THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 22, 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.

The news from France shows badly for the hopes of the Communists, who have been defeated in several important actions, notwithstanding their most vigorous and determined resistance. Military operatioos have been much impeded by rainy weather, but it is asserted by a despatch from Asnieres that the insurrection is falling to pieces. M. Rochefort states on what, he says, is reliable authority, that semi-official negotiations are in progress.

A programme of a settlement is given in a despatch from Paris, which, it is said, was generally approved by the citizens. It embraces, among other points, a grant of the communal rights of Paris and other cities, the autonomy of the National Guards, the dissolution of the Assembly, the formation of *ad interim* Governments for Paris and Versailles, and a general declaration of amnesty.

A despatch of Tuesday evening gives the details of a severe and complete defeat of the insurgents at Asnieres. Their defences were of the most elaborate character, but being without cavalry they were unable to ascertain the movements of the Government forces, and when suddenly a tremendous and unexpected fire was opened upon both their front and right, they at once gave way and fled into the trenches. At the same time they were attacked by two columns on the front, aided by a continuous cross fire of mitrailleuses, when the whole of the insurgents were driven across the Seine. General Danbrowski demanded reinforcements, and in person led a desperate assault, but was repulsed with great loss. At Neuilly the insurgents were driven entirely to their own side of the Seine, having been throughly routed. The bridge of boats at Porte Maillot was broken, and many were drowned. The Nationals are described as having become panic stricken, and as flying precipitately, leaving dead and wounded lying thick on the road.

The wildest excitement is prevailing in Paris, and thousands of inhabitants are leaving, the road from St. Denis being choked with the fugitives. All the churches are closed, but the war on them is unabated, and the clergy are daily insulted and imprisoned. Nearly every church in the city has been subjected to pillage. Supplies are still being brought in by the Northern and Eastern Railways, and provisions are becoming more plentiful.

Internal Revenue Decision---Apothecaries, after the 1st of May, Liable as Liquor Dealers for Sales of Alcohol and Other Spirituous Liquors.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, April 17, 1871.

Sir—I reply to yours of the 12th instant that the repeal of the special tax on apothecaries, by section 1 of the act of July 14, 1870, abolishes, on and after May 1, 1871, the exemption heretofore provided for apothecaries, under paragraph 33, section 79 of the act of June 30, 1864, as amended, and renders them subject, after April 30, 1871, to just the same liability as any other person whatever, for the sale of distilled spirits, wines, or malt liquors, in any quantity and without reference to the purposes for or manner in which they are sold. Very respectfully,

(Signed) A. PLEASONTON,
Commissioner.

R. M. Proud, Esq.,
Assessor Third District, Baltimore, Md.

Only Two Years More of Grant.

The President passed the second quarter-post in his term on the 4th of March last. He is half-way through, and what a ludicrous failure he is! If he goes on for the next two years, sinking in public estimation at the same rate, what pit so deep that he will not find the bottom? Those were pertinent questions put to its readers recently by the Evening Post, the most fair-minded of the local Radical organs:

"Are the people satisfied? Are they as sanguine about General Grant's administration as when he took the oath of office? Has his reputation for statesmanship increased in the two years since he became President? Has he linked his name with any one great reform, any important and broad measure of relief to the country? Suppose he were to die to-morrow, after dinner, would his best friends, his most zealous supporters, could any candid person, speak so well of him as before he entered upon the Presidency?"

It is, of course, superfluous to respond to these questions. We all know what answer would come up from the lips of every man, woman and child in the country. And yet while it is obvious that Grant has done absolutely nothing for his $25,000 per annum, and that he has, on the contrary, been a stumbling block in the way of reform and peace, it is equally plain that he will secure the Radical re-nomination for President next year. He will run, and all the party organs, including the Evening Post, will be whipped in and will support him. In 1868 he ran on his military reputation. In 1872 he will necessarily run on his reputation as a statesman. That will finish him.—*N. Y. News.*

WHEN CHURCH SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE BINDING.—A case has recently been decided by the Supreme Court of Ohio involving the validity of subscriptions for church purposes. The general principle established is, that after a church has incurred any liabilities on the strength of subscriptions, these subscriptions are legally binding. In the case decided the subscription was for the payment of a church debt and the court held that the subscriber was bound to pay. A subscription may be withdrawn before there is an indebtedness, but not afterward.

Don Piatt Correspondence—Cincinnati Commercial, March 31.

The Ku-Klux.

In this connection, the discussion going on over Shellabarger's bill is suggestive. Congress is detained here for the purpose of further legislation for the South—There is not a solitary man who is acting in good faith about the business, and our own people cannot look each other in the face, while talking about southern outrages and the necessary legislation, without laughing. That outrages do occur at the South, and that the country is in a very unsettled and unsafe condition, doubtless is true. But these demagogues see in that simply an excuse for further legislation, further outrages, and the elections (turning thus upon the old issues of the war) decidedly in their favor. The war power is asked for by the President to suppress these outbreaks and violations of law. How he may use that power is further along. We are approaching probably one of the most exciting Presidential elections the country ever witnessed. The electricity in the political atmosphere is being already felt. There is a storm brewing of no ordinary character.

One of the most singular things to me in this connection is the strange ignorance existing as to the real condition of the South. There is an admirable sense of fair play in the American nature, and if the facts could be known I doubt very much whether Ku-Klux organizations would be so unpopular as they are. In this reconstruction of ours every solitary Southern State (with the exception of Mississippi,) has passed into the hands of the men who have fairly swamped it for their own private benefit. The treasury is empty, but their pockets are full, and in addition to that they have crowded on a hopeless mass of indebtedness. This is the financial condition; the political is yet worse. Ignorant negroes, but lately slaves and yet semi-barbarians, are actually the officials of the country, while the cultivated white element, heretofore the governing element of the South is entirely ruled out. Socially the situation is, if anything worse. Our worthy Commissioners and their crowd of correspondence refused to eat dinner upon a Potomac steamer the other day because Fred. Douglass was not allowed to sit down with them. The fact is, I believe that the hungry quill-drivers had made up their minds to retain their very excellent appetites until they reached Washington, but it was well enough to demonstrate their principles. A gentleman from South Carolina, an old free-soil abolitionist, Republican and a soldier, born in Connecticut, described to me last night, at a dinner party, a reception that he witnessed at the Executive mansion given by Governor Scott. *Two-thirds of those present in the brilliantly lighted and decorated rooms, were negroes, male and female, and mixing in with these was about the lowest white element possible to be collected together. Negro men were gallanting white women to and fro, and the white men returned the compliment by gallantly escorting the daughters of Africa* Tables were set for the choicest wines and the best Havana cigars, and these the colored men partook of, generally sticking one in their mouth and smoking in the face of the company while putting handsful in their pockets. All this is paid for out of the State Treasury, and thieving is as open and unscrupulous (though not quite so extensive or on so large a scale) as in Washington City itself. But our colored friends are apt scholars in that direction, and the man who was sent to the Legislature from the fields of the plantation, and could be bought for three dollars and thirty-seven and one-half cents, now demands as many thousands; and the only limit there is to the theft may be found in the fact that nothing more has been left to steal. The State is bankrupt. The condition of Mexico and the greater part of South America, upon which we have looked with so much commiseration and, generally, contempt, has been realized in these Southern States. There is no political morality, no stability, no constitutional rights, and no social decency left, and yet Congress sits here day after day legislating for a process by which the President can march an army down and enforce and perpetrate this sort of thing upon these wretched people. An appeal made to the sense of fair play, as I have said before, at the North, with all the facts fairly stated, would have its results, and not only the Democratic party, but what is left of the decency of the republican organization, would rise up in wrath and put down this sort of despotism.

The Joint High Commission.

REPORTED BASIS OF SETTLEMENT OF THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The following special telegram from its Washington correspondent, is published in the New York *Herald*, of Saturday.—A general denial of its statements is made in Washington, but we, nevertheless, give it publication that our readers may form their own opinion as to the probability of its assertions:

It is understood that the Joint High Commission have concluded a convention containing the basis of a settlement of the Alabama claims. It would seem that the questions for adjustment pending between the United States and Great Britain are considered separately, and the plan proposed for their settlement is to be embodied in distinct conventions or treaties, which, of course, are subject on our side to the ratification of the Senate. It is said that the convention for the settlement of the Alabama claims has been signed by all the Commissioners; that it is divided into eight articles, substantially as follows:

First—The high contracting parties agree to be bound in their conduct by the rule that a nation shall be responsible for depredations committed on a friendly Power by a vessel fitted out and manned at a neutral port.

Second—The high contracting parties shall hereafter enforce this rule in their treaties with all foreign Powers, and will endeavor to induce the adoption of this rule as a principle of international law.

Third—The class of claims known as Alabama claims shall be submitted to a commission to consist of five members, one to appointed by the President of the United States, with the advice and consent of the Senate; one by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, one by the Emperor of Brazil, one by the President of the Republic of Switzerland and one by the King of Italy. This Commission shall meet at Washington, within six months after the ratification of this Convention. The commission shall decide the responsibility of Great Britain in each case and award the damages that may be found. If either of the Powers last mentioned fails to appoint a commissioner the vacancy shall be filled by the King of Sweden and Norway.

Fourth—In case of a vacancy in the Commission, the vacancy shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

Fifth—The members of the Commission shall be sworn not to be prejudiced in advance, and to decide each claim on the evidence presented to them, being guided, however, by the rule laid down in the first article of this Convention, namely, that a nation shall be responsible for depredations committed on a friendly Power by a vessel fitted out and manned at a neutral port. All claims shall be filed with the Commission within six months after their meeting, unless good reasons be shown for delay, in which case the Commission extend the time for the presentation of claims. Final decisions upon all claims must be made within two years from the time of the first meeting of the Commission. All sums of money in payment of claims shall be paid in gold at Washington in such manner as the Commission may direct. No decision of the Commission shall be binding on either of the high contracting parties unless agreed to by one of the two Commissioners representing those high contracting parties.

Sixth—This article empowers the Commission to employ all necessary clerks and assistants, provides that the expenses of the Commission shall be borne equally by the high contracting parties, and that all bills shall be paid on the vouchers of the Commissioners, and enters into the details with reference to these matters.

Seventh—This article provides that in case the Commission should fail to agree on any specific claims, such claims shall be referred to a board of three members, one to be appointed by the President of the United States, with the sanction of the Senate, one by the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland, and one by the Emperor of Russia. This board shall meet at New York, within six months after the adjournment of the Commission, shall take testimony at length, and decide as to facts, amounts due, &c. This provision is evidently intended to cover doubtful cases, with reference to which the other Commission has not time to take the necessary testimony.

Eighth—The last article relates to the expenses of the Board last named, and is similar to article sixth, in all its essential particulars.

Such, it is said, is the basis of agreement which the Joint High Commission has come to for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

Convicted and Sentenced.

From the Easton Star.

The trial of Fred. Lawrence for the murder of Caroline Handy, removed to Denton from Talbot county, took place on Monday and Tuesday of last week, and resulted in the conviction of the prisoner of "Murder in the first degree." Fred. preserved throughout the trial apparent indifference, scarcely moving a muscle when the jury rendered their verdict. The Court has sentenced him to be hung. The Governor has to fix the time of his execution, and the law requires that he shall be hung in the county where the crime was committed. The Denton Journal gives the following account of the sentence:

On the assembling of the Court on Friday morning, Fredrick Lawrence, convicted of the murder of Emeline Handy, was brought into Court and placed in the prisoner's dock. The room was well filled, but a breathless silence prevailed. The prisoner manifested the same stubborn indifference which characterized his conduct during the trial, and when the Judge said "Frederick Lawrence, you have been tried for killing Emeline Handy, and convicted of murder in the first degree. Have you any thing to say why the Court should not now proceed to pronounce judgment against you?" not a muscle of his face moved. After a reasonable pause His Honor, Judge Wickes, proceeded to pass the following sentence:

"It becomes our painful duty to pronounce that judgment which the law commands. You have been defended by able counsel, who have done everything which professional ability and unremittant labor could accomplish. Your trial was removed from Talbot county, where you supposed some prejudice existed; and here, in a community without any prejudice existing against you, have been tried. The jury selected by your counsel, of upright and impartial men, without any knowledge of the offence with which you are charged except such as they derived from the evidence, after an impartial hearing, have convicted you of the highest crime known to the law. Your steps were traced from the day you uttered the threat that you would kill Emeline Handy until that fatal Sunday morning when the crime was committed. As the testimony closed around you with its array of connected facts which no human power could break, the conviction of your guilt was irresistible. We have made these remarks that you may know and feel that it is useless for you to hope for or expect any relief in this world. You have broken the law of man by wilfully taking the life of a fellow creature, and that law requires that your life shall be forfeited. Your time in this world is very brief; and in a few weeks, which will rapidly pass, you must suffer death on the gallows. From man you can expect nothing. There is another tribunal before which you must soon appear. When you leave this world a dread and awful eternity will open before you, when you will be brought face to face with the majesty of an offended God. He has commanded that "thou shalt do no murder," and forgetting this injunction, you have violated His law. But such is his inscrutible wisdom—such His boundless and infinite mercy, that if you truly repent and ask forgiveness through the merits of an atoning Saviour, he will pardon you. Let us admonish and advise you to turn to Him in this your hour of need and seek of Him pardon and mercy. The judgment of the Court is, that you, Frederick Lawrence, be taken to the jail of Talbot county, from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, at such time as shall be appointed by the Governor of the State, and there be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may God have mercy on your soul."

The first Freemasons' Lodge has been installed in Rome.

Base Ball.

THE REGULATIONS FOR THE COMING SEASON.

As the fraternity are quite anxious to become posted in reference to the principal points of the amended rule for them for 1871, we give the substance as follows:

"1. The ball now weighs from five to five and a quarter ounces. It measures nine and a quarter inches, in circumferance, and weight of rubber used in its composition is just one ounce.

"2. The pitcher is now obliged to deliver the ball to the bat, 'high' or 'low' as the striker calls for it. If he asks for a low ball then the ball must be pitched to him between knee and waist, or balls will be called. If he asks for a high ball they must be sent in between waist and shoulder or the penalty will be inflicted.

"3. In case the striker calls for a low ball, and fails to hit at the first low ball, for instance, pitched to him, then 'strikes' must be called on him. But a 'strike' cannot be called on the first ball pitched.

"4. If a pitcher throws a ball to the bat, either in the ordinary way or by an underhand throw, as so many do, then the umpire must call balls on him for 'foully delivered balls,' and after a sufficient number of balls have been called to give three runs, the game becomes forfeited by the party whose pitcher thus throws the ball. This does not apply to ordinary balks, however, but only to unfair delivery.

"5. If the fence back of the catcher be nearer to home base than ninety feet, every passed ball touching that fence gives the base runners a base.

"6. Any pitched ball touching the umpire becomes a dead ball, and no man can be put out on such a ball, nor can a base be run on it.

"7. A player running from home to first base is now allowed to overrun his base, provided that he does not attempt to run to second, but returns to the base directly.

"8. The first game of a series having been played, the return game must be played within sixty days of the date of the first game, or the game will be forfeited by the club failing to play the challenging club. The same, too, in the case of a third game.

"9. Any member of the club who has been expelled from his club 'for dishonorable conduct'—the rule does not define the term—is prohibited from taking part in a match game during the season of his expulsion.

"10. With professional clubs the best three in five constitutes a regular series of games of a match. In the Amateur Association the old rule of best two out of three still prevails.

"11. A ball being knocked out of the hand of a fielder while touching a base-runner, does not prevent the latter from being decided out.

"In the Amateur Association no club can play a man in their nine who has been or is to be compensated for his services, either by "money, place, or emolument."

A Tropical Steamer---Venezuelan Navigation.

The hull of a new and peculiar steamboat for navigation in the tropics, has just been completed, in one of the New York ship-yards and forwarded to Wilmington for the insertion of the machinery. It will be a stern-wheel boat, 160 feet long, 25 feet breadth of beam, and 6 feet depth of hold. There will be two high-pressure engines, 18 inches cylinder, 6 feet stroke, 12 feet face, and 22 feet in diameter, and two locomotive tubular boilers. There are three water-tight bulkheads, with an entire flush deck for freight. The whole length above is divided into two dressing-rooms for ladies and gentlemen, and one grand saloon for the accommodation of all the passengers. There are no state-rooms for passengers, who, in that warm climate, would not occupy thom, preferring to swing their hammocks in the main saloon, which will hold about 150. The vessel, when fully equipped, will sail at the rate of about 15 knots an hour. It will draw but 12 inches of water unloaded, but may be freighted down to five feet. It will be named the San Fernando, and officered by a captain, two pursers, two engineers, and a mate. The new craft is to form one of the squadron of the Venezuelan Transportation Company, which was organized in 1869 for navigation in Venezuelan waters, under the United States flag.

REMARKABLE MIRAGE.—A correspondent of the Rochester *Express* writes as follows: The undersigned was one of the hundreds at Mount Hope on Sunday afternoon who witnessed, probably, one of the most perfect and sublime mirages ever seen in this country. On the entire north sky as far as the angle of vison, was lifted the blue waters of Lake Ontario, while reflecting from her bosom could be seen the mountains, hills, valleys, bays and rivers on the Canada shore inland for miles.—The coast could be plainly seen over a stretch of fifty miles, and so perfect at one time that the forests could readily be distinguished. The reader can form some idea of its grandeur by knowing that a country separated from Rochester by a lake seventy to one hundred miles in width was, as if suddenly, by the great hand of its Creator, painted upon the heavens so plain as to be seen from a standing point one hundred miles distant. Gentlemen present who were familiar with the Canada shore could readily distinguish Rice Lake, Belvidere and other prominent points in Canada. The lake looked as though it had by a great tidal wave rolled upon Rochester, had covered one entire half of the city, as no building could been north of Main street, or any land between the city and the lake.

The New Arctic Expedition.

Captain Charles F. Hall will soon return to the far North to continue his explorations in search of the open Arctic Sea, which is supposed to exist beyond the limits of eternal ice. The New York *Times* of yesterday thus speaks of the preparations which are being made:

Mr. John Morrison, an old whaler and shipping agent resident in this city, has been authorized to make the requisite shipment of men, materials, &c., by Captain Hall, for his new Arctic expedition. Upon application yesterday at his office, at No. 109 South street, Mr. Morrison stated that a powerful Government tug boat, sharp as a knife, top-sail, schooner rig, now lying at the Washington Navy Yard, is shortly expected in the city. Her burden has lately been increased from 325 to 400 tons. On her voyage here it is proposed that a patent application of oil for feeding her furnaces be used, which, if it should prove successful, will enable her to dispense with other fuel. Captain S. O. Burdington, from Groton, in Connecticut, who has spent his life whaling, is to have charge of the Polaris, which is the name of the craft. A scientific corps will accompany the expedition, including the eminent chemist, Dr. Bessells, of Heidelburg, who arrived here a few days since from Germany, and who formed one of the scientific corps on board the last North German expedition to the Polar regions. The Chief Engineer is Emil Schuman, a Saxon, and his assistant a Scotchman named John Wilson. The wages of the former is $70 a month, and of the latter $40. A phenomenon goes out with them in the shape of a Swede, named F. L. Berggren, who has shipped as blacksmith and fireman, for the doctor who examined him previous to his signing article stated he had never seen such muscular development. The shoes he wears measure thirteen and one-half inches in length. The name of the first able-bodied seaman registered is W. Jessup, of Hull, England. The wages for the period for which the men engage, five years, is $25 a month, but it is understood that the trip will hardly exceed three years. Carpenters are to be engaged at the Washington Navy Yard, while the Steward, named Maton, who was with Captain Hall in his five years' explorations, returns. The twelve men who go before the mast are all chosen sailors, and able to navigate if required. The engineers have been approved by Mr. Henry L. Brevoort, of Broadway. It is expected by Captain Hall that the expedition will leave this port by the 15th of next month.

Fractional Currency.

Of the first issue of $20,000,000 fractional currency, made in 1862, and known at the time as "postal currency," $4,445,060 remains unredeemed. During the past year $89,418 of this currency was sent to the Treasury for redemption, but the rate at which it is now received decreases so rapidly that it promises to cease entirely in another year. Not far from $4,000,000 of the postal currency, it is believed, will never be heard from, having been lost or destroyed in circulation. Of the second issue of about $23,000,000, made in 1863, there is still outstanding the sum of $3,246,060. The redemption during the past year amounted to $151,455. The poor paper upon which this issue is printed made it more easily destroyed than the first issue, and it is believed at the Treasury that more than $2,500,000 will never come in for redemption. The total amount of the first two issues of fractional currency lost or worn out while in circulation will, according to these estimates, exceed $6,500,000 or about 15 per cent of the whole issue. This sum is, of course, a clear gain to the Treasury, and an entire loss to the people. It represents a small part of the cost to the country of the present system of irredeemable paper currency.

SUMNER AND THE ADMINISTRATION.—Senator Sumner is understood to have prepared a speech in regard to his relations with Secretary Fish and the State Department, but, though he had the manuscript with him at the Senate to-day, he has been persuaded by friends not to deliver it. The speech is said to give a complete history of the Senator's connection with the Motley affair, and incidentally of his differences with the President, all founded on and sustained by documents and letters. It is said to be very damaging to Mr. Fish. Senator Morton was in conference with Senator Sumner, in the Senate, for more than an hour to-day, the whole subject of Mr. Sumner's differences with the Administration being talked over in an earnest and excited manner, Mr. Sumner denying that he had attacked the President, and claiming that the country was with him. Mr. Morton replied that he was mistaken in this; that his speech was without effect, and that few or no journals in Indiana supported Mr. sumner.—*Washington Correspondent of the New York Tribune, April* 19.

SINGULAR ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE.—Abner H. Wenzell, formerly Principal of the Marlboro' High School, and for the last two years practicing lawyer in that town, having been made temporarily insane by slanderous stories set afloat concerning him, made a desperate attempt a week ago to commit suicide, and though living at last accounts, will probably die. He was with his wife and child visiting his wife's mother in Medway. On Friday morning he went into the dooryard, and taking a revolver, emptied the six barrels into his breast. He then deliberately reloaded and then fired another shot just under the ribs on the left side. Finding all these ineffectual, he next fired into his right ear, then behind the ear, and lastly just over the ear. At this point he became insensible, and stopped shooting. He fell to the ground, where he was almost immediately found by his family. All the ten bullets are now in him. Three of them are supposed to be embedded in the brain, while the other seven are somewhere in the vicinity of his heart, and he yet lives.—*Boston Jour.*

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.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.85.
Red—$1.63@1.65.
CORN.—White—75a80. Yellow 74@77.
OATS—65@66 cents.

Spring Millinery
AND FANCY GOODS.

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of her patrons and the citizens generally, to her late arrival of Seasonable Goods, of the latest Styles. Give her a call.

M. A. BISCOE,
April 22—4t. Queen Street.

New Spring Millinery.

Mrs. Clara Rawleigh

Has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of new Spring Millinery and

FANCY GOODS,

consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., of the latest styles, all of which she is prepared to sell at the very lowest prices. The Ladies are invited to call and examine her stock. April 22, 1871—3t.

Office Board School Commissioners,
NOTICE OF EXAMINHTION.

TEACHERS whose Certificates are about to expire, and applicants for Schools, will meet at the School House in Chestertown, on SATURDAY, APRIL 29th, *precisely* at 10 o'clock A. M., for examination. The examination will be oral, and therefore punctuality is very necessary to success.

HOWARD MEEKS,
April 22, 1871—1t. Examiner.

MISS REDUE'S SCHOOL
WILL GIVE AN EXHIBITION
in the Court House, on the Evening of
Monday, May 1st.
The Entertainment will consist of
Plays, Dialogues, Tableaux,
and the music of the
BROAD NECK COTILLION BAND.

TICKETS may be bought at the Drug Store of Messrs. C. F. Stam & Bro., and at the Post Office.

Price of admission, 50 cents; for children, 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
April 22, 1871—te.

RAILROAD ELECTION.



THE STOCKHOLDERS in the Kent County Railroad Company, entitled to vote for Directors of the said Company, are notified to meet at the Court House, on
Monday, the 8th day of May, 1871,
at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect, by ballot, eight Directors of the said Company, to serve for the ensuing year. By order.

HARRISON W. VICKERS,
April 22—te. Secretary.

Sabbath School Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Superintendants and friends of the Sabbath School cause, of Kent county, that a preliminary meeting will be held at Chestertown, on TUESDAY, MAY 2d, for the purpose of making arrangements for holding a Sabbath School County Convention. Ministers of the various denominations are requested to give the above notice from their respective pulpits, and urge upon their people the importance of a full attendance.

JAS. HAMAN,
April 22—tm. R. S. GRIFFITH.

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

JAMES WILSON,
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 subscriber, on or before the 14th day of November, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1871.

WILLIAM WILSON,
April 22, 1871—4t. Executor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber, of Kent county, Maryland, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, on the estate of

L. L. ROLLISON,
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 subscriber, on or before the 24th day of October, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of April, 1871

J. R. LUSBY,
April 22, 1871—4t. Administrator.

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 Joseph Tatnall, Jr., indorsee of Randolph Peters, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Joseph C. Rasin, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Joseph C. Rasin, of, in, and to, the following property, viz:

One House and Lot of Ground,
situated in Still Pond; also,
One Farm,
situated in Still Pond Neck, Kent county, Maryland, adjoining the lands of John Kelley, H. T. Jump, and others, and the
Growing Crops thereon;
ONE HORSE, ONE COW, ONE CARRIAGE, ONE DEARBORN:

And I hereby give notice, that on
WEDNESDAY, 17TH DAY OF MAY, 1871,
at 11 o'clock, A. M., in the Village of Still Pond Cross Roads, 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 22, 1871—tds. [5.00]

VENDUE NOTES
can be obtained at this office.

Peninsular Machine Works,



MIDDLETOWN, DELAWARE.

Take Notice.
PENNINGTON BROS.

HAVE the exclusive right of New Castle and Kent counties, Del., and Kent and Cecil counties, Md., to make and attach the Drop-Delivery to old Reapers. We invite the farmers to call and see our

Improved Reaper for 1871,
WITH DROP-DELIVERY,

which we offer for LESS money and warrant them superior to any other Reaper introduced here,

FOR SIMPLICITY, STRENGTH AND DURABILITY,

And equal for Lightness of Draft.

PENNINGTON BROS.
Middletown, April 22—2m.

Sheriff's License Notice.

NOTICE TO MERCHANTS,
TRADERS AND OTHERS.

All persons who are required by the laws of the State to take out a license, are hereby notified that the same must be done on or before the first day of May next.

R. W. CALDER,
April 15, 1871. Sheriff.

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.

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.

Notice of Dividend.

ESTATE of Thomas A. Severson.

On application, Ordered that Nathaniel Wolfe, administrator of Thomas A. Severson, dec'd., give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased, will be made in this Court, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1871.

Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
Register of Wills.

N. B.—All creditors of Thomas A. Severson are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before TUESDAY, 15th day of August, 1871, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate.

NATHANIEL WOLFE,
April 8, 1871—4t. Administrator.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0297