THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 29, 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.

Importance of the Militia.

The military organization of this town has disbanded on account of a proper interest by its members, growing out of the lack of moral support from the body of citizens at large. The following from *Hearth and Home* of this week, will present some reasons why a militia organization should be sustained:

In a republic, the people must mainly depend upon their militia for the preservation of order and for the maintenance of peace during sudden energencies. There being no standing army to draw upon, this is necessarily the case. Whatever is to be done quickly, either as an offensive or defensive measure, must be done by the various State soldiers. How important a part the militia system plays in a republic, was strikingly illustrated by the absence of the militia from New York in July, 1863, and by their presence in July, 1871. On the former occasion, rioters obtained and virtually held possession of the city tor days; on the latter, they were dispelled in five minutes after making a demonstration, and compelled to flee in hot haste for their lives. The mob, no matter whether it be instignated by religious, political, or social influences, is ssvage, blind, and frantic when once under full headway, and can only be checked and dispersed with glittering steel and cole lead.—At the same time, the men are not so unthinking, so reckless, and so indifferent to life, as their actions might indicate. Though, in the fury of the moment, they may rush madly on to death, the men who comprise mobs have families, or fathers, brothers, and sisters, and other worldly ties. No matter how low down in the scale of existence, they are yet capable of exercising some judgment and common sense. Let them be assured that there are ample military forces to visit condign punishment upon them, and they will hesitate long before inaugurating a riot. It is only when they think that they will have full play, and encounter merely such opposition as civilians may present, that they either organize or suddenly undertake violence.

Militia, therefore, not only put down violence, but act as a preventive. A knowledge of the fact that able-bodied men can be assembled on short notice, and massed in battle array, imparts a feeling of confidence to society. The dwellers in large cities retire at night with a sense of security confident that their lives and property will be safe though an outbreak too formidable for the police should occur. The militia system, then, is the great bulwark of democracy. It obviates the necessity of a standing army, and furnishes protection near at hand. Such being the case, it should be kept up to a high standard of excellence. If necessary, other inducements beside exemption from jury duty should be held out to young men to connect themselves with the National Guard. States and cities should take pride in their militia organizations, and foster a generous spirit of rivalry among them, to the end that they may aim to excel in drill and discipline.

Proceedings of the School Board.

[Continued from last week.]

5th Election District. No. 1. Miss Adelaide Bogle. First examination; house very tidy; order good. Present, David Jones, Commissioner.

In reading generally the voices are low and almost inaudible, punctuation not understood. No facilities for writing, and Black-board just supplied needs to be recoated with slate. Mr. Jones thinks the pupils have improved and made respectable progress.

No. 2. L. A. Waldo. Teacher sick; no examination.

No. 3. J. V. and Alice Crosby, Teachers. Present, Dr. George Fisher, Commissioner. House in best condition attainable. Desks, seats &c., excellent—for kindling wood; house needs, and will receive reconstruction. Class in spelling and defining recited well; writing fair criticisms by the class. 1st and 2nd classes in Arithmetic perform well, but know little of the reasons of the operations, the teacher thinking it better to leave the theory of the science till after much practice. Geography and Grammar excellent. Teacher experienced and energetic.

No. 4. Chas. G. Ricaud, Teacher.—House in tolerable order; discipline easy. Teacher capable and efficient. Reading fair, a few very good; Grammar good; also, Geography; Arithmetic fair; writing needs attention. At a former examination heard the best recitation in History. I have heard in any of our schools. At this there was no class in this study. No water.

No. 5. T. M. Pinkind. House clean; order good; attendance small. Teacher well qualified, industrious and devoted to his work. Classes spell well, and read fairly; answer well in Geography and Arithmetic. Writing respectable.

No. 6. Wm. N. Sherwood, Teacher. House in fair order: discipline good; teacher faithful. Class of 3 Girls, read fluently, but without giving due effect to pauses; 4th Reader, fair: Arithmetic deficient in knowledge of principles. In Grammar, answers not prompt; dull in Geography.

No. 7. J. A. Greenwood. House clean; order excellent, Teacher interested. Examination in Geography very good; Grammar fair; Arithmetic, the art understood, the science unknown. Writing fair; spelling very good. Did not read for lack of time.

No. 8. J. E. Taylor. House in fair order; discipline good; Teacher young, with little experience. Best readers too fast; Geography only fair; examination in Grammar showed progress. Arithmetic good; writing fair.

No. 9. J. J. Hogg. House clean, order excellent; Teacher ambitious and dilligent. Present, J. R. Apsley, then Commissioner. Class in 3rd Reader unmindful of pauses; 2nd class read well; Miss P. Rasin and Anna Apsley excel. 1st class in Arithmetic, thoroughly instructed, younger pupils drilled orally; writing fair.

Central High School, T. B. Long.—House clean, order good. Commissioners present, R. Nicholson, J. W. Corey, H. Meeks, and of the county board, Isaac Parsons and I. C. Taylor. Teacher labors too much, gives too much help, thus weakening the self-reliance of his pupils. Class in Greek Grammar making a good beginning. Examination in Latin grammar entirely satisfactory. The first class translate rather bunglingly, failing in syntactical construction to apply the rules; 2d class do not yet translate. Class in natural philosophy answer readily and correctly, with one exception. Geography satisfactory. (This branch might be dropped with much advantage, or confined to occasional lessons on the globe and map drawing.) English grammar prompt and correct. In English composition not so well. Questionns in arithmetic not answered so readily as should have been.—In German no examination, as it was not understood except by the teacher and those studying it. In history, algebra and physiology, no examination for want of time, except that a few questions in arithmetic were solved algebraically by some of the pupils. At the close the board held a meeting and passed resolutions of confidence in the ability and efficiency of the teacher, and of satisfaction with the general results of the examination, also determining to seek the aid of the State to sustain and improve the school.

All of which is respectfully submitted in accordance with the provisions of the law.

HOWARD MEEKS, *Examiner.*

On motion, resolved that the report be accepted and approved, placed on file, and published as part of the proceedings of this board.

Resolved, that the commissioner of the fifth district be authorized to repair and renovate the school house at Rock Hall at a cost not to exceed $200.

Mr. Covington offered resolutions proposing quarterly examinations for all the schools of each election district, and a system of rewards for excellence. Deferred till next meeting.

An invitation was extended to the board and accepted, to attend the laying of the corner-stone of the new school house at Still Pond on Monday, July 17th.

Resolved, that in future the settlement with teachers and others shall be quarterly, and any balance due after paying to teachers the dividend of cash on hand shall be met and satisfied by orders on collectors to bear interest till paid.

Tuesday, 29th of August, was fixed upon for a general examination of applicants for schools in this county, and the Board adjourned to that day.

HOWARD MEEKS, *Sec'y.*

Political Figuring.

Some of the Radical papers have taken to figuring upon the prospects of the Presidential election. The following table is going the rounds, attributed to the New York *Evening Post*. We accept it as the best show the Radicals can make:

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Connecticut,	6	Alabama,	8
Illinois,	16	Delaware,	3
Iowa,	8	Georgia,	9
Kansas,	3	Florida,	3
Maine,	7	Kentucky,	11
Massachusetts,	12	Louisana,	7
Michigan,	8	Maryland,	7
Minnesota,	4	New York,	33
Nebraska,	3	Oregon,	3
Rhode Island,	4	North Carolina,	9
South Carolina,	6	Tennessee,	10
Vermont,	5	Virginia,	19
Wisconsin,	8		—
	—	Nevada,	3
14 States,	116	12 States,	113

DOUBTFUL.

Arkansas,	5	New Hampshire,	5
California,	5	Ohio,	12
Indiana,	13	West Virginia,	5
Missouri,	11	Mississippi,	7
New Jersey,	7	Texas,	6
Nevada,	3		—
		11 States,	88

The whole number of electoral votes is 317; necessary to a choice, 159. Taking the results of the late elections as a guide, we would alter the *Post's* figures materially. Connecticut, Maine and Nebraska, claimed for the Radicals, certainly belong in the doubtful column—Nebraska especially so since the disgrace of the Radical Governor Butler. Pennsylvania, because the fortunate nomination of General McCandless has secured it for the Democrats in October next, ought to be transferred to the Democratic column. Louisiana went largely for the Radicals last year, and should be put among the Radical States. Among the other States rated by the *Post* as doubtful, Arkansas, California, Indiana, Nevada, New Hampshire and West Virginia went Democratic at the last elections, and will surely remain so. New Jersey was made temporarily Radical by a small majority, in consequance of local quarrels in Hudson county. We have no doubt of the reclamation of the State in November. It is quite absurd to claim Missouri as doubtful after the Radical defeat last fall and the subsequent election of Frank Blair as Senator. With this proper revision of the *Post's* list, we beg leave to present the following as the only correct and sensible statement of the position of the several States on the Presidential question:

REPUBLICAN.		DEMOCRATIC.	
Illinois,	16	Alabama,	8
Iowa,	8	Arkansas,	5
Kansas,	3	California,	5
Massachusetts,	12	Delaware,	3
Michigan,	8	Florida,	3
Minnesota,	4	Georgia,	9
Louisiana,	7	Indiana,	13
Rhode Island,	4	Kentucky,	11
South Carolina,	6	Maryland,	7
Vermont,	5	Missouri,	11
Wisconsin,	8	New Jersey,	7
	—	Nevada,	3
11 States,	81	New Hampshire,	5
		New York,	33
		Oregon,	3
		Pennsylvania,	26
		North Carolina,	9
		Tennessee,	10
		Virginia,	10
		West Virginia,	5
		19 States,	186
Necessary to a choice,			159

DOUBTFUL.

Connecticut,	6	Mississippi,	7
Maine,	7	Texas,	6
Nebraska,	3		—
Ohio,	21	6 States,	50

It will be seen that the Democrats could afford to lose Pennsylvania and all the doubtful States, and yet elect their candidate. They will *not* lose the Keystone; and they stand an equal chance with the Radicals for the fifty electoral votes cast by the doubtful States.—*New York News.*

The Democratic State Ticket.

The proceedings of the Democratic Conservative State Convention, which met in Baltimore last week for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Attorney General and Comptroller, speak well for the harmony of the party and the absence of feuds and divisions in its ranks. The body itself, was a highly creditable representation of all parts of the State.—The session, which took place at the New Assembly Rooms, was brief, orderly and harmonious. The Hon Wm. Pinkney Whyte was nominated for Governor upon the first ballot, encountering but slight opposition, and receiving more than a two-thirds vote. For the Attorney Generalship the choice of the convention has seemed more doubtful, but before the result was announced such changes in the vote were made as also gave the nomination to Mr. Syester upon the first ballot. Mr. Levin S. Woolford, the present incumbent, was renominated for the Comptrollership without opposition. All the nominations were declared unanimous, and after listening to brief speeches from the successful candidates for Governor and Attorney General, the convention, having completed the work for which it met, adjourned.

The Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte, candidate for Governor, was born in this city, August 9, 1824, and is therefore, within a few weeks of being forty-seven years of age. A lawyer by profession, he has already been long and prominently connected with the politics of this State and the democratic party. In 1847 he was elected to the Legislature from this city, serving one term. In 1851 he ran for Congress, and was beaten by the Hon. T. Yates Walsh. In 1853 he was elected by the Legislature Comptroller of the Treasury, which office he held until 1865. In 1857 he was again a candidate for Congress, and again defeated, contested the seat of his opponent upon the ground of fraud, and obtained a decision of the committee on elections in his favor, which was lost; however, in the House by a vote of 106 to 97. In the winter of 1868-9 Mr. Whyte filled, by appointment of the Governor, the vacancy in the United States Senate occasioned by the acceptance by Mr. Reverdy Johnson of the mission to Great Britain.

Mr. A. K. Syester, the candidate for Attorney General is from Washington county, where he has filled the important office of State's attorney. He was also a member of the constitutional convention of of 1867, and of the Legislature of 1868, and enjoys in his own portion of the State considerable reputation in his profession. At an earlier period Mr. Syester was a candidate for judge of the Court of Appeals in opposition to Hon. James L. Bartol, at the first election of the latter, by a small vote over his competitor.

Mr. Levin S. Woolford, of Somerset county, the candidate for Comptroller, is, as already stated, the present incumbent. His renomination without opposition is the highest compliment which the convention could have paid him, as indeed the unanimity with which all these gentlemen were nominated affords the strongest indication that the choice of the convention will be found generally acceptable to the party, and will scarcely fail in November next to receive the approval of the majority of the people of the State.

ANOTHER PHASE OF THE WASHINGTON POISONING CASE.—*Letter from Mrs. Edward Wharton—Her Account of the Death of her Husband and Child—Grave Allegations* &c.—The washington Star of last evening says that the following letter has been received by Mr. John Purdy, of Washington city, from Mrs. Edward Wharton, sister-in-law of Mrs. Henry Wharton, now in jail in Baltimore on a charge of poisoning. The letter, it will be seen, bears no date except "North Conway," in New Hampshire, and is evidently written under excitement. We give the document as it is found in the Star, as follows:

"*North Conway*"—Mr. Dear Mr. Purdy:—Having seen an extract from the Washington Star that you had spoken kindly of my dear husband and child, I thought I would write to you and give you my opinion. When my dear husband and child died, I did not know what was the reason of their death, but after my child's funeral, only a week I believe, I was taken suddenly ill, and at one time was thought to be dying. I told the doctor I was poisoned the day I was taken sick, and then I suspected that she had poisoned my husband and child also, and told my brother and all of my husband's family also, when it occurred, nearly four years ago, but they thought my mind was affected, and told me not to say so, that she might prosecute me, and I could not prove it; but I have never spoken to her since I was brought from her house, and have never had but one opinion, that she poisoned them and killed them, and I barely escaped with my life. My daughter never had but one hemorrhage in her life, and that Dr. May can testify to, and did not die of consumption, but vomited her life away: and although I feared she might break a blood vessel in vomiting, she did not, but being weakened by distress she died, and I just escaped. Please mention this to the editor of the Star, and have it published, for I am in great distress. I write this letter in my bed, for I am too weak from being so distressed, to sit up. Mrs. H. Wharton owed my husband two thousand five hundred dollars, which we with difficulty got after his death, I am now at North Conway, at the Sunset Pavilion, New Hampshire. Please tell what I have told you; for I have never had but one opinion, and that was that Mrs. Henry Wharton poisoned and killed my husband and daughter, and tried to kill me, and I said so at the time, nearly four years ago; and it was not the first time she tried to poison my daughter, either, as I saw mentioned this morning, in a Boston paper, about a vial of brandy that we sent to my brother to Philadelphia to have analyzed; only it was whiskey that we sent. It is all true, and occurred almost one year before they were killed by that woman.—My kind regards to Mrs. Purdy. Believe me, truly,

J. G. WHARLON.

Editor of the Transcript:—I notice in the report of the County Examiner, published last week, a reference to School No. 5, 4th Election Dist., Kent Co., to which I ask leave to add a few words. No criticism of the Examiner is intended for it is his duty to report impartially the condition of every school, and I have no knowledge whatever, that the facts stated by him are incorrect, but in behalf of the teacher I wish to call public attention to the causes of its condition as stated.

This school is the largest in the county, and is composed of all those scholars attending the public schools of the town too small or too backward for the two more advanced schools. The material of this school is more difficult to classify than that of any other in the county, and hence there must be increased difficulty to maintain order.

To any one who is acquainted with the moral tone prevalent among a large number of the children in this town, and who knows as I do something of the habits of the pupils of that particular school for the last ten or fifteen years, it will be easy to appreciate how difficult must be the task to eradicate the settled practice of truancy.

In almost every respect this school is difficult to control and to advance, but I hope that the united efforts of the Examiner and the Teacher may do a great deal.

A FRIEND OF SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

Habeas Corpus.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Advestiser revives the anecdote of the interview of Mr. Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, in 1870, with Lord Shelburne, when the writ of habeas corpus became the subject of conversation. Mr. Laurens was appointed minister to Holland by the Continental Congress in 1870, he was captured before reaching his destination, and detained in the Tower of London for more than a year. In the meantime the able Lord Shelburne became premier and Laurens was released, and even treated with great kindness by the British officials.—On one occasion, while he was dining with Lord Shelburne, the conversation turned on the independence of the American colonies, when Lord Shelburne quietly observed:

"I am sorry for your people." Why so?" asked Laurens. "They will lose the habeas corpus," was the reply. "Lose the habeas corpus!" said Laurens. "Yes," said Lord Shelburne. "We purchased it with centuries of wrangling, many years of fighting, and had it confirmed by at least fifty acts of Parliament. All this taught the nation its value, and it is so ingrained into their creed as the very foundation of their liberty, that no man or party will ever dare trample on it. Your people will pick it up and attempt to use it: but having cost them nothing they will not know to appreciate it. At the first great internal feud that you have the majority will trample on it, and the people will permit it to be done, and so will go your liberty!"

In view of the Ku-Klux and bayonet election bills, it would seem as if these ominous anticipations had been literally verified. Let us hope, however, that this is but a brief episode, the long continuance of which the people will not permit. The reasons which induce Englishmen to prize habeas corpus are equally cogent with Americans, because it was the common heritage of both, and the men who fought for it through centuries were their common ancestry. When the passions generated by "internal feuds" have ceased to exist, it will be found that there is no more danger of Americans becoming the slaves of despots than Englishmen.

From the Savannah (Ga) News.

The Maryland Democrats.

At their State Convention, last week, the Maryland Democrats nominated Mr. William Pinkney Whyte, of Baltimore, for Governor; Mr. A K. Syester, of Washington county, for Attorney General, and Mr. Levin Woolford, of Somerset county, for Comptroller, each on the first ballot. After listening to a few brief speeches, the Convention adjourned. No platform was adopted, and a despatch reports that the speakers "did not allude to political questions."

This sort of proceeding on the part of the Maryland Democrats is not relished by the Radicals. The New York *Post* says "such a plan cannot long succeed. Their course is," says the *Post*, "revolutionary, and will be accepted by all who know the character of the leaders as a surrender to a revolutionary faction, like that which is now conducting the Democratic canvas in Kentucky."

Thus it seems impossible for the Democrats to satisfy the Radical sticklers for platforms. If they repudiate the surrender of principle in the "new departure," they are denounced as revolutionists—if they make no declaration of principles, then their course is "reactionary," and if they accept the "situation." amendments, Ku-Klux law and all, they are charged with being hypocritical and insincere.—There is no disguising the true issue, which is simply a contest between the friends and opponents of constitutional government for political power, and it matters little what platforms are adopted by either party. The day of political platforms is passed. Resolutions of political conventions are no longer regarded as embodying the principles of political parties, but as running devices to deceive and betray the people. Since the Radical party at its last national convention solmenly declared that the suffrage question was one belonging to the States alone, and immediately after enacted laws taking the control of the matter from the States and giving it to Congress, no one will put faith in Presidential platforms.

In the coming Presidential election the question of the perpetuity of our form of republican government will be submitted to the people—the issue will be Democracy, the Constitution and State Rights, or Radicalism, centralization and despotism. The decision rests with the people and will not be influenced by the platforms of intriguing, shuffling politicians.

The Democrats of Maryland have presented a strong ticket, one that will require no platform to recommend it to the confidence and support of the true friends of republican government in Maryland.

An Extraordinary Bale of Cotton.

From the N. Y. Herald, July 22.

A sample of the finest bale of cotton ever produced was exhibited at the New York Cotton Exchange yesterday. The weight of the bale was 449 pounds, which, in the aggregate realized the respectable sum of $83, 312,20—an average of $7,48 per pound The cotton was raised by W. B. McShaw, Lee county, Mississippi, and was picked by himself, wife and daughter, in their parlor, and took the first premium of $500 for the best bale of short staple cotton offered at the St. Louis Fair last October. Again, it took the sweepstakes prize of $1,000 offered for the best bale of either long or short staple. After this Mr. McShaw donated the cotton to the Southern Educational Society, which offered it on the St. Louis Corn Exchange, and sold it to Mr. D. G. Tutt, at thirty cents per pound Mr. Tutt, in turn, presented it to the same Society, when it was again sold at twenty-five cents per pound.

Again it was presented to the society, when it realized thirty-eight cents per pound the buyer in this case presenting it as formerly. After this it was not offered for sale by the society, but was raffled for one thousand dollars, and afterwards sold and resold, to be finally purchased by Messrs. Shryock & Rowland, of St. Louis, who shipped it to Messrs. Norton, Slaughter & Co., of this city, for the purpose of getting it so far away as to prevent it being entered for the one thousand dollar premium to be offered at the fair in October next, as well as to test the appreciation of Northern factors and manufacturers of the industry of Mrs. McShaw and daughter, whose fair hands have prepared for exhibition, beyond doubt, the finest bale of cotton ever grown in any country. Messrs. Norton, Slaughter & Co., report the sale of this cotton at fifty cents per pound, through Messrs S. Munn, son & Co., cotton brokers, to Mr. Jonathan Earl, treasurer of Norfolk and New Brunswick Hosiery Company, of New Brunswick, N. J.

At the request of Mr. Earl, Mr. T. J. Slaughter will write Mrs. McShaw for measurement of herself and daughter, who will be presented with full undersuits manufactured from this remarkable cotton.

THE WAR OF THE RIFLES.—The question of replacing the famous needle-gun by a more perfect weapon is at present seriously engaging the attention of the German military authorities. The advisability of such a change appears to be accepted as indisputable, and the choice is affirmed to lie mainly between the chassepot and the Werder rifle. As for the former, we have heard it so frequently and unfavorably compared with the *zundnadel* by the Prussians and obsequious special correspondents in the Prussian camp that its recommendation by the authorities cannot fail to surprise. But now that the war is over, and that some 600,000 chassepots are in German hands, it is generally allowed to be the better gun of the two, not only on account of its lighter weight, but even more in consideration of its wider range and smaller bore, the latter enabling the men to carry a far greater number of cartridges about with them. The Bavarian Government, finding the chassepot to have the same calibre as its own Werder rifle, and having, moreover, a smaller number of men to arm a proportionately larger number of chassepots—viz: 65,000—to distribute, has resolved to adopt the French rifles for the use of its army. Prussia possesses some 536,250 chassepots, which though not sufficient for the whole army, line and landwehr, would go a long way toward arming the troops. That is the chief argument in favor of the chassepot versus the Werder or Martini-Henry. The military authorities are opposed to the use of two different firearms in the army, even though one were restricted entirely to the landwehr, and they therefore insist that whatever the new arm may be, it shall be served out to the whole army. As far as absolute superiority goes, our Martini-Henry is fully appreciated by the Prussians, and its only rival in their opinion appears to be the Werder rifle. As the cost of converting chassepots into Werders amounts to no more than 1½ to 2 francs, it is not unlikely that it will be selected as the weapon of the future.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

A Foolish Adventure.

From the New York Times, July 26.

Captain John Meiks who, in 1867, crossed the Atlantic on a life-raft, is preparing for another voyage to Europe on a smaller raft of similar construction. The raft is composed of inflated India rubber tubes which, when not filled with air, fold up in a comparatively small compass, but when inflated will carry all the persons that can crowd on it. The raft on which Captain Meiks performed his last voyage was 25 feet long by 18 feet wide. He then had two men with him. A canvas tent was erected on the raft, and the three crossed the Atlantic, arriving safely in England in forty days.—Captain Meiks is now having another life-raft made 15 feet long and 12 feet wide, on which he intends going to Europe, accompanied only by a boy. He will be ready to start about the middle of August, and will take with him sixty days' provisions. He intends taking the direct steamer's track, and is confident of success.

ENFORCING THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.—Hon. W. A. Hayne, colored member of the South Carolina Legislature, has had Mr. J. Lombardo, also colored, barber, of Charleston, arrested and held to bail in the sum of one thousand dollars for violation of the civil rights bill, in refusing to shave the honorable gentleman. The wretched Lombardo accompanied his refusal by objurgatory remarks, in which the legislator was disparaged as a "nigger."

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.35@1.45.
Red—$1.40@1.55.
CORN.—White—73@80. Yellow 70a72.
OATS—54@57 cents.

DIED,

SMITH.—On the 22d of July, near Rolph's Wharf, HARRY LEE, son of George W. and Eliza A. Smith—aged 8 months and 21 days. [Centreville papers please copy.]

EDWARDS.—In Easton, on Tuesday, the 18th instant, of typhoid fever, THOMAS J. EDWARDS, formerly of this town, aged 24 years and 3 months.

The Tournament

Was a grand success. Good speeches, good tilting, and good order. The Ex. Com. and K. of P. deserve great credit. Gentlemen from a distance arrived the following day at Chestertown to join the thousands, supposing the tilting would have been postponed on account of the great storm the day and night previous. Taking into consideration the heaviness of the track, it is believed there never was better time and riding done by the gallant Knights of our sister counties. We would advise the ladies who were so pleased to call at VICKERS' and examine all Summer Goods, *selling at first cost!* To our Gentlemen friends, we would state their bills are now made out up to July 1st, 1871, for settlement. Respectfully,

July 29—2t. WM. A. VICKERS.

THE CAMP MEETING
OF M E. CHURCH, SOUTH,
Will be held at Black's Woods, near Sudlersville, commencing, *Thursday, Aug. 17th.* Committees and persons wishing to aid in putting up seats, &c., please meet Monday, August 14th, at 9 o'clock, A. M., on the ground.
C. G. LINTHICUM,
GEO. T. TYLER,
July 29, 1871. P. C.

TRUSTEEE'S SALE
OF A VALUABLE
PEACH AND TRUCK 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, on

TUESDAY,
The 22d day of August, 1871,
at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House, in Chestertown,

All that Desirable Farm

belonging to Edw. T. Wroth, situated in Still Pond Neck, Kent Co., Md., containing

89 Acres, 2 Roods and 37 Perches,
MORE OR LESS.

This Farm is situated on the Public Road leading from Still Pond Cross Roads to Fishing Valley, adjoining the lands of Alexander Clements, and lies directly on Chesapeake Bay, and less than three hours' run from Baltimore City. Sail boats run regularly from Fishing Valley, and a daily line of steamers to and from Baltimore and Philadelphia run by the farm taking off produce and touching at Barnard's Wharf, about 2½ miles from the farm.

The soil is light, and peculiarly adapted to the growth of Fruit and Vegetables. The Peaches grown on this farm are pronounced the very best that go to the Baltimore market. There are

3,000 PEACH TREES
on the farm,
TWO THOUSAND IN PRIME CONDITION
and bearing the Choicest Fruit.



THE DWELLING is a story and a half Frame, with three rooms on each floor, and Kitchen attached, all in good order. The Barn is large, and a Stable for six horses. There is also a good Dairy, Carriage House, Meat House, and Poultry House. The water on the farm is good. The fencing is Chestnut, and in fair condition.

There is no waste land on the farm, and the half mile of bay shore affords the greatest abundance of wood.

Directly off "Fishing Valley" on the farm, is one of the most celebrated fishing grounds on Chesapeake Bay.

For Peaches, Small Fruit, and Truck, this land and its location offers advantages superior to almost any other in the county. An examination of the premises is invited.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the Decree, are as follows: One half cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof; and the balance in one year from the day of sale, the credit payment to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with surety or sureties to be approved by the Trustee.

EBEN F. PERKINS, *Trustee.*
Chestertown, July 29, 1871—tds.

KENT COUNTY RAIL ROAD.



Notice to Peach Growers.

IN addition to the regular Passenger and Freight Train now running on the Kent County Railroad, a PEACH TRAIN WILL BE RUN DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from Worton to Townsend, for the transportation of Peaches and other Fruit to Philadelphia and Jersey City,

Commencing on Monday, July 31, 1871,

and continue through the Peach season:

Leaving Worton at 1:50 P. M., Lynch's 2:05, Still Pond 2:20, Kennedyville 2:40, Black's 2:55, Lambson's 3:15, Massey's 3:30, arriving at Townsend at 3:55 P. M., there connecting with trains to Jersey City.

The limited time from Worton to Townsend will allow but little time (if any) at any station, for loading, after the train arrives; and therefore, shippers and others interested, are earnestly requested to have all peaches loaded and cars fastened up ready, so as not to delay the train over its card time.

J. K. HINES,
July 29, 1871. *Superintendent.*

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.

Road Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned, Examiners, appointed by the Honorable County Commissioners for Kent county, to examine and determine whether the public convenience require the

Opening of a Public Road,

in the Fourth Election District of Kent Co., through the lands of Thomas W. Hynson, William Morris and Stephen Lecates, commencing at the division between Dr. J. A. Perkins and Wm. N. E. Wickes, and running on through the lands of the above named persons until it intersects the public road leading from Chestertown to Worton, at or near the public school [illegible] on the corner of said Lecates' farm, and to continue the road, if deemed advisable, across the county until it intersects the new road at the corner of the late Wm. T, Baker's farm, on the Belair road,—hereby give notice, that they will meet on

Wednesday, August 30th, 1871,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the point designated for the commencement of said road, to execute the duties of their commission.

JAMES P. DECORSE,
ISAAC PARSONS,
ROBERT E. WALLIS,
July 29, 1871—tdm. Examiners.

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.

Part'cular 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.

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, 6-4 and 8-4 White Pine, 5-8 Siding.
Yellow Pine Dressed Flooring,
White Pine Seantling and Bill Stuff,
Hemlock Joist, Seantling & 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.

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 [illegible] 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. Sewall, on the premises; S. W. DeCoursey, Beverly, New Jersey; J. K. Hines, Chestertown; Lloyd Tilghman, Centreville, or the subscriber.

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

NOTICE TO CREIDTORS.

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

SAMUEL CLARK

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 11th day of February, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of July, 1871.

LOUIS B. VANHORN,
July 15, 1871—4t. Administrator.

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