THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 10, 1872.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

THE Democratic Conservative Voters of Kent County, and all other voters in favor of the election of Greeley and Brown, are requested to assemble in Primary Meetings in their respective Election Districts, at the usual places of meetings, at 3 o'clock P. M., on *Saturday, the 19th day of August,* 1872, for the purpose of selecting three Delegates from each Election District, who shall assemble in County Convention on TUESDAY, the 13th day of AUGUST, at the Court House in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing THREE DELEGATES to represent Kent County in the State Convention to be held in Baltimore on *Wednesday, the 11th day of September,* for the appointment of Electors for President of the United States, and also for the purpose of choosing Three Delegates to represent Kent County in the Convention to be held at Princess Anne on *Wednesday, the 28th day of August,* 1872, for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District of Maryland.

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

July 27, 1872.

Judge Black's Letter.

Prominent Democrats throughout the country are expressing their views of the political situation through the press. Among others Judge Black, of Pennsylvania, has written a letter to the editor of the Baltimore Gazette, from which we make the following exracts.

Speaking of Mr. Greeley, he says:

He has often been accused of complicity in cheats of one kind or another, but in every case he has triumphantly refuted the charges. For this, and for other reasons, I conclude that his personal integrity is without a stain.

He has many times spoken of the Democratic party and its most honored members in harsh and abusive terms. These are faults of manner, and of temper, which, when mended, are always pardoned. We will not permit our judgment to be disturbed by considerations so trivial as this.

I have looked into his past history only to ascertain what he is now and what he is likely to be in the future. I am bound to care nothing for his "antecedents," except as they furnish the means of estimating his character. I think I have found out with reasonable certainty how far we may confide in him. I devoutly believe that, if chosen President, he will keep his oath, preserve the Constitution inviolate, execute the laws faithfully, restore the States to their rightful autonomy, protect individual liberty by jury trial and habeas corpus, put the military in proper subordination to the civil authority, use neither force nor fraud to carry elections, keep his hands clean from corrupting gifts, set his face like a flint against all manner of financial dishonesty, purify the Administration of Justice as much as in him lies, maintain the public credit by a prompt discharge of all just obligations, economize the revenue and lighten taxation, give to capital the right which belongs to it, and at the same time see that labor is not robbed of its earnings. He will certainly hold his power of appointment as a public trust, and not as a part of his personal possession to be used for the support of his family, or to encourage the private liberality of his friends. He will, so far as he can without transgressing the limits of his legal authority, relieve the Southern States from the gangs that are now preying upon their vitals in open partnership with the present Administration.

I think he will do all this; and my faith is founded upon the testimony of his friends and his enemies, on the known facts of his history, and on the moral influence which the Democracy will necessarily exert upon his conduct. The errors of his past life were caused by certain evil communications from which he has clean escaped. He heads a great revolt against wickedness in high places, and I do not believe he will go back upon us and be guilty of the same wickedness himself.

The contrast between the two candidates being so very strong, no fair minded Democrat can doubt what he ought to do. Yet, the relectance which many of us feel to vote for either of them is hard to overcome. I did, and do, most heartily sympathize with that class which received Mr. Greeley's nomination in much sorrow. I am sure this feeling proceeded from no unworthy passion or prejudice, but was the natural result of sober thought on the condition of the country and the fitness of things pertaining thereto.

Speaking of the evils of the Grant administration he says:

Mr. Greeley's election will not do all that we could wish to free us from these evils; it will not even be a popular commendation of the base means by which they were inflected upon us; but it will begin the process of their gradual extinction. It will give the white people a reasonable hope that the heritable qualities of their fathers' blood may some day be restored. In the meantime, if it does not reverse the attainder, it will at least insure a merciful execution of it. Democrats who disliked Mr. Greeley's nomination have reflected well, and I think will support him with almost perfect unanimity. The thought that a victory will not give us everything at once may diminish in some degree "the rapture of the strife," but it will not impair the efficiency of their support, for they are impelled to their utmost exertions by a profound conviction that nothing but his election will save the country from a long period of misgovernment and perhaps the total destruction of our free institutions.

I am with great respect, yours, &c.

J. S. BLACK.

Blaine's Reply to Sumner.

The following letter has been addressed to Senator Sumner by Speaker Blaine:

To the Hon. Charles Sumner, United States Senator:

DEAR SIR: Your letter, published in the papers of this morning, will create profound pain and regret among your political friends throughout New England. Your power to injure General Grant was exhausted in your remarkable speech in the Senate. Your power to injure yourself was not fully exercised until you announced an open alliance with the Southern Secessionists in their efforts to destroy the Republican party of the nation. I have but recently read with much interest the circumstantial and minute account, given by you in the fourth volume of your works, of the manner in which you were struck down in the Senate Chamber in 1856 for defending the rights of the negro. The Democratic party throughout the South, and, according to your own showing, to some extent in the North also, approved that assault upon you, Mr. Toombs, of Georgia, openly announced his approval of it in the Senate, and Jefferson Davis, four months after its occurence, wrote a letter to South Carolina in fulsome eulogy of Brooks for having so nearly taken your life.

It is safe to say that every man in the South who rejoiced over the attempt to murder you was afterward found in the rebel conspiracy to murder the nation. It is still safer to say that every one of them who survives is to-day your fellow laborer in support of Horace Greeley. In 1855 he would indeed have been a rash prophet who predicted your fast alliance, sixteen years after, with Messrs. Toombs and Davis in their efforts to reinstate their own party in power. In all the startling mutations of American politics nothing so marvellous has ever occurred as the fellowship of Robert Toombs, Jefferson Davis, and Charles Sumner in a joint effort to drive the Republican party from power and hand over the government to the practical control of those who so recently sought to destroy it.

GREELY POWERLESS IN THE HANDS OF THE DEMOCRATS.

It is of no avail for you to take refuge behind the Republican record of Horace Greeley. Conceding for the sake of argument (as I do not in fact believe) that Horace Greeley would remain firm in his Republican principles, he would be powerless against the Congress that would come into power with him in the event of his election. We have had a recent and striking illustration in the case of Andrew Johnson of the inability of the President to enforce a policy, or even a measure, against the will of Congress. What more power would there be in Horace Greeley to enforce a Republican policy against a Democratic Congress than there was in Andrew Johnson to enforce a Democratic policy against a Republican Congress?—And, besides, Horace Greeley has already in his letter of acceptance, taken grounds practically against the Republican doctrine so often enforced by yourself, for the duty of the National Government to secure the rights of every citizen to protection of life, person, and property.

In Mr. Greeley's letter accepting the Cincinnatti nomination, he pleases every Ku-Klux villain in the South by repeating the Democratic cant about "self-government," and inveighing in good rebel parlance against "centralization," and finally declaring that "there shall be no Federal subversion of the internal policy of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe." The meaning of all this in plain English is that no matter how the colored citizens of the South may be abused, wronged, and oppressed, Congress shall not interfere for their protection, but leave them to the tender mercies of the "local self-government" administered by the white rebels. Do you, as a friend to the colored man approve this position of Mr. Greeley? You cannot forget Mr. Sumner, how often during the late session of Congress you conferred with me in regard to the possibility of having your Civil Rights bill passed by the House. It was introduced by your personal friend, Mr. Hooper, and nothing prevented its passage by the House except the rancorous and factious hostility of the Democratic members.

If I have correctly examined the "Globe" the Democratic members on seventeen different occasions resisted the passage of the Civil Rights bill by the parliamentary process known as filibustering. They would not even allow it to come to a vote. Two intelligent colored members from South Carolina, Elliott and Rainey, begged of the Democratic side of the House to merely allow the Civil Rights bill to be voted on, and they were answered with a denial so absolute that it amounted to a scornful jeer of the rights of the colored man. And now you lend your voice and influence to the re-election of these Democratic members, who are co-operating with you in the support of Mr. Greeley. Do you not know, Mr. Sumner, and will you not as a candid man acknowledge, that with these men in power, in Congress the rights of the colored men are absolutely sacrificed so far as those rights depend on Federal legislation?

THE RIGHTS OF THE COLORED MEN SECURED BY THE AMENDMENTS.

Still further the rights of the colored men in this country are secured, if secured at all by the three great Constitutional amendments, the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth. To give these amendments full scope and effect, legislation by Congress is imperatively required, as you have so often and so eloquently demonstrated. But the Democratic party are on record in the most conspicuous manner against any legislation on the subject. It was only in the month of Feburary last that my colleague, Mr. Peters, offered a resolution in the House of Representatives affirming the "validity of the Constitutional amendments and of such reasonable legislation of Congress as may be necessary to make them in their letter and spirit most effectual." This resolution—very mild and guarded, as you will see—was adopted by 124 yeas to 58 nays only eight of the yeas were Democrats; all the nays were Democrats. The resolution of Mr. Peters was followed, a week later by one offered by Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio, as follows:

Resolved, That we recognize as valid and binding all existing laws passed by Congress for the enforcement of the United States, and for the protection of citizens in their rights under the Constitution as amended.

On the vote upon the resolution there were 107 yeas to 65 nays. All the yeas were Republicans, and they are now unanimous in support of President Grant. All the nays were Democrats, who are now equally unanimous in support of Mr. Greeley. It is idle to affirm, as some Democrats did in a resolution offered by Mr. Brooks of New York, that "these amendments are valid parts of the Constitution," so long as the same men on the same day vote that the provisions of those amendments should not be enforced by Congress legislation. The amendments are but "sounding brass and tinkling cymbals" to the colored man until Congress makes them effective and practical. Nay, more; if the rights of the colored man are to be left to the legislation of the Southern States, without Congress intervention, he would, under a Democratic Administration, be deprived of the right of sufferage in less than two years, and he would be very lucky if he escaped some form of chattel slavery or peonage. And in proof of this danger I might quote volumes of wisdom and warning from the speeches of Charles Sumner!

SUMNER DELUDES AND MISLEADS THE BLACKS.

When, therefore you point out to the colored men that their rights will be safe in the hands of the Democratic party, you delude and mislead them—I do not say wilfully, but none the less really. The small handful of Republicans—compared with the whole mass—who unite with yourself and Mr. Greeley in going over to the Democratic party, cannot leaven that lump of political unsoundness, even if you preserve your own original principles in the contact. The Administration of Mr. Greeley, therefore, should he be elected, would be in the whole and in detail a Democratic Administration, and you would be compelled to go with the current, or repent and turn back when too late to mend the evil you had done.

Your argument that Horace Greeley does not become a Democrat by receiving Democratic votes—illustrating it by the analogy of your own election to the Senate—is hardly pertinent. The point is, not what Mr. Greeley will become personally, but what will be the complexion of the great legislative branch of the Government, with all its vast and controlling power. You know very well, Mr. Sumner, that if Mr. Greeley is elected President, Congress is handed over to the control of the party who have persistently denied the rights of the black man.—What course you will pursue toward the colored man is of small consequence after you have transferred the power of the Government to his enemy! The colored men of this country are not as a class enlightened, but they have wonderful instincts, and when they read your letter they will know that at a great crisis in their fate you deserted them. Charles Sumner co-operating with Jefferson Davis is not the same Charles Sumner they have hitherto idolized—any more than Horace Greeley, cheered to the echo in Tammany Hall, is the same Horace Greeley whom the Republicans have hitherto trusted. The black men of this country will never be ungrateful for what you have done for them in the past—nor in the bitterness of their hearts will they ever forget that heated and blinded by personal hatred of one man, you turned your back on the millions to whom in past years you have stood as a shield and bulwark of defence!

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES G. BLAINE.

Augusta, Me., July 31, 1872.

Another Letter from Mr. Sumner.

Reply of Senator Sumner to Speaker Blaine—Grantism Versus Republicanism—Attitude of the Democracy—Issue of the Campaign—Harmony and Horace Greeley, Etc.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Senator Sumner thus replies to Speaker Blaine:

Washington, August 5, 1872.—Dear Sir: I have seen the letter addressed to me by you through the public prints, and I notice especially that while animadverting upon my support of Horace Greeley, you say not one word in vindication of that compound of pretensions known as Grantism in contradistinction to republicanism, which you would install anew in the government.

You are greatly concerned about the company I keep. To quiet your solicitude, I beg leave to say that in joining the republicans who brought forward an original abolitionist, I find myself with so many others devoted to the cause I have served always, that I had not missed you until you hastened to report your absence, nor had I taken account of the "Southern secessionists" who, as you never, are now co-operation with me in support of this original abolitionist, except to rejoice that if among former associates some like yourself hesitate their places are supplied in an unexpected quarter.

You entirely misunderstand me when you introduce an incident of the past and build on it an argument why I should not support Horace Greeley.

What has Preston Brooks to do with the presidential election? Never, while a sufferer, did anybody hear me speak of him in unkindness, and now, after the lapse of more than half a generation, I will not unite with you in dragging him from the grave where he sleeps, to aggravate the passions of a political conflict and arrest the longing for concord.

And here is the essential difference between you and me at this juncture: I seize the opportunity to make the equal rights of all secure through peace and reconciliation, but this infinite boon you would postpone. Seven years have been passed since we laid aside our arms, but unhappily during all this period there has been a hostile spirit towards each other, while the rights of our colored fellow-citizens have been in perpetual question. Seven years mark a natural period of human life. Should not the spirit be changed with the body? Can we not, after seven years, commence a new life, especially when those once our foes repeat the saying, "Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God?"

I declare my preference for an original abolitionist as President, and you seek to create a diversion by crying that the democrats will support him; to which I reply, so much the better. Their support is the assurance that the cause he has so constantly guarded, whether of equal rights or reconciliation, is accepted by the democrats, and this is the pledge of true union beyond anything in our history. It is a victory of ideas, without which all other victories must fail.

To intensify your allegation you insist that I am ranged with Jefferson Davis and Robert Toombs. But, pardon me, nobody knows how the former will vote, while Robert Toombs is boisterous against Horace Greeley, and with him are Stephens, Wise and Mosby. This is all very poor, and I mention it only to exhibit the character of your attempt.

In the same spirit you seek to avoid the real issue by holding up the possibility of what you call a democratic administration, and you have the courage to assert, "as within my knowledge," that by the election of Greeley "Congress is handed over to the control of the party who have positively denied the right of the black men." You say that I know this. Mr Speaker, I know no such thing, and you should be sufficiently thoughtful not to assert it.

I am entirely satisfied that a canvass like the present, where the principles declared at Cincinnati are openly accepted on one side and not contested on the other, must result in a larger number of congressional Representatives sincerely devoted to the rights of the colored citizens than ever before. The democrats will be pledged as never before to the ruling principle that all men are equal before the law, and also to the three constitutional amendments, with the clause in each empowering Congress to enforce the same by appropriate legislation.

But besides the democrats, there will be liberal republicans pleged likewise, and also your peculiar associates, who, I trust, will not betray the cause.

Senators and Representatives, calling themselves republicans, have been latterly in a large majority in both houses, but the final measure of civil rights to which you refer, though urged by me almost daily, has failed to become a law less, I fear, from democratic opposition than from republican lukewarmness and the want of support in the President.

The great issue which the people are called to decide in November is on the President and nobody knows better than yourself that the House of Representatives chosen at the same time will naturally harmonize with him. So it has been in our history. Now, harmony with Horace Greeley involves what I most desire. With such a President, Congress will be changed for the first time since the war, the equal rights of all will have a declaredly representative at the head of the government, whose presence there will be of higher significance than that of any victory of war, being not only a testimony, but a constant motive power in this great cause. Opposition, whether upon hostility or more subtle treachery, will yield to the steady influence of such a representative. Therefore, looking to the president, I look also to Congress, which will take its character in a large measure from him.

In choosing Horace Greeley we do the best we can for the whole government, not only in the executive, but in the legislative branch, while we decline to support nepotism, repayment of personal gifts by official patronage, seizure of the war powers, indignity to the black republic, also the various incapacity exhibited by the President and the rings by which he governs, none of which you can defend. You know well that the rings are already condemned by the American people.

For myself, I say plainly and without hesitation, that I Prefer Horace Greeley, with any Congress possible, on the Cincinnati platform, to President Grant with his pretensions and rings, a vote for whom involves the support of all his pretensions with prolonged power in all the rings.—There must be another influence and another example. The administration in all its parts is impressed by the President. Let his soul be enlarged with the sentiment of justice, quickened by industry, and not only the two houses of Congress, but the whole country will feel the irresistible authority, overspreading, pervading, permeating everywhere. Therefore, in proportion as you are earnest for the rights of colored citizens and place them above partizan triumph, you will be glad to support the candidate whose heart has always throbbed for humanity.

The country needs such a motive power in the White House. It needs a generous fountain there. In one word, it needs somebody different from the present incumbent, and nobody knows this better than Speaker Blaine.

The personal imputation you make upon me I repel with the indignation of an honest man. I was a faithful supporter of the President until somewhat tardily awakened by his painful conduct on the Island of St. Domingo, involving the seizure of the war power in violation of the constitution and indignity to the black republic, in violation of international law; and when I remonstrated against these intolerable outrages I was set upon by those acting in his behalf.

Such in the origin of my opposition. I could not have done less without failure in that duty which is with me the rule of life. Nor can I doubt that when partisan sentiments are less active you will regret the wrong you have done me. Meanwhile I appeal confidently to the candid judgment of those who, amidst all present differences of opinion, unite in the great objects, far above party or President, to which my life is devoted. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES SUMNER.

To Hon. Speaker Blaine.

The Letter of General Farnsworth.

Why He Favors Greeley.—Gen. John F. Farnsworth, of Illinois, in his letter to the Secretary of the Illinois Republican State Committee, declining to make speeches for Grant and Wilson, says;

"The advocates of the election of Gen. Grant object to Mr. Greeley because he is supported by democrats and former rebels. But he was, like, Grant, nominated by republicans. The democrats and rebels didn't put him in the field—had nothing to do with naming him as a candidate and they would have supported almost any other capable republican who was honestly and sincerely in favor of a needed reform in this government, had he been brought out by the republican convention at Cincinnati instead of Mr. Greeley. To my mind the fact that the former rebels of the South and the democratic party support him is the most gratifying spectacle that has been presented since the war, for it shows that they accept the verdict of the war, and are willing to abide by it and by its legitimate results, only asking in return honesty in the administration of the government, and the same rights of self-government which the citizens of the Northern States enjoy. If the election of Mr. Greeley will bring peace, good order and fraternal good-will in the South, it is certainly a 'consummation devoutly to be wished.' I think it will. The most intelligent people of the South, and those most interested in the preservation of good order there, say it will.

"A large and intelligent portion of the republican and the entire democratic party of the North say it will have that effect. The present administration has failed in this, and is there any promise in its continuance for another four years of a better result? It is now seven years since the termination of the war, and what do we see? The advocates of the election of General Grant are fighting the battles over again, repeating the same old, stale denunciations, and threatening to hang Jeff. Davis on a sour apple tree. In my opinion it is high time we should give our attention to issues which concern the present and future welfare of the country."

After speaking in emphatic terms of the eminent fitness of Mr. Greeley for the Presidency, he again refers to the present administration as follows:

"There are many reasons why there should be a change of administration. I have been a member of Congress thirteen years, and truth compels me to say that during that period the most wasteful and extravagant use of the public money, and the least accountability of those who have disturbed, have been during the present administration. There can and will be no genuine civil service reform under this administration. The feeble apparent efforts which have been made in that direction are a standing joke in Washington among the chief friends of the administration, and have only increased the methods of 'how not to do it.' Indeed, when they declare that the administration is in favor of this much needed reform, it is done with a wink of one eye at the grimness of the joke. There should be a change of administration in order to arrest the tendency to federalism and centralization, whither this one is rapidly hastening."

The letter concludes with a refutation of the absurb argument of Speaker Blaine that the election of Mr. Greeley would endanger the constitutional amendments.

Funeral of the Rev. Paul Trapier D. D.

The remains of this lamented divine arrived yesterday by the early morning train on the South Carolina Railroad, and were conveyed to the vestibule of St. Michael's Church, where they lay in state for the remainder of the day. The case containing the coffin was draped in black, and on the top were a number of crosses and wreaths made of evergreens and white flowers. At half-past five o'clock P. M. a large number of the connexions of the deceased, and the friend's and acquaintances of the family, assembled in the body of the church and the south gallery was crowded with colored persons, chiefly worshippers at Calvary, the church established by the deceased.

As the bells of St. Michael's chimed the half hour the body was borne up the aisle, and preceded by the episcopal clergy of the city, two abreast, in the following order: Messrs Johnson and Elliott, Marshall and Pinckney, Philips and Hanckel, Green and Welch, Prentiss and Babbitt, and, immediately in front of the coffin, the Rev. J. W. Miles. The pall-bearers were the W. A. Pringle, Dr. W. T. Wragg, Mr. C. K. Huger, and the following nephews of the deceased: Isaac Hayne, T. B Hayne, W. E. Hayne, E. S. Trapier and Henry Trapier. When the remains reached the chancel the choir chanted "Lord, let me know my end." The 20th chapter of 2d Corinthians was then read by the Rev. Mr. Elliott, after which the hymn "Who are these in bright array" was sung by the choir. The hymn being finished, the remains were taken to the grave, where the services were concluded by the Rev. John Johnson. The coffin was then lowered into the grave, which was filled up while the crowd slowly dispersed.

TRIBUTE.

At a meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Clergy of Charleston, the following Tribute to the memory of the Rev. PAUL TRAPIER, D. D., was adopted and ordered to be published:

The death of our beloved and honored Brother, at a distance from the city of his birth, and from the State to which he had ever clung with so devoted an attachment, although not unexpected, is not the less painful and afflictive. We mourn the loss of a friend with whom many of us have long and lovingly associated; of an able and unflinching exponent of the Ancient Doctrine and Worship of our Church; of one of the most truthful, honest and courageous of the champions of the Cross; of a kind, candid and catholic nature, ever mellowing and ripening in the warm beams of Gospel truth. We recall, with gratitude to God, his long, various, untiring labors in all departments of the Christian Ministry—on the floor of our Conventions, Diocesan and General—in the halls of theological instruction—in the faithful preaching of the Word to rich and poor, learned and unlearned—in the ministry of love to every class, without distinction of race or color. Nevertheless, we know that he has been taken from the sufferings of a martyr life to enter into the joy of his Lord; that he has laid down the cross so long and patiently borne, to receive that crown of righteousness which fadeth not away; and we humbly indulge the hope that we may so imitate his faithfulness in his ministeria career, that we may hereafter share with him in the triumph of a blessed eternity.

To the family and friends of the deceased, we would offer our deep and tender sympathy in this their irreparable loss.

New Postage Law.

The new Postal Code passed at the last session of Congress, and approved by the President on the 8th of June, makes its first appearance, so far as we have observed, in the July number of the Chicago Postal Record. It is an act of 327 sections, codifying all that was good in our former legislation, and repealing in whole or in part about 125 acts and resolutions, dating between 1791 and 1872. That it was an excellent thing to get all our Post office law into one comprehensive act no one will deny who has ever had occasion to consult the statutes on this subject. Henceforth, for a few years at least, it will be possible to ascertain the law without serious difficulty.

The most important new feature is that authorizing postal cards. These are to be of such size, form and quality as the Postmaster General directs, with postage stamps impressed on them, and are to be sold at one cent each. The communications sent thereon may be printed or written thereon, with ink or pencil. There does not seem to be any good ground for the fear that these cards will be used to shame or insult people. The mailing of cards bearing words, pictures or devices of a vulgar, indecent or scurrilous character is made a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment. The cards, like stamped envelopes, must be furnished by the Postoffice Department, and no others can be admitted into the mails. In view of the fact that unsealed circulars can be sent anywhere for one cent each, we do not apprehend that there is any great danger of overloading the mail with postal cards used for advertising purposes.

The most important change in the code is that respecting miscellaneous matter—transient newspapers, magazines, pamphlets, etc. On this class the postage is just half what it was under the old law—that is, such matter can now be sent in parcels not weighing over twelve ounces, at one cent for each two ounces. A one cent stamp will therefore carry any magazine or package of newspapers which does not weigh more than two ounces. Book postage under the new code is two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof. Book manuscripts and proof sheets go at one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof, but this only between author and publisher, and manuscript for publication in newspapers and magazines must be paid for at letter rates, which remain as heretofore. Nothing weighing more than four pounds, except Congressional documents will be received into the mail.

Another provision of the new law, and one which must prove of great usefulness to the general public, is the adoption of the parcel system. Packages of dry goods, hardware, drugs (except liquids), and other merchandise not exceeding twelve ounces, can now be mailed to any part of the United States at a charge of two cents for each two ounces or fraction of two ounces. A package weighing twelve ounces can now be sent to California for twelve cents. The advantages of the system are not yet generally known, but it is confidently anticipated that when they are appreciated the Government will derive a large profit.

The rates of money orders are now as follows:

Orders not over ten dollars, five cents; over ten and not over twenty, ten cents; over twenty and not over thirty, fifteen cents; over thirty and not over forty, twenty cents; over forty and up to fifty, twenty-five cents. This is a reduction of one half on orders not exceeding ten dollars. Any mail matter intended to go at the one cent or two cent rate must be so enclosed that it can be examined without tearing the wrapper. Greulars enclosed in sealed envelopes with the corners cut are to be charged letter postage. Letters paid one full rate of three cents, even if more should have been paid, must be forwarded, unless the Postmaster is satisfied that the underpaying was intentional, but deficient postage will be collected before they are delivered. Nothing but matter sent at letter rates can be returned to the sender free. Newspapers to subscribers go as heretofore.

Died.

TRAPIER.—At his residence in Baltimore city, on the 12th of July, the Rev PAUL TRAPIER, D. D., late Rector of Shrewsbury Parish in this county.

K. of P. TOURNAMENT.

THE Executive Committee appointed by the Knights of Pythias of Still Pond, has determined to hold a Tournament during the coming month of September, if arrangements can possibly be made in time. Those persons desiring to ride will please notify the Chairman of the Committee at their earliest convenience.

J. HORTON KELLY,
Chm'n. Ex. Com.

Still Pond, August 10, 1872—1t.

Fare Reduced!

62½ CENTS TO BALTIMORE!

ON AND AFTER AUG. 12TH INST my Stage will run from Chestertown to Buck Neck Wharf and return, daily, connecting with the steamers *TRUMPETER* and *C. P. SMITH.*

☞ Fare to and from Baltimore 62½ cts. Passengers leaving word at the Voshell House, T. W. Ellason's or Hynson's store, or informing my driver, will be called for.

JAS. SHUSTER

August 10, 1872—tf.

PEACH BOXES.

WE ARE SELLING THEM OFF BY the 1000 very close, and delivering them any where along the shore where a sail scow can land them.

For further particulars address

TURNER BROTHERS,

Aug. 10, 1872. Still Pond P. O.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration on the personal estate, in Kent county, Maryland, of

HANNAH J. WALLIS,
late of Petersburg, Virginia, 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 20th day of February, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1872.

GEORGE VICKERS.
Aug. 3, 1872—4t. Administrator.

FRUIT TREES

Large Stock and Unequalled Assortment. | FOR **FALL** Planting. | Send for Catalogue and Priced List.

EDW'D. J. EVANS & CO.,
Aug. 10—3m. YORK, PA.

TURNIP SEED, by Mail.

The finest Table and Field varieties; per ounce, 10c; 4lb. 30c; 1lb $1, *postpaid, to any address.*

EDW'D. J. EVANS & CO.,
Aug 10—2m. YORK, Pa.

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the formation of an Agricultural Club at Still Pond, are requested to meet at the School House in Still Pond, on *Saturday, August 10th,* 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., of said day. A full attendance is desired.

SEWELL HEPBRON, *Pres't.*
WM. GALLIGHER, Sec'y.

Still Pond, Aug. 3, 1872.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.70@1.80.
WHEAT Red 1.68@1.80.
CORN—White—70@75 Yellow.—64&65.
OATS—42@46 cts.

Kent County and Townsend Branch RAILROAD.



2 DAILY TRAINS!

CHANGE OF TIME,

TO TAKE EFFECT

Monday, July 15th, 1872,

LEAVE EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Mixed.	Market Train.	Q.A.& K.R.R. Train.
LEAVE	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Parsons		11:30	
Vickers		11:50	
Chestertown	6:45	12:30	
Worton	6:57	1:00	
°Lynch's	7:03	1:15	
°Still Pond	7:09	1:30	
Kennedyville	7:22	1:45	
°Black's,	7:35	2:00	
Lambson's,	7:46	2:20	
Massey's,	8:02	2:50	1:24
°Morris',	8:12	3:00	1:38
°Vandyke's	8:22	3:15	1:52
Townsend Le.	Ar. 8:35 / Le. 8:49	Ar. 3:30 / Le. 3:45	Ar. 2:10 / Fr. 2:22 / Le. 6:07 P.
Wilmington	10:15	Ar. 8:15	3:55
Philadelphia	11:45	11:30	5:18
Baltimore	P.M. 10:5	A.M. 8:50	P.M. 8:10

LEAVE WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	No. 1. Mixed.	Way Pass.	Q.A.& K.R.R. Train.
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Baltimore	7:25	2:50	2:50
Philadelphia	8:30	5:00	5:00
Wilmington	10:10	6:25	6:25
Townsend Ar. / Le.	11:40 / 11:45	Ar. 7:54 / Le. 8:10	Ar. 7:54 / Le. 8:00
°Vandyke's	11:55	8:25	8:15
°Morris'	12:05	8:35	8:25
Massey's	12:20	8:46	8:36
Lambson's	12:30	8:58	
°Black's	12:40	9:07	
Kennedyville	1:00	9:16	
°Still Pond,	1:10	9:25	
°Lynch's,	1:15	9:31	
Worton,	1:23	9:37	
Chestertown	1:35 P. M.	9:50 P. M.	

☞ All trains daily (Sundays excepted.) Stations marked ° have no agents.

"Way Passenger" West will stop only for passengers between Massey's and Chestertown, until further notice.

To insure connections with Philadelphia Market Train on the Delaware Railroad, shippers must have their marketing at stations at least one half hour before the train is due.

JOS. T. RICHARDS,
Aug. 3, 1872. Superintendent.

TURNIP SEED,

LUBRICATING OIL,

GOLDEN SYRUP,

For sale at MING S.
Aug. 3, 1872. Barchinal's Corner.

Last Notice.

WILLIAM V. LUCAS, Collector of Taxes for the Third Election District of Kent county, for the years 1870 and '71, hereby gives his LAST notice to parties indebted to him. His term of office has expired, and all unsettled accounts for taxes, *after the first day of October next,* will be collected by law.

May be found at his store at Smithville, every day except Sunday.

Aug. 3, 1872—Jan. 1'73.

Runaway Apprentice.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 20th day of May last, an indentured negro apprentice, usually called ALBERT JAMES. All persons are forewarned from harboring the said apprentice. Six cents reward, without expenses, will be given for his return.

JAMES R. JONES,
Aug. 3, 1872—3t* Near Millington.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

HANNAH J. WALLIS,
late of Petersburg, Virginia, 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 20th day of February, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of July, 1872.

GEORGE VICKERS.
Aug. 3, 1872—4t. Administrator.

For Sale,

AT Public Auction, at the Market House in Chestertown, at twelve o'clock, M., ON SATURDAY NEXT, 10TH INST.,



a valuable Chestnut Sorrel Horse, about six years old, of good spirit, broke to harness, a fine trotter and of fair size. Not sold for any fault.

Credit of six months, on note with approved security. H. W. VICKERS,
Aug. 3, 1872. Agent.

GALENA SEMINARY.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

THE SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL TERM of this Institution will begin on MONDAY, SEPT. 2D. The success of the School since its establishment is sufficient recommendation. A Corps of Assistant Teachers, to reside at the Seminary, whose *entire* time will be devoted to the advancement of the pupils, and *interests* of the School, will be engaged for the coming year. A continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended is respectfully solicited. For Circulars, and any further particulars, apply to the Principal,

E. L. BENNY,
Aug. 3, 1872—6m. *Galena, Md.*

WANTED

TO RENT, A SMALL FARM, (good land) of one hundred or one hundred and fifty acres. Apply to

C. F. STAM & BRO.
Aug. 3, 1872—tf.