The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, July 26, 1873.

Democratic-Conservative Ticket.

FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT,
DAVID C. BLACKISTON.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,
WILLIAM STEVENS.

FOR SHERIFF,
EDWARD PLUMMER.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
JESSE K. HINES,
SAMUEL A. MERRITT.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ROBERT S. GRIFFITH,
JAMES A. ROSEBERRY,
R. BENNETT WILLSON.

THE FARMERS' GRANGES—THEIR EXTENT AND ORGANIZATION.

"The Patrons of Husbandry," organized into granges, it is claimed by their order, number 1,000,000 members, or nearly 1,000 granges in Iowa alone. Missouri is said to have increased its number from 14 to 200 grangers, Iowa from 652 to nearly 1,000, Illinois 65, Kansas 12, Alabama 8, South Carolina 100, Tennessee 4, Ohio 6, Mississippi 55, Michigan 8, Nebraska 49, Louisiana 3, Georgia 2, Virginia 1, Minnesota 46, Kentucky 1, Arkansas 1, Wisconsin 24, Vermont 12, New Jersey 1, Canada 3. California has 30, and will soon have 50, making 22 States in which granges are organized.

A grange is composed of a master overseer, lecturer, steward, assistant steward, chaplain, treasurer, secretary and gate-keeper, all gentlemen; and ceres, pomona, flora and lady assistant steward, all ladies. Care should be taken to select persons well qualified to discharge the duties of their several positions. A general deputy of the National Grange initiates the members and instals the officers, for which, in either case, the officer officiating is entitled to traveling expenses and $5 per diem for the time occupied. The deputy or installing officer keeps a National Grange at Washington, from which are furnished a dispensation and the necessary books, forms, &c., to enable the Grange to put itself into working order.

We quote the following from an address of Judge T. Hart Hyatt, formerly of New York and Rochester, but now of California, and master of a California grange:

We propose to become revolutionist! Yes; we propose to try our hand at revolution until we can overthrow the perverted, rotten system by which the industrious farmer, the producer of the very elements of man's existence and subsistence, has been made to toil and sweat and suffer privation, and too often penury and ruin, in order that the bloated monopolist, the grasping middleman and the ring sharps, who rob the farmer of all his profits, may roll in luxury and wealth, and by which the farmer has been made to support the political demagogues who ride into power on the backs of the honest, but duped, tillers of the soil, who are taxed and taxed, and squeezed and robbed, to support these insatiable monopolists and political bummers, until it has come to be a serious question with many farmers whether they had not better abandon their farms and their homes to those who already absorb nearly all the profits their farms and labor can produce.

We propose to break up the monopolies, to combine our strength in one mighty power that shall be able to hurl from place and power all these dishonest harpies who steal into office, betray the farmers' interests and make themselves millionaires and lordly aristocrats at the expense of the honest but too confiding farmers.

We propose to demonstrate that, though our order is a secret organization in its modus operandi, in its internal workings and has a secret charm spring that gives vigor and unwonted energy, to its magic workings—a shield of mystery that from prudential yet justifiable reasons the outside world may not penetrate, and that shall exclude the trickster and covert enemy from our councils, while we only maintain the privacy necessary to every judicious enterprise, yet we do not fear freely, boldly and publicly to declare the ends and aims that we propose to accomplish in the progress of our secret mission. They are such as all good men, honest patriots and true Christians and worthy citizens can commend and wish success to.

The tax-gatherers shall not, as in 1871, be paid nearly forty cents on the dollar for collecting the internal revenues of the country, or $7,225,292.50 for collecting $13,375,268.20, as shown in the report of the fifth auditor of the treasury in that year.

CRITICAL CONDITION OF THE VICE-PRESIDENT.—A special dispatch from Washington says advices have been received there that a dangerous operation is about to be performed upon Vice-President Wilson, and if his strength fails under it, his physicians think it is doubtful if he will live until the opening of Congress.

The grain crop reports from the Northwestern States make a generally good showing.

MR. GROESBECK'S LETTER.

Ohio is the land of political utterances and experiments. There was it that poor Mr. Vallandigham prematurely suggested his "new departure." Thence, no doubt, came the impulse, though it encountered very effective local opposition, which sought to force Mr. Chase on the Convention of 1868, an experiment which, in our judgment, would have failed; Grant being our doom. In Ohio was it that "Liberalism" had its short gestation and its monstrous birth. There Greeleyism was born, only to survive its Democratic baptism, and not the diseases of infancy. Ohio claims the recent parentage of the Allen county departure! And now we have Mr. Groesbeck's eloquent and impressive letter of counsel to his political friends, which not only its intrinsic merits, but the pure and high character of the writer, widely distinguish from all antecedent impotencies, such as we have referred to. In saying that this letter is impressive,—though not conclusive—we seek to describe its effect on minds resolute, as ours is, not to accept the counsel which it gives. Words so precise and measured, uttered with a sincerity so genuine and melancholy, cannot fail to be impressive. They sound like the words of the mythical if not the actual red man about to leave the cabin where he was born, and where his manhood was spent, driven away by mercenary adventurers. He will go if his tribe, and his family, and his companions, will go with him, and if not, he will cling to the ancient hearthstone, and meet whatever fate is in store for him. There is, if we may be permitted to say so, a logical incoherence between the beginning and the ending of Mr. Groesbeck's letter; between his counsel to leave what he wrongly thinks a sinking ship, and his heroic determination, if the rest of the crew say so, to remain on the old deck, with the ensign down, and the rigging in ruins. While we admire his noble resolve, we do not share his apprehensions. The good ship is not sinking, or in danger of it. Her timbers may be shaken, and her sails weather-stained and worn, but, with a stout helmsman and a willing crew, she can be so handled as to ride out securely the storms that have so long buffeted her, until, with favoring gales, she reached triumphantly her destined haven. Why then should we take to the Liberal raft, when common aims and a common danger invite the weaker Liberals to join company on board the Democratic ship, and share in her lesser peril and profit equally by her deliverance?

Take, we would say to Liberal Republicans—to the vast masses fearful of Cæsarism and disgusted with Grantism—take the summary of principles which Mr. Groesbeck's enunciates, and Liberals and Democrats will find themselves nearer communion than they ever thought they could be—opposition to monopoly in all its forms; opposition to centralization in every phase; the thorough maintenance of local and municipal integrity; home government in its purest form; on questions of finance and economy as near an approach to freedom as is practicable, and absolute antagonism to special privileges; and, above all—and this is the great key-note, the trumpet-blast which, if anything can, will summon Democracy to such a leader's side—the doctrine of strict construction of the Federal Constitution! This letter we understand to be addressed, not to Democracy, except indirectly, but to Liberalism. But let it be remembered it is a Democrat, tried and faithful, who speaks. It remains to be seen how it will be listened to. Much may depend on this. In thus commenting, deultorily, we have sought to promptly and frankly state our opinion. If we may be allowed to mix metaphors: The old homestead of Democracy, which Jefferson and Jackson built and tenanted. Mr. Groesbeck admits is not pulled down yet. Its foundations were laid pretty deep. Its bannerless walls are very thick. It is a home which may be refitted. It is a fortress whose guns may be remounted, and if our Liberal auxiliaries will come to our rescure or our support, under the leadership of such a veteran engineer, we promise welcome and we promise success.—*Gazette.*

THE PARRICIDE WALWORTH.—A bolder and more outrageous defiance of public justice, has seldom if ever been demonstrated than by the fact that a petition for the pardon of the parricide Walworth has already been presented to Gov. Dix. When a rumor that such an application would be made was first announced, it was received rather as an absurd piece of gossip rather than as likely to be of actual occurrence, but there appears now to be no doubt that the document has actually been prepared, that it is signed by a number of the influential friends and relatives of the murderer, that it has been presented to the Governor, and that strong and persistent pressure will be brought to induce him to sign it. Upon what grounds it is asked for it is next to impossible to imagine. No murder that has been committed within our recollection has had less to excuse it than this. Putting aside the horrible feature of a son doing his father to death, the deed had in it—in the essentials of premeditation with which it was done, and the calmness with which it was avowed—all the features of malice, determined purpose and carelessness of consequences, which constitute murder in the first degree. The murderer took his revenge into his own hands, and pursued it even to the killing of his own father. He defied the law, and violated all the instincts and restraints of humanity. And yet, escaping the highest punishment, his friends, whilst his heinous crime is yet in full remembrance, are asking for his release.—*Balt. American.*

GREAT FIRE IN BALTIMORE.—On Friday of last week a fire started in a planing establishment on the corner of Clay and Park Streets, Baltimore, which resulted in the destruction of one hundred and thirteen buildings as follows:

Two churches, 3 two-story and attic brick houses, 64 three-story brick houses, 18 four-story brick houses, 23 two-story brick houses, 1 two-story frame house, 1 three-story frame house, 1 one-story brick house, making in all 113. These buildings were occupied as follows:

Mills 2, silk factory 1, carpenter shops 4, stables 4, carver 1, tobacconist and segar manufacturers 3, tailors 4, cabinet-makers 3, schoolhouses 3, marble worker 1, painter 2, sewing-machine agency 1, dressmakers 2, shoemakers and shoe dealers 6, machine shop 1, restaurants 4, tinsmith 1, grocery 2, coal office 1, plumbers and gas-fitters, 2, housefurnishing 1, office 1, boarding-houses 3, hat and bonnet factory 1, hair dresser 1, academy of art 1, university 1, watchmaker 1, confectioner 1, leather dealer 1. These buildings, with the exception of 17, were also occupied as dwellings.

[Baltimore *Gazette.*]

A FAILURE.

Some time ago the Republicans of Philadelphia determined to abandon the old delegate system of making nominations and adopted what is called the Crawford county system, whereby a candidate is nominated by a popular vote at a primary election. Like many other political devices, however, this system has become distasteful and objectionable, and its operations recently demonstrated that it is quite as susceptible of fraud and corruption as any other scheme for nominating candidates. A Radical ruffian by the name of Ovens, who had been tried for murder in the Criminal Court of Philadelphia, succeeded in securing a Legislative nomination by such villainous means that the decent and respectable men in the party decline to vote for him, and measures are about to be taken to throw him off the ticket on account of alleged frauds at the primaries. In yesterday's *Press* we find the following editorial paragraph, which clearly proves that the Crawford county system is not working well in Philadelphia, and it therefore seems necessary that the political tinkers should devise some other plan to get honest men in office:

Our local report of the contest between Ovens and O'Neil for the Republican nomination in the Fourth district, made on the highest authority, discloses a state of things, to use the mildest phrase, unspeakably infamous, and, if the witnesses are to be believed, Mr. Ovens ought to be promptly displaced from the Republican ticket. The Crawford county system, tested by the late Republican primaries, of which this exposure is a fair specimen, has proved to be the convenient shield for unparallelled frauds, and, if some legislation is not invented, must utterly corrupt the ballot itself, as in many cases the officers at the primaries are also officers at the regular elections.

THE COAL PROGRAMME.—The Pottsville Miners' Journal says with an air of some authority:

"The price of coal will be advanced ten cents per ton in August, and a monthly advance of ten cents will be made also in September, October and November, making a further advance of forty cents per ton over July prices. This advance will be carried out, and the sooner consumers abroad lay in their stocks the cheaper they will get their coal, coastwise freights will also advance as the season advances. The companies have determined to adopt this policy of commencing with low rates in the spring and advance as the season advances, which will give a fair average for the year, and will also tend to keep the trade regular during the whole year. The lower prices induced large consumers to take their coal early in the season, and thus the trade is kept more regular throughout the year, which tends to cheapen its production and transportation, which results in the end to the benefit of all parties interested. As the companies now control the trade, they will distribute the business as much as possible throughout the whole season, and no sudden changes will take place in running up the prices to all consumers from one to two and three dollars a ton, as has so frequently occurred heretofore when there was no controlling power. Owing to the scarcity of vessels in the early part of the season, coal has accumulated at the shipping ports, and the companies will not stock any more coal there, as the expenses of rehandling the coal adds an additional expense of from 20 to 25 cents per ton, but will send coal forward only as fast as it can be shipped to supply orders."

☞ A curious dog case has just been decided in Lancaster, Pa. Albert C. Welshans was brought before the court charged with cruelty to animals, inasmuch as it was clearly and distinctly proved that he twisted off the tails of five setter puppies at the first joint. The defense was that it was a necessary part of the education of setter dogs to have their tails twisted off, and that it did not hurt them, but, on the contrary, they did not feel it, and it rather did them good. So the Judge decided if the puppies did not mind it, he did not see why he should. In his own words: "The testimony before me was that the puppies did not manifest any sign of pain—did not seem to mind it." And so he dismissed the case, with a caution to the prisoner that this would not be considered a precedent, as the magistrate "might change his mind" if the charge should be renewed.

Helmbold is said to be shipping potatoes from Berlin to London.

DOMESTIC SCENES IN DANBURY.

There is a peculiar saddening effect in awakening in the night and hearing burglars at work in your house. This was the case with Mr. Henry, on South street, Friday night. As soon as he detected the noise, which appeared to be down stairs, he softly crept out of bed and commenced to prowl around for a match. His wife was soon awakened by the same noise, and believing that something was the matter with the children, who slept in the next room, she carefully withdrew from bed so not to disturbed her husband, and started for the door, An instant later they collided. What he thought was evident enough. All the hard earnings of an arduous life were at stake. Before him stood one or more robbers. With an exclamation of condensed eloquence he clinched her. What she thought is not quite so evident, but it was doubtless of her husband and children, and, being plucky withal, she at once twined her fingers in his hair, and gave him a wrench that made him think of death. Then both of them went to the floor together, she having the advantage in the fall, and getting on top, with her hands still in his hair, she shook his head against the floor with an energy and courage that would undoubtedly have filled him to overflowing with admiration had he known who it was, or had he known anything at all. Every time she rapped him she shrieked for help, and in a brief space of time the children and Mrs. Eben Davis, who lives down stairs, were on the scene. Mrs. Davis was not dressed for company, but in the excitement she din't mind adornment. She had a candle in one hand and a long carving fork in the other, and was about to drive the latter into the legs of the villian, when recognition ensued. Then Mrs. Davis laid down her candle in one direction and the fork in another, and immediately returned to her own departments, her yellow flannel night-cap, as it shot down the stairs, being the first thing Mr. Henry saw on springing to his feet. The children were returned to their room and put to bed, but the parents did not resume their couch. It was so pleasant that Mr. Henry concluded to remain up the rest of the night and enjoy the scenery, and Mrs. Henry thought it best to stay up, too, so as to change the cloths on his head as often as possible.—*Danbury News.*

DROWNING ACCIDENT—NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. FITZHUGH LEE.—An accident occurred at Richland, Sunday afternoon, by which a colored deck hand on board the schooner Joe Miller, named Luther, was drowned, and Gen. Fitzhugh Lee was, with difficulty, saved from the same untimely fate. The vessel had been loaded at Richland, and Gen'l. Lee was being carried aboard of her in a skiff by Luther, to come to Alexandria, when, during the storm prevailing, the skiff swamped and sunk. The colored man was soon drowned, but the General, though wearing heavy cavalry boots, managed to keep afloat until his cries, which, it is said, could be heard for miles, summoned some colored men to the shore, who, seeing his condition, immediately put off to his assistance in a scow, propelled by poles, and rescued him just as he was on the point of sinking. A seine was afterwards hauled for the drowned man by Messrs. Ticer and McEwen, of this city, who happened to anchor there with their boat, but owing to the excessive growth of river grass, their efforts were without success. The General, though severely indisposed by the accident and confined to his bed, was this morning reported to be improving.—*Alexandria Va. Gazette, Monday evening.*

MINISTER WASHBURNE ON BACK PAY.—Hon. E. B. Washburne, minister of the United States to the French capital, thus explains himself upon the back pay question:

"I was in Congress when the salary was but $3,000, and I always found it more than sufficient to meet my necessary personal expenses. When it was raised to $5,000 I thought it too much, and think so still; but raising it to $7,500 is nothing more or less than straight stealing. Every year that I was in Congress I laid by a portion of my salary, and none of my constituents ever complained that I didn't live decently. The people don't send their representatives to Wasington to live like princes, buck the tiger, and keep half a dozen of mistresses."

A DEMURRER.—Jay Gould objects to the payment of the $7,000 tax on the $7,000,000 consolidated bond filed at Dover, Delaware. This bond is filed in the respective States through which the New Jersey Southern and its connecting railroads run—New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland—and it is claimed that only a pro rata tax should be paid; that is, the proportion the Delaware part bears to the whole length of road to be constructed. Hon. Thomas F. Bayard has been retained by the Railroad Company, as we are informed, and the matter is to be contested before the courts.—*Smyrna (Del.) Times.*

☞ The Newtown Gazette is responsible for the following:

A gentleman told us some years ago he was shipping wild blackberries, and lacked nine baskets of having his crate full, he gathered forty-five peaches, and putting five in each of the nine baskets, filled his crate, and shipped them at the same time with twenty barrels of potatoes. Strange to say, when the returns came, he got more for the forty-five peaches than for the twenty barrels of potatoes.

☞ Brigot McQuade, 106 years of age, a native of Ireland, died in Philadelphia on Friday.

[Galveston Civilian.]

ABOUT ALLIGATORS.—All of our alligators, as well as the crocodiles of tropics are oviparous. They are gregarious in their habits, although they do not seem to act in concert in obtaining their prey. During the winter season the alligators remain in a state of torpor, buried generally, in the mud of the marshes and bayous. The first warm weather restores their suspending vitality, and a few may then be seen sunning themselves on logs and other floating debris.

They fish principally during the night, and lie in the sunshine half asleep on the surface of the water during the day. A splash in the water, or any slight noise in fact, will instantly arouse their attention and as their curiosity is great they will slowly swim here and there to ascertain the cause of the disturbance. The whine of a puppy seems to excite them more than aught else; why, I cannot tell, for it is equally efficacious where dogs have never previously been and where it were impossible to suppose the alligators had ever heard them. The resemblance to the noise or bark of their young has been said to be a cause; but such reasoning is fallacious, as at seasons when their young no longer bark, they are equally attracted by a whine. Their ferocity and other dangerous qualities have been very greatly overrated and exagerated. That they are extremely voracious is unquestionable; but they generally confine their ravages to fish and other small prey. The harrowing tales of families being devoured by them are the "veriest coinage of the brain," and have in reality no existence whatsoever.

[Williamsport (Pa.) Gazette.]

FEMALE BRAVERY.—A correspondent says that on the 17th instant a party of young women went out from Queen's Run to the mountain just back of the settlement, gathering huckleberries. One of them, Jerusha Bryan, advanced a little further into the woods than the others, when she was attacked by a huge panther. Her companions, hearing the brute scream, sought safety in flight, but Miss Bryan, finding escape impossible, determined to stand her ground, and seizing a huge pine knot gave her enemy battle. The contest was a close one for a few minutes, but human courage, judgment, and coolness soon triumphed over brute strength, and the heroic woman soon had the satisfaction of laying the blood-thirsty monster dead at her feet.—Her garments were torn in shreds, and her face and arms badly scratched, but she walked home with a firm step and the light of triumph in her eye, and was able to give a good account of herself.—The dead panther was soon afterwards found by the people of Queen's Run, and proved on measurement, to be six feet ten inches long. Miss Bryan is the lion (or lioness) of the neighborhood, as she well deserves to be. We doubt whether an instance can be found on record of more cool, heroic, bravery, and wise discretion, developed by any woman, even in the most historic and perilous days of Pennsylvania.

THE CONDITION OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.—A Washington dispatch to the New York Times says:

"Private advices received here confirm the substance of statements previously published regarding the health of the Vice President. The paralytic stroke has left Mr. Wilson's features in a somewhat distorted condition and impaired his speech. At present he is under treatment for the restoration of his general health, preparatory to a more severe mode of treatment which must be adopted for the cure of paralysis. Mr. Wilson is kept upon severe regimen, and disposition of his entire time is made in accordance with the directions of his physicians. He is forbidden all mental toil. It is by no means certain that he will assume the functions of his office at the coming session."

GEN. EARLY AND GEN. BEAUREGARD.—Gen. Jubal A. Early has written a letter to the Petersburg (Va.) Appeal, in defense of Gen. Beauregard, in view of sundry severe comments upon the action of the latter as one of the leaders of the so-called "unification movement" in Louisiana. He quotes from a private letter from Gen. Beauregard to show that the purpose of the movement is to assure the colored people of a share of public office and every protection as citizens, so that by a union of good citizens with the colored element the State may be freed from the political harpies that have preyed upon it since the close of the war.—Gen. Early, however, states that he believes his old commander has committed a grave mistake, but without doing any damage to his integrity, his motives being generous and the sacrifice involved heroic.

A FEMALE LAWYER AT THE WASHINGTON BAR.—To-day Justice Walter's office, opposite the City Hall, was crowded to suffocation, because of the interest taken in the case of Mary A. Keen against A. H. and Eliza T. Moorehead, in which Messrs. S. T. Drury and P. H. Reinhard appeared for plaintiff, and Mrs. Belva A. Lockwood for defendants. The plaintiff warranted defendants before Justice T. J. Shea, a few days since, for "damages sustained in ejectment, $100," and the case was removed on affidavit to Justice Walter. Mrs. Lookwood exhibited considerable tact in examining the witnesses, and raised the point that Mrs. Kern being a married woman, her husband should join in the action, and at the conclusion of the evidence showed that the plaintiff was entitled to no damages, and that the plaintiff had no right to enter by the hall. Mr. Drury replied and the Justice reserved his decision.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1.67@1.65.
RED WHEAT—$1.60@1.65.
WHITE CORN—86@87.
YELLOW CORN—60@62cents.
OATS—38@45 cents.

New Advertisements.

Frank Noodles' visit to Chestertown.

Frank Noodles to our town he came,
Regardless of the weather,
To pay a certain little claim
For wearing out shoe-leather.

That Frank, he is a jovial one,
And loves a glass of toddy,
So, over to a drinking-house he run,
And treated every body.

And when he had his money spent,
His little bill unpaid,
Straightway around to SHAW'S he went,
And unto him he said:

"I have no funds, and you must wait
At least another year;
This drouth has knocked me back of late,
But I'll pay it—don't you fear."

Chestertown, Aug. 2, 1873—3t.

Tax Collector's Notice.

The subscriber, Collector of Taxes for the Fourth Election District of Kent county, hereby notifies the tax payers of the district that their taxes for 1873 are due, the books are in his hands, and he is ready to receive and receipt.

All indebted for taxes for 1872, are notified that unless promptly paid the amounts due will be collected by the shortest process known to the law, without respect to persons.

C. H. DAVIS,
Aug. 2, 1873—tf. Collector.

A CARD.

AUGUST 1st, 1873.

All indebted to Thomas H. Whaland will be good enough to settle. It would give him much pleasure to indulge for any length of time if it were possible, but he owes some money which must be paid either by collections, borrowing at a premium, or assigning paper at a discount, which he ought not to be compelled to do with the amount of money he has due, and which ought to have been collected a long time ago. His professional engagements will not allow him to make individual calls. Hoping this notice will relieve him from any more unpleasant proceedings, he remains,

With much respect,
THOS. H. WHALAND.
Aug. 2, 1873—tf.

ELKTON ACADEMY

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Rev. J. E. Alexander, J. E. Speer, A. B., and Mrs. C. M. Alexander, Instructors. Thorough qualification for business, teaching or college. Boarding and lodging in families, $5 per week; in club associations, $3. The Fall Term opens September 1. Before selecting a school send for a circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Principal, Elkton, Md.
August 2, 1873—4t.

[redacted]

$20.00 REWARD.

Strayed

From the premises of the subscriber, near Lynch's Station, on the 7th instant,

A GRAY MARE,

above medium height, with white wavy mane and tail. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for her return.

R. W. WHALAND.
July 26, 1873—tf.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me for Taxes must come forward and pay the same, or I certainly shall be compelled to collect by law. Money I want and must have.

C. W. WARREN,
Tax Collector, Second District,
July 19, 1873—tf. Kent Co., Md.

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax Payers of the Third Election District of Kent county, that I have received my books for the present year, and am now prepared and desirous to receipt for taxes for 1873.

WM. HEPBRON,
July 26, 1873—tf. *Coll. of 3d Dist.*

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

FREE FROM SLATE AND DUST, shipped direct from the mines, to any station on the Kent or Queen Anne's R. R., at lowest market rates. For particulars apply to

GEO. M. D. CANN, or
GEO. W. BUSH & SON,
Wilmington, Del.

For Chestertown apply to J. W. Collins, P. M. [July 26, 1873—3m.

FOR SALE,

A SAFE, gentle, sound, driving Horse, Carriage, Harness, Raccoon Robe, Gum horse blanket with head cover, Bridle and Saddle. Sold for want of use.

All persons indebted will please call and settle, either by cash or note, at once.

Respectfully, W. T. URIE.
July 19, 1873—3t.

SPARKLING SODA WATER

with syrups to suit all tastes.
June 21, C. F. STAM & BRO.

Late Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued by T. Waters Russell, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of George Bell, use of William Morris, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Benjamin Pearce, colored, P. H. Thomas, colored, Jerry Willson, colored, and William H. Chambers, colored, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Benjamin Pearce of, in and to

Five Acres of Land,

more or less, situated in the Fifth Election District of Kent county, adjoining the land of William H. Chambers and others, also

12 Acres of Land.

more or less, the property of the said P. H. Thomas, and Jerry Wilson situated in the 5th, Election District, of Kent county adjoining the property of Lewis Henry. All of which property is commonly known as "Little Swamps" and I hereby give notice that on

Tuesday Aug. 12th, 1873.

at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in Chestertown I will sell the aforesaid property to the highest bidder for CASH, to pay and satisfy the said writ; debt, interest and costs due and to become due. C. H. DAVIS, Late Constable.
July 19, 1873—3t.

Coal Notice.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the *Coal Consumers* of Chestertown, that on and after July 12th, he will commence running Coal to this place. Those wishing Coal can be accommodated by leaving their orders with my agent, Mr. Wm. H. Palmer, who will accept them, and give receipts. Respectfully,

July 12, 1873—tf. J. F. TAYLOR.

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. *Chestertown, Md.*

BERRY CRATES!
BERRY BASKETS!!

WE ARE MANUFACTURING
BERRY CRATES,

and are agents for the Berry BASKETS.

☞ Persons wanting them will please send in their orders a few days ahead.

TURNER BROS.
Betterton, June 28, 1873.

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.

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, 1872.

WM. TOMLINSON WM. T. TOMLINSON.

WM. TOMLINSON & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Live Stock and Country Produce Generally,
No. 92 Light St. Wharf, Balto

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

☞ *Consignments respectfully solicited.*
an, 19, 1872—y

COAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned having on hand a supply of Coal, both hard and soft, of different sizes, intends to continue the business, and will furnish it as low as can be bought in Chestertown of the same quality—for the cash—giving 2240 lbs. to the ton, weighed by true platform scales,

J. T. TWILLEY,
July 19, 1873—tf.

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