THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 25, 1872.

The Baltimore Gazette.

We take pleasure in recommending to our readers the Baltimore Gazette, which is now an able, active, straight-forward newspaper; such as the Democratic party of Maryland has long needed at the metropolis of our State. The Gazette under its recent proprietors was able and readable, but it somehow failed to supply the public wants. The improvement under its present proprietors is so marked that it is apparent to the most careless observer Under these circumstances, the Gazette must deservedly exercise an influence which will be felt throughout the State, and in dealing with the difficult political problem of the Presidential nominations, cannot be too careful.

Wise, great men, do not spurn information from the humblest source, hence we feel no presumption in suggesting a cautionary word to our able octemporary. The Gazette will unquestionably ratify the action of the Democratic party at Baltimore if in its wisdom it sees fit to recommend to the Democratic voters the support of Mr. Greeley; and we respectfully ask whether the spirit of some of its leading editorials of the present, may not in such a contingency impair its usefulness in the future. The Gazette ardently desires the nomination of a Democrat at Baltimore, not without a reasonable hope of success, and with the certainty of thereby securing the re-election of President Grant. In this view it accords with, we believe, the masses of the Democracy of the State. But at the same time we believe a large proportion of the rural population feel confident of the inability of the party to elect a candidate from the ranks of the Democracy and are gradually settling down into an acquiescence of the recommendation of Mr. Greeley by the Baltimore Convention Our people are essentially democratic and feel that it is of the utmost importance to break the lines of the Radical hosts. The end to be attained justifies the means. We believe the same prudence which was observed by the democratic press previous to the Cincinnati Convention, it would be wisdom to continue until after the Baltimore Convention shall have adjourned.

The Baltimore *Gazette* publishes and the Chestertown *Transcript* copies an article which says the Centreville *Observer* is one of those papers in this State which urge the Democratic Convention to confirm the nomination of Greeley. This statement was made inadvertently, no doubt, but is an error.—*Observer.*

The Baltimore *Sun* quoted the *Transcript* as favoring the nomination of Greeley and the *Gazette* as among those papers who would leave the nomination to the Convention. Both were correct; for while we would leave the matter to the wisdom of the Convention, if we were a member of the Convention, we should deem it the part of wisdom to nominate Mr. Greeley. Don't get nervous, Mr. *Observer.*

☞ The Centreville *Citizen* comes to us this week printed with new type. The *Citizen* is so generally well printed, we should scarcely have observed the fact had we not been told. We wish the editor much success. He is a good printer, a worthy capable office-holder, and a liberal-minded fellow. But he is a straight-laced Grant Republican, and ought to become ashamed of himself and go into the Liberal ranks.

The Presidential Nomination--Formal Notification and Acceptance of Horace Greeley.

NEW YORK, May 21.—The following is the notification to Mr. Greeley of his nomination by the Liberal Republican Convention. It bears date Cincinnati, May 3:

"*Hon. Horace Greeley*—Dear Sir: The national convention of liberal republicans of the United States have instructed the undersigned to inform you that you have been nominated as the candidate of the liberal republicans for the presidency of the United States.

"We also submit to you the address and resolutions unanimously adopted by the convention. Be pleased to signify to us your acceptance of the platform and nomination, and believe us, very truly yours. C. Schurz, president; Geo. W. Julian, vice-president; Wm. E. McLean, John G. Davidson, J. H. Rhodes, secretaries."

Mr. Greeley's reply accepting the nomination, dated New York, May 20, is as follows:

"Gentlemen:—I have chosen not to acknowledge your letter of the 3d instant until I could learn how the work of your convention was received in all parts of our great country, and judge whether that work was approved and ratified by the mass of our fellow-citizens. Their response has from day to day reached me through telegrams, letters and comments of journalists independent of official patronage, and indifferent to the smiles or frowns of power.

"The number and character of these unconstrained, unpurchased, unsolicited utterances satisfy me that the movement which found expression at Cincinnati has received the stamp of public approval and has been hailed by the majority of our countrymen as the harbinger of better days for the republic I do not misinterpret this approval, as especially complimentary to myself, nor even to the chivalrous and justly esteemed gentleman with whose name I thank your convention for associating mine.

"I receive and welcome it as a spontaneous and deserved tribute to that admirable platform of principles wherein your convention so tersely, so lucidly and so forcibly set forth the convictions which impelled and the purposes which guided its course—a platform which, casting behind it the wreck and rubbish of worn-out contentions and bygone feuds, embodies in fit and few words the needs and aspirations of to-day. Though thousands stand ready to condemn your every act, hardly a syllable of criticism or cavil has been aimed at your platform, of which the substance may be fairly epitomized as follows:

"1. All the political rights and franchises which have been acquired through our late bloody convulsion must and shall be guaranteed, maintained, enjoyed and respected evermore.

"2. All the political rights and franchises which have been lost through that convulsion should and must be promptly restored and re-established, so that there shall be henceforth no proscribed class and no disfranchised caste within the limits of our Union, whose long estranged people shall reunite and fraternize upon the broad basis of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage.

"3. That subject to our solemn constitutional obligation to maintain the equal rights of all citizens, our policy should aim at local self-government, and not at centralization; that the civil authority should be supreme over the military; that the writ of habeas corpus should be jealously upheld as the safeguard of personal freedom; that the individual citizen should enjoy the largest liberty consistent with public order and that there shall be no federal subversion of the internal polity of the several States and municipalities, but that each shall be left free to enforce the rights and promote the well-being of its inhabitants by such means as the judgment of its own people shall prescribe.

"4. There shall be a real and not merely simulated reform in the civil service of the republic, to which end it is indispensible the chief dispenser of its vast official patronage shall be shielded from the main temptation to use his power selfishly, and precluding his re election

"5th. That the raising of revenue, whether by tariff or otherwise, shall be recognized and treated as the people's immediate business, to be shaped and directed by them, through their representatives in Congress, whose action thereon the President must neither overrule by his veto, attempt to dictate, or presume to punish by bestowing office only on those who agree with him or withdrawing it from those who do not.

"6. That the public lands must be sacredly reserved for acquisition and occupation by cultivators, and not recklessly squandered on the projectors of railroads, for which our people have no present need, and the premature construction of which is annually plunging us into deeper and deeper abysses of foreign indebtedness.

"7. That the achievement of these grand purposes of universal beneficence is respected and sought at the hands of all who approve them, irrective of past affiliations.

"8. That the public faith must at all hazards be maintained, and the national credit be preserved.

"9. That the patriotic devotedness and inestimable service of our fellow-citizens, who, as soldiers or soilors, upheld the flag and maintained the unity of the republic, shall ever be gratefully remembered and honorably requited.

"These propositions, so ably and forcibly presented in the platform of your convention, have already fixed the attention and commanded the assent of a large majority of our countrymen, who joyfully adopt them, as I do, as the basis of a true, beneficent, national reconstruction; of a new departure from jealousies, strifes and hates which have no longer an adequate motive or even plausible pretext, into an atmosphere of peace, fraternity, and mutual good will. In vain do the drill sergeants of decaying organizations flourish menacingly their truncheons, and angrily insist that the files shall be closed and straightened. In vain do the whippers-in of parties once vital, because rooted in the vital needs of the hour protest against straying and bolting, denounce men nowise their inferiors as traitors and renegades, and threaten them with infamy and ruin. I am confident that the American people have already made your cause their own, fully resolved that their brave hearts and strong arms shall bear it on to triumph.

"In this faith, and with the distinct understanding, that if elected, I shall be the President, not of a party, but of the whole people. I accept your nomination, in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethren. Yours, gratefully,

"HORACE GREELEY."

Why Mr. Greeley went Bail for Jeff Davis.

Charles O Conor, Esq., of New York, who was one of the counsel of Jefferson Davis at the time of his imprisonment by the United States government, charged with treason, writes the subjoined letter in reply to an editorial paragraph in the New York World, which spoke of Mr. Greeley's action in signing Mr. Davis' bail bond as "superfluous." Mr. O'Conor says:

"From his capture until the hour within which he was bailed, Mr. Jefferson Davis was in military custody. He was then confined as a prisoner of war for about two years. From the very commencement of this term his counsel directed their efforts to procuring his delivery into civil custody, to the end that he might have his trial at once, or obtain liberation upon bail until the government should think fit to bring on the trial. The counsel for Mr. Davis, having first solicited and obtained the consent of Mr. Greeley, Mr. Gerrit Smith and Commodore Vanderbilt, offered to give bail in any sum that might be required, and to procure those three gentlemen to unite in the bail bond. This offer was never formally accepted; but, under the belief that it was satisfactory, the counsel of Mr. Davis obtained a writ of habeas corpus and brought Mr. Davis before the court at Richmond. Mr. Evarts attended by appointment, and, on the part of the government, he acquiesced in bailing Mr. Davis in $100,000. Conceiving himself bound to do so, the counsel of Mr. Davis requested the attendance of the gentlemen in question. Commodore Vanderbilt's attorney acted for him; the other two gentlemen appeared and signed the bond in person. They had every reason to understand and believe that their attendance was absolutely necessary to the release of Mr. Davis. The counsel of Mr. Davis supposed it to be so, and he has now no reason to think otherwise. I am not aware of any officiousness on the part of Mr. Greeley in this business, and never supposed that he did anything beyond what he considered essential to the liberation of Mr. Davis."

☞ The Baltimore Gazette says:

In contrasting Mr. Greely with General Grant, Mr. Voorhees was altogether wrong in saying that General Grant simply executed the laws, as he was bound to do by his oath of office. Mr. Voorhees surely forgot that this very Ku-Klux law, the most disgraceful of any in the annals of Congressional legislation, was not only inspired by General Grant, but that he actually held both Houses of Congress together until they passed it at its request and in accordance with his wishes. The law, if not of his devising, was of his deliberate suggestion; was framed for a malignant purpose, was made retroactive in its operation and has been executed by him in the same evil spirit in which it was originally conceived.

It is claimed by the organs, and parasites of the Administration, that the only "cry" with which the opposition is about to enter the coming Presidential campaign is "Anything to beat Grant." If it be meant by this that the opposition is actuated simply by personal hatred of Grant, it is false. But, in the larger sense of strong antagonism to him, as the representative of a faction that is ruining the country, it is true. There was no one of his predecessors in the Presidential chair that did not occupy it honestly, and to the best of his ability worthily. He has degraded what they sought to dignify. He has gathered about him bold, bad men, whom they would have spurned with contempt He has supplemented the political ring at the Capitol with his own private military ring at the White House. He has put the bayonet above the law. He has tolerated corruption everywhere He has been a taker of gifts with both hands, and he is not above the suspicion of having shared in the profits of corporations that sought his favor, and in the emoluments of lucrative offices. What he is the Mortons, Conklings, Chandlers, Butlers, and their equally corrupt colleagues, have made him. Their principles are his principles. The evil they plan, he has shown himself sometimes foremost to suggest, and at all times ready to execute. If, therefore, the cry be "Anything to beat Grant," it is because Grant stands for everything that is despotic; everything that is corrupt; everything that is unprincipled; and everything that tends to degrade the Government, break down the barriers of the States, abridge the liberties and debauch the morals of the people.

The Political Situation.

From the Baltimore Episcopal Methodist.

The political world of the United States has been stirred to its profoundest depths by the nomination of Horace Greeley for the Presidency by the Cincinnati Convention,—which also nominated Governor Brown, of Missouri, for the Vice Presidency. This nomination, which might have been supposed to have no strength in the South, of whose institutions he has been the lifelong opponent. But it seems to be considered in the South, that its Present and Future are more important than its Past, and that its true course is to uphold any legitimate agencies of deliverance which promise to restore its peace and prosperity.

As a drowning man would not refuse to be rescued from death by an old enemy, if he should generously come to his assistance, the South is ready to receive aid from any quarter which will help to rescue it from destruction. The illustration, however, seems not entirely accurate which represents Mr. Greeley as an enemy of the South. His abolitionism seems to have been an honest fanaticism, which is at all events more respectable than the patronage of negroes by Gen. Grant, who once said he would sooner join the South than use his sword for Abolition purposes. As the friend of amnesty and peace, Mr. Greeley seems to be preferred in the South to General Grant, and it is not forgotten that he was opposed to the war in the outset, sought to stop it in its progress, and, at its close, came to Richmond, and became bail for Jefferson Davis, an act which, at that time, involved the exercise of no ordinary moral courage. It also seems to be considered that there is no way of defeating Gen Grant but by the union of liberal republicans and democrats in support of Horace Greeley, and that, even if a democrat could be elected, he would only be in the condition of Andrew Johnson, liable at any moment to impeachment or removal.

While this is not a political journal, it is in full sympathy with the noble and unhappy Southern people, whose condition is such that their section cannot survive another four years of misrule and oppression. The appeal from Charleston to the National Democracy to consider their situation, is most mournful and touching. If that appeal is disregarded, we shall not be surprised to see the South acting upon the principle that Self-Preservation is the first law of Nature, and to hear the cry ringing through her borders,—"To your Tents, O Israel."

☞ At his leeves in Philadelphia, President Washington was clad in black velvet, his hair powdered and gathered behind in a silk bag, yellow gloves, knee and shoe buckles; he held in his hand a cooked hat ornamented with a cockade, fringed about an inch deep with black feathers, a long sword in a white scabbard, with a polished steel hilt, hung at his hip.

Nine steamers at New York, Monday landed 8,884 immigrants from Europe.

Political Notes.

A call for a Greeley and Brown ratification meeting at New Orleans, on the 25th instant, is signed by Generals P. G. T. Beauregard, Richard Taylor William Hays and Adams, and by the Hon. C. W. Conrad, Secretary of War under Fillmore, the Hon. Randall Hunt, first elected United States Senator by reconstructed Louisiana, and a conspicuous leader of the New Orleans bar, and by many other influential citizens. Ex-Governor P. O. Herbert, of Louisiana, publishes a strong letter in favor of the ratification of the Cincinnati ticket by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore.

The German press throughout the country has taken its position on the Cincinnati nominations with a heavy preponderance in favor of Greeley and Brown. Six republican papers favor and six oppose it, eight independent papers favor and none oppose, eighteen democratic papers favor and three oppose it. The rest of the German papers have simply refrained from taking sides on the question.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says of the Hon. George H. Pendleton: "We think we know his views and we do not misrepresent him when we say he is for Mr. Greeley."

Ex-Governor Seymour, of New York, is said to have written a letter to Hon, S. S. Cox, endorsing Greeley.

The New Methodist Bishops.

The Methodist General Conference at Brooklyn, New York, elected on Tuesday five bishops of that church, viz: Dr. Wm. L. Harris of Ohio, Dr. Randolph S. Foster of New York. Dr. Thomas Boreman of Indiana. Dr. I. W. Wiley of Newark, N. J., and Dr. S. M. Merrill of Ohio. Wednesday three additional bishops were elected, viz: Rev. Jesse T. Peck of New York, Rev. Gilbert Haven of Boston, and Rev. Edward G. Andrews of New York, completing the number of eight proposed to be added to the ecclesiastical dignitaries.

Dr Wm. L. Harris is a native of Ohio, is 55 years of age, was professor in the Ohio Wesleyan University; in 1860 he was elected associate missionary secretary of the church.

Dr. Randolph S. Foster was born in Kentucky, and is 62 years of age. He is the president of the Drew Theological Seminary at Madison, N. Y. He is the author of several works.

Dr. S. M. Merrill was born in Ohio, and is 47 years of age. He is the editor of the Western Christian Advocate, of Cincinnati, one of the leading official organs of the denomination; a man whose fortunate fame, it is said, came suddenly upon him in the preceding conference, as the reward of a single but splendid speech on the right of laymen to a voice and vote in the church.

Dr. Isaac W. Wiley, editor of The Ladies' Repository, goes from the same profession to the same honorable promotion. He is 53 years of age.

Rev. Dr. Thomas Boreman was born in Berwick, Pa., is 54 years old, is a graduate of Dickinson College, entered the Baltimore Conference in 1839, was previously principal of the old "Light Street Institute." He is now president of the Asbury University, Greencastle, Indiana.

Rev. Dr. Jesse T. Peck is a native of New York, was four years principal of the Gouverneur Seminary, New York, and was subsequently elected president of Dickinson College. He was at one time a member of the Baltimore Conference, and is now president of the Syracuse University, New York.

Rev. Gilbert Haven is a native of New England, and is the editor of Zion's Herald, Boston.

Dr. Edward G. Andrews is a native of New Jersey, and was president of the Cazenovia Seminary, New York.

THE New York *Journal of Commerce*, that seldom fails to hit the mark when it makes a political shot, on Monday discoursed in this sensible manner, upon the recent action of the Radicals in Congress, in reference to the suspension of the *habeas corpus:*

If the bill to extend the habeas corpus suspension act does not closely relate to Presidential manœuvering at the South, then the Senate speeches mislead us. The known partisans of Grant are those who support the bill, and they do it in language of feigned earnestness or fury. Nothing whatever appears in the present conduct of the Southern people to warrant the hot harangues of Senator Scott and others demanding that the President be reclothed with the power of suspending this bulwark of liberty. The whole South is as quiet as a bowl of milk. We have not read an authenticated account of Ku-Kluxing in that section for many months now; and as for scenes of ordinary mob violence, the North and the West are much more notorious than the South in recent days. We may be sure that if Scott and the rest could fasten on a late instance of Ku-Klux lawlessness, they would not fail to parade it in their speeches. But they do nothing of the kind. They refer all the time to events that happened many months ago, and now passed into the stale history of Congressional committee reports. All their references to the need of martial law are in the past tense, as they must be to escape the charge of falsehood, of which any one could be easily convicted who should assert that the South is not to-day as orderly and worthy to be released from military grip as any part of the country. General Butler, by his motion in the House wanted to keep the suspension in force by the trick of taking a recess to the last Thursday of November, instead of adjourning *sine die.* Thus the Suspension act, which terminates with the present session, would be continued in force until *after* the Presidential election. The motive of Butler's motion was plain. The House did not adopt it, but decided to adjourn *sine die* June 3, although it may agree with the Senate in legalizing the proposed extension of the Suspension act long enough to cover Presidential exigencies at the South. If the administration thinks it can make any political capital by reviving this harsh and entirely needless measure, it is very much mistaken. The day for that has gone by; and this might be learned, if these partisans were not so blind and deaf, from the waving of flags and shouts of approval which greet the cry of "amnesty" all over the country.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White, no sales. Red 2@2 27.
CORN—White—78@79. Yellow 73@74.
OATS—55@56 cts.

TOURNAMENT.

KNIGHTS, intending to ride at Tournament, to be held June 13th, at Galena, are notified to meet at the above place on Saturday, June 1st, at 3 P. M.

Prompt attendance of all Knights.

May 25—tm. W. RODGERS, Sec.

Notice.

THE Annual Meeting of the Stockholders in Barnard's Wharf Company, will take place at their office, on Monday, June 3d, 1872, at 8 o'clock, P. M., to elect three Directors for the ensuing year.

By order of the President.

May 25, 1872—tm.

SUMMER IS COMING!

S. MERRITT & CO.,
CHESTERTOWN,

HAVE just opened a beautiful stock of LINEN SUITS, for Men and Boys; also, ALPACA COATS, in Black and Light Colors; LINEN DUSTERS, BLEACHED DUCK SUITS (shrunk) made to up order; MARSEILLES PANTS AND VESTS; also, a fine stock of *SUMMER CASSIMERS;* Gauze Undershists and Bleached Drawers;

Straw Hats, Linon Hats and Caps, &c.

May 25, 1872.

New York People's Store!

HAS just received a Splendid Stock of **NEW GOODS** OF EVERY VARIETY.

☞ Impossible to attempt to enumerate. Money being very scarce, the inducements are equally as great!

GREAT JOB IN

GRENADINES AND JAPANESE GOODS,
20, 22, 25, 31 and 37 Cts.

Bottom Prices in Muslins, Sheetings, Prints, Chintzes, Straw Goods, Shoes, and don't fail, if you want any thing, to call at The People's Store of WM. A. VICKERS.

May 25, 1872.

FINE WATCH REPAIRS! *at trade prices. Cleaning $1.50. Mainspring $1.25. Warranted for one year by the English Watchmaker, JOHN R. HARE, 63 Fayette St., opposite Barnum's, Baltimore. The Cheapest Stock in the city.*

☞ **LATEST** ☜

From New York and Philadelphia!

LATEST ARRIVAL!

CREATING A GOOD DEAL OF TALK!!

Rather Amusing

To hear persons say, 'I wish I had waited for your New Goods, New Prices & Styles!

LARGEST STOCK OF NEW GOODS IN CHESTERTOWN!

WE ARE NOT TROUBLED WITH JEWING! OUR

New Prices SUIT EVERY ONE!!

LADIES CAN FIND THE NEWEST NOVELTIES, and will be agreeably surprised when they inspect the splendid Stock of

VICKERS.

DOMESTIC STOCK LARGE AND COMPLETE.

CHEAPEST PRINTS!

SHEETINGS and MUSLINS IN TOWN.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, AND NEW STYLE OIL CLOTHS.

$1,000 Worth of NOTIONS. Ladies and Gents. can find what they want. Gloves, English Hosiery, Cravats, Collars, Cuffs, Towels, Napkins, Stationery, Perfumery, Fancy Goods, New Style Cane Parasols, Fans, Corsets, Eureka Diaper, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5; Brushes, &c.

$600 WORTH OF *HATS & CAPS.* **GO TO VICKERS'** And buy a New Style HAT, and get your Straw Goods.

BOOTS AND SHOES,
CITY MADE GOODS,

Not generally sold in the country. Splendid Stock for Ladies and Gents., Misses, Boys, and children. *NEW STYLE KID SLIPPERS* for the Ladies. Gents. comfortable Shoes and Slippers, now opened

At the New York People's store.

WM. A. VICKERS.

May 25, 1872.

SICKNESS has prevented me from purchasing my New Stock until the present time, but greater the Bargains.

Respectfully, WM. A. VICKERS.

May 25, 1872.

ORDER NISI.

Samuel B. Wheat, and others,
vs.
Thomas P. Dixon, administrator of Mary F. Sappington, and others.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County, sitting in Equity. April Term, 1872.

ORDERED, That the sale made and reported by E. F Perkins, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate of Mary F. Sappington, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown, on or before the Fifteenth day of July next: provided, a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks, before the Fifteenth day of June next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $250.00.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

May 18, 1872—4t.

Trustee's Sale
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the "Voshell House," in Chestertown, Md., on

WEDNESDAY,
The 26th day of June, 1872,
at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

All that Tract of Land,

lying and being in the Fourth Election District, within four miles of Chestertown, on the road to Fairlee, adjoining the lands of Rev. S. W. Thomas, and containing

202 Acres of Land.

The Farm is beautifully located in one of the most thrifty neighborhoods in the county, with a stream of water passing through the farm, also on the Kent County Railroad, with a Depot located on the land.



The improvements are a TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING, with the necessary Out Buildings. There is

A PEACH ORCHARD
Of 5,000 Trees, in bearing,
AND A
PEAR ORCHARD
of 3,000 Trees,

of choice varieties, coming in bearing.

The soil is of superior quality and well adapted to Fruit and Grain. Convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills and Shops, and within three hours' travel of Baltimore by the Buck Neck steamers.

THE TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the Decree, are as follows: One fourth of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, or in sixty days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee; the balance in five equal instalments in six, twelve, eighteen, twenty-four and thirty months, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee, and to bear interest from the day of sale.

C. H. BAKER, *Trustee.*

Notice.

The creditors of the late William T. Baker, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims against him, duly proved, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County, within four months from the day of sale.

C. H. BAKER, *Trustee.*

May 25, 1872—5t.

A Fine Assortment of
DRUGS & MEDICINES,

IN WHICH I CANNOT BE UNDERSOLD. A discount of *ten per cent.* allowed on PATENT MEDICINES.

White Lead, Paints, Oil,

Turpentine, Varnish, Putty, Glass, &c., &c.

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

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.

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]

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.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virsue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of Wattson & Clark, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John H. Cummins, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said John H. Cummins of, in, and to, the following property:

7 head of Horses and Colts,
18 Head of Cattle,
LOT OF HOGS,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS, CARRIAGE AND HARNESS:

And I hereby give notice, that on

THURSDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF MAY, 1872, at eleven o'clock, A. M., on the premises of said John H. Cummins, I will sell the said property so seized and taken into execution, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay and satisfy said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, late Sheriff.

May 18, 1872—tds, [$3.50]

Sweet Potato Plants, Egg Plants,

CABBAGE, TOMATO, PEPPER PLANTS, &c.,

For sale by **A. B. GILL,**
Near Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md.

May 11, 1872—3t

Lewis' White Lead and colors,

TURPENTINE, VARNISHES AND PAINT BRUSHES.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

May 11, 1872.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND **JEWELRY!**

JUST RECEIVED AT **E. T. WILLIS',**
a full assortment of the above named Goods, together with

SILVER PLATED WARE,

SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

Call and examine the Stock and the

Great Reduction in Prices!

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