LOCAL ITEMS.

Orphans' Court.—*Tuesday, August* 13. Present, Judges Beck and Scott.

The Court passed a number of claims against the estates of deceased parties.

Wm. H. H. Lusby, admr. of Thos. Lusby, returned a list of debts due deceased: received and ordered to be recorded.

Wm. Perkins, admr. of W. E. Anderson, (colored) returned an inventory of the personal estate of deceased: received and ordered to be recorded, and was authorized to pay the sum of $25 to each of the children of deceased.

Geo. W. T. Perkins, guardian to Mary H. Owen, returned his first and final account. Passed, and ordered to be recorded.

Same, executor of E. F. Chambers, returned his second administration account, which was passed and ordered to be recorded.

On application, ordered that the day fixed to hear the matter of the petition of Sarah E. Warner be and the same is changed to September 5th.

County Commissioners.—*Tuesday, the 13th of August.*—Present, Messrs. Wilson and Roseberry.

Wm. Stevens received an order for $800 from the levy to build a wharf at Eastern Neck Island.

The following reports from Collectors were received and accepted:

First District, J. W. Jarman, fourth quarter, ending June 30, 1872:

Amt. County Tax collected,	$11,255 18
" Orders and Levies paid,	10,393 86
Due the County,	$861.32
State Tax collected,	$2,005 00
Paid Treasurer,	1,766 32
Ballance due State,	$238 68

C. W. Warren, for quarter ending June 30th:

County Tax collected,	$11,491 71
Paid County and County bonds,	11,491 71
State Tax collected,	2,354 60
Paid State,	2,354 60

Wm. V. Lucas, Collector, Third District, reports that up to June 30, 1872, he has collected of the Levy of 1871

The sum of	$8,082 50
And paid orders and levies	7,845 56

THE Commissioners of Chestertown have this week distributed to each family in the town a neat copy of the revised Ordinances. There have been a few additions. The dog ordinance, the nineteenth, has been somewhat changed, and is as follows:

No person shall keep any dog or bitch within the limits of Chestertown without a license therefor, under the penalty of five dollars. Any inhabitant of Chestertown wishing to keep a dog or bitch as aforesaid, shall on or before the first day of January in each year, bring the said dog or dogs, bitch or bitches before the clerk to the Commissioners, who shall enter in a book to be kept for that purpose, the name of the person, the name of the dog or dogs, bitch or bitches, and a description thereof, and upon the payment of two dollars for each dog and of five dollars for each bitch, the said clerk shall issue a license to the innabitant aforesaid to keep said dog or dogs, bitch or bitches, within the limits of the town, until the following first day of January, and furnish him or her with a collar, which shall at all times be worn by the dog or dogs, bitch or bitches so licensed; and in addition to the fine imposed for the violation of this Ordinance, the Bailiffs are commanded to kill all dogs or bitches found running at large without the licensed collar.

The Commissioners give notice as follows:

The Dog Ordinance, the 19th on seventh page, will be enforced on and after the first day of September next. All dogs found running at large without the Licensed Collar on and after that day, will be shot by the Bailiff.

Parties who have paid their License for the present year will be furnished with a Collar on exhibiting the receipt to the Clerk, without further charge.

We advise the citizens of the town to inform themselves of the law, as an effort will be made to enforce the ordinances, and especially that in reference to throwing dirt and offensive matter in the streets.

Proceedings of the County Convention.

CHESTERTOWN, August 13, 1872.

In obedience to the call made by the Democratic and Conservative State Central Committee, the Convention assembled at 11 o'clock A. M., and with unaninity organized by the appointment of Col. Gale as Chairman of the Convention, and Dr. E. F. Nowland as Secretary.

On motion of Mr. J. K. Hines the credentials of the delegates were handed in, when the following gentlemen answered to their names:

First District—Cornelius J. Scott, Alfred Crisfield, Alfred S. Hurlock.

Second District—Edward F. Nowland, S. H Blackiston, William A. Kennedy.

Third District—Col. George Gale, John T. Skirven, Dr. S. Beck.

Fourth District—Richard Hynson, Dr. W. H. Meeteer, Jesse K. Hines.

Fifth District—Horatio Beck, R. B. Willson, R. W. Jones.

On motion of Mr. Hynson the Convention now proceeded to select delegates to the State Convention, which meets in Baltimore on Wednesday the 11th day of September next, when the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen:

Horatio Beck, Jesse K. Hines, and Cornelius J. Scott.

On motion of Mr. Hynson the following gentlemen were unanimously chosen as delegates to represent the county in the Congressional Convention to be held in Princess Anne on Wednesday, the 28th day of August, viz:

William Welch, James A. Pearce, and William S. Walker.

On motion of Mr. Hines the Convention adjourned *sine die.*

GEORGE GALE, Chairman.

E. F. NOWLADN, Secretary.

KENNEDYVILLE, August 10, 1872.

In obedience to the call made by the State Central Committee, the Democratic and Conservative voters of the Second Election District of Kent county assembled in Kennedyville on Saturday, August 10th, and organized the Primary Meeting by nominating Sewell Hepbron, Esq, Chairman, and Dr. E. F. Nowland, Secretary.

On motion of Mr. Comegys the following gentlemen were named as delegates to the County Convention: E. F. Nowland, S. H. Blackiston, and W. A. Kennedy.

On motion of Mr. Welch a ballot was taken for committee, which resulted in the election of E. F. Nowland, S. H. Blackiston, and W. A. Kennedy as delegates.

It was then resolved unanimously that the resolution offered by H. M. Rollison to take the sense of the meeting, that the feelings and wishes of this meeting are in favor of the nomination of our esteemed and distinguished fellow-citizen, Judge Wickes, of Chestertown, as the candidate of the Democracy for the First Congressional District, and that they will give him their zealous and hearty support.

It was resolved that this meeting now adjourn, subject to the call of the Chairman.

SEWELL HEPBRON, Chairman.

E. F. NOWLAND, Secretary.

REV. S. S. HEPBRON will preach at I. U. Church next Sunday afternoon, 18th inst., at half-past three o'clock.

☞The Commissioners of Chestertown have revoked the prohibition against Excursion parties from Baltimore.

Origin of the Names of the States.

There is much that is interesting in the study of the origin of the names of the States of the Union, as they are derived from a variety of sources. To begin in the geographical order we first have Maine, which takes its name from the province of Maine, in France, and was so-called in compliment to the Queen of Charles I., Henrietta, whoowned that province New Hampshire, first called Laconia, from Hampshire, New England. Vermont from the Green Mountains (French *verdmont.*) Massachusetts from the Indian language, signifying "the country about the great hill" Rhode Island gets its name from the fancied resemblance of the island of Rhodes in the ancient Levant.—Connecticut's name was Mahegan, spelled originally Quon-eh-ta-cut, signifying "a long river." New York was so named as a compliment to the Duke of York, whose brother Charles II. granted him that territory.—New Jersey was named by one of its original proprietors, Sir George Cartaret. after the island of Jersey in the British channel, of which he was a Governor. Pennsylvania, as is generally known, takes its name from William Penn, the word "sylvania" meaning woods. Deleware derived its name from Thomas West, Lord De la Ware, Governor of Virginia. Maryland received its name from the Queen of Charles III., Henrietta Marie. Virginia got its name from Queen Elizabeth, the unmarried or Virgin Queen. The Carolinas were named in honor of Charles II., and Georgia in honor of George II.—Florida gets its name from Pasquas de Flores, or "Feast of Flowers." Alabama comes from a Greek word signifying "The Land of Rest." Mississippi derives its name from that of the great river, and in the Natches tongue the Father of Waters. Louisiana was so named in honor of Louis XIV. Arkansas is derived from the Indian word Kansas "smoky water," with the French prefix of Ark, a "bow." Tennessee is an Indian name meaning "the river with the great bend."—Kentucky also is an Indian name, "Kain-tuck-ee," signifying "at the head of the river." Ohio, the Shawanese name for "The Beautiful River." Michigan's name was derived from the lake, the Indian name for a fish weir or trap, which the shape of the lake suggested. Indiana's name comes from that of the Indians. Illinois' name is derived from the Indian word illini, "men," and the French affix "ois," making it "tribe of men." Wisconsin's name is said to be the Indian one for a wild rushing channel.—Missouri is also an Indian one for muddy, having reference to the muddiness of the Missouri river. Kansas is the Indian word for smoky water. The derivation of the names of Nebraska and Nevada is not known Iowa signifies in the Indian language the drowsy ones, and Minnesota cloudy water. The origin of the name of California is uncertain. Oregon according to some, comes from Oregana, the Indian name of a wild marjoram, which grows abundantly on the Pacific coast, and, according to others, from Oregon, "the rivers of the West," in allusion to the Columbia river. West Virginia gets its name from having been formed from the western part of old Virginia.

Cause of the Deterioration of the Wheat Crop.

Frederick Watts, Commissioner of Agriculture, in a recent letter, says: "The experience of many years has led me to the conclusion that the deterioration of the wheat crop is mainly attributable to the improper and untimely use of barnyard manure. In our practice the clover sod is turned down and planted with corn. The ground is again plowed in the spring and sowed with oats, and upon the stubble of this crop all the manure of the barnyard put, and then plowed again and sowed with wheat. This delicate plant is then subjected to the rawness and grossness of barnyard manure, with all its germs of flies, worms, lice and bugs—seemingly a sufficient cause of the unsuccessful growth of a grain so pure and delicate as the wheat. Corn is the hog of plants, and will devour food of any quality and thrive upon it. Here then, upon the sod to be plowed for corn, is the place to put barnyard manure. Bury it deep, and when the corn is cut off break the stubble even with the ground during the winter. In the spring harrow the ground well, sow your oats upon it and roll it. You will thus keep your manure where you put it, and not subject the oat crop to being thrown down by it. When the crop is removed bring your manure to the surface by deep plowing and thorough tillage. The barnyard manure having thus received proper preparation is a fit food for the wheat plant. Experience has taught me this lesson. On my farm in Pennsylvania I never fail to raise a satisfactory crop of wheat, and I have known no such thing as midge, Hessian fly or army worm."

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Good News.

The notion that Pennsylvania is to be the great battle ground of the pending Presidential struggle is becoming so prevalent that all information bearing upon the struggle in that State will be received throughout the country with interest. The changes from Grant to Greeley in the old Keystone are numbered by thousands, and many of them are the most influential citizens in the localities in which they reside. In a recent number of the Lancaster Intelligencer, one of the most reliable journals in Pennsylvania, we found the following words of cheer, which we reproduce with pleasure, simply adding that our private advices confirm the good news in every particular. "From different parts of the State," said the Intelligencer, "we have news of large meetings being held at which Democrats and Liberal Republicans unite in a spirit of complete harmony. In the Western and Northwestern counties this is particularly noticeable, and some of the strongest Radical counties of the West and Northwest give promise of a complete political revolution. But the movement is not confined to any section of the State. All over this grand old Commonwealth former party ties are being broken, and men who have been bitter political foes are striking hands upon the broad platform of reconciliation and reform. Last Thursday night an immense and enthusiastic meeting was held in the public square of Easton, which was presided over by one who had long been a leader in the Republican party. Among the vice-presidents and secretaries were numerous prominent Republicans. The meeting was addressed by Liberal Republicans and Democrats, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. This is but the beginning of the end. Before the frosts of October whiten the stubble fields, and give to the forests tints of crimson and gold, there will be such an uprising of the people of this State against corruption and personal rule as was never witnessed in steady, slow-going Pennsylvania."

Horace Greeley as a Climber.

The Philosopher of Chappaqua has a very good reputation for getting up in the world, but as an Alp expert it must be confessed his light has been hid under his white hat until now. A correspondent gives the following concerning Mr Greeley's ascent of Mount Kearsarge, New Hampshire, a few days ago:

"The Philosopher, feeling strong and hearty, determined to attempt the ascent to the summit, a distance of about two miles, over a footpath where only a mule could be trusted implicitly not to break a neck. He seized a stout stick, and accompanied by four gentlemen, started off briskly enough. The ascent was through a wood on the hillside, where the footpath led over rugged and broken stones and then diverged into an open space made of hard, smooth rock, forming a sort of prodigious tiled roof to the mountain. These rocks were so smooth in some places as to be slippery and dangerous, but the sturdy Philosopher scaled them like a chamois of the Alps, and the rest of the party had frequently to call a halt on him in order to let them catch their second wind A little girl of fifteen, Miss Lottie Brigham, of Boston, who had become proficient through long residence at the Winslow House in ascending mountain sides, caught up with the party, and, to the last of the ascent, was the only one who could at all compete with the hardy Philosopher in the feat of crossing chasms and climbing rocky mountain sides. The party were thoroughly exhausted, and the Philosopher himself had begun giving signs of exhaustion when the summit was reached. A party of rustic beaux and their sweethearts from Contoocook were seated on the summit when the august party arrived, and their astonishment at finding a coming President in such a spot of all others may be imagined. They overcame it, however, and welcomed him to the summit with hearty rustic congratulation."

The Ku-Klux Prisoners.

Col. Whiteley, a detective occupying the position of chief of the United States secret service, acting under instructions from the President, has visited the Albany prison and held interviews with a number of the persons incarcerated there for alleged political outrages. The object of this visitation was to ascertain the condition of the prisoners, and, so far as possible, the merits of their respective cases, subject having been brought to the President's attention by Hen. Gerritt Smith, who had visited the prisoners himself, and was confident of the innocence of a number with whom he conversed.

Colonel Whiteley seems to have taken his instructions as a sort of private hint to get up a campaign document, and has made a report accordingly. He travels over the whole ground of the ku-klux business, only making his captives tell the tale by way of confession, and closes by recommending some to pardon, because they were misled, and others to continued punishment. It is stated that the President will act in accordance with the recommendations of this official. Thus it would appear that a matter which has occupied the attention of high judicial authorities, and which now involves the exercise of the executive clemency, is to be decided by a detective. Better for the President to give all the prisoners the benefit of the doubt, and let them return to their homes, if homes are left to them, than put their trust in such vicarious management as this. The very report of this detective impairs the justification of every case, and the safest way out of the trouble is decidedly that which is most charitable. Had the investigation been made by a respectable commission of intelligent men, their recommendations would have come in a more dignified and befitting shape, and the action of the President, whatever it might be would be relieved of all questionable surroundings. —*Sun.*

The Age of Men.

Prof. Farraday adopts Flourin's physiological theory that the age of man is one hundred years. The duration of life he believes to be measured by the time of growth, When once the bones and epiphyses are united, the body grows no more, and it is at twenty years this union is effected in man. The natural termination of life is five removes from the several points. Man being twenty years in growing, lives five times twenty years, that is to say, one hundred years; the camel is eight years in growing, lives five times eight years, that is to say forty years; the horse is five years in growing, and lives twenty-five years, and so with other animals. The man who does not die of sickness lives anywhere from eighty to one hundred years. Providence has given man a century to live, but he does not attain it because he inherits disease, eats unwholesome food, gives license to his passions, and permits vexation to disturb his healthy equipoise; he does not die, he kills himself. The Professor divides life into two equal halves, growth and decline, and these halves into infancy, youth, virility and age. Infancy extends to the twentieth year, youth to the fiftieth, because it is during this time that the tissues become firm; virility, from fifty to seventy-five, during which the organism remains complete, and at seventy-five old age commences.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION—*Will it be contested?*—The Raleigh Sentinel says: "This is the inquiry we hear on all sides:—Will Judge Merrimon contest the election? It is not for Judge Merrimon but his friends to say what shall be done. That Caldwell was elected by fraud and federal interference, money and intimidation, admits of no doubt. Let the chairmen of the different county committees, as well as of the different townships, send to the chairman of the State executive committee for the State can then tell whether it is proper for Judge Merrimon to contest the election. That from 5,000 to 10,000 negroes voted illegally we have but little doubt. In Granville county, where the negroes had 500 majority in 1870, Colonel Edwards contested the seat of Kildee Lassiter to the Senate. Over fifty illegal votes were proved and the half was not discovered. The Kildee was ousted, and it will be as easy to oust Caldwell as it was to oust the Kildee. We must hear something more definite as to the frauds before we can form an opinion on the subject of contesting the election."

The same paper says:

"The majority of General Leach over Captain Settle is 262. Settle says that he will contest the election. Let him do it. Our word for it, Leech will prove two frands to Settle's one.

☞OLD BEN WADE has been eructing some of his bad breath against the character and standing of Horace Greeley. In a speech made up of oaths and slang, delivered before a meeting in Indiana, last Saturday, he said:

"Amnesty had been carried as far as he wished to see it. He was not in favor of granting amnesty to those Rebels who had been in Congress and taken an oath to support the constitution, and then taken a counter oath to snpport the Confederate Constitution; all others have been pardoned. If Greeley were elected it would be a Democratic triumph and a Democratic administration. Democrats would elect him, and it would be but just for them to control him. That the Liberal Republicans would stand no more show with Tweed, Seymour, Forrest & Company in regard to offices than a "bob-tail bull in fly time," He then passed to the record of Horace Greeley. He had been a friend of Mr, Greeley for a great many years. It gave him no pleasure to speak against him. But his conduct for the past few months had been the most unaccountable of any public man he had ever known. While being the leader of his party, he had attempted to betray it into the hands of its enemy for the sake of a Democratic nomination."

EXPERIMENT WITH POTATOES.—Dr. Hexamer in 1871 presented to Cornell University 140 varieties of potatoes. They were planted on the 13th of May, one potato of each variety cut in three pieces, and dug October 21st. The soil on which they were planted was a light sandy loam. C., in Rural New Yorker, sums up the result as follows:

"It is of great interest to the practical farmer to know that there are seventeen varieties that average only a yield of 8.88 ounces to one planted potato; 22 varieties of the second class average 3.59 lbs.; 46 of the third class average 8.11 lbs.; 38 varieties of the fourth class average 13.23 lbs.; 11 varieties of the fifth class average 17.63 lbs.; and three varieties of the sixth class average 23 lbs.; as the produce of a single cut potato divided into three pieces."

THE "DEVIL'S BRIDGE.—Among the ravines of Switzerland is a bridge called the "Devil's Bridge," in reference to which a queer story exists among the peasants. The Prince of Hell, it is said, after constructing the bridge, ordered that the first soul passing over it should fall a sacrifice to himself. A cunning peasant accordingly drove his dog over. Satan enraged at this trick, procured a monstrous rock, determined to destroy his bridge As he approached with the same, an old peasant woman addressed him as a "Gruss Got" (God be greeted), which incensed the fiend the more so that he threw down the mountain-like rock and made off, visiting the inhabitants of the valley with the fumes of hell. This is now called the "Devil's Stone."

—That "veteran of 1812 who figures in the *Easton Star*, says he voted for "all the Democratic Presidential candidates down to Horatio Seymour." He voted at the polls in this town in 1856 for Filmore. It used to be his boast, when he resided here, that he never voted a Democratic ticket in his life. A friend suggests that the editor of the *Star* procure the muster roll of that Philadelphia company in the war of 1812, and deposit it among other curiosities in the Easton Armory.—*Denton Union.*

☞Some of the religious papers are discussing the question of centre aisles in churches. One correspondent says: That aisle running down the centre is an impertinence—a blunder. The preacher ought to have his eyes upon the bulk of his hearers, seated right before the pulpit, and not look straight out upon a blank space. The subject is worthy the consideration of all students of church architecture.

SOLD.—The administrators of the late Dr. Chas. E. Tarr, sold on Tuesday last at Private Sale, the *Denton Journal*, consisting of Press type and fixtures of the establishment, together with the good will, to Mr. Wm. H. Legg, of Kent Island, Queen Anne's county, for the sum of $1950.—*Denton Union.*

B. C. BROOKER, JR. WM. B. LEWIS.

Brooker & Lewis,

AUCTIONEERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 236 W. Baltimore street,

NEAR CHARLES,

BALTIMORE, MD.

☞Sales of Household Furniture, Carpets, &c., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M. Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes and Notions every Monday at 10 o'clock A. M.

Consignments respectfully solicited.

Out-door Sales of every description taken at lowest rates.

Cash advances made if required.

Baltimore, August 26, 1871—y

1872. ANNUAL 1872.

Agricultural Fair.

THE ANNUAL FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF THE

Kent Co. Agricultural Society, No. 1.,

will be held at

HAWKINS PARK,

NEAR HANESVILLE, MD., ON

Tuesday and Wednesday, October 1st and 2d.

The public are invited to compete for Prizes, in Stock, Implements, Produce, &c.

OVER ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS

will be distributed for Prizes alone, together with Medals, Awards, Certificates, &c.

All classes of Horses, Cattle, and Stock, of different grades and character, shall be allowed to compete with those of their own class, and includes about twenty-five premiums *in each breed.*

To include the Schedule of Premiums offered would occupy several columns, and we can only state that the List is arranged as at most Fairs, and *is very complete in all departments* of Agriculture and kindred industries, from the noble Thorough-bred to the modest boquet of flowers that ornaments the home of the humblest.

The Committee have selected a site which is most eligible, being but a few minutes' walk from Buck Neck Wharf, directly on the stage route from Chestertown to the above named Landing, and about two miles from Worton Station on the Kent Co. Railroad.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR STOCK and the various articles exhibited, will be provided by the Committee. Feed for stock for sale on the grounds, at moderate rates.

For all entries for Premiums above $5.00 a fee of $2.00 will be charged: for those under that amount, $1.00. No entrance fee charged when Premium is to be $1.00 or under.

Parties wishing to exhibit will please communicate the same to the Secretary on or before September 1st, 1872.

The Executive Committee pledge themselves to make this affair interesting to all and amply repay those who assist in contributing to its success by their attendance or the display of anything they may have to exhibit.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WM. W. STEPHENS, ROBT. NICHOLSON,
E. A. VANNORT, M.D. WM. H. STEWART,
SAMUEL VANNORT, JOHN W. COREY,
LEWIN USILTON.

Chairman,
CAPT. JOHN T. SKIRVEN.

All communications in regard to the Fair, enclosing stamp, must be addressed to the Secretary of the Board,

E. A. VANNORT, M. D.,
HANESVILLE, P. O.,
July 13, 1872. *Kent Co., Md.*

The Hawkins Park

TROTTING ASSOCIATION

WILL HOLD A HORSE FAIR at their Park, adjoining the Show Ground, on

TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY, October 1st and 2d.

The following Premiums will be offered:

FIRST DAY.

For three year old Colts, to go as they please, best 2 in 3, $50
For 1st prize, $30
" 2d " 15
" 3d " 5
Four year old, best 2 in 3, in harness, $50
For 1st prize, $30
" 2d " 15
" 3d " 5
For horses that have never trotted for money, $100
For 1st prize, $60
" 2d " 30
" 3d " 10

SECOND DAY.

For Stallions, best 3 in 5, $50
For 1st prize, $30
" 2d " 15
" 3d " 5
Citizens' Purse, for all horses, best three in five, $200
For 1st prize, $120
" 2d " 60
" 3d " 20

☞Immediately after the last trial of speed, there will be an exhibition of Roan Chief Colts, and the

ROAN CHIEF PRIZE,

A SILVER CUP of the value of one hundred dollars, will be awarded by Col. Edw. Wilkins, to the best three year old colt sired by Roan Chief.

All of the above horses must be owned on the Eastern Shore of Maryland on the first of September.

An Entrance Fee of ten per cent will be charged, and must accompany nominations.

Entries to close on at 9 A. M. at the Grounds.

Heats to be trotted alternately.

Three or more to enter, two to start.

Any horse distancing the field will only be entitled to the First Premium.

The above trials of speed to be governed by the rules of the National Association.

For particulars address, enclosing stamp,

WM. W. STEPHENS,
HANESVILLE P. O.,
Kent County, Md.
July 20, 1872—tm.

WATTSON & CLARK,

SUPER PHOSPHATE.

TRADE **W & C** MARK.

☞The best and cheapest Fertilizer. For sale by all dealers.

OFFICE,
135 North Water Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Feb. 17, 1872—y

BROMO CHLORALUM,

THE most powerful Deodorizer and Disinfectant known. Prevents Small Pox, and cures Diptheria, Sore Throat, &c.

For sale by C. F. STAM & BRO
April 27, 1872.

Best Italian Guitar & Violin strings.

C. F. STAM & BRO.
January 27, 1872.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND **JEWELRY!**

JUST RECEIVED AT **E. T. WILLIS'**, a full assortment of the above named Goods, together with

SILVER PLATED WARE,

SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

Call and examine the Stock and the

Great Reduction in Prices!

E. T. WILLIS is the sole Agent for the celebrated *SCHAFFHAUSEN SPECTACLES* and EYE GLASSES, manufactured at Schaffhausen, Switzerland. The superiority of these great eye preservers consists in the careful mathematical accuracy in the construction of the lenses, being manufactured of the best white flint glass, the exact shape of the eye, thus obviating all glimmering and wavering of the sight, dizziness, and all the other train of evils produced by the use of inferior spectacles. Every one whose sight is failing understands its value.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING done at short notice and BETTER than can be done elsewhere in the county.

Chestertown, May 4, 1872.

GREAT BARGAIN STORE!

A GREAT BARGAIN STORE is now open on the corner of HIGH AND CROSS streets, in the "Burchinal Building," and every effort is made to sell Great Bargains to every customer who comes with the *CASH* or *cashable Produce.* All who wish to receive the value of their money, must come to the Great Bargain Store without fail, where they will find a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,

NOTIONS,

Ready Made Clothing,

Piece Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

Come one! come all! and see for yourselves, and be convinced!

M. BALL,
Corner High & Cross streets,
Burchinal Building.

☞ORDERS FOR SUITS to be cut and made, are respectfully solicited, and will be promptly attended to.

The highest cash price paid for Rags, old Iron, Grain and Produce.

Chestertown, Aug. 3, 1872.

PURE FRENCH BRANDY

OF THE HIGHEST GRADE—James Hennessey—bought in the original Package.

BURKE'S IRISH STOUT AND BASS & CO.'S ENGLISH PALE ALE, useful Tonics for persons laboring under debility.

These goods are all of direct importation and purchased from first hands, enabling us to vouch for their purity. For sale by

THOMAS S. WICKES.

July 27.

HECKENDORN PLOW CASTINGS, complete, on hand and for sale by

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, July 27, 1872.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

TAX PAYERS of the Third Election District, are notified that their Taxes for 1872 are due, and demanded. The Collector will shortly begin to serve parties with their accounts and the legal notice to pay. In all cases where the legal notice is given, he will proceed, at the expiration thereof, to collect by law. The last act of Assembly renders this course necessary.

The Collector will be found every *SATURDAY AFTERNOON* at WILLIAM V. LUCAS' STORE, Smithville, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HEPBRON,
Collector of Taxes for Third District.
July 27, 1872—tf.

R. B. Russell

HIGH STREET,

NEAR THE VOSHELL HOUSE,

Has in store a full supply of very superior

Cigars, Confectionery, and Tobacco

for the season, which can be bought as cheap as any where in the Town.

CHEWING TOBACCO,

of all grades, both Sweet and Natural; also Fine Cut.



Smoking Tobacco,

SNUFF AND PIPES,

A good assortment.

Candies and Fruits.

GENERAL PROUDUCE.

FRESH BREAD every afternoon.

☞Lovers of the weed are invited to call.

Everybody is invited to call and buy something.

Dec, 9, 1871.

GEO. W. BROOKS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Lumber, Shingles, Fencing, Laths, &c

East Falls and Eastern Avenues,

June 3, 1871—1y BALTIMORE.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OE **UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS,** Merino, All Wool, Canton and Red Flannel; also, colored Overshirts, very handsome, and Hickory Shirts, can be procured at S. MERRITT & CO.

October 14. 1871.

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.

C. H. BAKER,

COUNSELOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CHESTERTOWN.

Office on High Street, opposite Masonic Hall,

Jan. 28, 1871—tf.

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

Respectfully, WM. A. VICKERS.
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.

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. T. TOMLINSON

WM. TOMLINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Grain, Live Stock and

Country Produce Generally,

No. 112 Ligh St. Wharf, Balto.

ORDERS FR GROCERIES, SEEDS, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other Merchandise promptly filled.

☞*Consignments respectfully solicited*

January 19, 1872—y

WM. P. FRANCIS. SOL. WRIGHT.

FRANCIS & WRIGHT,

GROCERS

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

92 Light St. Wharf, Balto.

Particular attention paid to all kinds of Country Produce on consignment.

Orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly filled.

July 22, 1871—tf.

REMOVAL.

WHEN YOU VISIT THE CITY GO TO

W. H. RINGGOLD,

191 West Baltimore Street,

THREE DOORS ABOVE LIGHT,

AND BUY ALL YOUR

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

He can sell them

Cheaper than any one!

And you can

Pay your expenses in your purchases!

☞DON'T FAIL TO GO: HE HAS THE VERY ARTICLE YOU WANT.

Do not forget the Number!

W. H. RINGGOLD,

191 W. Baltimore st., 3 doors above Light. Baltimore, June 15, 1872.

MRS. GUSTAVUS WRIGHT HAS REMOVED TO THE *Corner of Howard and Lombard streets,* Baltimore, and will accommodate permanent and transient boarders. [June 29—6m.

Oils, Oils!

MACHINE OILS, ENGINE OILS,

BL'D. W. WHALE OIL, COAL OILS, Superior qualities, for sale by

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

June 29, 1872.

JAS. WARDEN. JAS. A. MERRITT.

WARDEN & MERRITT,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

GRAIN, FLOUR & COUNTRY PRODUCE,

72 South Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Thanking our old customers for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, we would respectfully ask a continuance of the same, assuring them that at all times our best efforts will be used for the promotion of their interest. Jan. 6, 1872.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!



Excelsior Hot Blast Cook, Superb Cook, Ironside, Columbia Cook, Niagara, Continental, All Right Cook, Farmer, Champion Complete Improved, Victor Range, Reliance Range, Novelty parlor Cook.

THE IMPROVED MORNING GLORY,

Token Gas Burning Base, Token with Reflector, Parlor Light Base Burner, Magic Light Base Burner, Comet Air-tight Radiator, Myrtle Illuminating Base, Casket Air-tight, for wood or coal, Vulcan Egg, Tuscan Open Front, for wood, Union Air Tight, Woodland, Flame, Nine Plate Stove, &c. &c.

BIBB AND SEXTON'S HEATERS

put up to heat one, two or three rooms, at city prices, and repaired at moderate rates.

Call and examine our large stock of Stoves, and be convinced that we are selling them as low as in the city.

Store opposite the Court House.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Chestertown, Oct. 21, 1871.

STATIONERY.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF **STATIONERY,** Record Cap, Legal Cap, Bill Cap, Fools Cap, Letter, Sermon, Commercial Note, Mourning, Billet, and French Initial Paper. ENVELOPES of all varieties.

Double and Single Entry Ledgers, Journals, and Day Books. Blank Books of all kinds. FOR CASH ONLY.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

January 27, 1872.

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.

PETROLEUM FLUID REDUCED TO 25 CTS. PER GALLON. Best Light—and no grease. By

June 1, VICKERS

READY MADE CLOTHING, a good assortment; fine and coarse.

JOS. E. WEER,
Feb. 24, 1872. Kennedyville, Md.

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