THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, September 10, 1870.

Republics.

We believe in Republican governments; they are the best governments yet instituted by men, and we believe that until this country falls much lower down in the moral scale, that any other form of government is possible here. Our Republic, it is true, is not what it was; but a comparison with every other country will discover the fact that we are less governed than any other people. Republics, it is true, in the past were a failure; "but," says an able writer upon this subject, "it was not the Republic that had failed, but the Republic of the base and mean and violent." The difficulty with the Republics of former days was the lack of moral truth. We have gone through a most terrible civil war, and our government has suffered by the conflict. We have been demoralized too, and the demoralization in our institutions is still further demoralizing our morals. But we believe there is yet virtue enough left, coupled with the Western hemisphere love of liberty, to bring our institutions back to their former standard. The check which Republicanism has received in this country from the demoralization of the war, has been offset by its increasing tendency in the governments of Europe. The progress of moral truth is as certainly hostile to monarchical government as its absence is to republicanism. The failure of a French Republic heretofore has been its lack of moral stamina; if this has been supplied, the Prussians have been the unconscious instruments in establishing a neighboring government whose principles will in turn extinguish the vast military despotism which was the means of giving it birth. The first Napoleon is said to have spoken of the probability of all Europe being Republican.

The seeming incompatibility of the social system of the Southern and Northern members of our Federal Republic was crushed out by an armed fanaticism as despotic and anti republican as the Prussian military government. Will not the purer Republicanism which shall grow upon the more advanced morality of the conquered States, in turn naturally control the fanaticism which is lacking in an equal degree of moral support. We believe the tide has already set in that direction, and that our Federal Republic will be restored to its original simplicity. The Jeffersonian theory of our Federal Government are truths, and under the influence of moral enlightenment must again be recognized. The extinction of slavery has not in the least effected them; their truth or falsity was in no way connected therewith. They have more thoroughly conversant and intelligent advocates to-day than ever before in this country, and they will again control the internal policy of the American States.

Registration.

The attempt which has been made to impress the negroes of the State, that the Registrars of voters are obliged, under the laws of Congress, to accord them privileges not warranted by the laws of the State, has been completely set at rest by a recent decision of Judge Bond the United States District Judge for our Circuit. Judge Bond decides that the Fifteenth Amendment and the law to enforce the same does not interfere with the laws of the State except where they attempt to make a discrimination against men solely on account of race or color. The officers of Registration and election have therefore simply to carry out the laws of the State and to discharge their duties under them. The same tests of age, residence and qualification which is, and has been applied to the white voter, will govern them in registering the negro voters—*no more, no less.* The refusal to register a negro for [illegible] any other reason than because he is black, will not make the registrar answerable in the United States Courts; the State Courts have sole jurisdiction in such cases. The negroes in this county will have a fair and impartial registration; but the same evidence of their right to be registered will be required as in the case of the white applicant, and nothing more.

The Attorney General of the United States has instructed the dismissal of all cases for prosecutions against registrars unless they are charged with making a distinction on account or race or color.

☞ Since our last issue the most important events have transpired in Europe. Louis Napoleon is ex-Emperor of France and a prisoner in the hands of William of Prussia. The Empire has been declared no longer to exist, and a Republic proclaimed. The once splendid army of McMahon has been shattered and surrendered, and the victorious Germans are making rapid marches towards Paris. For what? To make war upon whom? Not Napoleon, for he is their prisoner. Not the French people, for William formally proclaimed that he did not war against the French, but the tyrant Louis. Against whom then? Perhaps the Radical press and politicians of this country who have so ardently espoused his cause can inform us.

For the details of these most stirring events we must refer our readers to the daily papers, and they have doubtless already been thoroughly perused.

From the very commencement of this war the advocacy of the cause of Prussia has been an electioneering scheme of the Radical party to secure the large German vote in this country. They desired to see the French Emperor hurled from his throne because he was a tyrant and a usurper. The event which they so much desired has come to pass; it is no longer progressive Germany fighting the Imperial tyrant, but monarchical Prussia waging war upon an infant Republic, which has already appealed to the great Republic of the West for sympathy. Will our party of progress and liberal ideas transfer their favor to Republican France? If so their labor of love with our large German vote has been utterly lost.

Election in Wilmington, Del.---Democratic Success.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 6.—At the city election held here to-day the whole democratic ticket was elected. Mr. Wm. Bright, for president of the city council, receiving over 200 majority. The democrats carry five wards out of nine. Much interest was manifested, as it was the first election held under the fifteenth amendment.

☞ The *Denton Union*, a Republican paper, conducted in a respectable manner, and with considerable ability, discusses the nomination of Mr. Torbert as follows:

The nomination of Mr. Torbert was secured disreputably, and, in justice to Judge Goldsborough, we feel it our duty to make an expose of the proceedings.

* * * * * *

Will he decline to be a candidate, or will he stubbornly insist upon forcing himself upon the party and thereby bring division into our ranks, divide and distract the party, and bring certain defeat upon himself? We repeat, will he accept such a nomination? Is he such a political Cæsar that, to gratify his own exalted opinions of self, he will madly destroy the party to gratify his own vanity? We can scarcely believe so. We hope he will decline to accept and let the matter be again referred back to the people of the district. We await the action of Mr. Torbert with a great deal of interest for upon his acceptance depends our future action. We cannot support him in his present position and surroundings.

☞ We have received from the Rev. Samuel Register, President of the Maryland Agricultural College, a Catalogue for the session of 1870–71, showing ninety-eight students in attendance at the end of the last session. This school, under the liberality of the State and an active and efficient faculty, seems to be gradually advancing to a first class position among the schools of the country.

Democratic Conservative Convention.

At a meeting of the Democratic Conservative Convention for Kent County, held at the Court House in Chestertown on Tuesday, Aug. 6, 1870, for the purpose of selecting three delegates to represent said County in the Congressional Convention to be held at Cambridge on the 15th day of September. The meeting was organized by appointing R. W. Ringgold, Esq., Chairman, and J. K. Hines, Sec'y.

On motion of Geo. Gale, Esq., the credentials of delegates were called for, and it was announced by the Chair that the following gentlemen were entitled to seats in this Convention:

First District—Edwin Crouch, Stephen Boyer, H. V. B. Crawford, W. T. Spry, R. Millington.

Second District—Wm. B. Wilmer, N. W. Comegys, W. A. Kennedy, Jacob Sutton.

Third District—Geo. Gale, Lewin Usilton, Richard C. Smyth.

Fourth District—J. M. J. Byron, Jno. W. Loud, William Ford, William S. Walker, J. K. Hines.

Fifth District—R. W. Ringgold, H. Beck, John Brice, Geo. H. Willson, G. M. Hartt.

On motion of Mr. Walker the Convention proceeded to nominate delegates to represent Kent County in the [illegible] Convention, and the [illegible] Cambridge were nominated: the following gentlemen [illegible]nated: James A. Pearce, Jervis Spencer, David C. Blackiston, who were unanimously by *viva voce* elected delegates to represent Kent county in said Convention; and on motion of said gentleman the said delegates were by this Convention instructed to use all honorable means to secure the renomination of Col. Sam. Hambleton of Talbot county.

On motion of Mr. Beck the Convention then adjourned.

R. W. RINGGOLD, Chm.
J. K HINES, Sec.

English Account of the Meeting and Interview between Napoleon and Bismarck.

LONDON, Sept. 6.—Dr. Russell writes to the Times from Sedan, Sept. 3: When the Emperor, who had passed weary hours of the night, looked out in the early morning, he beheld a forest of steel and iron in the valley and on hill-tops. Batteries were posted on every eminence, cavalry in all the plains, as far as his eye could reach, hosts of embattled Germans. His decision was taken at last. Attended by a few of his staff on horseback, his Majesty proceeded along the road from Sedan in a brougham. Count Bismarck was in his bed, in his quarters at Donchery, when an officers rushed in and announced that the Emperor was coming to meet him and see the King. Count Bismarck rose and dressed hastily, you may be sure in white peaked cap, with yellow band, dark uniform coat, with metal buttons and yellow facings, and hastened to meet the Emperor. He was in time to stop the cortege outside of town. I was away on the field, and therefore cannot of my own personal knowledge state what occurred. As his Majesty alighted I hear Bismarck uncovered his head and stood cap in hand, and on sign or request from the Emperor put it on. The Count replied, "Sire, I receive your Majesty as I would my own royal master."

There happened to be near the place where the interview occurred, a few hundred yards outside the squalid town of Douchery, the humble cottage of a hand-loom weaver, of whom there are numbers around Sedan. Count Bismarck led the way, and entered it. The room was not inviting. The great Count walked up stairs. The apartment was fitted with a hand loom and appliances of a weaver.—So he descended and found the Emperor sitting on a stone outside. Two chairs were brought out of the cottage. The Emperor sat down in one and Count Bismarck took the other and placed it on his Majesty's left hand side. The officers in attendance upon their fallen master lay down some distance away upon a small plot of grass in front of the cottage. The conversation was a strange one. As Count Bismark has repeated it freely, or the principal, parts of it, no doubt it will be soon known and remain forever as historic.

The great point to be gained was peace, but as far as his Imperial Majesty was concerned, no assurance of it could be obtained by Count Bismarck. The Emperor stated that he had no power, could not negotiate a peace, could not give orders to the army or to Marshal Bazaine. The Empress was Regent of France, and on her and her ministers must devolve the negotiations. So Count Bismarck thereupon remarked that it was of no avail to hold any further conversation on political matters with his Majesty, and that it would be of no use to see the King. The Emperor desired to see the King in person, but Count Bismark declared it was not possible to accede to his Majesty's wishes until the capitulation had been signed. Then, as the conversation was becoming rather dangerous, and as the situation was becoming difficult on both sides, he ended it. The interview terminated, Count Bismarck went to see the King, the Emperor withdrew to consult with his officers.

Accounts from the interior of South Carolina bring to light a condition of things very similar to that which prevailed a short time ago in North Carolina.—As the time for the State election approaches, Governor Scott is organizing, arming and drilling the negro militia, and evidently preparing for an active campaign. The negroes, on their part, are becoming excessively turbulent and insolent, and, in some instances, even threatening. In Union county three companies of negro militia, accompanied by two or three hunered stragglers, under the lead of one Joe Crews, have been pillaging fields, and cursing, threatening and attacking every one who interfered with them. Ladies have been hooted at and insulted, and several escaped from their houses to save themselves from outrage. Crews informed the negroes that there was to be a division of lands after the election; that the negroes had earned these lands by labor, and that the white people ought to, and should, divide them. In other parts of the State, addresses of a similar incendiary character have been made by Radical candidates and leaders.

The enormous disparity of numbers between the white and black population in the lower parts of the State put it for the present completely at the mercy of those Radical demagogues who do not hesitate to appeal to the lowest and basest passions of an uneducated mob for the purpose of subserving temporarily their own selfish ends. But the examples of Tennessee, North Carolina and other Southern States show what results are to be gained by patient forbearance and firm determination. The very excesses committed by the lawless and unprincipled creatures, who seek to profit by the unfortunate condition of the people of the South, inevitably in the end recoil upon their own heads. The continued, persistent and tyrannical oppression exercised by carpet-bag patriots has only served to unite more thoroughly against the Radical party a people who might have been woon over by kindness and conciliation. Every day the Democratic party is gaining strength in the South, and the reason that it has gained strength so rapidly is principally owing to the unprincipled and outrageous action of the dominant party. It is some comfort to know that even when the clouds of adversity are the darkest, there is still a silver lining to some of them that betokens a brighter day.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Vote Conscientiously.

Political parties spring up naturally under a Democratic form of government. Where the people decide upon public questions by means of the ballot two or more parties will always be found to exist. Intelligent voters divide according to their convictions on great questions of national policy, and parties once formed frequently live for many years, maintaining their existence through mutations of sentiment by pursuing a popular course of action. Eventually it comes to pass that many men adhere to a certain party party because their fathers have acted with it, or for other reasons than such as should influence intelligent and conscientious citizens.

In this country two parties now appeal to the people for their support. The one has had unlimited and restrained control of the government for ten years. It has had a two-thirds majority in Congress, and has thereby over-ridden vetoes of the Executive, has changed the Constitution to suit its caprices, and has not hesitated to violate the fundamental law of our national existence when party necessity seemed to demand it. Many who supported the Republican party enthusiastically in its earlier and purer days have become convinced that it has not pursued a proper line of policy, and there are multitudes of its adherents who are attached to it to-day by very slender ties. The cry of loyalty, which was once found to be so potent in stilling discontent and so powerful an agent for rallying the masses of the Republican party, has lost its charm.—Thousands see that the professed patriotism of Radical politicians has been used as a cloak to cover the most extensive corruption and the worst kind of legislation.

Still many Republicans who are convinced that the party is not worthy of support seem to lack that degree of courage which is needed to enable them to break loose from an organization with which they can no longer act conscientiously.—They deplore the rascality which runs rampant in the Federal and State Capitals, and they know that there is no hope of a change except through a change of parties. They admit to Democrats that the overthrow of Radical ascendancy at Washington would benefit the nation, but when they come to the polls they vote as they have done before. This they do with many checks of conscience and a sense of humiliation, at the conviction that partizan prejudice is stronger in their breasts than a sense of public duty.—They allow their votes to be controlled by narrow emotions when they feel that it would be infinitely more manly to rise above all such considerations.

It is high time for all such men to take a decided stand. They have no interest in politics except that which is shared by every good citizen. They want no offices, and expect to reap no pecuniary benefit from the support of any party, except so far as they are affected with the mass of the people by judicious legislation. There they have a stake, and if they were wise they would at once abandon a party which has so greatly increased all governmental expenditures; which has pensioned so vast a throng of useless officials; which has plundered the public treasury and given away the public lands to railroad corporations, and which has constantly legislated in favor of monopolies and organized capital, and against the interests of labor and industry.

At the coming Congressional and Legislative election the many Republicans, who are dissatisfied with the conduct of the men who have been running that party in their own interests, will have an opportunity to effect a much needed reform. There are thousands who cannot conscientiously vote for Radical candidates for Congress. Some will voluntarily absent themselves from the poll, but by so doing they will shrink what they feel to be a duty. Let every man who is dissatisfied with the course which Congress has pursued turn out and vote a change. It is the duty of every good citizen to vote, and to vote conscienciously.—*Lancaster, (Pa.) Intelligencer.*

From the *Calvert Journal* of Saturday last:

The Baltimore *American* says that the Calvert *Journal* appeals to the colored voters to come to the aid of the Democracy of this Congressional District. While we would welcome such aid, we are also anxious that the colored voters should correctly understand the true relation of the Republican party towards them, so that they may not be misled. During the recent war, notwithstanding its immense superiority over the South in money, ships of war and the number of white population, yet the North confessed its inability to conquer its adversary without the assistance of the colored troops. As one of the rewards for the aid thus rendered, the Republicans secured for the colored race the right of suffrage. This political privilege was considered to have been earned by services previously rendered and which had been regarded as a *military necessity*, as the North only employed colored troops when after a fair trial it was unable to succeed without them. The colored race having thus *purchased* from the North the privileges confered by the 15th Amendment, is now under no parmount obligation to it. This the Republicans do not seem willing to admit. Yankee like, they are keen at a bargain, and would gladly get additional compensation from the colored race for having secured to it the right of suffrage. They know full well that a large majority of the whites in the United States is opposed to them, and that unless the colored race shall aid them at the ballot box, their party will be "numbered among the things that were."

The Baltimore *American* seems to think that "a colored voter who insists on being a Democrat shows a *lack of judgment* and a want of a proper *sense of gratitude*."—Will the *American* undertake to show how these colored voters are still indebted to the Republican party on a proper adjustment of accounts for services rendered? We remember that the Republicans had a large majority in the Md. State Constitutional Convention of 1864, and yet that Convention framed a Constitution by which the colored race was not allowed the right of voting or even the right of testifying as witnesses; and that the *American* and its Republican friends advocated and secured the adoption of that Constitution. Ought the colored voters to remember *this* fact from *a proper sense of gratitude?* The Republicans profess to be warm friends of the colored voters, and yet at a recent meeting in our village, one of the colored speakers stated that out of the four hundred subordinate positions in the Custom House, Post Office &c., in Baltimore city, only *four* (including three *spittoon washers,*) were given to the colored people. Is this another fact to be remembered by the colored voters from a *sense of gratitude?*

We claim that as long as the colored race is among us, and follows the same occupations as our white men, so long will their interests be identical and not antagonistic. Whatever policy affects the *one* class will also affect the *other*. The Republican party, by appeals to their prejudices, and by raising false issues, may for a while succeed in blinding the eyes of the colored people to these facts, but the delusion will likely soon pass away, and they will show no lack of judgment by following the example of their colored brethern in some of the more Southern States, in joining the Democratic party and thus aiding the white men and their former owners to overthrow the Radicals and carpet-baggers at the ballot box.

WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY.—This is beyond doubt the best and most complete dictionary of the English language ever published. The labor and research bestowed by the editors in its revision are apparent on every page. On the whole, as a dictionary and repository of useful information it stands without a rival.—*Nashville Dispatch.*

NOTICE!

I FORBID all persons from Tresspassing on my premises in any way, and particularly with dog or gun, after this date, as I will enforce the law against those that disregard this notice. W. T. SMITH,
Sept. 10-3t* Urieville.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of the Kent County Rail Road Company, at their Office in Chestertown, on the 25th of August, 1870, the following Order was passed:

WHEREAS, we learn with surprise that a communication signed "Piper" appeared in the *Middletown Transcript* of the 13th inst., in which certain statements and reflections were made upon the condition of the Kent County Rail Road Company, its stock subscriptions, the management and conduct of the Directors, and their election, which are false and malicious, or are made in gross ignorance of facts. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to ascertain from the Publisher the name of the writer of the said article and communicate it to the Board of Directors for action at the next meeting.

Test: HARRISON W. VICKERS,
[Copy.] *Secretary.*

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, September 8th, 1870, the following Order was passed:

"The Editor of the *Middletown Transcript* having disclosed the name of Howard Mecks as the author of the article signed "Piper," published in that paper, the said publication is referred to the Counsel of the Company, to consider what course should be pursued, and to report their opinion to the Board."

Test: HARRISON W. VICKERS,
[Copy.] *Secretary.*

NOTICE.

THE NOTES given at the sale of the Personal Property of Thomas A. Severson, dec'd., will be due on the 20th instant. As I intend to close the estate as soon as possible, it is hoped this notice will be sufficient. The Notes are in the hands of C. W. C. JOHNSON, Esq., Chestertown, who will attend to the matter. N. WOLFE, Adm'r.
Chestertown, Sept. 10, 1870—3t.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS.

ORDERED BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, that the Collectors of Taxes who have not paid all moneys levied in their hands to pay Railroad Bonds and interest, for the year 1869, to pay said money into Kent National Bank within the next thirty days.

JOHN RUSSELL,
Sept. 10, 1870—3w. Clerk.

NOTICE.

ORDERED BY THE COURT, that the Tax Collectors having money levied in their hands to pay Kent County Rail Road Bonds and interest on the same, for the year 1870, be and they are hereby required to deposit the said money in the Kent National Bank before the first day of May, 1871, in the name of the County Commissioners of Kent County, Md., for the purpose of paying the said Bonds and interest to be due at that time. JOHN RUSSELL,
Sept. 10, 1870—3w. Clerk.

BOWERS' COMPLETE MANURE,
At Reduced Rates!

THE ABOVE FIRST CLASS FERTILIZER we are offering at

$56 and interest, per Ton of 2000 lbs. on Ten Months Time,

to parties with approved security, subject to a discount of 40 cts. per ton per month, thus reducing the price to

$52 Cash,

delivered either at Chestertown or in Baltimore for any Landing in Kent.

When delivered in Baltimore $1 allowed towards freight.

T. W. ELIASON & SON.
Sept. 10, 1870—tf.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration C. T. A., on the estate of

JOHN HALEY

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 7th day of May, 1870; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of September, 1870.

FRANKLIN H. HARPER,
Sept. 10, 1870—4t Admr. C. T. A.

DRILLS & HOES!
DRILLS & HOES!!

GO TO CHAPMAN & LAMBERT and get your Drills put in complete order, and save enough grain to pay for the repairs. You can get Points, Brushes and your Funnels re-leathered, out of the best oil tanned leather, which prevents the fertilizers from cracking or rotting out the Straps. You can buy new Zinc Tunnels, by the string or by the piece: and while you are there, you will see those celebrated Corn Hoes, made light for cutting corn off, as you can cut it much shorter with Hoes than Knives.

All parts of the Bickford & Huffman Drills on hand, Axles, Hubs, or wood standards for the Guano Attachment.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT,
Sept. 10-tf. Cross St., Chestertown, Md.

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.

Peach Box Slats and Heads.

JUST RECEIVED a large lot of *PEACH BOX STUFF.*

Also, keep on hand a lot of **Boxes** made up. WM. VANNORT.
July 2, 1870—tf.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White (Out of condition) $1.25 @1.35.
Red—$1.02@1.60.
CORN.—White—70@82. Yellow 85@90.
OATS—47@52 cents.

SOLUBLE
Sea Island Guano,

FROM NAVASSA ISLAND, CARRIBEAN SEA.

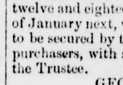
RICH IN AMMONIA,

SOLUBLE PHOSPHATES AND ALKALINE SALTS;

A Perfect and Highly Concentrated Guano.

For sale by L. A. THOMAS.
Sept 10, 1870—2t. Chestestown.

THE SLOOP CAMBRIDGE,
CAPTAIN MILLS,



Will sail from BARNARD'S wharf to Baltimore, or other points when desired; stopping and receiving freight from points on Sassafras River, Still Pond, and Worton Creeks, and vicinity; as may suit customers.

Through punctuality and promptness in business, I hope to receive a fair share of public patronage. N. BARNARD.
Sept. 10, 1870—tf

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

WEDNESDAY,
THE FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1870,

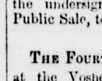
at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the Hotel Porch of John Pennington, in Galena, Kent county,

All that Tract or Parcel of Land

in said County, containing about

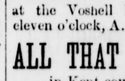
One Hundred Acres,

adjoining the Town of Galena, on the road leading to Georgetown and Sassafras; also adjoining the lands of Joseph P. Ireland, Dr. James Heighe, and others. A portion of this land is considered very productive, and the whole is desirable property.



THERE IS A
DWELLING

and some Out Houses on the premises. The property is divided into four fields, and the out and division fences are in fair condition. There are about



1400 Peach Trees,



one half about four years old, and in bearing, and the other half about two years; and of good varieties.

There is a small portion in *WOOD*, suitable for fuel, and also some Chestnut.

A few Lots will be laid off, and the property sold as a whole or in parts.

A Plot of the property will be exhibited at the sale.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Trustee, are—One fourth of the purchase money on the day of sale or in sixty days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee, and the balance in three equal instalments, in six, twelve and eighteen months from the first day of January next, with interest from that time, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser or purchasers, with security to be approved by the Trustee.

GEORGE VICKERS, *Trustee.*
Chestertown, Sept. 10, 1870—tds
☞ Middletown Transcript copy.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY,
THE FOURTH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT,

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

ALL THAT MILL PROPERTY

in Kent county, commonly called

URIEVILLE,

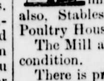
lying near the main road leading from Chestertown to Kennedyville, about six miles from the former and two and a half from the Rail Road Depot at Kennedyville.

This property consists of

A GRIST MILL,
TWO RUN OF BURRS,
AND A SAW MILL,

both in running condition; also,

A SMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOP,



SIX DWELLING HOUSES,

and one over a LARGE STORE, immediately on the Public Road; also, Stables, Granary, Meat House and Poultry House.

The Mill and Large Dwellings are in good condition.

There is probably no better or finer stream of water in the county; it is abundant for the supply at all seasons. There is also from

30 to 40 Acres of Land

attached, two of the Lots very fine for Truck.

The neighborhood is good; Schools and Churches are near. It is near the Kent County Rail Road, and a daily mail is carried to and from Chestertown and Kennedyville, connecting with the trains, and carrying a mail to Urieville, where there is a Post Office.

There is probably no finer Mill property in the county.

Mr. William T. Smith, on the premises, and who has a thorough knowledge of the property, will take great pleasure in showing every part of it, to any one who may call to examine it.

TERMS OF SALE—One third cash on the day of sale or in thirty days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee, and the balance in one, two, and three years, in equal instalments, from the day of sale, with interest from the first day of January next, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee.

GEORGE VICKERS, *Trustee.*
Chestertown, Sept. 10, 1870—tds.

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.



GET THE BEST.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary.

10,000 *Words and Meanings not in other Dictionaries.*

3000 Engravings. 1840 Pages Qurto.

Glad to add my testimony in its favor. [Pres't Walker of Harvard.[

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The most complete Dictionary of the Language [Dr. Dick. of Scotland.]

The best guide of students of our language. [John G. Whittier.]

He will transmit his name to the latest posterity. [Chancellor Kent.]

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A necessity for every intelligent family, student, teacher and professional man.—What Library is complete without the best English Dictionary?

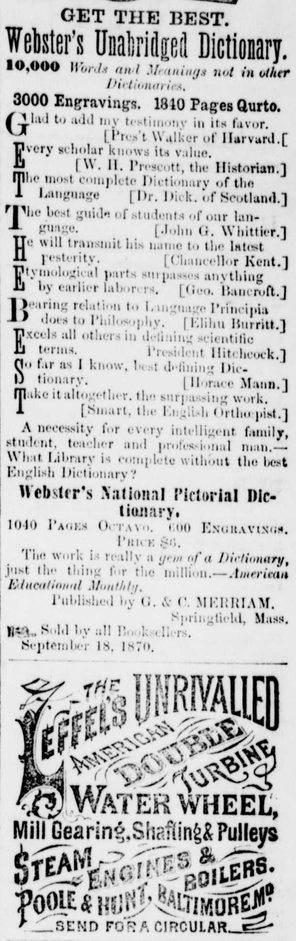
Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary.

1040 PAGES OCTAVO. 600 ENGRAVINGS. PRICE $6.

The work is really a *gem of a Dictionary*, just the thing for the million.—*American Educational Monthly.*

Published by G. & C. MERRIAM, Springfield, Mass.

☞ Sold by all Booksellers.
September 18, 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.

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.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to *J. A. CATLIN* are hereby notified that their accounts will be due *July 1st*, at which time they are positively requested to call and settle. [June 25, 1870—tf.