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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 12, 1865.

THE NEWS.

Provisional Governor Andrew J. Hamilton, of Texas, issued a proclamation on the 25th ult. announcing his appointment by the President and foreshadowing his designed course of procedure in the performance of his duties. He fixes no time for the election or convention, but states that they would be held as soon as practicable. He admonishes the Texans to dispel the delusion under which many of them are laboring, that slavery still exists, and informs them that it is effectually dead, and if they fail to treat the negro as less than a freeman their representatives will in vain seek admission into Congress.

The mysterious prisoner brought to Washington last week, turns out to be a man named Fuller, who perpetrated frauds on the Republican National Committee last fall.

The government has ordered General Sheridan to muster out all troops in Texas which he can dispense with. The General has also been instructed to forbear from any form of intervention in Mexican matters. President Juarez is still recognized as the chief of the Mexican government by this country.

All applications to visit Jeff. Davis are still refused. It is stated that his counsel will be permitted to have free access to him before his trial takes place.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

It was not convenient for us to attend at all the late Commencement Exercises of this College, but a gentleman who was present has kindly furnished us the following interesting statement:

The Annual Commencement Exercises of Washington College took place on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday of this week at the College Chapel.

On Monday evening the Mount Vernon Society was addressed by the Rev. J. R. Hubard, of Chestertown, who entertained his audience for nearly an hour on the value of Literary Societies and the proper dedication of their halls.

On Tuesday evening the Junior Exhibition was witnessed by a very large audience; the students performing, in an exceedingly creditable manner, "the Golden Farmer" and "the Dead Shot." We would distinguish among the performers. Mr. Milnor Jones, of S. C., as Hammer; Mr. O. R. Benson, of Anne Arundel county, as Jemmy Twitcher; Mr. E. F. C. Davis, of Kent, as Capt. Cannon; Mr. Kukill, of Cecil, as Timid; Mr. Frank Houston, as Wiseman; Mr. Chas. Westcott, as Louisa. Some parts of their acting were remarkable for amateurs, and occasioned the liveliest pleasure to the spectators.

The Examination of Classes was, as by public notice, Monday and Tuesday, beginning at 8½ A. M.; and the progress evidenced was highly praiseworthy. Scholarship is steadily advancing with the improving public opinion.

Commencement proper was on Wednesday morning; the Rev. Prof. Wolff opened the exercises with prayer, and was followed by orations from the Graduating Class in this order, viz:—Latin Salutatory, N. J. Laws, Worcester co.; The Triumphs of Man, J. R. Wilson, Somerset; Imagination and History, S. W. Wallis, Kent; Heroism of Woman, N. J. Laws, Worcester; Valedictory, J. R. Wilson, Somerset. Upon each of whom the degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred. Among these addresses, which were all quite meritorious and nearly approaching each other in excellence, it may perhaps be invidious—but that of Mr. Laws, of Worcester, on the "Heroism of Woman," is entitled to unusual mention for its thought, method and beauty.

The degree of A. M., also, was conferred on Messrs. Benjamin Harrington, of Dorchester, and R. J. Ruth, of Kent.

The conferring of degrees was accompanied, as usual, by an address to the Graduates and the audience, by the Rev. Andrew Sutton, Principal of the College. His subject was the Discipline of Society. The variety of historical illustration, the lively commentary upon the manners of the day, and the pathos of certain passages of his oration, were praised by every one. There is a polish and depth of matter about the speeches of Mr. Sutton, which always commands admiration, and never more than on this occasion. My pen cannot express the eloquence and beauty of this address.

Captain Redue and his Band furnished sweet music, with which all the exercises were regaled, and many thanks are due him and his colleagues.

So ends the 84th Commencement of this venerable Institution. The next term begins September 25th. Is it a credit to our Shore that we send so many students away to other Colleges? Are we inferior to the Western Shore and to other parts of the country? One would think so, surely, from our not supporting better our own College. Is there an objection to it?—Let it be heard and answered. Our duty is to build up this College. Let us spread its name and advantages abroad. Let us make it what it was intended to be—the College of this Peninsula. J.

VENDUE.—Attention is called to Mr. Z. J. Morse's vendue, on Thursday next.

THE editor of the Cambridge Intelligencer says he has *resigned* (?) his position in the Baltimore Custom House!—So has Hoffman! He further states "that although there are not over a hundred and ten or twenty offices to dispose of, there are no less than five thousand applicants, at least four thousand and five hundred of whom hail from Baltimore city and Harford county." If this is so, it shows that the new Collector is a very popular man and has a good many friends. He also says that a number of the applicants were Secesh in '61, and thinks their chances pretty good, for, says he, "You see Webster himself wasn't much better than a secesh about that time, and he feels disposed to favor his old friends." This is the first time we have ever heard Col. Webster's loyalty questioned, and it may be that the editor, in the confusion consequent upon his *resignation*, has confounded him with Col. Creswell.

IMPORTANT TO MINORS.—Young men becoming of age on or before the day of the next election should not fail to apply for registration at one of the advertised meetings of the Board of Registers, or they will not be entitled to a vote.

THE NEW PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Rev. L. Van Bokkelin, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has issued an elaborately gotten up circular to be distributed among the different counties in the State. The circular sets forth the duties devolving upon the new board of School Commissioners, the mode to be pursued in order to put into operation the new school system, &c. The Schools are to be opened on the first Monday of September, the counties are to be divided into school districts, so that each Commissioner will have about an equal number of schools to attend to, the schools to be situated so as to be within easy access of every child. The President of the Board of School Commissioners for each county is to be the General Superintendent of Education within said county. All teachers will be required to have a certificate signed by the President, in order to make him eligible to the position of teacher. The tuition of all primary and grammar schools is to be free, the pupils to purchase their own text books which are to be uniform throughout the State, except orphan children, and children of indigent parents, who are to be furnished with books gratuitously. A convention of the School Commissioners, embracing all within the State, is to be held in Baltimore on Tuesday, August 22d, when the salaries of teachers will be fixed upon, and other important business attended to.

WHAT IS THE MONROE DOCTRINE?—Mr. Monroe stated it, in his message, December 2, 1823, in clear and explicit words, as follows:—

"With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and whose independence we have on great consideration and on just principles acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner their destiny, by any European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States."

END OF THE WAR.—From an editorial in a late number of the Richmond Whig, we make the subjoined extract:

Whatever a few interested individuals in our own midst, or insane radicals at the North, may aver to the contrary, the war is practically and forever at an end. If there is a single person in any of the Southern States who desires to renew resistance to the National authority, he may be set down as either a fool or a madman, to whose crazy utterances no attention whatever should be paid. But we have not heard of a solitary instance of the kind, nor do we believe that any such exists. So far as the Southern people are concerned, all is peace, and an earnest longing for continued and uninterrupted peace through all coming time.

If civil strife ever again ensues, it will be brought about, not by the Southern people, who are weighed down by untold calamity and suffering, but by the citizens of other sections of the Union, who have felt none of the distresses of a terrible war, and who are, at the present moment, revelling in all the comforts and luxuries which a superabounding prosperity can command. It is idle, it is absurd, it is criminal for any man, anywhere, whether military or civilian, or whether living in the North or in the South, to be endeavoring to produce the impression that the slightest tinge of a rebellious or refractory spirit prevails amoug the people of the South. Such a supposition is alike unnatural, unjust, ungenerous, and of a wholly mischievous tendency.

THE LINCOLN MONUMENT.—The Springfield (Illinois) Monument Association states that all the difficulties in regard to the location of the monument to President Lincoln have been adjusted, and the monument will be erected over the remains of Mr. Lincoln. About forty thousand dollars has been raised so far, which has been invested in Government securities. The city of Springfield has deeded to the association six acres of land, included the burial lot, and this will be beautified and adorned so as to make it attractive to the eye and gratifying to the national pride.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.—Brig. Gen. Richard N. Bowerman, late of the 4th Maryland Volunteers, has been appointed by Hon. Edwin H. Webster, the new Collector of the port of Baltimore, as Deputy Collector, and qualified as such.

LETTER FROM WADE HAMPTON.—A letter has been published by Gen. Wade Hampton, of South Carolina, discountenancing the purpose of many citizens of that State to emigrate to Mexico or some other foreign country. He doubts the propriety of such a course, and adds:

The very fact that our State is passing through so terrible an ordeal as the present, should cause her sons to cling the more closely to her. My advice to all of my fellow citizens is, that they should devote their whole energies to the restoration of law and order, the re-establishment of agriculture and commerce, the promotion of education and the rebuilding of our cities and dwellings which have been laid in ashes. To accomplish these objects—the highest that patriotism can conceive—I recommend that all who can do so should take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, so that they may particate in the restoration of civil government to our State.

GOVERNMENT FARMS IN MARYLAND.—The lands taken possession of by the Government as farms for the freedmen in St. Mary's county, in this State, constitute some thirty thousand acres, on the Patuxent, which belonged to Col. Sothoron and Joseph Forrest. They are tilled by some seven to eight hundred freedmen, in Government employ—the whole under charge of Lieut. E. F. O'Brien, as superintendent for the bureau of refugees, freedmen and abandoned lands. Twenty-two hundred acres of rich land are now under cultivation, mostly in corn and tobacco, and the crops promise well. The field-hand receives $10 per month, while the "gangeman," a colored man at the head of 25 or 30 others, gets $15. The dependents, or those who are unable to perform any labor, receive their rations and clothing, the children being sent to school to a teacher engaged for the purpose. Delinquencies in labor are punished by deductions from wages, and strict discipline is enforced.—*Balt. Sun.*

THE RIGHT OF NEGROES TO GIVE EVIDENCE IN CIVIL COURTS.—The difficulty relative to the right of negroes to appear in civil courts and give evidence, which prevailed in Alexandria the other day, and for which General Augur provided a Military Court for such cases, has recently transpired in St. Mary's county, Maryland. Upon application to a justice of the peace in that county for a warrant to arrest a man for administering, unprovoked, a severe flogging to a negro, an appeal was made to Governor Bradford to remove the justice from office for his refusal to act; but the Governor, under date of August 3d, responded in substance that the laws of Maryland supported the decision of the officer in question. Under these circumstances General Howard has made known the facts to General Augur, with a recommendation that a court be organized in the above county for jurisdiction over this and similar cases.—*N. Y. Herald.*

GEN. GRANT BEFORE THE WAR.—Judge Moody, in a speech at the Sherman banquet in St. Louis, spoke as follows of General Grant:

"I knew General Grant long before this rebellion began. We were both poor then, struggling for a livelihood. We had no interest in the rise and fall of stocks; we had no railroad shares nor corner lots, and money for to-morrow's market was often our chief subject of inquiry. I knew him when he hauled wood to St. Louis on the Gravois road, and later, when, with impaired health, he sought the appointment to a county office, but the wise County Court could not see his merits. They appointed in his stead another man long since forgotten."

CHURCHES IN NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.—The new city directories show that while in New York there are only 365 churches, they have 363 in Philadelphia. The latter city claims to have 4 more Baptist, 2 more Roman Catholic, 10 more Friends' meeting houses, 5 more Protestant Episcopal, 5 more Lutheran, 7 more German Reformed, 24 more Methodist, 21 more Presbyterian, and 11 more colored churches than New York; while the latter has 18 more Dutch Reformed, 17 more Hebrew Synagogues, 1 more Universalist and 13 more independent churches than Philadelphia.

THERE was a public meeting at Columbus, Tennessee, on Monday. Gen. Pillow was one of the speakers. A Nashville paper says that he frankly acknowledged that the South, though fighting gallantly, had been as gallantly whipped. He indorsed the State government, and said the people had the right to organize law and order just as they had done; that the franchise law was correct in principle. For one he should abide by it, and he advised all others alike situated to obey it.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA.—As some of our readers may sometimes be afflicted with neuralgia we give the following excellent receipt:—Half a drachm of sal ammonia, in an ounce of camphor water, to be taken a teaspoonful at a dose, and the dose repeated several times, at intervals of five minutes, if the pain be not relieved at once.—*Pittsburg Gazette.*

COLORED CONVENTION IN TENNESSEE.—A convention of colored people was held in Nashville on Tuesday. The object of the meeting was to petition the Legislature and send delegates to Washington, asking the privilege of the elective franchise, and to lay their grievances before the people of the State.

SALE OF A FARM.—"Mary's Park," belonging to the estate of the late John H. Lusby, of Sassafras Neck, containing 140 acres, has been sold to Capt. B. F. Wamsley, of Kent county, for $5,500.

THE city of Chicago has a population of two hundred and thirty thousand, having increased twenty-six thousand in the past year.

DECISION OF JUDGE SPENCE.

An important decision has been rendered by Judge Spence, in the Circuit Court for Dorchester county, in a case in which R. P. Cannon claimed damages of Benj. T. Street, one of the judges of election in that county, for having refused to receive his vote on the ground of disloyalty. The decision may be of some interest in connection with cases which will probably arise under the Registry law. After reviewing the provisions of the new Constitution prescribing the qualification of voters, Judge Spence says:

To meet this exigency, to check and restrain the men who, by their words and opinions were infusing the deadly poison of their moral treason into the minds of the people, required the introduction of new causes of disqualification and new terms of exclusion, and such as had never before been used in any Constitution. Heretofore conventions might well have confined themselves to the use of terms of exclusion expressive of the material and physical; but an anxious and loyal people in this exigency demanded something more—demanded the use of terms which would reach the political ethics—the sentiments and opinions, as well as the acts of the men, who were to be the fiduciaries of this controlling power. The words "aid and comfort" import things material and physical—something relating to, or controlled by, the acts of men. They were not sufficient; a term of higher import was demanded. Hence the introduction of the world "countenance"—a word of more extensive meaning in its ordinary and natural signification, is defined, "to favor" "to abet, to vindicate," "to encourage by opinion or word;" and it is apparent, from the whole section, that it was in this sense that it was used and introduced by the framers of the Constitution. The distinctive terms used to describe the persons engaged in the rebellion, as individual persons, or as an organized body, most clearly indicate it—when the individual persons are intended, they are described as "those engaged in armed hostility to the United States;" when they intended as an organized body—to which rebellious condition, from motives of humanity, and the necessity of the case certain belligerent rights have been accorded—they are described as "the so-called Confederate States," "the so-called Confederate States or armies," "the enemies of the United States." The different modes stated in this section by which the countenance that would disqualify could be given to those in armed hostility show conclusively that such was their intention. No one can carefully read this section without arriving at the conclusion that it was the sentiment which was to be reached, and the declaration of it in any manner, by word or deed, which was to disqualify. Acts, which might be innocent of injury, and which could work no harm either to the Government or to individuals, are in this section denounced as giving countenance to those in armed hostility to the United States. Such an act is the sending of a letter unlawfully, or in a mode not authorized by the Government, within the lines of the enemies of the United States. This act, so far as its consequences could be regarded, might be entirely innocent, yet such correspondence, indicating a favor, or approval, or encouragement, prompted by a disloyal sentiment, is denounced as giving countenance to those engaged in armed hostility to the United States. Mere advice—which is but the expression of an opinion—to enter the service of the enemies, is similarly denounced. But, probably, that part of the section which declares that he gives countenance to those in armed hostility to the United States, "who has, by any open deed or word declared his adhesion to the cause of the enemies of the United States, or his desire for the triumph of said enemies over the arms of the United States," embraces the ordinary significance of this term in its broadest and fullest sense. The phraseology is peculiar. It is not "his adhesion to the enemies of the United States," but his adhesion to their cause. It is not a declaration of fealty or allegiance to the Government of the enemies, but of sympathy with their opinions, and approval of their acts. The expression of "a desire for the triumph of the enemies, by word or deed," may anticipate or follow the act. It is the desire—the sentiment—whether expressed in words preceding the event, or in words of gratification; or acts of rejoicing, after it, which is denounced. It is the fair construction of this section that every citizen of the State who, entertaining feelings of sympathy with the opinons of those engaged in armed hostility to the United States, or approving their conduct in resisting the authority of the Government, or desiring their triumph over the arms of the United States, or has by any deed or word declared that sympathy, approval or desire, has given countenance to them, and is thereby excluded, under this section of the Constitution, from the privileges of voting.

As I have before stated, at the time the plaintiff offered to vote, he was challenged before the Judge of the Election for "disloyalty." This was notice to the defendant acting as one of the Judges, which he could not disregard; and if it appeared from evidence before them, or from facts at that time with the knowledge of the defendant, that the plaintiff was disqualified under the terms and provisions of the Constitution, it was the duty of the defendant to refuse his vote. It does not appear, from the evidence before me, that any evidence was offered before the Judge of the Election to show to them that the plaintiff was not a loyal voter, or that he was in any manner disqualified; but it does appear from the testimony of the defendant, who was sworn before me as a witness, that there were facts within his knowledge, which, in the opinion of the defendant, disqualified the plaintiff. The statement of this witness was, "from my own knowledge, and what I have heard from his neighbors, the plaintiff was not, in my opinion, a legal and qualified voter, and therefore I refused his vote." He further stated in his testimony that "he had never entertained any feelings of malice or unkindness toward the plaintiff; and in refusing his vote, he acted solely from a regard to the proper discharge of his duty as a Judge of the Elections." This witness was not inquired of "the facts within his knowledge" upon which he based his opinion of the qualification of the plaintiff, nor did he state them in his testimony.—In the absence of all knowledge of what those facts were I cannot decide that they did not constitute a proper basis of his opinion, much less that they would sustain an allegation of corruption and malice against the express declaration that he had acted honestly and faithfully. Not a single fact or circumstance has been offered in evidence to controvert this declaration, or to excite a doubt as to its verity. And, in the absence of all evidence, either direct or circumstancial, to sustain the allegation of the plaintiff, that the defendant, in refusing his vote acted corruptly and maliciously, he cannot recover.

GREAT TIGHT-ROPE ASCENSION AT ELM PARK, STATEN ISLAND.—About four thousand people were present yesterday at Elm Park pleasure grounds, Staten Island.—The occasion was a rope ascension by a M'lle Josephine de Vanier. She is a French Canadian, pleasing in appearance, with a handsome face and exceedingly graceful figure. Her first feat was the celebrated bottle acts, which she performed on one of the platforms. A pyramid of ordinary champagne bottles was formed, which she ascended, at the top balancing a number of rotating plates on her face and hands. The feat was performed admirably, and was received with considerable applause. Having redressed, she again appeared fully prepared to ascend the rope, which was stretched to a length of one hundred and fifty feet. Nervous at first, the graceful performer gradually acquired more courage, and amid a breathless silence she ascended to the top. Then the enthusiasm of the crowd broke out, and cheer after cheer rent the air. In her downward progress Mlle de Vanier showed herself a perfect mistress of her profession. She knelt down, balanced herself on one foot, extended herself full length, recovering her upright position with ease. It is seldom we see a woman possessed of such confidence in her own powers, and at an elevation of over eighty feet, where one false step, or a breakage of the rope, would have killed her.—*N. Y. Herald, 5th.*

PROPER POLICY OF THE SOUTH.—Gov. Johnson, of Georgia, advises the people of that State to lay aside their animosities, and their humiliations which keep alive wounded pride, and go back into the Union, determined to enjoy its advantages by respecting its laws, and using their present representative influence in restoring them. This counsel is that only by which practical good can result to Georgia, as well as the other Southern States lately in rebellion. The danger with those States is, that until their civil rights are properly restored under a government of their choice, there may be division among themselves, with one or other small parties seeking to get acknowledgment and support from the central power at Washington. In Virginia there are two parties now, one for the State government which is represented by Governor Pierpont, and one opposed to it, who want the General Government to appoint another, alleging that under Pierpont's rule the old order of things will be restored. This dispute arises not only from old partisan issues, but from the desire to rule on the part of radicalism. But it so happens, that in Virginia, the present State government has been officially recognized by Congress and the President, and therefore there can be no interference in their local quarrels, but where Provisional Governors only are invested with authority, there may be a disposition on one side or the other to appeal to the authorities at Washington for redress of their supposed grievances, which tend to the maintenance of military rule, instead of that of the civil authority, more in conformity with good democratic government. The people should, and doubtless will, exert themselves to restore the authority of their State government, then they can settle their local disputes for themselves, and enjoy, besides, their just representative influence under the General Government.

VIRGINIA OPINION OF BUCHANAN.—The Petersburg *News* of Monday says that "James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, is in a greater degree responsible for the late rebellion than any man that lives."

FOUR YEARS IN SECESSIA.—*Adventures within and beyond the Union Lines, by Junius Henri Brown.*—Mr. C. G. PLOUGHMAN, Agent, is now canvassing this county for subscriptions to this work. Is sold exclusively by subscription through authorized travelling Agents. It promises to contain "an intensely interesting account of the author's adventures and experiences, both within and beyond the lines of the Union Armies, embracing a wide range of stirring events, and a great variety of facts and incidents of most thrilling character, which came under his own observation."

Baltimore Price Current.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 3, 1865.

White Wheat, per bushel	. .	$2.25a2.45
Red " "	. .	2.00a2.10
White Corn "	. .	93a98
Yellow " "	. .	93a96
Oats (weight) "	. .	42a45

DEATHS.

At her residence, near Urieville, on the 5th inst., Mrs. REBECCA WOOD, relict of the late Matthew J. Wood, aged about 55 years.

SELF-SEALING FRUIT JARS, of the latest and most improved patents, may be found for sale very cheap at A. W. SPARKS'.

CIDER VINEGAR, known to be *genuine*, on hand and for sale by WICKES & BRO.

Chestertown Aug. 12, 1865.

500 FRUIT JARS! FRUIT JARS!
THE MOST APPROVED PATENT!
Pint, Quart and Half Gallon.
Lowest priced in market, just received and for sale by JAS. R. CHANCE & SONS.
Aug. 12, 1865.

COAL.

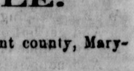
THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity, that he is prepared to furnish COAL at the *very Lowest cash price.*

Mr. Wm. H. Palmer, at the wharf, will attend promptly to the delivery of all orders.

R. J. RUTH.

Chestertown, Aug. 12, 1865—3m.

THE STEAMER WM. CRAMP



Will leave KIRBY'S LANDING on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, touching at all the different landings on Chester River, and freighting PEACHES, arriving in Philadelphia on the following mornings at 6 o'clock.

McFADDEN & ROBERTS.

Aug. 12—3t.

100,000 PEACH TREES.

FIRST SIZE, 3½ to 5 feet high.
SECOND SIZE, 2½ to 3 feet high.

Troth's Early Red,
Rose Peach,
Large Early York,
Crawford's Early Melocotan,
Mary's Choice,
Crockett's White,
Reeve's Favorite,
Old Mixon Free,
Moore's Favorite,
Stump of the World,
Crawford's Late Melocotan,
Ward's Late Free,
Late Rareripe,
Fox Seedling,
Harker's Seedling,
Smock Free.

Hale's Early Peach.

This excellent freestone variety is the earliest known, ripening at least two weeks before the earliest market variety.

R. F. PULLEN,
Aug. 12, 1865—6t. Hightstown, N. J.

VALUABLE FARM. FOR SALE.

AT KENNEDYVILLE, Kent county, Maryland, on

WEDNESDAY,
The SIXTH of SEPTEMBER, 1865,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., the undersigned will sell at Public Sale, his

FARM,

lying in said county, on the East side of the public road leading from Chestertown to Kennedyville,

CONTAINING 155¼ ACRES.

To any one desiring to purchase land, either for a residence or an investment, this Farm presents rare inducements to purchasers.

It is most eligibly located, being on the backbone of the county, but a few miles from various Steamboat landings on the Sassafras and Chester Rivers, thus affording to the proprietor a choice of the Philadelphia and Baltimore markets; is about seven miles from Chestertown, less than two from Kennedyville, and convenient to places of public worship, schools, Mills, &c.

The soil is naturally good, well adapted to Grain, Grass and Fruits. There is a FINE MEADOW on the Farm.

The Improvements

are a DWELLING of modern and improved Cottage style: five rooms and a splendid Cellar, well finished and conveniently arranged, and OUT-BUILDINGS, all new in complete order.

THREE ORCHARDS,

APPLE, PEACH and PEAR; of carefully selected Fruits, all in healthy condition, and just coming into bearing.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-half of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale; the residue in twelve months with interest from the day of sale. The future payments to be secured either by bond with approved security, or by mortgage on the farm.

For further particulars consult RICHARD HYNSON, Esq., my Attorney, at Chestertown, Kent county, Md.

MOSES W. GINN.

N. B.—If desired the purchaser may extend the payment of fifteen hundred dollars of the purchase money beyond the time above limited.

Aug. 12, 1865—s.

ADDITIONAL REGISTERS' NOTICE.

FOR the better accommodation of the Voters of the First Election District of Kent Co., the Registers of Voters will meet at the following places on the days named:

AT MILLINGTON,
August 22nd, 23rd, 29th and 30th.

AT GALENA,
September 5th, 6th, 12th and 13th.

AT HEAD SASSAFRAS,
Sept. 19th and 20th.

THOMAS A. JACOBS,
ELIJAH E. MASSEY,
WILLIAM RODGERS,
Aug. 12, 1865. Reg's 1st District.

MORO PHILLIPS' GENUINE IMPROVED SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

FOR SALE AT

Manufacturer's Depots,

No. 27 N. FRONT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND No. 14 BOWLY'S WHARF, BALTIMORE.

The subscriber begs leave to inform Dealers and Consumers that he is now prepared to furnish MORO PHILLIPS' GENUINE IMPROVED SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, in any quantities.

The universal satisfaction this article has given during the past four years, has so increased the demand that I have been compelled to greatly enlarge my capacity for its manufacture, and have been induced to establish a branch house in the city of Baltimore. I trust that I will be able to fill all orders during the season. PRICE in Philadelphia $60 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; in Baltimore same price, freight from Philadelphia added.

Discount to Dealers.

MORO PHILLIPS,
ag12 3m. Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

KENT COUNTY, To Wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that William T. Urie, farmer of Kent Co., brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 8th day of August, in the year 1865, as a Stray trespassing upon his enclosures, a dark red COW, medium size, supposed to be about eight years old, slit in left ear, came to his farm about the first July last.

Given under my hand.

H. W. EARNEST, J. P.

NOTICE.—The owner of the above described Cow is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

aug12-3t.* ($2.) WM. T. URIE.

Machine Oil of Extra Quality.

BEST Whale and Natural Oil—used by all Machinists—extra quality, for sale at W. A. VICKERS'.