# The Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, Oct'r. 4, 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.*

### MILLARD FILLMOR'S VIEWS.

ONE TERM OF SIX YEARS AND A PENSION.

Ex-President Fillmore being interviewed at his office in Buffalo, N. Y., the other day, said some things worthy of notice.

Mr. Fillmore began by deprecating the methords now resorted to by persons in power to increase their incomes while in office, no matter by what means. "Washington and Lincoln lived in exceptional time, but I would rather see a precedent of only one term established. That term I would make six years, which would enable the successful candidate to entirely master the duties of the office, and would extend by one half the periods between which these election interruptions occur to the country. To prevent trafficking while in office, in order to provide for the days that are to follow an exit from the White House. I would pension the outgoing President by permitting him to draw an annual amount equal to half of his salary while in office this to continue as long as he lives. It is a national disgrace that our Presidents, after having occupied the highest position in the country, should be cast adrift and perhaps, be compelled to keep a corner grocery for subsistence. See the case of the late Mrs. Lincoln. I liked my profession and should have been glad to have continued it after my retirement from the Pesidency, but I couldn't do so because my colleagues at the bar would say, and quite naturally, 'Here, you have been to the pinnacle and ought to be content.' In that way I eptirely agree with the increase of $25,000 a year to Gen. Grant's income."

OUR FOREIGN REPRESENTATIVES.

"During my travels in Europe," said Mr. Fillmore, "I was usually treated with courtesy and consideration. But there was occasions when I actually felt ashamed for my country. Soon after I had landed at B—I sent my card to the United States consul at that port (France.) In the course of the evening he called. After some conversation I became convinced that he was utterly out of place, and I asked him how it was he had been appointed to the post. He informed me that during the previous administration (before I came to the White House) he was the editor of a small paper somewhere in illinois; that he had worked late and early, and earnestly supported his party, both in and out of his paper; and, believing he had earned a position, he demanded the position of postmaster where he published his paper. Some difficulty stood in his way here, and he was not appointed. Subsequently, after an introduction at the State Department, he was put down on the list of consular nominations, confirmed with others by Congress at the end of a session, and ordered to B—in France to act as consul. He had not the slightest notion of what were his duties, and didn't understand a single sentence of French. His unfitness for the post could be seen almost the instant he spoke.

ANOTHER INSTANCE.

"I had made an ascent of the Rigi and passed over to Switzerland, and been traveling considerably for several days. On our way we were to pass a city where one of the ambassadors of the country lived. After we arrived I sent my card, as usual, and I was called upon by Mr. —. On stating that we were only to stay there for a short time, and would like to see as much as possible of the country and people, our representative informed us, with embarassment, that he would be unable to introduce us to the court or members of the cabinet. We did not care for that, and only desired to see the city and the people generally. On asking the reason he said he had some little social disagreements, and for the time being did not associate socially with the people with whom the nature of his calling demanded almost constant contact. I learned that this gentleman, who held a high position at a foreign court in the service of the United States, had formerly been connected with a daily journal somewhere in New Eengland. He had entered upon the duties of an important office, calling for the exercise of the greatest skill and good judgment, was admitted to the ranks of society as any other man might be under the supposition that there were certain sacred obligations he would scrupulously respect. The first thing he did was to write a scries of letters to his journal containing severe comments upon the people, treating the ladies especially in a most unhandsome manner. In his ignorance he imagined that the departure of his letter by the mail would be the last of it. But the facilities of exchange soon undeceived him. The letters returned, were translated and read by the persons who were most concerned. Mr.—was instantly shut out from all social gatherings; the native officials, even, scarcely liked to have dealings with him."

MAKE DIPLOMACY A PROFESSION.

"We have naval academies for our officers of the navy; we have a training establishment for our army officers; doctors and lawyers and engineers receive special educations for their receptive walks in life, and the benefits of such a course of training are too paramount to admit of a doubt. Now, our dipomates and foreign representatives have as much need of special training as either of the others I have named.

"I would suggest that a system of training be inaugurated similar to that at the British foreign office, for instance, where young men have to study diplomacy as a science, and are only advanced, with few exceptions, after they have had experience in the different grades to the position to which they are finally appointed. There might be a preliminary educational department leading to the State department, whence the young men might be drafted as attaches, &c., until fitness and capacity alone should recommend them to the higher position in the service of the State."

### MASONIC TEMPLE.

The magnificent Masonic Temple in Philadelphia was dedicated on Friday the 26th ultimo, with grand and imposing ceremonies. The parade and attendant rates were the most imposing and brilliant that the fraternity has ever celebrated in this country.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The noble structure stands upon the northeast corner of Broad and Filbert streets, directly opposite the new public buildings now in course of erection, and is the grandest Masonic edifice in the world. The site upon which it is reared cost $156,793, and the building itself over $1,000,000. It has been five years in construction, and the expenditure for the same was secured by a Masonic loan. The temple is the most imposing edifice in the "Quaker City," and towering above the many massive structures in its own vicinity presents a landmark that can be distinctly seen for miles around. It has two fronts—the west on Broad street and the south on Filbert. A perfect specimen of bold Norman architecture, it is unlike any other structure in the country. Its dimensions are 250 feet length, with a breadth of 150 feet. The material used in the structure is Cape Ann syenite of a grayish white color, which gives the building a look of solidity and permanence furnished by few other stones. The architecture of the building, surmounted by its three unique towers and facades, its magnificent windows and cornices, is imposing and grand.

A feature of the front is the porch, which is the most elaborate and costly work of the kind in the country. It is built of Quincy granite, and is made up of four pairs of receding pillars, surmounted by arched semi-circular mouldings enriched by beautiful Norman decorations. The structure, which is three stories and a basement in height, is said to contain 10,000,000 bricks. The hall is enclosed by an iron railing fence, and lamps will be placed around it for use at night. The interior of the structure is magnificent; the grand staircases are of iron, and the first hall is 20 feet in width. The floors are laid with black and white marble tiles, arranged in figures, and presenting a handsome appearance. Each hall in the Temple is a sample of a different order of architecture—being the Egyptian, the Corinthian, the Doric, the Ionic, the Oriential, the Norman, the Gothic and the Italian Renaissance. On the first floor is situated the banqueting hall, which is an elegant room, capable of seating over 600 persons, and is fitted up in truely grand style. It is so constructed that it can be divided into two rooms and used by two different lodges at the same time, should necessity arise for such an arrangement. The Grand Lodge hall, in the second story, is constructed and decorated upon the Corinthian order. This room has seating capacity for 400 persons. It is 51 feet wide 106 in length. It is elegantly finished and furnished in the most costly style. The Grand Chapter hall is also situated upon the second floor, as well as those of the Subordinate Chapter, Commandery, Council, and Consistory rooms, all of which are fit companions to the Grand Lodge hall. Its decorations cost several thousand dollars. In point of beauty and unique design of appointments it has no compeer. The doors are very handsome, being finished in an elegant variegated marble veneer, which gives them the appearance of polished stone. A striking feature of this apartment are the vails of the Temple, which perform an important part in the mysteries of Royal Arch Masonry. The building throughout is admirably furnished with all the necessary adjuncts in the shape of waiting, toilet, library, banqueting, reading and culinary rooms, whilst the ventilations, gas, water and lighting features are perfect and marvellous. James H. Windrim, of Philadelphia, was the architect, and the following the Building Committee: Samual C. Perkins, chairman; James C. Adams, Daniel Britain, Thomas Brown, Henry J. White, Jacob Laudenslager, Charles H. Kingston, Alfred Slack, Alfred R. Potter, Robert Clark, James M. Porter.

### THE PEACH TRADE OF BALTIMORE.

The Sun, of last Saturday, says:—The peach trade of Baltimore is now pretty well at an end, except for that class of fruit known as October peaches, which principally used for preserving. The trade this season has been very good, and but few except those whose daily avocations draw them to the wharves have any conception of its magnitude. The season in Maryland commenced in earnest on the first of August, on which day the steamer Chester brought up from Chester river 250 boxes. From that period until yesterday the Chester and Geo. Law have landed on Light street wharf some 90,000 boxes. The steamers Samuel J. Pentz, Champion, Highland Light, Kent, and Massachusetts, with the addition of barges in tow, have brought up about 200,000 boxes; the Patuxent and other steamers it is estimated, have landed not less than 100,000 boxes, while sailing crafts have landed about an equal number at the county wharf, Fell's Point. This will foot up nearly 500,000 boxes of the Maryland crop of peaches which have reached the Baltimore market, and goes to show the great value of this particular fruit to the agricultural interest of the State. It is supposed, however, that an amount fully equal to that brought to Baltimore was sent to the Philadelphia, New York, Washington, and other markets. The freight on the fruit has ruled during the season at 10 cents per box, the steamers carrying back the empty boxes free of charge. At times during the glut in the market the fruit brought but little over the cost of freight, but on the whole prices have been remunerative. The greater portion of the peaches brought to Baltimore taken by the fruit packers for canning. The packers dispose of the peelings to the distillers, who make from them a fair article of American brandy, while the kernels are dried and sold. Many of the peaches brought to Baltimore were purchased by the packers as they stood on the trees in the orchard. Accounts received in reference to the October crop of peaches are very flattering as to quality and size. One farmer on Chester river has already engaged freight to Baltimore for 1,200 boxes. They will begin to come to hand by the end of next week.

### THE BALTIMORE, CHESAPEAKE AND DELAWARE BAY RAIL ROAD.

A gentleman who has just returned from a tour along the line of the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Delaware Bay Railroad, states that there is a full corps of engineers at work on the line, and third in position among them is Howard Poulson, Esq., a youthful graduate of our Baltimore City College, and son of the Rev. Thomas L. Poulson. The right of way thus far has been freely given, and the grade is almost wholly on the surface. The engineers say that the crossing of the Choptank river will not be at all expensive. The people of the counties through which this road passes are unanimous in their anxiety to do all in their power to aid in the construction of the road. The timber necessary for the building of bridges and superstructures is abundant and cheap. In every respect the route selected is exceedingly favorable for the cheap construction of the road, which will greatly develop a very productive and beautiful section of country, and bring to the Baltimore market large amounts of produce that is now from necessity taken to other cities. A company is now organized to build a road extending down the Peninsula through the Eastern Shore counties of Virginia. All travel and trade from the Eastern Shore of Maryland and Virginia and the southern part of Delaware have by the present routes to centre at Harrington, the initial point of this road in Delaware. From this point by the old or present route they are one hundred and forty miles from Baltimore, while the route now to be built by the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Delaware Bay Railroad will reduce the distance to Baltimore city to sixty miles. The advantage of bringing Baltimore eighty miles nearer to such a tide of trade and travel is obvious. A contract has been made with reliable parties for the building of the road, but to carry out the contract the company are still embarrassed for the want of a small addition of subscriptions to the capital stock. The company is prepared by arrangements to run boats from Baltimore to Kent Island, and first-class ocean steamers from Lewes, Del., to New York, for passengers and freight. From Harrington to Lewes is thirty-eight miles. The Baltimore, Chesapeake and Delaware Bay road will be the route by which the beautiful Rehoboth Beach Seaside Camp meeting ground is to be reached, and as the road is to have first-class engines, passenger and freight cars, Rehoboth Beach will probably become a more favorite seaside resort than any other in the country. —*Baltimore American.*

The Delaware Tribune says:

In addition to what is here stated, we are enabled to say, upon the authority of a gentleman who has seen the papers, that the road is under contract both for its construction and for the building of its rolling stock. The engineers have completed their surveys from Harrington, as far as Greensborough, and nothing opposes an air line between these points. The course run is different from that of the Queenstown and Harrington R. R., the road bed for which is completed for a considerable distance.

The Easton National Bank, Talbot county, Md., declines paying currency on checks through Baltimore banks, though it continues to pay its own checks and transact all other business as usual.

### POLITICAL.

Upon consultation with members of the State Executive Committee and other representative gentlemen of the Democratic-Conservative party, the undersigned, as candidates upon the State ticket, have determined not to interfere with the local organizations in the several counties and city of Baltimore by the appointment of public meetings, but will adopt the meetings called by the local organizations in the county towns or other prominent places, and in the city of Baltimore, as State meetings of the party, and will, in conjunction with the speakers invited by the committees having charge of said meetings, address the people at as many of the same as accessibility and their official engagements will permit.

The local committees are requested to notify us of the times and places selected for their meetings at as early a day as possible.

Very respectfully,
LEVIN WOOLFORD,
JAMES S. FRANKLIN.

There have been practiced various effectual modes of dispersing a crowd. Napoleon believed in 'a little more grape,' for that was in revolutionary times, and in turbulent Paris. It is much more difficult to scatter a crowd peaceably assembled. In London, like "poor Joe," the order is to move on—sometimes obeyed and sometimes disobeyed. In the latter case the police handle their clubs, and their opponents take to fists, sticks, and stones—occasionally to iron park railings twisted off. Turning on the fire engines has been known to cool the ardor of an excited gathering wonderfully. It melts away like the dissolving groups at an agricultural fair in a shower. In New York, during the panic, it became necessary to open in some manner the blocked streets—notably in front of the Stock Exchange. So the police cleared the sidewalk. The indomitable brokers assembled in the street. The police were equal to the emergency. They collected a lot of trucks and heavy vehicles, and had them driven up and down. The brokers stood it as long as possible; but dodging, and scattering, and barely escaping being run over, was an additional excitement that was too much even for them, and the streets were cleared.

### KNEW IT WAS COMING—PREDICTION OF THE PANIC.

A week ago last Wednesday, on September 17, two days before the failure of Jay Cooke, and the beginning of the panic, Mr. Henry Clewes wrote a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, stating in the strongest terms that a financial panic was imminent unless the Treasury Department immediately came to the relief of the community, either by putting in circulation a part of its balance of $15,000,000 in currency, or by taking some other prompt action. The letter, which was not answered, says:

"A panic will set in from all appearances within a few days if the treasury does not come to the rescue. It is unnecessary to suggest to you, under such circumstances, what is best to be done, as you so well know what plans it would be best to adopt. The banks at the moment are largely under their reserve; the crops are commencing to move, and they are very large. It would therefore be very sad if a panic should sweep over the country producing disaster while the government has it in its power to prevent it. You will find this statement corroborated by referring to any of our leading merchants or bankers, as the feeling among them is most gloomy."

That shows he knew all about it, and the subsequent action of his own house proved it.

The statement of the crew of the Polaris has just been published. After they parted in that terrible storm of wind and snow, the Tyson party on the ice floe was seen no more. Captain Tyson was mistaken in saying that he saw the Polaris several days after under the Northumberland Island. That island is to the southward, and the ship never reached it. It was impossible to search for Tyson and his party. The Polaris was badly damaged. Her struggle with the sleet and ice had resulted in a leaky condition; frozen pumps and the bare possibility of making, by sail and steam, the nearest shelter. They gave up their companions as lost, and wintered in good health, and in the spring commenced to make their way southward. When the Ravenscraig rescued them they were floundering in the pack ice of Melville Bay, their boat gone, and only six days' provisions left. They were attempting to reach the Danish settlements, and at the same time looking out for passing whalers. It is the opinion of experienced officers that the men under Captain Buddington, fourteen in number, never could have overcome the difficulties in their way if they had not been rescued. Provisions would have failed. The opportunity of shooting bears or seals was not apt to occur often. Dr. Kane, on this same route, with an experienced hunter, scarcely killed any fresh meat. The Polaris crew would, in all probability, have perished. It is singular that in both these cases—that of Captain Tyson and this of Captain Buddington—a rescue almost provdential took place just at the point when the men had begun to suffer, and almost to despair. As to Captain Hall's death some important particulars are given.

Last year the county courts in England registered 747 orders for the protection of wives deserted by their husbands.

THE CONDEMNED MODOCS.—*How they feel about the Execution.*—A correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin, writing from Fort Klamath, Oregon, under date of September 9, says:

"The Modocs under sentence of death are confined in the general guard-house, which is under strict surveillance, and only twice a week are allowed an airing in the parade ground. Nevertheless, all of the condmned save the Curley-headed Doctor are in fair health, aside from the weakness induced by long and close confinement, and appear to worry very little over the approach of death. The Doctor's system is in an unhealthy state. For many years he has been addicted to strong drink. Shut off from his bitters and fresh air, he has fallen into a decline. Captain Jack has gained flesh rapidly of late, and is in good spirits. He says he does not fear death, but will feel ashamed to be hanged by the neck. He perfers to die like a warrior—to be shot."

"Report says that certain officials have come to the conclusion that Scolux (incorrectly known as Slotuch) and Barncho, two of the condemned murderers, were merely the tools of Jack in the peace commission tragedy, and therefore should be pardoned out and out, and the officials have forwarded a special petition in their behalf to the President."

"The disposition of Captain Jack's remains is a question in which many professional gentlemen take a live interest at the present time, and one which may cause trouble. An emblamer named Sherwood recently visited the military headquarters here for information in regard to execution, &c., remarking that he had consummated a bargain with Jack for his body after death, and had a receipt showing that he had already paid the purchase money. An officer advanced the idea that Jack's life and body were the property of the government, and neither could be taken without its consent Mr. Sherwood having replied that he might invoke the aid of the civil courts, he finally concluded to open a correspondence with the Secretary of War on the subject. The embalmer desires to exhibit Jack for coin."

As heretofore stated, the orders for the execution of the Modocs on the 3d of October had been received at Fort Klamath from Washington.

DEATH OF BARNUM'S RHINOCEROS.—*Dying Struggles of a Monster.*—Early Monday afternoon Barnum's large rhinoceros, then on exhibition in Philadelphia, gave signs of unusual excitement, and presently began a vigorous assault upon the iron bars of the cage, vainly endeavoring to break through, and soon after died. The Philadelphia Telegraph says:

"The struggles of the great brute drew a crowd around the cage, but when the wood work began to succumb to the furious assaults of the enraged animal, and it became evident that there was great danger of its escaping from its confinement, the feeling of curiosity gave way to that of fear, and when the huge monster, with a terrific snort and powerful upward thurst with its head, carried away the top of the cage, ripping it off as though it was thin gauze, the crowd became paralyzed with fear. Women and children shrieked in terror and sought safety in flight, while strong men stood speechless before the danger that threatened them. The struggles of the dying animal were fearful to behold, but fortunately were of short duration. As it was the cage was torn and shattered so as to render it unfit for further use, and had the paroxysms continued a few moments longer, loss of human life might have resulted. The dead animal was the largest one of its species in the country, and cost nearly twenty thousand dollars. It is understood that it died from a fit. The *corpus* will be sent to the Smithsonian Institute for preservation.

CURIOUS WAY OF DEALING WITH A LAW.—Recently a number of clergymen and others, citizens of Portsmouth, N. H., petitioned its Mayor and the Board of Aldermen to enforce the State Prohibitory Liquor Law in their city. The Board appointed a day for a public hearing of the petitioners, and at the close of the hearing voted not to enforce the law. But, not stopping there, the Board voted to call a meeting of the citizens "to see if the law should be enforced!" Proclamation of the fact was made by Mayor Marvin over his own signature, and the meeting was "duly" held, the Mayor presiding. The temperance men nearly all refused to vote, on the ground that the meeting was illegal and the voting could not affect the law of the State or the enforcement of it. There were 406 votes thrown, all but 32 being in the negative.

EX-PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—It is stated that arrangements are being made to give ex-President Johnson a reception upon his expected arrival in Washington, D. C., in a few days. A serenade will be tendered him, in expectation that he will make a speech on the present condition of affairs. Mr. Johnson, it is said, will visit Washington for the purpose of answering the statement of Judge Advocate General Holt that he knew of the recommendation for clemency made by the court-martial before approving of the death sentence of Mrs. Surratt.

☞ A recent postoffice decision is that if a postmaster knows that a letter addressed to his office is intended for a person living within the delivery of another office, it is his duty to forward such letter, (if it has been properly prepaid) without waiting for a request to do so, and without additional charge for postage.

### BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET.

WHITE WHEAT—$1.52@1.75.
RED WHEAT—$1.58@165.
WHITE CORN—71 cts.
YELLOW CORN—no Sale.
OATS—44@46 cents.

### Married,

WESTCOTT—GUION.—At Beaufort, North Carolina, by Rev. S. C. Roberts, Mr. CHARLES T. WESTCOTT, of Chestertown, to Miss MARY J. GUION, of New-Berne, N. C.

STAM—LOCKWOOD.—On the 1st inst. at St. Francis Xaviers Church, Bohemia, Cecil Co., Md., by Rev. George Villigers, S. J., LOUIS K. STAM, of Chestertown, Md., to MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Middletown, Delaware.


*New Advertisements.*

## FOR SALE,

THE FARM formerly owned by J. B. F. Anderson, containing

**389 Acres of Choice Land,**

WELL IMPROVED.

Modern built Brick House, containing eleven rooms, and porches; two Granaries; two Tenant Houses, and Out Buildings.

**9,000 BEARING PEACH TREES.**

Located directly on Chesapeake Bay, between Worton and Fairlee Creeks, Kent County, Md.

The present owner is engaged in manufacturing in the West, and will sell this Farm, with Stock and Implements, on easy terms. For all information address

WM. OVEREND,
FAIRLEE POST OFFICE,
Oct. 4, 1873. *Kent County, Md.*

## ELECTION NOTICE.

TO JUDGES OF ELECTION AND VOTERS OF KENT COUNTY.

In accordance with the requirements of the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby give notice to the Judges of Election, and to the Voters of Kent county, that an Election will be held, on

**TUESDAY,**
**The 4th day of November 1873,**

at the usual places of voting in the several Election Districts of Kent county, as follows:

In the First Election District, at Massey's X Roads;
In the Second Election District, at Kennedyville;
In the Third Election District, at Worton Heights;
In the Fourth Election District, at Chestertown;
In the Fifth Election District, at Edesville;

And the Election to be held is for the purpose of electing gentlemen to fill the following offices, viz:

One person to be Comptroller of the Treasury of the State of Maryland;
One person to be Clerk of the Court of Appeals of Maryland;
One person to be Clerk of the Circuit Court of Kent County;
One person to be Register of Wills of Kent County;
One person to be Sheriff of Kent County;
Two persons to represent Kent County in the House of Delegates of Maryland;
Three persons to be County Commissioners of Kent county;
And one person to be County Surveyor for Kent county.

☞ The polls will be opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and closed at six o'clock in the evening.

The Judges of the several Election Districts are requested to make their returns on Thursday, the 6th, following the election.

ARTHUR B. WHEATLEY,
*Sheriff of Kent county.*
October 4, 1873—te

**Notice to Hotel Keepers and all others who deal in Liquors.**

For the information of all persons concerned, the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, is published:

CHAPTER 191.

*AN ACT* prohibiting the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the several counties of the State on the day of election.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment or other place where liquors are sold, or for any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of election hereafter to be held in the several counties of this State.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offence is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any Judge of any Circuit Court of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, for each and every offence, one half of the fine to be paid to the informer, and the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of public roads.

ARTHUR B. WHEATLEY,
*Sheriff of Kent County.*
October 4, 1873—te

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

AGENTS WANTED.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

*DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., NEW YORK.*

Oct. 4, 1873—3m

**Amazon Raspberry Plants.**

WE OFFER a few thousand Amazon roots for sale this season, at the following prices: per 100, $25; per 500, $80; per 1000, $150. Considerable deduction on large orders. We guarantee a standard. The best of reference given, and reasonable terms. Circulars sent to applicants.

Address J. & W. K. JUDEFIND,
EDESVILLE, *Kent Co., Md.*
Sept. 20, 1873—3t.

**Vendue Notes.**

A good supply always on hand, for sale low at the TRANSCRIPT OFFICE.

**KERSEYS, [illegible] CASSIMERES, YARNS AND FLANNELS.**

A Large Stock,

Of various qualities and widths, many of them of *MALLALIEU'S* BEST MAKES, just received.

**NEW STYLES FALL PRINTS, Blankets, DOMESTIC GOODS, &c., &c.,**

all bought at closest CASH figures, and sold upon accommodating terms.

T. S. WICKES.
September 27.

GENTLEMENS'
**Philadelphia-made Calf skin Boots**—SEWED—and a much better article than is usually kept in country stores, for sale LOW, by

Sept. 27. T. S. WICKES.

**PURE CIDER VINEGAR,**

Now on hand. T. S. WICKES.
Chestertown, Sept. 27, 1873.

## VENDUE.

THE subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence on "Muddy Branch" farm, near Lynch's Station, on

*Monday, October 6th, 1873,*

HIS ENTIRE STOCK
AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
CONSISTING OF

**8 HEAD OF HORSES,**

Among them several very fine roadsters;

**SUPERIOR STALLION, 'BRANDYWINE,'**

**2 Pairs of superior MULES,**

AND ONE ODD MULE;

3 COLTS, 1 three years old last Spring, very fine;

**6 superior MILCH COWS,**

AND 2 HEIFERS;

**A Lot of Hogs and Shotes;**

2 *CARRIAGES and HARNESS* and one new Pole; 2 *FARM WAGONS and HARNESS;* 2 *PEACH WAGONS,* one of them new; 1 Corn Sheller, 1 Ox Cart; 1 Russell Reaper and Mower combined, with Dropper, in good order; one Wheat Fan; 2 three-horse Peach Orchard Cultivators; 1 small and 2 large Riding Saddles and Bridles; Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, 2 Hay Elevators, 1 Block and Fall, and other Farming Implements. Also, a lot of

**Household and Kitchen Furniture,**

including a No. 10 *NIAGARA COOK STOVE,* nearly new.

Sale to commence at 10½ o'clock, A. M.

TERMS OF SALE.—All purchases of and under $10, cash; all over that a credit of 12 months, with note and approved security.

THOMAS J. WILLIS.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auc't.
Sept. 27, 1873—tds.

**MERCHANT TAILOR.**
FROM
**PHILADELPHIA**

THE undersigned has just returned from the cities of PHILADELPHIA and BALTIMORE, with a large and assorted Stock of goods, selected with great care. Being a practical workman himself he feels confident that he can please, in style and quality of his goods.

*A FINE STOCK OF BLACK CLOTH,* also fine beaver cloth of different *colors* and shades. FRENCH CASSIMERE for suits of all *colors.* Knowing there has been a change in the times he has reduced his prices to suit, especially when he makes a suit for a gentleman or boy and *furnishes the goods.*

He can always be found at his store up town, nearly opposite to S. S. Usilton's Beef Shop, ready to take orders from citizens of Kent, or Queen Anne's county.

**SCOURING, CLEANING,**

and *REPAIRING* done promptly and in the best manner, almost like new.

ABE SCHWARTZ
Chestertown, Sept. 27, 1873—y.

WANTED.—We will give men and women
*BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY*
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.


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