THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 15, 1868.

Communications, unless accompanied with the name of the writer, will receive no attention from the Editor.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

Public Meetings.

In accordance with a resolution of the Democratic Conservative State Executive Committee, the Democratic Conservative voters of Kent County are requested to meet in their respective districts at the usual places for holding elections, on SATURDAY, August 22d, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M., and elect three persons to represent each district in a County Convention to be held at the Court House in Chestertown on SATURDAY, August 29th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of choosing three delegates to represent Kent County in the State Convention which is to meet in the City of Baltimore on the 2d of September to nominate Electors for President and Vice President of the United States.—And also to appoint three delegates to represent Kent County in the Congressional Nominating Convention to be held at Salisbury on Wednesday, September 9th.

GEORGE GALE,
R. HYNSON,
C. H. B. MASSEY,
State Central Com. for Kent Co.

☞ It was our theory during the late contest that the war was not prosecuted on the part of the party who controlled the Federal Government, for the restoration of the Union. The subsequent action of the Radical party fully sustains that theory. But we think it can be fully shown by the facts developed during the war. During the year eighteen hundred and sixty it is known to all that a large party of the Northern people were opposed to war, even in the event of secession on the part of the Southern States. Included in this party was the mass of the Democratic voters and the ultra abolition party as represented by Horace Greeley. For it is beyond question, that the Greeley party not only yielded the right of the Southern States to withdraw from the Federal compact, but they were more anxious for the dissolution of the Union than the ultra men of the South themselves. The triumph of the anti-slavery party in the election of Mr. Lincoln, so strengthened the Greeley party, that the ultimate prospect of destroying the slaveholding interest and controlling the slave States, caused the entire Greeley wing of the radical party, with Greeley himself in the lead, to change front on the Union question. From being scoffers at the Union and the Constitution they became the van guard in the armies of the Union crusaders. Why? For the preservation of the integrity of a Union which they had pronounced "a union with death, and a covenant with hell;" no, but for the conquest, and the fruits thereof, of the rich Southern country. The skillful manipulation of the radical leaders soon committed and welded in one harmonious mass the entire Northern population on the question of prosecuting the war. It was soon found to be a richer mine than the veins of California. Northern manufacturers were in a short time almost surfeited with the immense wealth which poured in upon them, while the high bounties and rich promises filled the ranks with but little trouble. With Northern capitalists the war was a grand speculation; with the hired soldiers it was a rich field for plunder.

We find the following letter in a review by the *Baltimore Episcopal Methodist*, of a book entitled "Crimes of the War," by H. Clay Dean. The letter shows the idea which animated one at least of the grand army of Sherman's:

CAMP, NEAR CAMDEN, S. C., February 26, 1864.

"*My Dear Wife*:—

. . . . . We have had a glorious time in this State. Unrestricted license to burn and plunder was the order of the day. The chivalry have been stripped of most of their valuables. Gold watches, silver pitchers, cups, spoons, forks, &c., are as common in camp as blackberries. The terms of plunder are as follows: One-fifth to the commander-in-chief and his staff; one-fifth to the field officers of regiments and two-fifths to the company. . . . . I am not joking. I have at least a quart of jewelry for you and all the girls, and some No. 1. diamonds among them. . . . . I wish all the jewelry this army has could be carried to the 'Old Bay State.' It would deck her out in glorious style. But alas! it will be scattered all over the North and Middle States. . . . . Tell Sallie I am saving a pearl bracelet and ear-rings for her, but Lambert got the necklace and breast-pin of the same set. I am trying to trade him out of them. They were taken from the Misses Jamison, daughters of the President of the South Carolina Secession Convention."

The *Episcopal Methodist* adds:

This letter was addressed to Mrs. Thos. T. Myers, Boston, from her husband, the Lieutenant. There is more of it, with "love to grandmother and Charlotte" and injunction not to "show the letter out of the family;" an injunction we have disregarded. Lieut. Myers was a patriotic son of Massachusetts. His profound regret that any plunder should be carried to other States is touchingly filial. Mr. Myers is evidently as loyal to his State as a wolf to his den. He would make Massachusetts the receptacle for the plunder of the world, if he could. He would endow the citizens of the "Old Bay State" with the exclusive privilege of stealing spoons and bracelets and other *Praedatitia Batteria*. He is a thoughtful husband and pater familias as Sisera was; and we can see the female Myers, grandmother, Charlotte, Sallie and all, just as Deborah sang of them, three thousand years ago. "*The mother of Sisera looked out of the window and cried through the lattice, why is his chariot so long coming? Have they not sped? Have they not divided prey? to every man a damsel or two?* (A suppressed paragraph in Lieut. Myers' letter intimates that *they* had. "*To Sisera* (Myers) *a prey of divers colors of needlework on both sides* (and jewels) *meet for the necks* (of the wives of them) *that take the spoil.*"

☞ The Maryland Agricultural College elsewhere advertises to receive sixty students from the State free of tuition. The College has an able Faculty in its various departments, and as it combines *theory* with *practice*, it must prove of great benefit to the State, as we hope it may. Read the advertisement.

☞ We are indebted to Hon. Stevenson Archer for a copy of his speech, delivered in the House of Representatives, July 13, 1868.

DEATH OF THADDEUS STEVENS.—The Hon. Thad. Stevens died at his residence in Washington, at 12 o'clock on Tuesday night.

Mr. Stevens was the dictator of the Radical party in the House of Representatives.

MR. HENRY TYSON of Baltimore, has made a very interesting report on the improvement of the channel of Jones' falls. He proposes to widen and straighten the channel from Eager street to the basin, and enclose it with water-tight masonry, supported by avenues not less than thirty feet wide. The estimated cost is $3,250,000. He says:

According to the formula in general use for calculating the flow of water in streams, the proposed channel will void more than double the quantity of water which passed through the city on the twenty-fourth of July.

☞ We find the following items in the Easton Star:

ENORMOUS FOSSIL.—Mr. Lambert P. Kirby created considerable excitement in town yesterday afternoon by depositing at L. H. Campbell's drug-store a portion of the skeleton of an enormous elephant which he had taken out of a marl pit on his farm in Oxford Neck. One of the tusks, a portion of the other, the skull bone and part of the ribs are nearly perfect. The whole tusk was eight feet long, which will give some idea of the size of the monster when alive. The skeleton must have been imbedded in the earth thousands of years. The ivory of the tusks has grown dark with age, and easily decomposes when exposed to the air. No doubt the old fellow was a contemporary of Noah's, and was left out of the ark because of his enormous size.

ELECTION OF ADMIRAL BUCHANNAN PRESIDENT OF THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—Prof. Minor having resigned the Presidency of the Maryland Agricultural College, the Board of Trustees met in Baltimore on Wednesday, and filled the vacancy in electing Admiral Franklin Buchanuan, of this county, to the position. We regard this election most fortunate for the college. Whatever Admiral Buchannan undertakes, he does thoroughly and well. He was one of the best disciplinarians in the old navy, and so thoroughly the gentleman, that none can fail to admire and love who may be thrown into intimate association with him. Should he accept the Presidency of the College, he will infuse new life into it, raise its moral tone and educational standard, and attract to it scores of patrons, who will be proud to place the education of their sons under his charge; and the influence of his personal character over the pupils cannot fail to make men of them.

The Electoral College---Prospect of Difficulty Ahead.

From the N. Y. Herald, August 10.

From the action of the Florida Legislature, from the apparent determination of the Radicals to choose the President by manipulating the electoral vote for this purpose, should the contest be a close one, and from several other difficulties looming up with regard to this question, there is some reason to fear serious consequences. The Radical Legislature in Florida and the Legislatures in some other of the reconstructed States show an evident purpose of frustrating the popular vote for Presidential electors, in case that vote is likely to be against them, by giving the Legislature the power of choosing electors, as was formerly the case in South Carolina. Supposing even the Legislatures have this power legally—but that is questionable—such an abuse of authority would be contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, to our republican institutions and to the avowed principles of the Radical party, which all along denounced the South Carolina mode of choosing electors as anti-republican: but worse than that, it might lead to great trouble, or even to civil war.

Then there are three States—Virginia, Mississippi and Texas—not yet fully restored and not likely to be before the Presidential election. Are they to be excluded from the Electoral College because their representatives have not been admitted to Congress? They will doubtless send electors to the College. Will it be left to the President of the Senate, whose duty it is to count the Presidential electoral votes, to say whether these States shall be excluded or not? Their votes might decide the election. The contest may be so close that the votes of these three States counted for Grant and Colfax would elect these candidates, and without them Seymour and Blair would be elected. In that case would the Radical party and would Mr. Wade lose the opportunity of securing the power and patronage of the government? The prize is an enormous one, and judging from the antecedents of Mr. Wade and the Radicals, we think they would not lose the opportunity.—True, Congress passed a joint resolution, and that over the veto of the President, excluding States not reconstructed and entitled to representation in Congress, which was evidently intended to apply to Virginia, Mississippi and Texas; but this resolution could be repealed or a special act of admission passed between September and November, or any time before the counting of the votes, if that became a party necessity, to secure the election. On the other hand, should Seymour and Blair receive a sufficient number of votes, which by counting those of the three States named would give them a majority in the Electoral College, would not the President of the Senate, acting upon the joint resolution of Congress and in favor of his party, refuse to count the votes of Virginia, Mirsissippi and Texas?

These are some of the complications and dangers of the approaching Presidential election. The President in his veto message of the Electoral College bill referred to holds that all the States, though some may not be represented in Congress, have the constitutional right to vote for President and Vice President, and of course this includes Virginia, Mississippi and Texas. The Democratic party will probably insist upon this right. We can imagine, then, what a terrible conflict may occur should the votes or exclusion of the votes of these three States decide the election one way or the other.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Camp Meeting.

Mr Editor:—Dear Sir—The propriety of holding Camp Meetings is a subject much discussed. The experience of the writer, at a Camp Meeting last Sabbath, suggested to him that some discussion about the propriety of conduct of those who attend such meetings would not be out of place.

I rode ten miles last Sabbath afternoon to attend a Camp Meeting, for the purpose of hearing the preaching; and when the horn sounded for public worship I selected a seat in front and near the stand, supposing in that position I would not be annoyed by misbehaviour. I was disappointed. The ladies around me paid so little respect to the place, and preaching of the Gospel, as to occupy the time in conversation; very much to the annoyance of all persons who desired to hear the preaching. I found that others were complaining of the same conduct during the morning exercises. We have always regarded the best evidence that persons could give that they were ladies and gentlemen, was a proper regard for the rights and comfort of others; and especiall must this be so at places of worship. More attention to the rules of propriety at Camp Meetings—and especially during the public services—would add very much to the comfort of those who attend such meetings to be benefited by them.

If this protest shall be the means of preventing other persons from being annoyed as the writer has frequently been, his object will be accomplished.

Correspondence of the Transcript.

ATLANTIC HOTEL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J., August 4th, 1868.

Mr. Editor—I beg leave to intrude on the columns of your valuable paper, concerning this favorite summer resort.

The oppressively warm weather of the past week has driven many visitors to the Island.

It is now the height of the season, and everybody is here.

The hotels are in a flourishing condition, and filled to their utmost capacity.

The visitors on the Island at present number nearly twenty thousand persons, exceeding by far any previous season.

The surf-bathing is most excellent, enjoyed by all, and attended with no loss of life, so common to other sea bathing resorts. Surf-boats are provided for the safety of those who wish to enjoy a dip in old ocean.

The trains of the Cape May and Millville railroad bring down from twelve to fifteen hundred excursionists each day.

The Camden and Amboy railroad Co. having now control of this road, have built a large and commodious excursion house known as the Sea Breeze Hotel, exclusively for the accommodation of excursionists. This, together with a plank walk, extending to the new hotel—one mile in length—fronting the ocean, are great improvements on the Island, and the want of them has been severely felt for many years past. The former saves the sojourners at the different houses from the petty annoyances incidental to excursion parties, and the latter affords a delightful evening promenade.

Cape May Hops are now in season, and are held nightly at the several hotels. The Columbia House Hop of last Thursday, was a grand affair. On Friday evening a hop was held at the Sea Breeze, and on Saturday evening at Congress Hall, (both under the direction of Mark Hassler) passed off finely.

On Monday evening Beck's Philadelphia Band gave a splendid full dress hop at the United States; which for general enjoyment, it is said, will compare favorably with any of the season, being kept up until daylight.

Among the visitors here we notice many from Kent.

The Hon. George Vickers arrived here to-day and is stopping at the Columbia House. At the Atlantic, Dr. J. E. Hall and several gentlemen and ladies from Galena and vicinity; and we will add in conclusion, that we have had distinguished arrivals at all the hotels in the shape of Jersey musquitoes.

Yours, &c., M.

The ladies of Philadelphia have a rifle club. Thursday they had a shooting-match at Washington Retreat, and a number of prizes were distributed to the fair winners.

The Political Prospect.

The present aspect of the political horizon in this country is certainly peculiar, to say the least of it. There has not yet been manifested any of the intense enthusiasm on either side which commonly precedes presidential elections. Gen. Grant's name has fallen like a leaden bullet into the water, and made scarcely a ripple—The nomination of Seymour appears to have been received with equal composure. This may be the calm that precedes the storm. Or it might be supposed that the weather has been too hot for campaigning, and that the opposing hosts are at present in summer quarters. The late election in Kentucky, however, does not accord with this theory. This election has taken place since both parties made their nominations, and Kentucky gives the amazing majority of eighty thousand against the party led by Grant and Colfax. So that if there are not as much foam and spray on the political ocean as usual, the waves appear to be coming up from the very bottom, and to be running with unparalleled volume and energy. The only other State which has voted since the Chicago nomination is Oregon, far off in the northwest, and she elected, in June last, a democratic member of Congres, being only entitled to one, by a majority of 1,209. In 1866 the republican majority in that State was three hundred and twenty-seven. Thus it seems that if there is thus far less demonstrativeness than usual on the surface of affairs, it is not the result of any want of popular interest, but that perhaps a profound consciousness of the seriousness and vitality of the questions at issue indisposes men to deal with them as partisians or to express their emotions so much in words as in action. It is certain that the nomination of General Grant has not so far added any strength to his party. In those States where elections were held just before the Chicago nominations, and when his name was identified with the radical ticket, and even where, as in Connecticut, the ticket bore his likeness, it had no effect, that the democratic majority was increased instead of diminished. So it has been in Oregon. And as to Kentucky, the Chicago nominations only seem to have had the result of adding forty thousand to the democratic vote. If, as we have said, the name of Seymour has not been received with more acclamation of words than that of Grant, the votes show that his nomination has not injured his cause. But names have nothing to do with this contest. Men are felt to be as nothing in comparison with the principles which they represent and the consequences that may follow the contest. The results in Kentucky and Oregon are perhaps but successive billows in that current of reaction against the misrule and excess of radicalism which manifested itself in the elections in New York, California, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, etc. The name of General Grant has failed to arrest that current, and the name of Mr. Seymour, if it has not given it fresh strength, does not seem to have retarded it. The most illustrious names are only of interest as they symbolize ideas and principles.—*Balto. Sun.*

General Grant.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

About General Grant's capacity as a military character there will be wide differences of opinion among some men for some years to come. Such extravagant eulogies have been showered upon him, so many ficticious narratives have been related about him, and so many downright falsehoods have been coined in order to magnify his acts, that it will be some time before the truth of history will be vindicated and men shall know him as he really is. The Southern people, who know with what an inadequate force General Lee met General Grant's fierce and obstinate, but unskillful attacks, when the latter was on the march for Richmond; who saw with what ease the Federal army was met and turned at every point at which it attempted to advance, until it was forced to cross James river; and who know of the fact that General Lee defended Richmond for many months with a mere skeleton of an army, which an able adversary ought to have been able to have broken up at any moment—the Southern people, who know these and other indisputable facts, have but one opinion of General Grant. But in the North, where *Atlantic Monthlies, Harpers' Weeklies* and daily *Tribunes* largely influence public opinion, a very considerable number of people will continue to think that General Grant is the superior of Cæsar or Boneparte. It is scarcely worth while, therefore, to discuss that matter at this time. But almost every one seems at some time or other to have entertained the opinion that supposing General Grant did possess military abilities, he presented the extraordinary spectacle of a man who had great capacity as a General but had, beyond that, no capacity at all. Before the Radical party found its power with the people on the wane and concluded that it was necessary to take some clap-trap candidate, it regarded General Grant with great contempt. When it was supposed he intended to support or be supported by the Democratic party, the Radicals made made merry over the reticent man who could talk only of horses. As the time for the Chicago Convention drew near many of them sought to show that Grant was wholly unfit for the Presidency.—Among others the friends of Mr. Colfax, now a candidate for the Vice Presidency, were especially active. They issued a circular in which they gave sixteen reasons for their opposition to General Grant.—They declared that they could not vote for him because, as they said, "he could not deliver an "inaugural address;" because of his peculiar period in the history of our great country we need an able and experienced statesman "at the White House;" because "he has proved a failure in every capacity outside of the military;" because "he claims to have no knowledge of politics or national affairs," and because "we have the power to elect a statesman if we wish it." So spoke the leading Radicals of the day The New York *Tribune*, protesting against his nomination, said, "General Grant we esteem by no means a great man, nor even a very great General. We want a statesman." Before he was seriously thought of as the Radical candidate the Radical journals all spoke of him in the same way. The Democratic party has expressed the same views about him, and thus the country, with singular unanimity, has pronounced at one time or another that General Grant is altogether unfit for the Presidency, through lack of capacity. Now he has certainly done nothing latterly to show that he is qualified to administer intelligently any high civil office. On the contrary, the only political act of his life, his yielding to the blandishments of the Radical faction, showed a most decided lack of sense and a most contemptuous indifference to principle, to the provisions of the Constitution and to the rights of States or people. And now all the Radical speakers and writers are lost in admiration at the wonderful wisdom of General Grant. Truly do times change and many men change with them.

One of the "Sufferers in the Andersonville Prison."

The Newark (N. J.) *Courier*, a Radical paper, gives the following account of a man who had been victimizing the people of that city:

"One day last week a young man visited this city and solicited the privilege of preaching in one of our churches on Sunday. He showed a number of letters from well-known pastors, and as he often and ostentatiously exhibited impaired health by 'spitting blood' (which he said was the result of imprisonment at Andersonville), much sympathy was manifested for him, and he was permitted to preach on Sabbath morning in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. His discourse proved to be nothing more than a rambling account of his personal sufferings while a prisoner at Andersonville, and even such as were in ignorance of the suspicions entertained against him hung their heads in mortification as he proceeded with narrative and occasionally spit a quantity of blood upon a piece of white paper. After the sermon a collection of forty-five dollars was taken up for his benefit. A subsequent investigation proved him to be an arrant imposter. His success, it is probable, was owing in a great degree to the sympathy he excited by the "blood-spitting" performance. He would place pieces of white paper in conspicuous places about his room, wherever stopping, upon which would be found quantities of blood which he claimed to have raised from his lungs. He is said to be one of the parties who testified upon the trial of Wirz, the Andersonville jailor, who was hung by order of a military commission."

A Miscegnation Case.

The Washington Star gives a long account of a suit under difficulties by a white man, clerk in one of the departments, for the hand of a mulatto damsel in that city, his attentions first exciting the animosity and jealousy of colored rivals, and then the suspicions of the mother of the girl as to his honorable intentions, the pains he took to satisfy the parties on the latter score, and lastly, the arrangements for consummating the marriage, when the real difficulties seriously began. Wishing to observe the proprieties, the clerk arranged with a Catholic priest to marry him, but when he brought forth the would-be-bride, the clergyman, on seeing said he had no authority therefor. The clerk and his intended mulatto bride at length succeeded in having an interview with the Archbishop of the Diocese of Baltimore, during which they requested permission for the proposed match, and were peremptorily refused. Nothing daunted, however, the Star says, they returned to Washington and found a Methodist minister, who made them man and wife.

George Peabody, Esq.

The testimonial ordered by the United States government to be presented to Mr. Peabody in acknowledgement of his munificent gifts to the cause of education, both in the North and in the South, has been finished. The testimonial is in the form of a symbolical monument It consists of a pedestal of ebony, three-inches wide, eight inches long, and an inch and a half in height, on which rises a purple velvet block, six and a half inches long and two and a half high. On this rises a massive gold plinth, resting on the centre of which is an upright medal, the front disk of the medal the following inscription is cut: "The people of the United States to Geo. Peabody, in acknowledgement of his beneficent promotion of universal education." On the right hand of the medallion likeness rises a female statute, representing "Benevolence," holding a laurel bough. On the left of the medal are two nude figures of children, white and black. The white child points proudly to the medallion face, while the black, pointing to himself, according to the idea of the artist, appears to ask if he, too, is to be benefitted. Behind this group rises a three-trunked palmetto tree. Beneath the obverse disk is a collection of the symbols of education. In the centre is a mounted geographical globe, which revolves at the touch. Below this an unrolled map of the United States, with the Bible and school books at the right and left.

A BALM FOR EVERY WOUND.—Grace's Celebrated Salve is now so generally used for the cure of flesh wounds, cuts, burns, ulcers, felons, sprains, and all diseases of the skin, that praise of it seems to be needless. Those who have tried it once always keep a box on hand, and nothing will induce them to be without a supply.

DIED.

GALE.—Departed this life, Aug. 5th, at his residence in Still Pond, COL. JAS. H. GALE, in the 79th year of his age.

RUSSELL.—In this town, on Tuesday last, EVA, daughter of Richard B. and Maria H. Russell, aged 11 months and 17 days.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the estate of

SAMUEL H. HURLEY,

late of Middlesex county, Virginia, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on on before the 11th day of March, 1869; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under our hands this 11th day of August, 1868.

DAVID HURLEY,
RACHAEL W. HURLEY,
August 15, 1868—4t. Administrators.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White—2.60@2.75.
Red—2.40@2.75.
CORN.—White—1.15@1 25. Yellow 1.19 @1.25.
OATS—80@ 87cents.

LIFE INSURANCE.

A DESIRABLE opportunity is offered by a most popular Life Insurance Company, to a party competent to act as Agent and Solicitor, in Kent County, Maryland.

Address "Insurance," Box 1237, Post Office, Baltimore, Md. [Aug. 15—3t.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes this method of notifying the community that he will prosecute for misdemeanor, all persons found gathering and taking away the cranberries growing on his farm.

W. T. WALLIS.
Aug. 15, 1868—7t. Near Kennedyville.

ATTENTION, KNIGHTS!

ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 18th, at 11 o'clock, a meeting of all who desire to engage in the Tournament of September 16th, will be held in the Town Hall, at Chestertown.

All who intend to ride will please be present.

MILNOR JONES,
T. W. WICKES,
Aug. 15. C. T. WESTCOTT.

NOTICE.

THE *COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will not meet on Tuesday, the 18th*, as announced, but will continue to receive Proposals for Rebuilding the Bridge at Spry's Gate, as heretofore specified, until the 25th, at which time they will meet at their office in Chestertown.

CORNELIUS J. SCOTT,
President Board of County Commissioners.
August 15, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS for Building a *NEW SCHOOL HOUSE* in Galena, 27 by 51 feet, 23 feet to square, will be received up to the 31st inst. Plans and specifications may be obtained by calling on MR. RODGERS, Galena, Kent county, Md.

By order of the Trustees.

WILLIAM RODGERS,
Galena, Aug. 15, 1868. Secretary.

To Parents and Guardians.

THE Board of School Commissioners for Kent County will proceed, August 24, 1868, to select six candidates for the Free Scholarships in St. John's College at Annapolis to which the County is entitled.—Persons wishing to make application for sons or wards, will leave their application with the Commissioner of their District previous to the day of meeting.

W. F. MASSEY,
Secretary.
August, 15th, 1868—3t.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

AN Examination of Candidates for positions as Teachers of Public Schools will be held at the Court House on MONDAY, 24th inst.

Persons holding the Teachers' Certificates, issued temporarily last Spring, are requested to return them to me as soon as convenient and receive in their stead the new Certificates, both 1st, and 2nd, Grade, which have just been received from the Engraver.

W. F. MASSEY,
Examiner for Kent Co.
August 15, 1868.—3t.

Maryland Agricultural College.

Fall Term opens September 15.

Charge Reduced since the Circular was Printed.

TERMS PER SESSION of Ten Months: Board $175; Tuition $75.

Sixty Students from the State received free of charge for tuition. Applications for the free Scholarships must be made to the President of the Board of County School Commissioners before the 9th of September.

☞ Send for Circular. [Aug. 15—1m.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters of administration on the estate of

SARAH ANN BECK,

late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of March, 1869; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of August, 1868.

BENJAMIN F. COMEGYS,
August 15, 1868—4t Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administratiru on the estate of

JOHN S. HANES,

late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 11th day of March, 1869; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of August, 1868.

JOHN HANES,
August 15, 1868—4t. Administrator.

FESTIVAL.

THERE'S A GOOD TIME COMING, BOYS, WAIT A LITTLE LONGER.

To relieve their newly acquired Parsonage of an embarrassing debt, the congregations of the Methodist Protestant Church on Chesapeake Circuit will offer to their friends on the

Evenings of Wednesday and Thursday,

September 9th and 10th,

in the Grove attached to Wesley Chapel, one of their elegant and recherche entertainments, under the supervision of a Committee of Ladies. Every effort will be made to ensure a pleasant reunion.

The hour of meeting will be 3 o'clock, P. M.; and Tea will be served at 6 o'clock.

Ice-Cream, Fruit, and Confectionery will be sold at reasonable rates.

☞ Tickets for Supper, 50 cents.

The Committee earnestly solicit a generous response from their friends. By order

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
August 15, 1868—tf.

NOTICE.

PERSONS having Bounty Claims in my hands will please call at the Clerk's Office and make the necessary affidavits, as I wish to file said claims with the Comptroller on or about the 20th of this month.

JESSE K. HINES.
August 8, 1868—tf.

NOTICE.

PERSONS owing the Chester Cemetery Company, are requested to settle their indebtedness, as the money is wanted to pay for improvements now being contracted for. Those not having complied with the former terms, unless settled for at once, their Lots will be re-sold to the highest bidder, to pay balance due on them. The present terms for Lots are cash. By order.

JOHN L. STAM,
Aug. 8, 1868—3t. Sec. and Treas.

NOTICE

To Tax Payers in the Second District.

TAXES are due from the first of July. All who pay in August will get 5 per cent. off their State tax, 4 per cent. off if paid in September, and 3 off if paid in October.

I hope this notice will be sufficient to induce every person to pay without delay. I will further say to those who have not paid last year's taxes, that I shall not wait much longer. Office at Mr. Hayes' store.

J. SUTTON, Collector.
Kennedyville, August 8, 1868—tf.

ANEW Stock of those very cheap two, three and four prong long Handle Forks—at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store of

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

RECEVED THIS WEEK, a large assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Tea and Table Spoons, Scissors, Shears, &c., &c., at

ALDRIDGE'S.

A large Stock of Builder's Hardware

ON hand and for sale at the lowest market price. Call and examine my large Stock, at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store of

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

FISH HOOKS and LINES—for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Chestertown, August 8, 1868.

600 Tax Payers Take Notice!

YOUR Tax Bill for 1868 are now due, and in my hands for collection. I am not only anxious to collect the bills and settle the books during the present year, but parties are urging their claims for payment, which cannot be delayed longer than the 1st, of January next. A prompt settlement, therefore, is asked. The subscriber will be at MASSEY'S CROSS ROADS on Wednesday mornings; SASSAFRAS on Wednesday afternoons; CHESTERVILLE, Saturday mornings; MILLINGTON, Saturday afternoons; and at Galena on Mondays. And will continue to visit said places on the days named, in each week, until further notice.

E. E. MILLER, Collector,
1st Dis. Kent Co.
August 1st, 1868.

Strawberry Plants AND Dwarf Pears.

I have about **200,000** Strawberry Plants, cultivated expressly for the Plants, which I now offer as low as can be bought of any Nurseryman, embracing the following choice varieties: Wilson's Albany, Agriculturist, Russell's Prolific, Knox's Jucunda or **700**, and Golden Seeded.

Also, **5,000** Dwarf Pear Trees, principally Dutchess, *budded on the best two year old transplanted Anger's Quince*, of ... importation, from the celeb... Duvesse & Co.... will warra...

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