LOCAL NEWS.

OUR section has been visited during the past week with copious rains. On Wednesday we had the heaviest fall of water for years: The dam of Dr. T. H. Whaland's mill gave way dufing the storm, blowing out all the gates and wasting all the water in the pond. The Doctor's loss is a serious one. His mill has been short of water during the season, so he loses at every turn.

The Church Hill mill, belonging to Mr Geo. Griffin of this county, we learn also gave way, washing the dam completely out.

THE FISH FEAST AND BOAT RACE.—At Rees' on Wednesday last, was very much interrupted by the rain storm.—We learn, however, that about one hundred persons participated. The boat-race was rather a small affair; but one boat entering for the second prize and she was of course, the successful. While the boats were preparing for the race a heavy shower of rain came up and the crews jumped overboard, swam to shore, and declared they would not go in the rain. Old salts don't like fresh water, though at home in the salt.

FARM SOLD.—Last Monday the Lawrence M. Strong farm, containing about 320 acres, near Chestertown, was sold at public sale, and purchased by Mr. Joseph Rasin, a merchant of Easton, Md., at $35.25 per acre. This land, though thin, is productive, easily improved, beautifully located in a highly improved section, with orchards of peach and pear, and yet sold for about the cost of the buildings and fencing. Two other fine farms, located near this place, advertised to be sold at the same time, were not offered, there being no bidders.

THE CAMP MEETING of the Methodist Protestant Church of this place, commenced at Baker's Woods yesterday. We learn that the arrangements are very complete, and the general appearance of the encampment and grounds neat and attractive. A new feature of this occasion is the large number of two-story tents. The ministerial attendance includes Rev. Drs. Webster, Bates, Southerland, and Murray. The number of tents is from sixty to seventy.

ORPHANS' COURT.—Present, Judges Beck, Scott and Hepbron.

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

William Bolton was appointed guardian to Charles W., John L., and Miers S. Jester, grand children of James Wilson, late of Kent county, deceased, who executed a bond with James Willis and Josiah C. Powell as sureties, in the sum of one thousand dollars:

In compliance with the petition of Henry Stockbridge, attorney for S. E. Warner, Richard Hynson, administrator of Samuel W. Canady, deceased, was authorized to loan out the cash balance of said estate now in his hands.

The sale of the real estate of the late Orlando F. Sutton was finally ratified and confirmed.

LETTER FROM KENT COUNTY.

(Correspondence of Balt. Sun.)

REES' CORNER, Kent Co., Aug. 11.

Our neighborhood was visited by a very severe storm on Friday evening, the heavy wind prostrating quite a number of trees. It was accompanied by hail, which injured the blades of corn, cutting them into ribbons. Rain fell in torrents for about a half hour. On Saturday night we had very severe lightning. A large locust tree standing in the yard at Rees' Corner was struck and badly shivered. A barn on the farm occupied by P. Guns was blown down, killing one horse, fruit badly blown off the trees and a heavy fall of rain.

Our farmers are now plowing fallow in earnest.

The railroad is now being pushed thro' with some extra force, and on Saturday last quite a number of persons met on the bay shore at the Herring Pond, and the grove at Rees' wharf, securing the right of way to the water, and enjoying a feast of good things.

Mr. J. H. Gale, report says, has sold sixty acres of land on the bay shore and adjoining the Herring Pond, to an agent of Jay Gould, for the site of a large hotel and all accompaniments for a summer resort. ANON.

PENINSULA ITEMS.

CECIL COUNTY

The *Democrat* of Saturday last says: The democratic conservative primary meetings take place on the 16th of August, to elect five delegates from each district who meet in county convention to nominate candidates for county offices.

A son of Mr. Edward Simpson, nine years of age, living about three miles from town, on the road to Newark, was killed by lightning on Saturday afternoon last. He was walking with his brother under an overcoat which covered both of them, when the electric fluid struck and passed entirely through his body. His companion was shocked to insensibility, but recovered. A third boy was walking but a short distance ahead, and carried the sad news to the parents.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

Fire broke out in the dwelling house of Mr. John Spencer, residing on Mr. Geo. Curlett's farm, near Church Hill, on Tuesday the 12th instant, and the dwelling and Mr. Scencer's furniture, except a bed or two, were entirely consumed. The family were asleep at the time the fire was discovered, and narrowly escaped with their lives, Mrs. Spencer jumping out a second story window. Neither the house nor the furniture were insured, and are a total loss, amounting to about $1250. The cause of the fire is unknown. —*Observer.*

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Deadly Assault.—At a trial before Justice Miller, last Tuesday afternoon Haws *vs* Snelling, in an action for damages (growing out of Snelling setting his dogs on Haws' hogs,) while Haws was giving his testimony, Snelling exclaimed "it is false" and jumped to his feet; drawing a billy he dealt Haws three blows, the first on the left temple, the second on the nose and the third on the back part to the right of the head, before any one could interfere to stop him. Haws made several desperate attempts to draw his revolver but his hand was held securely in his pocket by a bystander, who detected the movement and divined his purpose. Wm. S. McMaster, one of the lawyers conducting the trial, seized Snelling by his collar and snatched the billy out of his hand after the third blow was struck. Justice Miller committed him to jail for contempt of Court, but he was subsequently brought out for trial on the charge of Assault with intent to Kill and held in $1000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury next October. Haws was severely, but not dangerously hurt, although he was bloody as a stuck pig.—This was the most audacious assault, being in the presence of the Justice and during trial, of which we know except that of poor Hollohan's at Annapolis.—*True Marylander.*

WEBSTER AND HAYNE.

These memorable representative men of the North and South are thus presented to the public in a letter of ex-Senator Foote, late of Mississippi, but now a resident of Washington:

* * * I ventured to refer to the great oratorical contest between himself and Mr. Webster, in the National Senate, nearly a half century ago, and asked him what he thought of Mr. Webster's powers as a speaker. He at once answered me that he supposed him, upon the whole, to be the most consumate orator of either ancient or modern times; that his ability as a reasoner he was confident have never been exceeded; that his imagination was as fertile and vigorous as that of Milton or Homer; that his humor was both exquisite and abundant; that his knowledge was unlimited; that he had the most happy command of his temper at all times, and that on certain great occasions he had excelled all the speakers that had ever lived, not excepting either Demosthenes or Cicero. I then asked him what he thought of Mr. Webster's manner. He replied that it was always grand and impressive; that he had never heard him utter a word in a careless or vulgar style; that he seemed never to forget his own dignity, or to be unmindful of the character and feelings of others; and that when thoroughly excited the sublime grandeur of his thought and language derived great additional potency from his noble and self-moving enunciation, and his few but impressive gestures. I then said to him: "But General Hayne, every one in the South admired your speeches more than they did those of Mr. Webster, and it is said that General Jackson was so much delighted with the first of your speeches in the Senate that he had it printed on satin for distribution among his friends at a distance. Was this so?" To which he replied: "I believe this to have been true The people of the South generally approved my speech because they believed that I had been defending in it their own local interests and honor. Gen. Jackson admired it because he thought that I had successfully vindicated the Democratic cause, to the support of which his own life had been devoted. But you know that in a few months thereafter, when our nullification experiment had developed its gigantic proportions, and after the memorable contest had occurred in the Senate between Mr. Calhoun and my ancient antagonist Mr. Webster, General Jackson became so great an admirer of the Senator, from Massachusetts, and he thought seriously of making him Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States upon the distance of the venerable Marshal. "Be assured sir" he continued, "I never for one moment have thought of comparing that speech of mine, in direct assailment of Mr. Webster and the Federal party of old, and to the defense of which I had thought proper to challenge him, to his great and unequaled speech in reply thereto, though it is certain that for a day or two it seemed to many that I had come off victor in the contest."

A HOUSE BUILT IN A DAY.

The newspapers of Lancaster, Penn., publish an account of the building of a brick dwelling in that city in ten and a half hours, the materials having been prepared and collected on the site previous to commencement. The house is twenty feet by thirty on the ground floor, two stories in height, and contains eight rooms. There were in all upward of one hundred workmen employed. The cellar foundation was already laid, and at precisely six o'clock Friday morning the men went to work. The *Examiner* thus describes the labor:

Mr. J. T. Reading, photographer, was present with his apparatus, and took views every fifteen minutes of the building and the workmen while in motion, which, of course, produced some ridiculous pictures—men, white and colored, in almost every position, are to be seen represented. At 8 o'clock A. M. the structure was advanced to the height of one story, with two floors—ground and second—laid, partitions in, and lathed and partly plastered, doors hung, stairways up and a view taken with the doctor in the midst of his workmen. The scene is a busy and comic one—the bricklayers erecting scaffolding for the second story. 10 o'clock A. M., view taken of western front on Prince street; second story brickwork two-thirds up, with carpenters ready to lay floor, and plasterers commence lathing; western front painted and brick pencilled of first story, and masons run short of brick, and then some delay in consequence, but it was remedied in a short while.

Eleven o'clock A. M., the bricklayers are up to square of ceiling for third floor, with corners raised to the height required to receive the rafters for roofling.—Tinners waiting. The process of white coating is now about completed in the first story. 11.18 A. M., first rafter for the roof laid. At 11.11 the last brick was placed upon the chimneys, and the bricklayers are done. Roof sheathed and tinners begin to lay roofling. 12.50 scaffolding all removed from building. 2.30 P. M., sash in windows of the first story and rubbish cleaned away. At this writing the tinners are leaving the building; roofling and spouting completed. Plasterers still at work in the second. The building has been insured, and in the course of a few hours will be ready for a tenant.

A TELL-TALE SKELETON.—The following advertisement appears in the last numbers of the Gestimunde (North Germany) Gazette:

"The following heirs of Catherine Spelling and her daughter Dorothy, both of whom died a violent death in 1852, at Amsterdam, are requested to send their addresses immediately to the Royal Probate Court at Amsterdam: Sophia Behrensbrung, Otto Kelenaer, Anna Derfling, Maria Derfling, Joseph Derfling, all of whom emigrated to the United States since 1864.

"ERNEST BELGER, Solicitor."

This advertisement was issued in consequence of the discovery of the murderer of the widow Spelling and her daughter, and of the recovery of the spoils of his fearful crime upward of 20 years after it had been committed.

In July, 1852, the police of Amsterdam saw on the door of the house on Harlem street, where Catharine Spelling lived with her daughter Dorothy, a notice to the effect that the two women had gone to the country. This notice aroused no suspicions, but when the old lady and her daughter did not return after the lapse of of six weeks the police entered it. A fearful sight met their eyes. The widow and her daughter, with their throats cut from ear to ear, were lying on the floor in an advanced state of decomposition, while all the bureaus were rifled of their contents. It was ascertained that the murderer had carried off diamonds, money and bonds, amounting to nearly one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Time passed by and the double murder was almost forgotten, until the third of July last the house in which the crime had been committed was torn down. Between it and the adjoining house was a space of about one foot width, and hemmed in there was found a male skeleton. At the bottom of this space lay a large leathern pocket containing the diamonds, the money and the bonds of the murdered widow. This skeleton was undoubtedly that of the murderer of the two women, who, after assassinating them and bagging his plunder, had tried to escape over the roof of the house, but, slipping his foot, had fallen into the space between the two buildings. There he met with the just retribution of his terrible crime. He died there the excrutiating, painful death of slow starvation.

EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

The third annual report (for 1872) of General Eaton, Commissioner of Education, just issued, consists of about one thousand pages of interesting and instructive educational matter, and contains several maps, copied from the census of 1870, intended to show in a striking manner the advantages of education. Several other tables are taken from the census, one of which shows that of the total male adults in 1870—9,443,001—there were 1,619,147 male adult illiterates; and that of the adult female population—9,692,999—2,096,049 were of the illiterate class. This gives the percentage of male illiterate adults to the total number of adults .1715 per cent., and illiterate females .2305. In reference to this showing the Commissioner says;

"Who can speak boastingly of American inteligence, with a knowledge of the fact that over 17 per cent, of the adult males of the country, who are essentially all voters, are illiterate; and that nearly one-fourth of the adult females (over 23 per cent,) are in the same condition? But the amount of intelligence in the country, as tested by the capacity to read and write, is not limited to these adults. The census does not give those under 10 who cannot write or cannot read; but we may make an estimate on the basis that the same percentage holds good as in the case of those over 10, and we find that out of the 38,558,—371 of the population of the United States of all ages, 12,135,799 or .1347 per cent, of the total population, must be excluded from any estimate which would ascertain the number who are able, through reading and writing, to exchange information with others for the guidance of their conduct."

From a table showing the public school expenditure in the several States *per capita*, we learn that Massachusetts expends the largest amount, twenty dollars and five cents, and that Nevada comes next, with nineteen dollars, eighty-nine cents, three mills. Colorado Territory and the District fo Columbia follow, the former paying fifteen dollars, sixty cents, three mills, and the latter fifteen dollars, fifteen cents, five mills *per capita*. The amounts paid in the other States range from sixty-five cents, four mills (North Carolina) to twelve dollars, thirteen cents, three mills (California.)

The progress of education in the different States during the year 1872, may be summed up briefly as follows: In the New England, Middle and Western States, with a few exceptions, the advance was steady and marked. In Delaware there was increased agitation upon the subject of education, but this State had not effected any change in legislation, and had no State supervision, nor any legal provision for the education of colored children. Delaware and Kentucky are the only States that had no provision for the education of this class of children. The progress of Virginia was great in the majority of counties. In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, the inaction in country districts is deplorable. In the towns and centers of population some important progress was made, that in Atlanta, Georgia and Knoxville, Tenaessee and Jacksonville, Florida, being especially noteworthy. Tennessee restored the State system, and the means of State and county supervision, and some measure of State aid to county effort. In Kentucky the increase in educational interest was very great. Mississippi made good progress, and the advance in Louisiana was considerable. Arkansas and Alabama fell behind, and in Florida but little progress was made. The prospect was favorable in Texas at the time the report was written, but since that time the free school system, it will be remembered, has been abolished by the late Legislature.

There were 811 academies in the United States, with an aggregate attendance of 98,929, and 298 institutions reporting to the bureua that class themselves as colleges, of which 30 reported only preparatory students, and 217 reported collegiate students. The 217 colleges reported 19,160 students in the collegiate course, of whom 1,449 were females. The number of institutions for the superior education of females was 175, with 1,617 instructors, of whom 449 were male and 1,168 female, and a total of 12,188 students.

The Commissioner very properly calls attention to the lack of proper veterinary instruction in the United States, and says the epidemic which lately visited the horses, which represent $700,000,000 or $800,000,000 of our property, awakened the public mind to the necessity of a class of well-educated veterinary surgeons. The United States is far behind Europe in this respect, and the Commissioner urges the establishment by the Government of good veterinary schools in connection with existing institutions.

NAVAL PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.—The New York World says:

Facts are not wanting to show that an effort is in progress in administration circles to provoke trouble with Mexico, and this being the case certain military and naval preparations now going on at New Orleans and its vicinity are not without their suggestiveness. Warlike speculations are active in that city at present over the following facts to wit: that two naval officers have recently arrived there to recruit for the navy; the gunboats in the port are being prepared for sea; officers of General Emory's staff have just returned from an inspection of the Gulf forts, which are being heavily strengthened; and, finally, fortifications are to be immediately constructed on Grand Isle. All this activity may only imply a sudden impulse of industry on the part of the Department, or again it may mean that the administration is preparing for an emergency which it may provoke itself.

A CHINESE DINNER.

Hang Yang, a merchant, who was a superior man, and to whom my husband had become quite attached (writes an English lady from Hong Kong,) one day invited him to call at his house, and take a meal, a great honor, and finding it would be agreeable, included me in the invitation. He sent two sedan chairs for us. When we arrived we were ushered into the reception room; there were raised seates running around the sides, made of beautiful bamboo, and many chairs standing at intervals about the room. Elegant little tables supported vases of beautiful porcelain, and hideous monsters of soapstone were in the corners. A profusion of bows passed, and I was taken into an inner room, where sat Madame Hang Yang before a little box filled with drawers, like the little Chinese cabinets. She had not quite completed her toilet arrangements, but she bowed and smiled as I entered the room pointing to a chair and kept on with her operations, about which there is no secrecy. She was very good looking, but was painted the thickest white I had ever seen, and had her teeth stained black with betel-nut—as is the custom when married. Her attendant hair-dresser, who had just finished her performance, stood by to take the little brushes from the hands of her mistress and replace them in the drawers when she had finished. Her hair was jet black, and was very much greased, was plaited and rolled up in masses upon the back of her head, and stuck full of jeweled pins and flowers made of bright-colored paper, also silver and gold. She wore a gay flowered robe, with hanging sleeves, and her arms were adorned with bracelets of heavy gold. As she spoke no English, and I spoke no Chinese, we looked at each other in a smiling fashion, nodded and bowed. We sat together at table upon settees of cane, and her two children were also at the table, and were as decorous in behavior as people of twelve and fourteen years of age with us. First, sweetmeats were brought; then hot wine, in lovely tiny porcelain cups; then cups of a larger size, with a pinch of tea at the bottom of each, upon which hot water was poured, which is the way Chinese tea is always made; thus one gets the flavor and none of the bitterness. Then boiled rice and some kind of food cut in mouthfuls. Chop-sticks were laid by each plate, and I found my husband was nearly as dexterous in their use as his host. I labored heavily with mine, and made many ineffectual attempts at spearing morsels swimming about in my plate, not daring to sit quiet or decline anything, for fear of being impolite. Little squares of soft-colored paper, edged with gilt, were placed by each plate as napkins. Lastly, we finished with a famous bird's-nest soup. After dinner, towels, dipped in hot water, were passed round upon trays for us to wipe our mouths and hands upon.

☞ A curious law case is reported in the Paris correspondence of the New York Herald. Briefly, a French Baron, named Brimont, married an American girl against the will of her father, who nevertheless promised ten thousand dollars a year to his daughter. There was no contract, as the son-in-law was himself too deeply in debt to insist on it. After a year of what seems to have been a hard life for the poor girl, she died, and the husband sued the father to support him, and the French Court decided that the father must support the needy son-in-law; but the girl's father had left France, and the Baron followed him and colly asked the United States Courts to give effect to the French decree, which they refused, on the ground that the French judgment was one dependent on local laws, and not good out of the country in which it was given. But this is not all. Several newspapers reported the case as it was reported in the New York Courts, others, the Herald, and a paragraph from it was copied in the American Register, published in Paris, upon which the Baron sends them both before the French Court, laying his damages against the Herald, which circulates at Paris, at twenty thousand dollars. The French Courts fined the Herald twelve hundred dollars, and allowed Brimont two years to collect it. This is the case, which, however full of absurdity, and impossible anywhere out of France, has in one of its aspects a ridiculous similarity to the libel law in some of the American States.

AUGUST FLOWER.—This great Dyspepsia Panacea has the largest sale of any other preperation in the world. Why? because we say to every one that is afflicted with Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Costiveness, Head-ache, Heartburn, Waterbrash, Sour Stomach, Indigestion or any disease depending upon pure blood, healthy Liver and Stomach, to call at C. F. Stam & Bro's. Drug Store, in Chestertown and get one of our sample bottles free of charge. Regular size 75 cents. Two or three doses will relieve any case.

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

ORDER NISI.

THOS. J. SHALLCROSS AND WIFE, *et al., vs.* WILLIAM L. GOODING.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County. Number 272, Petitions. July Term, 1873.

ORDERED, this 21st day of July, A. D. 1873, that the Report of Robert J. Lusby, William T. Burgess, David Clements, Robert S. Griffith and John F. Newnam, Esqs., Commissioners appointed to divide the Real Estate of William Gooding, late of Kent county, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the thirtieth day of September next: provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks, prior to the twenty-first day of August next.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

July 26, 1873—4t.

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. *Chesterville, Md.*

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-

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.

Kent County R. R.



TIME TABLE:

TO TAKE EFFECT

Saturday, November 16, 1873

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 "	3:58 "	
" 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.*

JAS. WARDEN. JAS. A. MERRITT.

Warden & Merritt,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

GRAIN, FLOUR & COUNTRY PRODUCE

72 South Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

CHECK BOOKS,

Drawn for "KENT NATIONAL BANK," for sale by

June 21. *C. F STAM & BRO.*

HAIR AND LIME.

On hand and for sale PLASTERER'S HAIR and WHITEWASH LIME, by the peck or barrel. J. W. CARROLL.

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.

Furniture.

Parlor Suits in Rep or Hair Cloth	$45 to $150
Solid Walnut Chamber Suits	50 to 100
Fancy Painted Cottage Suits	22 to 50
Parlor Sofas and Tetes	16 to 44
Fine Home-made Bedsteads	7 to 50

CUT THIS PRICE LIST AND KEEP IT.

F. W. PLUMMER,

Successor to EASTMAN & ROGERS

49 Hanover street,

NEAR PRATT] BALTIMORE.

Boston, November 27, 1872.

Messrs. J. H. SMITH & CO., Baltimore.

Yours of the 25th at hand, and we have concluded to consign our stock of CLOTHING saved from the fire to you, and have shipped per fast freight TWENTY CASES, and will forward the balace of our stock as fast as your sales justify it.

Yours respectfully,

RAINSFORD, KILBOURNE & ALDO.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We are pleased to inform you that we have secured the control of over

60,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING

saved from the Boston fire, and shall commence the sale of them to-morrow.—The stock was made up by a first-class Boston house, and we are enabled to dispose of it at 25 per cent, below the actual cost. We can now offer substantial bargains in Clothing. This large stock added to our own, makes the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing ever offered in this city. We name in part some of the goods:

CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS $3.50 to
1,500 BOYS' OVERCOATS 4.00 to 12
$1,50 YOUTHS' OVERCOATS 7.00 15
MEN'S OVERCOATS 7.00 20

BUSINESS SUITS, $9, $11, $13, $15, $18 and $20.

BUSINESS PANTS, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50 $6.00

DRESS PANTS, $4.50, $5.50, $6.50, and $7.50

We design to make this a large and speedy sale, and offer such inducements as will lead you to buy. We want our customers and the citizens of Baltimore to have the whole of this Stock of Clothing which, together with our own, will constitute over two hundred thousand Coats, Pants and Vests to be disposed of to the citizens of Baltimore, if they appreciate our efforts to supply them with good, substantial Clothing at low prices. If this stock does not meet with speedy sale, we shall ship it to our Washington house but shfll give Baltimore a chance at it first. We have exerted ourselver to get the control of this stock, and trust the citizens of Baltimore will appreciate.—Bear in mind that you can now secure substantial bargains in *CLOTHING* for MEN YOUTHS and BOYS.

CHILDRENS OVERCOATS, $3.50 to $6
BOY'S OVERCOATS, $4 to $10.
MEN'S OVERCOATS, $7 to $15.
BOYS' SUITS, $9 to $15.
YOUTHS' SUITS, $9 to $15.
MEN'S SUITS, $9 to $18.

We have increased our corps of salesmen so as to be able to wait on all as promptly as possible during the sale of these goods.

J. H. SMITH & CO.,
Marble Hall Clothiers and Tailors,
48 and 50 West Baltimore st,
December 21, 1872—y

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