THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, June 4, 1870.

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

The Issue.

With the negro as a voter, the proper course for the Democratic party to pursue is a question in which we are all interested. From the earliest history of the Democratic party it has contended that it was intended by its founders that this should be a White Man's Government, and that it was not for the interest of either of the races that the black should be joined in the administration of its affairs. Holding this as a cardinal principle, the party at the same time believed that the negro should be protected in all his personal rights, treated with justness and kindness, but that he should not be made the political or social equal of the white man. This principle was firmly and consistently acted upon to the date of the proclamation of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment, and the Democracy of Maryland by a unanimous vote of their representatives in the Legislature rejected and denounced the unnatural proposition. The majority in our State has been overridden by an amendment which will stand the test neither of justice or law, but as forcible resistance cannot be thought of we must decide our course with the negro meeting us at the ballot-box.

Shall the party now turn its back upon all its previous professions? We say no, but let us continue to appeal to the white voter for support as heretofore; and unless greatly mistaken the appeal will not be made in vain.

In pursuing this plan we do not propose to lay a straw in the way of the negro exercising his right of suffrage under the fifteenth amendment. He is not to blame, and the ballot has been put into his hand unasked. But the negro has seen fit to follow after his Radical leaders, he has in fact organized a Black Man's Party; he has marched up and in solid column voted this black ticket, and this would necessitate, if the whole previous history of the Democratic party did not point to, the oaganization of a White Man's Party.

With proper organization the result of the issue cannot be doubtful. The following, from an exchange, expresses a growing sentiment all over the country.

The proclamation of Grant, establishing the Fifteenth Amendment, has had one good effect, and that to develop a strong sentiment among those who have heretofore acted with Republicans, for a white man's government. Sick and tired of the endless round cant about the "colored brethern," they are beginning to pay some attention to their own taxes which are growing larger from year to year, and they realize the fact that all this debt and all these heavy taxes came about in the attempt to make white men out of niggers. The result of this thoughtful consideration on the part of sensible Republicans will be the white man's party materially strengthened. There is a pride of race in the Caucasian element which even Mongrel influence cannot obliterate, and that sentiment is constantly urging the whites to resume control of their own government. The idea that this magnificent domain, this America of ours should be degraded by the rule of ignorant negroes, is at last beginning to break in on the minds of the people with all its startling significance. In the event that the lines are drawn, the Democratic party will, of course, be the white man's party. It is easy to predict the result of a political contest between two such parties. The party of progress and civilization must triumph. This is the nineteenth century. It is the age of civilization.

We have no ill-feeling toward the negro race. We feel as kindly toward them as any man living. Their color is no disgrace to them. The Almighty, made them so; but all this does not alter the fact that it is not just and right to place the balance of power of this great nation in their hands; not only the balance of power of the whole nation, but almost the sole power in nearly one-half of its territory. No sane man will claim that they are proper persons to exercise this vast power. No man does claim it, but party necessity demands it, and a very large majority opposed to it are compelled to submit to the outrage.

"[illegible] THE STATES."—We [illegible] from the National Publishing [illegible], advance sheets of the second volume of Alexander H[illegible]'s great work on the war," of the above title. Those who have read the first volume cannot but pronounce it a splendidly written book, but the second will prove far more interesting and instructive. We would advise those who would be well informed on the Constitution of the United States, to purchase this book. We have read it—the first volume, and according to our judgment, pronounce it one of the most elaborate instructions on the Constitution we ever saw.

PEACH CULTURE.—We have received from the Publishers, Orange Judd & Co., New York, a work on Peach Culture, by J. Alexander Fulton, of Dover, Del., illustrated. This work treats of the Peach from the selection of site of Nursery, and will doubtless prove a valuable aid to our Peach Growers.

Mrs. Victoria C. Woodhull is now called the hoop-skirt candidate for President.

GARDEN SPRINGS, Kent County.

Mr. Editor—I see by the papers that the citizens of other States are making earnest efforts, and I believe successfully, to organize "A White Man's Party." Is it not time that the citizens of Maryland, and of this county, were doing something to organize? The leaders of the mongrel party are marshaling their hosts with much boasting of what they intend to do. Shall we fold our arms and cry peace, when danger threatens? We all know too well the effects of Radical rule in this State a few years ago, not to fear the consequences again; which we shall surely endure if no effort is made to prevent it. I have been waiting for, and hoping that some gentleman of influence and ability would move in this matter. Though you have sounded the alarm through your paper, none have seemed to heed it. I would, therefore, suggest the calling of meetings in each School District of the County, at as early a day as practicable, irrespective of party, to organize a White Man's Party. I think by such meetings the people of the county would be thoroughly aroused to the importance of thorough organization. The colored people with their leaders are thoroughly organized; this, the fifth district, has been fully canvassed and the colored voters all known.

I hope some gentlemen of ability will give their views on this subject through your paper. A WHITE MAN.

The Black Demosthenes.

Part of the speech delivered at Carrolton, Miss., in May, 1869, by Henry Boyd, colored, on the subject of the adoption or rejection of the scalawag Constitution, disfranchising twenty thousand of the most intelligent white citizens of the State, which Constitution was voted down by the colored vote in June, 1869.

MY COLORED FRIENDS:

I appear to-day in your interest alone. The white man is able to take care of himself; and as you can all see, I have not one drop of white blood in my veins. (laughter.) I am a regular, old-fashioned, plain-field nigger, and have not the capacity to instruct white people as to their duties, even if I had the will. I was a slave from my birth—I always endeavored to serve my master faithfully according to that letter of the Bible which reads: "Servants, be obedient unto your masters, for this is right." And I can lay my hand upon my heart to-day and say before God, that I entertain no ill-will toward any white man on earth, and least of all toward my old master and his sons, whom I loved as my own brothers, and with whom I played in boyhood. In all our neighborhood romps, frolics and fights (for boys will fight), they stood at my back, as I did at theirs whenever it came to the pinch, and, thank God, I will do so yet. I will stand by them so long as they stand by me, whether the impression comes from the Yankees or from whatever else it may. Whenever it comes to my making choice between white men, I shall prefer those of my own section to all the carpet-baggers in the world. There ain't very much difference between white men and Yankees, and whenever you find it all you'll find it in the white man's favor. White folks are all out pretty much out of the same cloth, and both sections have made their love for the niggers subserve their own interest, as all men are selfish by nature and can't help it, and I can't blame them.

When the late war broke out, I am free to acknowledge, I was mighty glad of it. I somehow felt my freedom was going to come out of it some way or other, and, as I am perhaps as selfish as a white man "I tell you I didn't do—" well, I didn't cry much at the prospect. "Well, when the first company left my county for "old Virginny" to fight the Yankees, I enlisted with the balance of them, and went along as first cook and head waiter for one of my young masters. I had a pretty good time, too, for while the white folks were out fighting and marching, and suffering and dying, I was lying back with the meat and bread wagons. I felt, for once in my life, it was a pretty good thing to be a nigger after all—for the white man wouldn't let me fight alongside of him, and after I heard the first go off, God knows I wasn't very anxious to do it either. I knew if I had been along on the Yankee side I wouldn't have had such easy time, for as selfish as the Yankee is, he never objected to getting somebody to do his fighting for him whenever he could. Not he. Some folks say he was willing enough to let the South do it all during the Mexican war.

I used to be right smartly amused hearing the white folks. My young master came in one night after a battle, and says he, "Henry, we've just had a big six hours' fight. We whipped the d——d Yankees like smoke and drove 'em thirty-six miles. Thinks I to myself, "Humph! pretty good driving—all in six hours, too!" But a heap of people think the nigger a fool.

Well, I sorter thought, maybe, the Yankees were really fighting to free the niggers. But they didn't keep the wool over my eyes long. I watched 'em mighty close. One day the news came into camp that Mr. Lincoln had done issued his proclamation, saying that if Mr. Davis would lay down his arms and come back into the Union and go to paying tariff again the Southern people might have their niggers! Thinks I, humph! Mighty poor chance to get any freedom from you, Mr. Lincoln. I tell you what I felt mighty bad for a long time. I had the blues so bad I was almost black. I think in two weeks I [illegible] pounds. I was so 'frai[illegible] But [illegible] good word came that Mr. D[illegible] be d——d if he do any such thing, I ain't fighting for niggers—let the niggers go; I'm after my freedom first before anything else in the world." I tell you my heart jumped right up in my mouth. Thinks I, bully for Jeff Davis! He's my man! Ah, my friends, if the Yankees had been in Mr. Davis' place you'd been in a cotton patch to-day, with the whip after you, instead of sitting up here in this court-room hearing me speak. But don't you you see the difference between the Southern man and the Northern man? The Northern man never missed the chance of taking care of dimes first.

And now the carpet-baggers come here and tell us they are our friends, and the Southern people our enemies; they tell us they set us free. Oh, yes, they've done it all, no doubt. They set us free about like Ben. Butler set the spoons free!—They done it all to help the Yankees and to injure the Southern man; they can't fool this nigger. I know who brought the negro to this country in the first place; the Northern man brought us here and when they began to loose money on the nigger they put the nigger in their pocket—sold him down South, and then, to keep the South in the Union to make her pay taxes, they turn around and set the nigger and the mules and spoons free; and they wouldn't have set anything free (excepting the spoons) if they could have got the South back into the Union without it.

They promised him the forty acres and the mule." I know five niggers that starved plum to death waiting for that mule and that forty acres. I'd like to know where the carpet-bagger got his 40 acres? You all remember the devil took the Lord up into a high mountain, and promised if he'd fall down and serve him he'd give him the whole world, and the old scoundrel knew all the time he didn't own a foot of land on the continent.

The carpet-baggers ask me to cast my vote to keep the white folks down. Now all I ever wanted was to get on a level with the white man. I never wanted to get above him. They say a nigger is better than a white man in Cincinnati.—Well, that may be the truth—in Cincinnati. But it ain't true here. It is my interest to stand by the Southern men, and its my wish too. Whatever law is made to affect the white man's plantation also effects my little cotton-patch in the same way. The three-cent tax on cotton hurts me worse than it does the white man. But it puts money in the Yankee's pockets.

They want to disfranchise the white man, and make the nigger put them into office. Would they have passed a law allowing niggers to vote if they hadn't thought the niggers would vote the Republican ticket? Never, *never*, NEVER. Who believes otherwise? Not this nigger, certain. The Yankee brought the nigger here from Africa for selfish purposes, and now they want to vote him for selfish purposes.

The Ninth Census.

The work of taking the Ninth National Census, was commenced on the 1st, inst.

The following explains the whole process of census taking, and contains information that all families are interested in:

The census taker is an employed assistant of the United States Marshal. His first duty is to number the dwelling houses in order of visitation, and to number the families contained therein in like manner. He records the name of every person whose place of abode on the first day of June, 1870, was in a given family. A description of each person is recorded, and includes her age at last birthday, but if under one year the months are simply given. Furthermore, the sex must be stated, if male, with the letter "M;" if female, with the letter "F." The color of the person is thus recorded: If white, with a "W;" if black, with a "B;" if mulatto, with an "M;" if Chinese, with a "C," and if Indian, with an "I." That covers the ground in obtaining the census of *population*, but professions, occupations and trades are also inquired into. Other inquiries refer to the value of real estate and personal property owned by each person—not the value assessed by Government for taxes, but the value put upon such property either by the owner himself or by the market. For example—a person may own a house and lot worth ten thousand dollars, but which the tax assessors value at four thousand dollars.—He should report the value at the first named figures to the census takers, so that it may be ascertained what was the cash value of all the real and personal property in the county, State and throughout the republic on the first of June of the present year. It is intimated that the inquiries relating to profession, occupation or trade and to educational attainments "are not to be asked in respect to infants." It would seem to be optional to persons whether to state if their parents were of foreign birth, if they can read or write, and what their constitutional relations are. A table, which will be of value to medical men, relates to vital statics. A schedule is devoted solely to a list of persons who died during the year ending June 1, 1870. As in the first schedule, the number of the family is given; then follows the name of every person who died during the year whose place of abode at the time of death was in this family. The age at last birthday (where an infant the number of months), the sex, color and condition—that is, whether single, married or widowed. Also, the place of birth, whether foreign or native, naming the State, Territory or foreign country; the nativity of the parents, the month in which the person died, the profession, occupation or trade, and the disease or cause of death.

An important schedule is devoted to the rural districts. It requires the name of the agent, owner or manager of the property, the number of acres of improved land and the number of acres of woodland and other unimproved. Next in order, inquiry is made of the present cash value of the farm, and in the same of the farming implements and machinery. By way of ascertaining the expenses incurred in working each farm inquiry is made of the total amount of wages paid during the year, including value of board. Under the head of "Live Stock, June 1, 1870," are spaces in which must be written, under their appropriate sub-heads, the number of horses, mules and asses, milch [illegible] swine, [illegible] on the farm [illegible] in order, and of [illegible] produce of the farm during the year ending June 1, 1870. After all inquries (and we omit the little details) have been answered, the estimated value of all farm production, including betterments and additions to the stock must be given in dollars. In the matter of *industrial* products the inquiries refer only to productions during the year ending June 1, 1870.—To begin with the name of the corporation, company or individual producing to the value of five hundred dollars annually is required, and after that the name of business, manufacture of product, and the capital whether real or personal, or both, invested in the business. Under the head of "Motive Power" it is desired to know what kind of power is used, whether steam, water, wind, horse or hand, and if steam or water the number of horse power. If machines are used their name or description and the number in operation necessary. To ascertain the extent, cost and and amount of labor of such business inquiry will be made of the average number of hands, employed, including males above sixteen years, females above fifteen years and children and youth; also, the total amount paid in wages during the year and the number of months in active operation, reducing part time to full time. To ascertain the material used in the business, whatever it may be, and including mill supplies and fuel, the kinds and quantities and their values, omitting fractions of a dollar, must be started.

There is a valuable schedule devoted to *social* statistics, and one of the inquiries in this connection relates to libraries, of which the kind and number of volumes must be stated. These include State libraries, town or city, libraries, circulating (subscription) and private libraries, including those of lawyers and clergymen. Under the head of wages, it must be stated what are the average wages to farm hands per month, hired by the year and boarded; average wages of a day laborer without board, and the same with board; average payment to a carpenter per day without board; average wages to a female domestic per week without board, and average price of board to a laboring man per week; the whole, of course, to be given separately in dollars. Very little is demanded under the head of religion. The inquiries are confined to the number of church organizations, number of church edifices, the demoralizations, the total number of persons which the churches will accommodate and the value of church property. At the time the census bill was before Congress it was suggested that each person be required to state what his religious belief was, or rather what religion he professed, but the suggestion was rejected on the ground of its prying into the human conscience. So that it was finally decided to ignore the spiritual part of religion and confine the inquiry to the material part, in the shape of churches, their accommodation and value. We have only to state finally that persons are liable to a fine for refusing to answer questions which are *imperative*. In such cases as are optional they will exercise their own discretion.

The memorial or petition of sundry colored people of Maryland, which was presented in the Senate on Saturday by Mr. Sumner, is a very fair illustration of the false and contemptible means to which the Radical faction habitually resorts to excite the animosity of the North against the South, and to strengthen its own power. The memorialists alleged that they were proscribed in this State "both on land and water;" that the "virus of slavery still rages;" that they are "denied comfortable lodgings;" that "they are put under the feet of cattle," and that they have, in fact, no rights which are respected by our people. How monstrously and ridiculously untrue all these allegations are, the signers of the memorial know perfectly well. Mr. Sumner knows it also, and yet, for the purpose of advancing the ends of the Radical party, he gravely countenanced the statement that the negro population here was being in diverse ways horribly maltreated and oppressed. It is true that nobody has volunteered to furnish each negro with a mule and forty acres of land, nor has any one given up his residence rent free to any of his black neighbors. It, is, moreover, the fact that the owners of hotels and the proprietors of public conveyances decline to incur the risk of diminished dividends by forcing the white man to accept the social equality of black. Excepting in these particulars, the one race is as free and is as fully under the protection of the law as the other. The negro here is as much at liberty to buy and to build as any one else. He is in precisely the same position as his brethern are in New York or Massachusetts, and notwithstanding this, Mr. Sumner has the brazen hardihood to endorse all statements sent from the Southern States which represent the blacks as being there virtually in a condition of slavery. In this business the negro dupes are much less to be despised and detested than are the mendacious and hypocritical politicians in Congress and elsewhere who are making use of them for the purposes so utterly infamous.—*Balto. Gazette.*

Mr. Sumner's Facts.

It was once promised by the Radical leaders that so soon as equality of political rights was secured to the colored race all further agitation upon that subject should cease. Give the negro the ballot, they said, and he will be able hereafter to protect himself. This has been done, but the lofty and theoretical Senator from Massachusetts is unwilling to cease "agitating." As he told an audience in Washington city the night after the proclamation of the ratification of the fifteenth amendment, he is of that temperament that each step gained only suggests the desire for further progress; victories won are with him but the precursors of other battles to be fought. Casting about in this spirit for more work for his busy hands to do, he has discovered that the civil and social rights of the colored race require Congressional protection. Accordingly he has set himself to educate the mind of the Senate up to the standard of his own advanced ideas, and to demonstrate the necessity of the further legislation he is preparing by the presentation of petitions, memorials, &c., and extracts from private letters received by him from "reliable correspondents" in the "rebel" States. These furnish the groundwork of [illegible] upon which Mr. Sumner proposes [illegible] structure of laws designed to [illegible] remedy the state of facts the existence of [illegible] been previously proved. Our readers [illegible] a better idea of the whole pro[illegible] which illustrates perfectly the way in which much of the legislation in Congress designed for sectional and party purposes is fashioned, than from the following extract from last Saturday's proceedings in the Senate:

"Mr. Sumner presented a memorial from colored citizens of Maryland to the effect that they are proscribed in that State on both land and water; that the virus of slavery still rages; that they are denied comfortable lodgings, and are put under the feet of cattle, and that although almost living under the shadow of the capitol, they are still treated in accordance with the late decision of Chief Justice Taney."

Here are the "facts." Now for the remedy. Mr. Sumner added that this whole subject was now being considered by the judiciary committee, which would doubtless soon report a remedy. To our readers who are competent to judge for themselves of the truth or falsity of Mr. Sumner's facts it is unnecessary to address one word of refutation or reply. To those at a distance we may merely observe that there is probably not within the broad limits of the United States a laboring class who, as a whole, are better housed, better fed, better paid for their labor, or better treated by their employers, more comfortable, or, as a class, more contented with their lot, than the colored people of Maryland. Had Mr. Sumner seen them as they appeared on the occasion of their recent celebration in this city, his own eyes would have undeceived him as to any impression in regard to their physical treatment and condition which the memorial is calculated to convey. If we may judge from the published reports and proceedings of the workingmen's associations and labor conventions in Massachusetts which from time to time meet our eye, there is quite as much need, to say the least of it, for Congressional legislation in behalf of the suffering white operatives in Mr. Sumner's own State as of any class of colored folks in Maryland. Of the utter departure from sound constitutional principles involved in all such schemes of Congressional interference we need not speak. With Mr. Sumner the doctrines of the "higher law" have long since superseded all regard for constitutional rights and limitations.—*Balt. Sun.*

Champion Marryists--What Delaware can do in the Matrimonial Line.

About six or seven years ago a gentleman living just out of Wilmington, Delaware, had employed about his stable a young colored man or lad, named Gerald R. Before the lad attained his majority he left the place and got married. Shortly afterwards his wife died, but nothing daunted he married again, and becoming fascinated with the glittering promises of the colonizationists he emigrated to Leberia, where his second wife soon died. Gerald however resisted the influence of the climate and survived, and married again. Whether this wife died or he took a salt water divorce by crossing the "briny deep" and leaving her, we are not informed, but certain it is that in the course of a few years he turned up in Wilmington in his normal condition of widower. He soon married again, but as usual, his wife soon died. Two or three days ago he married again for the fifth time, which is probably as much marrying as any man not a Mormon ever did before reaching the age of twenty-six.

A KENT COUNTY WIDOWER.

Ex-Sheriff Pratt, of Smyrna, died at the residence of his son, near Clayton, on Friday, May 20th. In October last, at the age of 81 and *when his living descendants numbered* 156, he married, as his second wife, a widow of 65, who had followed five husbands to the grave. The Smyrna Times says:

"He had been in failing health for several months, and a few weeks since, for some real or fancied reason, he absolved himself from his marriage relation and retired to the country with a hope of restoring his former robust constitution, but fate had ordered otherwise. The occurrence, which we give entirely free from sensation or embellishment, has of course been a leading theme for gossip among our citizens."

The Dogma of Infallibility--The Canons.

The printed scheme of the dogma of infallibility has been distributed. It contains five canons:

1. If any one should say that the episcopal chair of the Roman Church is not the true and real infallible chair of Blessed Peter, or that it has not been divinely chosen by God as the most solid, indefectible, and incorruptible rock of the whole Christian Church, let him be anathema.

2. If any one should say that there exists in the world another infallible chair of the truth of the Gospel of Christ our Lord, distinct and separate from the chair of Blessed Peter, let him be anathema.

3. If any one should deny that the divine *magisterium* of the chair of Blessed Peter is necessary to the way of eternal alvation for all men, whether unfaithful or aithful, whether laymen or bishops, let him be anathema.

4. If any one should say that each Roman Pontiff, legitimately elected, is not by Divine right the successor of Blessed Peter, even in the gift of the infallibility of *magisteriwa*, and should deny to any one of them the prerogative of infallibility for teaching the Church the Word of God pure from all corruption and error, let him be anathema.

5. If any one should say that general councils are established by God in the Church as a power of feeding the Divine flock in the word of faith superior to the Roman Pontiff, or equal to him, or necessary by Divine institution in order that the *magisterium* of the Roman Bishop should be preserved infallible, let him be anathema.

New Wife Law.

The following bill passed by the Pennsylvania Legislature at its late session will protect deserted wives and bring erring and careless husbands to their senses:

Section 1. That whensoever any husband from drunkenness, profligacy or other cause whatsoever, shall for two successive years desert his wife or neglect or refuse to live with her and provide for her, she shall as to every species and description of property, whether real, personal or mixed owned by or belonging to her, have all the rights and privileges of a *femme sole*, to purchase or sell and convey the same as if she were sole and unmarried.

Section 2. That it shall be lawful for any married woman as aforesaid to sue and be sued in her own name upon all such contracts as aforesaid, heretofore made or to be made, and to sue in her own name her husband to recover the possession of her real estate, or the value thereof, as if she were sole and unmarried.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.40.
Red—$1.25@1.48.
CORN.—White—1.17@1.22 Yellow, 1,10 @1.12.
OATS—59@62 cents.

FESTIVAL.

The Ladies connected with St. James' M. P. Church will hold a Strawberry and Ice Cream Festival at the Church, on *WEDNESDAY NEXT*, June 8th, commencing at 2 o'clock, P. M. The proceeds will be applied to the purchase of Books for the Sunday School.

SUPPER will also be provided.

A cordial invitation is extended to the public. June 4—1t.

FESTIVAL.

The Ladies belonging to the M. P. Church in Galena, intend holding a Festival for the benefit of said Church, to commence on *THURSDAY, JUNE 9th*, and continue three evenings. They intend to have Strawberries, Ice Cream, Lemonade and Cake. The public are invited to attend.

June 4—1t.

RELIGIOUS NOTICE.

A special meeting of the Quarterly Conference of Kent Circuit, Methodist Protestant Church, will take place in Chestertown, on *Tuesday afternoon, June 14th*, at 3 o'clock. As the object of the meeting is to consider the propriety of holding a Camp-Meeting this Summer the officiary of Chesapeake and Kennedyville circuits are respectfully invited to be present and take part in our deliberations. H. C. CUSHING.

June 4, 1870—tf.

T. G. WROTH,
Produce Commission Merchant,
Cor. Light and Camden streets,

RECEIVES and sells on Commission Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables, Poultry, Eggs, Live Stock, Hides, &c., &c.

☞ Crates for Peaches and Boxes, furnished shippers when ordered.

Baltimore, June 4, 1870—6m

JOSEPH TURNER,
PEACH BOX MANUFACTURER,
BETTERTON, Md.

☞ Orders for Boxes or Box Material promptly attended to. [June 4—tf.

FRUIT GROWERS, ATTENTION!

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the
Fruit Growers' Association
OF DELAWARE AND MARYLAND,
Will be held at the Hotel of Wm. T. Chance,
Odessa, Del.,
On Saturday, June 11th, 1870,
at 1 o'clock, P. M. As business of importance will come before this meeting, it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

D. CORBIT, President.
J. W. VANDEGRIFT, Sec.
Odessa, Del., June 4—tm

A DESIRABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale,
On MONDAY, the 20th of JUNE, 1870,
at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House in Chestertown, the farm on which Mr. Chas. Jewell now resides as tenant, situated about three miles from Chestertown, Md., adjoining the lands of Dr. Worrell and W. N. E. Wickes, Esq. This land is situated directly on the Kent County Railroad, and is only a mile from Duyer's Station, to which point the road will be finished in a month or two.

The Farms contains 133 Acres,

Is divided into four fields, and grows Grain well. There is a small PEACH ORCHARD of between 3 and 4 hundred trees, in bearing.



The improvements consist of a good substantial TWO STORY DWELLING, and a good sized BARN, comparatively new.

TERMS made known on day of Sale.

☞ For particulars apply to E. F. PERKINS, Attorney, Chestertown, Md.

JAMES A. PERKINS.

June 4, 1870—tds.

Washington College Alumni Notice.

ALL GRADUATES, PROFESSORS and former STUDENTS of the above named Institution, are requested to forward their names and Post Office address, without delay, to E. A. VANNORT, M. D., Hanesville, Kent Co., Md., who is Chairman of a special committee appointed at a late meeting of the Alumni to perfect the organization. The object is to place regularly upon the Rolls of the Association all its members, preparatory to a grand reunion to be held in July next, at which time an eminent speaker is expected to Address the Association in the Hall of our time-honored Institution.

C. TYLDEN WESTCOTT,
June 4, 1870. Secretary.

HOUSE AND LOT
At Public Sale.



The Board of School Commissioners of Kent County will offer at Public Sale, at Locust Grove, the old School House at that place, and the Lot on which it stands, on
Tuesday, June 21st, 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

This property is very desirable as a stand for business, and will be offered without reserve.

Mr. G. W. Covington will attend the sale and state the terms.

HOWARD MEEKS,
June 4—tds. 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

ISAAC BOYER, colored,
late of Kent county, 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 27th day of December, 1870, otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of May, 1870.

WILLIAM PERKINS,
THOMAS C. BOYER,
June 4, 1870—4t. Executors.

WOODS'
REAPING AND MOWING
Machines.

REDUCTION IN PRICES FOR 1870!

These incomparable Machines of world wide renown, sold more extensively than any other make in the world, both in this country and in Europe, having been somewhat improved, are now offered at the following reduced prices:

6 feet Self-Rake Reaper.....$165
6 feet Self-Rake Reaper with Mowing Attachment.....205
5 feet 6 inch Self-Rake Reaper.....155
5 feet 6 inch Self-Rake Reaper with Mowing Attachment.....195
4 feet 6 inch Mower.....130
4 feet 3 inch Mower.....120
4 feet Mower.....115

Descriptive Circulars furnished upon application.

Also, on hand every description of

Harvest Tools,
Threshers,
Horse-Powers,
REVOLVING WHEEL HORSE RAKES,
And Farming Implements.

THOMAS NORRIS & SON,
No. 141 West Pratt St.,
June 4, 1870—tf. BALTIMORE.

MASONIC HALL.

TO THE MEMBERS OF CHESTER LODGE, No. 115, A. F. & A. M.

An election for Officers will take place on Wednesday, 15th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., when you are notified to attend.

By order. WM. T. URIE,
June 4—te. Sec'y.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by Thomas I. Britton, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, to me directed, at the suit of Harrison & Bro., against the goods and chattles of Lorenzo Johnson and Perro Brown, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Lorenzo Johnson and Perre Brown of, in and to the following property, to wit:

1 HORSE, 1 DEARBORN & HARNESS,
AND THE
House & Lot

adjoining the lands of Doctor Pennington and others, now occupied by Perre Brown and belonging to him; and I hereby give notice, that on

Saturday, the 25th day of June, 1870, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Chesterville, I will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

E. GOODING,
June 4—tds. ($3.75) *Constable.*

The World Renowned
MEDICINE
IS
Drs. D. Fahrney & Son's
CELEBRATED
PREPARATION
FOR
CLEANSING THE BLOOD.
WILL CURE

Scrofula, Cutaneous Diseases, Erysipelas, Boils, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Pimples and Blotches on the Face, Tetter Affections, Old and Stubborn Ulcers, Rheumatic Affections, Dyspepsia, Costiveness, Sick Headache, Salt Rheum, Jaundice, General Debility, Chills and Fevers, Foul Stomach, together with all other Diseases Arising from IMPURE BLOOD AND DISORDERED LIVER.

TRY ONE BOTTLE OR PACKAGE

And be convinced that this Medicine is no humbug. Sold by all Druggists.

PREPARED BY
Drs. D. FAHRNEY & SON,
BOONSBORO, Md.,
And Dr. P. D. Fahrney, Keedysville, Md.

Be sure to get the genuine. None genuine unless signed D. FAHRNEY & SON.

SOLD BY
T. W. Wickes, J. L. Stam & Son, } Chestertown.
W. E. Tarbutton, Crumpton.
May 28, 1870—6m.

New Spring Goods! New Prices!!
IN GALENA.

Thomas H. Horsey

HAVING JUST RETURNED FROM THE CITIES WITH A
NEW
AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
GOODS.

We are now enabled to offer EXTRA INDUCEMENTS to the BUYING PUBLIC.

LADIES AND MISSES
REGULAR MADE HOSIERY.
Custom Made Button Shoes and Gaiters.

DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, CORSETS, NOTIONS and TRIMMINGS we make a SPECIALITY.

☞ Having a first class *Fashionable Tailor*, from New York, in our town, we can have gentlemen's suits made to [illegible] in the *latest Style* from Goods of our own selection. A good fit and satisfaction guaranteed, or no sale: besides, a full Stock of all kinds of Goods kept in a *First Class Store*, which will be sold at PRICES BASED on recent decline in GOLD, for CASH or PRODUCE, and to *short time Buyers*. Please call and examine.

THOS. H. HORSEY.
Galena, May 14, 1870.

BALCK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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