THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 27, 1870.

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

PRIMARY MEETINGS.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE VOTERS of Kent County are requested to meet in their respective Election Districts at the usual places for holding Primary Meetings, on

Saturday, the 3d day of September next,

at 3 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting Delegates to assemble in County Convention, to be held in Chestertown, on

Tuesday, the 6th day of September

thereafter, for the purpose of sending Delegates to represent Kent county in the Congressional Convention to be held at Cambridge on Thursday, the 15th day of September, 1870.

By order of the State Central Committee.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
RICHARD C. JOHNSON,
RICHARD W. JONES.

August 20, 1870.

☞ The accounts of the war in Europe have been anything but clear during the week. Mr Gaillardet's telegram of Tuesday to the *Courier des Utats Unis* presents, perhaps, though with an evident reserve, as fair a review of the situation as could be had in Paris. All that he can say of the sanguinary battles of last week may be summed up in three words:—"Check and countercheck." Bazaine, he tells us, wished to leave Metz, and was not able. The Prussians wished to cut Bazaine's communications with Paris, but did not succeed. Such is the sum and substance of his report. Other accounts declare that Metz is isolated, and still other accounts that McMahon had reached Ardennes by a flank movement, and will probably succeed in forming a junction with Bazaine. Mr. Gaillardet, with greater caution, says simply that he believes that some of the troops lately at Chalons have gone in that direction; but he is silent in respect to the movements of McMahon. The probability seems to be, as stated in later telegrams, that the latter occupies the plains of Chalons with a force which is estimated at one hundred and seventy-thousand men. It is also probable that troops have been sent northward from the camp at Chalons to reinforce Bazaine. Beyond this it is useless to speculate.

The movements of the Crown Prince of Prussia are equally in doubt. By one account, he has halted in his march to Paris, and is moving with his troops to reinforce those of Prince Frederick Charles and General Steinmetz before Metz. According to another account, he is actually marching on Paris. As the German army corps now in France are in process of reorganization, it seems to be much more likely that he is halting until the changes called for by the enormous losses sustained in the late battles are effected.

One thing, however, may be set down as quite certain: the French people are expecting the appearance of a Prussian army before Paris, and are making extraordinary exertions to put that city in the best possible state of defence. The vigor with which the work is pushed forward implies a doubt of the ability of the French armies now in the field to obtain any signal advantage over their adversaries, and although the situation as a whole is regarded as much more hopeful than it was after the defeats of Worth and Forbach, it is evidently still critical.

The Restoration of Law in North Carolina.

Governor Holden, of North Carolina, and his subordinate, Kirk, who, before the late election, were arresting scores of innocent men on false charges, have been compelled, by the interposition of the United States Judge Brooks, not only to relinquish their prisoners, whom Judge Brooks has discharged from custody, but have been themselves subjected to processes which may possibly compel Kirk, the military tool of Holden, to account for his arbitrary proceedings. Some of our Southern contemporaries congratulate themselves that retribution is not only overtaking the North Carolina tyrants, but by a happy chance it is reaching them through Federal interposition. The crime of depriving innocent citizens of their liberty certainly deserves retribution of some kind, though it is not easy to understand how such an enormity could be ventured upon by the authorities of any State without a strong conviction that it could be perpetrated with impunity. It must have been assumed that the alleged outrages and murders in North Carolina would have been accepted by the dominant party in the Federal government, without any investigation until the election, in whose results it was interested, had ended. At any rate, arrests were made and citizens imprisoned, and not until the election is over are they restored to their liberty.

Governor Holden, since the election, has written to Judge Pearson, the State judge, whose judicial authority and writs he caused Kirk to disregard, asseverating his readiness, now that "the safety of the State will justify it," to have the civil power restored and the writs of habeas corpus obeyed, upon which Judge Pearson takes care to remind him that "receiving the return after the delay to which you allude, of several weeks, is not to be taken as concurring on my part in the necessity for the delay, or as assuming any portion of the responsibility in regard to it. The entire responsibility rested on you. I was unwilling to plunge the State into a civil war upon a mere question of time." Meanwhile, however, the Federal judge has done his duty in the premises. Thus the whole action of the State authorities looks very much as if the whole thing, as charged at the time, was an attempt to prevent a free election by intimidation and terror. The result of such tactics having been the opposite of what was intended, it may suggest to the Radical politicians that if they would have their party prosper, force is not the most effective instrument to be employed in other States for that purpose.

"Prussia."

A "Constant Reader" wants information as to the form of government of "Prussia proper." We reply that it is now a constitutional monarchy, hereditary in the male line of the house of Hohenzollern. The constitution, which is derived from grant by King Frederick William IV., brother of the present sovereign, modified by subsequent grants, and has only been in existence since 1848, vestes the executive and part of the legislative authority in the King. In the executive branch he is assisted by a council of ministers appointed by himself. The legislative bodies consist of the "Herrenhaus," which is the Upper Chamber, and is composed of the princes of the royal family; sixteen "mediatized" friends; the heads of the territorial nobility; eight life peers; eight titled noblemen elected by the resident land-owners in the eight provinces; representatives of the universities, and the heads of "chapters;" the mayors of towns having more than 50,000 inhabitants, and persons nominated at the pleasure of the King. The second Chamber is composed of 432 members, chosen for three years, by general but not universal suffrage.

Every Prussian subject is enrolled in the army upon reaching the age of twenty, and serves three years in the regular army, four in the reserves, and nine in the "Landwehr," or militia. Even at the age of fifty he is not exempt from military duty, but is then enrolled in the "Landsturm," or "home guard." On a peace footing, a Prussian regiment consists of three battalions, numbering 518 each; in war, the battalions are increased to 1,092 each.

"Prussia proper" contains 24,043,296 inhabitants; the North-German Confederation, including Prussia, 29,910,377; the population of the South-German States is 8,611,522, making the total population of all the countries under the military leadership of King William 38,521,900. That of France is 38,192,094.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce.*

Progress of the Census.

From partial returns received at the Census Bureau, Superintendent Walker says the large cities have all wonderfully increased in population and wealth, but some of them will not show as large population as has been estimated for them, because of the absorption, by the various suburban cities, towns and villages, of a large proportion of the population of the larger cities. Brooklyn, Jersey City, and the cities in New Jersey and Connecticut, contiguous to and almost forming part of New York, will show a very large increase of population, the larger number of whom do business in New York city. The Marshal of Brooklyn reports that the increase there will be 60 per cent. while 80 per cent. is the estimate for Jersey City. Newark, it is claimed, has 120,000, and a large number of its inhabitants do business in New York. General Walker estimates that New York city will have over 900,000. From Boston nothing has yet been received. The Marshal, however, reports that there will be about 10 per cent. increase on 1860. From Chicago there are but three wards complete, showing 24,512. Four wards from Cincinnati, complete, show 21,289. Two wards in Baltimore, complete, show 22,611, of whom 1,823 are colored. Four wards of Washington city are completed, and foot up 55,846. This is less than half the city, and shows an increase of 79½ per cent. over 1860. With Georgetown and Washington county, this city will have a population of about 130,000, more than double that of 1860. No returns have yet been received from Missouri, but it is estimated that the population of that State has increased about one tenth since 1860. There is not yet a ward complete from Philadelphia, but, from the subdivisions already in, an estimate has been made that the increase will be about 15 per cent. over 1860. All of the Southern States will show a vast increase in population.

PRUSSIA AND FRANCE.

EUROPEAN LIBERTY INVOLVED.

The annexed article, from Wilkes Spirit of the Times, marked by scrutinizing common sense and force on the subject of which it treats, is worthy of thoughtful attention:

[From the New York Spirit of the Times.]

The extraordinary campaign made by Prussia against France has taken the whole world by surprise. Among others, we confess to having at first reasoned on imperfect information, but with the rest, we have for our excuse the fact that the wanting information lay artfully concealed within the folds of Prussia, and none but herself could know that she had been meditating war for every day of the last year, and that she only gave France the last slap in the face when she was prepared to anticipate and to overrun her. This must now be recognized as the

TRUE MYSTERY OF THE MAIN SITUATION.

Taking it for guidance our amazement ceases, and we readily account for every disaster to the French after their first defeat by a natural process. From the hour McMahon was overwhelmned at Saarbruck and detached from his supports, the main body of the French army, under the direction of Bazine, has been one continual retreat, McMahon finding refuge for the remnant of his beaten forces within the walls of Strasbourg, and Bazaine endeavoring to fall back so as to repose his demoralized and shattered troops upon some fresh supporting army at Metz or Chalons, and at the same time avoid being anticipated at either of those points by

THE ADVANCING PRUSSIANS.

These latter retreating and pursuing operations occupied the space of full eight days, until Sunday morning, the 14th inst., when the French, supposing they had made their retreat good, commenced crossing the Moselle to repose on Metz.—Before they had more than half performed this movement, their rear guard was violently attacked by the pursuing Prussians, under the Crown Prince, while another column, headed by King William, endeavored to interject itself between Metz and those of the French forces which had already crossed the river. This necessitated, on the part of the French General, that

MOST CRITICTL OF ALL MILITARY EVOLUTIONS,

A change of front in the presence of a pursuing enemy. But General Bazaine proved himself equal to the task. Rousing his soldiers to one last tremenduous effort, he succeeded in repulsing the enemy on the right bank of the river with terrific loss, and in forcing King William, who was on the left bank, back to the ground where he had bivouocked in the morning. This battle, it appears, raged for full nine hours. It is admitted on all sides that it was conducted with masterly ability by the French commanders, and the net result of it was that

THE PRUSSIAN PURSUIT WAS CHECKED.

And what was left of the army of the Rhine was saved. There were some further hostilities on Monday, but the analysis of the situation on that day is that the French were retreating in good order on Chalons, where they will be able to find repose and restore their disordered columns behind the lines of a fresh army 200,000 men. The true military situation, therefore, as far as we can glean it from the last edvices, is that

FRANCE CONFRONTS PRUSSIA ONCE MORE ON EQUAL TERMS.

Her new army lies securely placed with its rear towards Paris and its front facing towards the enemy, with the advantage, moreover, of being nearer its base of supplies than that of the Prussian army, the line of which is already so extended as to make a general engagement a matter of the gravest moment. From this moment. From this point, consequently, the flanking operation of the Prussians ceases, and a new and fresh campaign is thus virtually opened. What may be the result of this new campaign, when the French have fully invigorated their divisions, and all France, rising behind them, comes to their support, we do not propose at present to discuss. Leaving the combat

FOR FORTUNE TO DECIDE.

we desire now to take into consideration a question which may be regarded as even of greater moment than the result of this particular campaign. We commence the consideration of this question with the declaration that, while we have no hostility to Prussia, we feel bound, in the interests of human liberty, and of all that is dearest to the human liberty, and of all that is dearest to the human race, to express our hope that the arms of Prussia may meet with no further successes against the arms of France, but, on the contrary, that France should be able to reinspire herself with her old prowess and

DRIVE EVERY INVADER FROM HER SOIL.

We do not desire that he shall, in turn, invade and despoil the fields of Germany, but that each nation, contenting itself with having made exhibition of an equal courage, shall be regulated by the great powers back within their ancient lines. If Prussia shall succeed in overrunning France, in the same manner in which she struck down the power of Austria at Sadowa, the new fact will be demonstrated to the world that she operates upon a military system which is so vastly superior to all the old systems by which war has been hitherto conducted by the other European powers, that it will be impossible for any of them henceforth to contend against her, except by the assimilation of their present

THEORIES OF WAR,

offensive and defensive, to that of the now invincible Germanic Confederation. Now inasmuch as the millitary system of Prussia requires that every man in the land, of whatever rank or station, shall, at the age of 18, become a soldier, and be forced to serve three years in the army before he can be allowed to pursue any civil avocation, it follows that all the powers of Europe, with a view of competing with Prussia in military force, will be obliged to adopt precisely the Prussian military system. The result must, therefore, be, that instead of the old system of conscription, and substitutes, and partial service, as now prevailing in France and the other comparatiely free nations of Europe, every man over the whole broad continent, from the Atlantic to the boundaries of Asia, will be made a military slave (aye, even as much a slave as if he wore a yoke and were bound with chains,) for the support and aggrandizement of a dozen sovereign families in Europe.

It is against this result, which becomes inevitable should Prussia strike down France, that we protest, and we call upon every lover of human liberty to join us in such action. This is a question which concerns mankind, as well in this hemisphere as in the other; while, in our own free country, where there are no slaves and no military serfdom, it most behooves that great party which made liberty its watchword during the last ten years, to see that mistaken fancy for

A FOREIGN GLADITATOR

does not enlist its sympathies against its principles. As we said before, we have no hostility to Prussia, and feel against no portion of her widening domains the slightest fraction of ill will; but we love liberty, and we wish the people of Europe to enjoy it; and we know of no reason why free-born men in the United States, or adopted citizens who have escaped from kings, should sympathize with a power which has done nothing as yet for human liberty, and whose successes will practically render the people of all Europe slaves.

Origin of the Rooster in Politics.

The Cincinnati Enquirer explains the origin of "the rooster in politics. It says: It was at so late a period as 1840, the year of the "long cabin, hard cider and coon-skin" campaign, which resulted in the election of General Harrison, that he made his appearance. Indiana then had her State election in August. The editor of our respected Democratic cotemporary, the Indianapolis Sentinel, was John W. Chapman. In those days locomotion was slow, and it required days, and even week, to get any returns from the back counties. It so happened that in some particular county in Indiana the Democrats made a gain over previous elections. An enthusiastic Democrat wrote to a friend in Indianapolis the news, and not knowing Chapman, the editor of the Sentinel, personally, requested his friend to communicate the facts to Chapman, adding these significant words, "Tell Chapman to crow." Catching the inspiration of his second hand correspondent, Chapman did "crow" in the Sentinel, and as the business of "crowing" is usually done by chanticleer, he brought out one of those fine, large birds at the head of his columns.—That was the first rooster ever placed in a Democratic paper to rejoice over a Democratic victory. As the general results of that election were against us, it was a matter of derision for the Whig papers, when any Whig victory was obtained, to add these words, "Tell Chapman to crow." This assisted to fix the matter in the popular mind, and to sympathize the emblem. No better one could have been adopted.—The rooster is probably the most gallant and bravest of birds. He is never conquered as long as he has life. Beaten today, he is ever ready to renew the fight with his conquerer to-morrow.

The Great Fire in Canada.

A correspondent of the N. Y. World, writing from Ottawa, Canada, on 18th inst., gives a vivid description of the great fire then raging near that city. Great excitement prevailed in Ottawa from the close proximity of the flames, which were so close to the town that all the streets were filled with dust and ashes, and the conflagration was plainly visible. The correspondent says:

In the townships of Gloucester, Nepean and Fitzroy the fires waved on before the fierce gale, devouring barns, stables and houses, and eagerly seizing on small copses or wood, which were instantly snapped up. In Gloucester a wall of fire ten miles long roared on, while in the township of Fitzroy a line of seven miles was in a blaze.

The country people, terror stricken, flew about from house to house, almost powerless from fear and exhausted from exertion. No sooner did they arrive at one place, and before they could tell their tale of suffering, they would be compelled to fly again, accompanied by the occupants of the house. "The roar of the fire," said one who heard it, "was terrible." At an early hour people began to flock in, and at present there are a large number of the suffering families in the city.

About twelve o'clock last night two gentlemen from Bell's Corners arrived in town, and gave the intelligence that the only buildings in the place standing were two churches. About one hundred dwellings had been burned. The destruction of property was in this place unfortunately attended with loss of life. William Hardy, of Goulburn, and Robert Grant, of the same place, were both burned to death. A man in the township of March also met his death. It is rumored that a woman and child were burned at Templeton.

A gentleman who came in from Bell's Corners about an hour ago says that on the Richmond road there are from two to three thousand people homeless, and without any sustenance but what they can pick up. It is reported as I mail this that the Mayor's house is on fire. Gilmour's piling ground is now a heap of smouldering ashes; loss, 5,000,000 feet of lumber. Total loss by the fire up to this 12 P. M., $2,000,000.

The President's Proclamation.

The New York World commends the opportuneness of the President's proclamation of neutrality, though after all it is but a matter of form. The World well remarks that this proclamation will make it evident to our German citizens how delusive and demagogical are the cajoling attempts of the Republican politicians to win their votes by taking the Prussian side in the present war. The Republican party can render no aid to the Prussians, because as a party they are committed to support the Administration; the Administration proclaims its settled purpose to accord nothing to Prussia which it does not equally accord to France, and to continue its friendly relations with both. There is of course, then, no place for this war in our party politics, and the politicians who attempt to make it a party issue are practicing a deliberate mockery on the patriotic sensibilities of our German citizens.

INACTION OF THE FRENCH FLEET.—The New York Commercial, after describing the vast number and the great armament of the French war vessels in the Baltic, says that the inaction of such powerful fleet as the French possess is quite unaccountable, and gives rise to various conjectures. Meantime, however, the first naval success of the war has fallen to the credit of France. She has captured a Prussian 28-gun frigate, as we learn from Alexandria, via London, but no details as yet are received.

MARYLAND EDITORS' EXCURSION.—Geo. W. Wilson, Esq., the president of the Maryland Editors' Association, informs the members of the association, through the columns of the Marlboro' Gazette, that the officers of the Pennsylvania Northern Central railroad have tendered an invitation to the Maryland editors to take a trip over their road through Pennsylvania to the romantic regions of Western New York.

TERROR OF THE BAYONET.—There are two things of which the Prussians appear to be particularly afraid—the mitraillieurs and the bayonet charge—and during the present war they have constantly endeavored to avoid coming into contact with either. In order to insure their comparative safety they intrench themselves behind no matter what, and manifest a special dread of the *armes blanches*, as the French call their bayonets. In the battle of the 6th, three hundred men of the Twenty-fourth Regiment, (French line,) becoming suddenly without ammunition while exposed to a heavy fire, marched straight up to the enemy with their bayonets, amid a shower of shot. When within fifty yards, the Prussians took to flight and broke their ranks, but the charging party was not in sufficient force to pursue its advantage.—*War Correspondent New York Times.*

The red hussars are the dandies of the Prussian army. Next are Bismarck's white cuirrassiers.

The daughter of a wealthy citizen at Gorham, Mich., recently died from the effects of a potato-bug bite.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.45@1.50. Red—$1.10@1.55.
CORN.—White—80@1.05. Yellow 90@1.00.
OATS—47@48 cents.

NOTICE TO FARMERS CLUBS.

THE CENTRAL FARMERS' CLUB of Chestertown propose at their next meeting to discuss the question of FERTILIZERS, with a view to adopting some one or more of the various articles in the market, and suggest to the different Clubs a similar action, that the county organization may act intelligently. The members of the Central Club are requested to be punctual in their attendance next Thursday evening. It.

NOTICE TO ROAD SUPERVISORS.

ORDERED, That Supervisors be required to deposit their bills with the County Commissioners for examination at least two weeks before they can be passed.

JOHN RUSSELL,
August 27, 1870—3w. Clerk.

MISS REDUE'S SCHOOL.

MISS REDUE will resume the duties of her School on the *First Monday in September.*

TERMS PER QUARTER: Four, six, and seven dollars, according to standing. In the Fall Quarter, and also in the Winter Quarter, there will be an extra charge of one dollar. No deduction will be made for lost time, except in cases of long spells of sickness.

EXTRAS: French, three dollars; Music on the Piano, ten dollars.

August 27, 1870—2w.

LOOK! LOOK!! LOOK!!!

NO longer any need of the perplexity of having Clothes half washed, worn, torn, and buttonless, soap wasted, and one or two days consumed in washing, by the old, washboard system when you can buy

DOTY'S WASHER

LATELY MUCH IMPROVED,
and the new

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER.

Hear what leading Journals say:

"It is worth one dollar per week in any family."—*New York Tribune.*

"We do not hesitate to give it the preference."—*American Agriculturist.*

"It really merits all the good that can be said of it."—*Rural New Yorker.*

A host of other papers say just as much in favor of the *WASHER AND WRINGER.* You have only to use them to appreciate them, as they are REAL GEMS in the way of getting washing done *expeditiously* and *satisfactorily.*

☞ The best of testimonials could be given from many to whom I have sold the Washer and Wringer, I however deem it unnecessary.

I have the SOLE AGENCY for Kent County.

All orders will receive prompt attention.

Machines delivered in any part of the county.

For Circular, containing full particulars, address

G. W. COVINGTON,
STILL POND,
Kent County, Md.

August 20, 1870—3m.

LOOK TO YOUR DRILLS!

LOOK TO YOUR DRILLS!!

To the Farmers of Kent and adjoining Counties.

WE take pleasure in stating to those who have the Bickford & Huffman Drill, that they can get them thoroughly and efficiently repaired by Messrs. *CHAPMAN & LAMBERT* of Chestertown, who will always keep on hand a full supply of reparing parts for any Drill we ever built, which will be furnished at the same price as if bought here. Knowing the delay that is sometimes experienced by Farmers for the want of repairing parts during the busy season, when time is money, we effected this arrangement with the above firm, who being practical mechanics, and having an experience of years with our Drill, can repair them as well as the manufacturers.

W L. BUCKINGHAM,
Gen. Agent of Bickford & Huffman.
Aug. 27, 1870—tf.

Notice to Parents and Guardians.

Baltimore Female College.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the Orphans' Court will, on

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 20th, 1870,

proceed to designate or elect one pupil from Kent county, to be sent to the Baltimore Female College, under the law passed by the Legislature of Maryland, and who will be "admitted to all the instructions given in the College and to the privileges of the Normal class, with all necessary books, without any charge whatever."

Parents and others disposed to avail themselves of this notice, are requested to make written application, stating name and age of the young lady applying.

Written testimonials of moral character and intellectual capacity will be required.

The Court will also expect some guarantee that the pupil will remain at the Institution sufficiently long to complete the usual course of study.

Applications to be filed with the Register of Wills on or before the day above named.

By order of the Orphans' Court.

E. CROUCH,
Register of Wills for Kent county.
Aug. 27, 1870—4t.

NOTICE
To the Tax Payers of the 4th District.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to the Tax Payers of the Fourth Election District that he is now rrady to receive Taxes, due, for the year 1870.

He may be found in Chestertown every TUESDAY and SATURDAY until further notice, and hopes that all tax payers will be prompt in their settlements, thus saving trouble and expense.

WM. A. THOMAS.
July 23, 1870—3m.

Fire Place Stoves Cleaned & Repaired in a workmanlike manner and at modeeero prices; at the Stove, Tin and Hardware Statr of J. K. ALDRIDGE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE LAND
NEAR CHESTERTOWN,
AND
Desirable Town Property.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, as a Court of Equity, and passed in a cause in said Court wherein S. Franklin Smith is complainant and Anna Maria Smith and others are defendants, the undersigned as Trustee will offer at Public Sale, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY,
The 20th day of September, 1870,
at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

ALL THAT TRACT OF LAND

situated on the road from Chestertown to Kennedyville, of which the late Samuel A. Smith died seized, and which lays between the lands of Simon Wickes on both sides, and about a mile and a half from Chestertown. This Tract contains

33 Acres, 3 Roods & 27 Perches

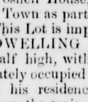
more or less, and lies immediately on the line of the Kent County Railroad, now in process of construction at that point.

The soil is kind and productive, and the location extremely desirable; and a rare chance is offered here for securing a small but productive and valuable farm.

There are no buildings on the place.

ALSO, ALL THAT HOUSE AND LOT

situated in Chestertown on High street, opposite the Voshell House, designated on the Plot of said Town as part of Lot number 84.



This Lot is improved by a Frame DWELLING two stories and a half high, with basement rooms, lately occupied by Saml. A Smith, deceased, as his residence. This house is well located on the main street of the town, has a number of good rooms, ample for a large family, and in good repair. There is also a yard attached to the house.

Adjoining the Dwelling and on the same lot, is a FRAME STORE HOUSE now occupied by J. K. Aldridge, Esq., as a Tin and Stove House. This is an excellent stand for trade and accommodates a large and important business. This Lot will be offered either together with the Dwelling, or separately, as may be deemed expedient on the day of sale.



THE TERMS,

Prescribed by the Decree, are: $300 cash on each separate piece of property, the balance in three equal instalments in two, three, and four years from day of sale, to be secured by the Bond of the purchaser with security to be approved by the Trustee.

Possession of the property given January 1st, 1871. Possession of farm given after removal of Corn crop now growing, in season to seed wheat.

Deed and stamps at cost of purchasers.

J. A. PEARCE, *Trustee.*
August 27, 1870—tds.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

The undersigned, Officer of Registration for the Fifth Election District of Kent Co., —in compliance with the requirements of the Act of 1870, chapter 459, which makes it the duty of Officers of Registration to sit at some place convenient to the voters of their respective districts, for three days, commencing on the Third Monday of September in each year, for the purpose of discharging their duties,—hereby gives notice that he will attend

AT EDESVILLE,

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, the 19th, 20th and 21st days of September, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 6 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of discharging his duty as Officer of Registration, according to the said act of the General Assembly.

The Registration Act of 1870 provides that it shall be the duty of the Registers to correct the lists of qualified voters by striking therefrom the names of person who may have removed from the County or State, or who may have died or become disqualified under the provisions of the third and fifth sections of the 1st Article of the Constitution; and also to add to said lists of qualified voters, and register as such every person who shall apply to them to be registered, and satisfy them that he possesss, or before the day of the next general election will possess, the Constitutional qualifications of age, citizenship and residence, and is not disqualified under the provisions of the third and fifth sections of the first article of the Constitution.

JAMES H. EDES,
Officer of Registration for 5th District.
August 27, 1870—4t.

Baltimore Female College.

THIS Institution, incorporated in 1849, and liberally endowed by the State of Md., in 1860, affords Boarders and Day Pupils every advantage to acquire a thorough and accomplished education. It has a good Library, Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus, and valuable Cabinets of Minerals, Gems, Coins, and Medals Besides pupils from the different counties in Maryland, it has an extensive patronage from the Middle, Southern and Western States. The 23d Annual Session opens September 6th. The Free scholarship for Kent Co. is vacant.

FACULTY OF INSTRUCTION.

N. C. BROOKS, L. L. D., Prof. Ancient Languages.
T. LUCY, A.M., Prof. Mathematics, &c.
MADE. C. U. CHAFFEE, French.
MR. LOUIS LAUER, Prof. of German.
MR. J. VAN REUTH, Prof of Painting.
MISS S. M. COVINGTON, Mathematics and History.
MRS. M. E. LUCY, Belles-Lettres & Phys.
MISS H. SIMMONS, Piano and Singing.
MRS. E. A. POLSTER, Piano and Guitar.
MRS. JULIET WORKMAN, Vocal Music.
MISS C. M. GILDER, English Branches.

For Catalogues, &c., address N. C. Brooks, L. L. D., President. Aug 27-1m.

BRIDGE STREET
Wood Yard.

THE undersigned intending to keep constantly on hand and for sale HICKORY, OAK and PINE WOOD, *Sawed and Split,* therefore solicits all persons to give him a call.

As he has employed Mr. B. B. Wroth to superintend the Yard, all orders left with him will certainly meet with prompt attention. Mr. Wroth needs no recommendation from me as the community know him to be strictly an honest and upright man.

Wood sawed, or not, just as it suits, either small or large quantities, and delivered free of extra charge.

Wood Yard corner of Bridge and Queen streets. S. S. USILTON.

N. B.—Wood wanted at the Yard, and the highest price paid. S. S. U.
August 13, 1870—1m.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of two writs of Veditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, one at the suit of William K. Merritt & Co., and one at the suit of Benson, Campbell & Co., against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Alexander Maxwell, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Alexander Maxwell, of, in and to, the following property:

ALL THESE TWO LOTS OR PARCELS OF LAND,

IN THE TOWN OF MILLINGTON,

with the Buildings and improvements thereon and appurtenances thereto, which said two Lots or parcels of land are particularly described by courses and distances in a deed from James Spear and wife to John Lee, bearing date the 4th day of December in the year eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and recorded in Liber J. F. G., No. 2, pages 459, &c., one of the Land Record Books for Kent County, which said land was afterwards conveyed by John Lee and wife and James Spear to Andrew Woodall, by deed dated the twenty-eighth day of August A. D. 1860, and recorded in Liber J. K. H., No. 2, pages 265, &c., one of the said Land Record Books, and which said lots of land and premises were afterwards sold by the said Andrew Woodall to the said Alexander Maxwell: And I hereby give notice, that

On Wednesday, September 21st, 1870,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Brick Hotel in the town of Millington, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.
August 27, 1780—tds. [$6.00]

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by James Cohee, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Thomas H. Whaland against the goods and chattles of Elijah Bond, negro, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Elijah Bond, of, in and to, the following property, viz:

2 HORSES, 1 COW, 1 HEIFER; also,

CROP OF CORN

growing on the premises where he resides: And I hereby give notice, that on

Thursday, 8th day of September, 1870,

at the Market House in Chestertown, at 10 o'clock, A. M., 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.

R. P. STEWART,
Aug 27, 1870—tds. [$3.00] *Constable.*

OFFICE OF BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS OF KENT COUNTY.

CHESTERTOWN, Aug 5th, 1870.

An Examination of applicants for employment as Teachers in the Public Schools of Kent county, will be held in the School Room, (lately Miss Potter's,) in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30th, 1870,

at 10 o'clock, A. M. All interested will please attend punctually.

The Schools will not open till *MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 5th.*

By order of the Board.

HOWARD MEEKS,
Aug. 13, 1870—tdsx. Examiner.

SOLUBLE
SEA ISLAND GUANO,

FROM NAVASSA ISLAND, CARIBBEAN SEA.

RICH IN AMMONIA,

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATES AND ALKALINE SALTS;

A Perfect and Highly Concentrated Guano. For sale by L. A. THOMAS.
August 20, 1870—4t.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS to the Board of School Commissioners of Kent County will be received to fill *Six Free Scholarships* in St. John's College, at Annapolis, from this date to the 27th of September next. The cost to the pupils is their board.

Direct to

HOWARD MEEKS,
Sec. Board School Commissioners
Aug. 20, 1870. of Kent Co.

PEACH BOXES

DELIVERED any where on the water courses, at 16 cts. apiece in lots of 500 or more, or at Betterton in lots of any number.

Also on hand, and for sale as cheap as they can be had any where in the State, 500,000 LATHS.

Parties wanting either of the above, or the Box material, or Boxes of any particular size or style, will find it to their interest to call at Betterton, or send their orders to

JOSEPH TURNER,
Still Pond P. O.
Betterton, August 20, 1870—tf.

FOR SALE.



A good Brood Mare, thought to be with foal now; 5 years old, 16¼ hands high, built in proportion, works kind anywhere, with a fine colt by her side, said to be by a renowned trotting horse. Good reasons given for selling. Would exchange for Cattle.

Call on A. J. HYNSON,
Aug. 20—3t* Near Chestertown.

FOR SALE.

A VERY FINE LARGE NEW WAGON, with Shifting Bodies, for Farm and Peaches, will hold 100 Baskets of Peaches and 100 bushels of Wheat. Peach Rigging will be sold separate if desired. Apply at once to

C. H. BAKER,
Aug. 13—tf. Executor of W. T. Baker.

THE ONLY RELIABLE
Strawberry Plant.

100,000 WILSON ALBANY, for Sale at $2 per thousand.
JOSEPH TURNER,
Aug. 13—tf. Still Pond P. O.

Farm Bells! Farm Bells!!

Received this week

from the Iron Works, and for sale at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store of

July 16. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0153