us and assist in making the occasion one long to be remembered in old Kent.

For the guidance of the Knights we make knowa the following

RULES AND REGULATIONS:

Distance of Course, 120 yards: time, 11 seconds: two rings, suspended 9 feet high, 3 inches in diameter, 30 yards apart: spear 8 fee. long, 1 inch at but. The taking of both rings to count 6—the first counting only 2, and the second counting 4.

SUITS to be furnished by a costumer without cost to Knights.

☞ A meeting of all the Knights is earnestly requested, at Still Pond, on *Saturday, July 1st*, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Knight's Hall.

At 4 o'clock, P. M., same day and place, a meeting of the Executive Committee will be held, at which time it is absolutely necessary that every member should attend.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
June 24, 1871.

PROPOSALS For Tournament Privileges.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the following Privileges, at the Tournament to be held in Still Pond, July 26th, next, will be received until July 1st, next.

1st. Privilege of Horse Pound;
2d. " Eating Saloon;
3d. " Ice Cream and Confectionery Saloon;
4th. " Soda Fountain;
5th. " Barber Shop.

Apply in person or by letter to
E. A. VANNORT,
Chairman Executive Committee,
July 24. Hanesville, Md.

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.

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.

GEO. W. BROOKS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Lumber, Shingles, Fencing, Laths, &c.

East Falls and Eastern Avenues,
June 3, 1871—1y BALTIMORE.

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—tc. MARION DAWSON.

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 light r, 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 sight of; for nearly one-quarter of the grain cleaned in the common Mills is lost when sown, on account of shrunken kernels and inferior grain. The Eureka Mill saves all this, and gives seed every kernel of which will grow when put into the ground, and this saving 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.

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.

A NOVELTY PRESS,

FOR printing Cards, Bill-heads, Circulars, &c., the largest size made, cost $50, is good as new, and does good work, will be sold for $30. Apply at the TRANSCRIPT OFFICE. June 3, 1871.

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°

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