THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, September 3, 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 Primary Meetings To-day.

Democratic Conservative voters will bear in mind the Primary Meetings in the several Election Districts at the usual places of holding elections, to-day, at 3 o'clock P. M. The importance of the Congressional election this November, should excite a lively interest on the part of every one opposed to the present Mongrel party of the State. Animated by the prospect of victory through the large black vote, the white Republicans—who expect to hold the offices—have exhibited a zeal worthy of a better cause. Night and day they have not relaxed their energies to instruct the negroes in their duty to the Radical party; and they have largely succeeded in inducing them to join Clubs pledged to support the Radical nominees. To organize the party opposed to this mongrelism and make the opposition effective should, we think, be one of the steps taken by the Primary Meetings of to-day. The results of united effort are most surprising, and defeat is often owing to the absence of unity of action.

The defeat of the Democratic party this Fall in Maryland means an entire reconstruction of the State government on the Negro Radical basis, with all the modern improvements for preventing a fair and true expression of the Democratic sentiment of the State. It means negro and carpet-bag office holders in all our State and County offices. It means negro equality in public conveyances, hotels, theatres, public schools, courts and juries. It means absolute negro domination. White men, are you prepared for it? Don't you believe it? Why not? The Radical party of this State, if successful, will owe that success to the negro voters, who make up at least two thirds of their party. The negro voters are in the position to make any demand of their white allies, and they will not be refused. The negro has the longest end of the Radical stick, and he will soon learn to demand the best half of the loaf. Of course he will, for if he is simply to be a voter to put white men in office in whom he has no confidence, and who uphold him for this purpose alone, what profit has he.

The defeat of this Black Man's Party this Fall will be its utter demoralization. The white expectants, who hope to swim on this mixing of races, will slide off. Disappointed in their hope of living at the public crib, their love of the African will expire in a night.

☞ The Radical party of this County is organized in Clubs, under the management of a Central Club at Chestertown. The Chestertown Club meets on the second Wednesday of each month, with the following officers: T. D. C. Ruth, President; Henry Lambert and Isaac Anderson (N) Vice Presidents; George C. F. Rogers (N) and John H. Redue, Secretaries; and Richard S. Jones (N) Treasurer.

Important Opinion of Judge Bond.

We have the following important opinion of the Hon. Hugh L. Bond, judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the United States, in and for the district of West Virginia, given in the case of habeas corpus heard in chambers at Martinsburg, Va., on Monday last:

In Chambers—Habeas Corpus.—In the matter of the petition of John H. M. Ilwee, before Hon. Hugh L. Bond, judge of the Fourth Judicial Circuit of the United States.

It appears from the return and the evidence in this cause that the petitioner is one of the persons appointed, under the laws of the State of West Virginia, to register those entitled to vote under the election laws of that State.

A certain Winfield Scott Alkire, a white citizen of West Virginia, made application on the fifth day of August, 1870, to the petitioner to be registered, and his application was refused on the ground that he was not qualified to vote under the laws of the State, by reason of his adherence to or participation in the late rebellion.

The petitioner was therefore, on the affidavit of said Alkire, arrested and brought before a Commissioner of the United States for a supposed violation of the Act of Congress, approved May 31, 1870, and by said Commissioner, in default of bail, was committed to answer at the next term of the District Court.

It appears to me that this case does not come within the purview of the statute in question.

That it was not the intention of Congress to abolish the laws of the several States which prescribed the qualifications of voters, or even to alter them, except so far as they were founded upon the "distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," is sufficiently evident from the words of the first section of this statute, which declare it to relate to "all citizens of the United States who are or shall be otherwise qualified by law to vote."

It cannot be doubted that the meaning of this language is that these citizens shall be qualified to vote by the laws of the State or Territory in which they offer to poll.

That these persons thus "otherwise qualified shall vote" without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, is the purpose and intent of the statute.

It was clearly the duty imposed upon the petitioner to inquire into the qualifications of the applicant for registration under the laws of the State of West Virginia, and if he found him "without distinction of race, color, or previous condition of servitude," under the penalty of this act of Congress.

The third section of the act of Congress relates to those citizens "otherwise qualified" who have not been able, by reason of the "wrongful act or omission aforesaid," to do the prerequisite act which entitles the citizen to vote. There is no mention of any "wrongful act or omission" in the third section itself, and every rule of construction requires that reference should be had to the previous sections where we find the "wrongful act or omission" to be the making among citizens "otherwise qualified" a distinction "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude."

It is not pretended that the petitioner refused the application of Alkire on this account, and therefore he is not guilty of the "wrongful act or omission" which makes him amenable to the punishment prescribed in these sections.

The twenty-second section of the act under consideration relates to the "officers of any election at which any Representative or Delegate in the Congress of the United States shall be voted for." It is not alleged, nor is it true, that there was any election of the kind being held, of which election the petitioner was an "officer." He was a mere subordinate officer of registration, from whose judgment there was an appeal by the laws of the State to a board of registration in review.

The petitioner, in my opinion, must be discharged, because it does not appear that he is guilty of the violation of the act of Congress with which he is charged, and for the reason that for his judgment of the qualification of the applicant for registration, under the laws of West Virginia, he is not answerable in the courts of the United States. I shall pass an order to this effect. H. L. BOND.

The petioner was discharged.

The Crops this Year.

From the New York Tribune, August 27.

So intimately connected with the prospects of the prosperity of business and the general welfare of the country is the condition of the crops throughout the land, that all business men are much interested in obtaining correct and full accounts of the present condition of the agricultural districts. We print below a general resume of the condition of the crops both growing and harvested, from actual personal observation, and from the report of trustworthy correspondents:

WHEAT.

The great crop of wheat produced last year naturally induced farmers to sow this year a less breadth of land with this grain. Mostly in consequence of this fact, there is in the Western States a material reduction in the yield. It is estimated that the country has raised this year 48,000.000 bushels of wheat less than last year. Notwithstanding the enormous yield of 1869, the quality of the grain was poor, and, in consequence, the price realized was unremunerative. This year the quality of the grain is much better than the average of years, and will go far toward supplying in value the deficiency in quantity. Besides, the demand from Europe has been better than last year, and must continue good with such a vast and destructive war in progress. We have only to remember the devastation and waste attendant on the march of armies during our own war, to have some conception of what must be the result of the present struggle in regard to agriculture in Europe. The demand and price during the summer have been sufficient to induce farmers in the West to part with large quantities of the wheat they had carried over from last season.—In the district of which Chicago is the centre, the yield, on the whole, has been quite favorable. In the western portion of our own State, where some of the finest grain in the country has been raised, the season has been propitious. The drought which has prevailed in many other sections has not been felt in some of our western counties. In fact, the rainfall has been unusually great, and in some sections—Allegany county, for instance—has somewhat interferred with the harvest.—At present the following are the prices of grain in New York: Good winter wheat is higher than it has been, and there is wanting a good assortment of spring wheat; mixed spring wheat $1.14 per bushel; No. 2 Chicago spring $1.18a 121; amber Western $1.39a1.42; amber State $1.42, and white Michigan $1.61. The best fancy brands of flour sell, at wholesale, at $9 per barrel. The various State brands bring about $6.

CORN.

The deficiency in the breadth of land sowed with wheat seems to have been made up by that devoted to corn; and from nearly every quarter we hear flattering reports of prospects of this cereal.—The season has so far advanced, the crop was so early planted, that there is now little danger of damage from frost, which often comes at the close of a season to render useless the labor of a summer.—Throughout most of the Western States the crop is very promising. In Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, though wheat is the greater crop, corn has done well.—The territory tributary to Chicago has been much more extensively devoted to corn than heretofore, though Southern and Central Illinois have always been great corn-growing districts. In all, or nearly all, these sections, corn is doing exceeding well. The prices obtained, too, are favorable. Through the central portion of our State the hot weather has had a beneficial effect on corn, and it never looked better. A sufficient amount of rain has fallen during July and August to affect the crop favorably. Along the Mohawk Valley the great corn-fields look fresh and bright, and promise well.

The Prussian Plan of the Campaign Against France--A Singular Statement.

A correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* in a letter dated Carlsruhe, August 10th, says:

And now I think I am able to communicate a very curious piece of intelligence, for the accuracy of which I can vouch. It was told me yesterday, and shown to me in black and white, and in such a manner and by such a person that there can be no doubt whatever of its truth. It is as follows:

You no doubt remember how it was all along, until barely a week ago, expected that the French would take the initiative in this war, would either cross the Rhine at Strasbourg or move across the Bavarian frontier and carry on the war in their enemy's country. You also probably recollect how every one believed that the Prussians would take the defensive, would first occupy the line upon which they would have Landau as a centre, then fall back on the Moselle, and finally make a stand at Mayence. Lastly, you cannot have forgotten (for it occurred within the last few days) how astonished the world was when the Prussians, and not the French, took the iniative; and then, instead of the war being carried into Prussia by Napoleon, it was carried into France by the Prince Royal. The latter change of tactics every one put down to accident, or, at any rate, to the fact of the French not being ready to cross the Rhine when they ought to have done so.

Well, I have, within the past few hours, been shown an official document which proves beyond all doubt that from the very first the plan of the campaign determined upon at the Prussian head-quarters was exactly line for line and movement for movement what is now being carried on.

Bismarck and Moltke never intended that a shot should be fired in Germany. They knew a month ago exactly the state of forwardness or rather the state of backwardness, of the French army. Wherever horses or provisions were being gathered together for the French, there was a Prussian agent taking stock of the same. At Berlin, and indeed throughout Germany there were but four persons admitted to know the plan of invading France, and not allowing France to invade Prussia. These were Bismarck Moltke, Bluementhal and the King. The idea was of course fostered that the French would certainly invade "Fatherland," for by so doing the national spirit was rendered all the more intense. The secret was well kept, so well that throughout Europe every one believed Prussia would have to act upon the defensive, and that French armies would be fed on German ground. And this belief worked in another way for the advantage of Prussia. It made the French all the more careless about providing for the feeding of their army. They believed that in one or two days at most after taking the field they would be in the vally of the Rhine or that of the Moselle, and have all the crops and stores at their disposition. But what if I tell you what I have myself seen in a document which admits of no possible doubt, that so long ago as the 23d of July, the exact day upon which the Prussians would cross the frontier in force, and the very places where they were to cross were already settled and named by the initiated few who directed affairs?

What if I tell you that the advance upon Wissembourg (when, I wonder, will my letter containg an account of that affair, turn up?), the subsequent following of the French troops, the breaking of their line by attacking them somewhere in the valley of the Saar and the forcing of them back upon Metz or Nancy, if they were not utterly beaten before, was all mapped out by a master hand in the great art of war twenty days ago? For the truth of what I here state I will be responsible.—It is impossible for me to state where or how I got the information; but what I say is the fact, and one hardly knows which to admire most, the head that planned this attack upon the enemy that expected to be the intruder, or the marvellous secrecy with which the intentions of the Prussian leaders were concealed so long as there was any reason for doing so.

HOW FRENCH PRISONERS ARE TREATED IN BERLIN.—A correspondent of the London Daily News describes the treatment of the first French prisoners, including Turcos, received in Berlin from the field of Wiessenburg, which is strikingly in contrast with the manner in which captive soldiers were treated on this side of the water a few years ago. Their supper at the railway depot was presided over by the "secular," ladies, and the writer says:

The prisoners got each a large basin of *bowtelon ou riz*, more than a quarter of a pound of boiled beef, bread cheese, a pint of beer and a cigar, everything—I tasted them myself—of the very best quality.—As eight hundred had been expected instead of five hundred, the strongest appetite could be satisfied. Supper finished, the ladies presented correspondence cards to the prisoners to write to their friends, with a promise that they should be safely forwarded either to the French head-quarters or directly from Brussels. A greater number of the French than was expected could write; for those that could not, the others acted. It rendered the French extremly at their ease to be waited upon by so many pretty and elegant girls, who all fluently spoke French. When the ladies came to a Turco they saluted him partly with "*Salem aleikum*," and the astonished reply, "*Aleikum salem*," was given, with the hand on the heart. The German soldiers who accompanied the prisoners were enthusiastic with regard to the bravery with which the French had fought after the Geissberg had been stormed.—They pointed out fourteen men, belonging to the Seventy-fourth regiment of the line, who were the whole remainder of the regiment left standing on the battle-field, but who refused to surrender, and who, deprived of ammunition, kept on fighting at the point of the bayonet. As the Prussians did not like to kill them they rushed at last in a body upon them, and threw them down wrestling. "*Nous avons cherche la mort*," said one of them to me, "*comme notre colonel, comme notre general, don't voila le cheval.*" The train had brought the horse of General Douay.

Proceedings of the Board of School Commissioners.

At a meeting of the Board of School Commissioners held on Tuesday last, Aug. 30th, the President, I. C. Taylor, Isaac Parsons, George W. Covington, J. P. DeCorse being present, the following business was transacted. The Board agreed with Mr. John P. Smith for one acre of land on the Ship Yard farm, adjoining the land of Mrs. Sarah Page for a School House site; Mr. Smith to receive Twenty-five dollars.

Jas. A. Shaw, Charles Davis and John Bordley were appointed to fill vacancies in the Board of District Commissioners in Chestertown.

Thos. W. Ringgold and R. B. Wilson appeared before the Board and made statements in regard to the most eligible site for the School House in Eastern Neck; the following Resolution was thus passed—*Resolved*, That the School House site for Eastern be at the Chestnut Tree on the land of R. B. Wilson. Mr. Ringgold offered to donate 2 acres for a site on his farm if a suitable spot could be found.

Resolved, That the District Commissioners at Eastern Neck Island be instructed and authorized to proceed to build a house for the School so soon as a site can be secured, and that this special case be excepted from the operation of the Resolution passed on the 2nd day of August limiting the application of funds to building to the levy of 1870. The cost of said house not to exceed $400. C. J. Scott, Esq., appeared on behalf of Miss Anna Scott, detained from the examination by indisposition, whereupon it was ordered that Miss Anna Scott continue to teach under her present certificate until such time as she can be examined.

Resolved, That an additional sum of $150 be appropriated to the School Dist. at Still Pond Cross Roads for building purposes, the whole amount appropriated to come from the levy of 1871, provided that the citizens shall also raise the sum of $300, and that this case be specially excepted from the effect of a previous Resolution limiting the amount of appropriation for building. *Resolved*, That this Board will pay to G. B. Westcott, Esq., rent for the School House at Oak Grove, at the rate of $75 per annum, from the time the house actually came into his possession until the key of the same was delivered to him and accepted by him.

The action of the Secretary in advertising for applicants to fill vacancies in St. Johns' College, and also in printing questions for examination was approved.

The following Schedule of Salaries for Teachers was adopted subject to revision and alteration at the end of any Term.

For	5 Pupils or less, per quar.	$100
Average	5 " additional pr qr each	2.00
"	5 " " " "	1.00
"	10 " " " "	.75
"	20 " " " "	50
All above	45 " " "	25

Resolved, That in schools under our Board if District Commissioners where assistants are employed they shall be paid half full salary for the average number they teach.

Ordered, That that the Secretary procure 1000 model School Diary if they can be obtained on reasonable terms.

The following named persons were examined during the day:

Miss Adelaide Boyle, Eastern Neck Island; Miss Alice Crane, Chestertown; Miss Virginia Lake, Middletown, Del.; Newton McQuay, St. Michael's, Talbot Co.; W. D. Clift, Sassafras, Kent Co.; Jos. C. Russum, Quaker Neck; Alex. Gray, near Chestertown; Thos. B. Long, Baltimore city; Benjamin S. Roseberry, Still Pond; J. Horton Kelley, Still Pond; Edward McLernon, Edesville.

The Board adjourned at 5½ o'clock, to meet on Saturday, Sept. 3rd, at 10 A. M., at the Court House in Chestertown.

THE HOTTEST SUMMER for ninety-two years is that of 1870, by the records of Yale College. From July 10 to August 15, 1870, the mean daily temperature was, at New Haven, 85; and no season since 1778 has shown so many consecutive hot days. The highest temperature was (July 17) noted at 98 degrees, and this has been exceeded only four times during the period above indicated, at New Haven, the thermometer rising to 100 degrees one day each year in 1784, 1800 and 1845. In 1798 it reached 101. We fear the heat is not yet over.

MILITARY CRITICISM.—It is a curious fact, as is truly remarked by the Newark Advertiser, that the most of the criticisms upon the conduct of the war in Europe which we see in the daily press are evidently the effusions of a decided partisanship, and are dictated as much by feeling as by opinion. The competent class of writers upon military events are reticent and cautious, as they are also small in numbers. The sciolists, who do not know the difference between a column and a platoon, are lavish of the most wonderful theories of grand tactics and strategy.

From the Easton Star.

ACCIDENT ON THE RAILROAD.—There was quite a serious but not fatal accident on the 8 o'clock down train on Saturday afternoon, just above Greensborough.—Between the passenger cars and the locomotive were several flats loaded with railroad iron. On one of the flats were no side sticks. The flats cut off the communication between the conductor and engineer. A bar of iron rolled off a flat, and in striking the ground, the end next to the car bounced and caught in the smoking car, going through the bottom and tearing up several seats, striking the passenger car, and throwing it off the track, and bumping it over the cross-ties for several hundred feet. Finally notice was given the engineer by some boys riding on the flats, and the train stopped.—Fortunately, the passenger car was not thrown off the enbankment, nor anybody killed in the smoking car; a darkey jumped through a window, but received no injury. The car had to be left on the track and a special train sent up in the evening to remove it. In consequence of the accident the train due at 10:35 P. M. was delayed till 3 A. M. on Sunday morning. It seems to us that there was culpable negligence in loading the flats with no side-sticks to keep the bars of iron from falling off.

POPULATION OF CAMBRIDGE.—Mr. Jas. Straughn, Assistant U. S. Marshal, has handed to us "the population" of Cambridge, Md., which is as follows:

Ladies, (white)	451
Gentlemen, (white)	506
Ladies, (colored)	418
Gentlemen, colored)	268
Total,	1.643

P. S. We are rather inclined to think that the "colored" ladies have the upper-hand of their lords and masters. We do not claim the "first position" on account of population.—*Democrat and Herald.*

Cambridge is certainly entitled to the "first position" for *"ladies"* and *"gentlemen"* but is far behind the smallest village on the Shore for *children*. It is very remarkable that there should be no *babies* in that lively town.

The Congressional Election.

The election for five members of Congress is to take place in Maryland in November next. In view of the fact that the colored men will, for the first time at a State election in Maryland, exercise the right of suffrage, the contest promises to be a very spirited one. Already both political parties are preparing for the contest. In a few days the nominees in each Congressional District will be in the field.

The Democratic Conservative nominating Conventions will meet at Cambridge for the First District, Towsontown for the Second, Baltimore city for the Third, Frederick for the Fourth, and Ellicott City for the Fifth District.

The result in the several Congressional Districts at the last election in November, 1868, was as follows:

First District—Hambleton 12,750—Torbert 3,672: Democratic maj. 9,078.

Second District—Archer 12,675; Ensor 5,796—Democratic majority 6,875.

Third District—Swann 13,050; King 5,677—Democratic majority 7,389.

Fourth District—Hamill 12,239; Weisel 11,653—Democratic majority 586.

Fifth District—Stone 9,924; Albert 2,176—Democratic majority 7,748.

DIED.

Died, on Sunday the 28th of August, at the residence of her brother, John N. Ireland, after a protracted illness, which she bore with christian patience and resignation, Mrs. EMMA WARFIELD. Mrs. Warfield had been for a number of years engaged in teaching, a calling second only to that of the minister of the Gospel—she taught several years successfully in the city of New Orleans, but was removed from that place by the troubles incidental to the late war, and returned to her native Maryland. She was pursuing that useful employment in the city of Baltimore until her failing health caused her to retire to the peaceful home of her affectionate brother and family. She has faithfully fulfilled the duties of a loving wife, a devoted mother, a true friend and a sincere christian. FRIEND.

NOTICE.

REV. GEORGE VILLIGER, S. J., will preach (*Deo Volente*) in St. Denis' Church near Galena (to-morrow) Sunday, Sept. 4th, at 10 A. M. Subject: "Infallability of the Pope." Sept. 3, 1870.

FESTIVAL.

THE LADIES of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Still Pond, Kent Co., purpose to hold a Festival, at the Church, for the benefit of the Mite Society of the said Church, *ON SEPTEMBER 22d.*

☞ There will be Dinner and Supper prepared.

The public is invited to attend.

Sept. 3, 1870—3t.

PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE.

CHEAP GOODS TO BE HAD AT **VICKERS'**

CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE PURCHASING AND BE CONVINCED.

We would be pleased if our friends would call and settle their accounts now due. We need money to meet our obligations at this particular time. Respectfully,

Sept 3, 1870. WM. A. VICKERS.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST STOVES, TIN WARE AND Housekeeping Articles,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

IN BALTIMORE, CAN BE HAD AT

FISHER'S

Stove and Tin Ware House,

No. 92 North Gay Street,

OPPOSITE HARRISON.

Morning Glory, Times, and other First Class Stoves, kept on hand.

Goods delivered free.

☞ NEW STOVES warranted TWO YEARS.

GRATES, BRICKS and REPAIRS at FOUNDRY PRICES.

Baltimore, Sept. 3, 1870—3m.

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.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.42@1.65.
Red—$1.10@1.40.
CORN.—White—1.00@1.05. Yellow 95
OATS—47@50 cents.

T. W. ELIASON & SON

INVITE the attention of buyers to their large and carefully selected stock of

NEW FALL GOODS,

purchased at the lowest market rates, and for sale at moderate prices. Cash and prompt paying buyers will find it their interest to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. Sept. 3, 1870.

A *LARGE ASSORTMENT* of Mens, Boys, Ladies, Misses and Children's BOOTS, and SHOES of various qualities and styles, for sale by T. W. ELIASON & SON.

Hardware at considerably reduced prices, for sale by T. W. ELIASON & SON.
September 3, 1870.

FEMALE SEMINARY,

GALENA, KENT CO., MD.

THIS INSTITUTION, lately established, will be re-opened for the next Scholastic year, SEPTEMBER 19th.

So soon as a suitable building can be secured, there will be a Boarding Department; until then, Parents and Guardians desiring to place their children or wards at the School, will be able to find accommodations for them in town, where they will be under the supervision of the Principal.

A thorough English Course, with the Languages, Music, Drawing, and Painting, according to well tested modes of instruction, may be relied upon.

The year will be divided into two Terms of Five Months each, second Term beginning February 19th.

Pupils can enter at any time, chargeable from date of entrance to end of year. Payment one half in advance.

No deduction made for absence or withdrawal except in case of protracted illness of the pupil.

For further particulars address

Principal of Female Seminary,
Galena, Kent Co., Md.

Sept. 3, 1870—tf.

SOUTHERN LITERARY INSTITUTE,

A First Class Boarding & Day School

FOR YOUNG LADIES,

Nos. 562 & 564 W. Fayette Street,

Near Franklin Square, between Republican and Carey Streets,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Mrs. Georgie A. Hulse McLeod,
PRINCIPAL.

The premises are spacious, pleasant and healthful. The arrangements combine to secure a *First Class Education* with the *comforts of home.* Instruction in all departments is thorough.

FRENCH is taught by a resident Parisian lady, and is the language spoken in her Classes.

☞ The 12th Annual Session commences on *Tuesday, September 13th.*

For Circulars, containing Terms and other information, apply to the Principal.

Baltimore, Sept. 3, 1870—3m.

Postponed Trustee's Sale OF A SMALL HOMESTEAD.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, the 20th day of September, 1870,

at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House in Chestertown, all that

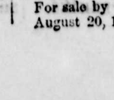
Tract of Land

situated on Still Pond Creek, the property of the late Mrs. Mary Kennard, deceased, and

CONTAINING ABOUT FIFTEEN ACRES

OF LAND.

This Tract of Land is situated near the head of Still Pond Creek in Kent county, and adjoins the lands of Edwin P. Janvier, Mrs. Crew and others. The land is high, and the soil light and kind, being admirably adapted to gardening purposes, and nearly all arable. It is a short distance from a Wharf on Still Pond Creek, and binds immediately on said Creek. It is within two miles of the Village of Still Pond, and convenient to Churches, Schools and Mill. The Kent County Railroad runs within five miles of this tract, and there is daily communication by steamboat from Betterton Wharf, four miles distant, both to Baltimore and Philadelphia.



The improvements consist of a comfortable TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, and the necessary Out Buildings.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree, are—Five Hundred Dollars cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, and the balance in twelve months from day of sale. The credit payment to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee. The purchaser to pay for all Stamps and Deed.

J. A. PEARCE, *Trustee.*

Sept. 3, 1870—tds.

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

TENCH TILGHMAN,

late of Sacramento City, California, 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 30th day of April, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of August, 1870.

JAMES B. TILGHMAN,
Sept. 3, 1870—4t. Administrator.

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.

A SMALL FARM —AT— PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Sale at Massey's X Roads, on

TUESDAY, the 20th of September, 1870,

At Two o'clock, P. M.,

A SMALL FARM

in Chesterville, Kent county, late the property of Mrs. Araminta Medders, containing

94¼ ACRES

More or less, and a

WOOD LOT OF 9 ACRES,

adjoining the lands of the late Jesse Woodall, and within a mile and and a half or two miles of the Farm. The latter adjoins the lands of Messrs. Samuel Comegys and J. C. Mann, and bounded by the road leading through Chesterville. A portion of the Farm adjoins the back line of Chesterville.

THE DWELLING



is in the Village. There is a Granary, Stable, Cartwright and Smith's SHOPS. Also a

PEACH ORCHARD OF 1500 TREES,

TWO YEARS OLD.

There is comparatively no waste land on the Farm; the soil is very productive, and will afford a handsome yield. There are four or five fields under fair ordinary fencing. The situation is healthy, with all the advantages of Post Office, Mechanics' Shops, Churches, Schools, &c. It is convenient to Spry's Landing on Chester river, and is within two miles of the Kent County Railroad.

TERMS OF SALE:—One half of the purchase money will be required cash, and for the balance a reasonable credit will be given. Possession given January 1st, 1871, also privilege of sowing wheat this fall.

RICHARD C. JOHNSON,
JONATHAN HODGSON.

Sept. 3, 1870—ts.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I hereby give notice, that on FRIDAY, the 23d day of September, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Fairlee Saw Mill, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the following property:

TWO YOKE OF OXEN, TWO PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, TWO WAGONS,

seized and taken as the property of Enoch Harrison, and will be sold to pay taxes due from Fennimore & Miller for the year 1869, with interest and cost due thereon.

A. B. WHEATLEY,
Sept. 3, 1870—ts (2.00) Collector.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, one issued by James Graves, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and two issued by William Medders, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Levi Mastbaum, one at the suit of Geary H. Leverton, and one at the suit of Job Kerr, against the goods and chattles of Wm. A. Bramble and John T. Bramble, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Wm. A. Bramble and John T. Bramble, of, in, and to, the following property:

Five head of Horses,

One Yoke of Oxen,

SIX HOGS, SEVEN PIGS,

Wagon and Harness, Dearborn, Buggy Wagon, six Plows, three Cultivators, two Harrows, lot of Forks, Hoes, Spades, and Plow Hames;

LOT OF HAY,

Interest in crop of Corn, interest in Apple Orchard;

And I hereby give notice, that on *Wednesday, 14th day of September,* 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at L. T. Anderson's Store, Morgan's Creek, 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, *Constable.*
Sept. 3, 1870—tds. [$4.25]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas issued out of Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of Geo. Vickers, Trustee, use of Louis T. Anderson, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John T. Bramble and William A. Bramble, also, by virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, at the suit of the Patapsco Guano Company, against the goods and chattels lands and tenements of John T. Bramble, and to me directed, I have seized and taken into execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said John T. Bramble, in and to, the following property:

FIVE HEAD OF HORSES,

1 Yoke of Oxen,

SIX HOGS, SEVEN PIGS, WAGON & HARNESS, DEARBORN, BUGGY WAGON, SIX PLOWS,

3 Cultivators, 2 Harrows, Forks, Hoes, Spades, Plow Harness, Lot of Hay,

Interest in Crop of Corn, interest in Crop of Apples.

And I hereby give notice, that *On Wednesday, September 14th,* 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at L. T. Anderson's Store, Morgan's Creek, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon. R. W. CALDER,
Sept. 3, 1870. [$4.00] Sheriff.

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.

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