The Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 8, 1873.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

Since our last issue the political battle has been fought in our county and State, and the Democratic banner waves proudly triumphant.

The election which has just taken place in our State has a double significance and importance; important on account of the various county offices filled and the Legislature elected, whose duty it will be to select a United States Senator; important as an expression of public sentiment in the State. The great fact which the election of Tuesday last, not only in our own State but in all the other States which held elections shows, is, that the Democratic party is steadily and rapidly advancing in favor with the masses of the white voters of the country. The Greeley campaign did not destroy, it did not weaken the party. Its significance, and the fatal effect upon the Republican party of Maryland is thus recognized by the Baltimore American, while explaining its defeat. It says—"the Republican voters "were allowed but little choice in the "selection of candidates, an arbitrary "power assumed control, and cast its bale-"ful shadow all over the State. If those "who have produced these results are "satisfied we are. If they can stand "Democratic rule we can. Whilst *we "regret to see the hard labor of years in "building up a Republican party in Mary-"land thus rendered unavailing*, we have "taken a back seat with no personal re-"grets." The utter failure of Maryland Radicalism is thus directly recognized by the party organ of the State.

The American attempts to explain their defeat by saying "The most of the brains, "the political sagacity, and the working "energy of the party having been denied "influence in its councils, or an opportu-"nity to work for its advancement, its "vitality has been destroyed." We know nothing of other sections of the State, but we do not believe that any other combination than the Radical standard-bearers put forward in Kent could have made so energetic and gallant a fight. Their county ticket was lead by a gentleman whose personal popularity and individual activity is fully proven by the result of the ballot; and he was surely the very exponent of Radicalism. His record as an uncompromising Republican could not be called in question, and he was sustained by the counsel and hearty co-operation of the "brains, the political sagacity, and the working energy of the party." It was his individual force and energy which run him in advance of his ticket. The vote upon the State ticket is the party test, and tried by that, it is fully proven that Radicalism in Kent county and the State is not advancing. What is true of our own county, we doubt not is true of all the counties in the State. Republicanism, as it is called, does not flourish under the genial rays of *peace*. Creswellianism does not prosper unsupported by the bayonet and the sword; the American citizens of African descent do not as a party improve in their attacks upon the Anglo Saxon race. In the face of the most complete organization of the blacks, and a system of terrorism which secured their solid vote; under their most available white leaders they have been beaten, and we now feel assured that while the negroes continue to vote as a race they will continue to be beaten by the whites as whites, and so they should. If the negro is capable of believing any thing not told him by his political shepherd we should think he had begun to realize this fact.

We rejoice in our victory because it is the defeat of the blacks as a black man's party. We rejoice because it is the defeat of intolerant white Radicalism. We rejoice because it is the defeat of those who have bowed down to the Radical idol purely for gain. We rejoice for our material prosperity and for the stability of our organic law—but because the defeat has been so utterly crushing we do not triumph.

THE ELECTIONS IN OTHER STATES.

The Democrats have carried New York, Virginia, Illinois, Wisconsin, and made heavy gains in all the other States that voted on Tuesday last.

The best evidence of the result is gathered from the admissions of the enemy. The Baltimore American, of Thursday, says:

"If the same influences are at work in 1874, and the conditions are the same, the Democrats will elect a majority of the Representatives in Congress. What sincere Republican would care to see the election of a Democratic President Chronicled as one of the incidents of the Century of Independence! It is to be hoped that the painful experience of Tuesday will save us from this humiliation.

We need not search long to find the cause of disaster. For two years there has been growing discontent in our ranks. The plain people of the country are impressed with the conviction that we are spending too much money; Congress has been too lavish in its appropriations. With all our immense revenue, only a small percentage has been applied to the extinguishment of the national debt. The army, the navy, the civil service, the pension list, and the Indians, consume nearly all that is left after the interest on the funded debt has been paid. We do not think that there has been more fraud and peculation in the disbursement of the public money than is inevitable in the best regulated civil service; but the people are beginning to feel that everything is done upon a scale entirely too extravagant. They want retrenchment. Eleven hundred dollars per annum for repairing a set of harness used by one of the Treasury officials seems to be an insignificant item to be complaining about, but as a type of the prevailing looseness in the keeping of accounts it is most suggestive.

The last Congress ought not to have attached an amendment to the general appropriation bill increasing the salaries of President, Representatives and Senators. There may be many substantial reasons why a member of Congress should get $7,500 per annum, but a bill providing for an increase of pay should have stood upon its own merits. There is no denying the fact that this measure disgusted a great many conscientious Republicans.

It was the financial panic that, in a great measure, brought about the result which has astonished easy-going Republicans. The prevailing depression in business had more influence than all other causes combined. Those who suffer by a financial panic are always disposed to put the blame on the party in power. And this is especially the case since the United States Treasury has become, in a certain sence, a great banking house for the nation. The Secretary of the Treasury is held responsible for whatever derangement takes place in monetary affairs. He has the power to put gold up or down, and he has assumed the power to make currency plenty or scarce. Whoever suffers in the transition from stringency to redundancy charges his misfortunes to the Treasury, and remotely to the Republican party.

There is, perhaps, more justice in this sort of resentment against the Administration than we are willing to admit. During the late Presidential campaign we pressed the money consideration upon the people with much fervor. Wisdom and skill and sagacity in the management of the Treasury we promised, and if a larger performance is demanded than is possible in the nature of things, we certainly helped to build up the hope which has proved delusive. The elections show that there has been a reaction against that confident spirit which led the people to expect so much.

The panic began with the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. The senior member of the firm is a prominent Republican. He assisted largely in negotiating the national loans which furnished the money for carrying on the war, and in this way he became known throughout the land. His relations with President Grant were most intimate, and when his house went toppling over, it was noised abroad that the Secretary of the Treasury had notice in advance of the impending crach, and that certain favored ones had received hints which enabled them to save their effects. All this was, no doubt, wretched scandal which had not the shadow of a fact to support it, yet it had a mighty effect. The holders of Northern Pacific Railroad bonds are numerous in all the Northern and Western States, and it may well be imagined that such of them as are Republicans did not vote the regular ticket on Tuesday with any kindly remembrance of Jay Gooke and his bosom friends.

Taking all these things into consideration, no one need be surprised at the apathy which has overtaken the Republican party. If the men in authority are wise, they will study the election returns carefully. We should not like to enter upon the next Congressional canvass carrying the load that has prevented a victory in Maryland and new York, and Ohio and Wisconsin. Our statesmen must not put us on the defensive. A vast majority of the intelligent people of the United States are devotedly attached to the principles which have given the Republican party all its victories and all its glory. But they will not always tolerate the mistakes and the indifference to the demands of the most intelligent and most patriotic portion of the people of the United States for retrenchment and reform, which has brought upon us the disaster of Tuesday.

THE LABOR CRISIS.

The bank difficulties and the heavy failures which are reported all over the country are supplemented by the stopping of business, and the number of persons discharged from employment in all the large towns. The failure in the demand for labor must soon be felt in the rural districts, and that season of the year is approaching when it is most unfortunate. The attention of both employer and the employed cannot be too soon directed to the condition of affairs, both are interested. Those who depend upon their daily labor should husband their resources in the most careful manner, for a longer continuation of the present condition of monetary affairs, while reducing the demand for labor must necessarily diminish wages.

On this question the Baltimore *Sun* says:

While intelligence of bank difficulties, failures, stopping of business, discharge of workmen, &., reach us every day from other cities and towns east and west, it would be strange if Baltimore remained entirely unaffected. The condition here will undoubtedly compare most favorably with any of the larger cities; indeed the panic and depression have not been as serious here as at some other points, yet there are some interests which are affected. The cotton and wolen mills, which are partially suspended throughout New England, are more or less cramped in this city and vicinity also. There are over 25 cotton mills in the State of Maryland, 16 of which, employing about 6,000 hands, are located near Baltimore. All are somewhat paralyzed, some are working only half time, though but one, the Laurel Manufacturing Company, on the Patuxent river, has entirely suspended operations. The woolen mills, four in number, are not so much affected as the cotton mills. The cotton commission and shipping business is in a medium good condition; notwithstanding the decline in price abroad shipments still continue, but there is apprehension in regard to the future.

The oyster trade has suffered as much depression as any other branch. There are thirty-three packing firms in this city who deal in sealed goods and fifteen firms who handle raw oysters exclusively, all of which, the latter class in particular, experience a great falling off in sales.—There are 1,500 vessels engaged in the Baltimore oyster trade, which in season average 1,200 bushels of oysters each trip. These have mostly suspended operations. A short time since pungymen bought oysters at 40 cents per bushel at the beds, brought them to Baltimore, expecting to realize 60 cents, the price paid when they left, and were compelled to sell for 10 and 15 cents. This has had the effect of intimidating the oysterman, and hence receipts are light. Some of the packing houses which at this time are usually very busy are doing nothin. A few others again who in busy seasons employ 500 and 1,000 men have from one third to one sixth this number now at work. it is estimated that over 12,000 persons are engaged in the oyster trade, including the dredgers. The lumber merchants also experience a great depression of business, though at this season there is always a decline in their operations.

In the matter of labor discharges the number of persons employed in this city is a trifle in comparison with some other cities. Workmen have been discharged to some extent from machine shops, Poole & Hunt's and Denmead's foundries, one brass foundry, stove foundries, guano works, sugar refineries, chemical works, lumber yards, &., and a reduction of wages made in some places. Soms large manufacturing establishments are also working on short time.

From the Baltimore *Gazette*:

ONE-FOURTH of the working people of Newark, New Jersey, are said by the New York *Herald* to be idle. Three thousand seamstresses are out of employment there. In Philadelphia thirty-two thousand workmen it is estimated, have been discharged. All the iron works in the country are curtailing their number of labors; nearly all the cotton and woolen mills are doing the same. The railroads are using the smallest force with which they can operate. From one end of the country to the other our seeming prosperity has suffered a sudden and disastrous collapse—a sudden wilting. This may not be felt long by the richer classes, but to the poor it means a lack of work, money and daily bread—a foreboding present and a hard winter to face.

THE LATE CUMBERLAND TRAGEDY.

The killing of the editor of the Cumberland Daily News has elicited considerable comment from the Maryland press, there being a general concurrence of sentiment that there was nothing in the article which was the alleged cause of the tragedy to justify this deliberate vengeance. There was no touch of so-called chivalry to redeem the character of the transaction. In the personal fueds in England, at a time when it was the custom to wear swords, the assailant generally called upon his enemy to "draw" before making his attack, but it seems we have retained the ferocity without the fair play of that era, and the assailed, when found unarmed, and when he asks a "chance" for his life, is not to be granted it. As we have already indicated, it was a deplorable political faction fight which led to the Cumberland crime, and we must say that it is much to be regretted that the angry passions which fomented it are not buried in the tomb of the slain man. It is a touching and ought to be a suggestive incident, that in his last moments the deceased forgave the ruthless destroyer of his life. The noble and Christian spirit exhibited in his dying hour ought to be reflected by those who most honor his memory. Harsh and savage criticisms upon the perpetrator of this deed of blood such as we have since found in the Cumberland Times, and upon all with whom he was associated politically or otherwise, are not only unchristian and uncalled for, but tend to defeat the ends of justice. The great English moralist never exhibited more profound knowledge of human nature than when he made Anthony, in his pathetic description of Cæsar's bloody taking off, speak of his assassins as "honorable men." To exhibit rancorous passions, such as are calculated to provoke to further difficulty, in comments upon a murder is only (except among ruffians) to blunt the edge of sympathy with the victim of crime. Such a tragedy as that lately enacted in Cumberland speaks for itself. It appeals to all who have any conception of the virtue and value of law and order in stronger terms than any within the reach of savage vindictiveness or hysterical rhetoric. The Civilian and Telegraph, a Republican journal of Cumberland, says:

"We do not conceive that there can exist in a newspaper article any excuse for taking life. When an editor so far forgets himself as to injure the reputation or standing of an individual member of society the *law* should be appealed to for redress; and no good citizen should so far forget himself as to disregard the majesty of the law and take into his own hands the execution of it. While there must be a limit to all individual criticisms, we deem it the duty as well as the privilege of every editor to criticise the official acts of every public man, and for this no offense can be taken, as ever official can readily free himself from unjust charges, and establish his integrity more fully than before by inviting and aiding the investigation of his acts in all such cases.

"We take no part in this strife between the factions which has led to this horrible tragedy, but we say this much in behalf of the good order, peace and quiet of our city, as against everything of a lawless nature, and in behalf of the freedom of the press, which is the bulwark of our liberties and must be preserved."

While concurring cordially in the spirit of the above, the press should cultivate a sense of responsibility in some degree proportionate to the influence which it exercises. There is no question of its power, but whether it be exercised for good or evil depends upon the hands which wield it. There can be no doubt that the press, like individuals, is capable of inflicting injuries upon persons and upon society in such a way that the law cannot take hold of it, and therefore it is that conductors of journals should exercise care, forbearance and judgment in the exercise of the powerful agency which they wield. It is clear enough that unnecessary personalities will be discarded by all journals having a right conception of the functions and scope of their great and useful vocation. —*Balt. Sun.*

SOMEWHAT PRACTICAL.

Amidst the confusion of ecclesiastical forms and discussions swarming around us, the ideal which receives unanimous homage is a pure life. Protestations of goodness, refutations of infidelity and rebuke of sin are of moderate practical value. The man whose spirits surpasses his creed, and burnishes his daily life with the glow of celestial light, whose imperturbable temper the acrid fumes of wordly work do not corrode, "who sweareth to his own hurt and changeth not," whose resistance of money and temptation is the silent solidity of the rock, whose voice is not heard in the strife of low venalities, needs no argument to prove his religion. It proves itself.—Doubt of the capability of human character is destroyed by such a life. It is a fact which cannot be denied. It is the irrefutable argument.

Scientific objections to prayer have lost interest in the public mind. Science has nothing to do with prayer. Physical science deals with the unchangable forces of matter. How these modify form and exchange equivalents of power by unswearing laws, is the limited sphere of the scientist. Art, with its inventions, takes the principles evolved to its work-shops, and adapts force to practical uses. But the force must be invariable. Otherwise it cannot be relied upon. Heated water must always produce steam. The patient wire, when required, must always bear its invisible messenger. Wherever it is stretched, across continents or beneath billows, it must be able to dispatch the mysterious agent. Material forms do not produce spiritual force. When the mind looks out of the eye the intelligence is the signal itself, which speeds without intermediate agencies to a fellow mind. Without letter or sound, like a picture, or a memory, spirit holds communion with spirit. It is the communion of intelligence and love. Science does not measure its power, and art cannot mimic its machinery. The tongueless speech of divine love can cheer human distress by the visit of agencies not more impalpable than light, nor less visible than air. We see the light in color. We feel the air in its touches. The human soul, that reflects in the hue of its graces the colorless agent which has irradiated its shadows, does not less proclaim its source of light than the dark earth when it turns to the morning sun. The moaning tree tops do not more disclose an invisible presence signing autumnal requiems over the russet leaves, than aspirations for goodness and pureness suggest to withered age a spiritual force, awakening memories and fanning hope. If there is a God, He cannot be far off. The remoter He is from the human soul in its moral experiences, the farther from nature in its laws. If law binds the latter, it obliges the former. He "who spreadeth out the heavens as a curtain, and enfoldeth Himself in light as a garment," must be present to the forces of the material world. He created them. They move at his bidding. Is He less present in the realm of intuitions and reflection? And if He allows us to connect with His mysterious physical forces our agents for material welfare, will He forbid us the not more mysterious forces of love and goodness and wisdom for our spiritual welfare? There is but a step from the world of the material to that of the spiritual. Where sensation ends and sight begins, no science can tell us. Exclude God from nature and by a parity of reasoning you exclude him from religion. Grant the Heavenly Father behind the appreciable. But incomprehensible forces of nature, and the concession bestows a Father of our spirits. If He can hear our cry He can relieve our need. If the relief require material help, material law, without changing its order, may increase or diminish its results. If all qualified may repeat physical experiments, a similar requirement of qualification extends the privilege of prayer. People have always prayed, and will never cease to pray. Prayer tests are, therefore, personal to the one who prays. Scientific tests are not less limited to the one who experiments. If one does not believe another's testimony, he must try it himself. So we come to a practical conclusion. Science has its field. Religion is also restricted. Each is independent of the other.

The best results of science are its practical applications to useful purposes. The best results of religion are its practical effects on character and conduct. To see these is to confess the power which produces them. Virtues, distinguished for their quality and abundance in proportion to the claim of power and rank of privilege, are in demand. They are more needed than currency. Promises to pay only defer the evil hour, and ease in making them destroy economy. In all the morals of life we need the ready money system. The man ought to be now what he proposes to be to-morrow. Buying character "on a margin" is a dangerous speculation. We shall never meddle with a man's prayers, if his life is toned up to their elevated standard. "He prayeth best who loveth best," says the gentle poet. If the Bible requires "men to pray everywhere," it adds, "lifting up holy hands, without wrath and doubting." Common sense and revelation agree, at least, in this, that a man need not expect the veneration accorded to piety unless his working hands are holy hands.—*Balto. Gazette.*

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION BUILDING—PLAN OF THE STRUCTURE.

The centennial committee charged with the duty of selecting a plan for the American centennial exposition building have agreed to accept mainly the plan submitted by Messrs. Calvert Vaux and George Kent Radford, the former a landscape gardener, and the latter a civil engineer of New York. The Philadelphia Press says:

It is styled the 'pavilion plan,' and the committee propose to embody the principal features in the plans submitted by Messrs. Henry A. Sims and Jas. P. Sims, of Philadelphia; the structure to be built mainly of iron and brick, and capable of being completed in one year, costing not less than $3,580,000. The plan of the building is rectangular, being 2,040 feet long by 680 feet wide, with greater width at the centre and ends up to 952 feet. The governing dimension on the plan is a square or pavilion measuring 136 feet on each side. The main parallelogram forming the building is therefore 15 of these pavilions long and 5 pavilions wide, an area equal to 31.84 acres. The increased width is obtained by adding on the long sides projections of 2 pavilions at the center and one at each end. It is proposed to cover the three center series of squares, for both the entire length and width of the building, with the pavilion system of Messrs. Vaux & Radford; also to cover the corner squares in the same manner. The remaining squares on each side to cover with a more simple construction as in the design of Messrs. H. A. & J. P. Sims. and to extend the building, if found necessary by increased demand for space, by continuing this simpler roof out to the ends of the projections. The building will then, with the extensions and projections, cover 44.5 acres. The principal part of the design is made up of vaulted or domed pavilions, each 140 feet in diameter, clustered together, and connected by arches of 100 feet opening, with interior courts of 36 feet diameter. The principal part of the building thus covered by these pavilions becomes one spacious hall 408 feet wide and 952 feet long.

The vistas of course extend to 950 and 2,040 feet in length. The building is capable of both central and intermediate points of emphasis, direct lines of transit throughout its entire length and breadth, diagonal lines of communication, if deemed necessary, and especially an entire relief from any appearance of contraction, because the visitor will be always in an apartment or pavilion 140 feet wide that opens immediately into other apartments of the same width. The committee is of the undoubted opinion that the interior effect from such a building can be made more impressive than that obtained from any exhibition building erected up to this time. The plan is to be submitted for final adoption before the centennial executive committee Wednesday.

The four competitive designs for the memorial building of the centennial exhibition by the parties to whom the premiums have been awarded will be submitted to-day to the State supervisors for decision as to the adoption of a plan. The building is to be constructed with money appropriated by the State for the purpose.

THE MONEY ORDER SYSTEM.—The postal money order system which was adopted by the government during the war has been a popular institution, and the business of the Post Office Department in this direction is yearly expanding. The report of the sixth auditor of the Treasury sets forth the wonderful growth of the money order business during the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1873. The number of domestic money orders issued was 3,355,686, against 2,573,340 for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1872, involving the sum of $57,516,215 60, against $48,515,532 72 in 1872; showing the large increase in the short period of a year of $9,000,681 97. The increase in the number of British international money order issued was also very large.—These orders amounted to $1,354,467 32, against $747,426 08 in 1872; an increase of $617,050 24. The Swiss orders amounted to $78,313 93, against $65,597-92; a decrease for some reason of $7,265-99. The German international exchange of money orders began on the 1st of October, 1872, and from that time up to June 30th last orders amounting to $420-722 12 were issued. The total amount of domestic money orders paid during the year was $56,900,351 23, against $48,-041,405 88 in 1872 or an increase of $8,-857,945 35. The British money orders paid amounted to $215,087 61, against $133,810 83; an increase of $81,276, 78. *Washington Star.*

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1.35@1.65.
RED WHEAT—$1.50@1.62.
WHITE CORN—60.@77.
YELLOW CORN—70@75.
OATS—49@49 cts.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

BEING compelled to close the Medical accounts of W. M. A. S. Maxwell up to March 1st, 1873, (at which time the firm of Wm. M. A. S. Maxwell & Son began) all indebted are requested to call and settle with money or note.

WM. M. A. S. MAXWELL.
Still Pond, Nov. 8, 1873—tJ1.

Fall & Winter Millinery.

Mrs. M. A. Biscoe

Has just returned from the city with a varied assortment of *Fall and Winter Millinery and Fancy Goods*, to an examination of which she invites her patrons and the public.

Store on Queen street, at the old stand.
Nov. 8, 1873—3t.

$50 REWARD.

A REWARD of $50 will be paid for the arrest and conviction of TRILUE McKENNEY, (colored,) who shot Mr. Joseph H. Boyer at the election at Massey's, on Tuesday, Nov. 4th.

Nov. 8—3t. S. W. BOYER.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby prohibited from trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, with gun, dog, or otherwise, under penalty of the law.

WM. OVEREND.
Nov. 8, 1873—3t.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned with dog or gun, to hunt or shoot, or for any other purpose. The law will be enforced against all offenders.

JOHN W. HINES.
Nov. 8, 1873—3t.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, as Treasurer for St. Dennis' Church, near Galena, Kent county, Maryland, will sell at PUBLIC SALE at the Pastorial Residence, near the Church, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 15TH, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., all the

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

in part as follows: Bureaus, Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Carpets, Oil Cloth, Chairs, Tables, Looking Glasses, one Book Case, Crockery and Queensware, Buckets, Tubs, &c., &c., nearly new. Cook, Parlor and Dining-room Stoves, and many other articles.

TERMS—CASH.
RICHARD C. JOHNSON.
Nov. 8, 1873—tds.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the personal estate, in Kent county, Maryland, of

WILLIAM A. BRICE,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 6th day of June, 1874; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 6th day of November, 1873.

MARY A. BRICE,
GEORGE H. BRICE,
Nov. 8, 1873—4t. Administrators.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to trespass with dog or gun, or for any purpose, on the "Hopewell Farm" of George W. T. Perkins, near Chestertown.

GEO. W. T. PERKINS,
JOHN RUTTER.
Nov. 1, 1873—3t.

THE DIPLOMAS

AWARDED at the late Fair of the Kent County Agricultural Association are ready for distribution. Call at the regular meetings of the Club (every Thursday afternoon) or forward stamp and address to Secretary. Frames and glass to fit the Diplomas can be had by leaving the cost with the Secretary on meeting days, or with Mr. A. L. VANNORT, Hanesville, Md., at other times. Frames cost $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, and 1.75—furnished at wholesale prices to the Society.

SAMUEL VANNORT,
Nov. 1, 1873—3t. *Recording Secretary.*

FAMILIAR LECTURES.

THE REV. JOHN C. ECCLESTON, of St. John's Church, Staten Island, N. Y., will deliver TWO LECTURES, descriptive of recent

Travels in Palestine and Egypt,

at the Court House in Chestertown, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11th, and THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Both Lectures will be illustrated by Charts, beautiful Paintings, and Views of the Ruins, Antiquities, and Manners and Customs of the people of those countries.

The proceeds of Tickets will be devoted to the Sunday School of Chester Parish Church.

PRICE OF ADMISSION for adults 50 cts.; children under twelve years 25 cts.

Tickets for sale by C. F. STAM & BRO.
Nov. 1, 1873—2w.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trespassing on the farm where I reside; also, the "Airy Hill" farm, and the farm where James Steward resides.

Oct. 18—3w. WM. FORD.

PURE WINTER BLEACHED WHALE OIL,

West Virginia Lubricating Oil, and Pure Neats Foot Oil, for sale by the pint, gallon or barrel. *C. F. STAM & BRO.*
April 12, 1873.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

READY-MADE CLOTHING

In Fine CASSIMERE SUITS!

READY-MADE CLOTHING

In separate Garments, Coats, Pantaloons and Vests!

Fine Quality and Low Priced OVERCOATS!

We have now on hand a finer and more desirable stock of these Goods than usual and invite an examination.

Gentlemen's Underwear in Merino and Heavy Scotch Wool,

A very FULL LINE: also,

MEN'S RUBBER GOODS,

IN LARGE VARIETY,

Boots, Officers' Coats, &c., &c.

Our present stock of Goods generally, is large, attractive and seasonable, and we believe our prices will be found moderate.

T. S. WICKES.
Chestertown, October 25, 1873.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

Mrs. Laura Thomas

Having just returned from the city with an assortment of *MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS* has opened in the room on High street, recently occupied by Mr. Richard Russell, where she has moved.

The latest styles in BONNETS, RIBBONS, NOTIONS and FANCY ARCLES. Call and examine her stock.

FOR RENT,

The Store Room next door above.

Apply to MRS. LAURA THOMAS.
October 25, 1873—3t.

Trees, Trees, Trees!

CONCORDVILLE NURSERIES.—(Established 1845.) 100,000 Peach Trees—orchard varieties, including the King of Peaches—(acknowledged the most profitable variety in cultivation; awarded first premium in Pennsylvania and Delaware,) Atlanta, Richmond and other new and valuable varieties. An immense stock of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, &c., of thrifty growth. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Send for Catalogues.

CHAS. P. PETERS,
oc25-3t. *Concordville, Del. Co., Pa.*

STOVES! STOVES!!

J. K. ALDRIDGE respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's counties to the fact that he has now on hand a larger stock of Stoves of all kinds, than he has ever before kept. He names, in part, as follows:

Cooking Stoves.

Spear's Calorific Cook, Excelsior Hot Blast, Niagara, All Right Cook, Continental, Champion, Complete, and Washington Cook; also, Portable Ranges, and the Parlor Cook Stove.

Heating Stoves.

Spear's celebrated Anti-Clinker and Silver Moon; also, the Golden Sun Fire-Place Heater; Token Base Burner, Token Reflector, Magic Light, and Aurora Light; Vulcan, Egg, and Crystal.

Wood-burning Stoves.

Tuscan, Union Air Tight, Woodland, and Flame.

REPAIRS for all of the above Stoves.

Also, a large and complete Stock of

Hardware, CUTLERY, TINWARE, Japanned Ware, Wood Ware.

Store opposite the Court House.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Chestertown, Oct. 2, 1873.

LUMBER!

LUMBER!!

LUMBER!!!

With the aid of our SAW MILLS we are enabled to offer the best facilities to parties wishing to erect any kind of buildings. Address

TURNER BROS.
Betterton, Oct. 25, 1873.

For Rent,

For the year 1874, the STORE HOUSE in Galena, Kent Co., Md., now occupied by George W. Sutton.

Also, a *DWELLING HOUSE* in the same place, on the Sassafras road, and *THE SHOP* on the same road, next to J. Peacock's—suitable for a tailor or shoemaker. For terms apply to

F. M. GOODING,
Oct. 11, 1873—3t. *Chesterville.*

New MILLINERY & NOTIONS.

Mrs. H. C. Carroll

Would call the attention of the LADIES of Chestertown and vicinity to a Fine Assortment of *NEW and BEAUTIFUL*

MILLINERY GOODS,

and NOTIONS, including the LATEST FALL STYLES, which she is selling at *very Lowest Prices.* An examination of her goods and prices is respectfully solicited. MRS. H. C. CARROLL,
oc11-3t. *Successor to* [illegible]

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0876