THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 17, 1872.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

Mr. Greeley and the Presidency.

We have not, up to the present time, given expression editorially to any opinion upon the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the Democratic Convention, not because our opinions have not been fixed upon the subject, for previous to the nomination we asserted that if a member of the Convention we should deem it the part of wisdom to vote for his nomination, but because we believed it best to postpone so doing. It is a popular doctrine that the people should select their rulers. Now the revolution—for it was nothing else—which brought about the nomination of Mr. Greeley at Baltimore, was beyond all question a revolution of the Democratic masses and in opposition to the leaders of the party. This is clearly proved by the every day publication of letters from some prominent Democrat who has wisely yielded to the popular tide, and who feels called upon to place himself right before his fellow citizens. The opposition on the part of many Democrats to the nomination of Mr. Greeley and the acceptance of the Cincinnati platform, grew out of the implied assent to the three constitutional amendments which were so illegally forced upon us, their reluctance to abandon the hope of restoring the rights of the States in this particular. The freedom and enfranchising of the negroes was the sentiment which nerved a large portion of the Northern army in the war in which they were successful, and it was scarcely to be supposed after a resort to arms that they would be estopped by constitutional barriers in completing their revolution. The ballot was virtually given to the negro, when arms were put into his hands, in the event of Federal success. The Democratic masses of the Southern States, (late Confederate) are in advance of the Democratic masses of the other States on the negro questions growing out of the war, and their readiness and anxiety to take Mr. Greeley caused the masses of their brethren in the other States to seriously meditate upon the situation. The result has been, putting the past behind them, the enthusiastic seizure of Mr. Greeley as their chief for the future. Conceding the negro question, upon which they differed with Mr. Greeley, as settled without their aid or concurrence, they have cheerfully taken him as their only hope for the future. Mr. Greeley's interpretation of the Cincinnati platform of principles is most satisfactory to them, and his character for honesty and consistency assures them that he will perform what he promises. Looking at the movement in the view of a revolution we see no reason why every Democrat should not be most enthusiastic in their support of him. When the Southern States went into their revolution they selected as their political leaders Mr. Davis and Mr. Stevens, who had always been political opponents. This movement is a political revolution for the future welfare of our country, to rescue it from the corrupt and anti-American party into whose hands it has fallen, a party whose most intelligent men are abandoning. Former differences are not in issue, and we believe that every Democrat in Kent county will, before November, take this view of the situation.

The Cause of the Result in North Carolina.

Col. A. K. McClure, who took an active part in the North Carolina canvass on the Liberal and Democratic side, having been interviewed by an *Evening Telegraph* reporter, in reply to the question: "What is your explanation of the North Carolina election?" said:

"Judge Merrimon has received a much larger vote than ever was cast before by any party, and yet he is returned defeated. It is confessed that the negro population of North Carolina has steadily diminished since 1868, and when Judge Merrimon's immense vote—all of which must be honest, for his friends had no machinery for fraud—is declared a minority, fraud is self-evident and undeniable.—Caldwell will get the certificate of election, and hold the place until the Legislature has time to investigate the election, when Merrimon will be awarded the place to which he has been elected by not less than 500 majority, even over the imported illegal vote. The returns first sent by the Grant men from the strong negro counties elected Merrimon, but from day to day they sent 'revised returns,' and had to increase the majorities three or four times to count Caldwell in. Five of the eight members of Congress, and both branches of the Legislature, securing a Greeley United States Senator, would be a substantial victory for the Liberals, even if the Governor had been fairly lost by a few hundred, after the Radical majority of nearly 10,000 in the State last year but with palpable fraud added to palpable defeat, the cause of Grant is now hopeless not only in North Carolina but in the whole South, excepting probably South Carolina."

Which Company?

Some estimable people affect to fear that should Mr. Greeley be elected to the Presidency he will surround himself with coarse and corrupt men. And the *Times*, the Administration organ in this city, never tires of telling its readers that Mr. Greeley will give Tweed a place in his Cabinet and make Bank Smith his private secretary. Has he not been surrounded all his life by visionaries and adventurers and men of questionable character?

As editor of the leading paper in the country and a politician of commanding influence, Mr. Greeley has been sought by scores and hundreds of men whom he could not respect, and regarded as bores. The exigencies of public life in a great city have brought him in daily contact with politicians he suspected and charlatans he despised. His benevolent disposition and democratic habits made him too easy of access to mere adventurers, who merely wanted to grind their own axe while he turned the stone; and his interest in new ideas, and faith in human nature, and unwillingness to turn away the unfortunate and despised, have sometimes invited scoundrels and put a premium upon imposition. But he was profited by experience, and of late years he has protected himself from the self-seeking crowd by frequenting the homes of dear personal friends and doing his work in retreats that the public knew not of. There is no man in the city who keeps himself more resolutely to his self-imposed tasks, and is more scrupulously careful where he goes and whom he admits into his confidence than Horace Greeley.

A man is not known by the company he keeps, but by the company he chooses. Circumstances often compel a man to associate with people for whom he has no sympathy. Those who represent Mr. Greeley as the companion of political adventures, swindlers, and debauchees, either do not know the man they villify or are guilty of willful falsehood. The companions he chooses are the cleanest, boldest, and best that can be found. The one home in this city the most loved to visit was that made beautiful and sacred by the presence of Alice and Phœbe Cary. His most cherished friends, those he loves to escape to, are the intelligent, the cultivated, the philanthropic, and the noble-hearted. He may be found at night away from the noisy crowds in the homes of friends whose names are the synonyms of intelligence and virtue. In fact to be his friend at all, to be admitted into the innermost sanctuary of his regard and receive his confidence, a man must be exceptionably noble and true, interested in great principles, devoted to public ends and aims. The company Horace Greeley chooses is the moral aristocracy of the world.

Henry Clay once accused John Randolph of being an aristocrat. In a voice whose shrill, piercing tones penetrated every ear in the House Randolph exclaimed: "If a man is known by the company he keeps, the gentlemen who has just sat down is more of an aristocrat than I can claim to be; for he spends his nights in the company of kings and queens and knaves." When Mr. Greeley is not in the society of friends whose regard it is an honor to have, nor at his professional tasks, he may be found in the public libraries or in the company of great authors who live in works that are immortal.—More than almost any other man in this city he loves to escape from the noisy, clamoring crowd of self-seeking aspirants to the silent companionship of books which hold the treasured wisdom of sages and the quickening inspirations of genius.—Such is the company a great man chooses.

But do these people who affect so much concern at the character of Mr. Greeley's associates, as if he were a callow youth of unformed character who might be led astray, ever think of the company President Grant chooses to keep? Who are his selected and boon companions? His most intimate and trusted friend is Thomas Murphy, a shoddy contractor, who barely escaped severe punishment for swindling the government at the expense of our poor soldiers in the war; who confessed that he was a partner of Tweed and Sweeney and Connolly in some of the most disreputable transactions of the Ring, who was dismissed from the Custom-House because he had so shamefully prostituted his office for the basest personal and partisan ends that the Administration could not carry him any longer; who is coarse, ignorant, and low-toned. This man was appointed Collector partly because he was willing to use the Custom House to pack the State Convention and corrupt the politics of the commonwealth, but principally because Grant loved him all he is capable of loving any body. He kept him in office against the protests of New-York merchants because he loved him. When at last he reluctantly dismissed him, he wrote him a letter full of the strongest expressions of personal affection, notwithstanding the notorious fact that he had disgraced the public service. And this coarse, low-toned, ignorant creature is President Grant's most intimate associate, and constant companion at Long Branch? And yet the supporters of Grant are suspicious of Mr. Greeley's associates?

Mr. Murphy is only a specimen. That brick shows what the house is built of. Col. Leet, the interesting young gentleman who has nearly killed the commerce of New York, by his impositions, was put in his place, and kept there in spite of the protestations of our merchants by President Grant, because he took a fancy to him. Ever since he entered the White House it has been surrounded by third-rate politicians, upstart army officers, land speculators, horse-dealers, and rich men who gave large presents and splendid dinners, and thought it a fine thing to hobnob with a President. It is stating only the simple truth universally known and admitted in Washington, that the company as the White House was never so low and common as during the present Administration. Grant has no interest in ideas, no taste for literature, no sympathy with scholars, nothing whatever in common with men of large intelligence and culture, devoted to great public interests and the charities and humanities of the age. A scholar and statesman like Sumner he cannot comprehend and so tries to crush. All his habits of life are common if not coarse. He has nothing whatever to attach him to men of thought and culture and refinement, and drops by the law of moral gravitation in a lower class.—When he travels he surrounds himself with a very ordinary if not questionable people—like drawing like. And soon as Congress adjourns he rushes away from Washington, like a school-boy from confinement, to indulge in the congenial dissipation of the wine party and the race-course. And this is his company! And yet his followers fear that should Mr. Greeley be elected he will be surrounded by bad associates?

It is not the company a man keeps, but the company he chooses, which shows what he is. Horace Greeley pushes all mere adventurers and politicians resolutely away from him, to enjoy the society of poets and philanthropists, scholars and reformers, and the sages and seers of all time That is the company he chooses. U. S. Grant pushes statesmen, scholars, philanthropists, the educators of the world, away from him, so as to enjoy the congenial companionship of shoddy contractors, swindlers, military adventurers, demagogues, horse-jockeys, and rich men who are prodigal of their wealth. That is the company he chooses. And the question comes sharply home to the people of America, Which style of man is best suited for the highest office in their gift, and which will best represent their idea of the fitness of things.—*Golden Age.*

CONFEDERATE DIPLOMACY.

The Peace Conference at Niagara Falls--Statement of Geo. N. Sanders.

Mr. George N. Sanders, in an address "to the North and South," gives his version of the Niagara Falls peace negotiations of 1864, in which Mr. Greeley was a leading participant. He professes to have been chief plenipotentiary on the part of the Confederacy in these negotiations. His authority—he does not state expressly what it was, nor indeed that he had any—was of no later date than the summer of 1862. He was passed through the Confederate lines and found his way to Niagara Falls, where he met Governor Morehead, of Kentucky, and others, who thought the peace party had a fair prospect of success in the coming elections and therefore any action on his part was inexpedient. Mr. Sanders accordingly went to Europe "on other business for the Confederacy," returning to Niagara Falls in June, 1864. The following extracts tell the rest of his story:

Not one of the many distinguished men of the North who visited me on that occasion favored any disintegration of the Union. Many were for its further expansion. All desired its restoration, or favored some plan of reconstruction.

My first efforts were grounded upon the Crittenden compromise. But no plan of reconstruction met with any favor except as under the federal constitution. It was clearly demonstrated that we would be compelled to agree to reunion under Federal authority before we could have any co-operative strength in the North; and I thought it best to at once accept this fact, and to make the great effort to preserve the dominion of the States of the South, as far as practicable, over their domestic institutions. During our consultations I had learned that the administration at Washington could be approached with a fair prospect of success. I therefore resolve to make every effort to ascertain whether they could be induced to make or accept any proposals likely to lead to peace.

Prof. Holcombe now arrived at the Falls, and upon his informing me that he, Senator Clay, and the Hon. Jacob Thompson had come to Canada accredited agents of the Confederacy, I explained to him the general situation and my views, and found that he was willing to co-operate with me. I then asked him if their credentials exhibited sufficient general powers to enable us to open negotiations for peace directly with the Federal government. He thought they did, and raised no question or doubt about the approval by the Confederate government of our proposed overtures. * * * I was not co-operating with him or Mr Clay in their mission, but they with me in mine. Professor Holcombe then accompanied me to St. Catherine's Wells, where Senator Clay was staying. He gave his hearty approbation. Mr. Thompson joined us there from Toronto. But between him and myself there existed a political antagonism of several years' standing He opposed all my suggestions, and too glad to be rid of his incongruous counsels, I made no effort to change his views. This was my only conference with Thompson—the modes of peace the only subject discussed. Nor was I ever cognizant of any proposition to fire New York, to make war by contagious or infectious disease, or commit any such acts. When the St. Albans raid was over, I did what I could to protect my young countrymen from the consequences of an act which they knew well I would have totally discountenanced.

I authorized Mr. Jewett who had proffered his services, to give Mr. Greeley assurance that Messrs. Clay and Holcombe were confidential agents of the Confederate government, and that, while they had no specific instructions, their general powers and knowledge of the wishes of the Confederate government would warrant their opening negotiations for peace, and that they were ready to make or receive proposals from the Washington cabinet, and directed him to ask Mr. Greeley to procure a safe conduct to Washington, for Mr. Clay, Mr. Holcombe and myself. Mr. Jewett acted with entire fidelity to all parties. Mr. Greeley, upon this assurance only, came to the American side of the falls. If, now, Mr. Holcombe had firmly adhered to his original opinion of the extent of their powers, we could, upon Mr. Greeley's arrival with our, "safe conduct," have accompanied him at once to Washington; but Mr. Holcombe hesitated, and our opportunity was lost. Mr. Greeley, being met by such feeble assertion of authority on our side throwing upon him the responsibility of taking to Washington a party of "private citizens," instead of acknowledged agents of the Confederate government, very properly declined to proceed until he could communicate afresh with his government. The delay enabled Secretary Stanton to intervene against us, and caused to be issued the famous paper, "To whom it may concern," recklessly throwing in advance of all negotiation the great stumbling-block, abolition. This paper was delivered by Major Hay, President Lincoln's private secretary, accompanied by Mr. Greeley. This was our only interview with Mr. Greeley—the delivery of the paper and the exchange of ordinary courtesies all that transpired. Mr. Clay being absent, Major Hay was informed that on his arrival an answer would be sent in writing.

It would appear that Mr. Stanton had, with ambitious envy, put a stop to President Lincoln's negotiations, that he might himself send an envoy to his old friend Thompson. The envoy, (Judge Jeremiah Black,) arriving at the falls in search of Thompson, saw me for a moment and hurried on to Toronto. Of the purposes of these three cabinet counselors of President Buchanan—Black, Stanton and Thompson—I am still ignorant.

Mr Stanton also sent his envoys to us.—But his efforts were negatived by Mr. Seward's caution in not allowing to be conveyed to us the authoritative character of their mission.

Thus the impression became popular that we could exercise great influence on the Chicago convention, and brought to us among others, notably, partisans of two federal generals then in high and active command. They, we were assured by leading delegates, had strong Southern affinities.—Their pretensions, however, were lost in the acclared superior popularity of Gen. McClellan with the soldiers. The only person that the Southern men seriously sought to have nominated at Chicago was Dean Richmond, without any other platform than his well-known, pronounced Union principles. We were willing to trust to his love of the entire country for an honorable and equitable adjustment, and believed that under all the circumstances he was the strongest democrat in the land. Mr. Richmond's friends in western New York warmly responded to our wishes. Mr. Richmond himself, however, while receiving our frank overtures with the utmost courtesy, firmly refused to allow his name to be used as against General McClellan. We yielded to his decision.

President Lincoln re-elected, his confidential embassador to the courts of Europe, the Hon. Robert J. Walker with the approbation of President Lincoln, visited me at Montreal to see if we could not devise a pacific settlement. We viewed the question in many lights, and Mr. Walker returned to Washington early in March, 1865, with the understanding that as soon as his instructions could be prepared he would send a safe conduct for me to accompany him to Richmond. Before Mr. Walker had time to effect anything further, the mournful event was announced of the unconditional surrender of the noble Lee and his heroic army.

Grow for Greeley.

It has been truly said this is a campaign of letters. Already a large number of epistolary effusions have been added to the current political literature of the day, but there has nothing yet been written of more significance than the recent declaration of the Hon. Galusha A. Grow, of Pennsylvania, that he was for Greeley. Mr. Grow was a Republican Congressman for twelve years from the Bradford and Susquehanna District, Speaker of the House of Representatives for two terms, author and champion of the Homestead laws, and chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1868. He is a man of decided character and great influence in his district, and his preference for Mr Greeley will secure the latter many adherents. In a letter addressed to Col McClure, chairman of the Liberal Republican State Committee, dated Houston, Texas, August 5, Mr. Grow says it will be impossible for him to take the stump in Pennsylvania owing to disease of the throat and general impaired health. He discusses the Presidential issue as follows:

"I am for Greeley for President. He has devoted a busy life to earnest thought and study on all the grave questions of governmental policy, and the equally grave questions affecting the welfare of labor, and the development of the industrial interests of the country.

"Starting penniless, friendless and alone in a great city, and struggling for years against adverse fortune, he has achieved unprecedented success. Editing the regognized organ of the old Whig party (in which he had been schooled from boyhood) he was among the first in advocating its abandonment and the formation of the Republican party, where he had to choose between duty to his convictions or fealty to party organization.

For thirty years with each setting sun he boldly uttered his convictions to the world's public doings of the preceding twenty-four hours, whether political, social, moral, or religious, yet never pandering to the vices or follies of the time. During that whole period crusader-like, he has championed the universal manhood of the race, and the equal rights of all mankind.

"No one living has devoted more brain work to the cause of universal liberty, or the elevation of fallen and crushed humanity and few, if any, have endured more of the jeers of gilded prejudice, or the scoffs of bigoted error. Yet to-day the leading idea for which he has struggled so long with unyielding tenacity are incorporated into our organic law and are stamped indelibly upon the pillars of the Republic.

"And now when a great political party through its regular organization selects such a man for its standard-bearer, I hail it as the dawn of a brighter and better day. The Democrat who can lay aside his party prejudicies of a life-time, and accept the foremost and ablest representative of the ideas of his former political opponents, gives the best evidence he can furnish that he is ready to let the dead past bury its dead, and to act for the living present.

"When the people of one section of the Union, despite the education of their entire section, rally around the standard of a man who for a third of a century they have been taught to hate as their deadliest foe, they give the best evidence that with them the animosities of the past are buried forever.—If not in this way, how then is the Union ever to be restored to peace and lasting reconciliation?

"A victorious party in a carnival of blood cannot in this age convert itself into a party of perpetual hates. When the vanquished are ready to close the bloody chasm and bury forever the animosities engendered in the deadly strife, returning over the graves of their dead ones and through the bitter memories of the past to grasp in fraternal concord the hand of the victor, where is the patriotism that would repel the proffered offer?"

Now that the North Carolina election is over—with what result we all know, and how that result was at the last moment brought about—the popular interest centres in the approaching elections in Maine and Vermont. In Maine the day is September 8. The State has not given a Democratic majority for ten years. The Republicans have carried it by from six thousand in 1864, to twenty-four thousand in 1868. Nevertheless Maine has always been more or less an uncertain State, as the wide difference in the Republican majorities of late years shows. There is a fairer prospect for the redemption of the State now than ever before, and from present indications there will at least be such a cutting down of the Republican vote as will encourage the friends of Greeley and Brown to prosecute an active and vigorous canvass in the fall. Vermont will it is conceded, go for the Administration candidates. The majority in that State for General Grant was over thirty-two thousand, and for Governor Stewart, two years ago, over twenty-one-thousand.

Black's Woods Camp commenced last Thursday.

A Speech from Mr. Greeley.

Gorham, August 13.—The people had assembled at stations along the route, Northumberland, Groveton, Stark, and Milan. At Berlin Mr. Greeley came out of the car on the platform and was greeted with hearty cheers. He arrived at 11:25 A M., and was met at the depot by a committee of reception and bands of music and escorted to the Alpine House, when, after holding a short levee, he appeared on the piazza of the hotel, was introduced by Dr. Wright, and spoke as follows:

Fellow-citizens of New Hampshire—Our friend who addressed you spoke of the eventful history of the last half century. I will say this, that however we may have differed concerning the origin and causes of these events, as indeed we must have differed, we are very generally agreed regarding its wants, and will agree that the Providential dispensation was wiser and nobler than any we anticipated or any of us could have planned We have passed through convulsions, and our country was called upon to meet great losses and to make unshrinkingly great sacrifices.

It would be a sad conclusion if after all these trouble we were not wiser and nobler than those difficulties found us.

To quote the words of the great President who lost his life in these troubles, "I have not controlled events; events have controlled me. I have learned respect for other men's opinions. Other men have sought to serve their country by other means than I would have chosen, but I have learned in the changing circumstances and changing fortunes of the last twelve years respect for adversity. I have felt the sting of adversity, and feel respect for defeat, as I have felt the bitterness of defeat.

I ask of you my fellow-citizens, continued Mr. Greeley, that you respect that sincereity of conviction that you respect in yourself. Believe always that it is possible for you to be wiser next year than you are this, just as you are wiser this year than you were last. I do not propose to enter into the controversies of the day.—The people will pronounce their verdict in due time, and are not to be influenced, as they should not be, by the personal aspirations of candidates. They will find their verdict in the duties and requirements of the day. Whatever may be the personal issues of this campaign among the people, they will say, after all, those whom a majority chose are our leaders, and commit all these questions unargued.

Friends and fellow-citizens, I will not make a harangue. The people will gradually mature, and in due time render their verdict. Therefore, rejoicing with you that we have one country, one issue and one destiny, and that we are a guiding star to all nations seeking liberty, encouraged by our example and cheered by our triumphs, I take my leave.

Gorham, August 13.—Mr. Greeley had a cordial reception at the Glen House, and returned to this town early this evening.

A scrap of History.

James Parton, in his recent paper on "Jefferson in the Continental Congress," tells the following of the singing of the Declaration of Independence:

"Mr. Jefferson used to relate, with much merriment, that the final signing of the Declaration of Indepence was hastened by an absurdly trivial cause. Near the hall in which the debates were then held was livery stable, from which swarms of flies came into the open window and assailed the silk-stockinged legs of honorable members. Handkerchief in hand they lashed the flies with such vigor as they commanded on a July afternoon, but the annoyance became at length so extreme as to render them impatient of delay, and they made haste to bring the momentous business to a conclusion. After such a long and severe strain upon their minds, members seemed to have indulged in many a jocular observation as they stood around the table. Tradition has it that, when John Hancock affixed his magnificent signature to the paper, he said, "There, John Bull may read my name without spectacles!" Tradition, also, will never relinquish the pleasure of repeating that, when Mr. Hancock reminded members of the necessity of hanging together, Dr. Franklin was ready with his "Yes, we must indeed all hang together, or else most assuredly we shall all hang separately." And this may have suggested to the portly Harrison (a "Luxurious, heavy gentleman, as John Adams describes him), his remark to slender Eldridge Gerry, that when the hanging came he should have the advantage, for poor Gerry would be kicking in the air long after it was all over with himself. French critics censure Shakespeare for mingling buffoonery with the scenes of the deepest tragic interest. But here we find one of the most important assemblies ever convened, at the supreme moment of its existance, while performing the act that gives it rank among deliberate bodies, cracking jokes, and hurrying to the table to sign, in order to get away from the flies. It is precisely so that Shakespeare would have imagined the scene."

☞ The French papers are congratulating the government on the success of the recent loan; and very justly. The confidence of the world in the integrity and power of France has been most aptly and conclusively shown to be unimpaired by her reverses. It proclaimed her, to Frenchmen, the same country that, after the wars of Napoleon, exhausted in men and money, speedily redeemed herself and came forth stronger than ever. Best of all, it has given France confidence in herself; has strengthened the hands of M. Thiers, and afforded additional time in which to work out the problem of a permanent form of government for the country.

The old hotel property in this town, was put up at public sale on Tuesday, by Edwin H. Brown, Esq., attorney for Pere Wilmer, Esq., mortgagee, and was struck off to Wm. McKenney, of this town, at $4,005. Mr. McKenney intends to try to form a joint stock company and build the hotel up again. It is to be hoped the moneyed men of the county will assist in this enterprise.—*Centreville Observer.*

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.70@1.90.
WHEAT Red 1.55@1.70.
CORN—White—70@72 Yellow.—60&63.
OATS—43@48 cts.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

IN compliance with chap. xxiii, sections 1 and 2 of the School Law passed January session, 1872, the Board of School Commissioners for Kent county have established one Colored School in each of the five Election Districts.

Candidates for Teachers in said Schools are required to present themselves for examination at the Office of the School Board, in Chestertown, on Saturday, August 31st, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

CHARLES G. RICAUD,
Aug. 17, 1872—3t. Examiner.

Caution.



FRANK HACKET, a negro apprentice, indentured to me with the consent of his mother, ran away from my employ on or about the 29th of July last. All persons are forewarned from harboring him under the penalty of law.

JAMES A. ROSEBERRY.
August 17, 1872—3t.

Colin F. Stam. Louis K. Stam.

C. F. STAM & BRO.,

CHESTERTOWN,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery

AND

FANCY ARTICLES,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

TRUSSES, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

TRUSSES A SPECIALITY,

A FIT GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES!
Trusses furnished at city prices, for cash.
C. F. STAM & BRO.

STATIONERY.

FRENCH and American Tinted Note Paper, Billet, Packet, Fools-cap, Legal-cap, Record-cap and Bill-cap paper. For sale by C. F. STAM & BRO.

C. F. STAM & BRO.
Have just received a large and
WELL SELECTED STOCK OF BOOKS,
Embracing treaties on *The Trotting Horse of America*, by Hiram Woodruff; *The Horse in the Field and Stable*, by McClure & Harvey; *Farm Draining, Gardening for Profit, Grapes and Wine, Pear Culture*, by Quinn; "WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING," BY HORACE GREELEY; *The Practical Poultry Keeper, Beecher's Receipt* Book, Books of Song and Poetry, Romances and Novels by the most popular authors.

☞ Do not fail to call and examine our Stock. Remember, we take pleasure in displaying our Goods. Aug. 17, 1872.

Fare Reduced!

62½ CENTS TO BALTIMORE!

ON AND AFTER AUG. 12TH INST. my Stage will run from Chestertown to Back 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 estate of

JOHN BECK,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber on or before the 6th day of March, 1873, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of August, 1872.

BENJ. F. BECK,
Aug. 10, 1872—4t. Administrator.

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.*

TURNIP SEED, by Mail.

The finest Table and Field varieties; per ounce, 10c; ¼lb. 30c; 1lb $1, *postpaid, to any address.*

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

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 Ar.	8:35	Ar. 3:30	Ar. 2:10
Townsend Le.	8:49	Le. 3:45	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	11:40	Ar. 7:54	Ar. 7:54
Townsend Le	11:45	Le. 8:10	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. Burchinal'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—tJan.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.

FRUIT TREES

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

EDW'D. J. EVANS & CO.,
Aug. 10—5m. YORK, PA.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS

Of the Second Election District.

TAX PAYERS of the Second District are notified that their taxes for the present year (1872) are now due, and I am prepared to receive them. I shall in a few days begin sending accounts to parties, with the legal notice to pay, and in all cases, at the expiration of the thirty days, will proceed to collect the same. The stringent enactment of the last General Assembly renders this course necessary.

C. W. WARREN,
Aug. 3, 1872—tf. Coll. 2d District.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to the Tax Payers of the Fourth Election District, that their taxes are now due, and their accounts made out. He will at once commence to deliver them, in all cases leaving the legal notice. After thirty days he will proceed to collect the same, so that he may be prepared to comply with the stringent enactment of the last General Assembly.

C. H. DAVIS,
Collector of Taxes for the 4th dist.
July 20, 1872—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, of the *4th election District* of Kent county will require the *Cash* for all issues and Services of Civil process, after the FIRST day of August 1872, except otherwise agreed upon with Plaintiff.

C. A. A. STANLEY,
T. W. RUSSELL,
J. H. GREENWOOD,
S. L. RAWLEIGH.
July 27, 3t.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL Persons still indebted to me for Taxes for either 1870 or 1871, are hereby notified that unless the same are paid by the first day of September next, I shall in every case proceed to collect by the shortest legal process. This notice is final, and may be so understood by all interested.

WM. A. THOMAS,
Aug. 3, 1872—5t. Collector,

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