population; in Connecticut only 1 to 41. In Rhode Island, in 1869, the births were 5,245, or 1 in every 40 of the inhabitants. Thus, for every 100 births in Connecticut there are 132 in Boston, and for every 100 births in Rhode Island 129 in Boston. But the excess of the death-rate is much more than the excess of the birth-rate. The reason why a high birth-rate makes a high death-rate is that infants are so much more exposed to death than older persons. In his century sermon at Cambridge, Dr. Abiel Holmes, the father of Oliver Wendell Holmes, said: "By calculations it is found that at least one-half of mankind die under the age of seven years." If this were true, then in Massachusetts, it is no longer so, for more than half of those who died in Boston last year were over the age of 16 years. Nevertheless, 1,649 infants less than a year old died in Boston in 1870, or nearly 27 per cent. of all the deaths. In Rhode Island only about 18 per cent. of all the deaths were under a year old, and less than 35 per cent. were under five years, while more than half who died lived to be 21 years old. In Connecticut the proportions are about the same as in Rhode Island probably. Dr. Holmes also estimated the deaths in his time at about three-fourths of the births, and about 1 in 40 of the whole population annually. The duration of life has since increased in all New England, save in Boston, where the deaths last year were more than three-quarters of the births, and where 1 person in every 41 died. The causes of this great mortality in that city are obvious enough; the neglect of the infant children and the wretched condition of the homes where the poor dwell. How soon will the Bostonians wake up to the necessity of making their city as wholesome as the rest of the State, and of New England?

☞ The Cambridge Chronicle favors the Eastern Shore taking a firm and decided stand in favor of her claim to the next Governorship. Every true Eastern Shoreman should stand firmly on the Chronicle's platform.

From the Cambridge Chronicle, June 21st.

☞ We earnestly urge upon our brethren of the press of this shore, the absolute necessity of building up a healthy public opinion and arousing the people to a sense of the, *to them*, grave issue at stake in the present Gubnernatorial campaign. We stand sentinels upon the tower of the people's rights, and it is our duty to give early notice of an approaching danger.

That danger is this. Certain politicians upon the Western Shore took up a well known and popular Democrat, a man in whose name and record we have all felt a just pride, the Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, and merely because they think they can, in defiance of admitted right, seek to elect him Governor of the State. Immediately upon this, a half dozen candidates sprung up, and grant any one of the success this time, the precedent will be set, and the youngest man now living will never see another Eastern Shoreman Governor of Maryland.

If we are to engage in a political scramble every time for the Governor, why not also for a Senator? And in a scramble, what chance have our people, few and scattered thinly over a large territory, against the wealthy, populous and concentrated counties and cities of the Western Shore?

If we stand firmly together on this question, refusing under any circumstances to yield our claim, it is badly possible that any Democratic Convention, in the face of our conceded claim to the office, will vote to take it away from us. The most unblushing would shrink from selecting a Governor by Western Shore votes alone, and hope to get some color of right, some pretext for the contemplated wrong, by inducing men from this section by the promise of subordinate office to desert the general interest of the Shore.

It is our duty, we respectfully suggest, to warn our people against such schemes—to mark any man who in this emergency proves untrue to the common good. We may have our preference among ourselves, but let us under no circumstances permit ourselves to contemplate the consummation of this great wrong to our local interests. Let public opinion be ready to condemn treason—let it be prepared to remember for the hereafter both those who are unfaithful to the good cause at home, and those politicians across the Bay who come to our assistance in this time of need.

A Sign From the South.

The Patent Office records show that from 1850 to 1860 nearly ninety-eight per cent. of applicants for patents for agricultural implements were from the North, and slightly over two per cent. from the South. Since the emancipation of the slaves the planters in the South have been obliged to make use of machinery to cultivate the soil, but it was found upon trial that very few of the agricultural implements used in the North were perfectly adapted to culture in the South; thus, a corn planter could not be used for dropping cotton seed, and cultivators could not be employed in destroying the weeds between the rows of the cotton bushes. The ingenious mechanics and planters in the South, it is stated, then, making a virtue of necessity, set about inventing agricultural machines suited to the cultivation of the crops of that region, and the records of the Patent Office during the last two years, it is reported, exhibit a most gratifying result, showing that the applications for patents for agricultural implements from the former slave States have risen from two per cent. to about thirty per cent. of all the cases filed. The yield of the cotton under the improved methods of culture, it is stated, is greater than was ever before known.

THE TOWN OF CLAYTON CHANGES OWNERS.—The suit of Whartanby vs. Gilmore, in the United States Court for the district of Delaware, has just been tried, and a verdict rendered for plaintiff, which has the effect to make the present owners and builders of the town of Clayton, including the Delaware railroad, with its depot, trespassers, and confirming the title in a stranger, named James Whartanby, from California. Hons. James A. Bayard, of Delaware, for the plaintiff, and Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, for defendants. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

Reconstruction in Aakansas has reduced the taxable property of the State one-half and multiplied its taxes by three.

THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 1, 1871.

Democratic Conservative Ticket.



FOR STATE SENATOR,

GEORGE W. SPENCER.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,

WILLIAM B. WILMER,
JAMES W. HURTT.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY,

JAMES ALFRED PEARCE.

FOR SHERIFF,

ARTHUR B. WHEATLEY.

FOR JUDGES OF ORPHANS' COURT

JAMES BECK, OF GEO.,
THOMAS LUSBY,
CORNELIUS J. SCOTT.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,

ROBERT S. GRIFFITH,
JAMES A. ROSBERRY,
R. BENNETT WILLSON.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,

F. HYLAND TAYLOR.

☞ The name of Mr. A. B. Wheatley, our candidate for the office of Sheriff, was accidentally omitted from the ticket at the head of our column last week. We deem this explanation better, though presumé the omission occurred to every one as a mistake.

☞ At the primary meetings of the Democratic party, in Baltimore, on Tuesday last, for the purpose of electing delegates to a convention to nominate a Sheriff and State's Attorney, Col. Kane carried every ward for the position of Sheriff, and Mr. Knott seventeen for that of State's Attorney.

Letter from Governor Bowie.

THE GUBERNATORIAL NOMINATION—GOVERNOR BOWIE NOT A CANDIDATE.

ANNAPOLIS, June 26, 1871.

Editors Baltimore Gazette:

Gentlemen—As I am in daily receipt of letters from prominent gentleman in different sections of the State inquiring whether my name would be before the Democratic Convention for renomination, I take this public means of saying that, having several months since expressed the determination not to be a candidate if Judge Carmichael were, and having seen the authorative announcement by the President of the Convention in Judge Carmichael's own county, that he had consented to serve, if nominated, *I am not a candidate.* Respectfully, &c.,

ODEN BOWIE.

Constitutional Amendments.

That the political system of the country has undergone violent and rude shocks, hurtful for the time to the body politic, by the haste and absence of all preparation with which great changes have been effected, there can be no doubt. Like the human system, it should, after such experience, have the application of emolients rather than irritants—and in any case due time must be allowed for restoration to a healthful normal condition. Meanwhile, we must look at things as they are, and in the discussion just now going on in some quarters about the propriety of recognizing the validity of the last three constitutional amendments, come to an understanding of their precise scope and import. It seems inevitable that they are to settle the several questions to which they relate, and therefore there should be no misapprehension in regard to them.

The thirteenth amendment, the ratification of which by three fourths of the States was proclaimed December 18, 1865, prohibits slavery or involuntary servitude except as a punishment for crime. Practically, slavery had already ceased to exist. It has been abolished by the constitutions of nearly all, if not all of the States in the Union. The amendment prohibits its restoration—which very few, probably, desire and which nobody would be foolish enough to agitate. The history of slavery is very analagous to that of the slave trade. At one time justified by the moralists, and recognized by the laws of every civilized country, it has gradually disappeared until its speedy extinction at no distant day in the colonies of Spain and the empire of Brazil, where alone among Christian nations it still retains a footing and a legal existence, is not only highly probable, but altogether certain. In this country its history may be briefly epitomized. Protected by the constitution, it at one time existed in or was tolerated by every State. Gradually, under the pressure of physical circumstances adverse to its existence and the growth of a moral and political sentiment hostile to its extension, it disappeared in one-half of the States. It remained a constant source of strife and dissension between North and South, until in the throes of a civil war it finally perished. If the thirteenth amendment were submitted anew for the ratification of the States, it would probably be accepted without a dissenting voice among them.

The fourteenth amendment declares all persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, entitled to all the privileges of citizenship. It apportions representation in Congress according to population, with a proviso that when the right of voting in any State is denied to any of its male inhabitants, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, its representation shall be proportionally reduced. 2. It disqualifies for any office, civil or military, under the United States, certain classes of persons who were engaged in rebellion, but empowers Congress, by a two-thirds vote, to remove the disability. 3. It places the public debt of the United States under the guaranty of the constitution. 4. It prohibits the assumption or payment by the United States, or by any State, of any debt incurred in aid of the rebellion, or any claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave.

Of these provisions the disfranchising clause, being subject to the action of Congress, with the continued growth and ultimate triumph of the popular sentiment in favor of universal amnesty, will become practically inoperative. The provision in regard to the public debt of the United States is unobjectionable, and the clauses which relate to the war debt of the Southern States and of the Confederacy, and the subject of compensation for slaves, while they may bear with undoubted hardship, if not injustice, upon individuals, are the natural results of unsuccessful war. They are the incorporation into the constitution of the United States of terms which the victors had the power to impose, and the vanquished had not the power to reject.

The other features of the amendment are rendered unimportant by the subsequent ratification of the fifteenth, which expressly prohibits the States from making any discrimination in law by reason of race, color, or former condition of servitude. This last provision is, to some extent, a corollary to the thirteenth and the first section of the fourteenth amendments. Taken together, the amendments as a whole are but the recognition and embodiment in the supreme law of facts and conditions which already existed, or were the probable if not necessary consequences of what did exist That a gradual system of emancipation, however, would have been in every respect better than the violent rendering, at one fell swoop, of the long existing relations of master and servant, to which we had been accustomed, no rational being will dispute, and with it could have come in due course enfranchisement, thus so gradually incorporating the new element into the political body as to have occasioned no jar or perceptible injurious effect. But liberty having been abruptly secured to the whole body of the colored population, their equality of civil and political rights has as suddenly followed. Whether it had not better have been left to the States to regulate the conditions under which these rights should be enjoyed is a question which has lost its practical interest, and which it would be therefore idle to discuss.

Such, in substance, are these famous amendments. If they were every one of them expunged from the constitution it would not alter the facts which they signalize, or obliterate the practical changes of which they are expression and the type

One other feature these amendments have in common—a clause empowering Congress by appropriate legislation to enforce their provisions. By "appropriate legislation" is, of course, not meant any and every law which the whim or faney of the dominant party in Congress may suggest, but such legislation "appropriate," as a means to the end, as Congress may *constitutionally* enact. The clause confers no power on Congress beyond what Congress may lawfully exercise, in view of other provisions of the constitution, and of the constitution taken as a whole. It consequently furnishes, we hold, no warrant for such legislative monstrosities and extravagances as the Ku-Klux act or the bayonet election law.

Another question in reference to these amendments, however, is raised by the manner in which two of them were adopted. Instead of being ratified by the free and spontaneous action of the States, the ratification of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments by certain of the Southern States was made a condition precedent to their readmission to their place and privileges as States in the Union. Conceding that the action of Congress in bringing this sort of pressure to bear upon the "unreconstructed" States was ungenerous and unjust, it is doubtful how far the act of ratification would be invalidated thereby. We protested at the time against this attempt to fetter the free expression of the legislate will, but after all the act was the voluntary act of the Legislature. If that body considered that the advantages of an immediate emancipation from military rule and of a restoration to the privileges of representation in Congress were worth the price of the amendments, and made its choice accordingly, we see no way in which the action thus taken can be reversed. We may condemn and denounce the means employed, but the end remains all the same. The legislatures of the States in question might have rejected these amendments. They saw fit to ratify them. Having done so, and the fact of ratification having been accepted and proclaimed both by the legislative and executive branches of the government, it would seem to be too late to recall their action now, and even less possible to bring the question in any way before the courts, upon whom the action of the other branches of the government in such a matter would appear to be conclusive. The amendments are, therefore, part and parcel of the constitution, as much so as any of the twelve which precede them, and the power which tied the knot—the concurrent action of three fourths of the States—is the only power which can unloosen it.—*Baltimore Sun.*

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Whilst not denying that cases of lawlessness have occurred at the South, General N. B. Forrest has declared it to be his belief that there is no such organization as that known as the Ku-Klux either in Tennessee or Alabama, or in other Southern States of which he has personal knowledge. For making this declaration he has roused the hot wrath of the New York *Tribune* and the milder anger of the *Times*. The *Tribune*, with that delicate sense of impartial justice for which Mr. Horace Greeley is so much lauded, spits all its venom at General Forrest, tells him that "by all the rules of civilized warfare, and the law of the land, he has no right to the head out of which these brazen falsehoods issue;" that "he is not a credible witness on any case of treason or negro killing," and admonishes the Southern Outrage Committee that if General Forrest has been summoned to Washington to give evidence in Ku-Klux matters, it "has been led, thoughtlessly, into a grave error."

The proper duty of the committee, we have no doubt, is to refuse all testimony but that of confirmed liars. At least this seems to be the opinion of the *Tribune*, and, necessarily, of Mr. Greeley also, for it is everywhere acknowledged that he controls, absolutely, the utterances of the *Tribune*, and that it bears the stamp of his intense personality.

If it were within the power of the Ku-Klux Committee to so order it, we have no doubt that it would inscribe over the outer door of the committee-room: "Only loyal witnesses admitted." Unhappily, there is a minority of that committee, to which it is necessary to make some concessions. The consequence has been that the Radicals are not quite able to have things all their own way. They wince when some honest, truth-telling man, boldly tells them that the Southern States, for peace, good order, and respect for the law, will compare favorably with the States of the North. But they can only show their anger at the blunt speaker by cross-questioning, and badgering, and brow-beating him.

Such journals as the *Tribune* have a larger license, and they use it. They do not attempt to prove that the obnoxious witness has uttered falsehoods. They insist that he has no right to be a witness at all, and—as in the case of General Forrest—ought to have been hanged or shot long ago.

The testimony of such a man as the Rev. A. S. Lakin, is exactly what they want. He stuck at nothing. He is, or pretends to be, a minister of the Gospel, and although we have learned of late years to what depths of depravity some ministers can descend, there is still that lingering reverence for the sanctity of their calling, which, so long as they are unknown, gives importance to what they may say. Now the Rev. Lakin is a Northern Methodist, who was sent South at the close of the war, to organize negro congregations, and do his best to establish negro leagues. He has been over five years in Alabama, pursuing his double vocation. His testimony before the committee was as follows:

"Since 1868 two presiding elders had been driven from their work, two ministers whipped, another fired on and required to leave his circuit, one traveling minister killed, and two local ministers murdered. In nearly all instances the offenders were in disguise. Mr. Lakin himself was shot at in his own house, and had been molested by the Ku-Klux within the last two years. Union men were proscribed, insulted, and maltreated, and frequent murders were committed. Affairs in that State are as bad as ever; there was no improvement."

The Radical members of the Ku Klux Committee were jubilant. The Rev. Lakin was a man after their own heart. He had sworn to all they wanted, and they authorized the statement to be publicly made that "his testimony was more interesting and more valuable than any that had been taken before the committee."

It was wisely suggested of old that a man should never halloo till he was out of the woods. The members of the committee neglected this advice. The Radical journals also forgot or spurned it, and the consequence was that a great disaster befel them. Governor Lindsay, of Alabama, has since been summoned before the committee, and, sad to relate, "he not only gave an unqualified denial to the reports of political outrages and organized resistance to the laws in Alabama, but expressed his belief that the State has not been so quiet, orderly and peaceful in twenty years as it is at present." This much of his story comes to us semi-officially from Washington. Outside the committee-room the Governor has openly declared that the Rev. Lakin "is not a man of veracity;" that his whole career since he has been in Alabama has been that of a disorganizer: that he has disgusted even respectable Republicans; that he "has attempted, by incendiary speeches, to incite the negroes to violence;" that "he is a man of no moral, social, or religious standing," and, finally, that his testimony before the Committee was false.

General James H. Clanton likewise told the committee that "he did not believe any regular Ku-Klux organization ever existed in Alabama. He had heard of outrages, in a few localities, by disguised bands; but Alabama was as peaceful and as quiet as before the war. No more violations had occurred there than in any of the Northern States. The greater part of the crimes in Alabama had been committed by members of the Radical party."

Next comes the Hon. Richard Busteed, United States District Judge for Alabama. He testified that whatever might have been the case just after the war, there was certainly no Ku-Klux organization in the State now; that "life and property were as safe there as in any part of the Union;" that the character of the Radical officials "was notoriously bad;" that Lakin's testimony "was entirely untrue;" that "he is a man who is apt to make wild statements"—in other words, that he is an incorrigible liar—and that, instead of "thirty-three indictments" having been found in his—Busteed's—Court for violation of the Civil Rights bill, as sworn to by Lakin, there had, in truth, been only one, and that has not yet been tried.

To crown all, the daily *State Journal*, the acknowledged organ of the Republican party in Alabama, published on Friday last an editorial denouncing these stories of Ku-Klux outrages as libels upon the people of Alabama. The *Journal* declares that "every honest man is safe in Alabama, no matter what political opinions may be." It asserts further that the falsehoods sent North emanate from "Radical vultures, Ku-Klux place-hunters, who in their struggles to get into office, are constantly stirring up strife and discord by poisoning the mind of voters in secret dens at midnight."

With all this mas of testimony before it, the *Tribune* turns round and savagely attacks Gen. Forrest, for confirming, from his personal observation, what had been testified to before the committee, in stronger language, and to the truth of which the Republican organ in the State adds its emphatic endorsement. How is it possible, we ask, for the South to have any confidence in Northern Radicals? Mr. Greeley travels through the Southern States, is everywhere received kindly, and the people among whom he mingles have a hope that he will judge them impartially and report of them truthfully. Has he done so? Let the columns of the *Tribune* answer. Men say that he honest. If it be honest to vilify Southerners for telling the truth, and to encourage tale-bearers and maligners, it is a sort of honesty of which we trust the Radicals long have monopoly. But what faith can the Southern people have in Northern journalists, when they find that everything they can say or do, is distorted to their injury?

At a meeting of the Executive Committee, held in Bel Air on the 13th of June, 1871, the following plan for the nomination of candidates was adopted and recommended to the Democratic party of Harford county:

The primary meeting shall be held at the usual place of meeting in each district, on Saturday, the second day of September, 1871.

The poll will be open from 10 o'clock, A. M., until 6 o'clock, P. M.

To facilitate organization, the Executive Committee will name for each district three Judges of Election, who will appoint the necessary Clerks, and be furnished with the list of registered voters.

If any of the Judges so named shall fail to be present and act, the meeting will fill the vacancy.

Each Democratic voter will vote by ballot for the person he prefers for each several office to be filled.

The Clerks shall keep a list of the persons so voting, and at the close of the poll deliver the same to the Judges.

The Judges in each district shall, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, 1871, make to the Executive Committee, in Bel Air, a return of the number of votes cast for each candidate for the several offices.

Such returns shall be verified by the signature of the Judges, or a majority of them, and shall be preserved by the Executive Committee until the November election following, and shall at all times be open to the inspection of any person interested therein.

On receiving such return, the Executive Committee shall ascertain the result throughout the county, and shall declare and publish the same in the several Democratic county papers, announcing the person or persons receiving the largest aggregate vote for each office as the candidates of the Democratic party.

Except that for Delegates to the Legislature and for County Commissioners, no two candidates shall be taken from the same district. The person receiving the highest vote shall be first selected, and the next highest from a different district, and so on until the requisite number is obtained.

In case of a tie vote, the candidate shall be determined by lot to be be cast by the Executive Committee, in Bel Air, on the 6th day of September, in the presence of all who may choose to attend.

If after the announcement of the candidates, any nominee shall decline, remove from the county, or die, the Executive Committee shall substitute the person having the next highest vote.

When the person receiving the highest vote for Judge of the Circuit Court shall be announced as the candidate of Democratic party of Harford, the Executive Committee shall appoint five persons to cast in the Judicial Convention the five votes of Harford county for that candidate and no other.

At the primary meeting, each district shall choose one person to be a member of the Executive Committee—which shall be constituted of the six persons so chosen, and shall act as such from the next general election for two years.

The election of such member of the Executive Committee shall be certified as the votes for other members and declared by the present Executive Committee.

Any ballot containing more names for one office than are appointed, shall not be counted for that office.

ABUSE OF THE PARDONING POWER.—The Charleston Courier has been to the pains of procuring a list of the pardons issued by the Governor of that State during the year ending on the 22d of November, 1870. From the Courier's article we make the following extract:

"There were received into the South Carolina penitentiary for the year ending October 15th, 1870, under conviction for crime, two hundred and eighty-one prisoners. There were pardoned by the Governor during the same period two hundred and five. This is not conjecture, nor is it a partisan statement. It is the simple fact, taken from the official published records of the administration. Among the offenders pardoned, the following grades of crime and number of each are specified: Arson 5, assault with intent to murder 3, burglary 26, manslaughter 6, murder 1, perjury 1 and rape 2."

WEDDING ON THE CARS.—The Delawarean, of Saturday, says:—A very pleasant excursion was made over the Maryland and Delaware Railroad to Oxford, on Thursday last, by the children of the Methodist Protestant Sabbath school of Clayton, accompanied by a number of ladies and gentlemen, among whom was a couple who intended to be joined in marriage on arriving at Oxford, the hero in the plot having taken out the usual license in such cases made and provided before starting, and all things seemed lovely until the twain had arrived at their destination, when lo! they discovered the Delaware marriage license were not current in Maryland. Now here was a dilemma, and what was to be done? A happy thought presents itself to our hero, and his mind is relieved of a ponderous weight—he will not be disappointed, and he wasn't, for on the homeward passage, and as soon as the train had got into Delaware, the seats being reversed, and all minor matters in readiness, they stood up again and were married this time in the presence of ahighly delighted assemblage, the train speeding along at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

A NICE PARTY OF SIX.—There are six labor reform members in the New Hampshire House of Representatives, who hold a balance of power between the evenly divided Republicans and Democrats. This "little six" have nominated their own State secretary and treasurer, and the great parties have made haste to endorse the nominations. The "little six" have a good thing of it—in a partisan sense; but such political trading debauches politics.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.45@1.56.
Red—$1.60@1.70.
CORN.—White—78@82. Yellow 75.
OATS—58@59 cents.

TO THE

Democratic Conservative Voters

OF KENT COUNTY.

FOLLOWING the custom of recent years, I offered myself to the Democratic Conservative voters of the County as a candidate for the office of Sheriff. After an active canvass, and at a vote of the party in primary meetings, a large majority of the votes were given to Mr. A. B. Wheatley, who was accordingly put forward by the County Convention.

Considerable feeling having grown out of the contest, I take this public method of respectfully urging all those, my friends, who voted or would have voted for me, to give the whole ticket, the candidates of the party, an earnest and active support.

STEVENSON CONSTABLE.

Hanesville, June 27th, 1871.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the Stockholders in "The Kent Mutual Building Association," will be held this (Saturday) evening, at their usual place of meeting, at a quarter to 9 o'clock.

By order. T. W. RUSSELL,
July 1, 1871. *Secretary.*

KENT NATIONAL BANK,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.,
June 20th, 1871.

The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1871. U. S. taxes paid by the Bank.

W. N. E. WICKES,
July 1, 1871. Cashier.

$3 REWARD.—Lost in Millington, Kent Co., or on the road from there through Locust Grove and Chesterville to Kennedyville, A YELLOW LEATHER POCKET BOOK, containing from 10 to 15 dollars in money, a gold pen and a gold stone set for seal ring. The finder will please take out the above reward and return the book to

GEO. HINMAN,
July 1. Brick Hotel, Easton, Md.

BOAT AND SEINE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on 24 months time, a seine 180 fathoms long, and seine boat in moderate condition.

Apply to L. A. KENDALL,
July 1, 1871—3t. Broad Neck.

FARMS FOR RENT.

THE subscriber offers for rent for the year 1872, his farm at Harmony, Kent Co., Md., commonly called "CORNER FARM," now in the occupancy of Saml. Taylor; also, his farm near Chestertown, called "HOPEWELL," now tenanted by William Cannon.

GEO. W. T. PERKINS.
July 1, 1871. *Chestertown, Md.*

☞ Middletown Transcript publish 3t, and send bill to advertiser.

Corner Stone Laying!

THE Building Committee of Still Pond School have arranged for the very interesting ceremony of laying the Corner Stone of the new School House at Still Pond,

The 17th of July, 10½ o'clock, A. M.

This will be an occasion of much interest. The Committee have secured the *Corner Stone and contents*, of the old Harmony School House, erected *half century ago.* These antiquated relics will be placed in with the new Corner Stone.

☞ Addresses will be made by Rev. J. A. BRINDLE, J. HORTON KELLEY, and others.

Still Pond Choir and Sabbath School will assist in the ceremony with select pieces of music, Vocal and Instrumental.

An invitation is cordially extended to ALL, *especially* parents, teachers and scholars of either week-day or Sabbath Schools.

JOSHUA CLARK,
LOUIS HEPBRON,
WILLIAM AYARS,
G. W. COVINGTON,
July 1—td. *Building Committee.*

The Sun.

CHARLES A. DANA, Editor.

The Dollar Weekly Sun.

A Newspaper of the Present Times.
Intended for People Now on Earth.

Including Farmers, Mechanics, Merchants, Professional Men, Workers, Thinkers, and all Manner of Honest Folks, and the Wives, Sons, and Daughters of all such.

ONLY ONE DOLLAR A YEAR!

ONE HUNDRED COPIES FOR $50,

Or less than One Cent a Copy. Let there be a $50 Club at every Post Office.

SEMI-WEEKLY SUN, $2 A YEAR,

of the same size and general character as THE WEEKLY, but with a greater variety of miscellaneous reading, and furnishing the news to its subscribers with greater freshness, because it comes twice a week instead of once only.

THE DAILY SUN, $6 A YEAR.

A preëminently readable newspaper, with the largest circulation in the world. Free, independent, and fearless in politics. All the news from everywhere. Two cents a copy; by mail, 50 cents a month, or $6 a year.

TERMS TO CLUBS.

THE DOLLAR WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Four Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Eight Dollars.

Twenty copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to the getter up of club), Fifteen Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, to one address (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-three Dollars.

Fifty copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Semi-Weekly one year to getter up of club), Thirty-five Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, to one address (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Fifty Dollars.

One hundred copies, one year, separately addressed (and the Daily for one year to the getter up of club), Sixty Dollars.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY SUN.

Five copies, one year, separately addressed, Eight Dollars.

Ten copies, one year, separately addressed (and an extra copy to getter up of club), Sixteen Dollars.

SEND YOUR MONEY

in Post Office orders, checks, or drafts on New York, wherever convenient. If not, then register the letters containing money. Address

I. W. ENGLAND, Publisher,
Sun office, New York City.

July 1, 1871—3m.

TWIN BROTHERS YEAST CAKES,

THE BEST RISING NOW IN USE; it never sours.

June 17. *C. F. STAM & BRO.*

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
A VALUABLE FARM
IN KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.

THE undersigned, by virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, as a Court of Equity, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the Voshell House Porch in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY,
The 25th day of July, 1871,
at the hour of eleven o'clock, A. M.,

ALL THAT VALUABLE FARM

belonging to Hamilton B. Warren, situated in the Third Election District of Kent county, and containing

70 Acres, more or less.

This farm is situated on the public road leading from Chestertown to Buck Neck Wharf, about 5 miles from Chestertown, and 2 miles from Buck Neck Wharf. It adjoins the lands of Stevenson Constable, Esq., Abraham Hurlock, Esq., and Rev. Wm. B. Walton, and is about 2½ miles from Worton Station on the Kent County Railroad. There is a daily line of steamboats to and from Baltimore to Buck Neck, so that this place has equal facilities for reaching the markets of Baltimore and Philadelphia. It is also convenient to Church, Schools, Mill, and Blacksmith Shop, none of these being distant over 2½ miles.

The soil is a medium quality, rather inclined to loam, with a red clay subsoil, is in good heart and produces fine crops of fruit and cereals. There are

800 PEACH TREES
IN FULL BEARING,

from 7 to 8 years old, and

700 Peach Trees, 4 years old,

which give a full yield this year. All these are of the best assorted varieties, were planted and tilled with great care, and are thrifty and flourishing. There are also some

100 Dwarf Pear Trees,

of good varieties, and a quarter of an acre of

Black Cap Raspberries,
in full bearing.



THE DWELLING is a substantial Two-story Frame House, with good garret, 3 rooms and a Kitchen down stairs, and 3 rooms on the second floor, all of good size. There is a good pump of water in the yard. The Barn and Stable are under one roof, nearly new, and an excellent building. It is two stories high, and ample for the farm; stable-room for four horses. Corn Crib attached. There is also a good Meat House and Milk House. The fencing is good.

The size of this place, the kind quality of soil, the ample and comfortable buildings, and its facilities to the city markets, make it very desirable to those who wish a farm for either Fruit or Grain raising, and examination is invited.

It will be offered either as a whole or in two parcels, as may seem best on the day of sale.

THE TERMS prescribed by the Decree are as follows: $1,000 to be paid in cash on the day of sale, or in 60 days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee; and the balance in equal instalments in one and two years from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee, and to bear interest from the day of sale. The purchaser to pay for the deed and for all necessary stamps. Possession given January 1st, 1872, but the wheat crop can be seeded at any time desired.

JAS. A. PEARCE, Trustee.

THE DECREE directs the Trustee to give notice to the creditors of the said Hamilton B. Warren to file their claims, with the vouchers thereof, in the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County, within four months from the day of sale.

July 1, 1871—tds.

☞ Middletown Transcript copy.

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 H. WICKES,
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 27th day of January, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of June, 1871.

RICHARD HYNSON,
July 1, 1871—4t. Administrator.

PROPOSALS
For Tournament Privileges.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the following Privileges, at the Tournament to be held in Still Pond, July 26th, next, will be received until July 1st, next.

1st. Privilege of Horse Pound;
2d. " Eating Saloon;
3d. " Ice Cream and Confectionery Saloon;
4th. " Soda Fountain;
5th. " Barber Shop.

Apply in person or by letter to

E. A. VANNORT,
Chairman Executive Committee,
July 24. Hanesville, Md.

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