The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 23, 1873.

Democratic-Conservative Ticket.

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
LEVIN WOOLFORD.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS,
JAMES S. FRANKLIN.

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 COURAGE AND HOPE OF DEMOCRACY.

There is something in the following sentence, which we cut from the New York *World* of a day or two ago, which goes straight to one's heart:

It has cost some effort and steadiness to put an end to this flapping and screeching of birds of ill-omen; but happily that work is substantially accomplished, and the most faint-hearted Democrat will "thank God and take courage."

Steadiness it did cost, but, in our Judgment, not effort. The most gratifying and impressive thing about the recent decisive action of the Democratic Conventions is the perfect spontaneity. There was no wire-pulling about it; no outside pressure; no telling those who where supposed to have influence what would happen to them if they did not stand up to the strict line of party fidelity. There was nothing of the sort. The feeble invitations held out in certain quarters by those who call themselves "Liberals," and who, we yet hope and believe, will affiliate with us, were as little heeded as are the signals of small craft when a well-piloted ship is sailing grandly into port. Mr. Groesbeck's letter, as we endeavored to show at the time, was of these. His fidelity to Democracy was, by the terms of his letter, as clear and pronounced as ever it had been, and now that his party has resolved against his Fabian policy, and in favor of an advance, he is as brave a soldier or captain in the array as any one. The three conventions which have made these utterances seem never to have had an idea of any other course than that which they pursued. It was an instinct. It was yielded to as a perfectly natural impulse. It was Philip sobered, quite willing to forget the slight debauch of a year ago, with faculties chastened and sharpened, his step steady, and his heart beating healthily. The effect has been precisely what our New York contemporary says—gratitude and courage. If any one cares to realize more positively this new state of feeling, let him recall, if he can, the spasm of Greeleyism, and about which we especially desire to avoid any unkind expression. It seems now like a dream of fever, with hobgoblins all around—"Blanton Duncanism" on one hand, and, on the other, something quite as dismal in the vision of possible success. And yet—and this is a matter we desire to bring to the distinct attention of our Liberal friends now—never did allies fight more earnestly than did Democracy for them. So far as the leaders and accredited organs of the party were concerned, Mr. Greeley had the most cordial support. If the rank and file stood off, or were inanimate, it was just one of those cases where the power of "leaders" fail. We have no more disposition to speak or think unkindly of the Liberalism of last year, than we have of Mr. Greeley himself; but we do think we have a right to ask now some return for what we tried to do them, when all the sacrifice of feeling was ours. "Liberalism," in the coming strife, must either confess itself extinct, absorbed, as it were, back to the organization of which it once was part, or must take decided action. It is either nothing, or something. If the Liberal leaders wish to see on what terms they will be welcomed back to the Republican party as now organized and administered, let them study such administration newspapers as the *Times*, or in a modified form the *Evening Post*, whose vocabular of vituperation for last year's deserters seems inexhaustible. Those wealthy gentlemen who came out of Calais to King Edward's camp with ropes round their necks, were in less danger than would be General Cochrane, or Mr. Whitelaw Reid, or Mr. Samuel Bowles, or our nearer neighbor, Colonel McClure, surrendering and wending their way back to the Administration headquarters. There would be no Queen Philippa for them, and there would be ignominy as well as punishment. All this they must see as well as we do. Between Liberalism and militant or triumphant Democracy, there is no such barrier. Our array was their chief phalanx last year. Why should they stand aloof now when the same enemy is in front, and there is no change but in the banner which is raised? What view of duty and policy will be taken by them we do not presume to conjecture. We are hopeful, if not confident. Should they come to us they will be very welcome. If not, all Democrats have to do is to "thank God, and take courage."—*Gazette.*

GEN'L. BUTLER'S DEFENSE OF BACK PAY—REPLY OF HON. GEORGE F. HOAR.

The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette publishes a letter from Hon. George F. Hoar, in reply to the voluminous document in desense of the salary grab recently set forth by General B. F. Butler. Mr. Hoar says:

Previous Congresses had many times increased salaries, making the increase retroactive, and the men who had voted for and taken such compensation for past service had been sustained and honored by the people with the full knowledge of the fact. The confidence placed in Congress by the constitution is complete and absolute. But the present was an exercise of the power so gross, so uncalled for, so extreme as to constitute an abuse of the confidence.

Instantly on the passage of the bill I determined not to receive the money. It was legally mine. It was placed by law to my credit, there to remain until I disposed of it in some way. I inquired of several of the leaders of the opposition to the measure what they proposed to do, and was informed that they proposed to take the money, and that if the salary had been reduced they must have submitted, and they saw no reason why they should not receive the money although they disapproved of the law. Under the circumstances it seemed to me that it was not just that while this district was to be taxed its share of the whole money which was drawn by the representatives of other districts, the sum allotted to me should be put in the treasury to go chiefly to the benefit of the same districts whose representatives had drawn like sums for themselves. I acted at once, within ten minutes after my return home, and not then having reason to believe that a single other representative proposed to decline his money. I did not then think, nor do I now think the money was stolen or received in breach of a contract. I thought the voting it was a very objectionable and extreme exercise of an admitted constitutional power.

I suppose General Butler to be incapable of either believing or understanding that anybody can do anything in this world merely because he thinks it right and without any selfish, personal end. He charges me with a desire to buy "glory," to devote the money to "electioneering purposes," etc. How I could gain or ever expect to gain glory or credit by turning over this sum to one place rather than another, or what electioneering end could be attained by adding this small sum to the fund of a school for mechanics, I cannot comprehend.

General Butler's real grief arises from the opposition he is encountering in his plan to get possession of the government of Massachusetts by a fraud on the republican voters. A few office-holders of feeble virtue, whom he has succeeded in persuading that they were in danger from his revenge is they do not lend themselves to his schemes, a lavish expenditure of the "competent private fortune"—these are the instrumentalities by which he hopes to cheat the republican voters of Massachusetts out of the honest expression of their will. I think Gov. Washburn an honester, abler and fitter man.

General Butler's rage at the press, the clergy, and most of the prominent men of his own party, is not strange. It is the common outcry of great malefactors that mankind are in league against them. There is no other man whose life is one prolonged quarrel with his associates in public station. I commend to Gen. Butler's reflection whether the fault is not in him rather than in them.

When General Butler proposed to pay off our national debt in irredeemable paper General Grant silenced him with the ringing sentence in his inaugural, "Let it be understood that no repudiator of one farthing of our public debt will be trusted in public place," because he knew that he was trying to tempt this people to escape from a burden by a mean and base act.

General Butler has done, unless he has egregiously imposed upon us, two things well. He out-blackguarded a New York mob in 1864, and, with a United States army at his back, he kept down a rebel city in 1862. Massachusetts is not likely soon to stand in need of either of these processes. But he never has accomplished anything else of much importance when his point could not be carried by sheer blustering. The history of all his other attempts may be comprised in three words—swagger, quarrel, failure.

It would be hard to find a leading supporter of General Butler who will say that he deems him honest, truthful, disinterested, or incapable of using power to gratify both his ambition and his revenge. The men whom General Butler will beat are the men whom he persuades to support him.

A. T. STEWART.—It is reported that before sailing for Europe a few days since Mr. A. T. Stewart made a new will, in which it was thought proper to make a schedule and valuation of his real and personal estate, and that, to the surprise of himself and those engaged in the details, it was found that he was worth about $100,000,000. That Mr. Stewart will prove himself a good steward of this vast fortune can scarcely be doubted. Already he has commenced administering on his own estate by the erection of the stately "working-woman's home," in Fourth avenue, and it is scarcely probable that he will content himself with that work of benevolence. We were told a few days ago by an experienced railway superintendent that the road bed, ties, steel rails, &c., of Mr. Stewart's railroad to Hempstead were by far the best of any railroad in America.—*Harper.*

VIRGINIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA

There is nothing like a contrast for showing things in their true colors. For seeing correctly the sham beneficence of the Republican policy in the South and for judging the capacities of the two races for promoting the good government in that section, there is no contrast more instructive than that which is presented between the State which has escaped with only a moderate taste of negro rule and the one to whose lips that bitter cup has been pressed the most remorselessly. In all that pertains to education, social stability, order, material prosperity, and progress, Virginia under Democratic rule has made rapid strides forward. South Carolina, sacrificed to savage negro rule to promote the selfish ends of the Republican party in retaining control of the National Government, has gone steadily backward in the scale of civilization, while ignorance, brutality, and corruption have usurped the high places which honesty and intelligence should fill.

Nothing can turn Virginia aside from a steady growth and prosperity except it be the humanly impossible event of a return to negro Republican rule. Nothing can raise South Carolina out of the slough of despond in which the State is sunk except it be the decay of negro rule, hastened by negro fatuity and folly. Of the carpet-bagger brood, some have left because, having ruined the credit of the State, there was no plunder remaining for them, and others have been driven out by the negroes, who, holding full supremacy at the polls, now aspire to enjoy the offices. When the negroes shall have fully emancipated themselves from the discipline of their white leaders and fall to quarreling among themselves for the spoils of office and of public plunder, as they inevitably must, their day of power will have departed. This is perhaps the only hope for South Carolina, and it is a hope which is patiently entertained by those most familiar with the character of the negro.

As if to give the lie direct to the wild stories of white hostility to the negroes which Republican journals have trumpeted through the north, the condition of the negro race in these two States now comes prominently into view. In Virginia, under white rule, the negroes enjoy all the rights conferred upon them by the laws without molestation. They have public schools for the education of their children at the expense of the white people, and are on the whole a useful law abiding class of citizens. In South Carlina, under negro rule, the negroes are mainly given over to idleness and license, and many of them are sinking straight into the rot of barbarism.

In Virginia the rights of the negroes are secured not only by the laws of the United Sttaes, but by the laws of the State and by the platform of the Democratic party. In South Carolina the rights of the white man are systematically violated, as is illustrated by the recent arrest and imprisonment of a white sheriff and his possee on a charge of murder for the killing of a negro desperado who resisted arrest, and whom it was their duty to arrest dead or alive.

With this contrast before them it is time that Republicans should cease to accuse the Democratic party of hostility to the negroes. And when Republicans sustain Grant in his outrage upon Louisianna let them say that they do so in the interests of the Republican party, and not in the interests of humanity or civilization.—*N. Y. World.*

SOUTHERN HISTORICAL SOCIETY

SPEECH OF ADMIRAL SEMMES—DEFENSE OF HIS CAREER ON THE HIGH SEAS—ADDRESS OF HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

The Southern Historical Society, General Jubal A. Early, president, continues its sessions at the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, Virginia. On Saturday, after the transaction of some routine business, Admiral R. Semmes, late commander of the Confederate cruiser Alabama, was introduced to the association, which he addressed. Mr. Semmes said as he wished to correct certain points in his own career which had been assailed, he felt honored at being the first to address the association, and excused himself for being seemingly egotistical, as he desired to vindicate his own career. Men owe as duty to posterity a correct record of the events of their times. Unbiassed history could not be written until the actors were hushed in death, and participators could not be impartial judges. But if they could not write the history at least the data could be furnished. He had been called pirate, buccaneer, privateer. His was nothing but a regularly commissioned ship. The destruction of property on land, which represented the necessaries, was not considered by our enemy as robbery, but the destruction of property at sea, which was the wealth of the nation, by him was called piracy.

In olden times the destruction of commerce was a slow matter, and the nation that succeeded in most damaging the other's commerce was generally victorious; but it was not so slow since the introduction of steam. It had been his lot to command the first steam frigate, and her fame was due to this and not her commander. His warrant for all he did on the high seas could be found in the laws of nations, and still more in the acts of the federal navy. The denial of belligerent rights to the South was farcical. The blockade and the very parole given them proved their rights as belligerents. The Alabama being built in England gave no claim to that government to hold her. Again, she was armed and equipped out of England. Her commission was read upon her quarterdeck, and her flag unfurled on the high seas. The federal government had for a year before the purchase of the Alabama negotiated with her builders for similar vessels. He got her by paying more. This fact he established by proof. To refute the claim that England should have held her when in any British ports, he referred to the war of Spain and the colonies and the action of this government, citing the Santissama Trinidad. He next referred to the wars of 1776 and 1812. He quoted extensively from Cooper, and cited Paul Jones and others.—The part taken by Franklin and the State of Massachusetts in furthering nautical enterprises, the cases of the Queen of France, the Surprise, Revenge and other cases as analogous, were plainly dissected. In referring to the Geneva arbitration he showed the difference between grandfather and grandson; in the elder Adams using money obtained from the sale of captured ships to aid the cause, and the other denying these rights. He was charged with not having a court of admiralty to sit on his captures. His own ports being sealed, he did the next best thing he could; he constituted himself a district judge and held court in his cabin, and condemned every ship before he burned it. He referred to his arrest, and read extracts from an article highly complimentary to himself from Judge Advocate Bowles, from the Atlantic Monthly. He also cited the case of the Bonhomme Richard, &c. He concluded that the history of this country must be one. Our separate history would live a generation or so, but it would be an episode in that of the country. The people would be justified or condemned hereafter by the events now transpiring. If this government was merely to be governed by the majority its days were numbered. It would go as other republics had done. If that time comes we will be regarded with approving eyes, having hazarded all we possess to save the liberties of the people secured by our forefathers. If the party in power took a new departure, then we would still be looked upon as a people who hazarded their all for principle and honor, who were superior to their worldly interests. The war failed to deprive us of our country. Nor are we without hope that we or our posterity may carry us back to the pure government of our fathers. We are destined to live together as one people. Let us show magnanimity to our enemies, and where they deserve it let us join in the perpetuation of their fame. A soldier cannot be a sectarian, and he can advise his brother soldier without losing any of his love for the South. English history is written, but there is no separate history of the red or white roses. They were only episodes, and so would our war be in the time to come. He was willing to leave his history and that of the Alabama, the Florida and Shenandoah to be written when there will be cherished no more South, no more North. Let us then preserve our records and archives. Our society must not be sectarian. If our government of the majority, without constitutional restrictions, our days are numbered, and when that time comes we will be vindicated and honored for our struggle for constitutional liberty; but if, on the other hand, we come back to the costitution, as it was understood by the fathers of the republic, our course will commend itself to all men.

THE MARYLAND PEACH TRADE—STATICS OF BUSINESS DONE BY RIVER STEAMERS—THE CANNERIES, &c.

The steamers plying between Baltimore and the various towns and landings on rivers in Maryland and Virginia, are now busily engaged in the transportation of the peach crop to this city. Although the crop this season has been set down by competent judges as a very short one, yet the quantity of peaches which reach the city and are distributed among the different canneries here every day is very large. By far the greater portion of the crop is grown on the Eastern Shore, where the yield, especially in the middle and lower counties, is considered to be tolerably fair. In Kent and the upper portion of Queen Anne counties, however, where it is said are situated the largest orchards in the world, the yield is very light. The following is an exhibit of the quantity of peaches brought to Boltimore by different steamboat lines during the past week:

The Chester River Steamboat Company is so far doing a large business. The company has two steamers, the George Law and Chester, plying daily between Baltimore and Chestertown, Kent county and on alternate days Crumpton, Queen Anne's county, and the intermediate landings on the Chester river, in Kent and Queen Anne's counties, bringing during last week, 1,600 boxes peaches daily and in the entire week, 9,600 boxes.

The Maryland Steamboat Company have three steamers engaged in the peach trade. The Champion runs to Annapolis daily, and to West, Rhode and South rivers, alternately, bringing to Baltimore 800 boxes peaches daily. The steamer Highland Light makes two trips from Easton and Oxford, Talbot county, Md., and from Cambridge and Denton, on the Choptank river, bringing up about 1,800 boxes in the week. The steamer Massachusetts makes two trips from Miles river and St. Michaels, Talbot county, bringing about 400 boxes. The line brought to the city altogether last week 9,200 boxes peaches, besides small consignments of other kinds of fruit.

The steamers Planter and Mary Washington, of the Weems's Transportation line, made three trips last week from the Patuxent river, bringing in all 3,500 boxes peaches. The Eastern Shore Steamboat Company have two boats, the Maggie and Helen, running between Baltimore and the lower portion of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia.—They brought up last week 5,744 boxes peaches, a large nnmber of watermelons and barrels of pears, apples, plums, &c.

The Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, Steam Packet Company have the steamer Columbia running between Washington and Baltimore, and bringing to Baltimore from the lower Potomac last week about 350 boxes of peaches. Much of the fruit grown along the Potomac goes to Washington and Alexandria.

The steamer Express traversing the same route, brought 200 boxes of peaches to Baltimore last week.

The Baltimore and Fredericksburg line, composed of the steamers Matilda and Wenonah, making bi-weekly trips between Baltimore and Fredericksburg, brought 2,000 boxes of peaches to Baltimore last week, besides large quantities of vegetables.

The Sassafras River line have the steamers Trumpeter and Cyrus P. Smith, which make tri-weekly trips, and last week brought about 2,400 boxes peaches.

The steamer Thos. Collyer plying beiween Magothy river, Kent Island and Baltimore, brought some 500 boxes peaches last week, and the steamer Zaidee, running between Baltimore and Rock Hall, Kent county, and Centreville Queen Anne's county, brought about 200 boxes.

The total number of boxes of peaches brought to Baltimore during last week by the steamers above named amounts to 33,074. During this week the quantity brought will probably largely increase, as the "glut" of the season has not yet taken place. Wholesale prices yesterday ranged from $1 to $2 50 per box, the latter price being paid only for the finest kind of fruit. The bulk of the fruit is bought by the fruit packers, who can it for exportation to the West and to Europe. There are now nearly one hundred of these canning and fruit packing establishments in Baltimore, which have sprung up within the last two or three years. The business is assuming very large proportions, and gives employment to hundreds of women and girls and a large number of workers in tin, and boys.—*Sun.*

CECIL COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

[*Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.*]

ELKTON, AUGUST 20, 1873.

The democratic conservative convention of Cecil assembled here to-day and placed in nomination the following ticket: Clerk of Circuit Court, Arthur W. Mitchell; register of wills, Reuben D. Jamer; sheriff, Wm. W. scott; State Senator, Wm. M. Knight; House of Delegates, Dr. James Turner, James B. Groome and James A. Mackie; county commissioners, Jos. Biggs, Dr. Robert E. Bromwell and John E. Gillespie; county surveyor, CalebC. Brocaw.

County Executive Committee—First district, George Biddle; second, Jno. Peach; third, E. W. Crufkshank; fourth, Henry, Hess; fifth, Joseph Wingate; sixth, Jas. McCormick; seventh, Andrew Orr; eighth, M. S. McNamee; ninth, Isaac R. Vanarsdale.

The convention, which was held in the court-house, was presided over by H. H. Brady, with Dr. Mackall, secretary. The proceedings were harmonious throughout, the attendance of delegates was full, and there was a large gathering of spectators.

Mr. Mitchell was nominated for clerk of the court on the first ballot; Mr. Jamar was renominated for register of wills on the fourth ballot, and there were seven ballots for sheriff, the contest being between Messrs. Simpers and Scott, the latter proving finally successful.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND.

THE FACULTY of WASHINGTON COLLEGE has been reorganized by the election of Prof. WM. J RIVERS, of the South Carolina University, as Principal; Prof. WM. H. ZIMMERMAN, Vice Principal; and Mr JOSEPH PETERSON, Assistant Professor.

Mr. Rivers has, for seventeen years, been a Professor in the University of South Carolina. Mr. Zimmerman was for several years Vice-Principal of the Western Maryland College; and Mr. Peterson, educated at the University of Virginia, is most favorably known as a teacher in this community.

The plan of instruction will embrace a full College course, including Greek, Latin, the Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and the other Natural Sciences, Moral Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric, &c., and what, in the opinion of the Board of Visitors, is very important, a thorough English Education, if the student does not desire to study the languages. In order to accomplish this a Preparatory or Academic Department has been established, in which full and thorough instruction will be given in the various English branches, viz: Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, History, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, &c., and all other branches of learning required to complete an English Education.

There is an earnest and we hope a well directed effort made by the Board of Visitors to restore the College to its former condition of prosperity, and to establish an institution of learning which shall secure the confidence and support of the public.

The College will be re-opened on Wednesday, the first day of October next.

EXPENSES.—TUITION: English $40; English and Classics, or Modern Languages, $50; English Classics and Modern Languages, $60; Board, per week, $4.00.

On behalf of the Board of Visitors:

JOS. A. WICKES, PRES'T,
JAS. A. PEARCE, SEC'Y,
RICHARD HYNSON,
WM. N. E. WICKES,
WILLIAM S. WALKER.

For further information apply to J. A. PEARCE, Secretary, Chestertown, Maryland.

Aug. 16, 1873—3t.

[Cecil Democrat, Cent. Observer, Easton Star, Denton Journal, Cambridge Democrat, Salisbury Eastern Shoreman, Princess Anne True Marylander, Snow Hill Messenger, Smyrna Times and Middletown Transcript, publish 3t.

SUPPLYING THE INDIANS WITH IMPROVED FIREARMS.—A dispatch from Washington says:

"That the Indian policy of the government is most fearfully and wonderfully constructed no longer admits of doubt. It is designed to civilize the noble red man, and to that end every means within the reach of the peace commission in their opinion calculated to advance the Sioux, Apache, or Arrapahoes is unstintingly furnished. There was received at the War Department Monday such proof of this statement that will gladden the heart of every officer and soldier stationed on the frontier. The commanding officer of a military post on the Missouri, 1,500 miles from St. Louis, officially reports that the steamer which passed up the river laden exclusively with the government annuity goods had on board a number of boxes marked hardware, an inspection of which showed them to contain Sharp's rifles, with abundance of ammunition. The boxes were invoiced hatchets, saws, hammers, chisels, &c. Two thousand stand of these peacemakers had been smuggled on board, and of course when they were landed at the agency it would not pay to return them to St. Louis, the cheaper and more humane policy being to sell them to the noble Indian for a consideration. General Sheridan in forwarding this report says that if it is the policy of the government to furnish Indians with firearms, the muzzle-loader will answer every purpose for hunting or the chase; but if it is to put them on an equality with the army, and make them superior to the frontier settlers, the purchase of the latest approved patterns of weapons is probably the proper thing to do."

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1.45@1.80.
RED WHEAT—$1.55@1 80.
WHITE CORN—65@70.
YELLOW CORN—no sale.
OATS—44@47 cents.

New Advertisements.

Temperance Harvest Home.

An all-day meeting will be held in Baker's camp-meeting woods TUESDAY, the 9th of September, 1873. Rev. P. Coombe and other prominent speakers will be present and address the meeting. Local Option and other subjects will be fully discussed. Come prepared to stay all day. Seats will be provided.

Rev. P. Coombe will preach twice in Chestertown on the 7th of September, and lecture on the evenings of the 8th, 10th and 11th. Aug, 23—3t.

Take Notice! Money Wanted!!

WE, the undersigned, would remind our customers that we owe money and are in want of funds to pay our bills, and hope all indebted to us will take due notice, remember old promises, and pay up at once. We have acted our part, and we hope and expect our customers to do theirs. Respectfully,

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

Aug. 23, 1873—tf.

LAST NOTICE.

TAX PAYERS of the Third Election District for Kent county, who have not paid their taxes for 1872, are hereby notified that this is the last notice I shall give. After the 15th day of September next, I shall proceed against all who are in arrears for that year.

WILLIAM HEPBRON,
Coll. for 3d Election District.

Aug. 23, 1873—tS15.

FERTILIZERS

At Manufacturers' Prices.

J. J. Turner & Co.'s
EXCELSIOR.

J. J. Turner & Co.'s
AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE.

Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate.

Bower's Complete Manure.

PATAPSCO GUANO.

WHITELOCK'S VEGETATOR.

Rhodes' Super Phosphate.

Fish Guano.

Different Grades of Pure and Adulterated

GROUND BONE.

ORCHILLA GUANO.

I respectfully invite the attention of my customers and Farmers generally to the above articles. Special arrangements for time can be made on most of them.

I can deliver them at any landing or at any railroad station in the county.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

Aug. 23, 1873—2m.

[redacted]

BUSINESS THAT WILL [redacted] from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free. J. LATHAM & CO., 292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.

Aug. 23, 1873—6t.

WANTED,

A YOUTH or well grown Boy, one with some experience preferred, to do general Clerk Work in a store in this Town.

Apply at THIS OFFICE.

Chestertown, August 16, 1873—tf.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND,

MARYLAND POUDRETTE,

Manufactured by the Health Department of Baltimore city,

FROM NIGHT SOIL AND ASHES,

A very valuable manure, rich in Phosphates, Lime, Ammonia and other Alkaline Salts. Packed in bags or barrels.

RESULT OF ANALYSIS.—The article represented by this sample compares favorably in its chemical constituents and mechanical preparation with the various manufactures sold under this name. It is uniform, FINE and DRY, and contains, in a Ton of 2,000 lbs.,

36.04 lbs. of Ammonia.
105.53 " Bone-Phosphate of Lime,
15.07 " Alkaline Salts,
28.88 " Lime.

And according to the valuation laid down by the United States Commissioner of Agriculture. The commercial value of the article is $20.00 per ton in barrels.

G. A. LIEBIG, PH. D.

For sale by

JERRY NICOLS, AGENT,
92 Light street wharf, Baltimore.

AGENTS.—Hines & Burchinal, Chestertown, and Geo. Beck, Trappe.

$15.00 per ton, cash.

Aug. 16, 1873—2m.

PUBLIC SALE

OF

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

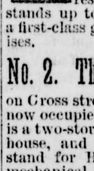
BY VIRTUE of a Power of Attorney from sundry heirs of Samuel W. Canady, deceased, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY,
The 26th day of August,
1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

ALL THE REAL ESTATE

of the said Samuel W. Canady, situate in Chestertown, consisting of Dwellings, and some valuable business stands.

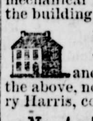
No. 1. The Dwelling and Store Room



on the North East side of High street, now in the tenancy of Capt. J. H. and W. C. A. Thompson. This is a two-story and attic frame building, combining a comfortable residence and one of the best stands up town for business. There is a first-class garden attached to the premises.

No. 2. The Restaurant Property

on Cross street, below Bordley's Corner, now occupied by John Armstrong. This is a two-story and attic frame house, and a most excellent stand for Restaurant or any mechanical business for which the building is suited.



No. 3. The Two-story

and attic frame house adjoining the above, now in the occupancy of Henry Harris, colored.

No. 4. The one-story



and attic frame dwelling, with garden attached, adjoining the above, now occupied by A. J. Willing.

Nos. 5, 6, and 7.



Three Two-story and Attic Dwellings, nearly new, on Fish street, between Queen and Cross streets, occupied respectively by Letitia Anderson, Wm. Wilmer, and Wm. Dorson, and Samuel Hazel.

Nos. 8 & 9. Two one-story & attic

Double Frame Dwellings on Calvert st., near the College road. No. 8 is occupied by Mary Smith and Charles H. Ringgold, colored, and No. 9 by M. Alcott and Mrs. E. Smith.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,

One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal installments of six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, the credit payments to be secured by bond with security and mortgage. The title papers at the cost of purchaser.

THOS. S. BORDLEY, Att'y.
JNO. W. CARROLL, Auct.
Aug. 9, 1873—tds.

SPOKES, RIMS, AND PLOW HANDLES

JOHN G. DAVIS & SON,
UNION SPOKE WORKS,
S. W. Corner Leopard and Otter Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Send for Price List.

PEACH BOXES

FOR SALE, AND DELIVERED BY WATER,

AT 15 CENTS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

SPECIAL attention is also called to our MILLS, which cut BILL STUFF, or most anything else to order.

For further particulars, apply to

TURNER BROS.

Betterton, Aug. 9, 1873.

$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.

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.*

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0828