THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 22, 1871.

Democratic Conservative Ticket.



FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. W. PINKNEY WHYTE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
A. K. SYSTER.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
LEVIN S. WOOLFORD.

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.

SPEECH OF HON. WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE.

Mr. President and Fellow-Citizens of the Convention:

In response to the invitation extended to me through your committee, I am here to accept, in person, your nomination as the candidate of the Democratic Conservative party for the office of Governor of Maryland.

In doing so, I am making no "new departure," but following the practice adopted by the eminent gentlemen, who, have in past times, received the same mark of distinguished consideration. Sensible of the high honor conferred by your selection of me from so many able and honored citizens of our State, I can scarcely trust myself to speak of the varied emotions of gratitude and self-distrust which fill my breast.

I can only tender to you, and through you to the gallant Democracy, my most grateful acknowledgements for this generous confidence. The general accord with which, I am informed, the nomination was made, adds immeasurably to the weight of obligation under which you have placed me. I accept this nomination as a servant of the people.

The highest duty of the citizen is, and his noblest ambition should be, to take an active part in work of government, and I can not refuse to avail of the opportunity to render some service to my native State. I know that the steps taken to-day are tending not only to a path of honor, but of grave responsibility.

Should your nomination be confirmed by the suffrages of the people, I can only promise an earnest effort to discharge the duties of the Gubernatorial office with fidelity to the best interest of the people and for the promotion of sound republican principles.

I shall be the govenor of the whole people.

Under the dominion of no faction or clique; interested personally in none of the great words of public improvement; weded to no interest requiring special legislation; recognizing alike all honrable members of the Democratic Conservative party there shall be "no power behind the throne greater than the throne itself."

Remembering the old landmarks of constitutional liberty which guided our fathers in the past, yet learning, in some measure, the lessons taught by the "logic of events," I shall try to act in the present in such manner as will benefit alike our own generation and promote the interest of our posterity.

Will it be presumption in me to borrow the language of Washington!

"I see my duty, and whatever difficulties and discouragements lie in my way, I dare not shrink from it, and I rely on that Being who has not left us to the choice of duties, that while I conscientiously discharge mine, I shall not finally lose my reward."

At a time like this and in such a presence, a general discussion of political subjects would be wholly out of place, but I beg to say that it will be alike my duty and pleasure to address the people of the State from time to time, prior to the election, on all the questions which now divide parties, and I shall endeavor to arouse them to a steadfast maintenance of those principles, which, to-day, in our State, secure to its citizens peace and prosperity at home and honor among our sister States throughout the Union.

Knowing that you have other obligations to discharge to your constituents, and anticipating the pleasure of meeting all of you again during this canvas, I beg permission now to retire.

John Quincy Adams on the New Departure and the Next Presidency.

A reporter of the Boston Post has had a talk with John Quincy Adams on the general political condition of the country, the purport of which is given as follows:

Mr. Adams referred to the new departure as an old departure with him. He saw nothing in the constitutional amendments themselves, apart from their procurement, which need distress any democrat. The giving of equal rights to the blacks he considered by no means undemocratic. When the result of the war forced the enfranchised blacks upon us we had either to accept them as citizens or hold them in some nondescript condition of pupilage. The latter would have resulted in a far more dangerous extension of the paternal powers of government than attaching to their emancipation. That which, it was more consonant to the democratic definition of democracy, "the right of each to pursue happiness in his own way, provided only he respected his neighbor's equal right."—He did not consider the negroes fit for suffrage, but as it had been given them he would not undo the work, but simply modify it by making such restrictions as are made in Massachusetts, where fifty thousand voters are disfranchised by constitutional prerequisites, such as taxpaying, reading and writing. The party that made the fourteenth amendment does not consider these requirements an infringement upon its provisions.

But just as the republican party cannot see anything unfriendly to their own amendments in the constitutional restrictions upon suffrage in Massachusetts or in Rhode Island, so they regard that revolutionary bill known as the Ku-Klux law as a legitimate exercise of power under some of these new amendments. The Ku-Klux bill is an absolute surrender of the principles of free government, and, with the election bill, actually gives the President control over the army to regulate elections, and absolute power to imprison by military force without habeas corpus, is supreme and unlimited despotism in possibility. Yet a great mass of honest men see no harm in all this, and regard it merely as a proper exercise of delegated power under the amendments.

The way out of the dangers and difficulties of the political situation is to resume the moderate method of government, and that the democracy in endeavoring to attain this end may well be content to have no negro policy any more than a German policy or an Irish policy. There can be but one democratic policy—the United States policy—and that should be equal and exact justice to every citizen.

General Grant, of course, he thought, would be renominated for the Presidency, but while his ignorance, negligence of duty and nepotism might be glossed over, the disgraceful incompetence of the financial management of affairs should be unpardonable by a people supposed to be as shrewd as ours on that head. He did not think that the republican party, with all its patronage and superb discipline, could carry such a dead weight as Grant has proved to be.

The democratic financial policy, Mr. Adams continued, must be squarely in the direction of free trade and and a general reduction of taxation. The shameful ignorance which has persisted in wringing such enormous sums from the people at such a critical time, when they need all their energy to rally from the exhaustion of the war, is far less pardonable in my eyes than this negro policy. In respect to the democratic candidates for the presidency, my own view is that the locality will dictate the solution of that question. The strength of the democracy is and must be in the West and South.—New York is secure and Missouri, for our right and left wings. The tug of war will be in Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and Virginia. I think the candidates upon the ticket should come from those parts. I have myself a high regard for Gov. Hoffman, and he is also a very strong candidate, probably sure of the succession if the party should prevail next time, but I think he is too wise a man to allow himself to be pressed in the next convention.

Proceedings of the School Board.

[Continued from last week.]

2d Election Dist. School No. 1. Samuel Comegys, jr., teacher. Attendance small. House clean, order good. School dull. Complaints of undue severity; several families decline to send their children. Reading very defective, no regard paid to pauses, But little advanced in arithmetic; Geography fair, writing poor. There is undoubtedly a lack of something to make this school what all schools should be, pleasant and attractive.

No. 2, H. C. Wallis, teacher, not examined.

No. 3, Isaac Waterman; house clean; order excellent; teacher wide awake. Pupils have acquired a habit of spelling without pronouncing the syllables, and in reading allow the voice to drop uniformly at every comma. Recitation in Geography good; exercises in Arithmetic too much mechanical; Grammar fair. This was the teacher's first quarter, and he is laboring to correct the defects pointed out.

No. 4, Wm. Galligher. School full; order good; house tidy. Recitations generally good, though the examination was not so thorough as would have been, expecting notice to attend a regular quarterly examination at the close of the term. Master Howard Haman read and translated Latin correctly and with much ease. Teacher industrious, capable, thorough.

No. 5. Miss V. Lake teaching in place of Miss Ada Simpers. House in fair order, discipline a little lax. In Arithmetic instruction in elementary principles needed, one class quite thorough in fractions. Geography only fair, reading fair, writing respectable. Teacher diligent.

No. 6, Miss J. M. Comegys. House clean. Order good, teacher faithful and conscientious. Answers to Geography very prompt. Arithmetic respectable, writing satisfactory. School progressive.

No. 7, Miss Kate Harris. House clean. order might be better; recitation in Grammar pretty good; Geography fair; Arithmetic backward. Teacher needs more energy.

No. 8, Mr. Melvin. School small; house clean, order good. Class in spelling get no ideas. Class beginning Grammar, answer fairly; Geography backward, speak too low and indistinct; in reading require instruction and practice in punctuation and intonation. Teacher needs devotion to his profession.

No. 9, F. Hall. School small. House clean, order good. Reading fair but devoid of spirit, because the readers have so little knowledge of the signification of words. Geography quite good; writing respectable. Teacher should get out of the old ruts.

3d Election Dist.—School No. 1, J. H. Kelley. Present, Commissioner Wilson and Mr. Thomas Rasin. School large, house positively filthy. Order moderately good. Several classes in 1st Reader could judiciously be combined. The multiplication of classes is a great obstacle to progress and should always as much as possible be avoided. These children are beginning well. Other reading of average [illegible] and require rigid attention to punctuation, emphasis and tone. Geography creditable, Grammar slow. Teacher not devoted to his profession.

No. 2, Edw. McLernon. House clean, order good, teacher indefatigable, takes great pains. 1st class spell well; recitation in Scholar's Companion excellent. 1st class reading, taught without alphabet, read very well. 2d and 3d class fail to regulate the voice at the comma. 1st class in Geography good; 2d very good; Arithmetic good, especially W. Pearson.

No. 3. C. H. Crittenden; house in fair condition, order good. 1st class do not read well, 5th read too fast, writing needs attention. Teacher capable, needing somewhat more energy.

No. 4. Miss S. A. Jones. Attendance good, house clean, order very good. Class reading 5th Reader lack spirit, other wise good. In writing, heard complaints of neglect. 1st class in Geography not very prompt. 2nd good. Arithmetic, excellent and thorough. Teacher wide awake.

No. 5. Miss Mary Bowers in charge. House very tidy; order excellent. Present as visitors, Mrs. E. P. Janvier and Miss E. Sutton. Spelling, good of the kind. 1st class reading, fair; 2nd read well, if any reading can be well without scrupulous attention to pauses; recitation in History not prompt. 1st class in Mental Arithmetic, answer well; 2nd need more study; in written Arithmetic, Miss Flora Janvier is entitled to notice of excellence. Geography and Grammar fair, singing excellent. Teacher efficient and faithful.

No. 6. Miss M. L. Ball. House neat. Order good. Teacher diligent; gives too much help, thus destroying the self-reliance of her pupils. Reading fair but too fast; Geography very creditable; no Grammar; poor facilities for writing; no desks, no black-board. The school is yet an experiment.

4th Election District. School No. 1. Jos. C. Russum, Jr. Present of the County Board, James P. DeCorse, and of the District Board, Capt. John Hadaway, also, T. S. Baker. Teacher ambitious and quite successful.

Class in 5th Reader, fair reading with a good knowledge of punctuation, practice not so good. Had to illustrate Rule for interrogation: read Maud Muller. 4th class in Arithmetic very good; 1st class excellent. Grammar excellent; the drill in this study by one or more of the pupils was most admirable, and worthy of imitation in other Schools. Miss Betty Brown deserves mention for her ability in drilling this class. Clarence Dyott, and Comegys Brown stand pre-eminent in this School,

School No. 2. S. S. Baker. House clean, order excellent, teacher zealous.—Class in reading too low, and indistinct, falling at the comma, sometimes when no stop. Grammar and Arithmetic very good, Geography excellent. In English composition, Miss Fannie Maslin stands high, several others fair.

No. 3. N. McQuay. House in good order, discipline uncertain, always good when I have been present, some complaints outside. Teacher conscientious and faithful; examination cursory, for want of time, Commissioners present, Jas. Plummer, S. S. Usilton and Henry Earnest, Esqrs. in schools 3, 4 and 5.

No. 4. Miss A. H. Kelley. Room clean, order good, teacher attentive and interested. 1st class in Geography pretty good. 2nd want promptness. Grammar respectable; reading inferior, writing improving.

No. 5. Mrs N. Emory. House clean. Order wholly lacking; Teacher laborious, gives too much help.

While one class recites, all others play. This school needs rigid discipline, the teacher's labors are extremely severe, and yet little comparatively is accomplished.

Truancy is prevalent, and the moral tone is deplorably low. Since my official visit the attention of the District Board has been especially directed to its condition and measures adopted to secure better results; and I am gratified to learn that there has been a decided improvement. The fault, it is alleged is in the want of parental influence and co-operation.

No. 6. John F. Copper. House clean. Order good; Commissioners present. R. Nicholson, Jos. Lusby, John Roeder.—Teacher faithful, attentive and deeply interested in his work.

5th Reader class, read well, but require strict attention to intonation; other classes read fairly, but should be taught not to dwell on unimportant words.

Spelling generally good; Grammar excellent; writing neat and generally good.

No. 7. Alex. Gray. House clean, order very good, teacher diligent and conscientious. Beginners in reading deficient in sounds and power of letters. Class in 5th Reader, lacking in spirit; sometimes drop the voice at the comma. A good recitation in Grammar, except as to one pupil; Geography very good; Arithmetic fair; in writing but little progress. No. 8, N. H. Clough. House clean; order excellent; teacher devoted. Classes in Arithmetic deficient in elementary principles. Reading quite fair. Grammar not very good. In other branches about on an average.

[Conclusion next week.]

The Gallows in Maryland--Execution of Fred. Lawrence (Colored) for the Murder of his wife.

Frederick Lawrence, colored, was hanged at Easton, Talbot county, on Friday last, for the crime of murder, committed in October last, upon Emeline Handy, then in the employ of F. G. Wright, Esq., of Easton. They never were married, but lived together as man and wife for several years.

Ever since the death warrant was read, on the 29th of May, Lawrence is reported to have devoted most of his time to singing and praying. During the time he was visited by several ministers, both white and colored, but Rev. W. J. Parker, colored, was his principal spiritual adviser. The Easton Gazette of Saturday last gives the following account of the execution:

Yesterday morning, the day designated by the Governor of Maryland for the execution, dawned amid heavy clouds and an occasional shower of rain, but the people poured in until the number reached about three thousand men, women and children. Sheriff Bennett had taken every precaution to guard against violence, molestation or an interruption of the public peace in any manner. Two companies of militia. Captains Miller and Roberts, as well as a large number of citizens, were summoned as guards, besides all the places that sell liquor were closed. At 11 o'clock the sheriff proceeded to complete his arrangements, and at ten minutes past eleven Lawrence was brought from his cell. He evinced the same calm, composed spirit he has shown the last six weeks. He had on a long black cape and slouch hat. In coming out of the cell he surmounted the steps without assistance, with a firm, steady nerve.

He was conveyed to the gallows in a wagon, accompained by Rev. W. J. Parker, in which was also the coffin of the doomed man. The military formed in hollow square, in which none were allowed except the prisoner, his spiritual adviser, the sheriff and officers, newspaper reporters, physicians, &c. When the procession moved off Lawrence commenced to sing, and continued until he reached the scaffold, which was done twenty minutes past eleven. On alighting from the wagon he walked up the steps with as much firmness as any of those who accompanied him, showing that he was a man of great nerve. After Lawrence had ascended and was seated, Rev. W. J. Parker offered up a most fervent prayer for the unfortunate being who was about to be launched into eternity, and prayed that it might have a salutary effect upon all who witnessed it. Lawrence then rose in a calm, peaceful manner, and said:

"I am on the road to canaan. Take warning. I am on my way home, Thank God, the sheriff and the madam have been very kind to me. I have no unkind feelings in my heart against any one.—Lord save my soul."

The sheriff descended, and as he came down he cut the rope that held the platform, and Lawrence presented the horrible spectacle of a man being suspended between heaven and earth. The fall was sudden and clear, and he struggled but a short time before life was extinct. Drs. Anderson, Chamberlaine, Adkins and Bateman were present, and examined the body after it had been hanging about ten minutes. At the expiration of twenty minutes the body was lowered down and life pronounced extinct.

His remains were taken charge of by William Lewis and three other colored men, when they were placed in the coffin and conveyed to Potter's Field where they were interred.

While the large crowd assembled at the gallows there was a considerable shower of rain, and before the crowd could leave town a drenching rain came down, and as wet and as dabby looking set as was ever seen Easton possessed. This has ended the long-talked-of execution, and a similar affair we hope, will never again occur in Easton. Public executions are shocking, demoralizing. On this occasion there could be seen young girls—quite large numbers too—crowding through the deep ranks of men to get a sight of the body as it fell or was in the last agonies of death. What a shock to refinement, modesty and religion are public executions, and a demoralizer to a community. If it has to be done, let it be from public gaze.

THE FIRE KING IN TOWN.—Nathan Coker, the famed African Fire King, from Caroline, was in town on Friday, and gave an exhibition at Dr. P. Stack's office, in the presence of some twenty spectators, demonstrating to all present that fire had no effect whatever on his flesh. He first heated a shovel red-hot, and applied it to the bottom of one of his feet It made no impression on him whatever. He next heated the shovel red-hot, and licked it repeatedly with his tongue. It did not even dry the spittle in his mouth. He then put his hand in a hot stove, and took therefrom a red-hot anthracite coal, and offered it to the spectators, who declined to accept the present. His hand was not even scorched. He then called out to know if there were any "unbelievers" present. To his astonishment, we announced ourself still an "unbeliever." He then put a shovel in the stove, and partially filled it with shot, when the shot got pretty hot he stirred them with his naked finger till the lead had melted. He then took the shovel in his right hand and poured the hot melted lead in his left hand, and then poured the burning solution into his mouth, kept it there till it cooled, and spit it out in a lump. We then expressed ourself entirely satisfied. He said "that was only a $20 performance: if they would make him up $50 he would show something worth seeing." Believing that Coker might have some dealings with "Old Nick," the spectators declined to raise the $50, and hastily retired from Dr. Stack's office, some declaring that Coker smelt strongly of burning sulphur whilst chewing up the melted lead.—*Easton Star.*

☞ Hartford, Connecticut, is puzzling itself over the merits of this legal case, just come to light there A man who died lately, leaving a handsome property and a childless widow, but then *enceinte*, left also a will, duly executed, in which it was provided that if the expected child should be a boy, two-thirds of the property should go to him, and one-third to the widowed mother. If, however, the child proved to be a girl, only one-third of the estate was to go to her, and the two-thirds to the mother. But the widow has become the mother of twins! and, what greatly heightens the perplexity of the case, the twins are a boy and a girl, and the lawyers are in a quandry to know what they shall do about it.

A Female Odd Fellow.

An old man, sixty-five years of age, named George Stoole, who was the janitor of Odd Fellows' Hall in Indianapolis, and had charge of the private books and work, as well as keys, for some time past, has been under the domination of a Mrs. Phillbean, who acquired a fearful influence over him, and prevailed upon him to let her witness the initiation ceremonies in Odd Fellowship, while she was concealed from view. There is a room adjoining the main hall of the Odd Fellows' building, designed for the reception of an organ. Entrance to this room can be obtained only from the outside, and thereto Mrs. P. was admitted by the janitor on several different nights. Thence she witnessed three if not five initiations. She was supplied with the private books and work of the Order, the keys to the rooms, and one of the stools of the encampment. These articles were taken from Indianapolis a day or two ago by the Chief Police. It is said that the janitor instructed the woman in three degrees of Masonry.—She makes her boast that she is an Odd Fellow and a Free Mason, and has given evidence that she knows more than she ought to about Odd Fellowship. Now for the reason for her seeking that which heretofore to woman has been a sealed book. For some time past the janitor has paid twelve dollars a month rent for the woman's house. She wanted more money, and demanded one thousand dollars a year. This he refused to pay. She asked for five hundred and a mortage on one of the janitor's houses. This was also refused. Then she told what she had seen and learned On Friday night the janitor was tried before a Committee of Odd Fellows and expelled from the Order. He was defended by the Hon. William Wallace. It is said that he is keeping close to his house.

Death of "Tad" Lincoln.

A despatch dated Chicago, July 15, says:

Thomas Lincoln, universally known as "Tad" Lincoln, the youngest son of the late President, died at the Clifton House, at Chicago, at 7 o'clock this morning, of dropsy of the heart, age eighteen. He was taken ill a few days after returning from Europe.—During his illness, his mother has been his almost constant attendant. There has always existed the warmest affection between the two, and Mrs. Lincoln is almost completely prostrated by her affliction.

MARRIED.

NEEDLES—VERNON.—July 19th, 1871, by Rev. H. C. Cushing, at the Parsonage, Chestertown, HENRY C. NEEDLES to Miss LAURA L. VERNON.

Lumber.

JUST RECEIVED, A BOAT LOAD of Lumber and Building Material,
July 22—3t. JOHN T. DODD & SON.

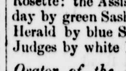
WM. P. FRANCIS. SOL. WRIGHT.

FRANCIS & WRIGHT,
GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
92 Light St. Wharf, Balto.

Particular attention paid to all kinds of Country Produce on consignment.

Orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly filled.
July 22, 1871—tf.

Notice.



The steamer ROANOAK will commence daily trips from Buck Neck to Baltimore, stopping at Vannort's and Gale's Wharves, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, leaving Buck Neck at half-past ten o'clock, A. M., and continue through the Peach season. Freight 8 cts. per box, 5 cts. per basket.
JAMES SHUSTER & CO.
July 22, 1871—3t.

TOURNAMENT
IN STILL POND.

THE MANAGEMENT take pleasure in announcing that the arrangements for the festivities of the day have been completed, and that the affair will take place on

Wednesday, July 26th, next,

in the field of Mr. John Beeks, adjoining the Village of Still Pond.

Should the weather be stormy, the Tournament will take place the next fair day.

Eminent gentlemen have been secured to deliver the Addresses, and distinguished parties from abroad are expected to attend. Excursions of Orders, Societies, and Companies are now in order of progress, and a good time is anticipated. Members of the Supreme and Grand Lodges of the Order of Knights of Pythias are to unite with us, and the Supreme Chancellor of the World will be present.

The Chief Marshal will be distinguished by an orange colored Sash and white and blue Rosette: the Assistant Chief Marshal by a white Sash and red and blue Rosette: the Pages by red flannel pants and jacket: the Assistant Marshals by white Sashes and red and white Rosettes: the Officer of the Day by red Sash and white and blue Rosette: the Assistant Officers of the Day by red Sashes and red Rosettes: the Chief Medical Officer of the day by green Sash and green and white Rosette: the Assistant Medical Officers of the day by green Sashes and white Rosettes: the Herald by blue Sash and red Rosette: the Judges by white Rosettes.

Orator of the Day—Opening Address:
JAMES A. PEARCE, Esq.,
by red and white Rosette.

Orator of the Day—Crowning Address:
Hon. BARNES COMPTON,
Red and Green Rosette.

The Chairman of Executive Committee—scarlet sash with white fringe, and red, white and blue rosette.

Executive Committee—scarlet sash and green fringe, and red, white and blue rosettes.

The Assistant Marshals, Officers of the Day, and Medical Officers of the Day will meet their Chiefs promptly on the Tournament Grounds at 8½ o'clock A. M., on the morning of the festivities, to form the line and receive instructions. The Associate Judges will meet their Chief at the same time and place. The Knights will be paraded before the Chief Marshal at the same place, at 9 o'clock A. M.

The Tilting will commence at 10½ o'clock precisely.

Ample preparation has been made to furnish Refreshments for three thousand guests. Arrangements have also been made for feeding horses.

☞ A FULL BRASS BAND will furnish music for the occasion.

Tickets of Admission can be had at the principal stores throughout the county and at the gate.

PRICE OF ADMISSION.
ADULTS " - - - 50 cents:
CHILDREN, under 12 years, 25 "

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:
ALEX. KENNEDY,
C. B. KRUSEN,
WM. S. BUSICK,
GEO. M. BEASTEN,
JOS. W. HOWARD,
MEDFORD HYNSON,
JAMES ROSEBERRY,
WILLIAM HEPBRON.
E. A. VANNORT,
Chairman of Executive Committee.
July 22, 1871.

FINE POMADES AND HAIR OILS.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.35@1.58.
Red—$1.40@1.52.
CORN.—White—76@81. Yellow 73a74.
OATS—57@60 cents.

STATE OF MARYLAND,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ANNAPOLIS CITY, July 12th, 1871.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the State of Maryland, Article 111, Section 4 and Section 5, provides, as follows:

Section 4. As soon as may be, after the taking and publishing of the National Census, or after the enumeration of the population of this State, under the authority thereof, there shall be an apportionment of Representation in the House of Delegates, to be made on the following basis, to wit: Each of the several counties of the State, having a population of eighteen thousand souls or less, shall be entitled to two Delegates; and every county having a population of over eighteen thousand, and less than twenty-eight thousand souls, shall be entitled to three delegates; and every county having a population of twenty-eight thousand and less than forty thousand souls, shall be entitled to four Delegates; and every county having a population of forty thousand, and less than fifty-five thousand souls, shall be entitled to five Delegates; and every county having a population of fifty-five thousand souls and upwards, shall be entitled to six Delegates and no more; and each of the three Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore, shall be entitled to the number of Delegates to which the largest county, shall or may be entitled under the aforegoing apportionment. And the General Assembly shall have power to provide, by law, from time to time, for altering and changing the boundaries of the three existing Legislative Districts of the City of Baltimore, so as to make them, as near as may be, of equal population; but said Districts shall always consist of contiguous territory.

Sec. 5. Immediately after the taking and publishing of the next National Census, or after any State enumeration of population as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Governor then being, to arrange the representation in said House of Delegates, in accordance with the apportionment herein provided for; and to declare by proclamation, the number of Delegates to which each county, and the City of Baltimore may be entitled under such apportionment; and after every National Census, taken thereafter, or after any State enumeration of population thereafter made, it shall be the duty of the Governor for the time being, to make similar adjustment of representation, and declare the same by proclamation as aforesaid.

And whereas, by the last Census made in the year 1870, under the authority of the Laws of the United States, it appears that the population of the several counties of this State, was as follows:

COUNTIES.	POPULATION.
Allegany county	38,536
Anne Arundel county	24,457
Baltimore county	63,059
Calvert county	9,865
Caroline county	12,101
Carroll county	28,619
Cecil county	25,874
Charles county	15,738
Dorchester county	19,458
Frederick county	47,572
Harford county	22,605
Howard county	14,150
Kent county	17,102
Montgomery county	20,563
Prince George's county	21,138
Queen Anne's county	16,171
St. Mary's county	14,944
Somerset county	18,190
Talbot county	16,137
Washington county	34,712
Wicomico county	15,802
Worcester county	16,419

Now, therefore, I, ODEN BOWIE, Governor of the State of Maryland, by virtue of the authority and in compliance with the requirements of Article 111, Section 4 and 5 of the Constitution of this State, do issue this, my proclamation, declaring the number of Delegates to which each county and the City of Baltimore is entitled in the General Assembly of Maryland, under the Census of 1870, as follows:

Allegany county	4 Delegates
Anne Arundel county	3 "
Baltimore county	6 "
1st Legislative Dist. Balto. city	6 "
2d Legislative Dist. Balto. city	6 "
3d Legislative Dist. Balto. city	6 "
Calvert county	2 "
Caroline county	2 "
Carroll county	4 "
Cecil county	3 "
Charles county	2 "
Dorchester county	2 "
Frederick county	5 "
Harford county	3 "
Howard county	2 "
Kent county	2 "
Montgomery county	3 "
Prince George's county	3 "
Queen Anne's county	2 "
St. Mary's county	2 "
Somerset county	3 "
Talbot county	2 "
Washington county	4 "
Wicomico county	2 "
Worcester county	2 "

Given under my hand and the SEAL Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, this twelfth day of July, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one.

By the Governor,
ODEN BOWIE.
R. C. HOLLYDAY,
Secretary of State. [July 22—1t

VALUABLE MILL PROPERTY
AT
Private Sale.

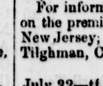
The subscriber will sell at private sale his

Valuable Grist Mill

at Centreville, Queen Anne's County, Md.

This property is one of the most valuable of the kind on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, being a first-class stand for business, of which it has a large patronage, and being now in good order and condition. It is 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.

There is attached to the property a few acres of fine Meadow land and Garden ground.



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

To a man of enterprise the property offers a first-rate business. The terms will be made easy and accommodating.

For information inquire of Wm. P. Seall, on the premises; S. W. DeCoursey, Berry, New Jersey; J. K. Hines, Chestertown; Joyd Tilghman, Centreville, or the subscriber.

T. DeC. RUTH,
July 22—tf. Chestertown, Md.

BLACK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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.,

[illegible] have united under the title of *GEORGE VICKERS & SON*, for the practice of the Law in Kent and Queen Anne's Counties.
Chestertown, July 1, 1871—3m.

Notice to Tax Payers.

THE Tax Payers of the Third Election District of Kent County are hereby notified that the taxes for 1871 are in the hands of the Collector, and prompt payment is hereby demanded

All persons indebted for taxes for 1870 are seriously urged to make immediate payment, or the Collector will resort to the summary process of the law.

WILLIAM V. LUCAS,
Collector of Tax for Third District.
July 15, 1871—tf.

New Firm in the Lumber Business!

HAVING purchased the entire stock of Mr. Wm. Vannort in the Lumber Business, we intend to keep at his old stand a full assortment of

BUILDING MATERIAL;
AND A LARGE STOCK OF LUMBER,

to which we invite the attention of consumers, comprised in part of Select Cullings, 4-4, 5-4 and 8-4 White Pine, 5-8 Siding.
Yellow Pine Dressed Flooring,
White Pine Scantling and Bill Stuff,
Hemlock Joist, Scantling & Bill Stuff,
White Pine and Hemlock Fencing,
White Pine and Cypress Shingles,
Laths, Pales, Window Sash glazed, and Window Shutters.

We hope, by attention to our business, to merit a full share of public patronage.

We will also continue the

CARPENTERING
AND
Undertaking

business with unabated vigor.

JOHN T. DODD & SON.
July 15, 1871—tf.

KENT COUNTY, SCT.

I hereby certify that on this 11th day of July, personally appeared before me the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, H. M. L. Everett, and made oath in due form of law that there is as estray trespassing upon his enclosures since the 15th of April, a RED DEVON COW, supposed to be 9 or 10 years old—no flesh marks: has a calf now about a week old. Attest:

JAMES GRAVES, J. P.

NOTICE.—The owner of the above described COW is notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. H. M. L. EVERETT,
July 15—3t [2.40] Near Chestertown.

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