THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 18, 1872.

End of the Tenth Volume.

With to-day's paper closes the tenth volume of the Transcript. For ten years the Transcript has been issued weekly from the same building and printed with the type with which the first issue was printed. Started in the stirring times of 1862 during Mr. Lincoln's administration, in avowen opposition to the war, and the Radical party, when Democracy was not quite so popular in Kent county as at the present day, it has with its best efforts during that time opposed the tenets of Radical Republicanism and upheld those of Conservative Democracy. The course we have pursued has been dictated by a conscientious belief that we were acting for the best interest of our State and county, and at the end of the decade we see no cause for regret. Should the end of another decade find us at the helm, we expect to be found fighting directly or indirectly under the same banner.

To say that the Transcript during the ten years past has extended its influence to as many firesides as we had reasonable ground for hope, would not be correct. We believed that the cause we advocated and the times, would have secured us a more liberal circulation, and thus enabled us to be more useful after our manner; but we have prospered nevertheless. We have not bowed down to rings or cliques, factions or individuals, and we do not propose to do so in the future. We shall strive, as in the past, to publish the best paper we can with the support we receive, for the best interests of the county, and with the hope that those who have so generously supported us will continue to do so, and that those who have not done so will be disposed to look with more favor upon our enterprise.

The Presidential Question.

We make the following extract from a communication to the Baltimore Gazette, of which the Gazette says editorially that it was written by one of the most earnest and respected Democrats in Maryland:

Believing, as I do, that the non-nomination of candidates by the National Democratic Convention as being essential, in the present condition of political sentiment, to the overthrow of the Administration, and as most certain to accomplish that desirable object, it matters not who may be nominated by the Philadelphia Convention as the candidate of the Radical and office-holding Republicans. I trust none may be made, and that the Convention will content itself with a re-affirmation of the principles of Democracy and recommending to the people as being necessary, in this crisis which has arrived in the political affairs of the nation, that all the elements of opposition to the Administration should unite in a common effort for its complete and final overthrow. As pertinent to the communication it may not be amiss to briefly refer to the course of the New York World and some other Northern journals advocating Democratic principles, but judging from the course that they have heretofore pursued and are still pursuing, we have every reason to believe that their advocacy of Democracy is strongly tinctured with selfish motives.

Previous to the assembling of the Cincinnati Convention, these prints, the New York *World* more particularly, contained elaborate articles in reference to the course to be pursued by the Democracy of the country, counselling the most rigid non-interference with the views, purposes and conclusions to be arrived at by the Liberal Republicans who were to assemble in Convention but just a day or so before the Convention did meet. After having thus advised all other Democrats from interfering, which advice was most generally and properly followed, the *World*, in its leading editorial, plainly, and without any reservation, dictated to the Convention the terms upon which the Democratic party would endorse their acts, and that was the nomination of Charles Francis Adams as the candidate of the Liberal Republicans for the Presidency. Very properly, and with a just regard for its own dignity, the Convention refused to be thus dictated to by the New York *World*, or any other organ professing to represent the Democratic party, and saw fit to nominate Horace Greeley.

So far as Horace Greeley, the individual, is concerned, we have nothing to say. But in representing the idea of restoring the country to its normal condition, we do think he will serve as the embodiment quite as well as Charles Francis Adams, who is as deeply imbued with that idea of Massachusetts perfection and infallability in its political and social doctrines as Sumner himself, but without his outward fanaticism, or as Lyman Trumbull, the recreant Democrat.

For this refusal upon the part of the Cincinnati Convention to nominate its favorite, whose nomination would be hailed by the entire Democratic party with the greatest enthusiasm, the World, without a moment's hesitation, commenced and continues the most bitter opposition to its candidates, and is calling upon the National Democratic Convention in the most arrogant and dictatorial manner to make a nomination.

Does such a course as this indicate either consistency or patriotism?

STONEWALL.

To the "Salisbury Advertiser:"

We heartily endorse the proposition for a Peninsular Press Association, with the understanding that it is not to be a *traveling* association.

Wilmington, as a place of meeting, meets with our approval.—*Transcript.*

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Greeley in Maryland.

We have carefully read and considered the articles of our exchanges throughout the State, outside of Baltimore city, upon the subject of the nominations made by the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati, and find that those who have expressed opinions in relation to the GREELEY and BROWN ticket, may be classed concisely as follows:

First, Papers refusing to accept the ticket, unless it be imposed upon them by the action of the regular Democratic National Convention at its meeting in this city on the Ninth of July, and who ask from that body a Democratic ticket.

Cumberland *Alleganian*, Towsontown *Herald*, Westminster *Advocate*, Cecil *Democrat*, Christfield *Index*, Hagerstown *Free Press*, Salisbury *Advertiser*—7.

Second Papers that would leave the question of the propriety of making nominations entirely in the hands of the National Democratic Convention, and are willing to abide by its action:

Annapolis *Advertiser*, Maryland *Journal*, Port Tobacco *Times*, Cambridge *Chronicle*, Frederick *Citizen*, Frederick *Union* Belair *Ægis*, Belair *Democrat*, Ellicott City *Times*, Chestertown *Transcript*, Kent *News*, Rockville *Sentinel*, Marlboro' *Gazette*, St. Mary's *Beacon*, Easton *Journal*, Easton *Star*, Hagerstewn *Mail*, Wicomico *Bachelor*, Wicomico *Eastern Shoreman*, Newtown (Worcester county) *Gazette*—20.

Third. Papers in favor of GREELEY and BROWN, and urging the Democratic Convention to endorse the nominations, while submitting to its action in case of their rejection:

Annapolis *Republican*, Dorchester *News*, *Prince Georgian*, Centreville *Observer*—4.

Fourth Republican papers that denounce the Cincinnati ticket, and declare that it can never be supported by the Democrats:

Baltimore county *Union*, Frederick *Examiner*, Ellicott City *Progress*, Easton *Gazette*, Hagerstown *Herald*—5.

If we regard these papers as fairly representing the feelings of the counties in which they are published, they show that the large majority of the Democrats of this State are cautious in taking any decided stand in the present crisis, and are determined to await and abide by the action of the National Convention. None of the State papers are so violent in opposition to GREELEY and BROWN as to refuse to be guided by the decision of the Convention, and on the other hand, only one —*The Prince Georgian*—places the names of these candidates at the head of its columns. The probability now is that of the Maryland delegates to the National Convention receiving instructions, a considerable number will come in opposition to GREELEY; a much smaller number in his favor, and the great majority prepared to take up a regular Democratic candidate as long as there is any hope of success, and only willing to endorse the GREELEY ticket if the representations of the party, in Convention assembled, deem this course most advisable.

Grapes from Thistles.

In the present disturbed condition of political affairs, it is a matter of the first importance that correct information should be obtained upon all questions of public interest, before final judgment is made up either by men or parties. Reason, not passion nor prejudice, should be earnestly invoked in the examination. It is not only folly, but madness, to rush hastily to conclusions, which subsequent investigation may prove to be unsound, as well as unwise. It is, no doubt, a consumation most devoutly to be wished, that the Radical party should be speedily overthrown Every year of its continuance in power imperils the Republic, and endangers the liberties of the people. Overlooking its corruption, imbecility and faithlessness, the theory upon which Radicalism, was founded, and which it has persistently sought to put into practice, of subordinating the powers of the several States to the control of the Central Government at Washington, is enough to make it thoroughly odious to the American people At one time it was a clearly recognized principle in our Federal system, that all power, not reserved in the Constitution, belonged respectively to the States and the people; but, under Radical teaching, all that has been changed, and the dangerous doctrine of centralization has been submitted, whereby all power is supposed to centre in the General Government, and the reserved rights of the States are held to be subordinate to Congressional enactments. It was not, as many imagine, the war that brought out this pernicious theory. It grew into a more revolting shape, it is true, as the cruel carnage progressed; but it really had its origin in the bulk of the Radical party, and its alleged existence, as a fixed political fact, enabled men in power, who had crept there under the protecting shadows of a spurious and selfish loyalty, to trample down every right the citizen once possessed, while the clang of arms was resounding through the land, and brothers—children of the same dear mother—were imbuing their hands in each other's blood. It was an instrument, not a mere incident of war, and how relentlessly it was used to oppress and crush, history in all time to come will blush to tell.

We cannot suppose from any thing yet seen in the Radical horizen, that any new light has been kindled by the leaders of that party to brighten this gloomy picture. Radicalism, in all its phrases, is the same to-day it was yesterdey. It can no more change its policy and live, than the leopard can its spots. It still claims the high prerogative to rule the people in its own peculiar way, irrespective as the rights of its opponents, and without reference to any other standard than its own. Trembling, though it is, in the fear of possible defeat, it is, nevertheless, at this hour, as insolent in its tone, and as illiberal in its doctrines, as it was in the heighth of pride and power. Some of its leaders, frightened at the wild and ungovernable excesses of their own partisans, have become appalled at the prospects of the future, and propose straightway to repent of their manifold sins and transgressions, if the Democracy will only come to their assistance, and the Democratic masses will consent to cast their ballots for the candidates selected by the Republican few. As yet, we believe, the only result distinctly suggested by this coalition is *success*, and we are free to confess that such a promise, if backed by sufficient strength to invest it with a reasonable hope, must naturally surround the proposition with many charms to those particularly who have become weary of watching for the dawn, and are heart sick at the darkness which envelops the nation. But surely there is something more to be considered in the settlement of this vexed question, than a mere change of Republican rulers. Now is the time, by full, frank and free discussion, to learn exactly what practical results are to flow from this proposed combination. Let us be told in simple, honest language, not in vague and glittering generalities, exactly what particular benefit is to accrue to the country. Let us be assured that the afflicted and patient South is to be promptly relieved, and that "good will toward men," as well as "peace on earth," is surely to follow this new Evangelism. Let us all calmly reason together, think serious of our perils, and then seek a common safety out of the common ruin that now threatens. In a few weeks the Democratic National Convention will meet in this city. During that time ample opportunity will be afforded for a thorough discussion of this momentous question in all its varied aspects. I that way, holding fast to what seems right and treating with respect all difference of opinion that will occur, the means may possibly be found, by which not only success at the polls will crown our efforts, but real and permanent deliverance will be obtained "from the body of this death."—*Gazette.*

Barbarity.

Is the persecution of the people of South Carolina never to stop? Are the political exigencies of General Grant and Governor Scott of such a nature that the State where Radicalism has most triumphantly asserted itself, must be kept in order by military terrorism supplemented by down right murder? Ever since United States Marshal Johnson was superseded in his office by ex-Congressman Wallace, the Federal troops have been kept active in scouring the seven counties placed under martial law, and have arrested large numbers of persons and dragged them off to places remote from their homes for imprisonment and trial. These unhappy people, principally farmers and planters in Laurens, Newberry, Spartanburg and Union counties, are daily being seized and carried off, says the Charleston News, "on all sorts of charges, ranging over years of time, and their families are left to the tender mercies of a few who are not yet arrested, but who live in constant fear. No crops, nor any hope of any. Starvation and misery alike to the mother and the babe, appear to be in the near future for thousands of the persecuted citizens of the upper counties."

In Spartanburg, the troops are riding over the country night and day, making arrests everywhere "Old men of eighty and ninety years," writes a merchant, "some even on crutches, are brought in and lodged in jail. Some of these old men I feel satisfied, have not been away from their homes at night for twenty years." What wonder is it that hundreds of the citizens are leaving that county, not from consciousness of guilt, but because numbers of perfectly innocent men have already been arrested, and no man knows whose "turn may come next?"

The very man who has driven these people, under the pressure of intolerable wrongs, into the perpetration of acts which the law forbids, are the active agents of the Government in a draggonade as fierce and bitter and unsparing as the persecution of the French Protestants by Louis the Fourteenth. In the latter case the animating cause was religious bigotry. In South Carolina it is political and sectional hatred. Sometimes, however, the proceedings have a grim grotesqueness that mixes oddly and curiously with the more tragic elements. But little more than a week ago four men from York county—who were indicted at the last term of the United States Circuit Court for the Charleston District for conspiracy and murder—pleaded guilty of conspiring to prevent negroes from voting. The murder charges were then withdrawn. Are we to understand that the accusation of murder was trumped up to frighten these men into confessing to a lesser offence, or are we to infer that in Radical estimation to keep a voter from the polls is a greater crime than to take his life?—*Exchange.*

The Treaty Compromise---the Question before the Senate.

There seems to be a misapprehension in some quarters respecting the precise character of the question before the Senate with reference to the treaty of Washington. Although inquiry has not resulted in obtaining the full particulars on the subject, it can be stated that the submission of the new article to the Senate is with a view of obtaining the opinion of that body upon it, to guide the President in his formal action in the negotiation; in other words, it is not now before the Senate for ratification. This new article was originally submitted to the United States by Great Britain in a form somewhat different from that in which it is now presented. She wanted the claims for consequential damages altogether withdrawn, not being willing to admit the principle. On the other hand, while our government did not press any moneyed consideration for such claims, it desired that the question as to their admissibility should be settled by the Geneva tribunal, and therefore refused to withdraw them, believing that they were properly in the case.

Both parties thus maintaining their respective positions, the treaty was even last week in danger of failure, as it is known that Great Britain meditated withdrawing from the arbitration, but by means of telegraphic communication the two governments were able to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion on the difference in this way, namely: Great Britain maintains that the claims for consequential damages were not included in the treaty, and therefore she does not admit the principle of asking such damages sustained by a belligerent owing to the absence of due diligence in the performance of neutral obligations.

The United States maintains that the claims for consequential damages were included in the treaty, but will accept the latter declaration as a guide for our future conduct, and therefore will not make any claim before the Geneva tribunal for consequential damages.

Such is understood to be the substance of the proposed new article. Although there has not been any general expression as to the result, the opinion obtains that the Senate will favorably advise the President in the premises.

The New York Democratic State Convention.

ROCHESTER, May 15.—The Democratic Convention assembled at half-past twelve o'clock to-day.

Thos. Kinsella, of Brooklyn, was chosen permanent president, with a number of vice-presidents and secretaries. Mr. Kinsella, on taking the chair, said that it seemed that the young men of the party were coming to the front, and he hoped they would keep its purity as unsullied as had those great men who had gone before them.

Mr. Clarkson N. Potter, from the committee on resolutions, made a report. He said that the committee had given the subject the most careful and thorough consideration. The resolutions are as follows:

First. That we recognize the changes in the nature and constitution of the government which have taken place, and, without reopening the questions of the past, are ready now to co-operate with those—whatever their previous party affiliations—who favor limited and localized government, who seek to restrain the exercise by Congress of absolute and general powers, to prevent its entering upon private legislation, to restrain the growth of vast corporations, and to work permanent civil-service reform.

Second. That the recent declaration of political principles by the convention of Cincinnati is evidence of the progress of public opinion towards sound and wholesome views of government. We believe that all patriotic citizens may unite upon that platform for the purpose of restoring an honest administration of national affairs and enforcing the obligations of the constitution, and our delegates to Baltimore are instructed to take the course best calculated to secure the triumph of these principles, and the selection of any candidate representing them who shall meet the approval of the democracy in national convention assembled.

The resolutions were adopted

A Notable Mirage on the California Coast.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, May 3

A notable mirage around the bay shore of Alameda and Contra Costa counties was witnessed by hundreds of passengers on the ferry trains, Wednesday evening. North of the Oakland pier, as far as the eye could reach, there was a duplicating or double-banking of the shore line. The line, with all the objects in the foreground was greatly enlarged, immediately above this same line, with every object distinctly brought out in a double tier; in many places the division between the under and upper tier was wholly obliterated. A warehouse near Point Isabel was magnified several times, the distance was wonderfully foreshortened, and the old warehouse looked like some mighty fortification, almost near enough to cast a shadow upon the observer. The tannery buildings this side all at once stood out in clear relief, magnified half a dozen times. Trees which were mere scrub oaks loomed up as grand old forests, presenting a perpendicular bank to the water-front in places apparently from fifty to seventy-five feet in height. The fortification at Fort Point was also enlarged, and here the confusion of lines led many to think the fort had been inverted altogether. It was a strange, wierd scene, with confused lines, grotesque shapes, presenting in places images of striking beauty. As the sun went down the mirage faded out, and the shore lines of the coast were as sharp and realistic as ever. The old heads predicted a "spell of weather." But all agreed that nothing of such supernatural strangeness had been seen along the coast in many a day.

A ST. PETERSBURG correspondent of the *Tribune* says that the Mennonite colonies in the south of Russia propose removing in a body, either to the United States or Canada, in order to escape enforced military service in the Russia army. These Mennonites are the followers of a certain Menno Simoiris, and had their origin in the Low Countries, at the time when the Anabaptists arose there. Menno, at that time, united many of these sectarians into what he called "Communes of God." Expelled from Prussia, they settled in 1786 along the Lower Dnieper, under conditions granted by Catherine the Second, and confirmed by the Emperor Paul. They are a thrifty, industrious and orderly people, and have steadily increased until they now number some forty thousand persons. Their religious tenets resemble those of the Quakers, one of their cardinal doctrines being that all war is unlawful. Their charter from Catherine exempts them forever from military serce. This special privilege the Russian Government proposes to abrogate, and to bring the Mennonites under the general laws of the Empire. Resenting this interference, they have, it is said, requested to know of the Governments of the United States and Great Britain whether they could obtain land free, or at a low price, for their whole colony; whether they could have exemption for themselves and their descendents from military services, and whether either Government would advance them any money to defray their travelling expenses.

COL. JOHN S. MOSBY'S POSITION.—We have seen a letter from Col. John S. Mosby to a friend in this city, in which reference is made to a reported conversation between Col. Mosby and President Grant, Referring to that report Col. M. says: "I see I am reported as saying to General Grant that I would support him 'even if a democrat were nominated against him.' I do not care about coming in the papers to correct this, but I hope my friends will not think that I said any such thing. On the contrary, I expressly told General Grant that I would support the democratic nominee, but as between him and Greeley I was in favor of the South going for the one that would offer us the most generous terms—i. e., that the Philadelphia convention must out-bid Cincinnati."—*Alexandria Gazette.*

Candidates for the Methodist Episcopacy.

The Methodist Bishops have advocated an increase of their number to twelve, which would require eight to be elected by the General Conference now in session for which there are about a hundred candidates. Among those mentioned as prominent are the secretaries of the conference—Rev. W. L. Harris, D. D., of Ohio; Dr. Erastus O. Haven, Detroit, president of the Northwestern University; Dr. Cyrus D. Foss, of New York; Dr. Edw. G. Andrews, of Brooklyn, ex-president of Cazenovia seminary; Thomas M. Eddy, of Baltimore Conference: J. P. Newman, of Washington, who is at least as well known as a politician as he is in the ministerial capacity; also Dr. L. C. Matlack, of the Louisiana Conference, and Dr. Alonzo Webster, of South Carolina; Drs. W. F Warren of New England, Otis Gibson of California, Stephen M. Merrill of Ohio and J. M. Reid of Michigan. It is also stated that some of the colored conferences and people are asking for a bishop of their race, and Rev. Jas. Lynch of Mississipp, secretary of State of that commonwealth and Benj. R. Brown, of Washington, are talked of.

METHODISM—The Bishop's quadrenial report read before the Methodist Episcopal General Convention, on the 8th inst., was very voluminous. It reviewed the progress which Christianity had been making during the last century and a half. The membership of the church during the last four years was increased 275,242, while its wealth had increased wonderfully. The statistics of the value of church property were interesting. The annual collections for the relief of aged and needy ministers, or their widows and orphans, since 1871, amounted to $5,255,237, being an increase of $137,127. The report referred to the visits of missionaries to foreign climes, applauded the munificence of layman who had made handsome endowments for educational purposes, decried what it alleged to be the action of the Roman Catholic priests to destroy the fundamental principal of the free-school system, and stated that it would become the Methodist Church to celebrate in a proper manner the centennial anniversary of the nativity of the nation, four years hence,

HOW TO PUT OUT A FIRE.—It is said that a gentleman in a drawing-room assembly one evening offered to make a wager that he would empty the whole of a good winter fire out of the grate, and place it upon the carpet in the centre of the room, all the company to be seated around in a circle, and that the room should not take fire; and a former captain of a fire-brigade offered to back the wager, saying that the fire in such a case would probably have died out of itself. It is not very easy to set fire to a house without first lighting curtains or other articles that produce a lively flame. This fact, however, should not make us less careful respecting the causes of fires. Nearly all fires can be managed at the outset by the inmates of the house. By shutting the doors and windows, so as to prevent the supply of air to the fire, and by resolutely attacking the flames with water, rugs or blankets, door-mats, &c., the larger part of fires that occur in dwelling-houses may be smothered.

A Powder Mill Blown Up.

A telegram dated Scranton, Pennsylvania, May 13th, says:

At 11:30 A. M. to-day many of the citizens of this city saw a huge cloud of smoke ascending rapidly, followed immediately by two other clouds, and within thirty minutes it was known here that the Moosic powder mill had blown up. It consisted of three buildings, and they exploded one after the other. No one knows what caused the explosion, as everybody employed in the mills had left the premises for dinner. It is singular to relate not a man or boy was injured. The force of the explosion was so great that the timber, slabs and brick were thrown across the river on the track of the Delaware and Hudson Railroad. Conductor Daly and his men worked heroically to save his passenger train, which chanced to pass at the time, from destruction by fire.

Greeley's Marriage.

The newspaper biographers of Horace Greeley, and their name is legion, all agree that he married a North Carolina lady, a Miss Cheney. This is only half correct. He did, indeed, marry in North Carolina, but Miss Cheney was only a temporary resident at Warrenton, being engaged in teaching at the time, and was most likely a native of Greeley's own town. The following is taken from an old file in the possession of a friend:

"July, 1836, married in the Episcopal church in Warrenton, N. C., by the Rev. Wm Norwood, Horace Greeley, editor, of New York, to Miss Mary Cheney."

At the time Mr. Greeley was the editor of a weekly whig paper, the New Yorker. The Tribune was not established until 1841.—*Wilmington Journal.*

CONDITION OF NEGROES ON THE SEA COAST.—The Savannah (Geo.) *Republican* states the rice crop on the Georgia and South Carolina sea-board is twenty five per cent less than last year, and is now so small that the whole of it would scarcely remunerate the labor required to produce it. In the days of so called slavery the same population of laborers produced four times the crop they make since labor is voluntary. Then they were well fed and happy, and their owners became wealthy, and the country prospered. In these latter days of blessed "freedom," these poor people are learning the meaning of the policy suggested in the words "make them free, and then starve them to death."

THE remarkable land sink in Elk Neck, continues to excite the wonders of the denizens of that neighborhood. The ground has settled five feet since it was discovered, and appears to be still gradually going down. Considerable quantities of dry pulverized clay are found about the crevices, and other strange appearances are reported by the astonished examiners of the phenomenon.—*Cecil Whig.*

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White, no sales. Red 2@2.20.
CORN—White—72. Yellow 76@78.
OATS—60 cts.

A Fine Assortment of
DRUGS &
IN WHICH I
SOLD. A
lowed on PATE
White Le
Turpentine, Varni
May 18, 1872.

NOTICE TO FARMERS!

I AM SELLING a superior style of CULTIVATOR with malleable shanks and reversible Steel Points. The cheapest implement of its kind in use. Give them a trial. Extra Teeth and Plates furnished when desired.

JOS. E. WEER,
May 18, 1872. Kennedyville, Md.

I WOULD RESPECTFULLY CALL the attention of my customers and the public in general, to my Stock of Goods, which I am selling upon as reasonable terms as they can be obtained elsewhere.

DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
CLOTHING,
HATS,
BOOTS & SHOES.
HARDWARE,
QUEENSWARE,
STONEWARE.
GROCERIES,
FLOUR,
CORN MEAL,
PROVISIONS, &c.
JOS. E. WEER,
May 18, 1872. Kennedyville, Md.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of the Visitors and Governors of Washington College; also, by virtue of one writ of Alias Vendi, at the suit of Martha Ann Stapleford and John R. Woodall, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Robert M. and John T. Smyth, executors of the last will and testament of William F. Smyth, deceased, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim, and interest, of the said John F. and Robert M. Smyth of, in, and to, the following property:

SEVEN HORSES,
Fourteen head of Cattle,
12 head Hogs, 15 head Shoats
20 head of Sheep,
Carriage and Harness, Wagon and Harness,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, AND
WHEAT CROP

growing on the farm where the said John F. Smyth lives, near Millington:

And I hereby give notice, that on

WEDNESDAY, THE 29TH DAY OF MAY, 1872, at the Hotel of Alex. Maxwell, in the town of Millington, at 11 o'clock A. M., I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above mentioned property, to pay and satisfy said writs, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Late Sheriff.
May 18, 1872—tds. [4.50]

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued by T. Waters Russell, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of William Vannort, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Levi Rogers, (colored) I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Levi Rogers of, in, to, the following property:

ONE HORSE AND ONE HORSE-CART AND HARNESS; also,

ONE HOUSE AND LOT,

situated on Scotch Point, in Chestertown, adjoining the property of James A. Jones and Isaac Boyer's heirs:

And I hereby give notice, that on *TUESDAY, the 18th day of June*, 1872, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Market House, in Chestertown, I will sell at Public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writ, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

S. L. RAWLEY,
May 18, 1872—tds, [4.50] Const.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

The Large BRICK HOUSE, and premises adjoining, situate on the corner of High and Front sts. in Chestertown.

An undivided one-half interest in the Stable Yard and Buildings thereon will be disposed of with the House.

Possession given on the first of July next.
Apply to P. L. WICKES,
May 11, 1871—4t. York, Penna.

OILS.

LINSEED, LUBRICATING, WHALE, NEATS FOOT and LARD OIL.
C. F. STAM & BRO
May 11, 1872.

Sweet Potato Plants, Egg Plants,
CABBAGE, TOMATO,
PEPPER PLANTS, &c.,
For sale by A. B. GILL,
Near Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md.
May 11, 1872—2t°

Lewis' White Lead and colors,
TURPENTINE, VARNISHES AND
PAINT BRUSHES.
C. F. STAM & BRO.
May 11, 1872.

School Notice.

AT a meeting of "THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS," for Kent County, held this day, May 7th, 1872, the following persons were appointed to act as "Trustees," "The School District Board," in their respective Districts; and to serve one year from the first day of May, 1872, or until their successors shall have been appointed:

In Schools not designated there has been made no change, and therefore the Board now acting shall be and are hereby continued.

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

School District No. 3.
J. W. Hurtt, G. M. Beaston, Saml. Merritt.

School District No. 5.
George W. Howard, William T. Hepbron, J. J. Webb.

School District No. 7.
L. S. Hepbron, Wm. Ayars, John Wilson.

School District No. 9.
S. Sparklin. Jos. H. Hossinger, Robt. Loud.

School District No. 8.
J. A. Roseberry, Wm. Hepbron, Thos. Gale.

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

School District No. 4.
Geo. R. Stephens, Lewin Usilton, G. S. Diehl.

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

School District No. 5.
Dr. J. T. Twille, Jas. Brice, Wm. W. Parks.

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

School District No. 6.
A. J. Wickes, Benj. Durden, C. H. Leary.

School District No. 4.
T. R. Strong, Harrison Gresham, John P. Edes.

The persons who have the delivery of Books for their respective Districts will please keep strict account, and render a full and complete statement of all Books, Stationery, &c., on hand, and to whom sold, together with amount that each Teacher is charged with, at the end of each quarter: as hereafter no Teacher will be settled with on his REPORT for the Term, until such returns from all the Districts shall have been made to the School Board.

By order of the Board.
CHAS. G. RICAUD,
Sec'y., Treas., and Examiner.
May 11, 1872—3t.

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