THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, June 1, 1872.

From the Frederick Citizen.

What Shall the Democracy Do!

Politics, like misery, makes strange bed-fellows. Horace Greeley has been a life long opponent of the democratic party—that's what Grant's retainers tell us, as an exciter of old prejudices, to prevent democrats acquiescing in the Cincinnati nominations, for the defeat of Grant. B. Gratz Brown established, and was for years the editor of the Missouri Democrat, the leading organ of Missouri Republicans—and, therefore, democrats ought not to vote for him for Vice President—so Grant's office holders tell us. Let democrats not be deceived by the advice of the enemy.

The party in power found no obstacle in the nomination of Grant, as their leader in 1868, notwithstanding *he had never*, up to the time of his nomination for the Presidency voted any other than the democratic ticket. Upon the *loyal* sentiment of the country, and the soldier vote, the radicals adopted this "life long democrat" as their candidate—he, for the honor of being President agreeing to be their *tool*—as the most certain means of defeating the democratic party. The fact of Dan Sickles, the murderer of Key, having been a life-long democrat, did not prevent a radical Senate confirming his appointment as Minister, Plenipotentiary to the Court of Spain. The fact of the notorious Ben. Butler having been a "life-long" democrat, and having voted fifty-seven times in the National Democratic Convention of 1860, for John C. Breckenridge, was no obstacle to his election by the radicals of his district to the Congress of the United States or of his recognition *as a leader* of that party in the House of Representatives! The instances are innumerable in which men who, before the war, were conspicuous as democrats have, since, held the front seats in the radical synagogue.

The same is true in democratic party policy. One notable illustration will suffice. In 1868 the democratic party nominated and voted for General Frank Blair as their candidate for Vice President, notwithstanding he had been for many years, if not during all his political life, a zealous and uncompromising *abolitionist*, and, during the war unsparing in his crusade against the Southern people as a General in the Union army. But in 1868 he had arrayed himself against the policy and purposes of the radical party and he was nominated by the democracy as a matter of expediency, on account of the position he *then* occupied against the party in power.

We must, however, refer to one other case, familiar to all of our readers—that of Ex-Gov. Francis Thomas. Consider all the offices he held at the hands of the democratic party and how he was hated and abused by the opponents of the democratic party, for many long years; yet, see how kindly his old political enemies forgot his former sins, when he broke with the democracy, and how they have crowned him with honors ever since—he now goes, or has gone, by appointment of Grant as Minister to Peru!

It has been the policy of all parties in all countries, in all ages, to incorporate and utilize the accessions from the ranks of their former opponents. Why, then, shall the democratic party, in the present crisis of the country, when our leaders and all intelligent democrats believe that the essential essence of constitutional liberty is in peril, and that the re-election of Grant will ultimate in the establishment of an Imperial, centralized despotism, hesitate in sacrificing old *prejudices* against a former political opponent, if by supporting him we find the surest means of averting the calamities which we so much dread!

The question is not who shall get the offices but how shall the country be rescued from the hands of the spoilers. How shall we get rid of the Southern carpet-baggers, who, as Gov. Vance said some days ago in a speech had, since the close of the war, stolen in money the entire value of all the real and personal property of two such States as North Carolina!

Shall men's prejudices, on account of old differences, so blind patriots as to induce them to risk the continuance of these infamous outrages, until no acre of land in the South will sell for the taxes levied upon it by the carpet-baggers and scallawags, who, under Grant's bayonets, rule for their own profit.

Shall we have universal amnesty, so that all white men in the South shall be the political equals of their former slaves, and, this by co-operation with the Liberal Republicans—or shall we jeopardize the correction of this great wrong and all other evils of the times—by the cultivation of prejudice and the pride of party?

Agreeing that he will all, as good Democrats, abide by the final decision of the democratic National Convention, which will meet in the city of Baltimore on the 9th day of July, let us all at the same time, try so to divest ourselves of mere prejudice, the pride of party, as to advise and counsel that Convention to act on high patriotic considerations, with an eye single to the surest means of restoring to all the States their original right of local self-government and to all white men the political privileges which their fathers purchased for them on the bloody field of the revolution, and which many now disfranchised fought for in the war of 1812, and on the plains of Mexico, in 1847—when many now in favor with the Grant Administration were giving aid and comfort to the enemy.

Jeff. Davis and Horace Greeley.

NASHVILLE, May 29.—Andrew J. Keller, editor of the Memphis Avalanche, who arrived here to-day, states that Jefferson Davis has written a letter to Wade Hampton declaring for Horace Greeley. Mr. Davis says the democratic party would act unwisely to make nominations at Baltimore. As a man, Mr. Davis could not refuse to support Greeley for his kindness when under trying circumstances.

During the present session of Congress four thousand and fifty bills have been introduced and referred to the committees.

The Electoral Vote.

Just now the politicians are figuring upon the electoral vote, both as bearing on the Presidential election and on the action of the forthcoming Democratic Convention. The following is the new apportionment on which such speculations are based:

Alabama	9	Missouri	15
Arkansas	6	Nebraska	3
California	6	Nevada	3
Connecticut	6	New Hampshire	4
Delaware	3	New Jersey	9
Florida	3	New York	34
Georgia	11	North Carolina	10
Illinois	21	Ohio	23
Indiana	14	Oregon	3
Iowa	11	Pennsylvania	28
Kansas	5	Rhode Island	4
Kentucky	12	South Carolina	7
Louisiana	7	Tennessee	11
Maine	7	Texas	8
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	13	Virginia	11
Michigan	12	West Virginia	5
Minnesota	5	Wisconsin	10
Mississippi	8	Total	357

Necessary to a choice, 179.

"Who Shall be President!"

The New York Journal of Commerce, a temperate and free trade journal, in the course of an article under this head, in its Saturday issue, pays a high tribute to the Democratic party as it exists to-day. It says:

"The democratic party is a great party; not disintegrated, as many represent it; not even divided in its ranks, as many fondly believe. It represents to-day, at the least estimate, nearly a full half of the voting population of the country. But it has no leaders whom it trusts. Its assumed guides have so led it astray, have been so selfish and wrong-headed, have become so corrupt, that it will not move forward or make any concerted action at their bidding. The members of this organization are to-day the most independent body of voters in the country. They do not trust to any leaders, not because they are greatly divided in opinion as to the right, but because the men who clamor for their following have gone foolishly astray, and often misled or betrayed them. The real strength of the party is very likely to be represented by a minority at Baltimore."

But as a minority movement is likely to result only in the re-election of Grant, the Journal adds:

"There is a possible course that might lead to a more desirable ending, but the people who long for it have not the guiding lines of party machinery in their hands and the men who control nominations are too selfish or too thick-headed to choose or follow it. If the Democratic Convention will meet at Baltimore, adopt a platform as acceptable as the one prepared at Cincinnati, and upon that place a prominent Liberal Republican, who has never been an unscrupulous partisan, (Adams, or one as honest and unselfish as he,) for President, and a democrat of high character and unsullied reputation as Vice President, that ticket might be elected, whoever else run or declined to run.

"A union of the best men of all parties, acting shoulder to shoulder with open concert in support of such a nomination would do more for the material welfare of the country, more to discourage knavery and corruption, more to inaugurate an era of good feeling among all classes of the people in all sections, than any other event which could occur within the range of present possibilities.

"If any who are dissatisfied with the work already done at Cincinnati, and likely to be done at Philadelphia, have had in view any other public movement, they will do well, in our judgment, to abandon it, and bring all their influence to bear upon Baltimore to secure the course we have suggested."

This article of the Journal has, it is stated, attracted considerable attention in New York, on the suspicion that it may foreshadow a policy of the anti-Greeley liberals.

Horace Greeley's Brother.

A STORY OF THE LATE WAR.

[*From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, May 24.*]

It is not generally known that the brother of the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention is buried in Burke county, in this State, not a great distance from Augusta. This is believed to be the case, however, by parties who live in the vicinity of the place. The story runs, that some time during the year 1835 a gentleman and lady travelling through Georgia in a private conveyance—for there were no railroads in those days—stopped at the house of Colonel Augustus H. Anderson, a wealthy planter of Burke county. They were Rev. Greenleafe Greeley and his wife, and stated that they came from a town in the State of Maine. Mr. Greeley was then in the last stages of consumption and was travelling through the South in vain hope of recovering his health. Unwell when he stopped at Colonel Anderson's, he was so ill the next day that he was unable to continue his journey. He lingered for some time in the house of the hospitable Southerner, receiving all the care and attention which would have been bestowed upon a member of the family, but finally died. In those days we suppose, it would have been almost impossible to carry the deceased back to the North, and the body was buried in the private cemetery of the Anderson family. The widow returned to her relatives and friends in Maine. Subsequently Colonel Anderson had brick work built over the grave, and upon it placed a marble slab—similar to the slabs over his own relatives—with name and, age and residence of the deceased written upon it. Time rolled on. Thirty years passed away, and general Sherman began his celebrated march from Atlanta to the sea. His army passed through Burke county, and a portion of his forces encamped upon the Anderson plantation. The Federal bummers here, as everywhere else, were intent on plunder, and appropriated everything not too hot or too heavy to be carried. Believing that quantities of silver plate and other treasure had been hidden, they searched for them in every direction. As was often the case, they did not spare the dead, but rifled the family burying ground, prizing up and breaking the marble slabs, etc. The Northern man's grave fared as badly as any of the rest, and was desecrated in a shameful manner. After the war was over, although like all his countrymen, he found himself almost ruined, a son-in law of Colonel Anderson had the graves of the family restored to their former condition, and likewise the grave of the Northern minister.

Curious parties may now visit the grave and read the inscription upon it for themselves. It is said that before his death the minister stated he was a brother of Horace Greeley, and it is the general belief that his statement was correct. Some may attempt to discredit the statement by asserting that Horace Greeley was born in New Hampshire, and not in Maine.—But this proves nothing, as every one knows who is acquainted with the migratory habits of the young New Englander. evidence seems very clear that we have sleeping in Burke a brother of the philosopher of the *Tribune*, who received hospitality from and was given Christian burial by a Southern gentleman; and his tomb was robbed and dishonored by Federal soldiers, and restored by a relative of his host.

The Defaulters' Law.

The public officers in the State, whose duty it is to collect the revenue of the State or county will find chapter 329 of the Acts passed by the Legislature at its recent session one of more than ordinary interest to them. It is a re-enactment of the defaulters' law of 1870, providing the machinery for its enforcement and increasing the penalty for neglect of duty.

Section two provides that if any officer whose duty it is to collect money for the State or county, shall refuse or neglect to pay to the proper officer authorized to receive the same any public monies in his possession for more than sixty days after the day upon which it is made by law his duty to pay the same, he shall be deemed a defaulter, and upon indictment and conviction thereof shall for each offence be imprisoned in the State penitentiary for from one to five years, unless the amount for which he is defaulter be sooner paid.

This law will be in force on and after to-day.

A Singular Spring.

The Hagerstown Twice-a-week says—A few weeks since on the farm of Mr. Henry Eakle, on the Washington County Railroad, and during the height of the drought, a spring bursted forth from amongst some rocks located nearly at the top of a hill, at the bottom of which there is a well which was dry at the time and still remains dry. There is no remembrance of there ever having been a spring at the spot where this marvel has appeared, and it is no puny affair either, it being of full capacity to supply all the wants of the farm. During the late dry weather a reservoir was dug in which a large quantity of the water was caught, as we understand that from the peculiar lay of the land the water would spread and waste. What the cause is of this singular springing forth of water from a place where water was not suspected of being of course is unknown, but is attributable no doubt to some interior commotion of the ever changing earth.

Spiritualism.

The Cambridge *Democrat* and *News*, of last week, contains the following ghost story: The good people near Chatteau have been terribly excited for the past week over a case of supernatural exhibition of spiritual manifestations or other unaccountable and yet unexplained mysteries. In February last a very worthy citizen (Mr. Adams) died, leaving an only child, an interesting young lady (Miss Kate Adams), aged about sixteen. About two weeks ago she was living with Mr. Thomas Hayard, a gentleman noted for his veracity, and one above the medium intelligence. The night in question she retired about her usual hour with another lady, and in a few moments a bewildering and overpowering sensation or positive feeling convinced her that some ghostly one or thing besides herself and other lady was in the room. Too frightened to give the alarm, she listened a moment as three succes ive raps were given upon the headboard and bed-tick. The ladies sprang out of bed and rushed down to Mr. and Mrs. Hayward's room. The latter laughed at their fears but consented to carefully examine the room, which was done, but as soon as everything was quiet the same ghostly visitor appeared with his raps and scratches. This continued nightly, and the young lady soon went to live with another friend. But the ghost or whatever it may be haunted her still. At last she removed to Mr. Wm. Rook's, an honest, intelligent unbeliever in spiritualism. Here scores of persons from the adjoining county and the town of Cambridge have visited the house and heard the strange unearthly raps and scratches, and as yet are unable to solve the mystery. Our readers may smile and say that they would soon discover the ghost, but they must remember that scores of persons equally as intelligent as they are, and those who do not have the slightest belief in spiritualism or ghosts, and who are not a particle superstitious, have used every art and every means that wisdom or intelligence could suggest as yet has been unable to give any explanation to the strange noises.

The Cambridge Chronicle says:

THE CHATEAU GHOST.—What at first seemed simply ridiculous has assumed such proportions as to merit the attention of scientific men. Not of course that there is any ghost or spirit in the matter, but because of the very remarkable exhibition of electrical power, (in this case exercised involuntarily by the terrified girl), in the person of Miss Kate Adams. Numerous intelligent and cultivated men have heard the unusual sounds and witnessed the extraordinary movement of furniture in Mr. Rook's house, and nothing remains but to solve the phenomena as best we can.

For our own part we have witnessed at the house of a private gentleman much more astonishing exhibitions of the power of individuals over inanimate matter and have for many years been convinced that there is a mighty power over inanimate creation residing in mankind which yet remains to be discovered and of which when it is discovered the uses will be apparent. For that matter what difference is there in reality between a man's willing that his *hand* shall move or that a *chair* shall move, but that the one *does* move and the other does *not?* Our experience tells us that in the one case we shall be obeyed but in the other we shall not, and that is all we know about it. The wooden chair and the hand of flesh, blood and bone after all consist of the same inanimate chemical components and are soluble indifferently one into the other.—*Why* the one obeys the volition of intelligence and the other does not, no one knows. All that we do know is that expirience tells us it is so, and in this century experience seems to be taking another turn.

How English Laborers Live.

A DISGRACE TO CIVILIZATION.

The London correspondent of the Boston Post says:

A very important meeting was held in London recently, pursuant to a published call, to consider the condition of the laboring classes, and discuss other questions affecting the nascent agricultural Unions. The audience was of a composite character, and included several Members of Parliament as well as representatives of the middle and lower classes. The most remarkable feature of the session was a statement made by Canon Girdlestone. He said that in his own parish there were cottages that were unfit for the housing of cattle. There was scarcely a whole pane of glass in the windows, the mud floors had holes in them so deep that, to prevent children falling in, planks had been laid across them. The buildings were ill-ventilated and badly drained. The men's wages were from nine to ten shillings a week, with two quarts of sour cider a day. Nothing could be more uncertain than the mode of payment; for one farmer gave good privileges, another bad, and another hardly any at all. The hours of labor were nominally from 6 to 6; but he had visited the laborers' cottages at 8 and 9 o'clock in the evening and found them still at work. What they obtained for this extra exertion might be a mouthful of bread and cheese, or only another quart of sour cider. His remedy for this evil had hitherto been migration, but after removing, through his own exertions as many as three or four hundred families to the North, he was sorry to confess that no permanent progress had been achieved. The removed families were vastly benefitted by the change; in fact, they were now living in comparative affluence. But those who remained in North Devon enjoyed no benefit; their wages were still as low and their cottages as bad as before. He concluded, therefore, that nothing could be done for laborers, as a class, while they continued isolated. Other and similar statements were made, and the Conference adjourned to meet again soon, all the participants being thoroughly convinced of the necessity of some decisive and immediate action for the relief of the sufferers.

Ah Sin at his Old Tricks.

A California paper publishes the following:

The little card transaction between Ah Sin and Mr. William Nye, which has gained so much celebrity, owing to the graphic manner in which it has been described by Bret Harte, may possibly have been an actual occurrence. Gambling is a passion with the Chinese. For thousands of years they have studied and practiced all manner of sinful games, and they are adepts at all the tricks by which gamesters circumvent the laws of chance. In the Chinese quarter of a town on the Pacific slope a couple of smart young men recently encountered some Mongolians engaged in the 'Melican game of draw poker. The boys asked if they could come into the game, and received a cordial welcome. Presently the innocent-looking Chinamen began to sweep in their coin at an alarming rate. This did not meet their views at all, so they tried on the simple heathen two or three of the sharpest tricks known to American gamblers. The Celestials appeared to be entirely oblivious to the advantages they were taking, and permitted them to bet on their sure thing to the extent of their funds, when, on a call, the American sharpers found that they were nowhere, and had the mortification of seeing their antagonists rake in their stakes with a most aggravating expression of artless indifference. The Chinamen had seen thraugh their tricks at a glance, and beat them by methods yet unnaturalized in this country. As the outwitted visitors withdrew one of the Chinamen, with a smile of sweet simplicity, invited them to call again. Said John, "S'pose you next time like to play more pokee, you come see me." But the invitation was not accepted, and at the present time there are not to be found on the Pacific coast any more ardent opponents of Chinese emigration than the young men who undertook to show poor John some new wrinkles in the popular American game, which they supposed he did not understand.

Origin of Small-Pox.

The curious theory is pronounced by a physician in Germany that small pox originates from an excess of albuminous matter in the blood, and that this is to be prevented by the administration of common salt. The habit of children indulging over freely in sweetmeats he considers one great cause of this undue development of albumen, and coffee and tea if highly sugared tend also to excite it in adults. An organic acid, such as lemon juice, he considers the best means of freeing the blood when clogged up with too much albumen, and he alleges that by taking these simple remedies in the way of precaution he has for upwards of twelve years past frequented or taken up his abode in the most pestilential small pox hospitals in Europe and South America with entire impunity.

A Brother's Sacrifice---An Unusual Scene in a Court Room.

Our readers will remember a burglary which took place some weeks since, in which two brothers, Charles and Joseph Aman, while in a state of intoxication broke into the house of Mr. W. R. Grant, and stole therefrom some $60 worth of property. Both parties were arrested, and at the recent term of the Court of Common Pleas arraigned for trial. Joseph is a young man, aged 19, Charles about 21, the latter having a young wife and one child. From the first Charles' wife has made every endeavor to procure his release, devoting herself to the work with the most untiring zeal. Finally, in response to her repeated solicitations, the Prosecuting Attorney, whose heart is always open to the appeals of humanity, agreed not to prosecute her husband for burglary providing the younger brother would plead guilty. To the surprise of every one the young man agreed to this, and accordingly, upon arraignment, Charles pleaded guilty to petit larceny. When questioned as to his purpose in doing so, he signified his entire willingness to suffer the penalty for the sake of his brother. This reply, unexpected as it was, yet given in a firm, unshrinking tone of voice, completely unmanned the Judge, and when he came to pronounce the sentence of three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary his voice completely failed him, and his eyes filled with tears of genuine sympathy. Nor was this expression of sympathy confined to the Judge, members of the bar and spectators alike being affected by the scene. It was an incident which will be long remembered by those who witnessed it. Though the burglary was wholly inexcusable, yet certain extenuating circumstances to the case, especially with regard to Joseph, combined to render the act of the young man a little piece of heroism which elicits surprise if it does not challenge admiration.—*Akron (Ohio) Beacon, May. 22.*

Letter from Massey's.

MR. EDITOR—"Excelsior" seems still to be the motto of the majority of the inhabitants of Massey's. Messrs. Sparks, Boyer and Day, of this place, and Mr. Griffith, of Sassafras, are pushing forward the subscriptions towards building the Methodist Protestant Church here; while, at the same time, the Episcopalians have established a flourishing Sunday School and are contemplating the idea of building a Church of their own in the village.

Some of the young men have made a path and erected a scaffolding for the purpose of practicing tilting, in view of the Tournament at Galena on the thirteenth of June. Dr. Lort, one of the Knights, has got to be quite an adept in the art.

Quite a number of strawberries have been shipped from here; the principal shippers being Dr. Massey and Mr. Samuel Hurlock. ZETA.

Massey's, May 28, 1872.

☞ We understand that Hon. Joseph A. Wickes would have no objection to exchange his place on the bench for a seat in Congress.—*Easton Star.*

TO LOVERS

Of a good and HEALTHY BEVERAGE,

T. W. WICKES

At his Drug and Apothecary Store, offers fresh Soda Water, with all varieties of flavors. June 1, 1872.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL.

THE Sunday School Scholars of St. Paul's Church, Chestertown, will hold a Strawberry Festival, in the Sunday School Room, for Sunday School purposes, on *Wednesday, Thursday and Friday* evenings, 5th, 6th and 7th of June, commencing at 5 o'clock. June 1, 1872

PETROLEUM FLUID

REDUCED TO 25 CTS. PER GALLON. Best Light—and no grease. By June 1. VICKERS.

FOR HIRE.

Hereafter the Yawl Boat "Undine" may be hired for boating or crabbing parties, at the rate of $2.00 per day, or 50 cts. per hour. The hirer responsible for damages. Apply to C. F. STAM & BRO. June 1, 1872—tf.

HERRING, MACKEREL,

CIDER VINEGAR. For sale at MING'S. June 1, 1872—tf.

FESTIVAL.

THE LADIES OF SHREWSBURY CHURCH will hold a Festival and Fair in Galena, on the *FIFTH, SIXTH and SEVENTH of JUNE*, commencing at 6 o'clock, P. M. June 1, 1872.

GRAND TOURNAMENT!

AT

GALENA, KENT COUNTY, MD.

ON THURSDAY,

JUNE 13th, 1872.

A GRAND BASKET TOURNAMENT

Will be held at the above named place on the day designated; for which GREAT PREPARATIONS are being made.

In addition to the honor of CROWNING A QUEEN AND MAIDS OF HONOR,

Three Valuable Prizes

will be awaded to the successful Knight.

40 Knights will enter the List!

The distance to be run will be 125 yards; time 11 seconds. There will be Two Rings, 2½ inches in diameter, the first 100 yards and the second 125 yards from the starting point. Each Knight will be allowed three tilts. The taking of the first ring to count two, and the taking of the second ring to count four, and the taking of both rings to count six. The length of the Lance will be 8 feet, and heighth of Ring 8 feet.

PROMINENT SPEAKERS,

AND A

FULL BRASS BAND

have been engaged for the occasion.

KNIGHTS AND MARSHALS, headed by the Band, will parade through the Town, about 10 o'clock, before going to the Tilting Ground

☞ In the evening A BALL will be given in the Town Hall.

TICKET TO TOURNAMENT GROUNDS, Fifty Cents. [June 1, 1872.

SICKNESS has prevented me from purchasing my New Stock until the present time, but greater the Bargains.

Respectfully, WM. A. VICKERS.

May 25, 1872.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

THE Democratic Conservative Voters of Kent County are requested to assemble in Primary Meetings at the usual places in their respective Election Districts, on SATURDAY, JUNE 8th, at 2½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of selecting Three Delegates from each District to form a COUNTY CONVENTION, which shall meet at the Court House in Chestertown, on TUESDAY, JUNE 11th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., pursuant to the recommendation of the State Central Committee, for the purpose of appointing Three Delegates from Kent county to the STATE CONVENTION called to meet in the city of Baltimore on WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19th, for the purpose of electing Two Delegates from each Congressional District according to the present apportionment and geographical division, and Four Delegates from the State at large to the NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION which will assemble at Baltimore on the 9th of July, 1872.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
R. W. JONES,
R'D. C. JOHNSON,
State Central Committee for Kent Co.

June 1, 1872.

TOWN GOSSIP FOR THE LAST WEEK, that benefits every one, and particularly one party, caused by the latest arrival of the splendid New Stock and New Styles, being purchased a little late, and thrown on the market at wholesale prices, has caused quite a sensation in our Town. All agree that the inducements offered by our friend WM. A. VICKERS are not surpassed. New Goods expected to-day from Philadelphia. Don't fail to visit the "People's Store." VICKERS intends to push the trade. 1t

TO THE Peach Growers OF THE PENINSULA.

YOU can now have your Peach Trees budded to order, in such varieties as you desire. I am prepared, by a new method of cultivation, to bud to order, during the month of June, Peach Trees for next Fall and Spring planting. The superior location of my Nursery enables me, by this new mode, to furnish trees of good size and with better roots than those from any other Nursery.

In addition to the varieties that are cultivated by the nurserymen, I imported from Mr. Rivers, the great Orchardist, near London, three new varieties—Early Beatrice, Early Louise, and Early Rivers. These Peaches have all been fruited in my orchard, and ripen in the order in which they are named, beginning about the 20th of June. They are hardy, and bear transportation as well as Troth's Early. Last season I shipped a few crates to New York, and will have this year a very considerable quantity; quite enough to demonstrate their value to the Peach Growers of this Peninsula, whose patronage I respectfully solicit, as I feel assured that my trees will give entire satisfaction.

COL. EDWARD WILKINS, of Riverside, Kent Co., Md., has planted this season 5000 trees from my Nursery, and I confidently refer to him as to the quality of my trees.

For particulars please address

SAM'L. G. BILYEU,
BUTTERWOOD NURSERY,
Littleton, North Carolina.

June 1, 1872.

☞ Middletown Transcript, Centreville Observer, Easton Journal, Denton Union, Cambridge News, True Marylander, Messenger, Snow Hill, publish three times, and send bills to this office.

Berry Baskets AND CHESTS.

WE would inform the growers of Small Fruits that we are Agents for the ROCHESTER AND AMERICAN SMALL FRUIT BASKETS.

We sell them at manufacturer's prices, with freight added from the factories; and we also sell CHESTS, of our own manufacture, much cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

For further particulars apply to us.

TURNER BROS.

Betterton, June 1, 1872.

TIME TABLE



KENT COUNTY RAILROAD.

Spring Schedule.

The Kent County Railroad having been completed to Chestertown, trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) for freight and passengers, between Chestertown and Townsend where close connection will be made with trains of the Delaware Rail Road, and run as follows, until further notice.

GOING EAST.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave		
" Chestertown	6:30	
" Worton	6:45	
" Lynch's,	6:55	
" Still Pond,	7:05	
" Kennedyville,	7:20	
" Black's,	7:35	
" Lambson's,	7:50	
" Massey's,	8:05	1:20 Q.A.R.R.train
" Morris',	8:15	1.45
" Vandyke's,	8:22	1:50
Arrive Townsend,	8:35	2:15
GOING WEST.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Townsend,	11:40	8.00
" Vandyke's,	11:55	8:15
" Morris',	12:05	P.M. 8:25
" Massey's,	12;20	8:35
" Lambson's,	12:30	
" Black's,	12:40	
" Kennedyville,	1:00	
" Still Pond,	1:10	
" Lynch's,	1:15	
" Worton,	1:25	
Arrive at Chestertown	1:45	

☞ Passengers from Chestertown and all Stations on the Kent County Railroad, will reach Wilmington at 10:15, A. M.; Philadelphia at 11:45, A.M., and Baltimore at 1:05, P. M.

Passengers for the Kent County Railroad, will leave Baltimore (President street depot) at 7:25, A. M.; Philadelphia (depot corner Broad street and Washington Avenue,) at 8:30, A. M., and Wilmington at 10:10, A. M.

JOS. J. RICHARDS,
June 1, 1872. Superintendent.

OILS.

LINSEED, LUBRICATING, WHALE, NEATS FOOT and LARD OIL.

C. F. STAM & BRO

May 11, 1872.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White,—2.10. Red 2.10.
CORN—White—77@79. Yellow 72.
OATS—58@60 cts.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in Barnard's Wharf Company, will take place at their office, on Monday, June 3d, 1872, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to elect three Directors for the ensuing year.

By order of the President.

May 25, 1872—tm.

SUMMER IS COMING!

S. MERRITT & CO.,
CHESTERTOWN,

HAVE just opened a beautiful stock of LINEN SUITS, for Men and Boys; also, ALPACA COATS, in Black and Light Colors; LINEN DUSTERS, BLEACHED DUCK SUITS (shrunk) made to up order; MARSEILLES PANTS AND VESTS; also, a fine stock of *SUMMER CASSIMERS;* Gauze Undershists and Bleached Drawers;

Straw Hats, Linen Hats and Caps, &c.

May 25, 1872.

New York People's Store!

HAS just received a Splendid Stock of NEW GOODS OF EVERY VARIETY.

☞ Impossible to attempt to enumerate. Money being very scarce, the inducements are equally as great!

GREAT JOB IN

GRENADINES AND JAPANESE GOODS,

20, 22, 25, 31 and 37 Cts.

Bottom Prices in Muslins, Sheetings, Prints, Chintzes, Straw Goods, Shoes, and don't fail, if you want any thing, to call at The People's Store of WM. A. VICKERS.

May 25, 1872.

FINE WATCH REPAIRS!

at trade prices. Cleaning $1.50. Mainspring $1.25. Warranted for one year by the English Watchmaker, JOHN R. HARE, 63 Fayette St., opposite Barnum's, Baltimore. The Cheapest Stock in the city.

☞ LATEST ☜

From New York and Philadelphia!

LATEST ARRIVAL!

CREATING A GOOD DEAL OF TALK!!

Rather Amusing

To hear persons say, 'I wish I had waited for your New Goods, New Prices & Styles!

LARGEST STOCK OF NEW GOODS IN CHESTERTOWN!

WE ARE NOT TROUBLED WITH JEWING! OUR

New Prices SUIT EVERY ONE!!

LADIES CAN FIND THE NEWEST NOVELTIES, and will be agreeably surprised when they inspect the splendid Stock of

VICKERS.

DOMESTIC STOCK LARGE AND COMPLETE.

CHEAPEST PRINTS!

SHEETINGS and MUSLINS IN TOWN.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, AND NEW STYLE OIL CLOTHS.

$1,000 Worth of NOTIONS. Ladies and Gents. can find what they want. Gloves, English Hosiery, Cravats, Collars, Cuffs, Towels, Napkins, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, New Style Cane Parasols, Fans, Corsets, Eureka Diaper, Nos. 1, 2, 3. 4 and 5; Brushes, &c.

$600 WORTH OF *HATS & CAPS.* GO TO VICKERS' And buy a New Style HAT, and get your Straw Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

CITY MADE GOODS,

Not generally sold in the country. Splendid Stock for Ladies and Gents., Misses, Boys, and children. *NEW STYLE KID SLIPPERS* for the Ladies. Gents. comfortable Shoes and Slippers, now opened

At the New York People's store.

WM. A. VICKERS.

May 25, 1872.

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.

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*

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0548