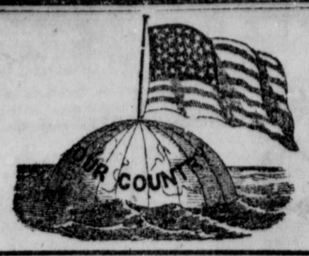
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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 25, 1866.

For Comptroller of the Treasury:

COL. WILLIAM J. LEONARD,

OF WORCESTER COUNTY.

THE NEWS.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation declaring the rebellion completely and everywhere suppressed and ended, and that the authority of the United States has been successfully and completely established. The writ of *habeas corpus* is restored, martial law removed, and the President says "that the insurrection is at an end, and that peace, order, tranquility and civil authority now exists in and throughout the whole of the United States."

President Johnson has issued an important proclamation bearing upon our relations with France and Mexico. The proclamation says a war is existing in Mexico, "aggravated by a foreign military intervention," and one of the belligerents in the said war, "Prince Maximilian, who asserts himself to be Emperor in Mexico," has issued a decree declaring Matamoras and other ports of Mexico —now in possession of the Liberals—to be closed, and levying duties upon goods imported into Mexico, and ordering the confiscation of all vessels and goods which evade the payment of the prescribed duties. This decree President Johnson's proclamation declares, "is in violation of the neutral rights of the United States," and the "decree is held, and will be held, by the United States, to be absolutely null and void as against the Government and citizens of the United States; and that any attempt which shall be made to enforce the same against citizens of the United States *will be disallowed.*"

On Sunday morning an explosion occurred on board of a schooner lying near the Hoboken Ferry, Jersey city, loaded with petroleum. She was soon in flames, which were rapidly communicated to the adjoining buildings and shipping, destroying property whose value is estimated at from one to two millions of dollars. Several lives are said to have been lost.

Milwaukie is excited over a gift concert swindle that exploded in that City; it was the "Great Northwestern Gift Concert, Ludlum, Hale & Co., proprietors." On the day of drawing it was discovered that all the money of the concern received in payment for tickets, over $75,000 in all, had been drawn out of the bank, and that Aaron Ludlum, senior partner, had disappeared.

THE COMPTROLLERSHIP.—*Acceptance of the Conservative Nomination by Col. Wm. J. Leonard.* It will be seen by the subjoined letter that Col. Leonard has accepted the nomination for the comptrollership, tendered him by the Conservative Union party of Maryland:

Salisbury, August 17th, 1866.—Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge your official notice of my nomination for comptroller of the treasury of Maryland by the State convention, composed of the friends of President Johnson's restoration policy, which met in Baltimore on the 25th instant. However much I may doubt my competency to satisfy the public expectations, the unanimity which characterized the proceedings of the convention leave me without excuse to refuse a position which, wholly unsought by me, has been thus flatteringly tendered.

Thoroughly approving the principles laid down by the convention, and since more fully and elaborately set forth by the recent great and glorious gathering at Philadelphia, no honorable effort shall be left untried on my part to achieve success, and, having accomplished that, it will be my pleasure, in discharging the responsible duties of the office, to study the best interests of our ancient and honored Commonwealth. Thanking you for the kindly terms in which you have been pleased to communicate the action of the convention, I am, truly, your obedient servant,

WM. J. LEONARD.

To John M. Frazier, President, and Marriott Boswell, secretary.

CONSERVATIVE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' CONVENTION.—The Soldiers and Sailors approving the President's restoration policy, and endorsing the principles announced by the National Union Convention at Philadelphia, have decided to hold a National Convention at Cleveland, on the 17th day of September next. An address on the subject has been issued by a committee consisting of Major General G. A. Custer, Major General A. M'D. McCook, Major General L. H. Rousseau, Major General George Crook, Major General J. Meredith, and Brevet Major Gen. Thos. Ewing, Jr. The call is signed by a large number of other officers of various grades, including some thirty Major Generals.—The address is exceedingly well written, and to the point. We give an extract:

"However much we regret to sever cherished political associations, and to co-operate with former enemies, we must prefer to act with those who have been wrong and are now right, rather than with those who were right and are now wrong."

RADICAL CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The Radicals of this State made their nominations for Congress on Wednesday. In this (the first) district the Baltimore *American* states that "no nomination was made, the convention adjourning to await the action of the Conservatives," but we think the true reason is that they could find no one willing to accept the nomination, knowing that they cannot carry a single county in the district. In the second district John L. Thomas, Jr., was re-nominated. In the third district Jos. J. Stewart received the nomination.—Fulton, of the *American*, was before the convention, and although it was thought by some that he would get the nomination, he received only *five* of the sixty-five votes cast. The *Cecil Whig's* recommendation of him seems not to have had the desired effect; and besides, as the *American* has been constantly impressing upon its party the importance of selecting none but "true men," it may be that by so doing the editor reminded the delegates of the time when he insisted that secession in Maryland should be made a unanimous thing, and as the Federal troops had been forbidden to pass through the city, that "*they should be met beyond the limits of "the city by such an* ORGANIZED FORCE *as "will make the prohibition* EFFECTUAL." We say it may be that, remembering this, the delegates counted him among those whom they were unwilling to trust. Our own opinion is that he is about as *loyal* now as he was then, notwithstanding he assumes to sit in judgment on most of the prominent Unionists of the State and to measure the standard of their loyalty.—Ex-Gov. Francis Thomas was re-nominated in the fourth district, and Wm. J. Albert, of Baltimore county, was nominated in the fifth. It will be remembered that ex-Governor Thomas voted to force negro suffrage upon the people of the District of Columbia at the late session of Congress. But notwithstanding this, the Baltimore *American*, the mouth-piece of the Radicals in this State, styles him a "noble patriot and eminent statesman," and "has no doubt of his re-election."—Of course there is nobody in favor of negro suffrage!

FARMS FOR SALE.—On Wednesday next, 29th inst., R. Hynson, Esq., as Trustee, will offer at public sale, at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, the Urie farm, situated on Morgan's creek, and containing about 300 acres of land. The same gentleman, as Attorney for the owners, on the same day and at the same place, will also offer the following lands:—The farm of P. T. Simmons, situated near Gray's Inn creek, and containing 155 acres; the farm of Isaac Gale, near Eastern Neck Ferry Bridge, containing about 107 acres; the farm Ford & Barkman, on Chester river, five miles above Chestertown, containing about 350 acres; the farm of John M. Hudson, situated on Still Pond creek, containing 250 acres; the farm of C. T. Lusby, near Chestertown, containing 80 acres; the farm of James W. Patten, in Worton, containing 57 acres; the property of Capt. Darius Coleman, on Swan creek, containing 8 acres; and the farm of the late Thomas Woodward, in Queen Anne's county, being a part of the original Round Top estate, containing about 331 acres.

Messrs. James & Montgomery Rankin will offer on the same day their farm, commonly called "Caulk's Field," containing about 238 acres.

POSTPONED SALE.—The sale of the farm advertised by Thos. J. Keating, Esq., on Lankford's bay, belonging to the heirs of the late John C. Willson, deceased, containing 372 acres, 2 roods and 5 perches of land, has been postponed until Wednesday next, the 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time, by virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court of Kent county, the said farm will be sold at the Voshell House in Chestertown, to the highest bidder, and upon terms previously advertised.

PROBABLE CASE OF DROWNING.—About eleven o'clock on Wednesday night, Mr. James Urie, residing about three miles above Chestertown, on the Queen Anne's side of the river, started across the bridge, from this town, for his home, accompanied by his step-brother, Joseph Kendall, who lived with him. Mr. Kendall states that while crossing the bridge they concluded to lie down and take some rest; that he slept all night, and on awaking about daylight in the morning, Mr. Urie was missing, but found his hat where he had been lieing. Supposing that he had gone home, Mr. Kendall went on to the house, but found that Mr. Urie had not arrived. Diligent search and inquiry has been made, but up to noon yesterday nothing had been heard of him. It is generally supposed that he rolled under the bridge railing into the river, and was drowned. It is said that he had about six hundred dollars on his person at the time. Mr. Urie was a very worthy and industrious man, and had accumulated considerable property. He was about thirty-five years of age, married, and leaves a number of children.

The Conservatives of Baltimore City have nominated Daniel Harvey, Esq., as their candidate for Mayor. Chapman, the present incumbent, is the radical nominee.

The National Convention.

The following is the Declaration of Principles adopted by the Philadelphia National Union Convention:

The National Union Convention now assembled in the city of Philadelphia, composed of delegates from every State and Territory in the Union, admonished by the solemn lessons which for the last five years it has pleased the Supreme Ruler of the universe to give to the American people; profoundly grateful for the return of peace; desirous, as are a large majority of their countrymen, in all sincerity, to forget and forgive the past; revering the Constitution as it comes to us from our ancestors; regarding the Union in its restoration more sacred than ever; looking with deep anxiety into the future as of instant and continuing trial, hereby issues and proclaims the following Declaration of principles and purposes on which they have, with perfect unanimity, agreed:

First. We hail with gratitude to Almighty God the end of war and return of peace to an afflicted and beloved land.

Second. The war just closed has maintained the authority of the Constitution with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the Federal Government, unabridged and unaltered. And it has preserved the Union with the equal rights, dignity and authority of the States perfect and unimpaired.

Third. Representation in the Congress of the United States and the Electoral College is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State, and as a duty imposed upon its people, fundamental in its nature and essential to the existence of our republican institutions; and neither Congress nor the General Government has any authority as a power to deny this right to any State, or to withhold its enjoyment, under the Constitution, from the people thereof.

Fourth. We call upon the people of the United States to elect to Congress as members thereof none but men who admit this right of fundamental representation, and who will receive to seats therein loyal representatives from every State in allegiance to the United States, subject to the constitutional right of each House to judge of the election, returns and qualifications of its own members.

Fifth. The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding. All the powers not conferred by the Constitution upon the General Government, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, or to the people thereof; and among the rights thus reserved to the States is the right to prescribe the qualifications for the elective franchise therein, with which right Congress cannot interfere. No State, or convention of States, has the right to withdraw from the Union, or to exclude, thro' their action in Congress, or otherwise, any other State or States from the Union.—The Union of these States is perpetual.

Sixth. Such amendment to the Constitution of the United States may be made by the people thereof as they may deem expedient, but only in the mode pointed out by its provisions; and in the proposition and expression of such amendments, whether by Congress or convention, and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and undeniable right to a voice and a vote thereon.

Seventh. Slavery is abolished and forever prohibited; and there is neither desire nor purpose on the part of the Southern States that it should ever be re-established upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the United States; and the emancipated slaves in all the States of the Union should receive, in common with all their inhabitants, equal protection in person and property.

Eighth. While we regard as utterly invalid, and never to be assumed or made of binding force any obligation incurred or undertaken in making war against the United States, we hold the debt of the nation to be sacred and inviolable. And we proclaim our purpose in discharging this, as in performing all other national obligations; and to maintain unimpaired and unimpeached the honor and faith of the Republic.

Ninth. It is the duty of the National Government to recognize the services of the Federal soldiers and sailors in the contest just closed, by meeting promptly and fully all their just and rightful claims for the services they have rendered the nation, and by extending to those of them who have served, and to the widows and orphans of those who have fallen, the most generous and considerate care.

Tenth. In ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, who has proved steadfast in his devotion to the Constitution, the laws and the interests of his country, unmoved by persecution and undeserved reproach—having faith unassailable in the people and in the principles of free government—we recognize a Chief Magistrate worthy of the nation and equal to the great crisis upon which his lot is cast. And we tender to him, in his high and responsible duties, our profound respect and assurance of cordial and sincere support.

Each of the above was loudly applauded, and the last one, which endorses the President, was greeted with prolonged cheers.

The Address to the People of the United States, adopted by the Convention, is a very able and lengthy document. It is to be published in pamphlet form, together with the entire proceedings, and will, we suppose, be gratuitously distributed thro'out the country. We may add, however, that it consists chiefly of an amplification of the doctrines set forth in the above Declaration of Principles.

T. Pratt Hicks, a son of the late Gov. Hicks, died at New Market, Dorchester county, Md., on the 19th inst.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PHILADELPHIA CONVENTION.

Their Presentation to the President—The Speeches on the Occasion.

The committee, consisting of two delegates from each State, appointed by the National Union Convention held in Philadelphia last week, to present the President with an official copy of the proceedings of the Convention, performed that duty on Saturday last. About one o'clock the committee reached the White House, and the President soon made his appearance, accompanied by General Grant and Secretaries McCulloch, Welles and Browning, and Postmaster General Randall.—Hon. Reverdy Johnson, as chairman of the committee, then addressed the President in an earnest and complimentary speech, congratulating him upon the gratifying and cheering evidence that there exists amongst the people a public sentiment which renders an early and complete restoration of the Union, as established by the Constitution, certain and inevitable, and assuring him of the support of the people of the country, who approved his administration and policy.

The President, in reply, said that language was inadequate to express the emotions and feelings produced by the occasion. In listening to the address which your eloquent and distinguished chairman has just delivered, the proceedings of the Convention as they transpired recurred to my mind. Seemingly I partook of the inspiration that prevailed in the Convention. When I received a dispatch, sent by two of its distinguished members, conveying in terms the scene which has just been described, of South Carolina and Massachusetts, arm-and-arm, marching into that vast assemblage, thus giving evidence that the two extremes had come together again, and that, for the future, they were united, as they had been in the past, for the preservation of the Union—when the dispatch informed me that in that vast body of men, distinguished for intellect and wisdom, every eye was suffused with tears on beholding the scene, I could not finish reading the dispatch to one associated with me in the office, for my own feelings overcame me. I think we may justly conclude that we are moving under a proper inspiration, and that we need not be mistaken that the finger of an overruling and unerring Providence is in this matter.

So far as the Executive department of the Government is concerned, continued the President, the effort has been made to restore the Union, to heal the breach, to pour oil into the wounds which were consequent upon the struggle, and, to speak in common phrase, to prepare, as the learned and wise physician would, a plaster healing in character and coextensive with the wound. [Applause.] We thought, and yet think, that we had partially succeeded. But as the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place, and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and warring element in opposition. In alluding to that element I shall go no farther than did your Convention and the distinguished gentleman who has delivered to me the report of your proceedings. We have witnessed in one department of the government every effort, as it were, to prevent the restoration of peace, of harmony and of Union. We have seen hanging upon the verge of the government, as it were, a body called, or which assumes to be, the Congress of the United States, but in fact a Congress of only part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion, and make a disruption permanent. Instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony, its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation and revenge. . . . We have seen a Congress gradually encroach, step by step, upon constitutional rights, and violate, day after day, and month after month, the fundamental principles of the government. [Cries of "that's so!" and applause.] We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a Constitution of the United States—that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise powers which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism or monarchy itself.

In conclusion, the President, approaching Senator Johnson, said: I consider the proceedings of this Convention, sir, as more important than those of any convention that ever assembled in the United States. [Great applause.] When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens coming together voluntarily, and sitting in council, with ideas, with principles, and views commensurate with all the States, and coextensive with the whole people, and contrast it with the collection of gentlemen who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any convention that has met, at least since 1786. [Renewed applause.] I think I may also say that the declarations that were made there are equal with the Declaration of Independence itself, and I here to-day proclaim it a second Declaration of Independence.—[Cries of "Glorious!" and most enthusiastic and prolonged applause.] Your address and declarations are nothing more nor less than a reaffirmation of the Constitution of the United States. (Cries of "good!" and applause.]

The President added that he acknowledged no superior except his God, the author of his existence, and the people of the United States; and that having taken his stand upon the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution, there is no power on earth that could drive him from it.

EQUAL RIGHTS.—The colored population of Indianapolis, Ind., have formed an equal rights association, demanding all the rights and privileges of white citizens, including suffrage and free access to the common schools. They have formed a battalion, consisting of above 300, which has military drills nightly.

President Johnson and the Convention.

President Johnson's reply to the committee appointed by the late Philadelphia Convention, to present him with a copy of its proceedings, is dignified and judicious. His radical enemies are told that he will defend the Constitution, and in the conflict he will rely upon a Divine Providence, and the good sense of the people, whom he calls upon to judge between him and them. Faith in the people is one of Mr. Johnson's characteristics, and now that he has separated himself entirely from those who were his friends before he became President, it remains to be seen how far he will be sustained by the popular verdict in the fall elections. The speech bears no evidence of preparation. It reads like the spontaneous utterances of a man upon whom devolved higher and more important duties than mere political intrigues. Evidently desiring the success of his policy for the sake of his country, President Johnson presents views with the demeanor of a man convinced, of their correctness, and confident that in time a majority of his countrymen will endorse them.—*New York Sun.*

Office Holders must Endorse the Philadelphia Platform.

The New Hampshire delegation to the Philadelphia Convention visited Washington before returning home, and presented to the President an address and resolutions of the delegation, expressing confidence in the President and approbation of the policy of the administration. Mr. Johnson being interrogated with reference to the removal of the federal officers in that State, who maligned the President and opposed his policy, remarked that it was the duty of the administration to strengthen its friends, and all who received patronage and offices must recognize the policy and principles laid down by the Philadelphia Convention. Mr. Johnson said the Convention was composed of the most intelligent, able, and patriotic body of men that had assembled since the Declaration of Independence.

Baltimore Price Current:

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16, 1866.

White Wheat, per bushel	.	.	2.73a2 80
Red " "	.	.	2 50a2.60
White Corn "	.	.	1.07a1.05
Yellow " "	.	.	90a92
Oats (weight) "	.	.	44a48

DEATHS.

Departed this life, on the 22nd day of the eighth month, in the 65th year of her age, MARY ANN ALLSTON, wife of the late John C. Norris.

Departed this life at Galena on the 19th inst. JAMES HARTLEY, son of George and Araminta Williams, after a lingering illness, aged 9 months, 2 weeks and 2 days.

Weep ye not, though the household pet is gone,
The sunshine of your heart and your home;
God wisely calls first the most fondly loved
To make more attractive our home above.
Mourn ye not, on some swift coming morrow
Joy may fill the place of thy great sorrow,
Such as we poor mortals here cannot share—
Prepare to meet your darling Hartley there.

Cast thy burden upon the Lord, and he shall sustain thee.—Ps. lv, 22. GALENA.

Teacher Wanted.

A LADY to teach four or five children, in a private family. One who understands Music required. Enquire of the Editors of the Kent News. [a25-3t*]

Pears and Tomatoes Wanted,

FOR which the average market prices will be given at the Factory of
Aug. 25, 1866—3t. RUTH & CO.

Frederick Female Seminary,

FREDERICK CITY, MD.,

POSSESSING full collegiate powers, will commence its 24th Scholastic Year, the first Monday in September.

For Catalogues, &c., address
REV. THOS. M. CANN, A. M.,
ag25—6w* President.

Farmers Take Notice.

THE subscribers have for sale, in lots to suit purchasers,

RHODES'
STANDARD MANURE
AND OTHER FERTILIZERS.

All Orders will be promptly attended to, and shipped to any landing in Kent county that the purchaser may desire.

OFFICE opposite the Kent National Bank.
HINES & WOODALL,
ag25—tf. Chestertown, Md.

STEAMER KENT ISLAND.

Fall Arrangement.



THE Steamer KENT ISLAND, Capt. J. Frisby Taylor, is now running as follows:

Leaves CHESTERTOWN for Baltimore every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock, A. M., touching at Rolph's, Booker's, Corsica, Spencer's Landing and Kent Island.

Leaves BALTIMORE for Chestertown every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M., touching at Kent Island, Corsica, Spencer's Landing, Booker's and Rolph's.

☞ No efforts will be spared to make the boat comfortable in every respect. Her arrangements for the accommodation of Ladies are very superior.

FARE $1.25. Meals extra.
J. FRISBY TAYLOR, Capt.
Aug. 25, 1866—tf.

Crumpton Nursery.

THE Proprietors of this long-established Nursery have now on hand, and offer to the public, a large assortment of the best varieties of STANDARD and DWARF

Fruit Trees,

consisting of APPLE, PEAR, PEACH, CHERRY, PLUM, APRICOT, &c.

Also, Grape, Raspberry, Gooseberry, Strawberry, Currant, and other Plants.

All of the above are offered to the public at greatly reduced rates.

Orders received by P. McN. THOMAS, at Chestertown, or the proprietors at the Nursery.
J. SLAUGHTER & CO.,
ag25-7m. Proprietors.

Apprentice Wanted,

TO learn the Saddle and Harness making business. One from the country preferred, from 16 to 17 years of age. Apply to
JOHN F. HOWARD,
aug18-3t. Harness Maker, Chestertown.

"SPARKLING" SODA WATER,
for sale by
aug18. LEVI FIDDIS, JR.

A VALUABLE
FARM FOR SALE

On Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1866,
AT 2 O'CLOCK, P. M.,
at the "Voshell House," in Chestertown, Maryland, the undersigned will offer at public sale his FARM, situated in Kent county, on Still Pond Creek, adjoining the lands of John Kelly and others.

THIS FARM
Contains 250 Acres,



about one hundred and sixty acres being arable, and the balance in

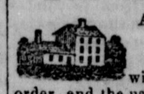
Wood and Timber,

among which there is a large quantity of Chestnut, Locust and Cedar.

The soil is naturally good, and is in good heart. It is well adapted to Grain and Fruits, particularly Peaches, and is eligibly located for a PEACH FARM.

It has several landings on Still Pond Creek, and is less than four miles from the Betterton landing on Sassafras river, and its situation in other respects is very desirable; being in a thrifty and healthy neighborhood, and convenient to Churches and Schools, Mills, &c. It is now divided into five fields, and under good fencing.

The Improvements
ARE A GOOD TWO STORY



Brick Dwelling,

with Kitchen attached, in good order, and the usual Out-buildings.

TERMS OF SALE:

$1,500 cash on the day of sale, or within sixty days; the residue in four equal annual instalments, to be secured, with interest from the first day of January next, by the bond of the purchaser, with security approved by R. HYNSON, Esq., my Attorney, with whom persons desiring further information will please confer.

JOHN M. HUDSON.
Aug. 25, 1866—tds.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will offer at Public Sale on *Wednesday next, the 29th of August,* at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, all that Farm and Plantation lying in Kent county, Maryland, seven miles from Chestertown, on the Bayside road, commonly called "CAULK'S FIELD," containing

About 238 Acres.

The Improvements consist of a comfortable TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, in good order, and a frame Barn with Granary attached, and other necessary outbuildings. Also a pump of excellent water.

The farm is divided into five fields, and has sufficient timber for the use of the farm. It has been once limed and a portion twice within the past six years.

There is an Orchard of about

5,000 Choice Peach Trees,

on the farm, all of which will be in bearing next season; also a young APPLE ORCHARD of some 200 trees.

This farm is but two miles from Rees' wharf on the Bay, and two miles from a public landing on Fairlee Creek. There is a school house at or near the gate, and it is convenient to Churches and Mills.

TERMS:—$1,000 cash, or in thirty days from the day of sale. Balance in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months from the 1st of January, 1867, with interest from that date, to be satisfactorily secured. Possession given the first of January, 1867, and the privilege of seeding wheat.

For further particulars apply to our attorney, E. F. PERKINS, Esq., Chestertown.
JAMES RANKIN,
a25-ts. MONTGOMERY RANKIN.

Washington College,
CHESTERTOWN,
Kent County, Maryland.

FOUNDED IN 1782.

BY its elevated, healthful and beautiful situation, ample buildings, apparatus and library; its daily communication with Baltimore and Philadelphia, and its *very low* charges for Board and Tuition; this Institution, now about to begin its 85th year, offers advantages perhaps not surpassed by any similar College.

For Catalogues, &c., address
REV. ANDREW SUTTON, M. A.,
Principal.

EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, L.L.D.,
Pres't Board Visitors and Governors.
PERSHING WROTH, M. D., Secretary.

☞ The Fall Term will begin September 24th. BOARD $3.75 per week.
Aug. 25, 1866—5t.

NOTICE.

Vacancy in Washington College.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Orphans' Court of Kent county, will on

TUESDAY,

The Eighteenth day of September, 1866,

proceed to elect one indigent scholar from Kent county for free tuition in Washington College, to fill the vacancy now existing.

Parents and others disposed to avail themselves of this notice are requested to make written applications stating the name and age of the youth applying, as none can be admitted under the age of twelve years.

Written testimonials of moral character and intellectual capacity will be required, and the applicants must appear before the Court on the day named to be examined.

No applications are expected in favor of a youth whose income is sufficient, or whose parents can afford, to give him a classical education.

The Court will also expect some guarantee that the scholar shall remain at the College the full course of five years.

By order of the Orphans' Court,
JOS. P. IRELAND, Reg. of Wills.
Aug. 25—tm.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by James Graves, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, at the suit of Mary A. Kennard and William M. Kennard, administrators of John S. Kennard, against the goods and chattels of James L. Bowers, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Jas. L. Bowers of, in and to

THREE HEAD OF HORSES,
8 head of Sheep, 8 head of Hogs, 4 head of Cattle, and crops of Wheat and Oats.

And I hereby give notice, that on *Wednesday, the 12th September*, 1866, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M., at Smithville, I will sell the said property so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the said writ, and interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

WM. J. JONES, Constable.
Aug. 25, 1866—ts.