THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, June 10, 1871.

Primary Meetings.

THE DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE VOTERS OF KENT COUNTY
Are requested to meet on

Saturday, June 17th, 1871,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., in their respective Election Districts, at the usual places of meeting, for the purpose of appointing or electing a Committee of three persons from each Election District, who shall meet in Convention in Chestertown, at the Court House, on

Monday, June 19th,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate one candidate for the State Senate, two candidates for the House of Delegates, one candidate for Sheriff, one candidate for State's Attorney, three candidates for Judges of the Orphans' Court, three candidates for County Commissioners, and one candidate for County Surveyor, to be voted for at the election to be held on the 7th day of November, 1871: and also to appoint three Delegates to represent Kent County in the Convention to be held in Baltimore on *Wednesday, July 19th*, to nominate candidates for Governor, Comptroller, and Attorney-General of the State.

The Central Committee of the County would recommend that no one be allowed to vote in the Primary Meetings who is not a registered voter in the District, or will not be duly qualified to vote in said District at the next election, and who will not pledge unconditional support to the nominees of the party.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
RICHARD C. JOHNSON,
RICHARD W. JONES,
State Central Committe for Kent Co.

May 20, 1871—5t.

Payment of State Debt--Sale of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Stock.

The treasury officers of the State have given public notice to the holders of the Maryland bonds due in 1870 that interest will cease thereon after the 1st of July next, and that said bonds, with accrued interest, will be paid on presentation. A portion of this debt being held in Europe, notice to the same effect has been given, by telegraph, to the State agents in London, Baring & Bros.

This action of the State treasury follows as a consequence of important financial transactions involving the disposal of certain assets of the State, authorized by the constitution and the act of 1870, chapter 265, which has recently been consummated. The State has concluded the sale, which it commenced in April last, of its five thousand original shares of the common stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company at $140 per share, the premium being $40 per share, carrying the recent dividend of four per cent.—yielding an aggregate of $700,000.—Meantime within the past four months the State has redeemed $500,000 of its debt, by the exchange at par, as required by the constitution, of its preferred stock in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad for its six per cent. bonds of 1870, and its five per cent. sterling bonds.

These two transactions realized to the State virtually $1,200,000, to be applied as far as necessary to the redemption of its debt. Independent of the above transactions, the State has, within the past four years, disposed of or exchanged about $1,100,000 of its preferred stock for State indebtedness. Thus the combined operations of the present and those of the past four years will show a deduction in the State debt to the amount of $2,300,000 by exchange and payment. A considerable portion of the negotiation has been on foreign account; the balance is in behalf of capitalists in this community.

The basis of the State's representation in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was one director for each 5,000 shares of preferred stock, of which it had originally $3,000,000 and one director for each 2,500 shares of original common stock, of which it had $500,000. It had formerly ten directors. By the sale of common stock and exchange of preferred stock for State bonds of various descriptions, the State's representation in the railroad board was in 1867, reduced to seven members. By the recent sale and exchange of bonds the State's representation is further reduced to four members, two of whom represent the State in the Washington Branch. The city has lost one director in the road within the few years by the sale of stock, making its present number seven. The representation in the board of directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad now stands as follows: State directors, four; city directors, seven; private stockholder directors, twelve—whole number, twenty-three.—The private stock thus has a majority of one.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Dorchester and Delaware Railroad.

The Cambridge Democrat gives a summary of some results wrought by this local railroad since its construction. On Robt. F. Thompson's farm it notes five thousand fine, young peach trees just coming into bearing, ought to net at the lowest calculation fifty cents clear per tree on an average for the next ten years. Land in the vicinity of Hurlock's Station that was offered a few years ago for five cannot now be bought for fifty dollars. New Market is feeling the impulses of progress that surrounds it on every side. Williamsburg is improving. Messrs. Mahood & Mitchell have started a basket factory for shipping peaches; they are turning out six thousand baskets daily. Probably no point on the road is progressing more rapidly than Federalsburg and the surrounding country. Here Mr. Tilghman Hubbard has prepared in the most improved and costly manner eleven acres and planted it in cranberries. This small lot will probably net more money than any one-hundred-acre farm in the county for the next twenty-five years. Last year there was not over fifty thousand quarts of cultivated berries shipped over the road. This year a car has been very nearly loaded daily with these berries; people on the road do not talk of wheat and corn, but berries and fruit. Last year one or two fruit cars were daily placed on this road to transport the peach crop; now the company is making arrangements to have one or two cars left at every fruit station to be filled daily. This looks like progress.

Touting for Votes.

The custom of presenting the claims of candidates for political office, as now practiced, is generally supposed to be something entirely new under the sun: the facts are, however, that all modern schemes were perfectly well known and practiced more than two hundred years ago. In 1748 the ruins of Pompeii were accidentally discovered, buried under the lava from Mount Vesuvius, and excavations have brought to light many curious and interesting facts of ancient times. We find the following extract from "Leisure Hour:"

POMPEIAN ELECTIONS.—The street door to the left of the dyer's shops opens into the private house at the back; it is not the house, however, but the doorposts that engage our notice. There were elections in the city. The mysteries of the polling-booth and all the paraphernalia of touting for votes, had place even in Pompeii. Two candidates for edileship puffed their claims on the two pillars aforesaid, and their placards still remain, in red letters big enough to catch the passing voter's eye. *Pray choose Camilla for Ædile* is one post; *Proculus wishes Popidius for Ædile* on the other. Whether Popidius or Camilla were elected nobody knows. At any rate their names are immortalized beyond their widest hopes. As for the Pompeian *offices* their name is legion. Every eligible place in the streets is scribbled with them. They generally too, have the advantage of being less dull and monotonous than our own. *O, Proculus, vote for Sabinus, and he will do the same for thee* is a *quid pro quo* not so practicable in modern days. The electoral bill-stickers were as great a nuisance in Pompeii as with us. They had to be warned off. One gentleman writes up on the wall of his house, *Please inscribe nothing here.* Another, with less suavity, doubtless exasperated at his powerlessness against the irrepressible bill-stickers, who always take a mean advantage of the night, says in red capitals: *Cursed be the candidate who puffs himself here: may he never succeed.—Leisure Hour.*

Important Decision under the Usury Laws.

A highly important question, arising under the usury laws of this State, has just been decided by the Court of Appeals. Suit having been brought in Baltimore City Court to recover back money alleged to have been paid as usurious interest upon a loan of $7,500, Judge Scott, upon demurrer, decided that under the present statute law of Maryland usurious interest once paid could not be recovered back in an action at law, and that the only relief which the borrower could have upon a usurious contract was in equity, or by pleading specially the fact of usury by way of defense, when sued upon his contract.—This decision of Judge Scott the Court of Appeals has reversed. In an elaborate and learned opinion by Judge Miller the whole course of legislation in this State upon the subject of usury from 1704, the successive changes in the constitutional provisions regulating the rate of interest, and the previous decisions of the court explaining and applying the law are carefully reviewed, and the following conclusions arrived at:

"We have thus stated at some length the several changes in the law of usury in this State and many of the decisions of our courts thereunder. From them it is very apparent that whilst much if not all of the harshness of the old statute has been removed by the removal or modification of penalties and forfeitures, and by leaving the contract under all circumstances good for the principal sum loaned and legal interest, yet the legal rate is still fixed, the exacting of usury, in language at least, denounced and all excessive interest forfeited. To this extent the law still retains its essential characteristic of a statute to protect the weak and necessitous, and the common law remedy to recover back such excess in an action for money had and received, is nowhere in express terms taken away, or decided by the courts to the plaintiff borrower upon the equitable condition of paying, or proving that he has paid, the principal and legal interest has existed from the earliest times, almost from the day the first usury law was enacted, and when as defendant his defense on this ground, if he chose to take it, was far more effective for relief than now, and we can discover nothing in the present state of our law which would justify us in deciding that it no longer exists. We have examined recent decisions in other States, and find they maintain, with almost entire uniformity, the same doctrine. They say it is too well settled to admit of doubt that the payment of usurious is not a voluntary payment in any such sense as to entitle the receiver to retain the sum paid above legal interest, that no other proof of duress or oppression is necessary than such as is involved in the act itself of taking the money under an usurious contract, and that the excess may be recovered in this form of action. [35 Penna. St. R., 670; 41 Bard. (N. Y.) 561, 37 Verm., 613.]

The Court of Appeals add: "The law being thus settled, it is not in the power of the courts to change it. It must, so remain until the Legislature shall in plain terms declare that usurious interest once paid shall not be recovered back, and it is entirely for that department of government to decide whether the time has now arrived for further legislation on the subject." The judgment of Baltimore City Court was accordingly reversed, and a new trial awarded. Counsel for appellant, T. W. Hall, Jr. and T. B. Mackall, Esqs.; for appellee, Hon. C. L. L. Leary.

An Interview with President Grant.

A reporter of the New York Herald gives an account in that paper of a recent interview with President Grant. After a long dissertation upon the Alabama Claims treaty, and an approval of the Ku-Klux legislation of Congress, the President said, in relation to the recent despatch published in the New York Sun:

"There is not a word of truth in these statements, whatever they are. Not a whisper of Mr. Fish's retirement has lately passed me or any of the Cabinet. Mr. Fish will not leave the Cabinet or resign the seals of the State Department with my consent, while I am President. He responded unwillingly to my call, and entered upon the arduous duties of the Foreign Office with diffidence; he has discharged them well. He has been faithful, patriotic and diligent. I should be grieved if he resigned; but he won't resign. Now, as to Cuba. There has been no discussion in the Cabinet in reference to Cuban affairs of late to justify what you say is in that paper. The policy of the Administration is unchanged in regard to Cuba.

The following conversation is then reported:

"While Jeff. Davis is at large, Mr. President, will it not be difficult to allay Southern disaffection? Can he not be arrested under the Ku-Klux law?"

"He might be imprisoned. But what would be the use? It would be like seizing a newspaper. It would only create sympathy for the sufferer and inflame passions now happily dying out. We can't afford to make a martyr of Jeff. He will find his own level in due time, and the Southern people will get tired of him. Besides," said the President, with a laugh, "Jeff. is making all the country Republicans. Let him go; he is a wasted candle and will light no fire."

Archbishop McCloskey and the Reporter.

A reporter of a New York paper has interviewed Archbishop McCloskey touching matters which are now of interest to the world at large, as well as to the Roman Catholic Church. Alluding to an approaching anniversary, the Archbishop said that while Pope Pius was elected twenty-five years ago, on the 17th of June, he was not inaugurated till a few days afterward. The Archbishop thought that the day of the Pope's election ought to be celebrated. St. Peter (he said) held the vicarate for twenty-five years and three or four months. He illustrated Pope Pius's personal faith in Divine protection by an anecdote of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. "I know," he said, "who will take care of me, but who will take care of Napoleon." Masses are to be offered on the 17th instant. Whether or not there will be any special services is as yet unsettled. The Archbishop considered Victor Emanuel the mere instrument of an Italian opinion, which he could not control, and that therefore he had not the power to maintain any guarantees that he might give. The Archbishop stated that in his last interview with the murdered Archbishop Darboy, that prelate said, "I foresee a revolution brewing; what ill it may betide I know not There are certainly dark days before us."

The Milligan Case.

From the St. Louis Republican.

The Milligan case at Indianapolis has ended in a verdict for the plaintff for $5 damages. It grew out of the arrest of L. P. Milligan by General Alvin P. Hovey, on a charge of "disloyal practices," in 1864. Milligan was tried by a Military Commission, found guilty, condemned to death, and ordered to be hung; but before the sentence was executed, President Johnson commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life, and he was, therefore, sent to the Ohio penitentiary. Subsequently, Milligan's counsel obtained a writ of habeas corpus, and the case was taken on its merits to the Supreme Court of the United States, which, in a decision that has become famous, released the prisoner on the ground that his trial by Military Commission, at a time when the civil courts were open, was without authority of law. The prisoner was released on the 10th of April, 1866. He did not commence his suit for damages against General Hovey, for false imprisonment, till March 13, 1868. An act of Congress, passed March 13, 1863, provided that no suit for arrest, imprisonment, or other trespass committed at any time during the war, by authority of the President, shall be maintained, unless begun within two years next after such arrest, imprisonment or trespass. Milligan began his action March 13, 1868; two years, therefore, would go back to March 13, 1866, less than one month before his release. The plaintiff's counsel contended that the imprisonment was continuous, and that two years not having expired from its termination till the commencement of the suit, the action included the whole term; but the court instructed the jury differently, and, under these instructions, the jury gave the plaintiff damages for only twenty-eight days' imprisonment.

The verdict is not satisfactory to either side. The trial involved a large political element, and this gave it a sort of national interest. The plaintiff and his friends consider five dollars very insignificant satisfaction for an ignominious lawless imprisonment of nearly a year and a-half, and the defendant and his friends dislike a verdict that is a condemnation of the whole Republican policy of military trials during and after the war. The Indiana Republicans are also dissatisfied with it, because it condemns beforehand the arrests and imprisonments which the President and his agents are invited to make under the Ku-Klux bill. For these reasons it is stated that the defendant will either ask for a new trial, or endeavor to appeal to the Supreme Court.

Condition of the Colored Race in the South.

[Horace Greeley's Letters to N. Y. Tribune.]

The planters who were formerly slaveholders have uniformly assured me that their ex-slaves are working better than they expected, and better this year than ever before. I cannot recollect a single dissent from this averment. Most of the old plantation hands either rent lands, paying so much cotton per acre, or they work them on shares—say, half the crop when they find their own team and seed, and one-third when there are found by the landowner. And it has been found far more satisfactory to divide the crop at the gin-house or on the dock, letting each market for himself, than to have the landowner sell it in bulk and account to the cultivator for his share of the preceeds. The negros, keeping no accounts and not very careful in their habits, usually found, on settlement, that they had eaten up their crop while it was growing, and were often in debt after it had been sold and accounted for. No doubt, they were sometimes cheated; but, even when they were not, they supposed they were. Especially when, as in 1866, the crop was a failure, and their share of it did not repay the land owner his advances, they could not understand that, while "old master" had all there was, they had less than nothing. The system was bad, so its results were evil. It is far better where they have no credit, no advances, and struggle through the year as they can, so that their share of the crop, large or small, is all their own when it is ready for sale. On the crop of 1869 those who worked on this basis generally made money; on that of 1870, which sold much lower, they made little or nothing; this year, I am assured, they generally grow corn as well as cotton, hoping, to make their own bread and meat, and leave their cotton clear.

Some will succeed in this; others will fail; but, taken in the average, I judge that the freedmen of the Cotton States are this day in as good circumstances as the hired workers who till the soil of any European country. And I am confident that the plantation laborers are rarely or never in want of employment or of homes. If there were profligate, idle, pilfering fellows among them, they have drifted away to the cities, or to some other country than this. There is no place for such on plantations, and very few of them could stay there if they would.

The old slaveholders, on whose testimony I have mainly relied thus far, add that the black women are not doing so well as the men, but are mainly intent on finery and idleness. The children (the planters add) rule their parents, and do little or nothing: so that when this generation of field-hands, trained to steady work as slaves, shall have died off, matters will have changed for the worse. In opposition to this, I proffer the testimony of my eyes. To say that I have seen many more black women than white persons plowing and hoeing in the corn, cotton and cane-fields of Louisiana and Texas would be saying little; I am sure I saw half as many black women as black men working the crops; and in many cases father, mother and one or two children were at work together.

On the whole, I must regard the question "Will free niggers work?" satisfactorily answered. The four and a quarter million bales of cotton grown in the United States in 1870 are not to be gainsaid.

New York of the Present Day.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat*, writing from New York, says:

Here are the same crowded thoroughfares and the same appearance of commercial greatness as of old; but there is besides ample indication of universal luxury and extravagance. Prancing horses, liveried footmen, dashing equipages crowd the avenues and parks. Stately piles of marble line Broadway for miles. Palatial residences, furnished and embellished in the most superb and costly style, fill long, splendid avenues. Gay crowds of youth and fashion throng the streets. No ordinary business can sustain the fabulous rents of Broadway, the revenue of a prince is needed to supply the extravagant wants of a New York family with any fashionable pretensions.

Scores of cooks in New York receive larger salaries than the Governor of Missouri. Men roll down Broadway in costly carriages, with liveried drivers; old men and young, not a few, but many. Ten years ago, everybody walked down town; now it seems that fashion has invaded the counting-room and office. So extended is this spirit of extravagant display that it is not confined to the wealthy alone; the habits and style of one class are imitated by the next, and men who frequent fashionable circles with moderate incomes are called upon to exercise a surprising ingenuity. Fashionable *coupes*, with drivers in livery, surround the Brevoort House and other exclusive localities, and the young and old snobs, at a cost of $10 per week, ride down Broadway to their offices, and back again at night in equal grandeur with the nabobs of the metropolis. Dress suits and superb jewelry are hired for balls and parties by the night. Dinner dishes, attendants and guests are supplied by contract. Young men and snobs of mature years, who move about in faultless attire, and preserve the exterior of fashionable requirement, at night enter the doors of fashionable boarding houses, climb to the attic and repose on straw beds in curiously constructed pens.

The contrast between New York to-day and New York ten years ago, in every description of extravagance and luxury, is marvellous; and sensible men with moderate incomes fly in dismay from the modern Babylon to the simplicity and security of the surrounding country.

But the poverty and crime of New York are the same. Five Points and other localities, which the congregated poverty, vice and crime had made notorious, have given way before the march of improvement, and broad streets and business houses have supplanted vile, dark alleys, and the rickety, gloomy hovels at these points. But their late occupants have only changed their quarters, and block after block, for miles and miles, in narrow, stifling, filthy streets, stand the tall, unsightly tenement houses, or the smaller and still more squalid hovels of the poor.—Among these lurk the murderers and thieves; here dark deeds are meditated; here vice and crime has its school; here is the vilest and most abandoned population on the continent. Men and women so hideous in form and feature that they hardly seem to bear the image of humanity. It is an element as vile and as dangerous as that which has just reduced Paris to ashes. And over this smouldering volcano the great city sleeps.

Removal of Causes--Decision of the Court of Appeals.

The Court of Appeals have recently rendered a decision in the case of Kimball vs. Harman & Burch, which involves the construction of the eighth section of the fourth article of the constitution, relating to the removal of causes. By that section it is made the duty of the judges of the different courts upon suggestion in writing, supported by affidavit, to order the record of proceedings in any case "to be transmitted to some other court (and of a different circuit if the party applying shall so elect) having jurisdiction in such cases." This appeal was taken from an order of the Circuit Court for Howard county, remanding the case to the Court of Common Pleas of Baltimore city, from which it had been removed upon the suggestion and affidavit of the appellees, the suggestion expressly stating that they did not elect a court of a different circuit. The appellees contended, and it was the opinion of the court below, that the true construction of the above clause of the constitution is that unless the party applying for removal elects a court of a different circuit, the case must be sent to some court of the same circuit within which it is then pending. "But," says Judge Alvey, delivering the opinion of the Court of Appeals, "from this proposition we entirely dissent. The constitution of 1857 would seem to be plain, and to afford no ground whatever for the position of the appellees. o o o o o The judges may, in their discretion, order the record to be transmitted to any other court having jurisdiction in such cases, except in those instances where the party applying elects to go out of the circuit, and then the discretion is so far restricted that the record must be transmitted to some other court of a different circuit."

This decision will be of special interst to the judges of the several courts, among whom a considerable diversity of opinion and practice had arisen upon the subject. The case was argue by Messrs. Samuel Snowden and Wm. A. Hammond for the appellant, and John Henry Keene, Jr., for the appellees.

MARRIED.

BEALL—HOUSTON.—In Chestertown, at the Protestant Episcopal Church, on Thursday last, by the Rev. J. Houston Eccleston of Philadelphia, GEORGE T. BEALL of Baltimore city, to LUCY, eldest daughter of Dr. Benj. F. Houston.

TRIAL OF REAPERS.

THURSDAY NEXT, June 15th, a trial of "The Champion Reaper and Mower" will take place on the farm of John N. Usilton, Esq., near Chestertown, which the agents for all kinds of Reapers and Mowers are invited to attend and contest with their Machines. Farmers and the public are also invited.

June 10. BELL & BRO.

Caution.

I DO HEREBY FOREWARN all persons from crediting my son, CHRISTOPHER C. HYNSON, on my account, as he lives on my farm, every thing on the farm belongs to me, and I will not pay any debt of his contracting. MARY S. HYNSON.

June 10, 1871—3t*

NOTICE.

A DESIRABLE STAND AND STOCK AT PRIVATE SALE, AT

Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md.

I have reduced my stock quite low by Auction, and what I have left is in good order. Any person wishing to purchase can do so by applying to

C. W. WARREN,

June 10, 1871—tf. *Kennedyville, Md.*

NEW GOODS.

June 10th, 1871.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, HARDWARE,

LADIES, MISSES, CHILDRENS', INFANTS', GENTS AND BOYS'

PLAIN and FANCY BOOTS & SHOES,

FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW OIL CLOTH CURTAINS, MATTINGS, &c.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore markets a large assortment of the above Goods, purchased at the lowest net cash prices, and offered for sale at a moderate advance upon cost.

He respectfully invites the attention of his customers and the public generally to his stock of Goods. [June 10, 1871.

A NOVELTY PRESS,

FOR printing Cards, Bill-heads, Circulars, &c., the largest size made, cost $50, is good as new, and does good work, will be sold for $30. Apply at the TRANSCRIPT OFFICE. June 3, 1871.

For Rent,

For the remainder of the year 1871, a Dwelling house on High street, Chestertown, adjoining the Titter property. Apply to

June 3, 1871. E. F. PERKINS.

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door, in the town of Centreville, Queen Anne's county, Md., on

Tuesday, the 11th of July, 1871,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., his

VALUABLE GRIST MILL,

situated near the terminus of the Queen Anne's and Kent Railroad at Centreville, and within one mile of a Public Landing on Chester river.

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.

There is attached to the property a

FEW ACRES OF FINE MEADOW LAND AND GARDEN GROUND.

ALSO,

A Dwelling House

is attached to 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.

For information inquire of Wm. P. Sewall on the premises, or S. W. DeCoursey, Beverly, New Jersey, or the subscriber.

THOMAS DeC. RUTH,

June 3, 1871—tds. Chestertown, Md.

WOOL WANTED.—People's Popular Store, will pay cash for Wool, or exchange for merchandise, and have no objection to receive it on account. We are selling the cheapest Dry Goods in this market.

Respectfully, WM. A. VICKERS.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.60@1.65.
Red—$1.65@1.84.
CORN.—White—74@75. Yellow 75a76.
OATS—64@65 cents.

READY MADE CLOTHING!

SUPERIOR CASSIMERE CLOTHING!!

Low Priced Clothing!!!

WE BEG LEAVE to inform our customers, and buyers generally, that we are keeping *A FULL LINE OF READY MADE CLOTHING* on hand this season, and are constantly replenishing our stock with purchases of fresh and desirable Goods in the way of

COATS, PANTALOONS AND VESTS.

We keep nothing in stock that is not up to *a high standard of excellence both as regards durability of fabric and style of finish*, and claim to sell at prices which will bear favorable comparison with those in any other market.

T. S. WICKES.

WOOL WANTED

By THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, June 3, 1871.

HARVEST GOODS.

THOMAS S. WICKES.

June, 1871.

GEO. W. BROOKS & CO.,

DEALERS IN

Lumber, Shingles, Fencing, Laths, &c.

East Falls and Eastern Avenues,

June 3, 1871—1y BALTIMORE.

Commissioners' Notice.

THE undersigned, Commissioners, appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent County to change or lay down a new Private Road in the First Election District of Kent county, through the lands of J. N. Moffitt and John Schwatka, for the use of the farm on which the said J. N. Moffitt now resides, hereby give notice to all parties interested that they will meet at the said J. N. Moffitt's, on

Wednesday, July 5th, 1871,

at nine o'clock, A. M., to execute the duties of their commission.

RICHARD C. JOHNSON,
RICHARD H. CORBALLEY,
BENJAMIN HAZLE,
Commissioners.

June 3, 1871—tdm.

CALL FOR KNIGHTS!

THE young gentlemen throughout the county having concluded to hold a

TOURNAMENT

In Still Pond,

DURING JULY NEXT,

cordially invite all gentlemen, married and single, who desire to ride as Knights on that occasion, to forward their names as soon as possible to the Chairman, *Hanesville* P. O., Kent Co., Md.; or they may be handed to any member of the Committee.

Knights of Kent, Cecil, and Queen Anne's, arouse from your lethargy, and emulate the chivalrous deeds of your noble ancestors!

E. A. VANNORT, *Chairman,*

ALEX. KENNEDY, C. B. KRUSEN, WM. S. BUSICK, GEO. M. BEASTEN, JOS. W. HOWARD, MEDFORD HYNSON, JAMES ROSEBERRY, WILLIAM HEPBRON.

☞ The following Rules and Regulations have been agreed upon:

Distance of Course, 120 yds.; time, 11 seconds; two rings, 9 feet high, 3 inches in diameter; Spear 7 feet long, 1 inch at butt. The taking of both rings to count 6—the first counting only 2 and the second counting 4. Suits to be furnished by a costumer without cost to Knights. Any Knight upon subscribing to these Rules and Regulations, and upon the payment of $5.00, shall be entitled to enter the list of tilters.

May 20, 1871—tf.

PUBLIC ROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned, citizens of Kent County, hereby give notice that thirty days after date they intend applying to the County Commissioners

To Open a New Public Road

commencing at the division line between Doctor J. A. Perkins and Wm. N. E. Wickes, Esq., and running thence across the lands of Thomas W. Hynson, William Morris, and Stephen Lecates, until it intersects the Public Road leading from Chestertown to Worton, at or near the Public School House on the corner of said Lecates' farm, and to continue the said road (if deemed advisable) across the county, until it intersects the new road at the corner of the late William T. Baker's farm on the Bel Air road.

S. LECATES,
A. J. HYNSON,
WILLIAM MORRIS,
THOS. H. WHALAND,
A. HURLOCK,
ROBERT NICHOLSON,
R. C. SMYTH,
R. SMYTH,
W. W. STEPHENS,
C. H. BAKER,
J. N. USILTON.

June 3, 1871—5t.

$100.

THE SPRAGUE MOWER.

THE cheapest machine because the lowest in price in proportion to its value.

The best, because it is the simplest, the least liable to get out of order, the strongest and most durable machine made. Price $100.

Every farmer should see this machine before purchasing. Also,

THE EXCELSIOR REAPER AND MOWER,
THE EXCELSIOR WHEEL RAKE,
GRANT'S PATENT GRAIN CRADLES,
(The genuine article,)
HORSE POWERS AND THRESHERS,
(various patterns,)
THE MONTGOMERY WHEAT FAN,
THE EXCELSIOR WHEAT FAN,
CIDER MILLS, &c.

REAPER AND MOWER SECTIONS

Of all sorts.

And a large stock of Agricultural Implements and Machinery, Fertilizers, Seeds, &c., for sale by

E. WHITMAN & SONS,

Nos. 145 and 147 W. Pratt Street,

Opposite the Maltby House,

May 27—1m, BALTIMORE, MD.

FINE DWELLING HOUSE For Sale.

The Dwelling House in Chestertown, formerly owned by Judge Chambers, and recently by Gen. R. Clay Crawford, (reserving the office and lot in the rear) is offered for sale. The gas and water fixtures to go with the house. This property has been modernized, and is in good order and commodious: the large back building is new. The premises and improvements cost about sixteen thousand dollars, and will be sold for $8,500.

TERMS—$1200 cash, the rest to remain on mortgage.

Possession given at once.

E. F. PERKINS,
Attorney for Mrs. E. L. Pelton.

June 3, 1871—tf.

A CARD.—The undersigned hereby withdraws as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. He feels deeply grateful to his friends for the flattering support which he has received, and would continue to receive had he remained in the canvass; but believing that his withdrawal would contribute to the success of the ticket, and esteeming that of the *first* importance, he respectfully informs his friends that he is no longer a candidate.

May 27—3t. R. P. STEWART.

Berry Crates!

WE now have made up and for sale Berry Crates; size as explained by the following PRICE LIST:

	Without Baskets.	Filled with Rochester Baskets.	Filled with Beecher Baskets.
24 qt. crate	$1.25	$2.00	$2.25
45 " "	1.50	2.85	3.30
60 " "	1.75	3.55	4.15
45 pt. "	1.25	2.37	2.82
60 " "	1.35	2.85	3.45

For Beecher quart baskets $35 per M with packing and freight from Connecticut extra.

For pint do. $30, " " "

For Rochester quart baskets, $25 per M, with packing and freight from N. Y. extra.

For pint do., $20 " " "

The crates we manufacture are iron bound, with, triangular posts, and furnished with lock and key.

Strangers ordering will please accompany their orders with the cash.

TURNER BROTHERS,
Agents for the Rochester Basket Co.

Betterton, May 27, 1871.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

MARY M. MATLACK,

late of Chester county, Pennsylvania, dec'd.

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 19th day of December, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of May, 1871

WILLIAM P. MATLACK,
of Chester Co., Pennsylvania.

June 3, 1871—4t. Administrator.

Removal.

CIGARS & CONFECTIONARY.

Richard B. Russell

HAS REMOVED TO THE STORE lately occupied by Wash. Hudgins, nearly opposite the Voshell House, and is

Manufacturing Cigars

with a view to supplying the store-keepers as CHEAP AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT IN THE CITY!

Chewing Tobacco of all grades,

both natural and sweet; and also Fine Cut.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Smoking Tobacco, SNUFF AND PIPES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

CANDIES AND FRUITS.

FRESH BREAD EVERY AFTERNOON FROM THE BAKERY OF MRS. GRUBER.

☞ A good smoke or a good chew may always be had at

RICHARD B. RUSSELL'S.

Chestertown, May 20, 1871—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a Farm situated in Queen Anne's county, Maryland, on the public road leading from Church Hill to Millington, about five miles from Church Hill, and adjoining the lands of Capt. Ford, Capt. Robinson, and others, and at present tenanted by Mr. Jas. Porter, containing

244 ACRES,

more or less, under good fencing.

The improvements consist of a fair one-story FRAME DWELLING, large Pantry and Kitchen, a good Barn and Stable under it, Meat House, Wagon House, Poultry House and Dairy; and a well of excellent water,

100 ACRES ARE IN WOOD,

mostly young White Oak Timber.

THERE ARE

2,000 PEACH TREES,

SIX YEARS OLD, on the Farm—and 24 bushels of Wheat seeded.

This land is about ½ mile from a Church, two schools within ½ of a mile, and 2½ miles from a Landing on Chester River.

TERMS EASY.

For further particulars apply to

E. F. PERKINS, Att'y.,

May 20, 1871. Chestertown, Md.

A CARD To the Farmers of Kent County.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform all persons interested, that he intends to locate himself in the City of Philadelphia for the purpose of opening a General Produce Commission House, for the sale of

FARM PRODUCE,

and other merchandise. He hopes to receive the patronage of the Farmers of Kent, by making it their interest to send him their produce to sell. Special attention will be given to the sale of

FRUIT IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.

As a ground for confidence that an *honest* and *just* return will be made to the owner, of all proceeds from sales of produce sent to him, he refers to his past life among you.

April 29—6m. B. B. PERKINS.

A LARGE assortment of Tin Ware, Japanned Ware, Toilet Sets, Stamped Ware, &c. J. K. ALDKIDGE.

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