THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 15, 1871.

Premium to Getters Up of Clubs.

We offer the following inducements to persons to raise Clubs for the Transcript:

To any one who will procure us eighteen advance-paying subscribers, we will furnish one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, illustrated with 3,000 engravings, 1840 pages quarto—price $12.

For ten advance-paying subscribers, Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary, 600 engravings, 1040 pages octavo—price $6.

County Nominations.

The manner of making nominations for County offices has been somewhat discussed in this county for some months. That a free and fair expression of preference should be obtained is most desirable, and the wishes of the majority as far as practicable should be granted by Nominating Conventions. The following plan, which was communicated to the Bel-Air Ægis and Intelligencer, we believe to be the best. It also contains the substance of the plan which was so laboriously contended for, a few years since, in our county:

"Now we would suggest our mode of making nominations. Let the Democratic Executive Committee name, as usual, the time of holding the district meetings; at the same time naming for each district three Judges to receive the votes, designating one as Chief Judge; and also in said notice to name the hour of meeting, and the hour for opening and closing the balloting. Let each district elect five delegates to meet in County Convention, at a time designated by the Executive Committee, and at the same time let each voter at the district meeting cast his ballot for those whom he may desire to fill the various offices in the county and State, naming separately, for Judge, A., for Sheriff, B., for State's Attorney, C., and so on; and on the day of the meeting of the convention let each Chief Judge present to the convention the vote of his district, and let said Convention then and there appoint tellers, and those for the different offices receiving the largest number of votes in the district shall receive the vote, in Convention, of the delegation from said district. Suppose A. B. and C. are candidates for sheriff in the second district. A. receives 80 votes, B. 90 and C. 100, C. having the largest number of votes, not a majority, in the 2d district, he receives in Convention the vote of the five delegates of said district, and as usual the person receiving the majority of the votes of the delegates in Convention shall be declared the nominee. By this mode you get the choice of the people, without doing away with the long established usage of Conventions."

REMARKABLE.—The *Cambridge Chronicle*, a Democratic paper published at Cambridge, Md., in its issue of Wednesday, the 12th instant, and the *American Union*, a Republican paper published at Denton, in its issue of the 13th, with the exception of the heading and date lines, contain on their first and fourth pages exactly the same articles; arranged in the same manner; in fact, exact *fac similies*:

"Which I wish to remark—
And my language is plain—
That for ways that are dark
And for tricks that are *quare*
Our Eastern Shore Ed. is peculiar—
Which the same I hope they'll explain."

A Sign of the Times.

Next to the old Jeffersonian formula of "Is he honest? is he capable?" there is, perhaps, no better criterion to be found of a public officer's probable fitness for the position which he holds than is furnished by the question, "Did he seek the office, or did the office seek him?" In this country it may be assumed as a general rule, admitting of but few and rare exceptions, that men who seek office do so for their own personal advantage. The business of government with us is so far everybody's business that it is, in particular, nobody's. We have no class upon whom the duties and cares of government are laid as an exceptional burden. In the monarchical countries of Europe there is usually such a class, besides the sovereign, composed of persons whose birth and station are supposed to endow them with special qualifications for the task of governing. In England, the country from which most of our political traditions and customs are derived, the ruling orders of nobility and gentry, besides the privileges of the House of Lords as a body of hereditary legislators, enjoy various opportunities and facilities for entering political life which are not possessed by individuals belonging to the less favored classes.—Debarred by the traditions and prejudices of their rank from entering the ordinary fields of professional or business activity, with such men public life becomes a vocation, for which they are not unfrequently prepared by receiving a special training.

It is needless to say that we have no corresponding class in this country upon whom the public service has special claims, growing out of special privileges enjoyed or conferred. But to make amends for any dearth of men who make statesmanship a profession, we can boast a multitude of those who make politics a trade, and are as skillful in its arts as they are for the most part ignorant of its science. If our public men make their own careers instead of, as elsewhere, having them made ready for them, it must be confessed that the system with us has its abuses as well as its advantages. If, on the one hand, the paths of political preferment are open to everybody instead of being closed to all but a favored few, on the other hand it is unfortunately too much the case that those who are most eager to enter them, and to give the public the benefit of their services, are those who are least fitted for and most undeserving of public promotion. The most "capable" are too much absorbed in their own affairs and business pursuits; the most virtuous and disinterested are the least likely to push or parade their claims; and the only class who manifest any special anxiety to serve the public are those who have "axes to grind," private schemes of their own to further, or, at best, hungry mouths to feed.

This, however, is but half the evil, or rather only the beginning of it. Men who accepted office only from a sense of public duty, and from a disinterested desire to serve the community, would, as a general rule, be found ready enough to lay down the burden which they have never coveted or sought so soon as the particular duty itself was discharged, or the special emergency which had called them from their retirement had passed. There would be no intriguing on the part of such men for a second term, and no temptation to use their power and influence for the purpose of securing a renomination or a reappointment. Men, on the contrary, who are led by their own interests to seek official station will be very apt, for the same reason, to seek to retain it. Having once got there, they will naturally desire to stay. Hence a prolific source of political corruption throughout the country in the constant endeavors which are being made by men in office to perpetuate their own tenure of place or power. The evil extends from the occupant of the White House down to the incumbent of the pettiest position.—*Baltimore Sun.*

"They will Restore the Country."

We have, in another article, drawn attention to the language of the New York Times, which journal declares that, if the Democracy again get hold of the government, they will bring back the condition of things which existed before the war! Voter and tax-payer, don't you desire the old times of 1860 and prior, again to dawn upon us? We care not what political party you may belong to, whether you are known as "Republican" or "Democrat," we ask for an honest reply. Do you not wish for a return of the old regime under which we all lived, prior to 1860? We give you below the cost of the ten years' administrations, ending with 1870. Look at the figures and ponder:—

Years.	*Expenditures.*
1860, - - - -	$63,025,789.34
1861, - - - -	66,757,127.20
1862, - - - -	474,744,871.22
1863, - - - -	714,709,995.58
1864, - - - -	855,234,087.86
1865, - - - -	1,290,312,982.41
1866, - - - -	520,809,416.99
1867, - - - -	357,542,478.71
1868, - - - -	337,340,284.86
1869, - - - -	321,490,597.75
1870, - - - -	262,113,269.31
Total - -	$5,303,700,811.23

It will be seen that, in 1860 and '61, the government expenditures, under the effect of the previous economical administrations of the Democratic party, reached only one hundred and thirty millions in the aggregate of the two years; but the Mongrels, as soon as possible, began their hellish havoc, and ran their expenditures for '62 to '66 from four hundred and seventy-five, to near thirteen hundred millions of dollars for each single year! In the last three years of the ten—years of profound peace—it has cost the tax-payers from two hundred and sixty-two millions to three hundred and fifty-seven millions of dollars per year, or equal to six times the sum per year required under the splendid and prosperous epoch of James Buchanan's administration! Now, if this party continue in power after 1872, there is not the slightest possibility of their reducing the expenditures of the administration below the average of the last three annual disbursements, and it is quite evident they do not even mean to keep them as low as that. In the meanwhile, the resources of the nation are dying out. The great Southern staple, cotton, which has in times gone by, before "nigger freedom" had cursed the land, freighted ten ships where Northern products freighted one, is lessening in production. In old times, under a natural and healthy industry in the South, it paid a profit. To-day it will not sell for what it cost per pound to raise it; because, under the labor system of the hour, that cost is enhanced by the unmethodical, wasteful, spasmodic and destructive principles which make up the impoverishing system the South groans under, in addition to all her other curses; fruits of the damnable heresies of New England, and her carpet-bag vagabonds who rule the cotton States. May God in his mercy relieve our land from the curse of Mongrelism in 1872, and then "restoration" will speedily set in.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

THE CASE OF DR. SHOEPPE.—The friends of this condemned man have prepared the following bill, to be presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature:

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted*, &c., That it shall be the duty of the Supreme Court to review both the law and the evidence in the case of Dr. Paul Shoeppe, convicted of murder in the first degree in a special session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Cumberland county, Pa., May, 1869, and to determine whether the ingredients necessary to constitute murder in the first degree shall have been proved to exist, and also whether the plenary proof of the commission of the crime of murder shall have been furnished, and if not so proved and furnished, then to reverse the judgment of the court below and send the same back for a new trial.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, &c., That the Supreme Court be and is hereby authorized and required to hear additional and after-discovered evidence in the case named in the first section of this act, and to determine whether sufficient ground has been shown why the judgment of the court below should be reversed, and if so shown, then to reverse the judgment and send the case back for a new trial.

CADET APPOINTMENT.—Col. Hambleton on Saturday nominated Wm. Collins, Jr, son of Wm. Collins, of Trappe District, of Talbot County, as a Cadet at the Military Academy at West Point, from the first Congressional District, to report at the Academy in June, 1872. Mr. Collins is about 18 years of age, an intelligent, promising youth, of high moral character. His appointment is a highly complimentary one and will reflect credit upon the District which he is to represent at West Point.—*Easton Journal.*

CHRISTIAN MORAL SCIENCE.

MEETING OF CLERGYMEN AND LAYMEN—VARIOUS DENOMINATIONS REPRESENTED—A BREAKFAST DEBATE AT BARNUM'S.

Agreeably to previous arrangement a number of the clergy and laity of all the evangelical denominations in the city assembled at Barnum's on Tuesday morning to partake of a public breakfast and to confer upon the organization of a section of an American and International Christian Moral Science Association.—There is already an Anglican Association, which originated because of the growth of a spurious rationalism, the prevalence of ritualistic tendencies, the low standard of commercial and public morals, the continuance of sectarian estrangement, the extent and depth of popular ignorance, and the dire effects of besetting covetousness among professing Christians. Such are among the causes set forth in the prospectus for the institution of an association for the cultivation of Christian moral science.

In September, 1865, a few evangelical Christians of various denominations met in Belfast, Ireland, to consider the proposal of a Catholic Church Congress, to be held once a year, just as the Roman Catholic Church and the Church of England have, its constituency to include the members of all evangelical churches who recognize one another as catholic fellow-churchmen. The two-fold object of the congress to be, first, the manifestation of the unity of the various branches of the Church of Christ, and second, the moral elevation of the British empire and the other Protestant nations as a previous condition of the general reformation of the Church in Roman Catholic countries, and the more rapid diffusion of Christianity throughout the world.

With the above objects in view, Rev. Dr. Robert G. Gather, general secretary of the Provisional Council of Great Britain and Ireland, was appointed to come to the United States and form an association, which would be international in its character. The manner of calling the people who desire to take part in the movement is to invite them to breakfast in the larger cities, which had already been done in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Chicago and other cities, when Dr. Cather explained the object of the association. Yesterday the breakfast in Baltimore took place, at which were present Rev. Drs. Grammar and Dudley of the Protestant Episcopal Church; Rev. Dr. J. T. Smith and others, of the Presbyterian Church; Rev. Dr. J. W. M. Williams, of the Baptist Church, Rev. Dr. Bacon, of the Congregational Church; Rev. Drs. Eddy and Sims of the Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. John A. Williams, of the Independent Methodist Episcopal Church; Rev. Dr McCron, of the English Lutheran Church, and others. Of the laity of the several denominations were Charles J. Baker, William Woodward, Hiram Woods, Jr. Esq., and others.

At nine o'clock Charles J. Baker, Esq., took the head of the table, and a blessing was asked by Rev. Dr. Smith, of the Presbyterian Church. The table was handsomely decorated with fresh flowers, and in the centre were words, made of flower blooms, "One in Christ." After the viands had been disposed of, thanks were returned by Rev. Dr. Williams, of the Baptist Church.

Rev. Dr. McCron read the hymn, "Jesus shall reign where'er the sun," which was sung by those present, after which Rev. Dr. Dudley, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, read the 123d Psalm and the 5th chapter of the Epistle of Paul to the Romans, and the religious service closed with prayer by the Rev. Dr Eddy, of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Charles J. Baker, Esq., then rose for the purpose of presenting the Rev. Dr. Cather, preceding the introduction with a general view, strikingly eloquent in its elaboration, for the purposes sought to be carried out by the association. Our Roman Catholic friends, he said, had not been invited because the principles and discipline of their Church preclude the idea of union with those beyond her pale; not because of a want of personal esteem and love for many excellent members of that Church. He spoke of the craving need long felt among Christians for some bond of love and unity between the various churches and denominations, and said that they were about to realize a beautiful plan in what had hitherto been looked upon as a great evil and hindrance to the spread of Christ's kingdom.

We have, he continued, only looked at the wrong side of the web and woof of life, with all its tangled ends. Uniformity, neither in the physical, moral or religious world, is desirable. Even if attainable, uniformity would be deformity—a dead, stagnant pool, breeding malaria and death.

If union among believers and among the various churches is to exist in this world, it must be with freedom of thought and liberty of conscience, "diversity in unity," one in Christ, one Lord, one faith, one baptism, one God and Father of us all, who is above all, and through all, and in us all, to whom be glory, dominion and majesty, and blessing forever.—Allow me now to introduce the Rev. Cather, LL. D. general secretary of the Augli-Association, who will explain the objects, principles and operations of the association.

Rev. Dr. Cather spoke at length, making a full exposition of the objects, purposes and principles of the association, indicating them to be very comprehensive in a religious and moral point of view.—He stated that for five years past the English Council had been working quietly. They had expended £1,200 and published a book on Christian moral science, five hundred copies only of which were left, which would be distributed to the members of the American association.—He wished the American Council to consist of five hundred members—one in New England, one hundred in New York and New Jersey, one hundred in Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, one hundred in the West, and one hundred in California and Canada.

He explained at length the objects of the association, which were church unity, catholic morality and the working of all together for the glory of God. It will comprehend all the churches which are evangelical, which term, however, he did not use with a view of tabooing those who do not recognize it. The unity of the church was not in uniformity, which only tends to ecclesiasticism, and weakens all the churches which embrace it. The elements upon which the purposes of the association were based were, first, truth; second, liberty; third, life.

He did not believe in amalgamation of the churches, but the mutual recognition by members of all evangelical churches must be like the family of children recognizing their obligations to their parents. The declaration of the association was like that of the independence of the United States, "many in one." Truth was the prime object. Order was out of the question; attempts to enforce order were the cause of all the dissensions in the church. Liberty was the life of the church.

Another object of the association was catholic morality. The first meeting was called in Belfast, because Ireland stood in great need. There were many representatives of that country in America of whom they were not very proud, and they wanted something to go out of it of which they might be proud. It was the land of priests and potheen, where popery is more powerful upon the people, and it was for the good of that people they desired to break up uniformity. The requirements were that the members of the association must be members of evangelical churches; he may love his own part, but he must love the whole better. The members must spend their own money, and the expense of membership was £5 per year for clergymen and £10 per year for laymen. They wanted to drive Cæsarism out of the church, and Socinians and Unitarians cannot belong to the association. They want science harmonized with the gospel, and the result will be natural religion.

A conversational debate ensued, in the course of which, in reply to inquiries from various gentlemen present, Dr. Cather said that the object of the association was intended no more to establish a great international publication house than that of the American Congress was to support the Congressional Globe; that the association would not be a body representing different churches as sects, but proposed to recognize the catholic principle of all evangelical denominations by implication; that the association differs from the Evangelical Alliance in membership, and was broader and freer in its scope; no man sits in judgment on another, and every man has equal rights; that the congress should meet every year, and there should be an executive committee of one hundred.

In the course of a colloquy on the management of the funds of the association, Dr. Eddy, Methodist, remarked that the American people hold on to money until they know what is to be done with it.—Dr. Cather said that question had arisen at a breakfast before, and he thought in advance of the time. Dr. Eddy said that they did not like any hesitation in answering questions, and then be lectured for asking what was to be done with the money. Dr. Cather denied that he had hesitated in answering any questions, and appealed to the chair.

Some warmth was now manifest in the debate, but satisfactory explanations were made. It was shown that the money affairs would rest entirely with the organization itself.

Rev. Dr. Cather said names could be enrolled either with Mr. J. C. Bridges or Mr. Baker.

On motion of Rev. Dr. McCron, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the chairman and to Rev. Dr. Cather, after which the company was dismissed with the benediction by the Rev. John A. Williams.

Labor Arbitrations.

We have before mentioned that in England the arbitration of disputes between employers and employed is now the recognized, and, in fact, the only mode of setting them. An English Labor Congress was recently held in London, which was composed of representatives of all the workingmen's interests in the United Kingdom. The speakers in this assembly unanimously testified to the excellent effect of arbitration as compared with the old exploded system of strikes. Many of the workingmen present condemned strikes on principle, though a few thought they could be theoretically justified; but all agreed that arbitration was far the better way. In Nottingham, where there used to be a great many strikes on frivolous pretexts, the most kindly feelings prevail between the factory owners and their hands. Whenever any difference of opinion arises about wages, a joint committee of two masters and two men meets to settle it. In rare instances has this committee been obliged to appeal to the whole board of arbitration; and only twice in eleven years has that board had to call in an umpire. In all cases the decisions, whether made by the committee, or the board, or the umpire, have been satisfactory and final. The cost of keeping up this machinery for the peaceful adjustment of labor questions is only a penny a month to each hand. But for some such system probably each lace or hosiery maker in Nottingham would have spent or lost pounds where he now contributes only pennies, and then not have got what he was after. The New York Journal of Commerce remarks that reading the reports of the English Labor Congress, and noting the general good sense of the speeches and acts, it is to be regretted that a few of the intelligent English workingmen cannot be sent over here to educate the union laborers of America in the rudiments of a knowledge which they vow so deplorably lack.

THE REINTERMENT OF JOHN C. CALHOUN.—The remains of John C. Calhoun exhumed on Saturday morning, and replaced in the vault where they originally reposed. It will be remembered by a chosen few that on the night preceding the evacuation of Morris Island by the Confederate forces, the bones of Calhoun were taken from their vault, for obvious reasons, and were laid in St. Philip's churchyard, to the east of the venerable church. There the remains of our great statesman have rested in peace during these six eventful years. The rector, assistant rector and vestrymen of St. Philip's were present at the disinterment, and followed the coffin as it was borne to the old vault, west of the church. It was indeed a solemn scene. While all else is troubled and sad, the mighty spirit of Calhoun stalks abroad, and his dust, its wanderings over, is laid for aye in the humble, silent grave—laid in the bosom of that Carolina which her wisest son loved so long and well.—*Charleston News.*

The Masonic Reception of the British Commission.

The Grand Lodge of Masons of the the District of Columbia gave a reception and banquet last night, in Washington, at Masonic Temple, to Earl De Grey as Grand Master of Masons of England.—The occasion was of great interest among Masons, it being the first of the kind ever known in this country.

The guests invited were Lord Tenderden, secretary to the joint commission, Sir John McDonald, Mr Northcote, son of Sir Stafford Northcote, and H. Styleman Le Strange, one of the secretaries of the legation. All of the Grand Masters of the Grand Lodges of the different States were invited, many of whom were present. The large music hall was magnificently decorated for the occasion. The banner of the Grand Lodge was hung in the east, on the sides of which are hung the portraits of George Washington and Queen Victoria, while the walls were draped with American and British flags. As the reception was purely Masonic, none but Masons were permitted to be present.

There were about 170 Masons in all present, including eight Senators and thirty-four members of Congress. The Earl de Grey, by invitation, occupied the Grand Master's chair. Grand Master C. F. Stansbury delivered a glowing address of welcome, to which Earl de Grey fittingly replied. Grand Master Stransbury wore the apron and sash and used the gavel which formed part of the insignia of Washington.

During the subsequent festivities Earl de Grey made a speech, in which he paid a high tribute to American character, and especially the Masonic hospitality he had encountered. In closing he said:

"The memory of this day will not easily fade from the mind. I believe that it is of the hightest interest for the civilization of the world that there should be the closest and most intimate union between the two governments. [Applause long continued.] If it should be the good fortune of my my life to contribute to that result. I shall be happy."

The Earl was greeted with applause as he took his seat, and there was music by the band.

After the toast "The Brethern of America" had been responded to by Grand Masters Latrobe, of Maryland, and Heard, of Massachusetts, Lord Tenterden responded to the toast "The Brethern of England," and other speeches followed.

SENATOR TRUMBULL ON THE KU-KLUX BILL.—Contrary to previous intimations, which could but seem improbable at the time, to the effect that Senator Trumbull had given in adhesion to the Ku-Klux bill, that Senator, on Tuesday, made a speech in very decided opposition to the pending amendments to that bill. Mr. Trumbull is a republican who does not, on great legal and constitutional questions, ignore the force of reason and knowledge in behalf of merely partisan interests.—He denied that the fourteenth amendment conferred any rights of citizenship not contained originally in the constitution. While that amendment enabled Congress to protect a citizen from a discrimination against his rights by a State, it did not allow Congress to exercise police power to the destruction of State authority. Congress had no right to substitute the federal for the State courts. The latter were nearer the people, and the nearer the administration of justice between man and man was brought to the people themselves, the safer would be their rights in person and property. When the federal government took to itself the entire protection of the individual citizen of the State in his person and property, there would be an end to the State government, resulting in an unwise change in our governmental system. These views are very wholesome, and we are glad to find them in a republican Senator's mouth.

THE CAUSES OF THE PARIS DISORDER.—The present condition of Paris shows plainly that the demoniac passions of the first French revolution are not extinct. The guillotine, if not yet set up, has been threatened; there have been imprisonments of the unoffending and helpless, persecutions of the religious orders, the public flagellation of the highest minister of the Church, under the most revolting circumstances, and blasphemous utterances which seem invented to make men stand aghast at the impiety which could venture on them. The substratum, however, of the whole movement seems to be mainly the design of public and private plunder. Many of the leaders, no doubt, are of the old breed of fanatics and jacobins; others are ambitious, using communism, as they would any other *ism*, for their personal aggrandizement, and some of their followers are honest idiots, who believe they are helping on the "universal republic." But in general those so fierce for the commune are men enrolled in the national guard during the siege, who have been living all winter rent free, having food and clothing gratis from the government, while their wives and children were fed and clothed by regular distributions from the government and benevolent societies. The return of peace involves the resumption of rents, and of the laws of buyer and seller, and the provisional government has declared that all useless expenses must be cut down in France, the national guard reduced, and that all classes must share the financial stress until the war indemnity is paid. Hence the idle, improvident, reckless and profligate raise the red flag, and the commune proclaims the right of Paris to "govern itself," and to fix the size, the duties and the pay of the national guard.

THE RESULT OF THE OUTBREAK IN PARIS.—The environs of Paris, hitherto devoted to the pursuits of pleasure, are now the resorts of grim-visaged soldiers. The well-known Petit-Trianon, built by Louis XV. for Madame Du Barry, and subsequently the favorite retreat of Maria Antoinette, now forms the headquarters of the Army of Versailles, under Marshal McMahon. The English garden of the Petit-Trianon, one of the loveliest spots near Versailles, was, by its luxuriant foliage, hidden from all rude trespassers, but it now resounds with the tramp of the rough soldier, and is lighted with the blaze of his watch fire. The contrast between the past and the present state of this luxurious enclosure furnishes a striking illustration of the melancholy condition to which war has reduced the once beautiful France.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS IN THE CHURCHES.—At the Easter vestry election in St Clement's Church, Philadelphia, female pewholders (single) voted without restriction, but married ladies were accompained by their husbands or could present evidence of their husbands' concurrence in the vote which they were about to cast.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—No sales.
Red—$1.58@1.75.
CORN.—White—76a80. Yellow 75@79.
OATS—62@67 cents.

MARRIED.

BOWERS—WALKER.—On the 13th of April, 1871, at the Parsonage in Chestertown, by Rev. H. C. Cushing, WM. H. BOWERS to Miss SARAH JANE WALKER.

DIED,

WILSON.—Entered into life at St. Paul's Rectory, on Wednesday, April 12th, NANNA SHAND, daughter of the Rev. and Mrs. Robert Wilson—aged 20 days and 5 hours.
"Forbid them not."
Easton papers please copy.

LECTURE ON PHRENOLOGY.

Prof. Theodore Ascherfeld will Lecture at GALENA during the next week.

☞ The Lecture will be interspersed with Music. See further announcement. It

ORDERED BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, that they will meet in their office on TUESDAY and THURSDAY of next week.

JNO. RUSSELL, Clerk.
April 15, 1871.

ORPHANS' COURT NOTICE.

Ordered, that the Register of Wills give notice that the Court will sit on *Tuesday* and *Thursday* of next week.

EDW. CROUCH,
April 15—1t. Register.

LECTURE.

REV. S. B. SOUTHERLAND, D. D., by request of Chester Lodge, A. F. & A. M., will deliver his

INTERESTING AND POPULAR
LECTURE ON "MASONRY,"

At the Meth. Prot. Church, in Chestertown, *ON TUESDAY EVENING NEXT.*

☞ TICKETS 25 CENTS.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. 1t.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

PARTIES IN KENT COUNTY who have failed to make return of their income for 1870; and dealers in liquors and tobacco who have not made application for license for the ensuing year, commencing May 1st, are notified that I will be in Chestertown on THURSDAY NEXT, the 20th instant, at which time returns and applications must be made. JOHN T. HAND,
April 15—1t. Ass't. Assessor.
Journal copy 1t.

[redacted]

NEW SPRING GOODS!
Now Being Opened.

WE HAVE SELECTED with great care and attention, our first

Regular Purchase of
SPRING
FANCY & STAPLE DRY GOODS,

and which is, we think, fully equal to meet all the present and coming wants of our customers and the trading public generally. We have bought at the lowest cash figures and despite the severe strain of the times, will sell, as in former seasons, upon the most liberal and accommodating terms to people who can feel themselves entitled to receiving further indulgence than that which they have already had.

Our Stock of
Ladies, Misses and Children's
SHOES
is unusually large, and our present line of
Shoes for Men's Wear
AND GENERAL FARM USE
is decidedly the best we have ever before had on hand.

☞ Special attention is also called to our *READY MADE CLOTHING.*

T. S. WICKES.
Chestertown, April 15, 1871.

VALUABLE
Mill Property
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his *VALUABLE GRIST MILL* at Centreville, Queen Anne's county in the State of Maryland, on easy terms.

This property is one of the most valuable of the kind on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, being a first-class stand for business of which it has a large patronage, and being now in good order and condition. It is situate near the terminus of the Queen Anne's and Kent Railroad at Centreville, and within one mile of a Public Landing on Chester river. There is attached to the property a

FEW ACRES OF FINE MEADOW LAND AND GARDEN GROUND.

A Dwelling House

is attached to and is a part of the Mill house, and is of sufficient size for any ordinary family.

To a man of enterprise the property offers a first-rate business.

THE TERMS will be made easy and accommodating, and the property, if not sold at Private Sale, will be offered at Public Sale, at the Court House in Centreville, on

Tuesday, 11th day of July, at 2 o'clock P. M.

For information inquire of Wm. P. Sewall on the premises, or of the subscriber.

T. DEC. RUTH.
April 15, 1871. Chestertown, Md.

BOOKS.—The subscriber is prepared to furnish any Book at publisher's price. Also, Catalogues furnished when selections are wanted to be made. Orders left at Mr. L. S. Fowler's store will receive prompt attention. WM. S. STAM,
April 8. Chestertown.

For Sale,

At private sale, a pair of good MATCH HORSES, well broken, blood bay, and fine travelers; also, a good pair of *WORK MULES* and several *FRESH COWS.*

March 25, 1871—tf. T. C. KENNARD.

TAKE DUE NOTICE!
AND
Govern Yourselves Accordingly.

On, and after MONDAY, the 16th inst., I shall ONLY SELL STRICTLY *for Cash.* By adopting this system, I shall be enabled to carry a much heavier stock, will buy all my goods for Cash, and will be able to sell them at least twenty per cent. less than if I sold them on a credit. I trust my friends and the public in general will call and compare my prices now, with those formerly asked.

JOS. A. CATLIN.
Chestertown, April 15, 1871.

LUMBER. We keep constantly on hand all kinds of Scantling, Joists, 4-4 Selects, Picks, Culls, Sheathing & Fence Boards; 4x6, 4x7½ and 4x9 Siding, rough and dressed: No. 1 heart Shingles, Laths & Pickets.

FLOUR. We offer all grades of this article, by the bbl., from Gambrill's or Duer's Family, down to the cheapest Super, which we offer at $6 per bbl. We make the sale of flour our speciality in trade, and assure our friends that we sell this, for the cash, as cheap as they can buy in the city by the single barrel.

SALT. Both Liverpool Fine and Ground Alum, we are selling at greatly reduced prices.

LIME. By the bbl., or for whitewashing and building purposes: also, Oyster Shell Lime by the cargo, as cheap as can be bought any where and delivered.

We also offer for sale *Fertilizers, Agricultural Implements, Bacon,* &c., at the regular prices. And, as usual, are always ready to manufacture all kinds of Boxes and Berry Crates.

TURNER BROTHERS.
Betterton, April 15, 1871.

NOTICE.

I HAVE ON HAND AND FOR SALE, *FLOUR,* by the barrel and retail, *CORN, MEAL, CHOPS, FEED,* &c., *LIME,* by the small quantity or barrel, BACON, BROOMS, &c.

W. BACCHUS.
Chestertown, April 15, 1871.

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

WILLIAM BURGESS,
late of Kent county, Delaware, 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 7th day of November, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of April, 1871.

JAMES E. CLAWSON,
of Smyrna, Del.,
April 15, 1871—4t. Administrator.

CALL FOR A LABOR CONVENTION.

The Farmers of Kent county, and those interested in the labor question, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Chestertown, *next Tuesday, 18th inst.*, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to elect Representatives to the Labor Convention, to be held in Baltimore during this month, By order,

Third District Agricultural Club, Worton.
April 8, 1871—2t.

For Sale,
AT BUCK NECK WHARF,
Wattson & Clark's Crosdale,
Price $46 per Ton.

A credit of from 4 to 10 months, by giving Note with security. Also, for sale,

The Cheapest Fertilizer
ever offered to the people.

This article is composed entirely of Lime and animal matter, the proportion being 50 per cent. of Lime, the balance animal matter in form of hair, dissolved bone, and glue, with a small percentage of sulphuric acid. Price $12 per ton of 2240 lbs.: a credit of 4 months. Also on hand

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

Plow Castings, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Hoes, &c., which we offer to the public at reasonable prices. J. BELL & BRO.
Buck Neck Wharf, April 8, 1871—tf.

[redacted]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of John Brice, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of William Robinson (colored) and Jacob Nicholson (colored) I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of William Robinson, of, in, and to the following property, viz:

One House and Lot of Ground,

situated on Queen street, in Chestertown,

Also, ONE HORSE AND 1 CART:

And I hereby give notice, that on TUESDAY, THE 2D DAY OF MAY, 1871, in front of the Court House door in Chestertown, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., 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.*
April 8, 1871—tds. [3.75]

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