THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 22, 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 TUESDAY, August 25th, 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.

The Democratic Party.

The *Democratic* party assembled in New York on the fourth of July last and nominated *democratic* candidates for the office of President and Vice-President. The press all over the country have placed at the head of their columns these nominations as *National Democratic Nominees*. The papers of this county have so placed them, and they will be voted for as *democratic* candidates. In this county we have the anomalous proceeding of a party nominally called Democratic Conservative, sending delegates to a democratic State and Congressional Convention to select democratic electors and a democratic Congressman. It seems to be nearly time that the party in this county following the example of other parts of the State should place itself in accord with and be recognized as a part of the national democratic party. The attempt to keep up a conservative party in the democratic party will ever prove fatal to harmony. The democratic party of Maryland were able at all times during the war to have controlled the State under her legitimate constitution, their legitimate right to do so was overthrown by the bayonet, and we cannot concede the right of certain gentlemen, calling themselves conservatives to indirectly hamper the party, simply because they advocated the removing of disabilities, which some of them helped to impose by means of the federal bayonet. It is time that the party, "recognizing as democrats all who avow themselves to be so, and who will support the time-honored principles of that party, its platform and candidates;" avow itself to be a part of the great *national democratic party*. We believe that all who object to this course, are an element of weakness rather than strength to the party, however necessary they may be to the advancement of certain conservatives.

The party in Baltimore have recently adopted this course. The preamble and resolution are as follows:

Whereas the Democratic National Convention, (which by democrats is the recognized national democratic organization of this country, and to the acts of which all other democratic organizations are subordinate,) did, on the the 4th day of July last, assemble in the city of New York, all the States being represented, and did then and there adopt a platform, and did also nominate as democratic candidates Hon. Horatio Seymour, of New York, for President, and Gen. Frank P. Blair, of Missouri, for Vice-President of the United States, both of whom have accepted said nominations and subscribed to said platform;

Resolved, That this convention cordially endorse all acts of said Democratic National Convention; will give their earnest and zealous support to said nominees, and electing said candidates; to aid in doing will use all honorable means towards so, in the language of a part of said platform "the democratic party appeals to every patriot, including all the conservative element, and all who desire to support the constitution and to restore the Union, forgetting all past differences of opinion, to unite with us in the present great struggle for the liberties of the people; and that to all such, to whatever party they may have heretofore belonged, we extend the right hand of fellowship, and hail all such co-operating with us as friends and brethern." And that this convention may act in accord with the national democratic party of the country, as well as be recognized as a part of the national democratic party, it shall hereafter be called by the name of the "Democratic City Convention;" the party name shall be the "Democratic party" of Baltimore city, in which will be recognized and hailed as democrats all men who avow themselves to be so, and who will support the time-honored principles of that party, its platform and candidates.

The party in this county will meet in Convention on the 25th day of August, by their delegates from the several districts and we make the suggestion for the action of the primary meetings.

The Political Situation.

From the New York World, August 17.

If it were not that the Democracy were so wide awake and hard at work everywhere, we should have some fear lest they might be lulled into apathy by the quiescence of the Radical foe. The *Tribune* calls this a "desperate conflict," yet the thinned majorities who read the *Tribune* and papers of its sort, appear, instead of making it a canflict at all, to be paralyzed by the vigor and enthusiasm which is manifest North, South, East and West among Democratic voters. Appearances indicate that

"Our enemies have fallen, have fallen."

already, before the breech has been essayed. Yet their flight seems to be regarded, by the friends of the Union and the Constitution, as a fresh incentive to make their punishment greater and the triumph of the good cause more complete.

The West is fairly aflame with Democratic enthusiasm. Reports of the mass meetings held there abound with proofs of overwhelming accessions to the party from the other side, and of the fealty of every old campaigner who has held fast to Democratic principles through good and evil times. The speakers are among the ablest of American orators and statesmen. Pendleton, Thurman, Ward and others are organizing victory in Ohio. The Germans are among the first to join in the political revolution, and it is claimed that the change in the German vote alone will secure the State for Seymour and Blair. Senator Hendricks in Indiana, and Senator Doolittle in Wisconsin, are marching at the heads of the campaigners in those States, conquering and inspiring public opinion wherever they go. Both these are contended, at this stage of the contest, as surely Democratic by handsome majorities. This will send Mr. Doolittle back to the Senate, as well as help to elect our candidates for the Presidential and Vice Presidential chairs. Michigan is another State, where, according to the voice of the local press and all the news which comes to us, "the work goes bravely on." The Detroit *Free Press* declares that "never in the history of political contests have the indications thus early been so favorable to the Democracy. We have cheering accounts from all sections. Our friends are active and determined, and if the State is not redeemed from the blight of Radicalism which has so long been upon it, it will not be for the want of work." So in regard to Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota. Eden and his colaborers in Iowa are laboring with an ability and energy that cannot fail to break the large majority against us two years ago, and that may yet succeed in turning the scale. The popular changes in Illinois and Minnesota lead our friends in those regions to prophecy certain victory.

California and Oregon have already proved the stuff of which their populations are made. Headstrong and Radical at the outset, like the populations of all new and adventurous commonwealths, they were the first to resent, despise and rebel against the false republicanism which became tyranny, and are now working with all their might to put down its leader and its power. Popular sentiment thus revolutionized gathers strength in such communities as its flows. It is satisfied with nothing less than victory, and a victory, in November, the people of California and Oregon are bound to win.

Here at the East we listen to and read nothing but good news. Pennsylvania might be likened to a battle ground, were ti not that the war cry is the same everywhere and the cheers nearly all for "Seymour and Blair!" The Radicals of the of the Keystone State are only less benumbed and discouraged than those of New York and New Jersey, who have given up the ghost of a chance to overcome or check the rising of the Democratic hosts. Their public meetings are so slimly attended in the majority of instances, that the latest speakers are compelled to speak briefly, or talk to the empty air, whereas not a call has been made for a Democratic gathering which did not elict a response, according to the size of the place whence it was issued, from hundreds or thousands of citizens.

New England, aroused by the clarion voice of Connecticut, the echoes of which have not yet ceased is reinvigorating herself with sound political doctrines, administered by Democratic campaigners, whose voices are full of hope and cheer.

Delaware is a pillar of the Democratic temple, which stands as firm and steadfast as it did when the Sampson of Radicalism did his best to pull it down.—What a Sampson failed in, neither Simpson nor his followers appear disposed to attempt; and the Democrats of Delaware have pretty nearly their own way. The inhabitants of Maryland, recovering from the swoon of disgust into which they were cast during the war by the outrages of Radical satraps, and the advent of Radical carpet-baggers, are determined now to assert their rights to the ballot. That right being thoroughly resumed, there remains no difficulty in sweeping the State for the Democratic candidates.

Baffled in the North, our enemies are augmenting their efforts intrigues to secure the Southern vote for Grant and Colfax. This vote was long ago admitted by the Radicals in Congress and the Radical press, North and South, to be absolutely necessary, as a whole, to the success of their cause. But the present prospect is that in spite of the immense advantages they have secured and still retain in the form of military despotisms and capet-bag majorities in the State Legislatures, the schemers will be hoist in several Southern States by their own petards.

KENTUCKY ELECTION.—Returns from all but five small counties in Kentucky, for Governor, show the result to be: For Stevenson, democrat, 111,451, and for Baker republican, 23,526; democratic majority 87,925.

Senator Doolittle.

This gentleman is among the ablest statesmen of the day. Every pulsation of his heart beats in happy accord with the principles of our free institutions.—He is truly a Union man, and though in his views in regard to the mainsprings of the late war he does not fully agree with the great body of Democrats, his councils should be heeded by the people, for his honesty of purpose and commanding talents make him a fit adviser.

At the late ratification in Washington he made the following remarks, which are worthy of the attention of every freeman:

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOOLITTLE.

Fellow-Citizens and Fellow-Democrats: Within a few brief years our political history has been divided into three distinct and important epochs:

First, the epoch before the rebellion; second, during the rebellion; third, after the rebellion.

During each of these three epochs important questions have arisen, strong enough to rule the hour—to rule men and parties—strong enough to break and to create, to dissolve and reorganize political parties.

The first epoch may be said to have begun with the repeal of the Missouri compromise, in 1854, followed by the Kansas invasion and subjugation; by the Lecompton constitution; the dissolution of the Democratic Convention at Charleston, and to have ended with the triumph of the Republican party in 1860.

The second epoch begun with the firing upon Fort Sumter, when all parties for the time were dissolved, and Douglass, the chief of the War Democracy, called upon all patriots to rally to the flag of the Union, without distinction of party.—This epoch continued until the end of the war, until every armed soldier of the rebellion laid down his arms, and the people of the South accepted the terms of amnesty tendered by Mr. Lincoln, and renewed by Mr. Johnson.

The third epoch, through which we are now passing, began with the end of the war and the proclamation of peace, nearly three years ago. We are in the midst of the living issues of that speech—issues which are in themselves distinct from the issues in the first or in the second, and equally vital to constitutional liberty.

I have made this brief statement for the purpose of showing the true explanation of the undoubted fact that men who earnestly differed from, and even violently opposed each other in the first epoch, were brought together shoulder to shoulder during the second (that of the war); and men who acted together during the war are now separated from each other by the important questions arising since the war ceased.—This arises out of the nature of things, and without impugning the motives of any as it is the most natural thing in the world that men should differ.

I think that most men who look calmly back upon the past fifteen years will now agree that if there had been no repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in 1854, the Democratic party might have retained the federal government in its hands to this day, and there would have been no civil war and no rebellion. [Applause.] And I think it equally certain that, upon the close of the war, if the party had been wise and far-seeing, and magnanimous in making war, they would have retained the political power in their hands with hardly a struggle to take it away. When the war closed, it was victorious everywhere. It held every department of the government; it held the South by arms: it held the North by overwhelming political majorities in almost every State.

But its hour of complete triumph was the hour of its greatest temptation. The tempter said to his triumphant party, "In treating the people of the South you are not bound by the Constitution nor by the pledges you gave during the war to restore the Union of the States with their rights, dignity and equality under the Constitution. Did not the South say they intended to overthrow the Constitution? Take them at their word: you have them in your power; they have no constitutional rights which the conqueror is bound to respect; disfranchise them; put their negroes in power over them; and keep them there by the bayonet, at least until after the next Presidential election."

To this voice of the tempter that party listened and yielded its assent. This is its great sin. They have done what the rebellion attempted but failed to do; they have done that which we expended four hundred thousand lives and five thousand millions of dollars to prevent, viz: they have achieved the practical overthrow of the Constitution in ten States of the Union, and threatened its authority in all the rest. They have established outside of the Constitution, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, a military despotism more absolute than other in any civilized country within the last two hundred years.—If you sit down by the grave of Washington, at Mount Vernon, you sit under the shadow of a military government more despotic and absolute than any in Poland, or Hungary, or Ireland.

In violation of the Constitution, of plighted faith, and of all the principles of good government, during three long years of humiliation and of agony, they have heaped upon the people of the South more oppression and ot indignity than can be found in all the history of Europe since the barbarous proceedings of the Duke of Alva against the Dutch Republic; and which, instead of restoring peace and brotherly love, has engendered the most intense and unforgiving hatred of which the heart of man is capable.

But I fear I may be drawn into a long speech which would be neither just to myself nor to the gentlemen who are to follow me on this occasion.

I conclude by saying that in my opinion it is the duty of all would rescue the Constitution, and with it constitutional liberty for themselves and their children, to unite with all their power, in every honorable way, to secure the election of Seymour, the distinguished statesman of New York, and Blair, the hero and statesman of Missouri, by a vote so decided and overwhelming that its moral power will change the course and policy of Congress, and compel them to recognize and to defend the supremacy of the Constitution and the equal rights of all the States under it, for generations to come. In that we shall find a peace worth having.—(Loud cheering.)

Thad. Stevens.

From the New York Herald, August 13.

Thad Stevens was unquestionably a power in the land. To him, with his intense expression of the most virulent prejudices against the originators of the unsuccessful secessionist movement, is chiefly due the delay of that restoration of the Union which was the ostensible object of our late civil war. In September, 1865, when the echoes of hostile cannon had hardly ceased to reverberate, Mr Stevens, in a public speech at Lancaster, declared his policy of reconstruction. He held that the South had committed no treason, but was a conquered foreign power, and was therefore to be condemned to what, with a grim humor, he styled "mild confiscation." Of its three hundred and ninety-four million acres of land, forty millions, he contended, should be given to the emancipated negroes in farms of forty acres each, and the proceeds of the sale of the remainder, estimated by him at three thousand five hundred and forty million dollars, should be applied to the extinction of the national debt. When the President and Congress declared war against each other, Mr. Stevens became, as he continued to be to the last, one of the fiercest antagonists of Mr. Johnson. His angry shaking and snapping of the lash over the Senators whom he failed to coerce into adhesion to his impeachment policy proved more effectual with the House of Representatives. In the House of Representatives he was the acknowledged leader of the Republican members, many of whom surpassed him in ability, but none of them in audacity, and we must perhaps allow, in sincerity. This one virtue his worst enemies must accord to him—the courage of an openly avowed hostility.—The fact is that Thad. Stevens was, almost independently of his own volition, an instrument for expressing and for working out the predestined purposes of the revolution through which the American people are passing. Malevolent, even malignant, as he appeared to be and was in his capacity as a public man, his friends represent him as courteous and genial in his private intercourse with them. Publicly he was an evil, but a necessary evil, and one naturally engendered by his antecedents and circumstances. Accepted, therefore, as a typical representative of the party which recognized him as its autocrat, he must always hold a historical position.

Nor will the death of Mr. Stevens result in consequences less important and historical than the position which he held alive. It was his marvellous obstinacy, his Hannibal-like animosity against the South, which postponed the settlement of our national difficulties. His death, however much it may be lamented by his immediate personal friends and by his party, sounds the death-knell of the extravagant hopes of the Radicals. It was he alone whose firm will held together the most refractory among his partisans Now that the control of his influence no longer exists, what is to hinder the disintegration of the party to which Mr. Stevens more than any other Republican leader had given concentration and force? His arrogance as a party leader had already received a double check in the failure of impeachment and in the postponement of the impeachment resolutions which he revived after the arrival in Washington of several new representatives from the Southern States, whom he regarded as irrevocably committed to his own revengeful policy. While we fully recognize the talents and the strong individuality of the late Thaddeus Stevens, and even whatever merit there may be in honesty of his open and avowed hostility to all opponents, we must regard removal by death as a misfortune to his party rather than to the nation.

Consecration of Catholic Bishops.

Sunday last, at the Baltimore Cathedral, a Roman Bishop for the See of Wilmington and North Carolina were consecrated. To the See of Wilmington, including Delaware, the Eastern Shore of Maryland and the Eastern Shore of Virginia, the Rev. Dr. Thos. A. Becker, formerly of the Diocese of Richmond was named, to that of North Carolina Rev. Dr. James Gibbons, lately one of the Secretaries of the Most Rev. Arch-Bishop of Baltimore, was appointed.

The following oath was administered to each of the elect:

"I will be from this hour henceforward obedient to blessed Peter the Apostle, and to the holy Roman Church, and to the most blessed Father Pope Pius IX., and to his successors canonically chosen. I will assist them to retain and defend against any man whatever the Roman Popedom, without prejudice to my rank. I will take care to preserve, defend and promote the rights, honors, privileges and authority of the holy Roman Church, of the Pope, and of his successors, aforesaid. With my whole strength I will observe, and to be observed by others, the rules of the Holy Fathers, the decrees, ordinances or dispositions and mandates of the Apostolic See. When called to a Synod I will come, unless I be prevented by a canonical impediment. I will personally visit the Apostolic See once every ten years and render an account to our most blessed Father Pius IX., and his successors as foresaid, of my whole pastoral office, and of everything in any way appertaining to the state of my church, to the discipline of the clergy and people, and to the salvation of the souls entrusted to my care, and I will humbly receive in return the Apostolic mandâtes, and most diligently execute them. But if I be prevented by a lawful impediment, I will perform all the things aforesaid by a certain messenger specially authorized for this purpose, a priest of the diocese, or by some other secular or regular priest of tried virtue and piety, instructed on all the above subjects. I will not sell, nor give away, nor mortgage, enfeoff anew, nor in any way alienate the possessions belonging to my table without the leave of the Roman Pontiff. And should I proceed to any alienation of them, I am willing to contract, by the very fact, the penalties specified in the constitution published on this subject."

To get rid of red hair, hold your head for a few minutes in a strong blaze of gas.

Gen. Butler among his Friends.

The Worcester (Mass.) Gazette discharges a big gun at Gen. Butler. The Gazette is a republican paper. Here is the mildest portion of its remarks:

"We do not like to speak disrespectly or bitterly of public men, but when we think of General Butler's course from the beginning, it strikes us as showing such lack of high principle, as being so clearly a career of selfish, unprincipled, personal ambition, that we confess to getting a little impatient. We can never forget how he labored in the Charleston Convention for the success of the extreme wing of the democracy, a mere rebel time-server nor his bombastic, unsuccessful course as a military commander, nor how, since he has been in Congress, he has been an arch-agitatator, going back on his life-long record, and fighting like an enraged bull—we flatter ourselves that this comparison, though impromptu, is not inapt—against any measures likely to secure peace; nor how he has made the floor of Congress a scene for the exhibition of petty tyranny, personal spite and wanton insult; nor how, instead of being a wise statesman, he has been a sort of party pugilist, not having sense enough to know when he was really whipped. All these thoughts, and the facts which illustrate them, are suggested to us by the mention of General Butler's name. Like this distinguished individual, we too, 'forecast the immediate future as perilous,' and, therefore, we earnestly desire that Massachusetts shall send to the National Legislature honest, patriotic, statesmanlike men, men with no personal spleen to vent, but careful only of their country's welfare."

"Brick Pomeroy's New Paper.

The first number of a new Democratic journal, edited by Mark M. Pomeroy, appeared in New York on Saturday last.—The paper is called the *Democrat* and in his introductory Mr. Pomeroy says:

To establish a daily paper in New York is no child's play. It requires pluck, ability and money. We know that we possess the first and last named, and enough of the second to compete with such friendly or unfriendly opposition as we may have to contend against.

Our aim is to publish a Democratic paper that will reflect the sentiment of the people. The *Democrat* will be unmistakably Democratic at all times and under all circumstances. I will follow the star of principle, no matter how many metors of patronage flash athwart the sky. It will be no society, or ring, or clique organ, but a defender of the interest of the people—the workingmen of the land—of the rights of States, regardless of consequences. Ours is a war against despotism, usurpation of power, official incompetency, adminstrative extravagance, official and political corruption in our own or other party, and from this position, threats, promises, nor inducements shall ever drive us.

Queen Anne's County Items.

We clip the following from the Centreville Observer.

THE NEW JAIL.—The new jail was delivered up to the county authorities last week by the contractors, Messrs. Smith & Evans. The building is a substantial brick, with eighteen inch walls, lower story lined with half-inch iron, brick floors, strong iron grate windows, iron doors, and slate roof. It will be heated by furnaces. It is a handsome building for a prison, and is considered one of the most effective in the State. Parties who commit crime in the county will now find a resting place capable of holding them securely.

THE LAST SENSATION —the last sensation in town is what is familiarly known as "The Minner Fortune." The joke is a good one, and more so because men learned in legal lore was as badly "sold" as men of smaller pretensions. The story we gather it is about as follows: One Nathaniel Minner, residing a few miles from town, received through the post-office last week a letter signed Pike Cheatem, and purporting to be from New York, setting forth that a certain Shad Minner had recently given up the ghost in that city, leaving the small sum of $50,000 to the aforesaid Nathaniel Minner. The old gentleman, much elated, lost no time in breaking the pleasing intelligence to his family, all of whom joined the old gentleman in returning thanks to the departed soul. Without unnecessary delay an attorney was sought to repair to New York and secure the awaiting fortune.—This latter gentleman, notwithstanding the "fishey" appearance of the letter (the Shad, the Pike, the Minner, and the yet more glaring Cheat-'em) did not seem to see the joke until after the preparation of the necessary papers showing his authority in the matter, when lo! upon examination it is found that the letter is a dropletter, bearing the Contreville post-mark, and the whole thing resolves itself into a huge but cruel joke. Down came aircastles with frightful velocity. The rapidity of Aladin's palace was not a circumstance, and the town has cruelly enjoyed the joke. *Sic transit gloria Mundi!*

THE BUTLER ZOUAVES, who set out from Washington as a guard of honor to the remains of the late Thaddeus Stevens, it seems were sent back after getting into Pennsylvania by the managers of the pageant, because it was found their presence was distasteful to the white republicans and citizens generally. They are represented as not being satisfied with their experience on the occasion.

EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE.—An intimate personal friend of ex-President Fillmooe, in a letter to the Hon. Alexander H. H. Stuart, of Virginia, says:

"I do not violate private confidence in saying that ex-President Fillmore and the men who honor him for his patriotism and statesmanship are firm supporters of Horatio Seymour."

FEMALE SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.—We find the following in an English paper: "The overseers of Salford have placed twelve hundred and eight women on the register of electors for that borough.—Above five thousand women ratepayers have sent in claims to vote for the city of Manchester. At Alton, in Staffordshire, the overseers have put names of the female ratepayers as claimants of votes on the church door.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White—2.67@2.80.
Red—2.10@2.75.
CORN.—White—1.05@1 22. Yellow 1.20
OATS—60@83cents.

As a fertilizer, Bowers Comple Manure has gained a reputation of the highest character, and we learn that it has been in great request; the time is fast approaching when farmers should turn their attention to the selection of the manure they intend employing to insure a good crop of Wheat. We recommend to them the Complete Manure as being the best adapted to produce the required results.

FEW People unacquainted with physiological chemistry are aware of the quantity of iron in the blood, but all should know the importance of keeping up the supply, for debility, disease and death are sure to follow when the quantity becomes reduced too much. The Peruvian Syrup (a proxtide of iron) supplies this vital element, and has cured many chronic diseases.

DIED.

TILGHMAN.—At her residence in this town, suddenly, on the night of the 20th inst. Mrs. Harriet Tilghman, widow of Mathew Tilghman, aged about 80 years.

Departed this life in Chestertown on Friday night the 14th inst., Sarah Louisa, wife of William Wagner, in the 28th year of her age.

The deceased was the victim of a long and distressing disease, which she bore with uncommon fortitude. Being naturally of a cheerful disposition, she seldom murmered or complained. As the fatal destroyer, Consumption, undermined and weakened her vitals, we saw too plainly that our beloved friend would soon be taken from us by death. How sad a task to chronicle the death of one who had so many ties to hold them here.—She was a devoted wife, an affectionate daughter and beloved and respected by a large circle of relatives and friends. All that medical assistance could do, was done for her, but all in vain; and she had to leave an affectionate husband and all that was dear to her in this world. It is hard to realize the truth that we shall see her no more, but an over ruling Providence saw fit to call her away, and we had to submit to *his* divine will who doth not err.

May she rest in peace.

A FRIEND.

NOTICE.

ON Thursday 27th, August, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, I will offer for sale all my household goods, retaining such articles only as may be necessary to furnish a Bed Chamber. The sale will take place at my residence in Chestertown. A liberal credit will be given to purchasers.

P. WROTH.

August 22, 1868—1t.

Keep it before the People!
Keep it before the People!

A POLICY FOR $3000 IN THE
MUTUAL LIFE of New York
COSTS LESS AND YIELDS MORE THAN A POLICY FOR $5000 IN THE BEST NOTE COMPANY.—THE SECURITY OFFERED *is not* EQUALED BY ANY OTHER LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THEODORE ASCHERFELD,
Solicitor for Maryland, Delaware and Penn.
August 22, 1868—2m.

TAXES.

THE undersigned is now prepared to receive the taxes of the 4th District, and earnestly requests prompt payment.

May be seen at the office of John N. Usilton's on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

C. H. BAKER, Col.
August 22 '68—tf 4th District.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Trustees of the Public School in Chertertown wish to employ three teachers, one Gentleman and two Ladies: one first grade and two second grade for said school. Salaries $650 and $450 per annum.

address JOHN L. STAM,
Pres't. of Trustees.
August 22,—2t.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE Fall term of the Public Schools of Kent County will commence on Tuesday Sept 1st. As it is desirable, (wherever circumstances render it possible) that all the schools should open promptly that day, the Trustees of such schools as are still destitute of Teachers should give immediate notice of the fact, so that they may be supplied.

W. F. MASSEY,
august 22, '68—td. Secretary.

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 or 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.

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.

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 Administratirn 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.

ORDER OF RATIFICATION.

Lodowick W. Morgan and others,
vs.
Mary A. Brown and others.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County, as a Court of Equity, August 8, 1868.

IT is hereby ordered, That the sale made and reported by James A. Pearce, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate mentioned and described in the above entitled case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the Twelfth day of October next: provided a copy of this Order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the fifteenth day of September next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $9808.50.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
August 15, 1868.

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.

WILLIAM RODGERS,
Galena, Aug. 15, '68. Secretary.

To Parents and Guardians.

THE Board of School Commissioners for Kent County will proceed, Augtst 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.

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 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.

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