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The Kent News.

SATURDAY - - - - JULY 27, 1872.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

The Democratic Conservative voters of Kent county, and all other voters in favor of the election of GREELEY and BROWN, are requested to assemble in primary meetings in their respective districts, at the usual places of meeting, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on *Saturday, the 10th day of August*, 1872, for the purpose of selecting three delegates from each election district, who shall assemble in County Convention on Tuesday, the 13th day of August, at the Court House in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of choosing three delegates to represent Kent county in the State Convention to be held in Baltimore on Wednesday, the 11th day of September next, for the appointment of Electors for President of the United States—and also for the purpose of choosing three delegates to represent Kent county in the Convention to be held at Princess Anne on Wednesday, the 20th day of August, 1872, for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District of Maryland.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
R. W. JONES,
R. C. JOHNSON,
State Central Com. for Kent Co.

THE PEOPLE AROUSED.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* is responsible for the assertion that if Columbus on his voyage across the Atlantic had known that in 1872 such an administration as that of Grant would exist, he would have turned back in disgust and refused to be the discover of America. The *N. Y. Spirit of the Times* in reply says:—This is indisputable; yet if Columbus had also known that in 1872 the American people would overthrow Grant's power, and begin a new era of honesty and liberality in public affairs, his scruples would have been overcome, and he would have made his discovery in content.

The very greatness of the evil of this administration, the extent to which it threatens us, is an advantage, or may be made one. It is better for a plundered and half-conquered people to be alarmed into action, than to be soothed into indifference. Greece would not have obtained her independence had it not been that the tyranny of the Turk became unendurable. Thus freedom grows out of tyranny, as flowers grow from a grave. Perhaps there can be no worse condition than that of a country reduced by generations of habit to patient indifference to petty wrongs of a people whose general prosperity makes them willing to submit rather than to take the trouble to resent. In this condition have been the United States for several years; we have been indignant at the corruption in office, and have with fear seen the principles on which the Republic was founded forgotten in the administration of its laws, but we have not effectively resisted. The danger has not till now been great enough to thoroughly arouse the nation.

Grant's ambition is the dark poison-flower into which these wrongs have ripened. It is his greatest service to his country, that he has consolidated in his administration all the infamies and usurpations and plunderings and dangers which have hitherto been scattered, and that he has developed them to an excess which even this patient people will not endure. Other generals, with the vast numerical superiority of our armies at the close of the war, would have suppressed the rebellion as well as he; but no other President ever demonstrated as clearly as he has done the necessity of a complete revolution in the manner of conducting this Government. We have complained of nepotism; Grant has been guilty of more nepotism than all his predecessors combined. We have suspected other Presidents of accepting gifts of money and land, and rewarding the givers with offices of princely revenue; Grant has done this shamelessly and to an unprecedented success. We have suffered from the corruption of the public service; Grant has made almost a rule of an exception. We have seen with indignation the powers of the Government degraded to the continuance of a President in office; Grant has misused them openly and with incredible contempt for public opinion. The people have seen with alarm the gradual introduction of a monarchical spirit into the executive branch of the government, and now behold in Grant's personal ambition this spirit for the first time dangerously and practically embodied.

The political tyranny and corruption which Grant represents is great enough to be understood by the people, and dangerous enough to arouse them to energy in battling with it. But as yet it is not so great that it cannot be overthrown, and it might become so with further delay.—Now the people, disgusted with shameless corruption, have no other issues to divert them from the work of destroying it. The civil war and the causes of civil war are ended; our only foreign complications are the disgrace of the treaty and our temporary humiliation by Spain, and we have nothing to do but reform our own government. Every reason exists why upon this the attention of the country should be fixed, and this canvass will be, we believe, a great reform era.

Our candidate, Horace Greeley, has been for thirty years the champion of honesty in public affairs, and it was the instinctive recognition of this fact that gained for him the nomination at Cincinnati, and that caused the Democratic masses of the whole country to forsake their party chiefs, and with spontaneous enthusiasm to choose him as their leader.

This contest will be an Armageddon in which the victory must be overwhelming. Let the American people know that if they are defeated by the tyrannical ambition which now overshadows the country, they need expect no mercy. Their indifference will be construed to be a sanction of the policy which Grant has only begun, and the next four years will be famous for corruptions now unknown, and usurpations which are now incredible. They have the issue unmistakably before them; there can be no middle path to pursue, and we rejoice that at last the nation has the opportunity with one blow to destroy the greatest of its enemies.

CHANGED THEIR TUNE.—Saunders, the negro who was on the Grant Electoral Ticket in Maryland, was selected from all the colored men in the State as a fit and proper representative of that class, and as long as he remained on the ticket the Radical press were lavish in his praise; but as soon as he withdrew and published a letter announcing his determination to support Greeley, these same papers come out and denounce him as a very shabby and "impudent" fellow, and without influence sufficient to control a single vote! Whether all they say about him is true or not it makes no difference to us, only it seems to us that if it is true and was known to the Republican party, as it must have been, that party is liable to censure for putting him up as one of its leaders. Shall we infer from this that all of Grant's electors have the same sort of character, and is only hidden for party purposes, subject to exposure if they dare desert! A happy crowd, truly, for respectable men to affiliate with.

OUR NEXT CONGRESSMAN.—The *Cecil Democrat*, in some remarks in regard to the several gentlemen who are aspirants for Congressional honors in this district, concludes as follows:

"Without wishing to detract from the merits of any, we may be permitted as an outsider to express a hearty wish that the Convention will select Judge Wickes for the position. His integrity, his industry and his pre-eminent ability, have endeared him to all people in his judicial circuit, and we should be sorry to loose him from the Bench, but his qualifications for the ermine, high as they confessedly are, are certainly not superior to his fitness by taste, temperament and attainments for the forum or the legislative hall. We trust the people of the old first will do themselves the honor to select Judge Wickes for the next Congress, and we have no doubt that they will then be represented by one who will do credit to his State and district."

SENATOR THURMAN ON THE SITUATION.—Hon. A. G. Thurman has published a letter in which he says that though he would prefer the Democrats had resolved on a straight democratic ticket, he will work earnestly for the election of Greeley and Brown, as it is the will of the party, and he believes the welfare of the country requires the defeat of the present administration. The nomination of Greeley and Brown at Baltimore, he says, was the work af the people, the politicians having little or nothing to do with it.

The Democratic party does not abandon its principles, but believing, as it does, that the course of the radical leaders threatens to destroy all constitutional and democratic ideas, it is bound by its principles to seek to overthrow those leaders, and if it cannot do it, he says, by the mode it would prefer, it is but common sense to take the next best.

THE Philadelphia *Press* says the country owes General Grant a debt that can never be repaid. Grant is evidently of the same opinion, but he is doing his best to make his collections. Like the accommodating country traders who advertise to sell their goods cheap for cash or produce, Grant is willing to take anything in the way of payment which comes to his hand, from a bull pup to a cottage by the sea. When his term of office expires he will have one thought to console him. If the country then owes him anything, it will not be because he has neglected any means in his power to enforce a settlement in full.

MORE RESIGNATIONS.—Besides a vigorous letter of Mr. Wallace Tappan, resigning his position on the Grant State committee of New York, the *Tribune* publishes letters from ex-Congressmen Burt Van Horn and Chas. Hughes, repudiating the renomination of Grant. Mr. Tappan has been long an active and zealous republican in New York, and is the third member of the State committee who has resigned since the renomination of President Grant.

"AN ASTONISHING NOMINATION."—The New York *Herald*, in a lengthy retrospection of the political history of the country, evolves this sentiment: "It is said that Mr. Greeley, as the Democratic candidate, will be an astonishing nomination. Very well; Harrison was an astonishing nomination. So was Polk, so was Taylor, so was Pierce, and so was Lincoln; but each of these men was elected. There is evidently strength in an astonishing nomination."

THE TIDAL WAVE ROLLS ON.—A Radical congressman from Pennsylvania representing Thad Stevens' old district, Alvin J. Dickey, in declining a re-nomination, says:

"Nothwithstanding my district gave 7,000 Republican majority in 1871, it will be 2,000 for Greeley this fall.—*Therefore I shall not be a candidate for re-election.*"

SALE OF A NEWSPAPER.—The *Journal*, published at Denton, was sold at public sale, on Saturday, by the administrators of the late Dr. Tarr, to Mr. Z. P. Steele, for $2,200. Mr. Steele is a practical printer, and served his apprenticeship in the *Journal* office. The political complexion of the paper is Democratic, and it will not be changed.

A LARGE BET.—Ex-Collector Tom Murphy, of New York, anxious to show his faith in his master, Grant, offered to bet $10,000 that Grant would beat Greeley. George Wilkes, of the Spirit of the Times, promptly accepted the bet.

ORPHANS' COURT, Tuesday, July 23d.—Present Judges Beck, Scott and Hebron. The renunciation of Margaret A. Wallis and Mary S. Wallis to letters of administration on the estate of Hannah J. Wallis, and recommending Geo. Vickers as adm'r was received, and it was ordered that letters of adm'n be granted to Geo. Vickers on said estate. On application of Eliza Brown, col'd, the aunt of Clara Wilmer, it was ordered that Chas. H. Wilmer, guardian to said Clara Wilmer, pay to said Eliza Brown the sum of twenty-four dollars per annum for maintenance and schooling said ward, and that Eliza care for and keep said ward. It was ordered that notice be given of the vacancy of the free scholarship in the Baltimore Female College, and that an appointment to fill said vacancy will be made on Tuesday, Aug. 20th.

THE MAILS.—We are in receipt of frequent complaints from subscribers at Locust Grove and Chesterville in regard to the failure of the *News* to reach those points until several days after its publication. Our papers are always mailed on Friday evening, and leave the postoffice of this town early Saturday morning, and consequently the failure to reach their destination at the proper time lies in the postal arrangements, over which we have no control. At the same time it is necessarily annoying to subscribers, and steps have been taken to have the evil remedied, if possible. We hope that in a short time such changes will be made as will remove all cause of complaint in the future.

HEAVY LOSS BY FIRE.—Horatio Beck, Esq., residing in Broad Neck, sustained a heavy loss by fire on Wednesday afternoon last. He was getting out his wheat with a steam thresher, when some sparks from the engine ignited the straw, causing a general conflagration. The large barn near by, which contained nearly all the wheat that had been threshed, about twelve hundred bushels, was burned, also the corn house, with some two hundred bushels of corn, the carriage house, and every out-building on the farm except the meat house, together with a large quantity of agricultural implements. A tenant house on the shore, more than a hundred yards distant, was also destroyed. The thresher, which belonged to Mr. Comegys Cosden, was burned, involving a loss of several hundred dollars. Mr. Beck's loss cannot be much short of $6,000, on which he had an insurance on the out-buildings of $1,355.

THE EXCURSION of the Knights of Pythias on Thursday afternoon was liberally patronized, but the boat was not uncomfortably crowded. The steamer went as far as the new light-house on Love Point, at the mouth of the river, and returned to Chestertown about ten o'clock. The cotilion music, which was procured from Baltimore, was excellent, and those who were disposed to "trip the light fantastic toe" had constant opportunity of doing so. In consequence of the large outlay for music, (there being two bands engaged,) and the low price of tickets, the net proceeds from the excursion will be small—the object being to have a first-class excursion rather than to make money.

KENT COUNTY RAILROAD.—The road is now completed and ready to ship peaches and other freight, from that point which will be known hereafter as Parson's Station. A siding has been completed where the railroad crosses the public road known as Fancy road. This point will be known as Vickers' Station. The track from Chestertown Station to the wharf at Chester river has been completed, and is ready for those who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of shipping by rail to New York, or other northern markets.

A GOOD CROP.—Mr. S. A. J. Wickes, residing near Gray's Inn wharf, raised this season from 19 bushels seeding on 9½ acres of ground that was in corn last year 302½ bushels of wheat, being within a fraction of sixteen bushels for one. Considering the season this is rather a remarkable yield. The fertilizer used was Turner's Excelsior.

MANY people prefer Institutions offering superior educational advantages, to be located in healthy rural districts, free from the vices and temptations of the cities—and when such an institution combines the additional attraction of moderate charges, it ought to be very popular. In this connection we refer our readers to the advertisement of the Western Maryland College, at Westminster, Md.

CHESTERVILLE CAMP begins on Friday next, and promises to be well sustained.

KISSING AN ASSAULT.—A novel case, and one which provoked much merriment, came up before the Circuit Court for Somerset county, last week, on an appeal from a decision of Esquire Handy, of Crisfield. In a jolly, good humored way, Richard Lawson recently kissed Esquire Harvey F. Johnson, which provoked the ire of the latter individual and he dealt his affectionate admirer a severe blow, hurting him pretty badly. A suit was at once brought by Lawson against Johnson before Esquire Handy, who rendered a decision in favor of the plantiff. Johnson took an appeal to the Circuit Court, when the judgment of the Squire was reversed, the Judge holding that the smouch was the first assault.

LARGE PURCHASE OF REAL ESTATE.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has purchased all the water front at Locust Point from the Grain Elevator down to Fort McHenry, and extending back to Fort avenue, embracing about forty acres, for the round sum of $200,000. It is understood that the erection of additional Elevators and other extensive improvements are in contemplation by the Company, to meet the growing demands of commerce.

A COTTON HARVESTING machine has been invented which, it is claimed, will perform the work of fifty hands a day, collecting and gathering into the bags the cotton from twelve acres with the assistance of two men, one boy and a pair of mules. The cotton plant passes between two sections, and the foliage is left undisturbed for the second and third pickings.

THE EXHIBITION vs. TRIALS OF SPEED.

Messrs. Editors:—The busy time of harvest has interrupted our correspondence. A vacation was taken by the Club, but "term time" has again come. From the earliest inception of the Club almost to this present, its course has been in beauty and sunshine, its influence for good and good only, and its future most promising. As opportunity offered it has not only pointed and lead the way to better agriculture, but to a higher morality; and we were proud of it, and honored the association, and felt that nothing but what was of good report would emanate from or be encourged by it. It has weathered safely one or two storms—storms in which other associations have gone down, and we felt a standpoint of safety had been reached; but the sky has become overcast, and just when we thought all was plain sailing, the cry of "breakers ahead" is heard with startling distinctness, and the question, will the ship weather the storm and clear the breakers? can only be answered in hope.

That bane of agricultural societies in the past; that which encourages and fosters so many of the very worst tendencies of human nature; that which is condemned by the christian and philanthropist as bad in its character and immoral in its surroundings—horse-racing, is the Charybdis of our fears, and that too when we thought it far astern, for by a vote of the Club after a full discussion it was decided to have no trials of speed in connection with the agricultural exhibition, and now to find, by the consent of the executive committee (to put it no stronger), a trotting association has its races for purses and money, with all the paraphernalia (I almost said saturnalia) of the race course, on the same ground and on the very same days of the exhibition, not only violates the letter and spirit of that standing order of the Club, but does violence to the consciences of those in the Club who believe horse-racing a great evil. The delicate film of holding the racing under the auspices of another association created for the occasion, is not sufficient to blind any one to the vital connection between the race-course and the agricultural exhibition.—The points of union are too numerous and prominent, and those who try to satisfy their consciences with this plea of a separate organization claim that the exhibition cannot succeed without a race-course,—thus showing a wonderfully close connection between the two is intended. And what is the plea for horse-racing under any circumstances? It is that its tendencies are to produce a better breed of horses. Admitting this (which I do not, and am prepared to show the converse is true as regards the farmers' horse, for the claim would be nearly as good that game chickens improved the farmers' poultry, or that the blood of the racing breed of hogs would be a good cross for the farmers' swine) for a moment, the awful demoralization that blots the pages of racing history is not compensated for in any way by any corresponding benefit derived from the practice. Lowering the standard of morality to improve the breed of horses, is doing evil that good may come, with a striking emphasis. And this is all the plea in favor of racing. To reintroduce the time when quarter-races shall be run every Saturday at Worton Heights and a barrel of whisky retailed in a short time at the same place, is not one of the ends of the Kent County Agricultural Society, No. 1; and may the day never come when its members, its wealth and its influence shall be given to that which in any sense prepares the way for the return of these things. A most liberal subscription, influenced by the standing order "no trials of speed," was made. This racing movement, if sustained by the Club, certainly invalidates that subscription.

But, Messrs. Editors, very glad am I to say I believe the heart of the Worton Club is sound. This situation has been reached by the want of interest and attendance of many of the members during the hot weather. Now the duty is to man the life boats and hasten to the rescue.—This action of the minority will be passed upon by the Club. Let the members rally to the few next meetings, and a nobler Excelsior can be stamped upon the banners of the Club than ever before and with indellible ink. A good watch word will be—no racing or no exhibition.

PARTICEPS.

CHESTERVILLE ITEMS.

Messrs. Editors:—On Sunday night last the long-needed rain came. The fall was quite heavy, but so dry had become the earth, that the rain did not penetrate the soil to the corn roots. Undoubtedly it did an incalculable amount of good; but the only visible evidence thereof, was the cooling of the atmosphere. This, of itself, is a blessing which none can fail to appreciate. Should there not come copious rains soon, the corn crop must also necessarily be short.

Some few peaches were shipped this week from the neighborhood of Still Pond.

The berry business came to a sudden halt last week. The market was glutted, and the traders quit buying.

Thursday, the 15th of August, is the day definitely fixed upon for the commencement of the Camp in Black's woods. This, it will be remembered, is a union camp of the Kent and Queen Anne's Circuits, to be held under the auspices of the M. E. Church South. It is not intended that much time shall be lost in needless preparation, as religious services will be held and preaching begin on the evening of the day named. Among the prominent ministers to be present at the commencement of the meeting are: Rev. Dr. Register, Pres't of Md. Ag. College; Dr. Wadsworth, late of Alabama; P. E. Rodgers, and others. The meeting, we believe, bids fair to be well attended.

Judging from the amount of lime that has been applied to houses and fences hereabouts, we should say the citizens of the place are bound to present a clean outside, at least, to those attending the camp-meeting.

Nearly all the bridges between this place and Chestertown are in not only a bad, but dangerous condition. They endanger life, fruit, property. Such being the case, would it not be well for those whose business it is, to look after them?

There is considerable sickness, among children especially, in and around the village.

WALTER.

INCIDENT OF PRISON LIFE.—Some eighteen months since Geo. Harris and Benj. Thompson, Alias Ben Bolt, were tried and convicted of a murder in Cecil county. Harris was sentenced to be hung, but after much effort on the part of friends Governor Bowie commuted his punishment to imprisonment for life in the Maryland Penitentiary. Thompson, who was a nephew of Harris, received a sentence of eighteen years at hard labor. A few weeks since Harris, a man of about 56 years, was taken ill and died last week. Before dying he told the Doctor repeatedly that he was entirely innocent of the crime and that he had for some time been preparing to meet his God and was fully ready to die. On the day after the death of Harris, Thompson wrote a letter to a relative in Cecil in which he said: "Uncle George died last night, and I hope he has made a confession exonerating me from the crime."

PRESIDENTIAL CONTESTS.

The following is a brief review of the Presidential contests from Polk to Grant:

1844—*Election of James K. Polk.*

For Polk and Dallas	170
For Clay and Frelinghuysen	105

With the 36 electoral votes of New York given to Clay, (and the 15,000 abolition whigs could have given him the State by 10,000 majority,) Clay would have been President.

1848—*Election of Gen. Taylor.*

For Taylor and Fillmore	163
For Cass and Butler, of Kentucky	127

Here, with the transfer of the 36 votes of New York from Taylor to Cass, the result would have been 163 for Cass, and 127 for Taylor.

1852—*Election of Pierce.*

1852 resulted in giving Pierce the electoral vote of all the States except Vermont and Massachusetts in the North, and Kentucky and Tennessee in the South.

1856—*Election of Buchanan.*

Buchanan and Breckinridge, dem.	170
Fremont and Dayton, rep.	102
Fillmore and Donelson	8

Fremont carried all the Northern States except California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Illinois; Buchanan all the Southern States except Maryland, which was carried by Fillmore. It was Fillmore, however, as a third candidate in the North, who carried off the balance of power from Fremont and elected Buchanan.

1860—*Election of Lincoln.*

In this election all the Northern or free States were carried by Lincoln except New Jersey, which was carried by a fusion.—Of the Southern or slave States Douglas carried Missouri and Bell carried Kentucky, Tennessee and Virginia. All the others were carried by Breckinridge.—Thus, by the divisions of the opposition elements Lincoln was triumphantly elected, while against the combined opposition popular vote he was in a minority of 947,000.

1864—*Second Election of Lincoln.*

For McClellan—New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky. For Lincoln—All the rest. Lincoln's majority on the popular vote was 411,000.

1868—*Election of General Grant.*

For Grant and Colfax	213
For Seymour and Blair	80

The popular majority of Grant was 309,000. And he carried 26 States against 8 for Seymour. Three States—Texas, Mississippi and Virginia—not being reconstructed, took no part in the election.

A PRESIDENT FOR THIRTY-SIX HOURS.—A correspondent of the Kansas City *Times* recently interviewed David R. Atchison, who, upon the death of Wm. R. King, a month after his inauguration as Vice-President in 1853, succeeded to the Vice-Presidency, when the following strange and forgotten fact in American history was brought to mind—that Atchison was legally President of the United States for about 36 hours. We extract as follows:

Reporter—You were President of the United States for about thirty-six hours, were you not?

General—Yes; you see Mr. Pierce's term expired at midnight Saturday, and this being a Christian country, of course nothing was done on Sunday. Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated at noon on Monday. Therefore, as President of the Senate, I succeeded to the Presidency when Mr. Pierce's term was out, [laughingly;] but I had no realization of my high position until about ten o'clock Sunday morning. We had been hard at work in the Senate finishing up business, and having lost much sleep I would probably have slept all day had I not been wakened up by some personal friends who came to congratulate me and secure positions for certain parties. In order to do everything in proper style, I appointed a full cabinet, and then it is said that my administration was the most successful and popular one ever known, there not being a removal or appointment during my whole term.

A NOBLE BENEFACTION.—The Trustees of the Louisville Medical College, (Louisville, Ky.,) have created one of the most liberal benefactions ever conferred by a public Institution. They have instituted one *Beneficiary Scholarship* for each *Congressional District* in all of the States.—By this means very many poor but deserving young men will be enabled to obtain a thorough medical education. Any one wishing to take advantage of this Benefaction should write to Dr. E. S. Gaillard, Dean of the Faculty of the Louisville Medical College, Louisville, Ky., when he will receive a college catalogue with full information in regard to all that is necessary for him to do to secure one of these Scholarships. With proper delicacy the names of those who have secured the Beneficiary Scholarships will be known only to the Dean of the Faculty.

In accordance with the old Hippocratic oath, forbidding physicians to charge the families of each other for services rendered, the Faculty of this College will make no charge for teaching sons of physicians, and as no physician charges a clergyman's family, the sons of clergymen will receive the same privilege. The next College session begins October 1st, 1872. As the lecture fees charged for each student who has not obtained a Beneficiary Scholarship, amount to $120, annually, the public can appreciate the extent of this benefaction.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—At a late meeting of the Board of Maryland Agricultural College the President, A. Bowie Davis, Esq., presented a letter which he had received from the chief officer of the Signal Service, in reply to an application which he had made to the Secretary of War to have the College made one of the Signal Stations of the Department. The reply is substantially favorable. After the College resumes business in the fall Col. Mallery, of the Signal Service, will send a supply of the instruments used in making observations, and an expert to instruct the students in the method practised by the Signal Service Corps. No doubt this practical study of meteorology will be of great use to the young farmer, though the wise man somewhere says "He that observeth the clouds shall not sow." Prof. R. Douglas Williams, who has been Professor of Chemistry and Natural Philosophy *ad interim* for the past year, and has filled the chair with marked ability and success, was appointed permanent Professor in that department. The College opens in September, with increased means and prospects of usefulness.

A VERMONTER who sent for one of the $2 50 hand sewing machines advertised in the papers, received a shoemaker's awl, worth about ten cents.

Chesterville Camp begins on Friday next. In anticipation of the wants of the people, THE LITTLE STORE ON THE CORNER has just laid in a large stock of such things as will be needed for the occasion—Sugar-cured Hams, Dried Beef, Cheese, Crackers, &c.; Goblets, Tumblers, Salt-Cellars, Pepper Boxes, etc., etc., all cheap for cash. H. C. LAYMAN, Chesterville.

MARRIED:

At the M. P. Parsonage in Chestertown, on the 10th inst., by Rev. Dr. J. J. Murray, Mr. GEO. W. CARTER to Miss S. KATE ROLLISON, all of Kent county.

DIED:

In Baltimore on the 12th instant, EDWARD B. HARRIS, aged 55 years.

In Chestertown on Wednesday last, LIZZIE WRIGHT, youngest child of S. Franklin and Mary E. Smith, aged 9 months and 7 days.—[Centreville papers please copy.]

NOTICE.—There will be a meeting of the Parishioners of St. Paul's Parish on Wednesday, July 31st, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of securing seats and renting pews for the coming year, and transacting other business of importance to the Church. A full and prompt attendance is desired.

By order of the Vestry. 1t.

CLERK WANTED.—An experienced Country CLERK, who can come well recommended for honesty, and not too proud to work, can find employment by addressing, in own handwriting—"W," Chestertown, Md. July 27, 1872—3t.

NOTICE.—The subscribers, Justices of the Peace and Constables of the Fourth Election District of Kent county, will require the CASH for all issues and services of Civil process, after the first day of August, 1872, except otherwise agreed upon with Plaintiffs.

C. A. A. STANLEY,
T. W. RUSSELL,
J. H. GREENWOOD,
S. L. RAWLEIGH.

jy27-3t.

A CARD.

ON account of a severe spell of sickness for nearly two months, and now advised to leave for another climate, I would ask of my many friends not to delay their settlements on account of my absence; I need the money. I have given orders to sell the stock, which is large and complete, at a great discount, and to offer great bargains to repay parties for the trouble of an inspection. Gentlemen in town on public business on Tuesdays and Thursdays will do well to call and get samples of bargains to be sold. Respectfully,

WM. A. VICKERS.

Chestertown, July 27, 1872.

PURE FRENCH BRANDY
OF THE HIGHEST GRADE,
—*James Hennessey*—
Bought in the Original Package.

BURKE'S IRISH STOUT
and
BASS & CO.'S ENGLISH PALE ALE,
useful Tonics for persons laboring under debility.

These goods are all of direct importation, and purchased from first hands, enabling us to vouch for their purity. For sale by

July 27. THOMAS S. WICKES

HECKENDORN PLOW CASTINGS
COMPLETE,
On hand and for sale by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, July 27, 1872.

TAX NOTICE.

THE TAXES for the year 1872 for the Fifth Election District, are now due, and I am prepared to receive them. Prompt attention to this matter upon the part of Tax-Payers will save them expense and myself much trouble. For the convenience of tax-payers I will be at Grey's Inn Wharf every Monday morning; at Edesville every Monday afternoon; in Chestertown on Tuesdays, at Rees' Corner on Wednesdays.

MORGAN BROWN, Collector.

N. B.—All persons indebted to me for taxes for 1871, are hereby notified that unless the same are paid by the first day of September, 1872, I shall be compelled to collect them by the shortest legal process.

jy27-tf. MORGAN BROWN, Coll'r.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

TAX-PAYERS of the Third Election District are notified that their taxes for 1872 are due, and demanded. The collector will shortly begin to serve parties with their accounts and the legal notice to pay. In all cases where the legal notice is given, he will proceed, at the expiration thereof, to collect by law. The last Act of Assembly renders this course necessary. The collector will be found every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at Wm. V. Lucas' store, Smithville, from 2 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

WILLIAM HEPBRON,
Collector of Taxes for Third District.

July 27, 1872—tf.

Western Maryland College,

FOR STUDENTS OF BOTH SEXES IN DISTINCT DEPARTMENTS,

WESTMINSTER, MD.

THIS INSTITUTION is under the special patronage of the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, but is strictly free from sectarianism, either in its Course of Study or Rules of Discipline. Male and female students recite in separate classes, but all have the advantage of instruction from every Professor having charge of the studies pursued.

The Vice Principal, Rev. Dr. Nicols, the Preceptress (Miss Hance) and several other members of the Faculty reside in the college building and have constant oversight of the boarding students. The course of study is *thorough* under a competent corps of thirteen instructors. The Ninth Semi-Annual Session will begin September 3, 1872.

Expenses Per Session of 21 Weeks.

Board, Lodging, Washing, fuel & light	$90.00
Tuition in Preparatory Department	17.50
Tuition in Collegiate " "	30.00
Instruction in Music (with use of instruments)	25.00
Matriculation Fee (payable on entering Collegiate Department)	5.00

No extra charges for any study in the regular course. For catalogues, address

J. T. WARD, D. D., President,
jy27 6t. Westminster, Md.

NOTICE

To Parents, Guardians, and Others.

BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Orphans' Court of Kent county will, on

TUESDAY, the 20th of August, 1872,

proceed to designate or elect one pupil from Kent county, to be sent to the BALTIMORE FEMALE COLLEGE, under the law passed by the Legislature of Maryland, and who will be "admitted to all the instructions given in the College; and to the privileges of the normal class, with all necessary books, without any charge whatever," except for board.

Parents and others disposed to avail themselves of this notice, are requested to make written applications, stating the name and age of the young lady applying.

Written testimonials of moral character and intellectual capacity will be required.

The Court will also expect some guarantee that the pupil will remain at the Institution sufficiently long to complete the usual course of study.

All applications to be filed with the Register of Wills on or before the day above named.

By order of the Orphans' Court,

E. CROUCH,
Register of Wills for Kent Co.

July 27, 1872—4t.

IMPORTANT!

THE subscriber has for sale all the leading

WEEKLY LITERARY PAPERS

published in the country, which will be sold

At Publishers' Prices.

Also, just received a fresh supply of the

MATIN AGUE MIXTURE,

which proved so effectual in preventing and curing chills last season.

jy20-3m. R. B. RUSSELL.

FOR SALE.

THE BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and premises, situated on High Street, in Chestertown, which I now occupy. The property will be sold on accommodating terms, and possession can be given, if desired, by the first day of next October. J. A. WICKES.

July 20, 1872—3t.

FOR RENT.

For 1873.

THE HOTEL IN QUEENSTOWN, at present occupied by Joseph E. Shinn. Apply to BENJ. SHERWOOD,

jy13-3t. Queenstown, Md.

Public Sale of Real Estate.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned as Trustee, will on

WEDNESDAY, July 31st, 1872,

AT TEN O'CLOCK, A. M.,

offer at public sale at Pennington's Hotel, in Galena, Kent county, Md., ALL OF THAT TRACT, OR PART OF A TRACT, OR

PARCEL of LAND

of which the late John Clark died seized, and situated in the First Election District of Kent county aforesaid, on the northern side of the new road being made, leading from Taylor's gate, near Galena, to the main road from Sassafras to Massey's, and adjoining the lands of Ira Vansant, R. H. C. Massey, and others, and containing

THIRTY-SIX ACRES OF LAND,

MORE OR LESS.

It is convenient to Massey's and Morris' Station on the Kent County Railroad, and also to Galena and to George Town on the Sassafras River. The land is susceptible of being put in the highest state of cultivation.

THE IMPROVEMENTS

Consist of a

New One-Story Dwelling

AND OUT-BUILDINGS.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:

One-third cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments of six and twelve months from the day of sale; credit payments bearing interest from the day of sale; the purchaser giving negotiable note with security approved by the Trustee.

Possession given immediately.

Purchaser to pay for stamps and deed.

D. JAMES BLACKISTON,
TRUSTEE.

Chestertown, July 6, 1872—ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Wm. H. Hamilton, against the goods and chattels, Lands and Tenements of Henry Bratton and Joseph W. Cosden, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Henry Bratton and Joseph W. Cosden, of, in and to the following property:

ALL THAT LOT

or Part of a Lot, or Parcel of Land, commonly called the "HAWKINS LOT,"

Containing 1½ Acres of Land,

MORE OR LESS,

Lying on the main road leading from Chestertown to Washington College, adjoining the lands of Chas. H. Davis and others, now being occupied as a BRICK YARD; a description of which can be more fully obtained by reference to the contract between William H. Hamilton and the said Henry Bratton, which has been duly filed in the Clerk's Office for Kent county.

ALSO,

The PLANK, POLES, POSTS, &c., contained in the SHED on said lot.

TWO MOULDING TABLES, and

A BRICK KILN,

Supposed to contain about

Thirty Thousand Bricks, more or less.

And I hereby give notice, that on

TUESDAY, the 30th day of July, 1872,

at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, I will sell the said personal property for cash, and on

SATURDAY,

The TENTH day of AUGUST, 1872,

AT THREE O'CLOCK, P. M.,

At the Court House door in Chestertown, I will sell at public sale for cash to the highest bidder, the aforesaid lands, so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writ of execution, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with.

A. B. WHEATLEY, Sh'ff.

July 20, 1872—ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel G. Copper, Jesse K. Hines and Horatio Beck, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Samuel G. Copper, of, in and to the following property, to wit:

TWO HEAD OF HORSES,

1 *HORSE CART & HARNESS,*

One Dearborn and Harness,

And CORN CROP now growing on the land where said Samuel G. Copper now resides.

ALSO, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Samuel G. Copper of, in and to all those TRACTS OF LAND described as follows namely:

All that Tract of Land

Situated in the Fifth Election District of Kent county, adjoining the lands of S. A. J Wickes and others, called

"GREY'S INN,"

which was devised to said Samuel G. Copper by Jane Copper, deceased, and which is fully described by courses and distances in a deed from Alex. Yearling and wife to said Jane Copper, recorded in Liber J. N. G., No. 4, folio 98, excepting out of said deed the parcels conveyed since the date thereof by said Samuel G. Copper and wife to John Boyer, John Dickinson, John B. Stevens and Thomas E. Sewall, and which said tract now contains

56 Acres, 2 Roods, and 17 Perches,

MORE OR LESS.

ALSO, ALL THAT OTHER

TRACT OF LAND,

Situated in the Fifth Election District of Kent county, part of the real estate of the late George Copper, called

"HUNTER'S LOT"

AND CONTAINING

38 Acres, 1 Rood and 17 Perches,

More or less, adjoining the lands of George L. Maslin and others, which was sold to the said Samuel G. Copper by Richard Hynson, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of Geo. Copper, deceased, and fully described by courses and distances in the plot thereof, returned by said Trustee with his report of sale in said case.

And I hereby give notice, that on

THURSDAY, the 1st of August, 1872,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, I will sell the said Personal Property for cash, and

ON SATURDAY,

The THIRD day of AUGUST, 1872,

at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Court House door in Chestertown, I will sell the said lands and tenements, so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidders for cash, to pay and satisfy said writ, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

A. B. WHEATLEY, Sheriff.

July 13, 1872—ts.

JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE STOCK OF

LUMBER of all kinds,

Including WHITE PINE FENCING.

J. T. DODD & SON,

July 13, 1872. Chestertown.

BOARDING.

MRS. GUSTAVUS WRIGHT
HAS REMOVED TO
The Corner of Howard and Lombard Sts.,
BALTIMORE, and will accommodate permanent and transient Boarders. jc29-6m*

1872. ANNUAL 1872.

AGRICULTURAL

FAIR and EXHIBITION!

THE ANNUAL FAIR AND EXHIBITION OF THE

Kent Co. Agricultural Society, No. 1,

Will be held at HAWKINS' PARK,

NEAR HANESVILLE, MD.,

ON

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY,

The 1st and 2nd of October.

The public generally are invited to attend and compete for PRIZES, DIPLOMAS, MEDALS and CERTIFICATES OF MERIT, in

Stock,
Implements,
Produce,
&c., &c.

LISTS OPEN TO ALL.

Over One Thousand Dollars

WILL BE DISTRIBUTED FOR PRIZES ALONE, together with medals, awards, certificates, &c.

All classes of Horses, Cattle, and Stock of different grades and character, shall be allowed to compete with those of their own class, and includes about TWENTY-FIVE PREMIUMS IN EACH BREED.

To include the schedule of Premiums would occupy several columns, and only state that the list is arranged as at most fairs, and is VERY COMPLETE in all departments of agriculture and kindred industries, from the noble thorough-bred to the modest boquet of flowers that ornaments the home of the hum