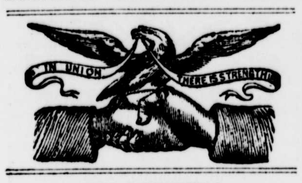
THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 26, 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 Democratic Party.

To correct the wrong impression of a few Republican papers as to the demise of the Democratic party, we place before them the following opinions from the Republican party:

The Democratic party to-day is stronger than it ever was in its history. It means now to win.—Horace Greeley, at Vicksburg.

You may make light of the Democracy, but to-day, in the State of New York, there is a clear Democratic majority of ninety thousand. We never did have the Irish, and now we are losing all the Germans.—New York Times, Radical.

Grant, with his Ku-Klux bill thinks he can kill the Democracy. It will take more men by a million, than he had at Appomattox.—New York Sun, Radical.

A great deal has been said about the dead Democracy. Those who think it is dead, surely never read the story of the resurrection. There will be signs in the heavens and on the earth in 1872 when this Democratic party gets its soldiers in the field.—Springfield (Mass.) Republican, Radical.

He is a fool or a traitor who expects to win an easy victory over the Democratic party in 1872. Grant can never do it with the bayonet.—New York Evening Post, Radical.

They may say what they please, but those who are the most confident do not know these Democrats. They are the most dangerous when they seem the most whipped. Do not put any faith in them and do not trust them. In retreat they are treacherous and often fatal.—Louisville Commercial, Radical.

Radical Economy.

An instinctive lesson is learned from a comparison of the alleged economy of our Radical administration with the expenditures of the British Government. The English spent about $360,500,000 the last fiscal year. The Washington Government spent $442,912,000. The English spent for different purposes about as follows:

For army,	$77,500,000
For navy,	55,000,000
Interest and principal of debt,	134,000,000
All other purposes,	94,000,000
	$360,500,000

We spent for like purposes as follows:

For army,	$35,800,000
For navy,	19,431,000
Interest and principal of debt,	246,311,000
All other purposes,	141,370,000
	$442,912,000

From this tabular view it appears that, after deducting what the Radicals are in the habit of calling "extraordinary expenditures" from the aggregate expenditures of the two Governments, the so-called ordinary expenditures of our Government are nearly forty-seven and a half millions a year more than those of Great Britain.

A British Republic.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writing under date of the 21st, makes the rather suspicious announcement that among the passengers from England by the City of Brooklyn, come several well-known political agitators who were associated with the democratic Mr. Odger in the recent demonstration in Hyde Park against the government appropriation to Prince Arthur, and adds the correspondent:

"These gentlemen are said to have a 'mission,' and about this 'mission' there is much gossip. It is alleged that they have come over here for no less a purpose than to interview the American Fenian leaders with reference to great events which are expected to transpire in England before long. In the ordinary course of events they say Queen Victoria must soon die, in which case a republic will be simultaneously proclaimed in all the leading cities of the three kingdoms. The machinery to that effect, it is further said, has been quietly but efficiently perfected, and nothing remains now but to secure the practical co-operation of the Fenian element, in case it should be necessary to bring it into requisition. Of the success of the programme, it is further said, these English democrats have no doubt, as many government officials, occupying important military and naval positions, are secretly pledged to co-operate with it. What effect this news will have on the price of consols when it becomes to be known on the other side, your correspondent is unable to say. He simply repeats the facts as they have been communicated to him by one who knows.

"One thing, however, is certain; these English gentlemen have no time to lose. The cable to-day reports the Queen as 'ill again' at Balmoral, and as she may die at any moment, it is a pertinent question, What would become of the republic if they were not on hand in Hyde Park to 'proclaim' it?"

The Peninsular Peach Interest.

Much complaint of the low prices realized for peaches this year has been made by the growers of Delaware and the Eastern counties of Maryland. A review of the New York market last week showed that better prices during the remainder of the season are probable. But, notwithstanding low prices, it appears that the season is the reverse of unprosperous. The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial of the 21st, in the course of a full review of the season, says:

"And still further: We dare state the truth and say that the peach crop of this peninsula this year, low as prices have been at times, has been more profiatble than any other that the same growers and same soil could have sent to market—small fruits perhaps excepted. Wheat and corn are not to be compared with it. Many of the shippers who have used the water lines to Philadelphia freely admit this fact. Large growers around Smyrna, who ship by water, stated last week that up to that time (and prices have since improved) they had done better than they could have done with grain. It is true the net result is far less than had been expected. The peninsula this year should have been made rich by the sale of her great crop of luscious fruit. But it is to be remembered that all crops are plenty this year, and prices of every product of the soil rule low in all markets. And we repeat our assertion that when the season's results are summed up, it will be found that more money has come into the State than would have been realized from any other ordinary crop. A few growers, who were peculiarly unfortunate, may perhaps be even out of pocket, but most will have a handsome balance to their credit, after paying all expenses."

After some discussion of the railroad tariff, the Commercial concludes by saying:

"But after all this, and whether freights come down or not, the orchards now planted will continue to bear. And we express the opinion that more trees will be set out this fall and hereafter. The acreage devoted to the fruit will be further extended. The best varieties will be chosen, and an effort will be made to get either quite early or quite late ones, and thus to prolong the season instead of having it all in a lump. On the whole, we regard this as a good year for experience in peaches, and predict that they will remain, as heretofore, the peninsula's great crop."

The Fall Elections.

Elections will be held during the fall months in eighteen States and two Territories. The first State election will be in California, for Governor, members of the Legislature and three Congressmen. The other elections are as follows: Wyoming, September 5th, for Legislature only; (the present Legislature is unanimously democratic) Maine, for Governor and Legislature, and New Mexico for delegate to Congress, September 11th; Nebraska, on the new constitution, September 19th; Texas, for four Congressmen, October 3d to 5th, inclusive; Rhode Island, on amendments to the State constitution, October 9th. Three of the most important elections will be held on the 10th of October, viz., Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa. Ohio elects a Governor, State officers and Legislature; the Legislature will elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator Sherman. Pennsylvania elects an auditor, surveyor general and members of the Legislature. Iowa will elect a Governor, State officers and a Legislature, which will choose a United States Senator in place of Mr. Harlan. In West Virginia, a House of Delegates only will be elected, October 26th. Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, Virginia and Wisconsin will hold elections on the 7th of November. In these States conventions have not been held for nominating candidates, &c., except by the democrats in Maryland, who have nominated Mr. Whyte for Governor, &c.

The Russian Prince Alexis--His Departure for America.

A cable dispatch to the Russian legion at Washington announces the sailing from Cronstadt of the Russian imperial fleet, with the Grand Duke Alexis and suit, for New York, at 12 o'clock M. on Sunday. The squadron consists of five vessels of war and tenders, selected from the imperial navy by his Imperial Highness himself, with the especial object in view of bringing to American waters a representative Russian naval squodron. The Grand Duke and his personal staff are luxuriously quartered in the cabins of the imperial steam frigate Swetlana. The steam frigate Bogotie, flying the broad pennant of Admiral Pasjet, the steam frigate General Admiral, the steam corvette Ignatieff, the steam gunboat Abreck, with their steam tenders, compose the visiting fleet. The squadron will make the passage to America under sail, consequently not being obliged to make port on the route for supplies of coal.

Under these circumstances the fleet will probably reach Sandy Hook by the 1st of October. It is understood that Rear Admiral Godon will receive the imperial fleet with a United States naval squadron, made up of vessels on the home station, to be ordered here for the purpose. The Grand Duke, after his reception by Admiral Godon and the usual salutes exchanged, will be presented to the representative of the President of the United States, and in turn to the State and municipal authorities of New York. The reception committee on the part of the citizens of New York, says the Times of that city, will afterward be presented to his imperial highness, and will then be conducted by the young gentleman to his magnificent apartments on board of the reception steamer. Escorted by two or three of our first-class steam frigates, government and private yachts and steam vessels, the combined fleets will move slowly up through the Narrows, the Russian visitors receiving in the united salvos from the forts and the American shipping their first grand welcome from the great republic.

The Grand Duke will, of course, first visit the President of the United States, which will doubtless necessitate his journey to Washington, when, upon his return, the most attractive portion of the above programme will be carried out.—With his suite and a number of officers not attached, on leave of absence, the Grand Duke will make a leisurely jaunt across the continent to San Francisco, stopping at all the larger cities en route. At Fort Laramie he will participate in a grand buffalo hunt, gotten up for the occasion by General Sheridan and a number of United States army officers stationed on the plains. It is said that the reception of the imperial party in San Francisco, preparations for which are now being made, will not be surpassed by any display ever witnessed on the Pacific coast. Though the suite of the young Russian Grand Duke comprises a large number of eminent Russians, together with a diminutive army of dashing young noblemen, there will not be a lady in the entire Imperial party, as an old Russian ukase of the time of the great Peter, who was never, it is said, very partial to the softer sex, prohibits women from becoming passengers on any Russian man-of-war, which prohibition is not even withheld when the Emperor's son makes his cruise.

The Result in Kentucky.

The Mongrel journals boasted too soon over the result of the Kentucky election. Because there was a falling-off of the Democratic vote in Louisville, the point first heard from, they flattered themselves that the magnificent Democratic majority of former years had been nearly wiped out. The *Tribune* was willing to concede to Governor Leslie but 20,000 majority, and disingeniously compared that with the majority given for Governor Stevenson in 1868, two years before the negres voted for the first time in the State. Later returns brings the *Tribune* and the rest of the braggarts to grief. They show that Leslie has received a larger vote for Governor than Stevenson received in 1868, and his was the largest ever before cast for any candidate for office in Kentucky. In thirty-nine counties, which comprise a little less than a third of the State, Leslie gains on Stevenson 2,154 votes. If the same ratio holds out in the rest of the State, Leslie will have gained over 6,000 votes. The total vote for Stevenson was 115,886. The total vote for Leslie should be over 120,000. Our dispatches estimate his majority over Harlan (Mong.) at 50,000. This would leave Harlan a total vote of 70,000, the larger part of which comes from the negroes, who did not exercise the right of suffrage until last year, and who this year came out for the first time in full strength. Taking the last census as a basis, the negro vote in Kentucky must be nearly if not quite 45,000. Harlan has theretofore received but 25,000 white votes—a heavy falling off from the vote of Baker (Mong.) who in 1863 received 39,566 white votes for Governor. In other words, while the blacks have swollen the "Radical" aggregate in Kentucky 45,000 votes, 14,566 white men have abandoned the party in disgust and gone over to the Democracy. If the "Radical" organs can get any comfort out of this they are welcome. If the late election shows anything at all, it shows that in the Presidential election next year, when every vote will be called out, the Democratic candidate will receive the old time majority of 70,000 or 80,000 in spite of the black recruits.—*New York Day Book.*

Consumption of Liquors in the United States.

Edward Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has written the following letter:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1871.

The Rev. Wm. M. Thayer, Secretary of Massachusetts Temperance Alliance:

My Dear Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 4th inst., in which you request a statement of the aggregate annual value of the sales of liquors in the United States, and in reply to say that I have not, as you intimated, made any official report respecting the same. Tables prepared by me on the subject were published in the Appendix to the Report of the Special Commissioner of the Revenue for 1867; but the facts were so grossly misrepresented by many temperance men, even after explanations were made, that I am now extremely careful in publishing an estimate of the annual sales of liquors. As a consistent temperance man (and boy) for forty-one years, my experience and observation have convinced me that on this question, as well as on all others, "honesty (of statement) is the best policy," and I have no sympathy with the pernicious maxim that "the end justifies the means." I wish to impress upon the youth now fighting under the temperance banner, as well as upon all other persons, that it is always safe to do right.

Temperance, in common with almost every good work, has suffered from the intemperate zeal of its advocates, and from no cause to a greater extent, perhaps, than from the exaggerated statements of alleged facts. Whenever a temperance lecturer tells the sellers and users of intoxicating liquors that the annual sales amount to from 1,600 to 2,000 millions (sometimes it is stated as sufficient to pay off our national debt, nearly 2,400 millions, or $60 for every man, woman and child in the country) every intelligent hearer knows that it is a gross exaggeration, and has, therefore, no confidence in the statements of such a man. An enterprising rumseller, whose victims are exposed to public gaze, does more for the temperance cause, I firmly believe, than an advocate who uses such exaggerations.

The tables above alluded to were estimates founded on the receipts of internal revenue of the sales of *merchandise, including liquors*, by retail liquor dealers, and *not of liquors alone*. Cigars, tobacco, groceries, and other merchandise were included in such sales, liquors being in many instances but a small part. The estimated sales of such *merchandise, including liquors*, were as follows: In the fiscal year 1867, $1,483,491,865, and in 1858, $1,631,457,655. (I hope the figures will not be quoted as the values of liquors sold in the years named.)

In the absence of accurate data the following is an estimate of the sales of liquors in the United States during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871;

Whiskey, 60,000,000 gals. at $6 retail	$360,000,000
Imported Spirits, 2,609,000 gals. at $10 retail	25,000,000
Imported Wine, 10,700,000 gals. at $5 retail	53,500,000
Ale, Beer and Porter, 65,000,000 bbls. at $20 retail	130,000,000
Native Brandies, Wines and Cordials, quantity unknown estimated value	31,500,000
Total	$600,000,000

As a proof of the correctness of the above, it may be stated that during the last fiscal year the receipts from retail liquor dealers who paid $25 each for license amounted to $3,650,000, indicating that there were 146,000 retailers of liquors in the United States. By including those who escaped paying license fees, estimated at 4,000, the number is increased to 150,000, who, on an average, sold at least $4,000 worth of liquors each, making $600,000,000, as before stated. These figures are sufficiently startling, and need no exaggeration. *Six hundred millions of dollars!* The minds of few persons can comprehend this vast sum, which is worse than wasted every year. It would pay for 100,000,000 barrels of flour, averaging 2½ barrels of flour to every man, woman and child in the country. This flour, if placed in wagons, ten barrels in each, would require 10,000,000 teams, which, allowing eight yards to each, would extend 45,455 miles, nearly twice around the earth or *half way to the moon!* If the sum were in $1 notes it would take 100 persons one year to count them. If spread on the surface of the ground, so that no spaces should be left between the notes, the area covered would be 20,446 acres, forming a parallelogram of 6 by a little over 5½ miles, the walk around it being more than 22½ miles!

As you have made no inquiries in relation to tobacco and cigars, I furnish no estimate of the annual consumption of these articles, but volunteer the information that the influx of Chinese has introduced a new luxury, viz: opium, prepared for smoking, the importation of which for the last fiscal year was 315,121 pounds, of the value of $1,926,915. With ardent wishes for the success of the cause in which you are engaged, I am very respectfully and truly yours, EDWARD YOUNG.

The Conquest of America.

From the Indianapolis News.

The following is supposed to have been written in 1892 by Max Adeler, who was a witness of the terrible scenes which occurred at the time of which the story tells. The English satire, "The Battle of Dorking," supplied the suggestion for this prophetic tale:

You ask me to tell you, my childern, of the events which immediately preceded the destruction of the once great American Union, and the capture of the country by the present European rulers, and to say something also of the cause which led to these deplorable results. I undertake the task with a heavy heart, for when I revert to that terrible time I cannot help contrasting our proud condition up to that fatal year with the humiliating position occupied now by the American people. The story is a short one. In the fall of 1872 Horace Greeley, the editor of a newspaper in New York, was elected President of the United States. The people voted for him because they thought he was an honest man. And so he was. But he was also vain and weak, and he entertained certain fanatical and preposterous notions—about agricultural matters, for instance—which he was determined to force upon the people at all hazards, and despite all opposition. He believed, among other things, that every man ought to go to the West to earn his bread, and long before he was chosen President he used to advise everybody to move to that region, as a cure for all the disasters that could befall the human family.

As soon as he reached the Executive Mansion, which we used to call the White House, President Greeley organized an army of 200,000 men and proceeded to force the entire population of the seaboard States westward at the point of the bayonet. The utmost violence was used. Those who resisted were shot down and their dead bodies were carried off to a national factory which the President had established for making some kind of fantastical fertilizer. All the large cities of the East were depopulated, and the towns were entirely empty. The army swept before it millions of men, women, and children, until the vast plains west of Kansas were reached, when the pursuit ceased and the army was drawn up in a continuous line, with orders to shoot any person who attempted to visit the East. Of coarse, hundreds and thousands of these poor creatures perished from starvation.—This seemed to frighten President Greeley, and he sent a message to Congress recommending that 700,000 volumes of a book of his entitled "What I Know About Farming," should be voted for the relief of the starving sufferers. This was done, and farming implements and seeds were supplied, and then the millions of wretched outcasts made an effort to till the ground. Of the result of this I will speak further on.

In the meantime the President was doing infinite harm to the country in another way. His hand writing was so fearfully and wonderfully bad that no living man could read it. And so when he sent his first annual message to Congress—the document was devoted wholly to the tariff and agriculture—a sentence appeared which subsequently was ascertained to be "Large cultivation of rutabagas and beans is the only hope of the American nation, I am sure." The printers not being able to interpet this, put it in the following form, in which it went to the world: "The Czar of Russia couldn't keep clean if he washed himself with the whole Atlantic Ocean once a day!" This perversion of the message was immediately telegraphed to Russia by the Russian Minister, and the Czar was so indignant that he immediately declared war.

Just at this time President Greeley undertook to write some letters to Prince Bismarck upon the subject of potato rot, and after giving his singular views at great length, he concluded with the statement that if the Emperor William said that subsoil plowing was not good in light soils, or that guano was better than bone dust, he was a "liar, a villian and a slave!" Of course the Emperor immediately declared war, and became an ally of Russia and of England, against which latter country Mr. Greeley had actually begun hostilities already, because the Queen, in her speech from the throne, had declared the *Tribune's* advocacy of a tariff on pig iron incendiary, and calculated to disturb the peace of nations.

Unhappily, this was not the full measure of our disasters. The President had sent to the Emperor of Austria a copy of his book "What I know," &c., with his autograph upon a fly-leaf. The Emperor mistook the signature for a caricature of the Austrian eagle, and he heartily joined in the war against the United States; while France was provoked to the same act by the fact that when the French Minister came to call upon Mr. Greeley to present his credentials, the President, who was writing an editorial at the time, not comprehending the French language, mistook the ambassador for a beggar, and without looking up handed him a quarter and an order for a clean shirt, and said to him, "Go West, young man—go West."

So all these nations joined in making war upon the United States. They swooped down upon our coasts, and landed without opposition, for these exposed portions of our unhappy country were afraid to call away the army from Kansas at first, for fear the outraged people upon the plains would come East in spite of him. But at last he did summon the army to his aid, and it moved to meet the enemy. It was to late. Before the troops reached Cincinnati the foreigners had seized Washington and all the country east of the Ohio, and had hung the President, the Cabinet and every member of Congress. The army disbanded in alarm, and the invaders moved to the far West, where they found the population dying of starvation because they had followed the advice of Greeley's book to "Try, for your first crop, to raise limes, and don't plant more than a bushel of quicklime in a hill!" Of course these wretched people were at the mercy of the enemy, who—to his credit be it said—treated them kindly, fed them, and brought them back to their old homes.

You know what followed—how Prince Frederick William of Prussia ascended the American throne, and the other humiliations that ensued. It was a fearful blow to Republicanism—a blow from which it will never recover. It made us, who were free men, a nation of slaves. It was all the result of our blind confidence in a philosopher, but who was actually a fool. May heaven preserve you, my children, from the remorse I feel when I remember that I voted for that bucolic old editor.

The Rage for Poisoning.

THE BUFENSBURGH POISONING CASE.

Poisoning is the alleged murder speciality of the season. The exposure of the crimes of the Connecticut Sherman was followed by charges against the Maryland Wharton, and now Ohio contributes a case. The story is that a young lady of Cincinati, Miss Hudson, several years ago married an old and wealthy bachelor of that city, Peter Bufenburgh. Soon after Peter died, as in the course of nature was by no means a surprising thing for him to do. A year later his widow wedded R. T. Colburn, a New York reporter, who thereby was enriched not only by the possession of herself, but to the extent of one-third of $700,000, that being the widow bride's dower in the late Peter's estate. A year was a reasonable period of mourning, and there seems to be no undue haste in the second marriage. There was no suspicion of foul play until recently, when Mrs. Colburn was charged with poisoning her first husband. her friends are confident she will establish her innocence, although the verdict of the corner's jury, which we publish below, has a suspicious look:

VERDICT OF THE CORNER'S JURY—POISON SAID TO HAVE BEEN ADMINISTERED TO THE DECEASED.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 10.—The Coroner's investigation of the Bufenburgh poisoning case closed at London to-day. The Jury returned a verdict that poison was administered to Peter Bufenburgh by some person to them unknown. Prof. Wormley testified to a chemical examination of the stomach and liver, in both of which he found unmistakable traces of arsenic; that it was possible to introduce arsenic into the liver after death; he did not discover sufficient to produce death under ordinary circumstances, but the finding of a small quantity was not proof that there was not a large quantity at the time of death. Other witnesses testified that the organs examined by by Prof. Wormley were taken from the body of Bufenburgh.

A correspondent of the *Cincinnati Gazett* gives the following account of a conversation with Dr. Collins, the physician who attended Bufenburgh during his last illness:

Dr. Collins is a physician of long standing and of extensive practice. He seems to be a man of great good sense, sound judgment, and discretion. He was Mr. Bufenburgh's family physician for years, and had every means of knowing the peculiarities in temperament, disposition, and habits of his patient. He was not at all reticient, but answered with the greatest freedom and candor all the questions I asked him, stating in the begining that he had no objections whatever to answering. "Dr. Collins," said I, "did you administer arsenic to Mr. Befenburgh in treating him during his illness?" I asked this question because I knew that arsenic is frequently administered in treatment for several different cases of disease, and that the presence of arsenic in the viscera after death might, in that way, be accounted for. The Doctor replied at once that none was administered during Mr. Bufenburgh's last illness. "Did you discover any symptoms of poisoning by arsenic during Mr. Bufenburgh's illness?" I inquired. "I did not," said he. "Could it have been administered without your knowing it from the patient's symptoms?" I asked. "I think not," he replied. "Are the effects of arsenic on the human system so well known that any ordinarly intelligent physician could discover from the subject's symptoms that it had been administered?" I asked. "It would certainly be discovered," he replied "unless it had been administered in homeopathic dose.' Could you have told of its being administered up to the hour of Mr. Bufenburgh's death?" "After expectoration ceased," was the reply, "and Mr. B. was actually dying, it might have been given without my noticing its effect." "How long did expectoration cease before Mr. B. died?" "I think about two days," he replied. Dr. Collins then turned to a gentleman listening to our conversation, and remarked that he told Mr. B.'s wife, and others, several days before Mr. B. died that his disease was mortal, and that he could not live. The doctor then rose to go. "Doctor", said I, "one more question, if you please; of what disease did Mr. B. die?" "I treated him," replied he, "for consumption." Here Dr. Collins took his leave. It was a little remarkable that he was not summoned to appear before the Coroner until this morning (Aug. 7) when he received a telegram commanding his presence.

MARRIED.

RIVES—VICKERS.—On Thursday last, at the residence of the bride's father in Chestertown, by the Right Rev. William Pinkney, Assistant Bishop of the Diocese of Maryland, JEFFERSON RIVES, of Washington city, to M. CLARA, youngest daughter of Senator Vickers.

DIED,

GREENWOOD.—At his residence in Chestertown, on Friday night last, the 18th inst., JOHN GREENWOOD, in his 67th year.

PARKS.—In Chestertown, on Friday the 18th instant, JAMES D. PARKS, in the 52d year of his age.

B. C. BOOKER, JR. WM. B. LEWIS.

Brooker & Lewis,

AUCTIONEERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 236 W. Baltimore street,

NEAR CHARLES,

BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ Sales of Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and Notions every Monday at 10 o'clock A. M.

Consignments respectfully solicited.

Out-door Sales of every description taken at lowest rates.

Cash advances made if required.

Baltimore, August 26, 1871—y

GALENA SEMINARY.

Boarding and Day School,

Galena, Kent County, Md.

E. L. BENNY, Principal.

THE next scholastic year of the above Institution will commence on MONDAY, SEPT'R. 4th, and close the following July.

Pupils can enter at any time, but those wishing to compete for Medals must enter the first day, continue punctual in attendance, and faithful to all the Rules throughout the year.

For Circulars and other particulars, apply to Editor of Transcript.

Aug. 26, 1871—tf.

10 H. P. Portable Engine and Boiler,

1 RIP SAW, 2 Pendulum Cross-Cut Saws with Mandrels and Tables complete, Counter Shafts and Pulleys, Belting, Oil Cans, &c., &c., for sale either collectively or separately. May be seen running any day before the 1st of September, at the Factory of

TURNER BROS.

Betterton, Aug. 26, 1871.

For Rent,

For the year 1872, the DWELLING HOUSE and premises, on the corner of Water and Fish sts. in Chestertown, now in the occupancy of Dr. B. F. Houston. For particulars, apply to E. F. Perkins, Att'y.

HENRIETTA M. BRUFF.

Aug. 26, 1871—3t.

FESTIVAL AND PICNIC.

A PICNIC FOR THE BENEFIT OF the Catholic Church of Chestertown, will be held in *Mr. JOHN BRICE'S YARD*, (near Trappe) on THURSDAY NEXT, August the 31st. If rainy, the next fair day.

A pleasant time is promised to those that attend.

Those that cannot give much towards building a Church, will be able to contribute in a small way, and get the worth of their money.

☞ An excellent SUPPER, including Oysters and Fish, will be furnished at the low price of 50 cts., and Ice Cream and Confectionery at moderate rates.

MANAGERS.—John Brice, Col, George W. Spencer, R. Hynson, John W. Loud, Wm. B. Wilmer, John Beck, Lewin Usilton, Thomas P. Dixon, Jesse K. Hines, B. F. Sappington, Col. Richard C. Johnson, James W. Hurtt, James A. Roseberry, Wm. A. Thomas, F. Hyland Taylor, H B. Camp, Capt. Geo. H. Willson, D. James Blackiston, A. B. Wheatley, Wm. Ford, C. J. Scott, B. F. Beck, Sr., John T. Skirven, Wm. A. Vickers, B. F. Beck, Jr., Jacob Highley, Wm. Hepbron, John R. Lusby, Dr. Price, Jas. H. Plummer, John Beeks, C. W. Crow, R. W. Calder, Geo. S. Diehl, Sam'l. Merritt, Jas. A. Skirven, Louis K. Stam, Theo. Diehl, Horatio Beck, A. Comeg, Wm. Lusby, Josias Ringgold.

ONE HORSE, ONE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS:

And I hereby give notice, that on

Wednesday, the 20th day of September,

1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Village of Still Pond, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, *Sheriff.*

Aug. 26, 1871—tds (5.25)

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

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.30@1.46
Red—$1.35@1.55.
CORN.—White—70@78. Yellow 68a70.
OATS—44@46 cents.

FERTILIZERS.

I INVITE the attention of my friends and the Farmers generally to the following well known Fertilizers:

Bower's Complete Manure,
Patapsco Guano,
Bowen & Mercer's Super Phosphate,

Stocks of which I expect to keep on hand during the season.

I also solicit orders for

W. WHITELOCK & CO'S. VEGETATOR,
J. J. TURNER & CO'S. EXCELSIOR,
J. J. TURNER & CO'S. PHOSPHATE,
MORO PHILLIPS & CO'S
SUPER PHOSPHATE.

☞ Special arrangements for time can be made with me.

I can deliver any of the above Fertilizers at any point a customer may desire.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

Chestertown, Aug. 26, 1871—2m.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing under the firm of L. Hecht & Bro. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

L. Hecht is alone authorized to collect, and receipt for, outstanding debts of the firm, and will settle all claims against the same.

LIEBMAN HECHT,
MOSES HECHT.

Chestertown, Aug. 21, 1871—3w.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the late firm of L. HECHT & BRO. are hereby notified that unless payment is made on or before the 9th day of September, 1871, their accounts will be put in a legal train of collection. LIEBMAN HECHT.

Aug. 26, 1871—3w.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, at the suit John H. Buley; also, by virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, at the suit of Curwan, Stoddard, Bro. & Co., issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of George W. Smith, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said George W. Smith, of, in and to, the following property:

2 Horses,
2 COWS, LOT OF HOGS,
ONE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS,
ONE WAGON AND ONE CART;
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
GROWING CROPS,
AND
THE FARM

where the said Smith resides:

And I hereby give notice, that on

MONDAY, the 18th of Sept.,

1871, on the premises, at three o'clock, P. M., I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.

Aug 26, 1871—ts. [5.00]

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued by J. T. Hurtt, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent County, and to me directed, one at the suit of John McIntyre, one at the suit of Jeremiah Peacock, and one at the suit of L. A. and A. L. Gooding, Administrators of William Gooding, dec'd., against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements, of Thomas Hall, (colored) I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Thomas Hall, of, in and to, the following property:

1 Horse, 1 Dearborn & Harness,

AND

The House and Lot

where he now lives:

And I hereby give notice, that on

MONDAY, THE 18TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1871, at Galena, at 11 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writs, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

E. GOODING, Late Constable.

Aug. 26, 1871—tds, [4.00]

Something Wonderful.

READ'S Sore Throat and Catarrh Powder is the most wonderful article I ever heard of, for sore throat almost vanishes at its touch.—Rev. J. Foley, Balt For sale at

Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

Natural Mineral Waters
For the Debilitated.

VICHY,
KISSENGEN,
CONGRESS,
AND OTHER WATERS.

For sale at

Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

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