THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, June 8, 1872.

☞ We would suggest to our cotemporaries the expediency of selecting Easton as the place for holding the Congressional Convention for the First District of Maryland. The two last Conventions were held respectively at Salisbury and at Cambridge —and we think Easton is more central than any other place. To the upper counties it is easily accessible by rail, and to the lower counties by rail to Cambridge and thence by steamer, which we learn is the usual route. The place of meeting is usually arranged by general understanding through the press, and hence we make this suggestion, hoping to hear from the other counties favorably in response.

Mr. Greeley's Position.

The New York World publishes the following report of a conversation with a member of the Liberal Republican Committee of that city:

"Have the committee received word that Mr. Shurz will positively attend the great mass meeting?"

"I believe so. I have not seen his letter, but from what I can understand he thinks it would be necessary he should come on."

"If he attends he will of course speak?"

"Yes, to the Germans.",

"Is Mr. Greeley gaining strength?"

"Oh, bless you, yes; every day we are receiving new accessions, from both the Administration and Democratic parties."

"In that case Mr. Greeley is likely to run, even if the Baltimore Convention refuse to endorse him?"

"No, sir, Mr. Greeley will withdraw; and if he should be foolish enough to run, I for one (though I do not know it to be good policy for me to admit it) would separate from the Liberals, for the reason that with three candidates in the field Grant would surely get elected, and God forbid that such should be the result."

"If Greeley should get the Baltimore endorsement, what course would he pursue, or in what way would he select his Cabinet?"

"I don't know who would compose his Cabinet, except the position of Secretary of State; that would be tendered to Horatio Seymour."

"Do you know that to be a positive fact?"

"Yes, sir; Mr Greeley has told a personal friend of mine, who would have no motive to make a wrong statement to me."

"Are there any other Democrats, as far as you have heard, to be appointed to positions?"

"No; Horatio Seymour is the only one I know of. Mr. Greeley has promised that he will support the Democratic Governor for this State, which will, no doubt, be Governor Hoffman, and will also support Democrats for Congress."

"Am I to infer from what you say that the Liberal party mean to make no Congressional nominations?"

"Very few. Mr. Greeley will support the Democrats and do all in his power to have every Congressional district represented by a Democrat."

"If that is the case why don't Mr. Greeley come out and define his position more clearly? Since his nomination he has made no reference to anything you speak of."

"There is time enough. He is waiting to watch the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention. After that he will openly express his sentiments."

"If it should be necessary for Mr. Greeley to withdraw, in any event would he support Grant?"

"No, sir; for the reason that he detests and despises him."

"Then he will support the Democratic nominee?"

"That is more likely; though I would not say positively."

"If Greeley should retire, would the Liberal Republicans return to Grant?"

"No; the Democrats will be reinforced in that event."

After conversing with this gentleman on other topics outside the political question the writer took his departure.

The Vice-Presidency---Acceptance of Hon. B. G. Brown.

In reply to the notification for Vice President by the Cincinnati Convention, Governor Brown has written a long response, in which he says:

"I accept the nomination as a candidate for Vice-President, and endorse most cordially the resolutions setting forth the principles on which appeal is made to the whole people of the United States. A country is closing upon our experience of a republican government, and while that lapse of time has witnessed a great expansion of our free institutions, yet it has not been without illustrations, also grave dangers to the stability of such a system. Of those, successfully encountered, it is needless to speak. Of those which remain to menace us, the most threatening are provided against, as I firmly believe, in the wise and pacific measures proposed by your platform.

"It has come to be the practice of those elevated to the position of national authority to regard the public service but as a means to retain power. This results in substituting a mere party organization for a government itself, which constitutes control amenable to no laws or moralities, impairs all independent thought, enables a few to ride the many, and makes personal allegiance the road to favor. It requires little forecast to perceive that this will wreck all liberties, unless there be interposed a timely reform of administration from its highest to its lowest station, which shall not only prevent abuses, but likewise take away any incentive to their practice. Wearied with the contensions that are carried on in avarice of spoils, the country demands repose. The Union is fortified by more power than ever before. It remains an imperative duty to cement our nationality by perfect reconciliation. At the North a widespread sympathy is aroused in behalf of those States of the South which, long after the determination of resistance to rightful authority, are still plundered under the guise of loyalty, and tyrannised over in the name of freedom. Along with this feeling is present, too, the recognition that in complete amnesty alone can be found the hope of any return to a constitutional government as of old, or any development of more enduring unity and broader national life in future. Amnesty, however, to make it efficatious must be real, not nominal; genuine, not evasive. It must carry along with it equal rights as well as equal protection to all, for the removal of disabilities as to others, leaves room for suspicion that pardon is measured by political gain; and especially will such professed clemency be futile in the presence of a renewed attempt at prolonging the suspension of the habeas corpus, and persistent resort to martial rather than civil law in upholding those agencies used to alienate the races, when concord is most essential; and in preparing another elaborate campaign on a basis of dead issues and arbitrary intervention. All will rightly credit such conduct as but a mockery of amnesty, and demand an administration which can give a better warrant of honesty in the real work of reconstruction and reform. In the array of sectional interests a republic so wide as ours is never entirely safe from serious conflicts. These become still more dangerous when complicated with questions of taxation, where unequal burdens are believed to be imposed on one part at the expense of another part.

"It was a bold as well as future tranquility, to withdraw the decision of industrial and revenue matters from the virtual arbitration of an electoral college, chosen with the single animating purpose of party ascendancy, and refer them for a more direct popular expression to each congressional district, instead of being muzzled by some evasive declaration. The country is thereby invited to frankest utterance, and sections which would revolt at being denied a voice, out of deference to other success, would be content to acquiesce in the general judgment: Honestly elected.' If a local government be, as it undoubtedly is, the most vital principle of our institutions, much advance will be made toward establi-hing it by enabling the people to pass upon questions so nearly affecting their well being dispassionately through their local representatives.—The precipitance which would force the controling declaration on the tax or tariff through the Presidential candidacy is only a disguised form of centralization involving hazardous reaches of executive ifluence. A conclusion will be much more impartially determined, and with less disturbance to trade and finance, by appealing to the most truthful and diversified local expression.

"Industrial issues can be likewise emancipated from the power of great monopolies, and each representative held to fidelity towards his immediate constituents. These are the most prominent features of that general concert of action which proposes to replace the present administration by one more in sympathy with the aspirations of the masses of our countrymen. Of course such concert cannot be obtained by thrusting every minor or past difference into the foreground, and it will be for the people to determine whether these objects are of such magnitude and present urgency as to justify them in deferring adjustments until the country shall be first restored to free suffrage, uninfluenced by official dictation, and ours becomes in fact a free republic, released from apprehensions of central domination. Without referred in detail to various other propositions embraced in the resolutions of the convention but seeing how they all contemplated a restoration of power to the people, peace to the nation, and purity to the government; that they condemn the attempt to establish an ascendency of military over civil rule, and affirm with explicitness the maintenance of equal freedom of all citizens, irrespective of case, previous condition, or pending disabilities, I have only to pledge again my sincere co-operation."

The Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

The Pennsylvania Democratic State Convention completed its nominations and the adoption of a "platform" on the 31st ultimo. On national issues the resolutions declaring for the limited powers of the general government and the rights of local self-government, say that "the democracy of Pennsylvania can find no better platform upon which to stand than the great leading principles enunciated in the inaugural of President Jefferson and the farewell address of the immortal Jackson. Upon these two great State papers we plant ourselves and enter into the contest of 1872." The resolutions call for reform in matters of State government, and among other specifications affirm "that the grant by the radical Legislature of this State of numerous charters creating such corporations as the "South Improvement Company," "Continental Improvement Company," and others of similar character, is unjust to the interests of trade, is dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people, and as such meets with our unqualified condemnation." A resolution instructing the national delegates to vote for a straight ticket, introduced in the committee on platform, was voted down by 26 nays to 7 yeas. A resolution endorsing Hancock was also voted down.

Charles R. Buckalew, the democratic nominee for Governor of Pennsylvania, is a native of Columbia country, in that State, now in his fifty-first year. He was State Senator from 1850 to 1856, minister to Ecuador under President Buchanan, and United States Senator from Pennsylvania for the term ending 1869. At the expiration of his congressional term he was again chosen to the State Senate, and has remained there since.

James Thompson, nominated by acclamation for judge of the Supreme Court, is a native of Butler county, and sixty-six years of age. He served various terms in the State Legislature, in Congress and as district judge, and in 1857 was elected a judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for fifteen years, which office lapses by limitation this year.

Wm. Heartly, nominated for auditor, is a native of Bedford county, Pa., born in 1872. He passed his early life on a farm, and in 1859 graduated at the Mechanicsburg Academy. For the next five years he was engaged in the hardware busines, and in 1864 made extensive purchases of land in the oil regions, and since that time he has been a heavy producer and shipper of petroleum.

Speaking of these nominations, the Philadelphia Inquirer, liberal, says that they are a recognition of the demand by the people of all parties that the candidates put forward for offices of honor and responsibility shall possess the requisite qualifications and command the support of the community. John W. Forney, writing in the philadelphia Press, says "it is folly, worse than folly, to suppose that the republican State ticket can be elected as it stands." The Scranton Republican concedes that the nomination of Buckalew and Thompson, at Reading, is the strongest ticket the democrats could have made, and intimates that the prospect for the success of the republican ticket in not encouraging. The Philadelphia Age says: "The platform addresses itself to the needs of the hour; the restoration of the government to the simplicity and purity that once made it a government for the people and by the people. It professes nothing that any one true to the principles on which the American government is founded, will not heartily endorse."

Ex-Senator Buckalew, in his speech accepting the nomination for Governor, said: "My ideas of the Governor of the Commonwealth are, I suppose, somewhat peculiar. My idea is that he is a magistrate, as he is called, that in his high, his important office, I mean in the actual discharge of his duties, he is not to know that a party elected him. He is to be the magistrate of the entire people of the Commonwealth. He is not to let loose a criminal from your penitentiaries because political favorites demand his release. Gentlemen, I believe there is a disposition at this time in our own Commonwealth to get a little beyond and outside of that circle of intense party passion which raged over this country during the war and during the first years after the conclusion of the war. Our people are beginning to understand that there are many matters, and those of the greatest significance, upon which gentlemen of intelligence and liberal opinion can heartily unite to subserve and promote those purposes for which political society was organized. Now in view of the general disposition to have reform introduced into your State and into our national government, we are entitled, when we set up candidates for whom and around whom public confidence can gather, we are entitled to appeal to men of all parties and shades of opinion to go with us, and to establish a new departure which shall be one of purity, energy, faithfulness, integrity, and justice in government." [Great cheering.]

Stanton and Grant.

Mr. Sumner, in his philippic before the Senate on Friday, related the following anecdote, which is as true in regard to Grant as it is disgraceful to Stanton, in exposing his deceit and duplicity. Mr. Sumner says: "My last visit (to Mr. Stanton) was marked by a communication never to be forgotten. As I entered his bedroom, where I found him reclining on a sofa, propped by pillows, he reached out his hand, already clammy cold, and in reply to my inquiry, "How are you?" answered, "Waiting for my furlough."—at once, with singular solemnity, he said, "I have something to say to you." When I was seated he proceeded, without one word of introduction: "I know General Grant better than any other person in the country can know him. It is my duty to study him, and I did so night and day, when I saw him and when I did not see him, and now I tell you what I know: He cannot govern this country." The intensity of his manner and the positiveness of his judgment surprised me, for though I was aware that the late Secretary of War did not place the President very high in general capacity, I was not prepared for a judgment so strongly couched. At last, after some delay, occupied in meditating his remarkable words, I observed, "What you say is very broad." he replied, promptly. I added, "You are tardy; you tell this late; why did you not say it before his nomination?" He answered that he was not consulted about the nomination, and had no opportunity of expressing his opinion upon it besides being much occupied at the time by his duties as Secretary of War, and his contest with the President. I followed by saying: "But you took part in the Presidential election, and made a succession of speeches for him in Ohio and Pennsylvania." "I spoke," said he, "but I never introduced the name of General Grant. I spoke for the Republican party and the Republican cause." This was the last time I saw Mr. Stonton.

THE GREELEY RATIFICATION MEETING —The New York Sun, in its account of the great meeting at Cooper Institute Monday night says:

Ex-Gov. Bradford, of Maryland, delivered a powerful and effective speech. It was a great oratorical effort, and called forth round after round of vociferous applause. Though advanced in years, the Governor has lost none of his vim, and fairly entraced the audience by his frequent bursts of eloquence. He was followed by the Hon. Joseph J. Stewart, of Maryland, who, in alluding to Col. McClure's speech, said that to Pennsylvania's 40,000 Maryland add an additional majority of 25,000. And, said he, with the single exception of the State of South Carolina, the champion of honesty will carry every electoral vote south of Mason and Dixon's line.

The New York Herald commenting upon the meeting says that it was an immense and popular assemblage, the largest and most imposing and enthusiastic political ratification meeting drawn together in this city since the ratification of Seymour and Blair, in 1868. The times says that the meeting was not so large as anticipated, and that the speakers were relatively insignificant. The World regards it as a lame affair, in which the only outburst of applause that enlivened the dullness was that the following the mention of Sumner's name The Tribune says that the meeting takes rank among the greatest and most enthusiastic held since the war. The Journal of Commerce bears out this statement with the remark that "long before the hour appointed the great hall was packed to its full capacity," and "a vast throng gathered outside." On the whole, it is evident that it was a great and earnest meeting.

Telegraph to Easton.

The telegraph line between Easton, Md., and Clayton, Del., a distance of 40 miles, was finished and placed in working order on the 30th ult. The first dispatch was sent from Baltimore to Jno. W. Scott, Esq., Treasurer of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad Company. The Easton Star, in a congratulatory article on the enterprise, says: "Our traveling communications are at this time complete. We have over the Maryland and Delaware railroad two daily lines to Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, also two steamboat conveyances via Easton Point and Miles River to Baltimore, by the well-managed Maryland Steamboat Company, under the able supervision of Howard Ensign, Esq., president. With these facilities for trade and travel, and now with a moment's communication by telegraph, we feel confident in saying Easton, so long wrapped up in her "Rip Van Winkle" sleep, has a bright future, needing only exertion on the part of our mechants and others to make Talbot the leading county in the State.

Changes in the Bankrupt Law.

Congress on Tuesday passed a bill amendatory of the bankrupt law. It allows all exemptions allowed by any State law on the 1st day of January, 1871. This will save to bankrupts in Virginia two thousand dollars' worth of property. It also exempts a widow's dower, or other estate in lieu thereof, if the State law so provides; also life insurance to the amount of five thousand dollars. The time during which bankrupts may be discharged upon payment of fifty per cent. of their indebtedness is extended until July 1, 1873; judgments obtained against persons or property before petitions in bankruptcy are filed are to be first and fully satisfied. Changes in the methods of appointing registers, in the matter of marshals' fees and other less important particulars, are also made.

The Massey's Railroad.

In the absence of definite action, the people will talk railroad. We learn that the latest talk of building a railroad from Elkton to Massey's looks to aid from a from a hitherto unexpected source. There has been some change in the management of the Kent County Railroad, and the project now is to secure the influence of this this corporation, as well as its active aid, in diverting the northern terminus of that road from Townsend to Elkton. That is the talk, but whether anything tangible will grow out of it we are not yet informed —*Cecil Democrat.*

For Rent,

For the year 1873, the LARGE *BRICK HOUSE* on High street, near the Bank, in Chestertown.

For terms, &c., apply to

C. T. WESTCOTT, *Att'y.*

June 8, 1872—tf.

SALE
OF
A Valuable Farm
IN KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

THE subscriber, as Attorney for David Biddle, will offer at Public Sale, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland, on

Wednesday, June 26th inst.

at 12 o'clock, M., all that VALUABLE FARM situate near Chestertown, on the public road leading to Galena, two and a half miles from the former place and two miles from a Station on the Kent County Railroad, known as

THE BIDDLE FARM,

and which formerly belonged to Stephen A. Biddle, and containing

276 ACRES,

more or less, and with the exception of two or three acres, all arable.

The soil is of the very finest in the State, and not only adapted to the growth of the cereals, but of the first quality for the growth of Fruits and Vegetables.

There are on the property about

7,500 Peach Trees,

which will come into bearing in 1873.

The improvements are a large two-storied BRICK BUILDING for a Dwelling House, with four large rooms and hall on each floor, with Verandahs extending on two sides and two stories high. The BARN is comparatively new, and is one of the finest in the county. The Fencing is in good condition, and the estate is well laid off, and is so divided as to make on each side of the public road, two farms of nearly equal size, and will be sold in parcels or as a whole. The Lawn about the house contains about EIGHT ACRES, and is filled with the CHOICEST FRUIT AND SHADE TREES, and a very *LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GRAPES* of choice varieties.

This property being divided by the public road, and so well furnished with Fruit, &c., and the good condition of the soil, is a good chance for persons desiring to purchase a first-class property.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, or within sixty days from the day of sale, at the discretion of the Attorney, and the balance in equal instalments of one, two, and three years; the credit payments to be secured with sufficient bond and security, to be approved by the subscriber.

M. BANNON,
Attorney for David Biddle.

June 8, 1872—tds.

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.

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.

Married.

BROWN—DAVIS.—At the residence of Dr. W. C. Perkins, in West Philadelphia, on the 28th ult., by Rev. J. S. Cook, GEO. F. BROWN, Esq., of Brenford, near Smyrna, to Miss ELVA, daughter of Col. Geo. Davis, of Smyrna, Del.

Died.

COMSTALK.—Near Kennedyville, on the 1st instant, HARRY, infant son of Clayton and Rachel Comstalk, aged one year, eleven months and eight days.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

NEW GOODS.

June 8th, 1872.

One of the largest Assortments In Kent County,

At New Prices!

LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES EARLIER IN THE SEASON.

EMBRACING Black Silks, Japanese Silks, Black Grenadines, Striped Grenadines, Glace Japanese, Plaids, Lawns, Percales, Black Alpacas, Yosemite Stripes, Piques and other White Goods.

PRETTIEST PRINTS IN TOWN.

MATTINGS VERY LOW.

DOMESTIC GOODS,

Always A LARGE STOCK on hand.

BOOTS, SHOES, & GAITERS,
BEST CITY MAKES,
At Lowest Figures!

Interest of all to Call and Examine.

A NEW ASSORTMENT
OF
LUMBER
AT
MODERATE FIGURES.

VALUABLE DWELLING
IN CHESTERTOWN
AT
Public Sale.

BY special authority conferred on him in a Mortgage from Benjamin B. Perkins and wife to David Carroll, dated the 9th day of November, 1867, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent County, in Liber J. K. H., No. 6, pages 505, 506 and 507, the undersigned will sell at the Court House in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY, the 2d day of JULY, 1872,

at 2½ o'clock, P. M.,

All that Lot of Ground,

lying in Chestertown, on the South East side of Queen street, between High and Fish sts., being part of Lot No. 25, as distinguished on the Plat of Chestertown, fronting about 54½ feet on Queen street and having a depth of 123 feet, more or less: with all the improvements thereon, consisting of a large Two Story BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, Stable, and Meat House: and which was devised to Mrs. Margaret R. Perkins by her father, William Emory.

For further particulars apply to the Trustee, or to E. F. PERKINS, Att'y. at Law, Chestertown, Md.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash; and the balance in equal installments at six and twelve months, with interest thereon, from the day of sale.

CHAS. W. RIDGELY, *Attorney,*
34 St. Paul st., Baltimore.

J. W. CARROLL, Auctioneer.

June 8, 1872—1awts.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

JOSEPH W. WEBB,
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 subscribers, on or before the 4th day of December, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under our hands this 4th day of June, 1872.

JOSEPH J. WEBB,
FRANKLIN H. HARPER,
WILLIAM T. HEPBRON,
June 8, 1871—4t. Administrators.

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.

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.

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

Respectfully, WM. A. VICKERS.

May 25, 1872.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White,—2.10. Red 1.68@2.10
CORN—White—70@73. Yellow 73@78
OATS—52@55 cts.

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.

PEACH BASKETS.

PEACH Growers and Shippers are respectfully informed that we are now manufacturing the justly celebrated "Mitchell Patent Peach Basket." This Basket is constructed on a principle which prevents the fruit from settling or crushing, and is positively endorsed and recommended by all the leading Commission Houses in New York and Philadelphia as the best Basket in use. Our Baskets are made of the choicest material, and none but the best experienced workmen will be employed in their construction; and we desire to call special attention to the fact that we are using in the basket this season a malleable nail, manufactured expressly for our use, and which adds materially to its firmness, strength and durability.

Having purchased the newest and most improved basket machinery, we are prepared to sell the *best* basket in the market, at a price that will defy competition. Our facilities are such that we can make 5000 baskets daily, all of which will be thoroughly inspected before leaving the factory. Orders may be sent to

R. E. WALLIS, *Kennedyville,*
General Agent for Kent Co., Md.,

And his Agents, S. W. Boyer, Massey's Stasion; W. S. Merritt, Millington; T. H. Horsey, Galena; W. F. Wroth, Lynch's; A. L. Vannort, Hanesville; N. Barnard, Barnard's Wharf; Hines & Burchinal, Chestertown.

ADAMS MAHOOD,
Williamsburg, Dorchester Co., Md.

R. MITCHELL, Supt. [June 8—2m

SUMMER IS COMI

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.

NOTICE TO FARMERS!

I AM SELLING a superior style of CULTIVATOR with malleable shanks and reversible Steel Points. The cheapest implement of its kind in use. Give them a trial. Extra Teeth and Plates furnished when desired.

JOS. E. WEER,
May 18, 1872. Kennedyville, Md.

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

The Greatest in the World.

HAIL, ALL HAIL THE COMING
KLECKNER & CO.'S
MONSTER CIRCUS,
Museum, Caravan and Menagerie.



IN THREE SEPARATE TENTS.

One Ticket admits to all.

First Visit to the State of Marylund of the Largest Consolidated

CIRCUS, MUSEUM, CARAVAN AND MENAGERIE
EVER ORGANIZED.

Will Exhibit at Chestertown,
ON THURSDAY,
JUNE THE 13th, 1872.

FOR ONE DAY ONLY.

Afternoon Entertainment at 2 o'clock.
Evening Performance at 8 o'clock.

Doors open one hour precious.

Admission.....50 cents.
Children, 10 years or under.....25 cents.

100 Animals, 150 Birds, Serpents, Reptiles, and Small Animals, exhibited under

THREE MONSTER WATER-PROOF PAVILIONS,

Capable of Seating 5,000 Persons.

☞ Grand Procession at 10 o'clock in the Forenoon, led by Prof. Swan's Cornet Band, mounted in the Golden Car of Cleopatra.

The Arenic Display

Comprises the highest order of Brilliant Equestrians, Daring Gymnasts, Wonderful Acrobats, Beautiful Lady Gymnasts, Agile Vaultigeurs, Modern Olympiads, Beautiful Trick Horses, Liliputian Ponies.



In the Museum

Will be found a multitude of rare curiosities, being the united collection of several of the most eminent naturalists the world has ever produced, and consisting of specimens of nearly every wonderful discovery belonging to the animal, vegetable, or mineral kingdom.

An Asiatic and African Caravan of

Superbly caparisoned Elephants, Camels, Dromedaries, and Arab Steeds.

The Aviary, or Bird Department

Embraces every grade and variety of the rare exotic and domestic family.

The Menagerie.

Embracing as it does a specimen of every bird, beast, and reptile that can be procured in Europe, Asia, Africa, and America, including the comparatively trackless wilds of New Holland and Australia, has no rival in this country nor outside of the National Zoological Institutes, or in Europe either. A princely fortune has been expended, together with years of research, in organizing a collection so rare, and of such infinite variety as to constitute in itself an expansive exposition of Natural History.

EACH TENT IS BRILLIANTLY LIGHTED WITH GAS.



A Grand Free Exhibition

Will be given at the grounds at 1 o'clock, just before the opening of the doors for the afternoon performance, when M'lle Carrie Cardona will make a grand Ascension upon a single wire, 360 feet long, from the ground to the top of the centre pole of the pavilion, wind and weather permitting.

Don't fail to witness this FREE EXHIBITION.

N. B.—Menagerie Levees one hour previous to the Circus Performance, which commences at 2 and 8 o'clock, P. M.

This, the Colossus of Exhibitions, Will Exhibit at

Easton, Monday, June 10th.
Denton, Tuesday, June 11th.
Centreville, Wednesday, June 12th.
Chestertown, Thursday, June 13th.
Massey's Cross Roads, Friday, June 14.
Elkton, Saturday, June 15th.

Remember the Day and Date.

FRANK RIVERS,
General Director.

June 8, 1872—1t.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0552