EXCURSION FROM CENTREVILLE.—Last Wednesday evening the steamer Zaidee brought up a party of ladies and gentlemen from Centreville, arriving at 6½ and departing for home at 8½, with the anticipation of a pleasant run down the river by moonlight. The excursionists promenaded about town and appeared to enjoy themselves during their short stay.

DISTRICT CONFERENCE.—We are requested to announce that the District Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, for the East Baltimore District, will be held (D. V.) in Chesterville, Kent Circuit, commencing Wednesday, July 23d, 10 A. M., and continue three days.

THE AMERICAN FARMER FOR JULY is promptly at hand, as usual, its pages full of useful and varied matter for the farmer and gardener, appropriate to the season and the section of country in which this journal is so popular. Its contents are substantial, reliable and practical, embodying the experience of men distinguished in their positions as agriculturists, and no branch of farm work but receives its full share of attention. Published by Sam'l. Sands & Son, Baltimore, Md., at $1.50 a year or at $1, in clubs of five or more.

☞The Dublin *University Magazine*, in a discourse upon human hair, says:

It is not the less useful because it is ornamental. It is a bad conductor of heat, and keeps the head warm in winter and cold in summer. It wards off the effect of the sun; and we find negroes exposing themselves without head-covering to its burning rays in tropical climates, without the slightest injury, and some tribes of wild Arabs, who wear neither tarboosh nor turban, are said to rely solely on their bushy heads of hair as protection against sunstroke. The mustache is a natural respirator, defending the lungs against the inhalation of cold and dust. It is a protection of the face and throat against cold, and is equally in warm climates a safeguard for those parts against excessive heat. The mustaches of blacksmiths show by their color the dust which they stopped as a natural respirator, and which, if inhaled, would have been injurious. The mustache is beneficial to those who follow the trades of millers, bakers, masons to workers in metals, and even to travellers into Egypt and Africa, when they are exposed to the burning sands of the desert. Full beards are said to be a defense against bronchitis and sore throats. It is asserted that the sappers and miners of the French army, who are noted for the size and beauty of their beards, enjoy a special immunity from affections of this nature. The growth of hair has been recommended to persons liable to take cold easily. It is stated that Walter Savage Landor was a sufferer from sore throat for many years, and that he lost the morbid disposition by allowing his beard to grow, according to the advice of the surgeon to the Grand Duke of Tuscany. The writer adopted the same course for the very identical reason, and with fair success. But he is bound to state that he has seen individuals with long, flowing beards whom those ornaments did not save from attacks of bronchial and laryngeal disorders. The curling nature of the hair is attributed to a large proportion of oily substance, which prevents the absorption of water. The effect of dampness in destroying the curl of the hair is well known, but it is not so well known that the state of the hair participates in the state of the general health. In many instances, strong curly hair becomes straight if the possessors be out of health, and the condition of the hair with them is as great a test as the condition of the tongue. The state of the hair depends much on that of the general health. In perfect health, the hair is full, glossy and rich in its hues, in consequence of the absorption from the blood of a nutritive juice, containing its proper proportion of oily and albuminous elements. In persons out of health it may lose its brilliancy of hue, and become lank and straight, from the presence of imperfect juices; in others, again, there may be a total absence of such nutritive elements, and the hair constantly looks faded and dead-

THE MAYOR OF BALTIMORE.—The Philadelphia Press, Col. John W. Forney, editor, says of the present mayor of this city the following, which, coming from a prominent person of opposite party politics, will be the more acceptable:

"A very bitter fight is made in the Democratic party of Baltimore against the Hon. Joshua Vansant, major of that city, who is a candidate for re-election. All we can say is, that we hope for his success, for in a long acquaintance we have never known a more honest, straightforward, and useful citizen. A Democrat of the old school, his life has been most exemplary, and during his services in Congress no man was more respected by all parties."

The result of the primary election here yesterday indicates that Mr. Vansant is likely to be the mayor of Baltimore for another two years at least, his friends having carried seventeen out of the twenty wards, and on a much larger vote than is usual at primary elections, which are merely for nominating conventions. Of course it was Mr. Vansant's strength among the discreet citizens which elicited this large vote and result. The mere question of offices as a reward to partisans does not trouble the mass of the people, but the retention of a tried public servant, in whom they have confidence, does. —*Sun of Wednesday.*

The fashionable tour this season is to be through Canada.

The Long Branch hotel keepers, in their circulars call it "The Summer Capital."

PENINSULA ITEMS.

CECIL COUNTY.

The farm of the late James Frazer three miles from Elkton was sold to a Mr. McFarlen of West Chester, last week for the sum of $7,600. The Democrat says this is about one-half of the figures this farm would have brought five years ago.

Miss Jeanie Patterson, a Southern lady of rare beauty and accomplishments gave a reading in the town of Elkton on Wednesday last.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY

Our friend of the Citizen having for some time had the welfare of the democratic party of Queen Anne's on its hands now turns its attention to Kent. Having spent the greater part of its life in sustaining old Greeley, since his death it seems disposed to slight the memory of the man, and cast ridicule upon those who sustained him in his last days.—Neighbor the mantle of charity should protect the dead. Instead of your democratic friends of Queen Anne's and Kent, why not turn your attention to your own household. Single out some worthy colored brethern for the lucrative office of your county and urge their claims. Hang out your flag neighbor and tell us who *your* candidates are.

The Observer says: On Friday last a pair of horses attached to a wheat reaper on the Blakeford farm, owned by Mrs. Clintonia May, became frightened and started to run. A negro man named George Philipps seized the horses and in his attempts to check them was thrown to the ground, and the machine passed over him, the large wheel passing over his neck and shoulder, crushing his shoulder blade, and otherwise injuring him, from the effects of which he died in a few hours.

Mr. Robt. J. H. Baynard met with a singular accident on Saturday. He had been hauling wood, when he stopped, he turned one of his horses into a field and put the other into the stable, and this is all he recollected about the matter.—When seen again he was approaching the house bleeding profusely from scratches on the face, and in a delirious condition. He was taken into the house and put to bed, and a physician summoned. How he was hurt and when he cannot tell, nor can any one else.

THE POET OF THE POSTAL-CARD.

The superfluity and circumlocution of letter-writing has often been complained of, and particularly those traditions of that useful art which oblige a man to express sentiments of honor towards persons for whom in his heart of hearts he does not feel the least esteem. It is a nuisance which has been prescriptive through many ages and in all civilized countries. When a Chinaman meets another Chinaman the expressive and wanton civilities that ensue are remarked by Europeans and Americans with scorn. "How," asks the first Chinaman, "is your lustrous pearl of a wife, whose value is beyond jewels, and your maddening prodigy of a daughter, at sight of whom the young men go mad and are willing to sacrifice their very pigtails?" "I know not," replies the second Chinaman, "of whom you speak. But my contemptible wretch of a wife is well. My filthy and hideous daughter is also well. You are too good to inquire after the welfare of such vermin." But the European and the American would not jeer if they recalled the absurd salutations and the preposterous perorations which they themselves were accustomed to use when they conversed on paper. Custom has made it a property of easiness in them, however, to exalt their correspondent, as a custom neither less wise nor less benevolent would oblige them if they were Chinamen to decry and vilipend their own belongings in honor of their interlocutors. The Englishman, if he is a trifle old-fashioned, continues to insist at the bottom of his letter, what he would reject and resent if it were set forth by anybody else or in any other place, that he is the obedient and humble servant of the casual person to whom he writes. The American assumes to occupy a "very respectful" attitude at the tail of his letter to the correspondent whom throughout the body of it he may have been endeavouring to prove is entitled to no respect at all. The German continues to address his tailor, even when he does not owe the tailor any money, in a "high" and "well-born sir." And the Italian does not consider that he compromises his dignity at all by apostrophizing his waiter, if he has any waiter, as a most noble and illustrious signor.

The postal-card has rendered this sort of thing obsolete. But it has not abolished it. When Dr. Johnson advised Boswell to "clear his mind of cant" he explained that he might write the a man whom he had no notion of serving menially that he was the man's humble and obedient servant, but he must not permit himself to be deluded into thinking so.—But the exigencies of the postal-card do not admit even of the inoffensive statement that one is the obedient and humble servant, or even that one is the very respectful possession, of the man to whom he transmits one of these conveniences. If he were to use the form of sound epistolary words set forth by Lord Chesterfield, for example, or Madame de Sevigny, or even Swift, there would be no room on his card for anything beyond the compliments of the Complete Letter-writer, and he would have to intrust his message to a separate communication.—A man of letters and of genius was needed at this juncture to tear the traditions of the past into tatters and to invent a new form, from which the gargoyles and crockets of the Gothic age of letter-writing and the festoons and modillions of the epistolary Renaissance should alike be excluded, but which should be to letter-writing what the chaste and severe Doric is for architecture. That man for some time sought in vain, and his works are the letters (which would assuredly have been postal-cards if their author had had the advantage of those aids to publicity) which were read the other day upon the trial of his son for parricide.—It not that Walworth's style was simple. On the contrary, the complication of his epithets is only equalled by their indecency. Walworth would have needed a gross of postal-cards. One were too short, too narrow, for his revenge. But no attentive reader of these remarkable letters can fail to observe that in them nothing is inserted for the purpose of compliment. There is not, if our memory serves us, a single phrase of empty civility in the whole aromatic series which Mr. O'Conner recited. This is the distinction which marks the late Walworth as the founder of a school of epistolary correspondence, is he was already the founder of a school of romantic fiction.—It is indeed unfortunate that the shackles of decency which clog the moyements of a free and independent press have prevented and still prevent us from quoting these remarkable documents at length. But it is unfortunate that they have appeared at this juncture. The apprentice and the shop-girl who are launched by the advent of the postal-card upon an unknown sea of composition, without the rudder of remembered precedent or the comfort of the Complete Letter-writer to guide them, may learn from Walworth that it is perfectly feasible to write letters, and even to write letters to the wife of one's bosom, without wasting time on the cumberings of compliment, and without showing a single symptom that there is such a thing as politeness or propriety or even as common human decency in the mind and soul of the writer.

HOW TO PROTECT HORSES AGAINST SUNSTROKE.—The horse receives sunstroke not through the top or poll of the head, as is popularly supposed but through the orbits of the eyes and spine of the back.

Horses overdriven on a hot day die often of spinal paralysis or pulmonary congestion and apoplexy, caused by the sun's rays heating the body and blood to a great degree. The hood or bonnet in common use is quite faulty in construction. It does not shield the eyes at all. The horse's eyes should be shielded from the sun's rays just as a man whose eyes are inflamed protects them with a green pasteboard shade. For twenty-five cents or less you can protect your horses head better than all hoods or bonnets for sale at the harness maker's.

Get an old straw hat, minus the crown, with a broad brim, or a thin piece of hoop stick, and make a hoop about a foot in diameter; cover this with a piece of green cloth, old green baize or flannel—green absorbs the hot, red and yellow rays of the sun—then with a few bits of copper wire attach it to the headstall or blinders in such a way that it will stand three or four inches above the horse's forehead, and project at least three inches over his eyes. Your horse will stand the hottest sun, so far as his head is concerned; and if you wish to prevent his body and blood from getting overheated, cover his back from his shoulders to tail with a loose blanket of thin cotton or linen cloth, of yellow or green color. During the hot season many a horse could be saved by this simple process.

On the hot sands of the desert, under a burning sun, Arabs protect their horses and camels in a similar way. Car and cart horses should be protected, and the blanket frequently wet, and they will bear the fatigue and heat of a long drive much better for it. Black and bay horses suffer more from the sun's heat than white horses, because the dark color absorbs nearly all the hot rays of the sun.

THAT UNITED STATES SENATORSHIP.—The Marlboro' Prince Georgian, noticing what it terms as "high state of political excitement" in Baltimore the past week over the primary elections, especially in the second legislative district, "the home of both the aspirants for the United States Senatorship," pointedly say:

'As to the bug-bear about the United States Senatorship, we can advise our city contemporaries that the people of the 'rural districts' are not taking much stock in the business, having other and more important matters to engage their attention; and woe unto the man who, in a crisis of this importance, attempts to divide and distract the party by any 'side issue' of this character.

OUTRAGED LOUISIANA.—The results of Kellogg anarchy in Louisiana are thus summed up by Mr. Booth, of New Orleans, a prominent fusion Senator: "The State bonds are at about 30; the city bonds are at about 60. General business is disappearing so fast that there are over 10,000 vacant habitable properties and stores now in New Orleans, one auction firm alone having recently specified by name and location 295 such, with the additional words of "many others," in their hands—stores, dwellings, warehouses, and other premises. * * * * Eight thousand white mechanics have left New Orleans during the past few months. No building and little repairing is going on; no new business starting; no anything but taxes, and suits, and threats, and seizures, and inflammatory, false appeals."

In this condition of things the people of unfortunate Louisiana are recommended by Attorney-General Williams to mind their private affairs and to let politics alone. It would be difficult to say whether they find less satisfaction in contemplating their private affairs which they are advised to mind or the political affairs of the State which they are advised to let alone.—*N. Y. World.*

A Charleston paper heads the new rules framed by Judge Smith, of the Circuit Court in West Virginia, "Interesting Sunday Readings for Attorneys, a Vigorous Departure." The rules are seventeen in number, and are calculated to bring the lawyers right up to the mark in expediting business. This is the way Judge Smith expects to finish up the docket:

Rule 17. The Court will open at 8 o'clock in the morning and at 12 o'clock noon; will take a recess until 2 o'clock, at which time businesss will be resumed and continued until 6 o'clock in the evening, when Court will be adjourned until 8 o'clock next morning, unless the Court deems it necessary or proper to hold a night session, in which event an hour's recess, from 6 to 7, will be taken, and business resumed until 10 o'clock in the evening.

Another rule would we fancy, almost create a revolution at our own bar if adopted here:

Rule 15. All pleadings and papers filed in causes by either party or counsel must be written in a fair, legible handwriting, upon pain of having them disregarded or dismissed from the cause.—*Baltimore Guzette.*

THE LATE JESSE R. GRANT.—The death of Jesse Root Grant, in the seventy-ninth year of his age, at Covington, Kentucky, on Sanday afternoon, has been announced. Mr. Grant was at the time of his death the postmaster at Covington. He had been stricken with paralysis about a year ago, and has since been an invalid. He was born in Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania. Having in early manhood learned the tanning business, he settled, in 1820, in a small village, Point Pleasant, near Cincinnati, Ohio, where he married Miss Hannah Simpson, at which place his eldest son, the President, was born. Mr. Grant afterwards moved to Brown county, Ohio. He was very successful in business, and in 1855 divided $120,000 between his children, with the exception of the President, who then held the lucrative position of a General in the army. The immediate cause of the death of Mr. Grant was a softening of the brain and spinal marrow.

The New York *World* says: "The Administratiyn seems determined that General Butler, with his salary-grab platform, shall be nominated by the people of Massachusetts for Governor. Butler was the first man who publicly defended the action of Congress in passing the back salary grab, and the first to defend Grant for signing it, without whose signature it could never become a law.—Now we find the whole power of the Administration in Massachusetts, with all the Federal officeholders, including postmasters of the small villages, working for the nomination of General Butler.—While this is the policy in that State Senator Carpenter, one of the leading supporters of the Grant party in the West, has publicly taken the field in Wisconsin in defense of the Congressional salary grab, as if determined to hold the party up to its endorsement there. We may soon expect to hear Senator Conkling marshalling the Republican party of this State to the same salary-grab music.

ANOTHER LAND CLAIMANT.—The Dover Delawarean says: Andrew Rash, a resident of Thorntown, Boone county, Indiana, accompanied by an attorney, has been examining the records of Kent Co., Delaware, with a view to recovering an interest in about 1,000 acres of land in West Dover election district that originally belonged to his grand-father or great-grandfather, John Rash, who died in the year 179[illegible], which, in several tracts, was bequeathed to three sons, Andrew, Marvin and Joseph, during their natural lives, and no longer, and after them to seven daughters, Sarah, Mary, Esther, Ann, Letitia, Ansley and Patience, and at their death to his heirs forever. It is claimed, we believe, that the title to the land is still in the lawful heirs of John Rash. The question is one that will cause considerable flutter among musty records and papers, and may, possibly, like the Whartonby vs. Tibbett affair at Clayton, result in the discomfiture of supposed owners.

A WRITER in England would make the beautiful hawthorn hedges of England useful as well as ornamental. He would use the young shoots as a vegetable. If the shoot is crisp enough to break, it is fit for food. Says the writer:

There is no fear of any one mistaking monkshood or henbane for hawthorn—every one knows the plant in question, for it is clad in armor as becometh its charge, for it has to keep the line for the iron horse to travel clear from cattles, &c., and has to keep stray cattle and horses of stray children from trespassing on gardens and orchards; and the best farms have miles of well-pruned hawthorn hedges that a little fleecing in early spring would be rather beneficial to them otherwise. Many plants may be named as salad herbs, or even as esculents, but where could you find such a harvest ready for the gatherers as that of the hawthon?—for it is counted by millions wherever cultivation is attempted, so that the population and the green go hand in hand.

INDIAN RESERVATIONS.—The Indian tribes of the United States who are gathered upon reservations have devoted to their exclusive use in various localities nearly one hundred and thirty-eight millions of acres of land. The tracts are generally choice territory, selected by the Indians themselves, and especially adapted for hunting, on which, outside of the Indian Territory, the tribes chiefly subsist. The Creeks, Cherokees, Chickasaws, Choctaws, and other tribes of that Territory, however, are good farmers, and their lands are valuable as agricultural regions. The extent of these reservations may be imagined when it is known that there are about four hundred and sixty acres for every man, woman, and child living upon them. The great majority of the Indians are at peace with the whites, and all the troubles on the frontier usually occur with a small fraction of the three hundred thousand aborigines who are living within the limits of the United States.

EXCITEMENT AT DRUG STORES.—There has been a general rush the last month at the Drug Stores in Kent County for Dr. A. Boschee's German Syrup.

It has lately been introduced in this country from Germany, and for any person suffering with a severe cough, heavy cold settled on the breast, consumption or any disease of the throat and lungs it has no equal in the world. Our regular size bottles are 75 cents. Two doses will relieve any case. Try it. Sample bottles free of charge.

For sale by Druggists and dealers everywhere, and wholsale by C. F. Stam & Bro., Chestertown, Md.

SPARKLING SODA WATER
with syrups to suit all tastes.
June 21. C. F. STAM & BRO.

COMFORT.
S. MERRITT & CO. are now prepared to fit you up for the warm weather, having just opened
A SPLENDID STOCK OF LINEN SUITS,
BOTH FANCY AND PLAIN; ALSO,
STRIPED AND PLAIN ALPACA, Seersucker, Drap Te Ta, and other thin Coats;
WHITE LINEN DUCK SUITS,
AND WHITE VESTS.
Straw Hats
in great variety, embracing all the latest styles, both for men and boys.
June 14, 1873.

Summer
ANNOUNCEMENT
For 1873.
Handsome styles,
For Men and Boys,
—AT—
THE POPULAR
Clothing Store
ON BORDLEY'S CORNER,
CHESTERTOWN.
—:o:—
SAM'L. MERRITT. WM. J. McFEELY.
S. MERRITT & CO.
HAVE JUST OPENED
A LARGE & SPLENDID STOCK
OF
Gents', Youth's and Boys'
CLOTHING,
Gents. Furnishing Goods!
AND
HATS AND CAPS.
—:o:—
PARTIUCLAR ATTENTION PAID TO
CUSTOM WORK.
FITS GUARANTEED!
IF YOU WANT GOOD GOODS, WELL MADE UP, AND CUT IN STYLE! COME AND SEE US.
S. MERRITT & Co.,
BORDLEY'S CORNER,
June 14. CHESTERTOWN.

Coal, Coal.
For cooking and other purposes, delivered at any station on the Kent county railroad, by giving short notice.
TERMS—CASH.
Address GEO. W. JONES,
March 29, 1873—tf. *Kennedyville.*

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 enactments of the last General Assembly renders this course necessary. *C. W. WARREN,*
Aug. 3, 1872—tf. Coll. 2d District.

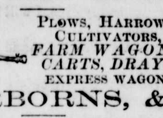
COLIN F. STAM. LOUIS K. STAM.
C. F. Stam & Bro.
CHESTERTOWN, Md.,
DEALERS IN
Drugs, Chemicals,
PERFUMERY,
AND
FANCY TOILET ARTICLE.
—:o:—
THOMPSON'S,
FOSTER'S IMPROVED,
BARTLETT,
MARSH, AND
REINHARDT
TRUSSES.
LONDON & PRATT AND HOWE
ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
SHOULDER BRACES.
—:o:—
Wax Flower Materials.
—:o:—
Books & Stationery
OF ALL KINDS,
Can be bought at City Prices from us.
—:o:—
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,
DYE STUFFS,
AND
WINDOW GLASS
OF ALL SIZES.
—:o:—
☞ *DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.*
REMEMBER, we take pleasure in displaying our Goods.
ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ANSWERED.
C. F. STAM & BRO.
April 12, 1873.

Re-opening.
TO THE PUBLIC.
The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has re-opened the old established store, (lately occupied by A. L. Gooding, dec'd.,) situated at
CHESTERVILLE, KENT CO., MD.,
and having refitted it generally and laid in a large and well selected assortment of Store Goods, is fully prepared to meet all demands for
GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE AND QUEENSWARE,
and in fact everything kept in a first-class store. Also, a full supply of
Pure and fresh Drugs and Medicines
Prescriptions carefully compounded.
☞ A full line of Perfumeries, Fancy Goods, Combs, Brushes, &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash or Country Produce taken in exchange.
F. M. GOODING,
July 7, 1873—tf. *Chestervile, Md.*

MERCHANT TAILORING.
ABE SCHWARTZ
FROM PHILADELPHIA,
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity that he has opened in the store room up town, opposite Captain Thompson's,
A FIRST CLASS TAILOR SHOP
where he keeps on hand an assortment of PIECE GOOD to suit the taste of every man and youth, and is ready to receive orders for
CUTTING AND MAKING UP SUITS
to fit, under guarantee, even at low prices.
Has justaeturned from the cities with his Spring nd Summer stock of Goods.
☞ *SCOURING, CLEANING and REPAIRING* done promptly and in the best manner—almost like new.
ABE SCHWARTZ
Chestertown, April 26, 1873—y.

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
WILLIAM C. PENNINGTON,
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 17th day of January, 1874; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of June, 1873.
RICHARD C. JOHNSON,
June 21, 1873—4t. Administrator.

If You Want a Nice Suit Made Up.
AT A LESS PRICE THAN A CITY TAILOR WOULD CHARGE YOU, call on
S. MERRITT & CO.,
May 10. Chestertown.

The Place to Get
GOOD CULTIVATOR TEETH!
FOUR DIFFERENT KINDS AND SIZES,
AND ALL PURE STEEL!
Over Five Hundred Sets Sold!

PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, *FARM WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS,* EXPRESS WAGONS
DEARBORNS, &c.
The undersigned would respectfully return their thanks to the people of Kent and the adjoining county for their liberal patronage during the past nine years, and feel confident we shall receive the same as long as we continue to use the *best material* and employ none but the *best workmen*, thus giving a guarantee on all we do.
In the *WHEELWRIGHT DEPARTMENT* we use the best Lumber, and that well seasoned.
In the *BLACKSMITH LINE*, we do the most of the work, and we flatter ourselves, that it cannot be excelled on this Shore.
CULTIVATORS of all styles and patterns; *PLOW CASTINGS*, smooth and of the best temper.
Reapers, Mowers, Horse Powers, Drills and all kinds of implements used in this part of the country, repaired.
HOES of the best brand of steel.
All kinds of Plow castings for sale.
We intend to fix the prices to suit the times.
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
May 10, 1873—tSept.15.

Kent County R. R.

TIME TABLE:
TO TAKE EFFECT
Saturday, November 16, 1878
GOING EAST.

Leave Chestertown	6:30 A.M.		
" Worton	6:48 "		
" Lynch's	6:55 "		
" Still Pond	7:02 "		
" Kennedyville	7:17 "		
" Black's	7:32 "	Q. A. & Kent	
" Lambson's	7:46 "	R. R.	
" Massey's	8:02 "	1:24 P. M.	
" Morris'	8:12 "	1:38 "	
" Vandyke's	8:22 "	1:52 "	
Arrive at Townsend	8:36 "	2:10 "	
" Wilmington	10:15 "	3:55 "	
" Philadelphia	11:45 P.M.	5:18 "	
" Baltimore	1:05 "	8:10 "	

GOING WEST.

Leave Baltimore	7:25 A.M.	2:05 P. M.	
" Philadelphia	8:30 "	5:00 "	
" Wilmington	10:10 "	6:25 "	
" Townsend	11:40 "	6:25 "	
" Vandyke's	11:55 "	8:15 "	
" Morris'	12:05 P.M.	8:25 "	
" Massey's	12:20 "	8:36 "	
" Lambson's	12:30 "		
" Black's	12:40 "		
" Kennedyville	1:00 "		
" Still Pond,	1:10 "		
" Lynch's	1:15 "		
" Worton	1:25 "		
" Chestertown	1:35 "		
" Vickers'	1:55 "		

All trains daily, (Sundays excepted.)
Stations marked * have no agents.
To insure connections with trains on the Delaware Railroad, shippers must have their marketing at stations at least one half hour before the train is due.
Trains run to Vickers' and Parsons' stations for freight only.
CHARLES H. PLATT,
Nov. 30, 1872. *Superintendent.*

Kent County Agricultural Association
No. 1,
Will hold its third Annual Fair at Worton Station, commencing on
Tuesday, September 30th,
and continuing three days.
Ample provision is being made to secure every possible benefit to exhibitors and visitors.
Bids received for the following privileges:
Refreshment and Dining Saloon; Soda Fountain; Horse Pound; Barber Shop.
☞ For Premium Lists and other information, address (enclosing stamp) the Secretary,
E. A. VANNORT, M. D.,
Hanesville, Kent Co., Md.
April 5, 1873—tf.

JAS. WARDEN. JAS. A. MERRITT.
Warden & Merritt,
COMMISSION *MERCHANTS,*
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FLOUR & COUNTRY PRODUCE
72 South Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

CONFECTIONERY!
JAMES H. SMITH,
AT THE OLD STAND opposite the Court House, invites all in want of articles in his line to give him a call.
Among his stock will be found a full assortment of
RAISINS, CURRANTS, PRUNES, FIGS, CITRON, ORANGES, LEMONS, DATES,
And Pure SPICES.
A genral assortment of
FRENCH and PLAIN CANDIES
AND
CONFECTIONERY,
COCOA, CHOCOLATE AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS.
CANNED FRUITS AND PICKLES, WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, CHOW-CHOW.
CRACKERS, ALL VARIETIES.
CAKES AND NUTS, ALL KINDS;
Toys, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Articles
LAMP FIXINGS,
TOBACCO AND CIGARS.
January 11, 1873.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0799