THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 27, 1872.

☞ The Baltimore *Gazette* of Thursday says:

The Radical Convention which met yesterday at the New Assembly Rooms illustrated, very fairly, the present condition of the dominant party in the country.—Rowdyism was rampant, and scenes of tumult and disorder marked the entire proceedings. At one time it was necessary to invoke the assistance of the police force to preserve order, and a number of arrests were made before the motley mixture of whites and blacks was enabled to transact the ordinary business of the meeting. It is with no pleasure that we chronicle such disgraceful scenes in a deliberative body, and we are certain that many who belong to the Radical organization in this city will blush at the shameful conduct of their representatives. Yet, it must be borne in mind that what took place yesterday is but the legitimate result of Radical teachings. For years past a total disregard of law and order has been the rule of action of that party. With an insolence intolerable in a free country, its members have sought to turn public opinion in all things into the peculiar channel which they dug out for their selfish purposes. They tolerated no difference in sentiment, and permitted no man to have an opinion in opposition to their own. In the heat of the war, when the passions of the people were lashed to frenzy, they perpetrated all manner of crimes in the name of loyalty, and when, by threats, they failed to bend the masses to their will, they crowded their dungeons with freemen and women who only claimed the right to enjoy the blessings of free government. Now the bloody instruction which they then taught is returning to plague the inventor. The hard blows they then gave to their opponents, are now directed against the heads of their own adherents. Riot and bloodshed mark the proceedings of their tumultuous gatherings, and what they sowed in times past for others to harvest is now being reaped by themselves to store away in their own granaries. It is gratifying, however, to know that a sentiment is growing rapidly throughout the country which must eventually cause the overthrow of these political charlitans. In the midst of the Republican ranks, and springing out of the festering body of Radicalism, a power is daily developing itself, which, if rightly directed, will drive into obscurity the men who now hold the Radical sceptre. The henchmen of the Administration will, of course, resist with all their power every reform that tends to purity and peace, but the calm good sense of the American people, which, when earnestly brought into action, is resistless as the waves of the sea, will sweep away the bad elements that now control the Government, and "Out of the nettle, danger, pluck the flower, safety."

The "Liberal" Movement.

It is not at all surprising that the "liberal" movement, as it gains strength throughout the country, and increases in importance and significance, should begin to attract the attention and to enlist the rather questionable support of some of the mere camp followers of party, who are always ready to serve any cause which holds out a promise of booty and pay. Although it is precisely this corrupting and degrading feature of our politics—the distribution of offices among those who have no claim to them except on the score of party services—that the "liberal" programme professes to discountenance and discourage, it is none the less true that if the liberal leaders should be successful in preventing the hungry crew of place-hunters and spoilsmen from attaching themselves to the skirts of the Cincinnati convention, they will have accomplished something nearly akin to a miracle.

Just in proportion as the "liberal" movement promises to be a succes will be the eagerness of the mere trading politicians—of those who make a living by politics—to make friends with the new party.—We speak, of course, of those who are not already irrevocably committed to the fortunes of the present administration, and who, having made their bed, must needs life in it. The floating element of politics—that which owns no certain allegiance to men or principles—but drifts from side to side according to the direction of wind and tide, will undoubtedly cleave to that which is, or seems to be, the strongest. These men are the barnacles and parasities of our political system, and their adhesion to either party may be accepted as a strong "sign of the times"—an indication, at all events, as to what they expect the result will be.

Of course, the spectacle of these kites and vultures—the carrion birds of party—gathering together to support or champion a cause which professes to be the cause of public purity and reform, is not a particularly edifying one. It is not agreeable to men who are actuated only by honest and patriotic motives to be called on to co-operate with such people, much less to follow where politicians of this class aspire to lead. But so far as we can judge, the evil is to some extent inevitable. When the rogues toss up their hats and cry hurrah for reform, the only consolation the genuine reformers can take is that the cause of reform bids fair at all events to be a popular one. The caution which such a state of things inspires is a prudent cause lest the cause itself shall be shipwrecked and ruined by these unwelcome but unavoidable adherents. Such an apprehension the true reformers throughout the country must necessarily feel, wherever they find the reform movement ostentatiously taken under the ring and patronage of those whom they have no reason to trust, and perhaps every reason to distrust. And in this respect, as we have said, the "liberal" movement promises to be no exception to the general rule and experience in all similar cases. When the Cincinnati convention meets we shall not be surprised to see there some of the real dyed-in-the-wool sort of old political "hunkers" and professional politicians, who are known to bear no allegiance save to their bread and butter. The disappointed men in politics—the men who have tried often and have failed, and who hail with joy the prospect of any division or movement in the political field which may give them the chance of another cut and deal of offices will be there in force. For all this, the true friends of reform need not despair. For all this, if they have any experience of human nature, and particularly of political human nature, they will be prepared, and know how to govern themselves accordingly. The adhesion of such people they cannot prevent, nor as elections go by votes, and are determined by majorities, does it necessarily follow that it would be desirable to do so. Their leadership, however, and their assumption to direct and govern, they can only submit to at the imminent risk and peril of having their cause confounded with the men who represent it, and ruined by the bad auspices under which it is presented. This is a very serious danger, and one, we should imagine, which cannot escape the attention of the better class of "liberal republicans." It is impossible to separate in the minds of many persons the merits of a cause from those of the individuals who are its champions and advocates. Certainly when professions of honesty and purity are made, and promises are held out of a signal reformation to be wrought in the politics of the country, men may be excused for estimating the value and sincereity of such professions and promises, in some measure, at least, by the character of those who utter them. We have spoken heretofore of the priciples involved in the so-called "liberal" movement. We call attention now to the agencies by which the success of the movement, if at all, is to be secured, and the imperative necessity there is that those agencies shall be worthy of the principles which they are designed to promote.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Peach Prospects.

The Wilmington (Del.) Commercial, of Monday last, says:

Amongst the peach growers intense interest is being manifested in regard to the extent of the crop for the coming season. The intensely severe winter having not only killed the buds, but also the ends of the limbs on the lower part of the trees, and these having been the limbs always first examined, the impression was readily formed, "the whole crop was irretrievably ruined."

Contrary to expectation, however, the soft balmy air of spring has unexpectedly started into life the tops of the peach trees which had not been examined, and revealed the fact that there would at least be a part of a crop, and in some places the growers are confident of having a full crop. In a recent tour through much of the fruit growing region of the State we were enabled to glean the following facts:

At Frederica, Kent county, we were informed that there would be one-third of a crop as compared with last year, while some confidently predicted a much larger percentage. The trees, though not in full bloom, showed the evidence of a large number of blossoms—buds on the top branches in many instances so numerous that were each blossom to mature a peach the limbs could not sustain the weight. In qualification of this, however, we must consider that full one-half the tree, including all the lowermost branches, will have no peaches on it, so that not more than one-third of a crop can be expected, even when the top branches are full.

At Spring Mills (the residence of T. B. Coursey) we were shown a small orchard which gave indications of more than a third of a crop, but in company with that gentleman we visited a large orchard about two miles east of Felton, on the farm of Rev. W. E. England, cultivated by Henry Harrington, in which but very few blossoms were discoverable, averaging not more than a dozen to a tree, the trees being five years old.

Other orchards in the vicinity of Felton showed a more encouraging prospect, though not so favorable as at Frederica. The prospects around Felton indicated a fourth of a crop, and we were informed that the same was noticeable as far down as Laurel, from which place southward the blossoms increase in number and indicate a third of a crop.

A flying visit to Wyoming and Camden showed us that while some orchards were well filled others were barren, but compared with the last crop, and considering the increase of peach territory, a third of a crop is expected. At Hazletville an examination of the orchard of Powell Aaron indicated a third of a crop, and the same might be said of other orchards in that vicinity, and at Pearson's Corner, Dover, Little Creek Landing and Leipsic.

Leaving Leipsic and Moorton, the prospects become more favorable towards Smyrna, from which place to Townsend Station more than half a crop is anticipated. Middletown and Odessa, always centres of peach interest, again start off with the season giving promise of two-thirds of a crop as compared with last year. The same may be said of the prospects as far north as the principal peach area extends. From the foregoing observations we think we are safe in saying that in the peach territory included in Delaware, provided nothing hereafter occurs to mar the prospects, more than half and probably very nearly two-thirds of a crop will be realized. In the probable amount of money to be realized by its sale the proportion will be considerably increased, if not entirely equal that realized last year.

It is especially noticeable that peach growers are not in the least discouraged, but are still increasing the peach area and planting trees. It is a source of general complaint that notwithstanding the great increase in nurseries the demand for trees cannot be supplied this spring.

It might be proper also to state that the varieties which have best withstood the recent hard winter are the 'Hale's Early,' and 'Troth's Early,' while both the early and late 'Crawford' and 'Smock' have suffered most.

☞ The people of small towns in Iowa seem to be very remarkable naturalists. In one of these a short time ago four or five ribs were dug up belonging to a man, or a calf perhaps, that was buried twenty-five years ago. Immediately the county coroner sat on those ribs, reconstructed the entire specimen, and made a diagnosis of his final sickness, arriving at the sage conclusion: "Name unknown, but supposed to have died of bilious fever."

How Powder is Made--A House Where Men Never Laugh.

How do you think you would like to live fearing every moment to be blown up, not daring to speak loud, to jar anything, for fear of starting an explosion that would send you in an instant to the other world?

You dont think it would be very pleasant. Well, it isn't yet hundreds of men live in just that state, work, receive pay and live year after year in the very sight of death, as it were; all that the world may have gunpowder.

You can easily guess that those men go about quietly, and never laugh.

You know that gunpowder is very dangerous in a gun, or near a fire, but perhaps you dont know that it is equally dangerous all through the process of making. A powder mill is a fearful place to visit, and strangers are very seldom allowed to go into one. They are built far from any town, in the woods, and each branch of the work is done in a separate building. These houses are quite a distance from each other, so that if one blows up it won't blow up the rest. Then the lower parts of the building are made very strong, while the roofs are very lightly set on, so that if it explodes only the roof will suffer.—But, in spite of every care, sometimes a whole settlement of the powder-mills will go off in an instant, and every vestige of the toil of years will be swept away in a few seconds.

But though you feel like holding your breath to look at it, it is really a very interesting process to see. It is made, perhaps you know, of charcoal, saltpetre and brimstone. Each of these articles is prepared in a house by itself, but the house where they are mixed is the first terrible one. In this building is an immense millstone, rolling round in an iron bed, and under the stone are but the three fearful ingredients of gunpowder. There they are thoroughly mixed and ground together.—This is a very dangerous operation, because if the stone comes in contract with its iron bed it is very apt to strike fire, and the merest suspicion of a spark would set off the whole. The materials are spread three or four inches thick in the bed; the wheel, which goes by water power, is started, and every man leaves the place. The door is shut and the machinery left to do its own terrible work alone. When it has run long enough the mill is stopped and the men come back. This operation leaves the powder in hard lumps or cakes.

The next house is where the cakes are broken into grains, and of course is quite as dangerous as the last one. But the men can't go away from this; they are obliged to attend to it every moment, and you may be sure no laugh or joke is ever heard within its walls. Every one who goes in has to take off his boots and put on rubbers, because one grain of the dangerous powder crushed by the boot would explode the whole in an instant.

The floor of this house is covered with leather, and is made perfectly black by by the dust of the gunpowder. It contains a set of sieves, each one smaller than the last, through which the powder is sifted; and an immense ground and laboring mill, where it is ground up, while men shovel it in with wooden shovels. The machinery makes a great deal of noise, but the men are silent as in the other houses.—The reckless crashing of the machinery even seems to give greater horror, and one is very glad to get out of that house.

The stoving-house is the next on the list, and there the gunpowder is heated on wooden trays. It is very hot, and no workmen stay there. From there it goes to the packing house, and it is put up in barrels, kegs and canisters.

Safely through all these houses, it goes at last to the store-house. One feels like drawing a long breath to see the fearful stuff packed away out of the hands of men in this curious house.

You've heard of things being as dry as a powder-house, but you wouldn't think this house very dry. It is almost embedded in water. The roof is one big tank, kept full of water. Did you ever hear of a water roof before? Instead of steps to go in there are shallow tanks of water, through which every one must walk to the door.

In none of those powder-houses is any light ever allowed except sunlight. The wages are good, the day's work is short, ending always at three or four o'clock.—But the men have a serious look that makes one think every moment of the danger and glad to get away.

Though curiosity may take a man once to visit a powder mill, he has no desire to go to the second time, and he feels all the rest of his life that for once he has been very neay death.—*American Sportsman.*

Mr. Charles Francis Adams on the Cincinnati Convention.—A letter from Mr. Charles Francis Adams has just been published, in which he declares himself in full sympathy with the Cincinnati movement, and frankly states his feelings in regard to a nomination for the Presidency if tendered him by that body. He fully endorses the declaration of principles, in which, "with the single exception of ambiguity," he sees "nothing that an honest Republican or Democrat would not accept." He concludes his letter by intimating that he will accept the nomination of the Convention, if it should be an unequivocal one; asking of him no pledges, but based simply upon confidence in his character as a public man, and a belief that he would carry out in practice the principles he professes to hold.

☞ That the peace between France and Germany is menaced by some complications growing out of the dissatisfaction of the Germans with the tone of the French press and people, but more particularly the speech of M. Thiere, urging the necessity of maintaining the French army at its full complement of men, so as to be prepared for all emergencies, seems to be very probable. When the French papers speak habitually of the occupation of France by the German troops as the "greatest crime in history;" when, in spite of the universal testimony of foreigners to the quiet and peaceful behavior of the army of occupation, no occasion is lost by Frenchmen of speaking of it as cruel, brutal and tyrannical; when the angry feelings, still dominant, find vent in every possible manner, the conquerors are naturally in no frame of mind to be lenient or to concede more than the letter of the law demands.

Liberal Republicans of Maryland.

The Liberal Republicans of Maryland assembled at Barnum's hotel in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday last. Ex-Gov. Bradford presided, and made a speech, in which he made the following declaration:

"The whole matter of politzal organization, State and City Conventions, and State and City Central Committees has grown into such a farce, manipulated and directed as they usually are by some custom house committee or an occasional emissary from abroad."

The following delegates were appointed to the Cincinnati Convention:

Ex Gov. A. W. Bradford, of Baltimore county; Henry W. Hoffman, of Allegany county; T. A. Cunningham, of Baltimore city; H. C. Hicks, of Dorchester county; S. L. Governeur, of Frederick; Milton Whitney, of Baltimore; Dr. Charles R. Doran, of Washington county; J. J. Stewart, of Baltimore city; Charles Findlay of Baltimore city; Louis Henninghauser, of Baltimore city; M. T. Gosnell, of Baltimore county; Thomas Ireland, of Anne Arundel county; Edward Ley, of Baltimore city; Col. W. H. Wiegel, of Baltimore city, and Dr. J. R. Ward, of Baltimore county.

Maryland Affairs.

TALBOT COUNTY.

[From the Easton Star.]

Important Enterprize.—The firms of Nunsen & Son and John T. Mitchell & Co., of Baltimore, will immediately erect on Easton Point a packing establishment 270 feet long by 30 feet wide, which will employ from 300 to 500 hands, and pack from 600 to 1,000 boxes of peaches per day. John T. Mitchell will be the superintendent. Thus the establishment will disburse weekly $3,000 or $4,000, in addition to what may be paid the farmers for fruit. Notice is given that farmers may plant as many acres of Lima beans as they please, and that the factory will take all they may raise. It is proposed that the operations this year will be directed chiefly to the canning of peaches, cherries, berries and Lima beans.

Confirmation.—Right Rev. Henry C. Lay, bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Easton, on the 21st instant, confirmed a class of twelve at Christ Church, Easton, Rev. Dr. Wilson, rector, assisting.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

[From the Princess Anne True Marylander.]

Land Sale.—Thomas Sudler, trustee, sold the farm whereon William Fontain resided at the time of his death, containing 230 acres, on the 15th instant, to Samuel Chapman, of Philadelphia, for $2,700.

Peach Buds Injured.—The frost on the night of the 23d instant seriously injured the peach buds throughout the neighborhood of Princess Anne. The warm weather of the previous week had developed them rapidly.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

Death from Burning.—A little colored child, living in Corsica Neck, set her clothes on fire last week and was burned to death. Her cries attracted the attention of a laborer near by, who, upon going into the house, found the child in bed on fire, and nearly dead. She died shortly after.

Baltimore and New York Railroad.

The New York Tribune of Wednesday, says:

"Those two eminent railroad managers, Messrs. Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, and John W. Garrett, of the Baltimore and Ohio, lately locked horns in Washington, and the former, after a protracted, desperate contest, triumphed. He asked of Congress permission to run his trains (over a subsidiary road) into the heart of the Federal city, through public grounds of decided value, without paying a cent for the privilege; and Congress gave him all he wanted. So he can run from Philadelphia into Washington, asking no odds of the Baltimore and Ohio or of its Washington branch. We now hear that Mr. Garrett has countered this rap by getting through the late New Jersey Legislature a charter for a short, apparently insignificant road, whereby, through connections already bargained for, the Baltimore and Ohio may run its trains right into Jersey city in utter independence of the Pennsylvania Central and its henchman, the Camden and Amboy. More succinctely, each of the two railroad kings has secured a clear track from the Hudson to the Potomac, and will soon be running through trains from the commercial to the political metropolis in unembarrassed competition with his great rival. Most heartily do we congratulate the public on these facts."

☞ In glancing over the daily papers, some curious questions often present themselves. For instance, is there anything peculiar in the waters of Charleston harbor that makes them more politic of marine monstrosities than those of other places? And, if not, can there be any exceptional good or bad luck, as the case may be, in the fishermen there, that they appear always to be catching some queer hybrid or other. Or, another supposition, are the people of Charleston more given to extraordinary "fish stories" than their neighbors? However this may be, here is the last curiosity, and one of many from that locality: The queer thing is red in color, has a head something like a horse, and a tail like an alligator; a fan-shaped fin on the back, and, on each side of its head, fins which keep moving backward and forward like the ears of a horse. It was caught in Charleston harbor, and is now in Charleston city.

Charles Francis Adams.—In connection with the favorable mention of the name of Charles Francis Adams for the Liberal nomination, the Cincinnati Enquirer (democratic) quotes from his letter to the Pittsburg Convention of January, 1871, as follows:

"When President Jackson said 'the Union shall be preserved' he never contemplated the use of bayonets in controlling the forms of collecting the general suffrage. Our safety as a nation lies in going back to the first principles, and forgetting that force has ever been resorted to as a painful necessity to preserve them. What was a bitter medicine should not be turned into daily food."

Indirect Damages--Position of the Government.

A Washington despatch to the New York *Times*, dated April 19, says:

General Banks, in response to the request of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, called on Secretary Fish to day to learn the desire of the Government with reference to the matter of the claims for indirect damages. He was informed that the American demand would not be modified, and that the President desired that the existing states of the American case should be maintained. It is not probable, therefore, that the committee will feel at liberty to take any further action. The American counter-case will be presented to Congress on Monday.

It is now very generally understood here that the Government insists upon maintaining its original position for the sole purpose of securing the arbitration of the principle involved. The magnitude of the question, and the great gain to be obtained by its decision, has seemingly been overlooked in the discussion of the case. A decission disallowing the claims would really be of more advantage to this Government for future emergencies than any award of damages. For the purpose of having this principle arbitrated and settled for all time to come, so that it might be a precedent in future complications, there is no doubt but that this Government would consent to waive any payment of money damages that might be awarded in case of a possible decision adverse to England.

A *Herald* despatch of the same date says:

General Banks is assured by Secretary Fish that the President and Cabinet are a unit in support of the position taken by the State Department in the Alabama case, as presented to the Geneva Arbitrators, and that there is no possibility of our Government receding from its just demands.

At the Cabinet meeting yesterday, Secretary Fish communicated the fact of the conference between General Banks and himself, and the above received the unqualified assent of the President and Cabinet.

Ten Millions of Fighting Men.

All the principle countries of Europe, except Austria, are reorganizing their army systems. Germany is about to increase her available military force by 400,000 men, and Russia whose army including irregulars, has hitherto numbered 1,309,002 men on a war footing, expects, under the new system, to have a force of 2,992,889 men at her disposal, not reconing the local troops and the militia. The new military organization of France is not yet decided upon, but it is believed that its result will be to increase her army to 1,400,000. Italy, whose war establishment hitherto amounted to 519,630 men, including reserves, proposes by the plan of reorganization which has been adopted by her government to raise a force of from 750,000 to 800,000 men. The Turkish army, when on a war footing, has hitherto consisted of 270,000 men, inclusive of the nizams, or militia. It is to be increased to 600,000 men. Finally, the military force of England at home is to be raised under Mr. Cardwell's scheme to about 300,000 men. When all these plans are carried out the total war establishment of the armies of Europe will be increased from 6,166,000 men to about 10,000,000. It is to be understood that this number of men is not to be actually withdrawn from peaceful pursuits at one time. The plans, proceeding more or less upon the Prussian idea, are to secure a military training to a large part of the male population which may be promptly drawn upon in case of war.

Sir Edward Thornton on the American Claims.—At the anniversary banquet of the St. George's Society of New York, Tuesday night, Sir Edward Thornton, British minister to this country, made a speech upon English political and social topics. Alluding to the treaty of Washington, he said:

"At the time of the conclusion of the treaty of Washington I was gratified at having had the honor of being one of its singers. I had the firmest faith in the principle of arbitration. I have still. No one supposes that the British commissioners ever had an idea that the claims for indirect damages were ever included in the treaty. A subsequent thorough examination of its wording has not pursuaded them to the contrary, but has confirmed their original and publicly proclaimed belief. The government of the United States declare that they think otherwise, and they have undoubtedly the right to form their own opinion. I can but hope, however, that the present attempt to apply the great principle of arbitration will not fail on account of such misunderstanding; and the solution seems palpable, for whilst it is easy, dignified, generous and magnanimous between two nations of about equal power, for one of them to waive the claim to which she considers herself entitled, it would be impossible for the other to be bound by a decision that readers her debter on accoont of a claim which she does not even admit she has ever agreed to submit to arbitration. I am convinced that such a solution of the question would be applauded by every nation in the world, and would do honor to the great republic of the United States."

☞ The Pall Mall Gazette gives us an English view of the present jury system. Referring to the effort now being made in America to effect a reform in so far as regards the disability of those who have merely formed or expressed an opinion is concerned, it very pertinently adds:

"It is further open to consideration, when, after diligent search, twelve men are found who have not "formed or expressed an opinion" upon a topic engrossing the attention of the intelligent portion of the public, whether their opinion will be worth having when it is formed."

Abolition of the Death Penalty.—A bill to abolish the death penalty was passed by the Iowa Assembly some weeks since, and now the Senate, by a vote of 29 to 14, has concurred therein. Some slight amendments send the bill back to the House for its final passage, but it is likely that one more American State has suppressed the hangman.

Died.

BRICE.—On the 30th of March, 1872, Joseph W., aged 10 months and 15 days, youngest son of Thomas B. T. and Araminta Brice.

TOURNAMENT!

TOURNAMENT!!

ALL Persons interested in the Tournament to be held at or near Galena, on June 12th, are requested to meet at Galena on *Monday, 29th inst.*, at 3 o'clock P. M., to perfect arrangements and to elect officers.

W. RODGERS, Sec.

Galena, Md., April 27, 1872.

Cultivators! Cultivators!!
AND CULTIVATOR TEETH.

TO be had at the shops of the undersigned. We have teeth of two different patterns; one is the old three cornered pattern, the other is our Improved Tooth, which wears much longer than the old pattern, the sides being round, which causes the tooth always to wear to, and keep a point.

The old pattern always wears round, and has no point to make it run in. These teeth will be sold cheap, as we have a large stock on hand. Orders by mail promptly, attended to. We could give a number of testimonials in regard to the superiority, of these teeth if necessary, as they are used extensively in this and the adjoining county.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
Chestertown, Md.

April 27—2m.

BROMO CHLORALUM,

THE most powerful Deodorizer and Disinfectant known. Prevents Small Pox, and cures Diptheria, Sore Throat, &c.

For sale by C. F. STAM & BRO.

April 27, 1872.

TO PEACH GROWERS.

THOSE desirous of filling up their Peach Orchards this Spring. We have left, in limited quantities, the following varieties of

FIRST CLASS PEACH TREES:

Hale's Early,	Early Crawford,
Troth's Early Red,	Late Crawford,
Mountain Rose,	Pullen's Seedling,
Early York	Old Mixon,
Moore's Favorite,	Stump the World,
Crocket White.	

KELLY & GUILD.

Middletown, Del., April 27, 1872—3t.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE
OF VERY VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
IN KENT COUNTY.

BY virtue of authority conferred by a Power of Attorney contained in a mortgage made by Abel J. Rees and Mary Augusta Rees, his wife, to William J. Rasin and dated March 24th, 1869, and duly recorded among the Land Records for Kent County, in Liber J. K. H., No. 7, folio 624, &c., which mortgage was duly assigned to James S. Gemmill, June 1st, 1869, and by said Gemmill duly assigned to Joseph B. Baker, December 17th, 1869, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, Maryland, on

THURSDAY,
The 23d day of May, 1872,
at eleven o'clock, A. M.,

All That Valuable Property

described in said mortgage, situated in the Fifth Election District of Kent county, and known as

"REES' CORNER,"

containing in the whole,

346 ACRES,
3 Roods, and 18 Perches,

and comprising the following parcels, viz:

ALL THAT TRACT CALLED

'FAIR HARBOR' & 'GRESHAM'S LEVEL,'

Containing 249 Acres,
2 ROODS, AND 14 PERCHES,

and also all that Tract adjoining the last named, called

"PART OF ARCADIA,"

Containing 94 Acres,
1 ROOD, AND 30 PERCHES.

Also, all that Lot adjoining "Fair Harbor," known as the "CORNER LOT," containing

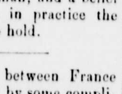
2 Acres, 3 Roods & 14 Perches.

This property is very valuable and desirable, and should command the attention of purchasers. The soil is of excellent quality for the production of all the Cereals and Fruit, and is in good condition. There is also

A LARGE PEACH ORCHARD

upon the land, which is all cultivated in one Tract at present.

It is within three miles of a Steamboat Wharf, giving daily communication with Baltimore, and the Kent County Railroad, now under contract for construction from Chestertown to Bel Air, will give a Depot within five miles of the Farm.



THE DWELLING connected with the Farm is an excellent *BRICK HOUSE*, in good repair, with the usual Outbuildings.

THE CORNER LOT is improved by a *LARGE AND COMMODIOUS*



Brick Store House,

and the stand is one of the best for country trade in the State. The population is large and thrifty in that section of the county, and a large business is done there.

There are also on this Lot

SEVERAL GOOD DWELLINGS, AND A BLACKSMITH AND CARRIAGE SHOP,

all of which command good rents, and add largely to the value of this property.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to examine.

THE TERMS prescribed by the Mortgage are cash on the day of sale, but thirty days time would be given if found desirable. Stamps, Deed, &c., at cost of purchaser.

JOSEPH B. BAKER,
Mortgagee,
JAS. A. PEARCE, Att'y.

April 27, 1872—tds.

VENDUE NOTES can be obtained at this office.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

Wheat—White, 2.12. Red 1.95a2.12.
Corn.—White—68@71c. Yellow 65a67.
Oats—53@58 cents.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN B. VOSHELL,
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 23d day of November, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1872.

OWEN CONNELLY,
April 27, 1872—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

MARTIN L. NEWSOME,
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 23d day of November, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of April, 1872.

HANSON CREW,
April 27, 1872—4t. Administrator.

Notice of Dividend.

ESTATE OF THOMAS D. BURGESS.

On application, Ordered that Jas. A. Burgess and Jeremiah Nicols, administrators of Thomas D. Burgess, deceased, give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased, will be made in this Court, on Tuesday, the 21st day of May, 1872.

Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
Register of Wills.

N. B.—All creditors of Thos. D. Burgess are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before Tuesday, the 21st day of May, 1872, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate.

JAMES A. BURGESS,
JEREMIAH NICOLS,
April 27, 1872—4t. Administrators.

United States Internal Revenue.

ALL persons in Kent county, liable for Income Tax for 1871, and Special Tax (or License) as Tobacco and Liquor Dealers, for 1872, are hereby notified that I will be at my office in Chestertown, from *Tuesday, the 30th of April, until Saturday the 4th of May*, both days inclusive, for the purpose of receiving such returns and applications. Prompt returns are expected in all cases.

JOHN T. HAND,
April 20, 1872. Assistant Assessor.

PLOW CASTINGS,
PLOW CASTINGS,
AND PLOW BOLTS.

For sale at the Tin, Stove, and Hardware Store of J. K. ALDRIDGE.

GEM IRONS, GEM IRONS.

Patent Egg Beaters, Wire Baskets, and Toilet Sets. For sale by

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

PACKER'S PATENT ICE CREAM FREEZER. For sale at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store of

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Chestertown, April 20, 1872.

Vocal and Instrumental
CONCERT.

WILL BE

THE GRANDEST ENTERTAINMENT

EVER GIVEN IN CHESTERTOWN.

Solos, Duetts, Trios, Quartetts and Choruses.

Thursday evening, May 16,
AT THE TOWN HALL
IN CHESTERTOWN.

Proceeds for the Benefit of the Catholic Church to be built in Chestertown.

THE Singers and Musical Performers for this Concert selected from the leading Catholic Choirs in the City of Philadelphia, among whom are Miss Cecelia McFaddin and others who sang at the last Concert, which gave such satisfaction; also, Mr. Frank A. Conly, one of the most remarkable Comic Singers in the United States.

The Managers pledge themselves that this Entertainment shall be in every respect superior to the last.

TICKETS 75 CTS. NO HALF PRICE.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Concert at 8½.

Tickets to be had of C. F. Stam & Bro.

☞ Piano furnished by Wm. Kinekamp, Piano Manufacturer, of Baltimore.

EDW. McCAULEY,
THOS. P. DIXON,
LOUIS K. STAM,
JOS. E. GILPIN,
H. DILLIN,

April 20, 1872—tc. *Managers.*

AN ORNAMENT FOR EVERY AMERICAN HOME.

THE AMERICAN

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY CHART,

With views of "Independence Hall," "On the Wissahickon Creek Fairmount Park," "Up the Schuylkill," "Union League House" a large beautifully colored map of Philadelphia, showing Fairmount Park, where the Centennial Anniversary Building will be erected, &c. Size, 40 by 28 inches.

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Third and Walnut Sts. Philadelphia.
April 20, 1872.

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ALMOND,
AND OTHER EXTRACTS.

For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

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