to his approaching fate! The young wife with tearful eyes and aching heart, sits at the window to hear her husband's footsteps, but alas! he comes not. He is drunk! The husband, the parent, is drunk, spending his time and money, when he should be at home enjoying the pleasures and comforts of the family circle. Drunk! He is spending the means of support for liquor, while his family is starving for bread, and his children suffering for clothing. Drunk! His reputation is going, gone? His friends, one by one, are reluctantly leaving him to his miserable fate. He goes down to his grave "unhonored and and unsung." No one cares when he dies; he is nothing but a drunkard.—Drunk! Young man think of the life which you are now leading, and turn from it before you become a confirmed drunkard, scorned and scoffed at by all respectable people. Drunk! Drunk!

The Fifth Regiment---Sad Accident.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

At 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, the Regiment was reviewed in camp by Brevet Maj. Gen Robert H. Carr and staff.

The review was witnessed by a large concourse of the citizens of Frederick and the surrounding country, after which there was a dress-parade, which was criticised severely by all present, and the verdict of all was that nothing could have exceeded the drill of the regiment.

The parade being over, the companies were dismissed by the several commanders, and the men repaired to their respective tents to prepare for the usual evening sports, which consisted of fire-works, mock parades, &c., which, though ridiculous in the extreme, elicited much merriment. The time was then passed until 4:30 P. M., when tattoo was sounded, and the men repaired to their respective company grounds to answer roll call. After roll call a sad accident occurred, resulting in the death of private F. S. Stuart, of company C, and cast a gloom over the whole camp as well as the friends of the regiment, who had come in camp to share its sports.

The cause of the untimely death of this much esteemed and respected member was as follows: After tattoo he asked one of his brother members if there was any powder left, saying that he wanted to have the pleasure of firing off the signal-gun for the last time. It so happened that there was only a small quantity of powder left, and in order to make a loud report from the gun, he rammed it extremely hard, and then put in some leather and a clod of dirt, which was rammed repeatedly with great force. He then tied a candle to a stick and tried to touch it off, but in some manner it missed fire. He then went to the gun and commenced picking the touch-hole in order to get it off, and whilst leaning over the gun it exploded, bursting to fragments, and almost tearing the left arm of the unfortunate man from his body, leaving a hole large enough to insert a man's fist, and cutting a large hole in the side of his head. In a few moments the news of the accident was known to every one in the camp. Dr. Stokes and other prominent physicians of Frederick were without delay summoned, and they at once pronounced him in a dying condition.

The unfortunate man lingered in an unconscious state all night, surrounded by his comrades, by whom he was much esteemed and beloved, and when the regiment broke camp he was still alive but too ill to be moved. By order of Col. Jenkins, a guard, consisting of Lieut. Spear and six men, was left to nurse him. Upon reaching the Armory in Baltimore, a despatch was received announcing his death.

Fourth of July Proclamation---Ratification of the Treaty of Washington--Official Announcement by the President.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The proclamation of the treaty of Washington dated yesterday, commences as follows:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas a treaty between the United States of America and her Majesty the the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, concerning the settlement of all causes of difference between the two countries, was concluded and signed at Washington by the high commissioners and plenipotentiaries of the respective governments on the 8th day of May last, which treaty is word for word as follows, (here follows the treaty, and the proclamation concludes:) And whereas the said treaty has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged in the city of London on the 17th day of June, 1871, by Robert C. Schenck, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, and Earl Granville, her Majesty's principal secretary of State for foreign affairs, on the part of their respective governments:

Now, therefore be it known that I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand, eight hundred and seventy-one, and of the independence of the United States the 96th.

U. S. GRANT.

By the President:
Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

THE BOTTOM DROPPED OUT.—Recently the Morris canal, at one point in New Jersey, it will be recollected, underwent a serious accident, by reason of the bottom apparently dropping out of it. The whole underground limestone country of New Jersey and Pennsylvania is perforated with caves, which every now and then let fall their roofs, and reveal subterranean lakes and rivers, into one of which the canal water has, as a matter of course, been drained.

A Panama letter says the Jesuits are to be expelled from Gautemala.

THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 8, 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 False Departure.

Mr. Carlisle, Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, was interviewed a few days ago on "The False Departure," by a *Commercial* reporter, and we make an extract from the report which appeared in that paper:—*Jeffersonian.*

Reporter—I should like to hear your views upon the question of accepting the the constitutional amendments as was done by the Ohio Democracy day before yesterday.

Mr. Carlisle—I am unwilling to be placed in such a position as to justify the accusation of having voluntarily made an unfriendly criticism upon the action of the Ohio Democracy, but as I will have to speak on these questions during the present canvass, there is, I suppose, no impropriety in stating my opinion now. In the first place, I do not think that the resolution passed by the Ohio Democracy, declaring that these constitutional amendments are no longer political issues before the country, will have the effect which they appear to have supposed it would.

Instead of withdrawing them as subjects of political discussion, it will give them far more prominence than they ever had heretofore, and they will be confronted by them throughout the entire canvass. The only way in which any question can be withdrawn from the arena of political discussion is for both parties to ignore it altogether. This can not be done as to these amendments, because they present real living issues, in which the people feel a very deep intesest. They are not dead issues, and politicians can not kill them by resolution. The Ohio Democrats seem to recognize this to some extent at least, for they have simply attempted to turn the discussion away from the validity and merits of the amendments themselves, to the question of their construction. In this I think they have made a grievous mistake.

The Democratic party having at all times protested against the principles of the amendments, and against the means by which their final adoption was secured, is justly entitled to the benefit of whatever advantage can be acquired over the Republican party on account of its fraudulent and forcible alteration of the Constitution of the country. The circumstances under which these wrongs were perpetrated, instead of justifying or excusing them, greatly aggravate them in my opinion. I hold that no motive, however patriotic it may be, actually or professedly, can sanctify a result attained by force and fraud. The whole country knows that these amendments, or two of them at any rate, were procured by such means as would vitiate any contract, however solemn, and there is not, in my opinion, a Democrat in Ohio or elsewhere who would deliberately assert the contrary.

Now, it is true that the construction of the amendments is a very important matter, but it can not possibly be more important than the substance of the amendments themselves. If the Democratic party had control of Federal affairs, with power to decide what construction should be given to the amendments, and what legislation should be had under them, they would be practically less hurtful than they now are. Still they are based upon a false theory of our original system of government, and if the other provisions of the Constitution are to be warped to suit them, the doctrine of State Rights, in all its length and breadth, will be completely destroyed. Taking the general terms of the amendments, and especially the Fourteenth Article, with the construction put upon them by Congress and the Executive, and there is absolutely no longer any room for State Governments in our system.

There is no place for them to stand, and no functions for them to perform without constant danger of conflict with Federal power. That and the Fifteenth Article, with the construction given to them, bring within the scope of Federal power almost every subject to which the power of any government can rightfully extend. They define citizenship in the several States; regulate the right of suffrage in the States; prescribe the qualifications for office, State and Federal; and by construction of their general terms, Congress has assumed, or may assume, authority to regulate the acquisition and transmission of property; to supervise the educational systems of the States; to fix the rights and liabilities of common carriers and proprietors of places of public entertainment and amusement; to interfere with the internal police regulations of the States, and to destroy the efficiency and independence of the State Judiciary.

In fact, it is scarcely possible to imagine any right or interest of the people which Congress may not control under its present construction of the amendments. In the exercise of authority claimed under them, it has enacted the Civil Rights Bills, the Military Election Laws, and the Force Bill of the last session. The Force Bill is the most gigantic stride toward absolute despotism that we have yet witnessed. Under it the President may, whenever he chooses, invade a state with the whole army and navy if necessary, and suspended the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus, arrest and imprison the Governor, Judges and members of the Legislature, and make his own will, or the caprice of a subordinate military officer, the supreme law. Drumhead court-martial may be substituted for the ordinary judicial tribunals, and the musket of the soldier for the process of the law. It may be said, in the enactment of these statutes Congress has put an erroneous construction upon these amendments, and has exceeded its constitutional power. I think so myself; but that is no reason why we should not strike at the vicious foundations upon which the legislation rests.—We demonstrate the impolicy and wrong of the amendments as easily as we can show the error of the legislative construction of them.

The following is the end of the interview:

No one now proposes to resist the amendments by any other than legal means and if they are held to be valid, either bebecause they were in fact regularly adopted, or because of some technical obstacle to the investigation of the question, they must of course stand until such time as they can be annulled in the mode prescribed in the Constitution itself. There is nothing revolutionary in our position. We have as much right to agitate for a repeal of any portion of the Constitution as others have to urge its amendment by adding to its provisions, and there is no more reason for an imputation of hostility to the Government in the one case than in the other.

The Fourth in New York City.

In New York city there was a parade by three brigades of the State militia, a meeting of the Tammany political society, festivals of the Germans, and at the different institutions, and quite a fine display of fireworks in the evening.

The feature of the Tammany celebration was the reading of letters from prominent public men who were not personally present, among them Governor Hoffman, of New York, Hon. John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, Gen. George B. McClellan, Hon. Montgomery Blair, and others. One paragraph of Governor Hoffman's letter reads:

"The acceptance or non-acceptance of certain amendments which have recently been made a part of the constitution of the United States is not a practical question. The civil status of the colored man is established, and he is in actual possession of the right of suffrage. The task before us is to save the constitution as a whole.—To save it, as it is, requires our best efforts. The question of the day is whether we are to live under a constitution at all, which shall be construed by an impartial court, so as to limit and restrain, as it was intended to do, legislative and executive power alike, or under a hollow form of a constitution, interpreted, according to the expediency of the hour, by Congress itself, such interpretation being enforced by an unrestrained executive."

To a similar effect writes Gen. McClellan:

"Let us leave behind us the dead issues of the past, and look only to the present and the future. Slavery is dead—dead let it remain forever, and let no one disturb its grave. The negro has the right to vote—let him keep it, but strive to educate him to fitness for the high privilege conferred upon him. Show him who his real friends are, and we will eventually turn in our own favor the weapon so carefully forged for our destruction. Let us hope that the enunciation of the financial principles of the party will be so clear that no one can cast the shadow of a doubt upon our intentions as to fulfilling, in the broadest sense, all the obligations of the nation. Rather than indulge in abstract discussions as to the meaning of this or that obligation, let us advocate, and when in power pursue such a policy as will make the paper dollar as good as the gold dollar, so that the question will practically settle itself. To secure this result it must be clearly understood throughout the world that every dollar of the principal and interest of the national debt will be fully paid when due."

Referring to the terms of the invitation extended by the Tammany Society, Mr. Adams's breath of spirit animates the following sentences:

"I cannot celebrate that day as a democrat, nor invoke the memory of the fathers as a partisan. On that day I am a citizen of the United States, and during that day I will not permit myself to think that any heir of the heritage devised by the Declaration can barter his birthright for political pottages. For those few hours, at least I choose to dwell upon the conflict of fundamental principles which proceded all struggles of party policy among us. I love to linger for a little upon the beautiful features of our political system—fair and young—before they were defaced by passion and distorted by disease. I would dedicate the time to studying the public virtue which made union, self government and independence possible for our fathers, and to strengthening those affections which can alone make them stable for their children. The Union, which was formed to cast off a foreign yoke and repeal external aggression is now imperiled by a petty malice which seeks to inaugurate and fix the hateful passions of civil war into a habit of government. It has unhappily become the interest of a faction to blow the dying embers of strife, and to revive the fading memories of fraternal dissension. But the day we celebrate teaches us a lesson most solemn and impressive upon the duty of concession, self-sacrifice and mutual charity for the sake of union. For our part, let us remember to-day that the 'rebels' are of the same blood with us, and must be made of one heart with us.

"We cannot long be held together by force or united only by a common and deathless hate. Nor is it less needful, at this time of contempt for constitutional safeguards and abandonment of the most cherished charter of personal freedom, to revive the jealous spirit of revolutionary liberty which animated the opposition of Jefferson, and which no people which means to be free can ever suffer to slumber or sleep. Let us cherish today a kindness as comprehensive as the Union, a love of local self-government as sturdy as the foundations of the States, and a fealty to the destiny of the republic, single and steadfast."

Letter from John Quincy Adams on the Condition of the South.

From the Augusta (Ark.) Bulletin.

Some short time since we wrote a letter to this gentleman upon political matters, expressing, among other things, the apprehension that, with Grant's vast patronage, most unscrupulously used, he would not yield the Presidential chair, even if defeated before the people in 1872; and that our Repsblic, like its predecessors of old, is so rapidly drifting into channels of corruption that the people, in despair, may look to one military leader as the only means of saving them from the utter ruin threatened by another. This was the general scope of our letter, to which the following is a reply:

QUINCY, MASS., June 5, 1871

Dear Sir—I cannot pass over silently a letter which gratifies me as much as yours, which I received to-day; and yet I feel shy of speaking to you or any citizen of the "subject States." I dislike to earn the retort, "Oh, it is very easy to preach; but suffer as we have and then tell us how you feel, and we will listen." I do try to take it home to myself, and I do not doubt that, in similar circumstances, I should be to-day an "unrepentant rebel," sore, angry, beaten and defiant. And with me it would doubtless have been as it has been with you, that "the tender mercies of reconstruction had been harder to bear than all the horrors of invasive war." I should have been galled by misgovernment, robbed by imported knavery of the pittance which the war had spared; exasperated by wilful and persisted misrepresentation, and cruelly condemned to hopeless impotence for the imputed guilt of cowardly crimes I abhorred. I should have been condemned, too, to hold my personal liberty at the nod of a mercenary carpet-bagger or the whim of a military satrap. I say that I fear I should have been an "irreconcilable."

In such a case I think I should be sulky; but I know I should be silly if I yielded to the feeling. For, whence must my relief come if my last estate is not become worse than the first? Is there a man outside an asylum who thinks that by such a course the "lost cause" can be regained? By whom, then? If by the North, believe me that the experiment of secession has satisfied us that no cause is worth a civil war. That war has confirmed, beyond a shadow of a turning, the destiny which decreed that there shall be but one confederated people of the North American Union. No. Rebellious I might be; but weak enough to await the resurrection of secession I do not think I could be. You and I and your friends and neighbors and mine are of one blood; we were once "fellow-citizens," and the old-time kindness must linger yet, in spots. Our fathers were "brethren," and that must count for something. The whole political problem of the future turns upon the answer to the question, "Shall we live together as friends or enemies?" Now, the whole internal policy of the present administration says war. Reconstruction meant war; and the Ku-Klux bill declared war.

This Union is now held together by force. Certainly, if this is to be permanent, it would have been better to have parted at first. If the struggle to cast out slavery overthrew the Constitution, what chance is there for a "free" government, if the North is to rule the South? South Carolina is to-day the most shameless parody on republican institutions since republican Rome bestrode all the nations of the ancient world, put the sword to their throats, stripped them bare, and then lacked words to laud the loveliness of liberty. You cannot be subject and we be long free. The untrammelled exercise of local self-government by the people of the States is the salt which preserves our whole system. Take that away and our frame of polity will rapidly rot into despotism.—Therefore it is that, not as a partisan, but wholly as a fellow-citizen, I trust that all the good citizens of the seceded States will frankly and honestly accept the revolutionary changes which have been forced upon the Constitution, and with them cheerfully adopt the new relations of amity and political and civil equality towards the emancipated class which these changes involve.

And, therefore, I am glad when I see the noble spirit of your letter pervading the Southern people as it does, despite the malignity of a partisan press, while the sterling sense of Mr. Vallandigham has reformed the Northern Democracy. And it matters not what man may be chosen to lead us so long as his heart is large enough to hold his whole country, his soul brave enough to embrace a Confederate as a brother, and his platform wide enough for every American citizen to stand upon. To compass this end something of sacrifice is required of us all: much of self-control is demanded of the South.—You and all I hear assure me that the attempt will be made; and if made honestly and in earnest, it cannot fail. Again thanking you for your letter, I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. Q. ADAMS.

To J. T. Trezevant, Esq., Augusta, Ark.

Blackberry Wine.

From the Marlborough Gazette.

The season for making this pleasant beverage is approaching. We give below several receipts for making it. The first one has been used by us for several years, and is highly approved. The second is from Hon. E. J. Henkle, of Anne Arundel, and his Wine is, *as we know*, the best made in that County. The third recipe is copied from an exchange paper, and may or may not be good. Try it, and send the editor a bottle.

"OUR" WAY OF MAKING BLACKBERRY WINE.

1. Measure your berries and bruise them; to every gallon adding one quart of boiling water. Let the mixture stand twenty-four hours: stirring occasionally; then strain off the liquor into a cask, to every gallon adding two pounds of sugar, cork tight, and let it stand to the following October, and you will have wine ready for use, without further straining or boiling.

Dr. Henkle's Way:

2. Take 100 quarts of blackberries, crush them and press out the juice. Then dissolve 110 lbs. white sugar in 20 gallons cold water. Measure the syrup; add the juice, and as much more water as will be required to make 40 gallons in all.—If you wish to make a smaller quantity preserve the above proportions. After putting it in the cask (one that has recently had whiskey is preferred,) set it in the cellar or other cool place with the bung open to the air until Christmas.—Then stop tightly or bottle it.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.—To two quarts of juice add one pound of white sugar; half-ounce nutmeg: half ounce cinnamon pulverised; half ounce cloves pulverised. Boil all together for a short time, and when cold add a pint of brandy.

This syrup is said to be almost a specific for summer complaint or diarrhœa. From a teaspoonful to a wine-glass is to be taken, according to the age of the patient, until relieved. It has been made and successfully tried in the family of the Editor of the Gazette for many years.

TINY CRAFT UPON THE SEA.—The ridiculous little boat called the City of Ragusa, which sailed from New York for Liverpool some weeks ago, has arrived out safely, with its entire crew of one man and a dog. The Red, White and Blue and the Nonpareil, its tiny predecessors, unlike the unfortunate little boat from the port of Baltimore, also performed the Atlantic voyage without disaster, and the three sets of madcaps who undertook a foolish feat go upon the record as successful lunatics. It is to be hoped that public opinion will set itself so resolutely against these foolhardy enterprises that none of them will be repeated in the future.

Notice.

PEACH BOX MANUFACTURERS are invited to exhibit Specimen Boxes—stating prices—*on the 13th inst.*, at half-past 2 o'clock, P. M., at Worton Agricultural Hall.

By order of Worton Agricultural Club.
JNO. W. COREY,
July 8, 1871. Acting Secretary.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES of this Institution will be held in the Public Hall of the College, on *WEDNESDAY, the 12th Inst., at 8 P. M.*, at which time an address will be delivered by REV. S. B. SOUTHERLAND, D D.

The friends of the Institution and the public generally are invited to attend

R. C. BERKELEY,
July 8, 1871. Principal.

Proposals for Tournament Privileges.

SEALED PROPOSALS for the following Privileges, at the Tournament to be held in Still Pond, July 26th, will be received:

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 8, 1871. Hanesville, Md.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.42@1.65. Red—$1.40@1.50.
CORN.—White—77@80. Yellow 76.
OATS—57@60 cents.

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 Harlock, 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.

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 near Chestertown, called "HOPEWELL," now tenanted by Wm. Cannon.

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

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, at the suit John H. Buley; also, by virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, at the suit of Curwan, Stoddard, Bro. & Co., issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of George W. Smith, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said George W. Smith of, in and to, the following property:

2 Horses, 2 Cows,
ONE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS, ONE WAGON AND ONE CART;
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
GROWING CROPS, AND
The Farm

where the said Smith lives:

And I hereby give notice, that on

SATURDAY, the 22d day of JULY,

1871, at Millington, in front of Maxwell's Hotel, between the hours of eleven and three o'clock, I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon. R. W. CALDER, *Sheriff.*

July 1, 1871—tds. [5.00.]

PEACH BASKETS

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish the Peach Growers of Kent and adjoining counties with the MITCHEL BASKET, at 18 cts. (at present), and three other styles; also, the ROCHESTER BERRY BASKET.

☞ Samples to be seen at C. F. Stam & Bro's., Chestertown; A. L. Gooding's, Chesterville; T. H. Horsey's, Galena, and at D. U. Dewees', Kennedyville.

Also, a general assortment of *NURSERY STOCK*, particularly SMALL FRUIT Plants.

For particulars apply to
ROBERT E. WALLIS,
KENNEDYVILLE,
June 17—3m* *Kent Co., Md.*

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.*

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.

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.

TWIN BROTHERS YEAST CAKES,

THE BEST RISING NOW IN USE; it never sours.

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

THE CROP OF OATS growing on the farm where the said Edward Slaughter now resides:

And I hereby give notice, that on

WEDNESDAY, the 19th day of JULY,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, 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.*
July 8, 1871—tds. (2.75)