THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 5, 1871.

Democratic Conservative Ticket.



FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. W. PINKNEY WHYTE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
A. K. SYSTER.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
LEVIN S. WOOLFORD.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE W. SPENCER.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
WILLIAM B. WILMER,
JAMES W. HURTT.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY,
JAMES ALFRED PEARCE.

FOR SHERIFF,
ARTHUR B. WHEATLEY.

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.

☞ The Monthly Statement of the Public Debt, which is now reduced to less than twenty-three hundred millions, shows that its decrease in two years has been over two hundred millions; that its decrease since August, 1865, when it reached the maximum, has been about four hundred and seventy-five millions; that the decrease is continuing at the rate of eighty millions a year, more than the total annual budget of this country a few years before the breaking out of the war, and more than its total debt in January, 1861, and that the decrease, in annual interest charge alone, is about fifteen millions.

Extraordinary as these figures are, they seem to have ceased to attract much attention, so ephemeral are impressions in this country. So rapidly, indeed, do people pass from sensation to sensation that the fact that there is a public debt seems almost to be forgotten. It attracted attention only while it was a sensation. As soon as the most undoubting were forced to confess that the country could not only pay it rapidly, speculation ran wild on other subjects.

There are a certain class of stock jobbers, living on the excitement of Wall street, who seem actually to be ignorant of the excess of Government receipts over Government expenditures, and to be very much disappointed that gold has not run up during the summer months to 120, instead of remaining where it is. The real marvel, however, seems to be that it stays there, in spite of wise prediction and accomplished fact. It was thought once a self-evident proposition, that, when Government bonds were at par, when Government was able to command dollar for dollar for its issues, in gold, then gold would be at par. But it seems that this is by no means the case, and that the appreciation of Government credit does not carry with it an appreciation of its paper currency. The trade of the country is developing, the population is increasing, demand for currency is daily becoming less and less in proportion to the wants of the community. Yet it is worth to-day no more than it was eighteen months ago.—The old law of supply and demand ceases to operate, for demand constantly increases, while supply stands still, without any appreciable change in value. Who can solve the enigma?—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Horace Greeley at Alexandria, Va.--A Political Lecture.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., August 2.—Hon. Horace Greeley, who was here on a visit, delivered an address at the Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon. The notice being short, there was not a large, but a highly intelligent audience, comprised principally of Southern men. Mr. Greeley said he thought it desirable to have a respite of politics this year, in anticipation of the grave issues that would have to be met next year. Reconstruction had been thought slow, but it had been fast enough. Had all been agreed, six years under military rule would have been better, because of the imposition of light taxes. There would have been no parties, no fury and no creation of debt. Southern men were not prepared to go into the Union at once from the war. The South had recuperated faster than any country ever did before; faster than this country after the revolution.

Proscription should be set aside. If the men who seceded were represented, they wanted their first, not their fifth choices. Efforts to disfranchise negroes ought not to be made. He warmly favored the "new departure," saying foreigners could not be disfranchised twenty years ago; how could 4,000,000 of blacks be now disfranchised? The democracy ought to accept the fifteenth amendment, and the republicans would doubtless advocate the removal of disabilities. When these questions passed away finance would claim attention. He argued strongly in favor of paying the national debt as fast as possible; it was the only way to keep up the public credit. Virginians thought too much of politics; they should devote their attention to the development of their natural sources; they had all the resources of Pennsylvania, and could be equal to that State; they wanted wise and active men; they should have faith in their State; every man ought to look for a mine, a water power, &c. He closed with a eulogy on Henry Clay, and the policy of the deceased statesman. He was warmly applauded, and most of those present were introduced to him.

NEW ORLEANS, July 27, 1871.

E. F. Perkins, Esq., Chestertown, Md.

The enclosed, written by myself for one of our dailies, I think expresses the general sentiment here as fully as it does my own. Very truly yours, &c., J. H. K.

The New Departure.

Enough has been written pro and con on this subject to interest the whole country, and particularly the national Democratic party, in having a direct understanding of what is proposed by its advocates and opponents.

A few plain questions and answers may throw some practical light on the subject. What is an amendment to the Constitution? Is it any less a part of the Constitution itself than any one of the original articles?

Both of these questions will be promptly answered by every man at all conversant with our constitutional history. An amendment, after adoption, is as much a part of the Constitution as any of the original articles.

The very corner-stone of State rights is found in the Tenth Amendment, which reads—

"The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively or to the people."

The supposed violation of the Amendment led to the late war, commencing with what was called peaceable secession, and ending in war and a bloody revolution, and no man, North or South, intimated that the obligation to regard this Amendment was less sacred than that to obey any original article.

It may then be safely asserted that all the Amendments make to-day a part of the Constitution itself.

The question then arises, how are you to get rid of a part of the Constitution when once adopted?

The answer is inevitable—either by the adoption of a new amendment which shall change and modify the old in the manner prescribed in the body of the Constitution itself, article fifth, or by a revolution, which means nothing more nor less than war.

The hopes of a peaceful revolution to modify the Constitution without following the forms prescribed are vain and delusive. No sane man entertains them.

But, say the opponents of the new amendments, they were adopted by fraud and are not legal parts of the Constitution. Grant it! The question still recurs how are you to remove them? Who is to pass finally upon the question of fraud? Is it a question within the competency of the Supreme Court? Is it not a *political question*, and has not the Supreme Court over and over again decided that it cannot pass upon such questions, but must confine itself to *cases* in which plaintiff and defendant appear clothed with the conditions that cause jurisdiction to attach in the United States courts? Are not the judges of the Supreme Court, under the Constitution and the creatures of it?

When and where have they ever undertaken to say that any part of the Constitution is without binding effect?

Is not their jurisdiction strictly limited by the Constitution itself, and the laws made by Congress in pursuance thereof? How then can we extricate ourselves, if it be desirable, from the meshes of the new amendments?

I repeat, it can only be done by a new amendment, the right to which no party will dispute, or by *revolution*. Is there a man of sound thinking in the country, and especially in the South, ready for this? I rather opine not.

Then why waste time in an idle grumble about the temporary inevitable?

The sting of the amendments, if any there be, can readily be extracted by repealing all the obnoxious laws in existence intended to enforce them.

A new administration, intent upon observing the spirit of the whole Constitution, would soon sink into oblivion all that is now considered by many good patriotic men so dangerous in the new amendments.

So far as the South is concerned, the matter of suffrage is so essentially settled by existing State constitutions, that to them no enlargement can be made that will practically affect their interests, and the matter is really *res judicata* by their own acts.

Secession being dead and buried, the forms of law must be followed until a crisis demanding revolution, which means war—a crisis that no man of any party now considers near at hand.

No party dare deny either the right to amend the Constitution according to the prescribed forms, or the right of revolution inherent in all governments. We of course then accept the amendments just as we do the rest of the instrument, and they wait no more upon our acceptance than do the old articles.

We must and will obey the whole in good faith, so long as they are in the bond.

In so doing we only act the part of good citizens; in refusing so to do, we impotently defy a power that controls us.

LEX.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING—*Painful Occurrance in Cecil County, Md.*—A correspondent of the Wilmington (Delaware) Journal furnishes that paper with the following particulars of a tragedy enacted at Bayview, Cecil county, Md., on Saturday last:

"The victims were Clement Royde and Martha, his wife, and they resided in a two-story stone dwelling house, about two miles east of Bayview. During a storm last Saturday evening, about six o'clock, the chimney of the house was struck by lightning. The fluid darted along the roof some two feet, and thence it seemed to leap to the second-story window, as it left no charred track on the intervening space. It smashed the window to atoms, and appears to have made another leap to the first story window of the room in which the family, consisting of Mr. and Mrs. Royde and their three children were at supper. This window it also shivered to atoms and spent its force inside the room.

"There was no one in the house but the Royde family, but a neighbor who saw the lightning strike the house, ran as rapidly as possible to the place, and going in the yard Mr. Royde's eldest son, (a boy of ten years,) who had seen the house struck, was also running home. As they entered a scene of horror met their eyes. On the floor near the window lay the dead bodies of the father and mother, a terrified and weeping girl of eight holding the head of the latter in her lap, and apparently unconscious of the fact that she was dead, trying to assist her to arise. A little two-year-old child, entirely unconscious of the calamity which had fallen upon them, was still eating supper.

"As soon as the eldest girl (she who was holding her mother's head) became sufficiently composed, she gave the following particulars: The family was at supper when the storm commenced. The father and mother finished their table. Mr. Royde was standing with his face toward the window looking out, and Mrs. Royde was standing behind him, sewing one of his suspenders, when suddenly there came a fearful, deafening crash, and the two fell to the floor. The man made no sound, but the child says her mother gave one shriek and breathed a few minutes after she fell. An examination of the two bodies showed no marks except that the hair on one side of Mrs. Royde's head was slightly burned. After a few hours the bodies began to show signs of rapid decomposition, and it was found necessary to inter them about 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, in the burying-ground at Bayview."

Justice Benjamin, who was in Baltimore yesterday, corroborates the facts given above, and kindly furnished us with the particulars of the affair, he having been notified to hold an inquest, but on viewing the premises and learning the particulars deemed such formality unnecessary, particularly in the presence of the awful evidences of the casuality. Dr. Benjamin says that the deceased were each about 35 years of age, and were employed in responsible positions in the large woolen factory at South Milford. Mr. and Mrs. Royde were much esteemed in the neighborhood in which they resided.—*Sun of Wednesday.*

Minority Representation.

The New York Tribune suggests that a better and more appropriate designation for the principle of cumulative voting or minority representation, which has already been introduced in some portions of the country, and seems likely to work its way into general favor and acceptance as a remedy for some of the imperfections and abuses of our present system of elections by majorities, would be "complete representation." Under the present system, it is argued, the minority, however large and however respectable and intelligent it may be, is practically not represented at all, although in theory the representation of the majority is the representation of the whole. By the system of cumulative voting the representation wherever there is more than one candiddate to be voted for, as where a legislative ticket is composed, for example, of two or more persons, would be divided between the majority and minority, in proportion to their relative strength. The Tribune illustrates its views by a reference to two of the most populus rural counties of Pennsylvania, each casting some 18,000 or 20,000 votes—Lancaster and Berks, the former being strongly democratic. In each county the minority, by the working of party spirit, is practically excluded from representation. At each successive election the ticket returned is uniformly that of the dominant party. The effect upon the minority in each case is the same. Regarding the contest as hopeless, numbers spare themselves the trouble of going to the polls at all—in other words, abdicate all share and interest in the government of the country, and thus the power of the dominant party becomes more and more uncontrolled—The effect upon the majority is equally injurious. In the language of the Tribune, "as whoever gets, no matter how, a place on the ticket of the dominant party is morally certain of election, howevr incompetent or unfit, there is an indecent scramble for nominations, and all manner of "log-rolling," not to speak of outright corruption, to secure them. One result is the average representation of those great counties by weaker and worse men than either party would venture to nominate if they were as evenly balanced in politics as Franklin or Mercer is. And, since most of the Pennsylvania counties have a fixed political character, the evil here indicated is a very grave one."

As we have frequently ourselves, and in reference to matters nearer home and more within the sphere of our personal observation, dwelt upon the evils and dangers incident to too absolute a preponderance of any political party, we beg to call the attention of those who have taken exception to our friendly warnings to these frank admissions of our republican contemporary. A leading organ and oracle of a party which for ten years past has been in the enjoyment of almost unchecked control, its testimony as to the demoralizing effect of too much power is to the point, and valuable. It is precisely the lesson which we have urged the dominant party in our own city and State to take home before it is too late—before the wantonness and security of power shall have begotten recklessness, and recklessness paved the way to defeat. We do not say that any such result is impending or imminent, but we do say that when the rule is once established that a party nomination is in all cases equivalent to an election, so that it no longer matters who is nominated, and the best men in the party become indifferent as to the personal character and qualifications of their candidates, that party is surely treading the path which, if followed, leads to disaster and ruin. The community will be the first to suffer by the dishonesty and incompetency of the persons who may be elected to office, but the instinct of self-preservation will soon lead to a revolt against the party supremacy which is so abused, and to a transfer of the popular confidence and support to the other side.

For these evils the plan of cumulative voting is supposed to furnish a cure, by leading to complete representation of all portions of the community. Thus, to take the case of the two counties cited by the Tribune, suppose republican Lancaster and democratic Berks each be entitled to three representatives in the Legislature. Suppose each county, further, (as is very nearly the case,) to cast eighteen thousand votes, of which say there are in Lancaster twelve thousand republicans and six thousand democrats, and in Berks twelve thousand democrats and six thousand republicans. As the case stands, Berks would uniformly elect three democrats, and Lancaster as uniformly three republicans. Suppose the principle of cumulative voting to be introduced, which would give to each voter three votes to concentrate upon one individual, or otherwise distribute, as he may see fit. The six thousand democrats in Lancaster, concentrating their votes upon a single candidate, would give him eighteen thousand votes. He would, therefore, be returned in place of one of the republicans, who, conscious of their ability to elect but two of their candidates, would be just as naturally led to concentrate upon their best man. To quote again from the Tribune, "the system of cumulation would incite and accustom the voters to greater freedom of action and independence of party drill. If the dominant party nominated a full ticket it would be certain that one of the three would be defeated, and voters would be encouraged to indicate by their ballots which one it should be. An obnoxious or manifestly unfit person, who is carried through, under the present system, by the dead weight of his party's majority, would be sure of defeat under the new rule, and would, after few disastrous experiments, be admonished to keep out of harm's way."

The result of the election in either of the hypothetical cases we have put would be in exact accordance with the real division of sentiment among the voters of two counties, and with the relative strength of parties. It would be in fact literally *representation according to numbers*, which after all said, is the true democratic theory, and not, as too commonly pretended, the blind rule of mere majorities, which is often no better than *the despotism of numbers* Furthermore as under such a system of complete representation every vote would necessarily tell, there would be an end of all such paltry excuse for neglect of the first duty of a citizen, as that would be of no use to vote. A deeper and more direct and personal interest in the result of elections, in the selection of candidates and in politics generally, would be diffused throughout the community, and the greatest benefits would be correspondingly felt. The system is no longer experimental merely, nor are these recommendations solely speculative. In the election of the London school board last spring, in the last election of judges of the New York Court of Appeals, in all elections under the new constitution of the State of Illinois, and also, we believe, in some municipal or corporation elections in the State of Pennsylvania, the principle of cumulative voting has been adopted, and in every instance in which it has been tried is said to have worked well.—*Sun.*

LOCAL SCRAPS FROM EASTERN SHORE EXCHANGES.

CECIL.

The editor of the Democrat has received from one of his Texas friends a "*Hydrapothecutonomia.* What is it?

SALE OF COUNTY BONDS.—The last instalment of County Bonds, $10,000, was sold on Tuesday last. The price obtained ranged from 90 to 91 cents on the 100, to mature in four, six and eight years. Bids for nearly $25,000 were offered.

QUEEN ANNE'S.

The Citizen says: T. J. Keating, Esq., acting for C. H. Gibson, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of T. W. Hopper, sold on Tuesday last the home farm, containing 338 acres, 1 rood and 37 perches, to T. W. Eliason, Esq., of Kent county, for $20.50 per acre. John B. Brown, Esq., as Trustee, sold at Church Hill, on Saturday the 22d ult., the following real estate: The Church Hill Mill property to Geo. Griffin, of Kent county, for $2,000; the home farm of the late Geo. T. Burgess, containing 235 acres, to Jas. Shuster, of Kent county, for $18.05 per acre; the Benton farm, containing 250 acres, to Samuel Brown, of Queen Anne's county, for $10.10 per acre.

Two colored prisoners, one named Robert Boyle, under indictment for forgery, and the other named Johnson, sentenced to a service in jail for assault and battery, made their escape on Tuesday night, by taking up a portion of the flooring of their cells.

TALBOT.

Dr. Julius A. Johnson performed the difficult operating of extracting a piece of pipe stem from the wind-pipe of a colored boy, about five years of age.

CAROLINE.

The Rev. E. J. Stearns having taken the Parish of St. Mary's White Chapel, which has been without a Rector for the past seventy-eight years, thus defines his mission among that people:

I am here, not to obtrude my services where they are not wanted, but to *offer* them to *all*. Every person, rich or poor, white or black, living within the territorial limits of the parish, has a *claim* upon me for any and all of the Occasional Offices of the Church, Visiting of the Sick, Burial of the Dead, &c., (except the "Solemnization of Matrimon,"—and for that I make no charge, but I "expect every man to do his duty") according to the directions of the Prayer Book, *without money and without price;* and, as far as my health (at present very much impaired) will allow, I am ready to meet the claim. I am ready to visit the sick, and to use the office for the burial of the dead over all infants, and over all baptized adults (by whomsoever baptized) not "dying excommunicate," nor having "laid violent hands upon themselves;" that office would be as inappropriate for adults unbaptized or excommunicate (and suicides, except in cases of mental derangement, are considered as having *ipso facto* excommunicated themselves) as would be the burial service of the Odd Fellows over one not an Odd Fellow. And here let me say that, whenever I am called on to use the Burial Service of the Church, it must be with the distinct understanding that I never "*preach* a funeral," as the phrase is; for the simple reason that the Service (wisely, as I think) makes no provision for a sermon or an exhortation.

WICOMICO.

The Eastern Shoreman says: Last Saturday was emphatically a fighting day in our county, no less than twenty-seven combats having been reported as occurring on that day in town and county. We don't know whether to attribute the pugilistic propensities of the population, at that particular time, to the fact of its being St. Mary Magdalene's day, or to the conjunction of Mars and the Moon, which took place on the following morning. Perhaps the true source of trouble may be traced to John Barleycorn, whose devotees held high carnaval on that day.

One day last week, a tenant house on the farm of Mr. Josephus Humphreys was blowed to the ground by a harricane which passed through his farm, uprooting trees and twisting the limbs from others. The house was occupied by a family, the mother and several children on the lower floor, the father and one child in the attic; all were caught under the ruins, but not one injured.

☞ A most fearful steamboat explosion occurred near the Battery, New York, Sunday after-noon, which resulted in the instant killing of fifty persons, and the wounding of one hundred and twenty more. The sufferers were men, women and children, the larger portion being the two last. The scene confusion and horror is spoken of as having been beyond description. The entire upper works of the boat were blown into a thousand pieces, and the whole forward part of the hull, from the very keel, laid open. The cause of the explosion, as well as could be ascertained, seems to have been the breaking of the joints of the plate with which the rear end of the boiler had been patched.

Habeas Corpus.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advestiser revives the anecdote of the interview of Mr. Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, in 1870, with Lord Shelburne, when the writ of habeas corpus became the subject of conversation. Mr. Laurens was appointed minister to Holland by the Continental Congress in 1870, he was captured before reaching his destination, and detained in the Tower of London for more than a year. In the meantime the able Lord Shelburne became premier and Laurens was released, and even treated with great kindness by the British officials.—On one occasion, while he was dining with Lord Shelburne, the conversation turned on the independence of the American colonies, when Lord Shelburne quietly observed:

PEACH CRATES
AND
BASKETS
FOR SALE AT THE FACTO
TURNER BOTH
Betterton, August 5, 1871.
N. B.—Orders from par filled with promptness, prov are accompanied with the cash.

New Firm in the Lumber Business!

HAVING purchased the entire stock of Mr. Wm. Vannort in the Lumber Business, we intend to keep at his old stand a full assortment of

BUILDING MATERIAL;

AND A LARGE STOCK OF LUMBER, to which we invite the attention of consumers, comprised in part of Select Cullings, 4-4, 6-4 and 8-4 White Pine, 5-8 Siding.
Yellow Pine Dressed Flooring,
White Pine Scantling and Bill Stuff,
Hemlock Joist, Scantling & Bill Stuff,
White Pine and Hemlock Fencing,
White Pine and Cypress Shingles,
Laths, Pales, Window Sash glazed, and Window Shutters.

We hope, by attention to our business, to merit a full share of public patronage.

We will also continue the
CARPENTERING
AND
Undertaking
business with unabated vigor.
JOHN T. DODD & SON.
July 15, 1871—tf.

Lumber.

JUST RECEIVED, A BOAT LOAD of Lumber and Building Material,
July 22—3t. JOHN T. DODD & SON.

BLACK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.33@1.50.
Red—$1.40@1.55.
CORN.—White—72@77. Yellow 70.
OATS—48@50 cents.

MILLER WANTED.

A MILLER wanted immediately, a married man with a small family: one that understands keeping Burrs in order and doing country work. Industrious and steady habits will be required.
Apply to W. BACCHUS,
August 5, 1871—tf. Chestertown, Md.

FINE DWELLING HOUSE
AT
Public Sale.

THE subscriber, as Attorney for Mrs. E. L. Pelton, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY, THE 22D OF AUGUST, 1871,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House, The Dwelling House in Chestertown, formerly owned by Judge Chambers, and recently by R. Clay Crawford, (reserving the office and lot in the rear.) The gas and water fixtures to go with the house. This property has been modernized, and is in good order and commodious: the large back building is new. The premises and improvements cost about sixteen thousand dollars.

TERMS,—$100 cash on the day of sale, $1,100 on the delivery of the deed, and the remainder to be secured by mortgage on the premises.

Possession given at once.
EBEN F. PERKINS,
Attorney for Mrs. E. L. Pelton.
Aug. 5, 1871—tf.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued by T. W. Russell, a Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, one at the suit of Benjamin Strauss, and two at the suit of D. James Blackiston, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Fernandez Stewart, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Fernandez Stewart, of, in and to, the following property:

3 Horses,
1 Carriage and Harness.
also,
THE FARM

where said Fernandez Stewart now resides, containing 150 ACRES, more or less, adjoining the lands of David Biddle and others, and situated in Kent county, Md.: And I hereby give notice that on

SATURDAY,
2nd day of September, 1871,

between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, I will sell the said property, at Public Sale to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay and satisfy said writs, debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon. CHAS. H. DAVIS, Constable.
Aug. 5, 1871—tds. [5.50.]

WM. P. FRANCIS. SOL. WRIGHT.

FRANCIS & WRIGHT,
GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
92 Light St. Wharf, Balto.

Part'cular attention paid to all kinds of Country Produce on consignment.
Orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly filled.
July 22, 1871—tf.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued by T. W. Russell, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, at the suit of John McIntire use of Andrew Woodall, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of F. E. Wood, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said F. E. Wood, of, in and to, the following property:

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

near the village of Sassafras, adjoining the lands of Michael Corman and others: And I hereby give notice, that on

Tuesday, 29th of August,

1871, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock, at the Market House in Chestertown, I will sell the said property at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay and satisfy said writ, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.
CHAS. H. DAVIS, Constable.
Aug. 5, 1871—tds. [3.75.]

The Tournament

Was a grand success. Good speeches, good tilting, and good order. The Ex. Com. and K. of P. deserve great credit. Gentlemen from a distance arrived the following day at Chestertown to join the thousands, supposing the tilting would have been postponed on account of the great storm the day and night previous. Taking into consideration the heaviness of the track, it is believed there never was better time and riding done by the gallant Knights of our sister counties. We would advise the ladies who were so pleased to call at VICKERS' and examine all Summer Goods, *selling at first cost!* To our Gentlemen friends, we would state their bills are now made out up to July 1st, 1871, for settlement. Respectfully,
July 29—2t. WM. A. VICKERS.

THE CAMP MEETING
OF M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH,
Will be held at Black's Woods, near Sudlersville, commencing, *Thursday, Aug. 17th.* Committees and persons wishing to aid in putting up seats, &c., please meet Monday, August 14th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the ground.
C. G. LINTHICUM,
GEO. T. TYLER,
July 29, 1871. P. C.

TRUSTEEE'S SALE
OF A VALUABLE
PEACH AND TRUCK FARM,
In Kent County, Maryland.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, as a Court of Equity, will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY,
The 22d day of August, 1871,
at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House, in Chestertown,

All that Desirable Farm

belonging to Edw. T. Wroth, situated in Still Pond Neck, Kent Co., Md., containing

89 Acres, 2 Roods and 37 Perches,
MORE OR LESS.

This Farm is situated on the Public Road leading from Still Pond Cross Roads to Fishing Valley, adjoining the lands of Alexander Clements, and lies directly on Chesapeake Bay, and less than three hours' run from Baltimore City. Sail boats run regularly from Fishing Valley, and a daily line of steamers to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia run by the farm taking off produce and touching at Barnard's Wharf, about 2½ miles from the farm.

The soil is light, and peculiarly adapted to the growth of Fruit and Vegetables. The Peaches grown on this farm are pronounced the very best that go to the Baltimore market. There are

3,000 PEACH TREES
on the farm,
TWO THOUSAND IN PRIME CONDITION
and bearing the Choicest Fruit.

THE DWELLING is a story and a half Frame, with three rooms on each floor, and Kitchen attached, all in good order. The Barn is large, and a Stable for six horses. There is also a good Dairy, Carriage House, Meat House, and Poultry House. The water on the farm is good. The fencing is Chestnut, and in fair condition.

There is no waste land on the farm, and the half mile of bay shore affords the greatest abundance of wood.

Directly off "Fishing Valley" on the farm, is one of the most celebrated fishing grounds on Chesapeake Bay.

For Peaches, Small Fruit, and Truck, this land and its location offers advantages superior to almost any other in the county. An examination of the premises is invited.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the Decree, are as follows: One half cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof; and the balance in one year from the day of sale, the credit payment to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee.
EBEN F. PERKINS, *Trustee.*
Chestertown, July 29, 1871—tds.

KENT COUNTY RAIL ROAD.

Notice to Peach Growers.

IN addition to the regular Passenger and Freight Train now running on the Kent County Railroad, a PEACH TRAIN WILL BE RUN DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from Worton to Townsend, for the transportation of Peaches and other Fruit to Philadelphia and Jersey City,

Commencing on Monday, July 31, 1871,

and continue through the Peach season:

Leaving Worton at 1:50 P. M., Lynch's 2:05, Still Pond 2:20, Kennedyville 2:40, Black's 2:55, Lambson's 3:15, Massey's 3:30, arriving at Townsend at 3:55 P. M., there connecting with trains to Jersey City.

The limited time from Worton to Townsend will allow but little time (if any) at any station, for loading, after the train arrives; and therefore, shippers and others interested, are earnestly requested to have all peaches loaded and cars fastened up ready, so as not to delay the train over its card time.
J. K. HINES,
July 29, 1871. *Superintendent.*

COAL,

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

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