THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, September 2, 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.

We find the following report of the recent visit of distinguished agricultural editors to the peninsula of Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, in the *Delaware Gazette:*

The agricultural editors proceeded on Tuesday, August 15, from Wilmington to Newark. Here the party were met by many prominent citizens, among whom were Messrs. J. F. Williamson, S. M. Curtis, William Dean, David J. Murphy, Dr. Hanes, and a number of others whose names cannot at present be brought to mind. They proceeded to "Fruitland," the farm of Mr. Randolph Peters, on which is an orchard of ten thousand pear trees, 8 years old, of many varieties, both of standards and dwarfs, which have been in profitable bearing 3 or 4 years. Each acre has 302 trees. Mr. Peters is an advocate of clean culture and fertilizing enough to keep on a good healthy growth of new wood each year. He does not recommend using manure or cultivating late in the summer to encourage a late fall growth. In this large orchard as well as in his home orchard of five thousand trees, Mr. Peters has lost no trees as yet by fire blight. The trees were found in fine condition. They not only produced large crops of fruit, but the fruit was remarkable for its size and good quality. Prof. Charles Downing, after walking through the orchard, remarked that he had never seen anything to equal it in California or anywhere else, either as to quality or quantity. This opinion appeared to be acquiesced in by most of the party present.

About eleven o'clock the party proceeded to the Delaware College experimental agricultural farm, under direction of Prof. E. D. Porter. Here was a large field with blackberries, raspberries, strawberries, gooseberries, currant and beds of asparagus and truck; also a vineyard of good size; an apple orchard, with peach trees planted between, all in good condition. It was remarked that the Professor is very thorough in the culture and treatment of his plants, trees, &c., and was successful, except with his pears. In planting this orchard he started with the view of making it a model one. For five years it was a success. He became pleased with the theory of "nonculture." The orchard of 1100 trees, standards and dwarfs, then went down. The only varieties that seemed to fight their way through the grassy culture and make any show, are the "Vicar," "Seckel" and "Lawrence." The fruit in the orchard was of inferior quality, comparatively speaking. Prof. Porter, in fact, considers the orchard as "gone."

The Vineyard was then visited. The trellis, made of wire, was much admired. The vines were in a high state of cultivation. The party then proceeded in carriages to the Academy, where a sumptuous dinner was provided. After making a hurried examination of the college buildings and premises, the party got into their carriages and set out for the peach growing district, calling on their way at the farm of the late Cantwell Clark. This farm is of 1,000 acres, and contains 70 acres in peaches, some 2,600 pear trees, a large apple orchard, &c. The tract of land is divided into three farms, which are conducted by members of the Clark family. The orchards and grounds were in good condition. The farm of Mr. Eliason, south of the Chesapeake Canal, near Summit Bridge, was then visited. Here was a large orchard—100 acres in peaches.—The farm looked well, and produced large crops of fruit. The land showed evidences of satisfactory tillage and cultivation.—The hedges on his farm were looking remarkably fine. The farm of Major B. T. Biggs, our Representative in Congress, in the neighborhood, was visited and a stroll taken through his orchard. The Major was found busy in picking and shipping fruit. Having but little time to tarry, the party then went to the farm of Henry D. Clayton, Esq., near by, a large land owner both in Delaware and Maryland. He had always found fruit-growing a success—peaches especially. His farm was in fine condition. The party then continued to Middletown, passing through a rich, beautiful and fertile country, the farms being enclosed with good hedges. The lateness of the hour prevented visits to many of the farms on the route. Middletown was reached about nine o'clock in the evening, considerably later than had been expected. In the morning the visitors were met by a number of prominent citizens. Views in regard to fruit and other matters were interchanged. Without staying long, the party drove off for Smyrna, passing by many fine farms, the hedges around which were greatly admired by the strangers.—The hedging was a surprise, not only as regards extent, but fine condition. Some of the visitors said it reminded them of their visit to England.

On arriving at Townsend, the party proceeded to the picking and shipping house of Samuel Townsend, Esq. Mr. Townsend is one of the most extensive fruit growers in Delaware, having large fruit farms in Delaware and Maryland.—He has been successful in fruit culture, and is noted for the superior quality of fruit shipped to the New York market. In 1869, which was considered the great glut crop year in this country, his fruit realized two and three dollars a crate nearly all the time. He has the best arrangement noticed in this State for shipping fruit. His sorting and packing house is alongside the railroad track, so that his hands have only to pass the fruit as fast as it is ready, from the shipping house into the car. At the time of the visit he was daily shipping four car loads of peaches—530 baskets to a car.

All along the road to Smyrna the farms, whether small or large, had their peach orchards.

Arriving at Smyrna at 11½ o'clock on Wednesday morning, the party were met by Messrs. Robert S. Cummings, Alexander Cummings, John Voshell, Mr. J H. Hoffecker, editor of the *Smyrna Times*, Mr. Stockley, and a number of other distinguished citizens. A committee of reception had provided a splendid dinner at the hotel for the visitors. After dinner the party proceeded in a four horse omnibus, with the reception committee, to the farm of George W. Cummings, Esq., a short distance from town. At his mansion the visitors were entertained with wine, &c. Mr. Cummings was found to be a thorough and large farmer—his farms, all in the immediate vicinity of Smyrna, being in fine condition, and all planted with fine large orchard. He is not only a successful farmer, but a successful fruit grower. The farm of David J. Cummings was also visited. He is a large land owner, and has been equally successful with his brother in fruit culture. The party then returned to Smyrna, where they took carriages and visited the farm of Robert Cummings, Esq., three miles from the town. He had also a fine collection of apple trees, some varieties being in successful bearing. He had a pear orchard in thrifty condition which showed evidence of good culture. The party then left for Chestertown, Md.

After leaving for Massey's, Kent Co., Md., at the junction of the Kent and Queen Anne's County Railroads, where the party were kindly received by some of the most successful fruit growers in this vicinity, here, as on all the route, the osage orange hedges and their fine condition was the subject of much comment by the company. On the farm of Stephen H. Boyer they noted his fine peach orchards and a pear orchard 8 years old, which had received up to this time, high culture, having been well manured and constantly worked. Here the visitors had the result of good culture before them, and the party were unanimous in saying the "Lawrence" and "Seckel" trees were the largest they had seen. After partaking of refreshments the party proceeded to the home farm of Dr. C. H. B. Massey, who is one of the largest land owners in this section. Here we found large orchards of fruit in variety; a vineyard of 6,000 vines loaded with luscious fruit, the entire crop of which the Doctor proposes to make into brandy. The Doctor is an extensive grower of small fruits, the raspberry, strawberry and blackberry, all of which he finds much more profitable than grain crops. A notable feature was a pear orchard of 8,000 trees, one-half standard and one-half dwarf. This orchard was filled in between the trees with small fruit which prevented the trees from being thoroughly cultivated. Here, again they saw the marked difference between this and the orchard they had just left, which had received thorough culture.—In the orchard with high culture, trees of certain varieties were almost double the size, with double the fruiting capacity.—The Dr. was raising a large still on his own farm, making peach brandy from his refuse fruit. After the party had partaken of refreshments, choice wines and brandies manufactured from his own vineyard, they proceeded to the farm of David C. Blackiston, Esq. His hedges, farm and fruits all looked well. After being pleasantly entertained, the party started for Round Top, Queen Anne's county, Md., a place noted for its extensive orchards. The farm contains 1013 acres, planted solid in peaches, now in full bearing, the orchards occupying a front on Chester river of 1¾ miles, 1¼ miles broad. In the centre of this immense orchard we found extensive canning houses, stills, to still into peach brandy the soft peaches and pearings. They were canning about 4,000 baskets of peaches per day, requiring about 500 men and women in the various departments. All of these operatives were boarded on the place. The party were much interested in going through this large establishment. This property belongs to John Harris, Esq., surviving partner of the late firm of Morton & Harris.

The party re-crossed Chester river into Kent county, Md., and stopped at the farm of R. S. Emery, Esq. Here we found a dwarf pear orchard of about 3,000 trees. This orchard was remarkable for its fine growth, beautiful appearance and productiveness, showing the high culture it had received. After partaking of refreshments we proceeded to Riverside, the beautiful home and country seat of Col. E. Wilkins, on Chester river. The Colonel is the largest peach grower on the peninsula, having about 1,300 acres of orchard in various stages of growth and bearing. For the transport of the products of this immense orchard to Baltimore he runs his own steamboat. He assorts his fruit into three grades for market; extra, No. 1, and medium, and in seasons of full crops and low prices he sends nothing but the best brands to market, having a large still on his farm, manufacturing all inferior peaches into brandy. The party here partook of a splendid supper, and the next morning, their time being out, they could go no farther, and left for their homes, much pleased with their visit to Maryland and Delaware, being received everywhere with marked attention and kindness.

The Richmond Dispatch on the New Departure.

"Hon. A. H. Stephens keeps up his war upon the "new departure." He has no idea of surrendering. What good purpose he hopes to accomplish we cannot say. The only effect of his arguments will be to produce disaffection in the ranks of the Democratic party; for it is certain as any future event can be that the Democratic National Convention will next year adopt a platform in which one of the planks will be a plain, candid concession that the new Amendments are part and parcel of the Federal Constitution. We cannot imagine a single good reason why anybody should object to such a course. Mr. Stephens declares that he does not think that Amendments ratified by fraud and force are valid, and that in this opinion he expects the Supreme Court of the United States to agree with him whenever the question of the validity of the new Amendments shall be passed upon by that tribunal. Conceding that the Amendments are invalid, and that the Supreme Court will ultimately decide that they are so, we cannot yet see in the admission any reason why we may not acknowledge that at present the Amendments are to all intents and purposes valid; for, inasmuch as both the Executive and the Legislative departments of the Government have, in the most solemn form, declared that these Amendments were constitutionally ratified and made part of the organic law of the country, it certainly cannot be wrong for the people generally to own the fact.—And is it not a fact? Have not Congress and the President solemnly declared, according to the forms required by law, that the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments have been constitutionally ratified? Are they not, then, at present as truly parts of the constitution as any other article in it, and this notwithstanding that they may have been ratified at the point of the bayonet? They are; and if Mr. Stephens could demonstrate, as plainly as he could the simplest mathematical proposition, that these Amendments have never been ratified in the manner and form demanded by the Constitution, they would still remain parts of that instrument, which all the Executive officers of the Government would be bound to respect as such until the proper judicial tribunals should have overruled, in a constitutional and lawful manner, the decision of the Executive and the Legislative departments of the Government. If Mr. Stepens himself were a Federal Executive officer he would be compelled as such to treat the act to enforce the Fourteenth Amendment as a constitutional law. The "new departure," then, as we have often said, is simply an acknowledgment of the existence of facts which cannot be ignored by sensible men.

The Supreme Court will hardly get its law from a Democratic National Convention. If its opinions or decisions could be influenced by a party platform, they would be worthless at best, and would certainly be upon the side of the other two branches of the Government. If they cannot be so influenced, and if the fact is that the Amendments are for the present at least parts of the Constitution, where is the harm in saying so? We fear that we shall have to write down Mr. Stephens as an impracticable. He is playing into the hands of the Republican party. He and Messrs. Toombs and Davis have always hitherto managed to say or do something just in the nick of time and of the right sort to blight all the prospects of the Democratic party for success. Let us hope that he will not next year again aid in the election of a Republican President.

Is Grant a Dictator?

Why does Gen. Grant declare war against Gov. Warmoth of Louisiana?—Warmoth has kept the State well in hand for the Republican party. Under his rule there has not been a Ku-Klux outrage in Louisiana, and the usually turbulent city of New Orleans has been as quiet as Boston.

What, then, is the matter with Warmoth that Grant should require his Copperhead brother-in-law Casey, Collector of New Orleans, and his cousin Gen. Longstreet, late of the Confederate army, and now Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans, and all the other Federal officeholders in Louisiana, to combine to crush the man who has been more successful in keeping his State Republican than any of the other carpet-bag rulers? The answer is at hand. Gov. Warmoth seriously doubts whether Gen Grant can carry the reconstructed States in 1872, and therefore he has ventured to hint at the expediency of his renomination. There is an offence not to be forgiven, and so Casey, by order of Grant promises to make Dunn Governor next year, and calls in the troops to put Warmoth down.

What a strange and alarming spectacle was exhibited on the day of the assembling of the Louisiana Convention. The Federal officeholders first designated the Custom House as the place of meeting.—The United States Marshall then summoned four companies of regular troops, with a battery of artillery, from Texas, to resist the entrance to the Custom House of all delegates who doubted the expediency of Grant's renomination; and bravely did the Swiss guards of the President execute his will. But for their bayonets he would have been beaten out of sight in the Convention, for 90 of the 118 delegates were friendly to the policy of Warmoth, and only a day or two before Warmoth had badly beaten Collector Casey for a seat in the Convention from one of the wards of New Orleans. No escape from a disastrous defeat in the Convention was therefore left open to Grant except by excluding from the Custom House by military power the regular delegates, and packing the Convention with bogus delegates. Mr. Pinchback, who presided over the Warmoth or regular Convention, is the ablest member of the State Senate, and one of the most influential colored citizens of Louisiana.

It may be attempted to show that Grant does not approve of these high-handed proceedings. It will be in vain, for does not everybody who notes the occurrences at the royal lodge at Long Branch know that two or three weeks ago brother-in-law Casey spent a few days there in close consultation with Grant? And is there so big a fool in the country as not to be sure that the New Orleans programme was then arranged—the holding of the Convention in the Custom House, the summoning of the troops from Texas, and the exclusion of the anti-Grant delegates by the bayonet?

If an insane ambition had not blinded Gen. Grant to all sense of propriety and all appreciation of the rising indignation of the independent voters of the country at his use of regular troops to secure his renominstion, we might ask him if he thinks he can confront that indignation at the ballot-boxes in 1872? In contesting the Presidential campaign, does he imagine that he is at the head of an army on a battle field?

The savage and selfish war of Grant against Warmoth will bear its legitimate fruits. It will doubtless break in pieces the Republican party of Louisiana, and throw the State into the hands of the Democrats next year. It will certainly do this if Grant is then in the field as the Republican nominee for the Presidency.—*N. Y. Sun.*

Prince Gortschakoff and the Missionaries.

A great deal has been said, both at home and abroad, regarding the meeting between Prince Gortschakoff and the Evangelical delegations. Reports have had it that the deputation was cordially received, and these again, in turn, have been contradicted; and the assertion was made at one time that the delegation was snubbed. The following is from the report of Prince Gorschakoff to the Czar on the interview, published in the Russian official journals:

"A deputation, composed of representatives from different Evangelical communities, came to Fredrichshofen for the purpose of petitioning your Imperial Majesty for freedom of conscience, which it was supposed was violated in Russia. Our interview lasted for upward of two hours. Many of these gentlemen made long speeches, and I considered myself bound in courtesy to hear them all with inexhaustible patience. I do not venture to expose your Majesty to the same infliction. In conclusion they requested me to ask an audience from your Majesty for them, for the purpose of handing to your Majesty the addresses presented by them.

"I said to the gentlemen that the principles of toleration and freedom of conscience were convictions of your Majesty, and that you had been pleased to always remain faithful to the example of your predecessors, whose convictions on this point were impressed on all the leaves of Russia's history; that the history of my country in this respect presented an appearance the like of which we would find it hard to discover in the same period in the annals of other countries; finally, that this was one of the glorious preogatives of Russia which we wished to maintain. I added that compliance with the requests put forward by them would entail the abrogation of some laws of the empire; that we in this matter could permit no foreign intervention whatever. This declaration was received with deep regret, which also was expressed in respectful terms.

"The American deputation then requested me to accept their address, with the contents of which I had already made myself privately acquainted, and as it contained only general observations I answered that I was ready to lay it before your Imperial Majesty.

"I refused to accept the Geneva address in a very decided manner, and expressed it as my personal opinion that it would be better to abstain altogether from the presentation of an address, since the acceptance of the American address alone would wear an appearance which might be offensive to the whole deputation.—After consultation among themselves they agreed to my proposal."

A Story about Gen. Cass.

Colonel Forney writes:

John Guy bore a striking resemblance to General Lewis Cass, and while he was proprietor of the National Hotel, in Washington, the Michigan Senator was among his favored guests. Guy dressed like Cass, and although not as portly, his face, including the wart, was strangely similar. One day a Western friend of the house came in after a long ride, dusty and tired, and walking up to the office encountered General Cass, who was quietly standing there. Mistaking him for Guy, he slapped him on the shoulder, and exclaimed: "Well, old fellow, here I am; the last time I hung my hat up in your shanty one of your clerks sent me to the fourth story; but now that I have got hold of you, I insist upon a lower room."

The General, a most distinguished personage, taken aback by this startling salute, coldly replied: "You have committed a mistake, sir. I am not Mr. Guy; I am General Cass, of Michigan," and angrily turned away. The Western man was shocked at the unconscious outrage he had committed; but before he had recovered from his mortification General Cass, who had passed around the office, confronted him again, when, a second time mistaking him for Guy, he faced him and said: "Here you are at last. I have just made a devil of a mistake; I met old Cass and took him for you, and I am afraid the Michigander has gone off mad." What General Cass would have said may well be imagined if the real Guy had not approached and rescued the innocent offender from the twice-assailed and twice-angered statesman.

The Hog Cholera.—The hog cholera has lately been mischievously fatal in several counties of Maryland. A correspondent of the Alexandria (Va.) Gazette, vouched for by that paper as experienced and intelligent, writes that he "has never known an instance of hog or chicken cholera to occur where those animals had free access to waste fruits and vegetables."

The King of Belgium recently on a visit to England, has returned home.

Dr. Livingstone.

A few days ago the cable brought the refreshing news that Dr Livingstone, the African explorer, was coming home, and the universal aspiration was that he would stay at home when he got there. Now, the news from Zanzibar is to the effect that the celebrated traveler is still among the Arabs west of Lake Tanganyika, and that he is "moving slowly" in his efforts to discover the true source of the Nile. Dr. Livingstone is doubtless a very profound man in his way, but as an explorer, although it is true he has had many difficulties to encounter, he has not developed a very brilliannt capacity for energetic movement in providing against or overcoming them.

There can be no doubt that the work undertaken by Livingstone is a great one, but only the most unequivocal success can now prevent serious detriment to his reputation as an explorer. He has expended years in what seems to have been mere loitering amongst the Arabs of equatorial Africa, and almost every message that has come from him has been in the nature of a wail of distress or some other wretched apology for inaction. The section of Africa in which he is now engaged may be called the central summit of that continent. He has an idea that that great lake discharges itself into the Lake Albert Nyanza, one of the supposed head fountains of the Nile, the Victoria Nyanza being the other—the one being named by Speke and Grant, its discoverers, in honor of Queen Victoria, and the other by Sir Samuel Baker, its discoverer, in honor of the late Prince Consort. Should it turn out that Lake Tanganyika is discharged into the Nile, that famous river, rolling through forty-four degrees of latitude, becomes the longest on the globe. As far as its sources are now known it disputes the palm with the longest But should it, appear that Lake Tanganyika finds its outlet in the Atlantic ocean by way of the Congo river, then the Congo becomes, next to the Nile, the longest river in Africa. But whichever point the discovery may turn upon, a geographical question of much more importance than the mere relative length of rivers will be settled, and it is to be hoped, for the sake of the reputation of the great absentee, as well as for the interests of science, that he will have the honor of the revelation.—*Balt. Sun.*

Second Crop of Strawberries.—Our eyes and palate were both greatly astonished yesterday by the presentation of a full quart box of fresh and luscious strawberries, just gathered from the vines. These berries, produced so long after the usual season has passed, are from A. R. Harman, near Hanover, Anne Arundel county. The box sent us is the thirty-second picked from a patch during the past two weeks, and from appearances it is expected that the same ground will yet afford as many more. They are of the variety called "Agriculturalists." As soon as the spring crop was gathered, the ground was worked and cultivated, and, with favoring showers at the proper time, this second crop of fine strawberries is the result. Mr. Harman believes that with irrigation a regular and paying second crop of this variety of the favorite berry of our climate could be produced in this region.—*Balt. Sun, of Tuesday last.*

The Cholera at Hamburg.—The cholera, while increasing its ravages at Konigsburg, has found its way to Hamburg, where it merely waits, perhaps, upon the tide to go out upon the Baltic and Atlantic and seek new victims upon other shores. The march of the scourge across the European continent has been slow, but the journey is at length accomplished, and its next halting place, when its march is resumed, no one may tell. That it may find its way to America is not impossible, and as the authorities of every city, town and village on the continent have had fair warning of the fact, they have a responsibility resting upon them equal at least, if not greater, than that which recent inquisitions have placed upon the shoulders of lesser corporations and humbler individuals in cases of calamity occurring by accident.

A Cold-Blooded Murder—An Inoffensive Old Man the Victim—The Supposed Murderer Captured—The Verdict of the Jury.—On Saturday night last, about 9 o'clock, as two colored men, named Alfred Jones and James Brady, and a colored girl and a white nurse, living with Richard R. Cochran, Esq. were going home, they discovered a man lying on the side of the road, near the residence of J. Thomas Budd, Esq. It was quite dark, but upon stooping down, they recognized him as being John Mawheny, ostler for Mr. Richard R, Cochran. His face was covered with blood, and was considerably mashed, the bones of the nose between the eyes being broken, and his truss taken off and his pockets turned inside out. One of the party felt his pulse and said he was dead. James Brado was sent back to town to inform the authorities, and in a short time Deputy Coroner Earnest empanelled a jury and held an inquest over the body. The jury rendered a vercict that the decreased came to his death from a blow or blows at the hands of unknown parties.

Near where Mawheny was lying a new pocket book was found, also a handkerchief and some candy, and of which were picked up and preserved.

After the inquest, the body was removed to the residence of Mr. Cochran. A short time after the horrible deed was committed, a negro man by the name of Alfred Boyce, arrived at Armstrong's Corner, by the way of the Middletown road. His hand was bleeding, and upon being questioned by some of his colored acquaintances as to the cause, said that he had "struck some old son-of-a-bitch down the road, and knocked him cold." He also made several other similar remarks. This information was communicated to Officer Jones, who, on Sunday, went in search of Boyce and found him at a negro camp-meeting in the vicinity of Armstrong's Corner. He was arrested, handcuffed, and lodged in the Toombs.

On Monday morning early, Coroner Woodward and Attorney General Lore arrived here and instituted another inquest, which was held at the residence of Mr. Cochran. The jury continued in session until near 7 o'clock, making a session of nearly seven hours, and rendered the following verdict:

that the said Jno. Mawheny came to his death by a blow or blows upon the head at the hands of Alfred Boyce, negro, and a negro known by the name of Charles White, on the night of Saturday, August 19th A. D. 1871, between the hours of 8 and 11 o'clock.—*Middletown Transcript.*

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

Wheat.—White—$1.45@1.50
Red—$1.45@1.60.
Corn.—White—73@76. Yellow 68a70.
Oats—45@50 cents.

The duties of Miss Redne's School

Will be resumed on the First Monday in September. It will be greatly to the advantage of the pupils to enter on the first day.

Terms:—Seven, six, and four dollars per quarter, according to standing. There will be an extra charge of one dollar for the Fall quarter and also for the Winter quarter.

Extras:—French, three dollars; and Music on the Piano, ten dollars per quarter.

Sept. 2, 1871—3w.

Money! Money! All parties indebted to us on account are requested to come forward and settle immediately, as we need money.

All indebted on Note need not expect longer indulgence.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

Sept. 2, 1871—3t.

Notice.

Purcharers at the sale of the late Jno. M. Hudson are hereby notified that the Notes are due on the 8th of September. Please give immediate attention, as it is very important that the estate should be closed at the earliest practicable moment. I shall be in Chestertown on Tuesdays.

ROBT. J. LUSBY,
Sept. 2, 1871—3w. Adm'r.

Drills and Hoes! Drills and Hoes!!

We would call the attention of the farmers to the Extras and Repairs of the Bickford & Hoffman Drill. Any piece, especially Steel Points, supplied. All other Drills repaired by

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

The especial attention of the farmer is also called to our *Steel Hoe* for cutting off corn, which has been improved, being much lighter and more durable than heretofore.

We shall expect the cash in all cases for Drill work. CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

Sept. 2, 1871.

COAL.

All persons who wish to lay in their COAL at a reduced price, can do so by leaving their orders with J. T. Twilley or F. Aldridge, which they will fill at a small advance *for the cash.* ☞ 2240 lbs. to the Ton. Sept. 2, 1871—3t.

Chestertown Clothing Emporium!

AND

BOOT, SHOE,
And Furnishing Goods Store,
High St., opposite Eccleston property.

L. Hecht, successor to L. Hecht & Bro., takes this method of informing the patrons of the late firm and the public generally that he has now on hand a full stock of NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS, &c., of the very best material, and most fashionable styles, bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold a *little lower* than ever the same class of goods were offered in this market.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER, of the best quality, in Fashionable Style, and a fit and satisfaction guaranteed.

For the liberal patronage extended to the late firm by the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's, he respectfully returns his thanks; and flatters himself that in the use of the superior facilities he now possesses, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. An early call is solicited.

LIEBMAN HECHT.

Chestertown, Sept. 2, 1871.

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.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the estate of

GEORGE W. THOMAS,
late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of April, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of August, 1871.

HYLAND P. SMITH,
Sept. 2, 1871—4t. Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

Notice is hereby given, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters of Administration on the estate of

L. M. STRONG,
late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 29th day of April, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of August, 1871.

ANGELINA A. STRONG,
C. H. BAKER,
Sept. 2, 1871—4t. Administrators.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

Have the best and cheapest SPICES in this market. GREEN GINGER, WHITE and BLACK MUSTARD SEED, CELERY SEED, MACE, NUTMEGS, CLOVES, ALLSPICE, and Red and Black PEPPER, whole or ground, and warranted pure.

NESTLE'S MOTHER'S MILK substitute, the best diet in the market for children.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

August 19, 1871.

SHERIFF'S SALE

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Samuel McCosh, and one at the suit of J. J. Hurlock; also, two writs of Venditioni Exponas, one at the suit of Samuel McCosh, and one at the suit of E. T. Evans, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of G. V. Reynolds, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said G. V. Reynolds, of, in and to the following property:

1 Brown Mare, and 1 Colt,
1 BUGGY AND HARNESS, 1 FARM WAGON;
Crop of CORN standing in the field:
Crop of OATS in the Barn.

And I hereby give notice, that on
Wednesday, 13th of September,
1871, at Chesterville, at 11 o'clock, A. 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.
Sept. 2, 1871—ts. (3.50.)

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of five writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, one at the suit of J. J. Hurlock, one at the suit of Culbertson & Eliason, one at the suit of Catlin & Starkey, one at the suit of Wm. T. Tomlinson, one at the suit of Merritt & Co., against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of J. R. Gill, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said J. R. Gill, of, in and to the following property:

15 Head of Horses and Mules,
25 Head of Cattle,
20 HOGS,
TWO CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,
PLOWS, CULTIVATORS & HARROWS, 2 FARM WAGONS, 1 DEARBORN, 3 CARTS,
WHEAT AND CORN CROPS, REAPERS, MOWERS, GRAIN FAN,
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

And I hereby give notice, that on
Thursday, 14th of September,
1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, I will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder for cash, the property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.
Sept. 2, 1871—ts. (4.50.)

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.

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.

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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 BR[illegible]

Betterton, Aug. 26, 1871.

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 and complete 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.

Black Lead and Blacking Brushes for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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