THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 22, 1872.

Maryland Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Conservative State Convention assembled Wednesday at the Maryland Institute. Every county and the three legislative districts of the city were fully represented, the members of the convention numbering the same as the House of Delegates and State Senate. No one was admitted within the bar of the hall except the members. The seats of each delegation having been placarded, there was no confusion, although every other portion of the large hall was crowded to excess.

CALLING THE CONTENTION TO ORDER.

About half-past 10 o'clock the Hon. Joshua Vansant, chairman of the Democratic Conservative State Central Committee, called the Convention to order, remarking that in the exercise of the authority vested in it, the committee, of which he was chairman, had recommended the holding of county and a city convention, to select delegates to the body, whose duty it would now be to select four delegates at large and two delegates from each congressional district to represent the State of Maryland in the Democratic Conservative National Convention to assemble in Baltimore on the 9th of July, to nominate candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency. He was pleased to see the recommendation of the central committee so generally responded to, and it now became necessary to proceed to a tempoeary organization.

TEMPORARY ORGANIZATION.

On motion of Mr. P. P. Pendleton, of Baltimore, Hon. James T. Earle, of Queen Anne's county, was called temporarily to the chair, on assuming which Mr. Earle briefly thanked the convention for the honor conferred.

PERMANENT OFFICES.

The Committee on credentials and permanent organization, through its chairman, Hon. Patrick Hamill, reported the following as the permanent officers of the Convention:

President, Hon. James T. Earle.

Vice-Presidents, Dr. A. Hardcastle, Henry W. Archer, James A. Henderson, Col. E. T. Joyce, Hon. Barnes Compton and Andrew Gouder.

Secretaries, J. J. Fenton, Ed. Warfield and Thomas H. Moore. The latter subsequently declined, and Mr. Grafton Duvall was appointed.

Sergeants-at-arms, John Schleret, John Gracen, George Schumac and James J. T. Carney.

The committee also reported the credentials of all the delegates as correct.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the permanent officers requested to take seats on the stage.

REMARKS OF PRESIDENT EARLE.

The president, after again thanking the convention, remarked that whatever differences of opinion might have heretofore existed between parties, they should now be buried in oblivion, and that men should be selected as delegates to the National Convention who could conscientiously forget the past and go entirely for their country's good. Whatever course is adopted by the National Convention must be respected and regarded by the democratic conservative party of Maryland. Whether that body endorsed the Cincinnati nominees or resolved to put new men in the field, its mandates should be heeded.—There never had been a time before in the history of the country when good men of all parties were called upon to give up more of prejudice than at the present, and he fully believed that on the deliberations of the Baltimore Convention depended the weal or woe of the country. He again cautioned the convention to send none but the truest and best men to be found to the National Convention, for its own credit and for the sake of the country.

Hon. Montgomery Blair, Hon. Robert Fowler, ex-Governor P. F. Thomas and Hon. Leo Knott were chosen as delegates at large to the National Conventions, and the following district delegates:

First Congressional District—Jesse K. Hines of Kent, and Dr. Washington Finley, of Queen Anne's county.

Second Congressional District—John B. Boyle, of Carroll, and Thomas H. Moore, of Baltimore county.

Third Congressional District—John F. Hunter and William H. Jillard, of Baltimore city.

Fourth Congressional District—Hon. Robert T. Banks and Major Harry Gilmor of Baltimore city.

Fifth Congressional District—Dr. Eli J. Henkle, of Anne Aruadel, and Hon. John Lee Carroll, of Howard.

Sixth Congressional District—Hon. J. W. Baughman, of Frederick, and Major George Freaner, of Washington county.

Mr. Geo. Peter, of Montgomery county, said he would like to know the sentiments of the gentlemen named as delegates on the subject of the endorsement of Greeley and Brown before the convention proceeded to pass upon them as a whole. No motion, however, was made, looking to an expression of the views of the proposed delegates, as it was generally understood that they were all in favor of an endorsement, and the nominations were unanimously confirmed by the convention as delegates to the National Democratic Convention from their respective districts.

On motion of Hon. A. P. Gorman, the thanks of the convention were tendered to the managers of the Maryland Institute for the gratuitous use of their hall during the sitting of the convention.

The thanks of the convention were also, on motion, tendered its officers.

Dr. Joseph I. Duvall, of Anne Arundel county, offered the following:

Resolved, That the delegates appointed by this convention to the Democratic National Convention, to assemble in Baltimore, on the 9th of July, 1872, are hereby instructed to oppose the nomination by said convention of separate or party candidates for President and Vice-President as inexpedient in view of existing political complications, and to support instead the endorsement of Greeley and Brown and the Cincinnati platform as more likely to effect a change in the national administration, an object of paramount importance as the first practical step in the great reform movement which we hope to see carried forward to ultimate triumph in every department of the government.

The resolution was received with much applause both from the members and the galleries, but it was claimed that it should go to the committee on resolutions, and pending a motion to that effect, a motion to adjourn *sine die* was made and carried, and the president announced the convention adjourned.

The Stamp Abolitions.

A Washington correspondent has prepared the following epitome of stamp taxes abolished by section 36 of the new tax law, which takes effect on October 1st:

TO BE ABOLISHED.

Contracts for insurance against accidental injuries.

Affidavits.

All agreements or contracts or renewals of the same.

Appraisements, of value or damage, or for any other purpose.

Assignments, of a lease, mortgage, policy of insurance, or anything else.

Bills of Exchange, foreign, inland, letters of credit, or anything of that kind now taxed by stamps.

Bills of lading, and receipts, in the United States, or for anywhere else.

Bills of sale, of any kind.

Bonds of indemnification, of any kind.

Bond-administrator or guardian, or any thing that has the name of bond in it, and now taxed by stamps.

Brokers' notes.

Certificates of measurement of anything.

Certificates of stock, profits, damage, deposit or any other kind of certificates now taxed by stamp.

Charter, or its renewal, or a charter-party of any kind.

All contracts or agreements.

Conveyance, any part of the work of conveying.

Endorsement of any negotiable or not negotiable instrument.

Entry, for consumption, warehousing or withdrawal.

Gaugers' returns.

Insurance policies, contracts, tickets, renewals, &c., (life, marine, inland and fire.)

Lease. All through the lease list is abolished.

Legal documents. Writ or other process, confession of judgment, cognovit, appeals, warrants, &c., letters of administration, testamentary, &c.

Manifest at Custom House, or any where else, or for any purpose.

Mortgage, of any kind.

Passage ticket, to any place in the world.

Pawners' checks.

Power of attorney for any purpose.

Probate of will, of any kind.

Promissory note for anything.

Protest of any kind.

Quit claim deed.

Receipt. Now generally exempt, and if included in present law in any case, will be hereafter exempt.

Sheriff's return.

Trust deed.

Warehouse receipt.

Warrant of attorney.

Weigher's return, of any character.

RETAINED.

The tax of 2 cents on checks, drafts and orders, is all of schedule B that is retained.

The Royal Family.

The following highly important intelligence, says the Balto Gazette of Thursday, was transmitted to us last night by telegraph. It will, no doubt, fill the American heart with joy to learn that Prince Frederick will return to America early in September, and the Princess Nellie some time in October, which will, in some degree, comfort us for the proposed absence of the junior Ulysses, who soon departs for Europe "for educational purposes." Otherwise, we might be inconsolable. The senior Ulysses being at present engaged with his horse flesh and dog carts, will not again resume his Presidential duties until the sixth of July, when he may, possibly, have a few moments of leisure to devote to the irksome and harrassing cares of his official station. The Court Circular reads as follows:

"The President, accompanied by Gen. Porter, left to-night for Long Branch. On Monday night he will start from that place for Boston, remaining there until Thursday night. In the meantime he will attend, in that city, the meeting of the Peabody Educational Fund. His presence is necessary to constitute a quorum of the board, other trustees being sick or absent from the country. On Saturday the President will be in New York, to take farewell of his son Ulysses, now at Harvard University, who will leave for Europe, for educational purposes, to remain a year, at the end of which time he will return to the University. The President's eldest son, Frederick, now in Europe, will return to the United States early in September. His daughter Nellie will remain in Europe until October. The President will not again come to Washington until the 6th of July, unless important public business shall demand his presence here before that time."

The New French Minister.

The new French Minister to the United States, Emanuel Victor Henry Marquis de Noailles, was born in 1830. He is the second son of Paul Duke de Nailles, an eminent historian, a member of the French Academy, and collaterally related to the Duke de Noailles, who, with Lafayette and Rochambeau, fought in the war of American independence. The present Marquis de Noailles is also distinguished for his literary abilities, and in 1863 published a work on "Poland," and subsequently published another work in three octavo volumes, on "Henry of Valois and Poland in 1572." When the French Assembly met in 1871 to conclude a treaty of peace with the Germans, the Marquis de Noailles published a letter, in which he declared that, although a royalist by birth and education, he had determined to embrace the republican principles as the only ones which any Frenchman who had at heart the welfare of his country could reasonably adopt. He afterwards was a candidate for the National Assembly, professing "conservative republican" views, but he was defeated. Recently the Marquis de Noailles has been publishing articles on "A Minimum of Constitution," which advocate the definite establishment of a republic in France. The Marquis de Noailles is in favor of a constitution for France similar to that of the United States. He proposes a President to serve for a term of six years, and two legislative chambers, the upper house to be called the "National Council." The president is not to be elected by the people, but by the the two representative chambers. The Marquis de Noailles has carefully studied the forms of representative government that prevail in the United States, Great Britain and Switzerland, and his position as minister at Washington will enable him to pursue his investigations under favorable circumstances.

Civil Rights in Admiralty.

In the United States District Court, on Tuesday, before Judge Giles, the case of Josephine Carr, a colored teacher, of Kent county, Maryland, against Edward L. S. Young, master of the steamer Chester, libel in personam, was heard. The libel alleges that on May 14th, 1872, she went on board the steamer Chester to go to Crumpton; she took her seat in the main or general cabin, and was ready and willing to pay full fare. Shortly after leaving Baltimore she was requested to go to the forward cabin; declining to leave, she was forcibly dragged out by the captain, assisted by a passenger; rather than remain in the forward cabin she went to the bow of the vessel until she reached Chestertown, when she left without arriving at her place of destination. Damages were laid at $2,000. The answer to the libel alleges that she only paid $1 fare, when the fare for the second cabin was $1.25, &c. Judge Giles, in giving his decision, said that since the great changes which have taken place in the country, and the decision of the United States Court above in the Passenger Railways cases, it was not in the power of common carriers to make distinctions as to color in transporting passengers. But as the captain of the steamer in this case was acting in obedience to his instructions, he would not award exemplary damages in the case. The court then gave a decree for $25 damages and costs. Ferdinand C. Latrobe, Esq., for respondent.—*Sun.*

"Shoulder to Shoulder."

With a masterly effort, indicative of heroism and patriotism, the Baltimore *Gazette* has put aside its personal aversion and individual judgment as to the candidacy of Messrs. Greeley and Brown, and thus speak to the democratic party:

Whatever conclusions the National Democratic Convention may arrive at in respect to Presidential candidates, it is all important that in the coming struggle the party shall put forth its full strength. If a change of Administration be a desirable thing—and what Democrat will doubt it—that change can only be accomplished by unity of effort. In the face of such an adversary as we have to encounter, it would be the sheerest "mid "summer madness" to go into the contest with gaps in our ranks. We shall need every man we can muster. We shall need the most thorough organization, and we shall need, above all, the most perfect harmony and accord and the most active and energetic exertions, both individually and collectively.

The issue at stake is the grandest that ever appealed to the patriotism of a free people. It is the deliverance of the Republic from tyranny and oppression, and the rescue of the States from those usurpations of authority that would destroy their local independence and make them vessals of a great and overshadowing Central Despotism.

Even brave little Switzerland, though surrounded by monarchies disposed to be aggressive, and to whom the consolidation of power in a Federal Council offered special advantages, refused within a few weeks past to sanction an innovation so dangerous, and voted stoutly for the maintenance of Cantonal independence. There, the enemies, whose encroachments they have most reason to fear, are outside the borders of the Republic. Here, our worst enemies are in our midst. They have control of the Government; they sap the liberties of the people under cover of laws ostensibly made to uphold them, and by appeals to sectional prejudice, and to personal greed, they have gathered about them a following as unscrupulous as themselves and zealous to do their bidding.—Against this faction, with its machinery for mischief, its banded mercenaries, and its plans for subverting the principles upon which the Government was founded, it is the duty of every Democrat to offer unyielding resistance by his voice, by active personal exertions, and by the silent but potential influence of his vote.

Whatever difference of opinion there may be in respect to the candidates set up in opposition to the unscrupulous faction that now rules and revels at Washington, there ought to be no difference as to the course that it is incumbent upon all Democrats to pursue. It is to sink all minor issues, and, in a noble spirit of self-abnegation, rise to the height of the occasion. There should be no faltering now, no hesitancy, no breaking ranks. Four years more of GRANT and Grantism would be ruinous to the prosperity of the country and dangerous if not fatal, to the liberties of the people. If our party preserve its organization intact; if it enter upon the contest with a solid front, and with every man it can muster at his post; it will welcome auxiliaries, ready to do battle in the same cause and animated by the same spirit, and if, in the presence of a great peril, it shows itself tolerant of unaccustomed leadership, looking less to party distinctions than to the end to be achieved, it is within its power to win such a victory as will gladden all the land and prove to the world that the ballot in the hands of men determined to maintain their inheritance of freedom, is still powerful enough to put down despotism, and to disperse in utter rout the political adventurers, officeholders, carpet-baggers, with their thousands of camp followers, who cluster about "the man on horseback."

A PERRYSVILLE lady lately "caromed on the red" head of her husband through the window of a billiard hall, with a brickbat. He ended the game with a vigorous run.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

In no event Grant.

Everybody in Philadelphia, and a great many people elsewhere, know JOHN CAMPBELL, a prosperous, well to do book-seller in Sansom street, who, by his energy, industry and business tact, has made a comfortable fortune, which, we trust, he will long live to enjoy. CAMPBELL, however, loves his adopted country and the Democratic party quite as much as he does this world's goods, and he occasionally takes a hand at politics, not as an office-seeker, but as a disinterested worker in the ranks of his party. Recently he addressed a letter to the New York *World* in reference to its course on the Presidential question, which that journal, for some cause or other, declined to publish. As there is much sound wisdom and good common sense in his epistle, we give it a place in our columns, simply suggesting that as all Democrats should recognize the binding force of the Democratic National Convention, nothing should be done or said before the decision of that body which might jeopardize the success of the ticket it may place before the country. CAMPBELL evidently thinks with us that the defeat of Grant is a matter of such vital importance to the country that all personal feelings and prejudices should be utterly disregarded, and that a union of the party for the sake of the Union should be the ruling spirit of the Democracy in this hour of our country's peril. His letter reads as follows:

"I am much pained at the course pursued by your paper since the adjournment of the Cincinnati Convention. I suppose that Mr. Marble has not lately been in his editorial chair, for if he has he would hardly have permitted the continual assaults upon Mr. Greeley which afford so much food for Grant's greedy henchmen. What is the use of raking up each of Greeley's sayings? You know the old adage. 'That if each man's faults were written on his forehead, he would pull his hat over his eyes.'

"'Tempora muntantur et mutamur cum illis.'

"There are many Democrats here who think that your paper is more Grant than Greeley, and more free trade than Democratic. As regards free trade, it is no part of the Democratic faith. I am a free trader in the fullest sense of the term, but a tariff man may be as good a Democrat as I. The Cincinnati platform very properly left these questions to be settled by the Congress districts. I admit that Mr. Greeley has spoken bitterly, disgracefully, of the Democratic party; but if the Baltimore Convention chooses to nominate him, don't you think that your journal is doing much to elect Grant? Nor is your needless assault on Blair, four years ago, to be forgotten. As I said before, many Democrats, and I among the number, disapprove of this policy. Whatever may be said of Mr. Greeley, his tongue and pen have always been upon the side of the poor, and of him who earns his bread by his hands daily. In 1847-48, he spoke, on more than one occasion, for a ten-hour law for women and children in factories. This I know, as I spoke on the same occasions.

"I am a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, and I am not for Mr. Greeley. I am for Hancock; not because he is a great military commander, but rather on account of his civil conduct in Louisiana. If he will not be nominated, I would be for Hendricks; but if the Convention will nominate Mr. Greeley, I will, to the best of my ability, write for him, speak for him, and pray to God that he may beat Grant. Respectfully, yours,

"JOHN CAMPBELL.

"Philadelphia, June 6, 1872."

The treaty of Washington and the Situation at Geneva.

WASHINGTON, June 18.—The situation of affairs at Geneva, which excites much comment, is as follows: Up to Saturday last Great Britain had moved side by side with the United States in the business before the tribunal of arbitration, when there was an interruption of proceedings by the representatives of the former government, who deferred their argument in the case, their object being to obtain an extension of time, in order to secure a modification of the additional article to the treaty of Washington. The question of postponing action before the tribunal had publicly been diplomatically discussed between the two governments, but to this our own had not given its assent, as it was the concern of Great Britian, not ours, to ask the arbitrators for an extension of time should she be unprepared or indisposed to argue the case before the tribunal at the present time. Our government has not, and does not propose to object to such a proceeding, and will do nothing to give that of her Majesty a pretext for withdrawing from arbitration.

It is considered within the power of the tribunal to grant a postponement for a reasonable time, or until the Senate shall again meet to act on such modifications of the amended additional article to the treaty of Washington as may be proposed by Great Britain, who is dissatisfied with its phraseology, believing that it requires verbal amendments, the better to carry out the object intended, and to free it from ambiguity. Our government, however, has given no power to make such modification, and, it may be said, has no disposition to do so, in the absence of the advice and consent of the advice and consent of the Senate, that body having been consulted with regard to the article as originally presented to it by the President. As no extra session of the Senate will be called, events must await the session of that body in regular course. The entire subject has been discussed by those who have the direction of it, and one of the views taken of it is, that even if the case should now proceed, and the arbitrators should, in the language of the treaty, fail to award a sum in gross, then the other alternative, a board of assessors, is to be appointed to determine the liability as to each vessel, the organization to be at Washington, with power to hold its sittings there, or in New York, or in Boston.

So in case of the failure of the arbitrators there must necessarily be some months' delay in the appointment of the assessors, and therefore, it is said, our government has little of nothing to gain by resisting the postponement which Great Britain desires at Geneva.

Besides there are other parts of the treaty the execution of which has been postponed by our own government, namely, as to navigation, transit, and the fisheries, and, under all circumstances, it is considered the delay in determining all the questions at issue can work no evil to this government, but merely postpone the payment of money which may be awarded. While our government does not favor delay at Geneva, being fully prepared for the performance of its part of the business, it will leave Great Britain to take its own course, so that if there should be a failure of the treaty shall not be rightfully attributed to any act on the part of the government of the United States.

It should be said, however, no fears are at present entertained in that direction, and there is no information to warrant a conclusion that the efforts to adjust the differences will be ineffectual.

The New Postal Law.

The Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

The Postoffice Department is now preparing to carry into effect such of the changes made by the new postal code adopted by Congress last week as require special action on the part of the Postmaster General. The more important changes are these: The branch postoffices in large cities are made money-order offices, and assistant postmasters authorized to sign money-orders in the absence of the postmaster. Five cents is now the fee for money-orders of $10 or less, instead of ten cents, which has heretofore been the minimum fee. A married woman is allowed to be postmaster, and is declared to be *feme sole* as to her official character. Letters between postoffices not more than three miles apart, as Washington and Georgetown, Baltimore and Waverly, may be, at the discretion of the Postmaster General, dispatched to their destination though only partially prepaid, and the amount due collected on delivery. Heretofore such letters have been treated as dead. The rate of two cents for four ounces on newspapers, &c., is changed to one cent on two ounces. Clothing for non-commissioned officers or privates in the United States service may be sent at one cent per ounce. Individuals are allowed to place in postoffices private boxes for their mail matter. Several of these changes will require a circular from the department before they can go into operation. One of the most important features to the public generally is the authoriziation of the one cent postal cards for correspondence or for printed circulars, similar to those which were introduced in Great Britain some years since. The price of the card and stamp will be one cent. If a postal card of a private manufacture is used, the regular three cent postage will be collected.

FOR THE KENT COUNTY AUTHORITIES.—Lewis Fenharban was arrested yesterday, by Sergeant Jay, on a capias issued by the Circuit Court of Kent county, charging him with having stolen three horses from parties in that county. Sheriff Kane committed the accused for the action of the Kent county authorities.—*Sun of Thursday.*

Died.

RAWLEIGH.—In Chestertown, on the 16th inst., MARY CLARA, aged 10 months and 6 days—daughter of Samuel L. and Mary Clara Rawleigh.

GREENWOOD.—In Chesterville, on June 2nd, 1872, of diptheria, FLORENCE B., daughter of William and Maggie Greenwood, aged 4 years and 6 months.

"Angels whisper that our darling
Is in lands of love so fair,
That her little feet are waiting
Close beside the golden stair.

Oh, we pray to meet our darling,
For a long, long, sweet embrace,
Where the little feet are waiting,
And we meet her face to face."

DEDICATION.

THE new M. E. Church at Millington, Kent Co., Md., will be dedicated to the worship of God on the 30th instant.

Bishop Andrews, Revs. E. Stubbs, J. B. Quigg, J. Hough, and other Ministers, will be present and officiate on the occasion.

The public generally are cordially invited to attend. [June 22—2w.

Orphans' Court Notice.

ORDERED, That the Register of Wills give notice that there will not be any session of the Orphans' Court on Tuesday next, the 25th instant: and administrators and guardians who have accounts to return, will get them ready by Tuesday, July 2nd, proximo.

EDW. CROUCH,
June 22, 1872—2t. Reg. Wills.

IMPORTANT!

THAT all persons wanting a Late Style Straw Hat, should know that they can find the article at

Vickers'

who has the largest assortment in town, at the *LOWEST* prices.

LARGE STOCK OF MATTINGS AND OIL CLOTHS, *Very Cheap*, at **VICKERS'.**
June 15, 1872.

For Rent,

For the year 1873, the LARGE *BRICK HOUSE* on High street, near the Bank, in Chestertown. For terms, &c., apply to

C. T. WESTCOTT, *Att'y.*
June 8, 1872—tf.

FOR HIRE.

Hereafter the Yawl Boat "Undine" may be hired for boating or crabbing parties, at the rate of $2.00 per day, or 50 cts. per hour. The hirer responsible for damages. Apply to

C. F. STAM & BRO.
June 1, 1872—tf.

Baltimore Grain Market.

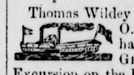
[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White,—(new) 2.10 Red nosales
CORN—White—76@79 Yellow 67@70.
OATS—45@55 cts.

ODD FELLOWS' EXCUR[SION]

ON THE

AFTERNOON OF THE FOURTH!



Thomas Wildey Encampment, No. 27, I. O. O. F., of Chestertown, have chartered the steame[r] GEO. LAW for an afternoon Excursion on the Fourth of July next, from Chestertown and Crumpton, down the river and out into the Bay, touching at all the Landings on the River, and returning at a reasonable hour.

☞ Passengers from Chestertown and the landings below, including Kent Island, have the privilege of boarding the Chester on her way from Baltimore to Crumpton, thus having, for the price of an afternoon trip, the pleasure of almost a whole day's Excursion.

The Encampment pledge themselves to leave nothing undone on their part, that can contribute towards making this an occasion of pleasure and rational enjoyment to all who may favor them with their company.

No Intoxicating Liquors allowed on the boat.

TICKETS 50 cts.: children under 12 years of age, 25 cts.

GOOD COTILLION MUSIC will be provided.

SUPPER, REFRESHMENTS, ICE CREAM, &c., will be in charge of a competent manager, at moderate prices.

Committee of Arrangements:

J. K. WILLIS, E. F. PERKINS, A. CHRISFIELD, J. T. HAND, S. L. RAWLEIGH, R. B RUSSELL, J. M. VANDYKE, S. E. SULLIVAN.
June 22, 1872.



FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE on Church Alley, formerly occupied by T. W. Russell, Esq. Price, six hundred dollars; one third cash, balance in one and two years. Possession given immediately. J. A. WICKES.
June 22, 1872—tf.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, sitting in Equity, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Hotel of Alexander Maxwell, in the town of Millington, in Kent county, Md., on

WEDNESDAY,
the 10th day of July, 1872,
at 3 o'clock, P. M.,

All that Tract of Land.

formerly the residence of Richard Moffitt, deceased, late of Kent county, now occupied by Enoch J. Moffitt, situate on the public road, within two miles of Millington, and containing about

One Hundred and Fifty Acres of land.

The Farm is conveniently located in a good neighborhood, and within two miles of the Kent County Railroad.



The improvements are a Two-story FRAME DWELLING, with the necessary Out Buildings, all in good repair. There is



A PEACH ORCHARD,

of about 1000 Trees, coming in bearing.

The soil is of good quality, and has been limed recently.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree, are as follows: One thousand dollars of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, or in sixty days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee: the balance in two equal instalments in six and twelve 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 Richard Moffitt, dec'd., 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.
June 15, 1872—t[d]s.

CONSTABLE'S SALE

BY Virtue of four writs 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, one at the suit of the President and Directors of the Kent County Railroad, one at the suit of Richard Hynson, one at the suit of Joseph Riley, and one at the suit of George B. Westcott, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Samuel S Usilton, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Samuel S. Usilton, of, in, and to, the following property:

ONE HOUSE AND LOT,

situated on Calvert street, Chestertown, adjoining the property of Henry W. Earnest and Mrs. Voss, and which the said Samuel S. Usilton purchased from James Wilson or the late Ritty Glenn; also, 1 Spring Wagon:

And I hereby give notice, that

Saturday, the 6th day of July, 1872, in front of the Market House in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock A.M., 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 writs, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

CHAS. H. DAVIS, late Constable.
June 15, 1872—tds. [5.00.]

REMOVAL.

WHEN YOU VISIT THE CITY GO TO

W. H. RINGGOLD,

191 West Baltimore Street,

THREE DOORS ABOVE LIGHT,

AND BUY ALL YOUR

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

He can sell them

Cheaper than any one!

And you can

Pay your expenses in your purchases!

☞ DON'T FAIL TO GO: HE HAS THE VERY ARTICLE YOU WANT.

Do not forget the Number!

W. H. RINGGOLD,

191 W. Baltimore st., 3 doors above Light.
Baltimore, June 15, 1872.

C. H. BAKER,

COUNSELOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CHESTERTOWN.

Office on High Street, opposite Masonic Hall,
Jan. 28, 1871—tf.

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