THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 11, 1872.

The Cincinnati Nominees.

The nomination of Mr. Greeley for President and Mr. Brown for Vice President are matters which, at the present time, we are in no manner bound to discuss. The Cincinnati Convention was in no sense our convention, its nominess are not our candidates. The National Democratic Convention will soon assemble, and will determine, as it always has done, the course for Democrats to pursue and the candidates whom the Democratic masses will support. The action recommended by that Convention will be our guide, the candidates there selected will receive our feeble support. But while all this is unequivocally true, there is no reason why we should not discuss the matter. The nominees of the Cincinnati Convention are the result of a movement which originated in Missouri, based upon revenue and other radical reforms and universal amnesty. The platform of principles which have been declared is, in the main, acceptable to the Democratic opposition. Mr. Greeley is generally conceded to be an honest man, independent, and actuated by a true spirit of conciliation and peace. He is acceptable to the conservative masses of the Southern States, and should he receive the active and hearty support of the Democratic party of the North will undoubtedly be elected to the Presidency. In view of these considerations, however much he may be objectionable to the Democracy it becomes a matter of grave consideration whether he should not also be nominated by the Democratic National Convention.

The following views, by a correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, are pertinent:

It is to be hoped that the leaders of the Democratic party may not be so unwise as to repeat the folly of 1868. The nomination of Mr. Chase by the Democratic Convention of that year would have delivered the country from the thraldom of Radicalism. This has been acknowledged by the most prominent Democrats, and they have expressed deep regret that it was not done. The opportunity is again presented of securing a conservative triumph. Will it again be thrown away?

It cannot be said that Mr Chase was any more acceptable to the Democracy *per se* than is Mr. Greeley. For that matter the latter, while no more of an abolitionist than Mr. Chase, was less in sympathy with the war and its concomitant measures than probably any other Republican.

The Democratic party as such is complementary of the Republican. They are two parts of one system, and their antagonism necessarily brings into the foreground the issues of the new. This is inevitable, because the Democratic party was founded on the principle of State sovereignty, and this principle puts in question the legality of everything done by the Republican party since it came into power. The people instinctively feel that whatever might be the particular issues upon which it should succeed, the triumph of the Democratic party as such would tend in a greater or less degree to reopen the issues of the war.

This is not what the statesmanship of the country should seek, but its opposite. We want war no more; we want peace. We want the two sections of the country united in relations of concord and amity on such principles of reform as will pacify and elevate the nation and secure the rights of all.

This is what the recent Convention at Cincinnati proposes. It asks the Democratic party to decline to fight over again the battles of the war, but to join with it, and by their united forces inaugurate a new era in our country's history.

May the Democratic leaders fully realize the great responsibility resting upon them. May they not again be called on to behold in another four years of Radical misrule the sad evidence of their own shortcoming.

☞ The Democratic National Convention is called to meet in Baltimore on Tuesday, the 9th day of July.

Address and Resolutions adopted at the Cincinnati Convention.

ADDRESS:

The administration now in power has rendered itself guilty of wanton disregard of the laws of the land, and of usurpation of powers not granted by the constitution. It has acted as if the laws had binding force only for those who are governed, and not for those who govern. It has thus struck a blow at the fundamental principles of constitutional government and the liberties of citizens. The President of the United States has openly used the powers and opportunities of his high office for the promotion of personal ends. He has kept notoriously corrupt and unworthy men in places of power and responsibility, to the detriment of the public interests.

He has used the public service of the government as machinery of partisan and personal influence, and interfered with tyrannical arrogance in the political affairs of States and municipalities. He has rewarded with influential and lucrative offices men who had acquired his favor by valuable presents, thus stimulating demorilization of our political life by his conspicuous example. He has shown himself deplorably unequal to the tasks imposed upon him by the necessities of the country, and culpably careless of the responsibilities of his high office.

The partizans of the administration, assuming to be the republican party, and controlling its organization, have attempted to justify such wrongs and palliate such abuses to the end of maintaining partizan ascendency. They have stood in the way of necessary investigations and indispensible reforms, pretending that no serious fault could be found with the present administration of public affairs, thus seeking to blind the eyes of the people. They have kept alive the passions and resentments of the late civil war to use them to their own advantage.

They have resorted to arbitrary measures in direct conflict with the organic law instead of appealing to the better instincts and latent patriotism of the Southern people, by restoring to them those rights, the enjoyment of which is indispensable to a successful administration of their local affairs, and would tend to promote a patriotic and hopeful national feeling. They have degraded themselves and the name of their party, once justly entitled to the confidence of the nation, by a base sycophancy to the dispenser of executive power and patronage, unworthy of republican freemen.

They have sought to stifle the voice of just criticism, to stifle the moral sense of the people, and to subjugate public opinion by tyrannical party discipline. They are striving to maintain themselves in authority for selfish ends, by an unscrupulous use of power which rightfully belongs to the people, and should be employed only in the service of the country.

Believing that an organization thus led and controlled can no longer be of service to the best interests of the public, we have resolved to make an independent appeal to the sober judgment, conscience and patriotism of the American people.

THE LIBERAL PLATFORM.

The following are the resolutions in full:

We, the liberal republicans of the United States, in national convention assembled at Cincinnati, proclaim the following principles as essential to a just government:

First. We recognize the equality of all men before the law, and hold that is the duty of the government, in its dealings with the people, to mete out equal and exact justice to all, of whatever nativity, race, color or persursion, religious or political.

Second We pledge ourselves to maintain the union of these States, emancipation and enfranchisement, and to oppose any reopening of the questions settled by the 13th, 14th and 15th amendments of the constitution.

Third. We demand the immediate and absolute removal of all disabilities imposed on account of the rebellion, which was finally subdued seven years ago, believing that universal amnesty will result in the complete pacification of all sections of the country.

Fourth. Local self-government, with impartial suffrage, will guard the rights of all citizens more securely than any centralized power. The public welfare require the supremacy of the civil over the military authority, and the freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus. We demand for the individual the largest liberty consistent with public order, for the States self-government, and for the nation a return to the methods of peace and the constitutional limitation of power.

Fifth. The civil service of the government has become a mere instrument of partisian tyranny and personal ambition, and an object of selfish greed. It is a scandal and reproach upon our free institutions, and breeds a demoralization dangerous to the perpetuity of republican government.—We therefore, regard a thorough reform of the civil service as one of the most pressing necessities of the hour, that honesty, capacity and fidelity constitute the only valid claims to public employment; that the offices of the government cease to be a matter of arbitrary favoritism and patronage, and that public stations become again posts of honor. To this end it is imperatively required that no President shall be a candidate for re-election.

Sixth. We demand a system of federal taxation which shall not unsuccessfully interfere with the industry of the people, and which shall provide means necessary to pay the expenses of the government, economically administered, pensions, the interest on the public debt, and a moderate reduction, annually, of the principal thereof, and recognizing that there are in our midst honest but irreconcilable differences of opinion with regard to the respective systems of protection and free trade, we remit the discussion of the subject to the people in their congressional districts, and to the decision of Congress thereon, wholly free of excutive interference or dictation.

Seventh. The public credit must be sacredly maintained, and we denounce repudiation in every form and guise.

Eighth. A speedy return to specie payments is demanded alike by the highest considerations of commercial morality and honest government.

Ninth. We remember with gratitude the heroism and sacrifices of the soldiers and sailors of the republic, and no act of ours shall ever detract from their justly earned fame or the full reward of their patriotism.

Tenth. We are opposed to all further grants of lands to railroads or other corporations. The public domain should be held sacred to actual settlers.

Eleventh. We hold that it is the duty of the government in its intercourse with foreign nations to cultivate the friendship of peace by treating with all on fair and equal terms, regarding it alike dishonorable either to demand what is not right or to submit to what is wrong.

Twelfth. For the promotion and success of these vital principles, and the support of the candidates nominated by this convention, we invite and cordially welcome the co-operation of all patriotic citizens without regard to previous political affiliation.

A Voice.—Three cheers for the second declaration of independence.

Great cries of "Question, question," overwhelming the few who tried to get the floor to speak.

The Chair put the question, and the report was adopted with loud and continued cheering.

The Chair announced the vote unanimous.

LOSS BY FIRE.—The dwelling and barn on Jos. K. Cook's 'Bowen' farm, in Queen Anne's County, occupied by Mr. Montague as tenant, were burned on the 30th ult., together with the contents of the barn, including a farm wagon, wheat thrasher, reaper, etc. The furniture was saved.

Montgomery Blair on the Situation.

The annexed letter from Hon. Montgomery Blair, who is reputed to have been somewhat on the inside of politics in connection with the Cincinnati convention, is furnished for publication, and will be read with interest:

WASHINGTON, May 7, 1872.

My Dear General—I have yours of the 4th. We will have to take Greeley or Grant, and we will take Greeley—reluctantly, of course, but not the less certainly. And he will be the more certain of election because the democrats do not wish to embrace him at first.

As for their running a candidate of their own, that would be both disastrous and disgraceful. They all gave in their adhesion to the Cincinnati convention, and the most obstreperous of Greeley's opponents had their candidate before that convention—Vorhees, for example, was loud in his advocacy of Judge Davis, and the World was earnest in pressing Adams. Now, there certainly can be no greater departure from principle in supporting Greeley than there would be in supporting Davis or Adams, or any other radical. There can be, in fact, no motive assigned for the support of one of these men and the refusal to support either of the others but more personal preference. This is not statesmanship. It is mere caprice, if not something worse, which no man can indulge in without the loss of public confidence. For my own part * * * I go for the movement initiated at Cincinnati to arrest the further progress of radicalism. It is the only practical way of arresting it. As for running in a straight democratic ticket between Greeley and Grant, that is a dodge that will not be allowed to succeed. That can be done only in the small field of local politics where the contest between rival aspirants is personal, and has become embittered. But the contest between the republican and democratic parties has always been a sectional contest, one party representing the North and the other the South, and whilst the contest retains that character the republican success is assured by the census. It is only by dividing the more numerous North and allying itself with the more liberal division that the democracy, representing the South, can hope for the recovery of the right of self-government for its section. The moment that the democracy shall set up for itself the North will close its ranks again, and the only effect would be to sacrifice the leaders in the liberal party who had attempted to help us. This would disgrace us and so help to defeat us, not only now, but hereafter. Of course there will be some honest democrats who will not regard the subject in this light, and who will prefer to stand by their guns, &c. But the noisiest fellows will be those who are in the pay of the administration. Chandler said recently (I learn on good authority) that there would be a straight democratic ticket, and that he would give $25,000 himself to start it. There are a good many democrats, of the Tweed order ready to take his money and help to keep the *statu quo*, which is profitable to them, fellows who understand manipulating claims quietly, and the administration has the public purse at its disposal and understands them, and how to make the most of them.

There were over one hundred office-holders, all of them Grant's emissaries, in Cincinnati working for Adams. They were nearly all from Washington. I can furnish the names of about fifty of them. The strategy of Grant's friends was to secure for him the Irish vote by putting Adams on us, and so compensate for the loss of the liberal republican vote, but he was foiled, and they are furious. * * The great majority of Adams's supporters did not understand it. But the public mind is now thoroughly aroused, and when this is the case the power of purchasable individuals and of the venal press is inconsiderable.

The Voice of the South.

CHARLESTON, May 7.—The following will appear as the leading editorial in the Charleston News to-morrow, under head of "The Voice of the South:"

The Democratic National Executive Committee meets in New York to-day. We trust, in its deliberations, due weight will be accorded to the public sentiment and reasonable expectation of that section which in the past has been so steadfast and so powerful an ally of the party. To us of the South the action of the national democracy must either bring confidence and assurance of speedy relief from the worst of our troubles, or else prolong indefinitely the reign of anxious doubt and flagrant misgovernment.

If there be any portion of the democracy who have a right to object to Greeley as a life-long antagonist of their cherished political views, it is certainly the people of the Southern States. If there be any whom suffering and wrong and relentless persecution have entitled to a hearing, when the question of staking their fate upon the doubtful fortune of a triangular contest is raised, it is this same people; and we but give expression to the unanimous sentiment in South Carolina, and, as far as one can judge, in the entire South, when we are and entreat our democratic friends throughout the north to sink for a moment all personal prejudice and party pride, and give a death-blow to national corruption and sectional hate by a prompt, generous and hearty endorsement of the nomination, of honest Horace Greeley.

AN APPEAL FROM MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, May 7.—Colonel C. C. Hooker, a member of the democratic national executive committee, has telegraphed the committee, suggesting that it postpone action until after the meeting of the Philadelphia convention, and says that it is the wish of the people of Mississippi that such course be persuaded. An enthusiastic Greeley club has been organized here.

GREELEY ENDORSED BY THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATS.

NEW YORK, May 7.—The National Democratic Association, a political organization recently formed under the auspices of Ben. Wood, passed a resolution to-night endorsing Greeley and Brown. During the meeting Wood stated he had had an interview with Greeley and asked him whether, and in what event, it was possible he would withdraw as a candidate.

Greeley in reply, assured him that he would remain in the field, no matter whom the republican convention at Philadelphia might nominate, but that his withdrawal was possible should the democratic national convention make an independent nomination.

From Washington.

[Special Despatch to the Balto. Sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 8.—The political situation to-day has undergone some changes. The very generally credited statements that ex-Senator Hendricks and Hon. George H. Pendleton had declared in favor of the Cincinnati ticket turns out after all to be a mistake. To-day a letter was received by a democratic member of the House from Mr. Hendricks, in which he speaks of the nominations at Cincinnati as unacceptable, that he cannot commit himself to them, but will be governed by the action of the National Democratic Convention.

Word to the same effect comes from Mr. Pendleton in a letter to another member. On the other hand it is noticeable that among the members from the cities the Greeley and Brown ticket is gaining strength, while the country members, who are mostly non-committal, admit that the almost universal expression of opinion in favor of Mr. Greeley in the South will have great weight in the national democratic convention. The statement telegraphed from New York, however, that Mr. Greeley intends to withdraw if that convention nominates another ticket has given rise to no inconsiderable speculation, and is construed by those democrats who opposed Greeley as an attempt to dictate to democratic delegates to unite on the Cincinnati ticket, while others favorable to the latter say that it is a fair notice to the Democratic Convention to meet the conservatives in a fair way and harmonize all the elements opposed to Grant. The movement to get the latter to withdraw as a candidate has failed in its inception. The administration organ here authoritatively announces that the President sees no motive for taking such a step, and gives three very emphatic reasons why he will not withdraw from the convention at Philadelphia. Accepting this declaration as official, Mr. Sumner, it is understood, will promptly declare for the Cincinnati ticket, and advise the colorlored people to support it.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce:

THE RESULT AT CINCINNATI.—There were two cources open to this Convention of disaffected Republicans. One, which was generally expected, was to nominate a candidate of high character and of moderative views, who had a good standing among men of all parties, and who, by securing a subsequent Democratic endorsement, might fairly hope to be elected.—The other was to nominate a well-known partisan Republican, who should stand well with and fairly represent the views of those assembled, and be likely to draw out that strength in the canvass, but who could not expect a Democratic endorsement, and would thus compel the regular Republican Convention to endorse him or to throw the election into the hands of their opponents.

Whether wisely or not, the Convention has chosen the latter of these alternatives, and has put forward for the Presidency the name of Horace Greeley. He is too well known throughout the United States to need any description at our hands. Nor is he, with all his idiosyncrasies, a candidate to be despised. He has a following in New York strong enough to render the success of any other Republican candidate in this State quite hopeless while he keeps the field; and if those represented at cincinnati cling to his fortunes he will turn the scale also in many another States own reckoned as probably Republican.

This will place a grave responsibility upon the regular Republican convention to meet in Philadelphia. If the nomination is then confirmed by that body, and he is elected, it will throw the whole patronage of the General Government into the hands of those who have heretofore been in a disaffected minority. If his claims are wholly ignored, and Grant is renominated, the running of two such Republican candidates would almost certainly bring the Democrats, once more into power.

This is really a great triumph for Mr. Greeley. His party made a sad mistake when they dissolved the connection and thrust him to the wall as a "sorehead-politician" of no value in the general reckoning. He is really, to all present appearances, the arbiter of their fate. If they adopt him they must swallow all their hard sayings and ungrateful flings at their abandoned colleague and champion; while, if they go into the triangular contest against him, they can hardly hope for succes, or at least must greatly increase the chances of defeat.

There is a lesson in this situation for all political parties, although few of us thought that the day of account would come so soon. Mr. Greeley is a man of real power, who has done more for his party than any other leader in it, and the treatment of him and his friends by these who felt they had a long lease of office, and could do without him, has been wantonly ungrateful, and to all appearances will now be fully avenged. They must humble their pride and try to win four years of power with him, or run the risk of almost certain defeat without him.

The nomination of B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for the Vice Presidency, places by the side of Mr. Greeley a Southwestern Republican and a trusted leader of the Missouri movement in which the Cincinnati Convention had its definite origin. It may therefore reasonably be expected to strengthen the ticket in the West and among the friends of a more liberal tariff policy than that with which Mr. Horace Greeley has been identified.

The platform adopted by the Convention is in the main judicious, and is certainly more honest and out spoken than such documents usually are. In most of its features it will commend itself to the wise and thoughtful of all parties.

If this nomination is heartily accepted by all who were represented at Cincinnati, it will prove to be the hardest problem the party has been called to solve since it first came into power.

☞ How long did Adam remain in paradise before he sinned?" asked a vixen of her loving husband, "Till he got a wife," answered the husband calmly.

Baltimore Grain Market.
[From Thursday's Paper.]
WHEAT—White, 2.12 Red 2.00@2.20.
CORN—White.—70. Yellow 73@75.
OATS—no sales.

Sweet Potato Plants, Egg Plants,
CABBAGE, TOMATO, PEPPER PLANTS, &c.,
For sale by A. B. GILL,
Near Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md.
May 11, 1872—3t°

Lewis' White Lead and colors,
TURPENTINE, VARNISHES AND PAINT BRUSHES.
C. F. STAM & BRO.
May 11, 1872.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Large BRICK HOUSE, and premises adjoining, situate on the corner of High and Front sts. in Chestertown.
An undivided one-half interest in the Stable Yard and Buildings thereon will be disposed of with the House.
Possession given on the first of July next.
Apply to P. L. WICKES,
May 11, 1871—4t. York, Penna.

OILS.
LINSEED, LUBRICATING, WHALE, NEATS FOOT and LARD OIL.
C. F. STAM & BRO
May 11, 1872.

THE MAY QUEEN.
Floral Drama and Basket Pic Nic,
BY THE
Pupils of Galena Seminary.
THE PATRONS AND FRIENDS of this Institution, together with the public generally, are cordially invited to attend the above May Party, on
Wednesday, May 15th
in Franklin Dyer's Woods, near Galena.
No *special* invitations given.
Will be happy to see all who will favor us with their presence.
Floral exercises will commence at 12 o'clock.
Many preparations have been made to render this an interesting occasion, and every exertion will be used to have the guests enjoy a pleasant day.
Hotel accommodations for any desiring to come from a distance. May 11.

School Notice.
AT a meeting of "THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS," for Kent County, held this day, May 7th, 1872, the following persons were appointed to act as "Trustees," "The School District Board," in their respective Districts; and to serve one year from the first day of May, 1872, or until their successors shall have been appointed:
In Schools not designated there has been made no change, and therefore the Board now acting shall be and are hereby continued.
SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.
School District No. 3.
J. W. Hurtt, G. M. Beaston, Saml. Merritt.
School District No. 5.
George W. Howard, William T. Hepbron, J. J. Webb.
School District No. 7.
L. S. Hepbron, Wm. Ayars, John Wilson.
School District No. 9.
S. Sparklin. Jos. H. Hossinger, Robt. Loud.
School District No. 8.
J. A. Roseberry, Wm. Hepbron, Thos. Gale.
THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.
School District No. 4.
Geo. R. Stephens, Lewin Usilton, G. S. Diehl.
FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.
School District No. 5.
Dr. J. T. Twille, Jas. Brice, Wm. W. Parks.
FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.
School District No. 3.
A. J. Wickes, Benj. Durden, C. H. Leary.
School District No. 4
T. R. Strong, Harrison Gresham, John P. Edes.
The persons who have the delivery of Books for their respective Districts will please keep strict account, and render a full and complete statement of all Books, Stationery, &c., on hand, and to whom sold, together with amount that each Teacher is charged with, at the end of each quarter: as hereafter no Teacher will be settled with on his REPORT for the Term, until such returns from all the Districts shall have been made to the School Board.
By order of the Board.
CHAS. G. RICAUD,
Sec'y., Treas., and Examiner.
May 11, 1872—3t.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND **JEWELRY!**
JUST RECEIVED AT E. T. WILLIS',
a full assortment of the above named Goods, together with
SILVER PLATED WARE,
SPECTACLES, &c., &c.
Call and examine the Stock and the
Great Reduction in Prices!
E. T. WILLIS is the sole Agent for the celebrated *SCHAFFHAUSEN SPECTACLES* and EYE GLASSES, manufactured at Schaffhausen, Switzerland. The superiority of these great eye preservers consists in the careful mathematical accuracy in the construction of the lenses, being manufactured of the best white flint glass, the exact shape of the eye, thus obviating all glimmering and wavering of the sight, dizziness, and all the other train of evils produced by the use of inferior spectacles. Every one whose sight is failing understands its value.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING done at short notice and BETTER than can be done elsewhere in the county.
Chestertown, May 4, 1872.

1 LARGE CATHOLIC FAMILY BIBLE, 1 ST. VINCENT MANUAL, and 1 HISTORY OF CATHOLIC CHURCH, for benefit of the Catholic Church of Chestertow
C. F. STAM & BRO.
November 11, 1871.

PAINTS, WHITE LEAD, OIL, TURPENTINE, GLASS, PUTTY, &c., &c. *JOS. E. WEER,*
Feb, 24, 1872. Kennedyville.

1872. **SPRING** AND 1872.
SUMMER TRADE.
Thomas S. Wickes
BEGS leave to inform his customers and buyers generally that he has now in Store and is offering at moderate advances, ONE OF THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCKS OF
SEASONABL GOODS
TO BE FOUND IN THIS MARKET.
Goods Bought at the closest Cash Figures,
and selected with most careful and laborious attention and with special reference to the wants of consumers at this period of the year. His general line of all Goods usually kept by him is as full as at any former season and having been bought upon terms as advantageous as are possible to legitimate business transactions, he can of course compete in prices with any concern in this community doing a regular business.
A call and examination will be appreciated at all times.
Chestertown, May 4, 1872.

PUBLIC SALE.
BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court for Kent county, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on
Wednesday, May 15, 1872,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the late residence of John B. Voshell, near St. Paul's Church, the personal property of deceased, viz:
2 head Horses,
TWO COWS,
AND 2 CALVES;

One Wagon and Harness, one Carriage and Harness, one Buggy, six Sheats,
Farming Implements,
12 bushels of Wheat seeded,
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
TERMS.—On all sums of and over Five Dollars a credit of Seven Months: sums under that amount, cash.
OWEN CONNELLY,
Admr. of J. B. Voshell.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct.
May 4, 1872—tds.

Colin F. Stam. Louis K. Stam.
C. F. STAM & BRO.,
APOTHECARIES,
Booksellers and Stationers,
Corner High and Court Streets,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
WE tender thanks to our patrons of the year 1871, for the liberality extended to us, and beg a continuance of the same.
Having a large and well selected stock of *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CHEMICALS*, we are prepared to compound prescriptions, with accuracy and neatness, at all hours. Jan. 27, 1872.
BIBLES,
PRAYER BOOKS,
HYMN BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
POEMS,
NOVELS,
ROMANCES, &c., &c.
At City Prices, FOR CASH ONLY.
C. F. STAM & BRO.
ORDERS BY MAIL promptly attended to.
May 4, 1872.

Spring Millinery!
Latest New York Fashions.
MRS. C. R. FIDDIS
HAS just returned from the city with her Spring purchases of Millinery, embracing the latest novelties in
Hats and Bonnets.
Fine assortment of
RIBBONS, FLOWERS,
And Fancy Goods Generally.
A large and choice assortment of Ladies' Lace Collars, Fancy Ruffling, &c.
Her arrangements for receiving FRESH GOODS EVERY WEEK FROM NEW YORK will enable her to furnish the latest styles of all Goods in her line.
Friends and the Public are invited to call and see her Stock at the Old Stand, and every effort will be made to please, both in style and price.
NOTICE.—Those indebted are respectfully requested to call and settle, as I am greatly in need of money at this time. Longer indulgence will not be given on bills of long standing, but all such will be placed in an officer's hands for collection unless *immediately* paid. C. R. FIDDIS.
May 4, 1872—3t.

TOURNAMENT.
A TOURNAMENT WILL BE HELD NEAR GALENA, on
Thursday, June 13th.
Number of Knights limited to forty. They pay no entrance fee but, have to furnish their own equipment. Applicants will please give immediate notice to the Secretary, stating title they assume, &c.
Proposals for privileges for horse feed, confectionery, &c., received by P. Medders, H. Parr, Thomas H. Horsey, and Dr. E F. Nowland, committee. A meeting will be held on the 10th of May to receive reports, &c. W. RODGERS, Sec'y.
May 4, 1872.

DO NOT FORGET
When you are Shopping,
THAT
T. W. ELIASON, JR.,
Has one of the largest assortments of
New Goods
IN KENT COUNTY,
to which he respectfully invites your attention. May 4, 1872.
BOOTS AND SHOES of different quality and prices.
JOS. E. WEER,
Feb. 24, 1872. Kennedyville, Md.

PLEASE REMEMBER
THAT
T. W. Eliason, Jr.,
IS NOW OFFERING FOR SALE A VERY LARGE LINE OF
MEN'S, BOYS, LADIES, MISSES,
CHILDRENS & INFANTS
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT VERY MODERATE PRICES.
☞ You will do well to call and examine.
May 4, 1872.
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.

NEW MUSIC.—We have just received a well selected stock of VOCAL and INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC, which we are selling at city prices *for cash only.*
C. F. STAM & BRO.
May 4, 1872.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, D. B. N. C. T. A., on the personal estate of
LOUIS B. VANHORN,
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 30th day of November, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of April, 1872.
RICHARD HYNSON,
May 4, 1871—4t. Administrator.

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.

Standard Keeper's Notice.
THE undersigned, having been appointed Standard Keeper for Kent county, hereby gives notice to
MERCHANTS, SHOP KEEPERS, and all others interested,
that he will, by order of the County Commissioners, attend at the following places, on the days named, for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all
Beams and Scales,
WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,
used or intended to be used in this county, viz:
MONDAY, May the 6th.—Galena, Head of Sassafras, and Massey's.
TUESDAY, 7th.—Millington, Chesterville, Crumpton, Locust Grove and Harmony.
WEDNESDAY, 8th.—Kennedyville, Still Pond, Smithville, Worton Heights and Bel Air.
THURSDAY, 9th.—Rees' Corner, Edesville, Rock Hall, Trappe and Quaker Neck.
MONDAY, 11th.—Chestertown.
☞ The stores and shops at unnamed places in various parts of the county will be attended to at convenience in passing from one more prominent point to another.
C. W. C. JOHNSON,
May 4—1t. Standard Keeper.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration De Bonis Non, C. T. A., on the estate of
SAMUEL CLARK,
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 30th day of November, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of April, 1872.
RICHARD HYNSON,
May 4, 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.

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.

VENDUE NOTES can be obtained at this office

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0535