THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, June 29, 1872.

Hon. R. B. Roosevelt's Reasons for Supporting Horace Greeley.

The Hon. Robert B. Roosevelt, member of Congress from the city of New York, has addressed a letter to the New York delegates to the Baltimore convention, giving his reasons for supporting Horace Greeley as the only presidential candidate who can possibly defeat General Grant. After referring to the almost unanimous endorsement of Mr. Greeley by democrats throughout the country, Mr. Roosevelt says:

The explanation of this expression of public opinion is to be found in the changed relations of parties. The democrats having been defeated conclusively in several of their posittons, have accepted the expressed will of the people and universally agreed to abide by the late amendments to the constution, and to give the blacks equal rights with the white men. This made it possible for them to unite with the liberal republicans in the support of Mr. Greeley, who has always been as prominent an advocate of universal amnesty as he has been a resolute and determined foe to corruption and peculation in official life, and who, moreover, was convinced by the illegal course of the present administration of the danger to our institutions in the concentration of power in a centralized, unscrupulous and irresponsible government.

These mutual concessions left but a single point of difference between Mr. Greeley and the democracy. He was a protectionists, while they were supposed to be free-traders. I use the "supposed to be" advisedly, for to judge by the votes of democratic members of Congress there was little party distinction betwen these and the republicans on this question, many of them being decided and prominent protectionists, and voting invariably with the extreme high tariff advocates of the other side. But this difficulty, such as it is, was entirely removed and disposed of in the best possible manner by the Cincinnati platform in being relegated to the congressional districts, as it is a matter purely for the representatives of the people in looking after the interests of their constituents, questions of revenue being expressly confided to that branch of the government by the constitution. At present, heavy imposts being a fiscal necessity—and much capital having been tempted into unnatural channels by unwise legislation—and not to be immediately removed without heavy loss, the doctrine of free trade is hardly a practical issue, although it is sure to revive in a few years, if the democratic party is not destroyed.

There are three prominent matters of dispute at present affecting the country—the first is the great question of corruption in office; the second is centralization of power in opposition to the independence of the States, and the third is the demand of the colored people for negro supremacy under special laws placing the whites at a disadvantage with them. Upon these essential doctrines Horace Greeley is a democrat, while upon the tariff both parties have a loose hold on their members. If he can be accepted he offers us an almost absolute certainty of triumph, as he will not only relieve our party from the unjust insinuations made by our enemies in reference to our good faith in accepting the results of the civil war, but will bring to our support a large body of dissatisfied republicans. His strength among the latter, although apparent already, will not be fully manifested until he is nominated at Baltimore, for without that endorsement has not the elements of success, and individuals are loath to join a hopeless cause.

There are signs of great uprising of the people to express the disapproval so generally felt with the present administration but without that, his election, after such endorsement, is as near a certainty as a future event can be. Already his propable nomination has secured us the great States of New York and Pennsylvania, and brought about a valuable and powerful combination in Indiana, while it makes every Southern State, with one possible exception, absolutely certain in his favor. Of Mr. Greeley's integrity and devotion to the cause of an honest government it is unnecessary to speak between us who know him and among whom he has lived the better part of his life. On the other questions involved his opininions are equally well known, and accord perfectly with the acknowledged views of the democratic party. On essential issues he is, therefore, entirely in accord with us, so that we make no sacrifice of duty or of honor in accepting the advances of the party which has nominated him, and asks for our support and assistance.

On the other hand, if he is not accepted the dissolution of the democratic party would seem inevitable. No straightout democrat has a probability of election, while no liberal republican could now be chosen so as to bring in the supporters of the Cincinnati movement, even if one could be found as popular as Mr. Greeley. We have, therefore, to consider the comparative advantages of moderate concessions, which can afterward, at the proper time, be again presented for the consideration of the public, or we must prepare to meet a crushing and overwhelming defeat with its concomitants of disorganization and disintergation. The movement in favor of Horace Greeley has gone too far to be stopped: the liberal republicans are formally committed to him, and his selection has taken so firm a hold of the democracy as to insure its destruction should he be repudiated, this dissatisfaction even, perhaps, going so far as to assume the form of a bolt from the convention if a less popular candidate should be chosen at Baltimore.

These are the reflections which have influenced me in the stand I have taken, and I think it only just to myself to submit them to you for your consideration. The present crisis is a serious one, involving nothing less than the permanency of the great principles under which our country has flourished for so many years, and which can only be preserved and restored through this movement. The responsibility of the occasion rests with the delegates to the National Convention soon to meet at Baltimore, and at so grave a time you will not regard it as presumption on the part of any public man to express his views of national and party necessities.

Speech of Hon. D. R. Goodloe.

Among the speakers at the Fith-avenue conference in New York, on Thursday last, was Hon. Daniel R. Goodloe, a native of North Carolina, who was a Union man throughout the war, and for many years before that event an advocate of the abolition of slavery as a measure of public economy. His remarks afford a true reflex of Southern sentiment:

Mr. Goodloe said he believed the entire democratic conservative party of North Carolina was in favor of Mr. Greeley, and that the State would give the Cincinnati ticket a decided majority. The Southern States sent delegations to the Cincinnati Convention without the slightest reference to the questions of tariff or free trade. The great purpose of the South is to get rid of bayonet rule, to maintain the rights of the States, the habeas corpus, and trial by jury, and until these rights are reclaimed the people are in no frame of mind to listen to the discussion of questions of political economy. A gentleman from New York (Parke Godwin) criticised the Cincinnati platform as well as the ticket, but it is not the fact that there is any inconsistency in the nomination of Mr. Greeley on this platform. The platform was agreed to before the nominations by the men now arrayed against Mr. Greeley. In fact the only plank which is not a clear declaration of a principle is the one on tariff, which was expressly put in as a compromise, and Mr. Greeley can stand on it as consistently as the gentleman from New York. Mr. Goodloe referred to the claims made for Mr. Adams as a great statesman, denied that they were well founded, and argued that Mr. Greeley's opportunities for studying public affairs had been better than those of Mr. Adams, while Mr. Greeley had at least as fine a mind and as good abilities. The hold Mr. Greeley had on the South was in the fact that he was first and foremost to advocate universal amnesty. He had shown a magnanimity and generosity which no other Northern man had shown, and his popularity at the South was consequently greater than that of any other Northern man. If Mr. Adams had been nominated he would have been far less popular. Little was known of him at the South, and he had exhibited no special regard for the Southern people. Some of the speakers had said they attended the conference for the purpose of opposing Mr. Greeley. Mr. Goodloe said he came supposing the conference was intended to bring about conciliation, with the chief object of defeating Grant, but it seemed that some of the gentleman expected a surrender at discretion, and the repudiation of the Cincinnati nominations. He had come for no such purpose, and had no right to, even if he desired it. In doing so he should represent nobody. It is preposterous to think that after 10,000 men, representing constituencies, had met in council, adopted a platform, and nominated a ticket, that a dozen gentleman meeting in a private room in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, could overthrow it. The attempt to do so could not reach the dignity of a tempest in a teapot.

Stand by our Guns.

As the time approaches for the meeting of the Democratic National Convention, there seems to be growing up on every side a fixed and settled determination to have such united action in that body as will leave no doubt of success at the polls in November. That an honest difference of opinion exists as to the best course to pursue in the present emergency, there is not the slightest doubt. It is right and proper that such should be the case. Before the Convention meets every one should freely and frankly express his upon the subject, and no one but a fanatic or a dema gogue would attempt to deprive any Democrat of the exercise of that right.—After the recognized and authorized representatives of the party have spoken, it is the duty of every one in our ranks to obey their voice and stand shoulder to shoulder in defence of the common cause. Unless we are thoroughly and completely united, we cannot hope for success. The defeat of GRANT and the overthrow of the corrupt band that controls his Administration, is a consumation so devoutly to be wished that all other considerations are dwarfed into insignificance. The future destiny of the nation hangs upon the issue, and four more years of Grantism may leave the Republic with nothing but the shadow of that liberty which has cost so much blood and treasure to secure. At such a time there must be no break in the lines—no faltering in the ranks. We believe it possible now so thoroughly and completely to combine all the forces opposed to Radicalism as to make a victory not only possible, but certain, and in that earnest belief we propose to fight the coming battle without reference to what might or should have been, but looking only to the great result and its successful issue.

In pursuing such a course we claim no special merit, but are only discharging a simple duty. We have no fears if disasaster should befall the coalition formed to wrest the sceptre of power from the Radicals, that any permanent injury will happen to the great organizatton which, in the approaching struggle, may be called upon to surrender the leadership to other hands. The Democratic party saw the rise and fall of every political organization in the country, and it will be in existence, fighting for the rights of the people and the sovereignty of the States, when every vestage of Radicalism has passed into oblivion. Such a party is not of an age, but for all time, and it will only cease to exist when the career of Freedom is at end, and the gaunt form of Despotism takes its place.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

ALEXANDER NEWTON, *alias* Geo. Hart, was arrested in Sussex county, on Thursday, charged with the murder of a man named Hacket, in Kent county, Md., one year ago. He was lodged in the Georgetown jail to await a requisition from the Governor of Maryland.—*Del. Intelligencer of the 25th.*

How to Win Success.

It is impossible to dwell with too much earnestness upon the importance of thorough and complete union in the Democratic ranks. There never was a time in the history of our party when more self-abnegation was demanded—when a greater amount of personal sacrifice was needed to secure the defeat of our reckless and unscrupulous opponents. That the political situation is full of peril no one can doubt; that serious apprehensions for the future are entertained by some of our best and wisest statesmen, is a fact that calls for the most prudent action, not only on the part of the leaders, but also among the entire rank and file of the party. That the large majority of the Democracy will unhesitatingly obey the decision of the Democratic National Convention, whatever its voice may be, is unquestionably true; but there are some who, at this time, openly announce their intention not to be bound by its action, unless the decree registered by that body shall be in strict accordance with their own views and opinions. This is as unwise as it is impolitic. Men who permit themselves to be thus madly carried away by the passions and prejudices of the hour, may find, when it is too late, that they have unwittingly aided in the perpetuation of the worst Administration that ever cursed any country. It should, therefore, be the daily duty of every Democrat to urge upon his brethren the vast importance of union, harmony and conciliation, in the utmost degree, and to counsel every one within his reach to look with entire confidence to the Democratic National Convention as the only recognized representative of the party whose behests should be heard and obeyed. The only hope of the Radicals is in the dissensions of the Democracy. By a division of our ranks they expect to conquer. They will use every effort to foment discord in our midst, and when they accomplish their work, they will laugh at our calamity and mock when our fear comes. In two weeks more the National Convention will assemble in Baltimore. It promises to be the largest and most intelligent meeting of freemen that ever assembled in the Union. Thousands from all quarters of the Republic will gather here to join in this grand demonstration against the corrupt faction now in power. In fact, as well as in name, let it be the oracle of the great Democratic party. By that sign we will conquer; but in no other way can we hope for success. The prize is within our grasp. If we fail to secure it, it will only be because we neglected to profit by the teaching of all time that in union is strength, and that without it the best and holiest cause may be lost.—*Balto. Gazette.*

☞ A reporter of the Baltimore American has been interviewing some of the prominent Democratic leaders, and among other things says:

In a conversation several weeks ago with Gen. Bradley T Johnson, of Richmond, Va., he gave expression to the following opinion, which the current of events since then and the tenor of the speeches recently delivered show to have been correct: In the South the Democratic party, as a party, is dead. The real old stagers—men who swalled the bait, hook and all—have almost disappeared from Southern politics. As an illustration, he said he was perhaps the youngest type of the original Democrats now living in that locality. In the place of the Democratic party there has sprung up an organization which has for its object the retention in its own hands of the minor State offices, such as clerks of courts, district magistrates, sheriffs and deputies; in other words, the members of this party desire simply to control the local governments and manage their own domestic affairs. Its leaders are the young men who have come to the front since the war, who have no affiliation with the Democratic party, never voted with it in their lives, and know and care but little about its principles. These men are the real leaders in the South. They know that the Democratic party of the North have endeavored time after time to secure the control of the Government, and have always been defeated. Their defeats have been followed by a train of misfortunes for the South. This is the party to be consulted in the South, and without which it is needless for the Democrats to hope for success. If both sides guaranteed to them their local governments and the arrangement of their domestic affairs they will cling to those whom they consider the most reliable. This party is heart and soul with Greeley and Brown, and for that reason the Democratic Convention will nominate them.

Gen. Johnson is a man of great ability and shrewdness, and appeared to know whereof he spoke. He himself was in favor of Greeley and Brown as the nominees of the Democratic party.

THE PROSPECT.

The contest at the coming 9th of July, Convention seems now to be narrowed down to the question of nominations or no nominations. Though a vast majority of the State Conventions have very decidedly inclined towards Greeley and Brown, none have absolutely committed themselves to their support, but up within a very few days the impression has prevailed in Maryland and elsewhere that the proper thing for the National Convention to do was to meet, adopt the Cincinnati platform, recommend its choice to the Democrats of the country, and by resolution declare that it is inexpedient for the party to make nominations at present. Many very prominent Democrats, however, are now beginning to regard this course as fraught with danger to the party, and to presage not only defeat in November, but the utter disorganization of the party thereafter. They claim that the nomination of Greely and Brown by the July Convention will make them the candidates of the Democratic party, and that thousands of Democrats who would without this recognition follow the lead of Voorhes, Indiana, and other prominent party leaders, and refuse point blank to vote for Greeley, would immediately fall into line, and that thus, with the aid of the Liberal Republicans, Greeley and Brown's election in November would no longer remain a matter of doubt. As old John Quincy Adams used to say, "Mr President, we shall see what we shall see."

☞ Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

New Jersey Democratic Convention—Speech by Gov. Randolph on the Cincinnati Platform and Nominees.

TRENTON, June 26.

The democratic convention met here this morning. Mr. Charles Haight, Greeleyite, was appointed temporary chairman, and subsequently Gov. Randolph was made president.

Governor Randolph, on taking the chair, said:

"At this time, when our democratic brethren in other States seem to have become touched with the fever of political revolution, our action, ordinarily discreet, temperate and dispassionate, will be looked to with more than ordinary interest. In proportion as other States have given hasty utterances of opinion and preferences, we should give sober and thoughtful utterances. The Baltimore Convention will be composed of men who have higher motives than merely to beat Grant.

"These motives will be to beat the corrupt and despotic administration of a chief magistrate who has brought his worst military habits of thought and action to the administration of civil affairs. With Grantism beaten, we know no worse can come, and believe better can be had. That we shall obtain at Baltimore all we deem desirable does not now seem probable. Unless some unexpected reaction occurs, the action of the convention is a foregone conclusion. Endorsed at Baltimore, I deem Greeley's election assured. Defeated there his chances are unworthy of attention. It is well known that my judgement has been against the endorsement of the Cincinnati ticket."

The Governor proceeded to state the purpose of the recent Fifth Avenue conference. He claimed that "the conference was not a fiasco, but a success, because it concentrated reliable information as to the weakness and strength of the Cincinnati ticket in nearly every State, and thus gave a basis for a decision that no new ticket could be now named with political advantage. I think that a more suitable nomination and a more acceptable candidate to the great body of democratic voters could have been found. I know that we shall be charged with placing our life-long opponent at the head of our column in the day of almost assured victory. All this is true, but it is equally true that Greeley will only take the leadership of the party that elects him after he has pronounced himself fully in favor of such old-fashioned democratic principles as hostility to centralization, opposition to federal interference in State and local affairs, condemnation of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, full support of amnesty, rigid adherence to civil service reform, opposition to bayonet election laws, and the like. Now, if Greeley can accommodate himself to such uncompromising democratic views as these, we can accept his conversion, even if it be a trifle sudden and unexpected."

In conclusion, the Governor said that they had to contemplate the almost certain endorsement of Greeley at Baltimore, and with it the assured defeat of Grantism. A great victory of itself, because if Greeley had no loftier views, no greater intelligence than Grant, he would be powerless where Grant's power is almost without limit. Greeley would be the occupant of a high office, but his power to abuse it would be jealously guarded by both friends and foes. His might be the place, but the power, with Grant defeated, will be regulated by the people and their representatives.

Maryland and Virginia Boundary Line Question.

From a conversation with Gen. Henry A. Wise, and memoranda he has furnished, a correspondent of the Washington Patriot gleans the following in regard to the Maryland and Virginia boundary line question, its history, present status, and the doings of the commission. The view given is of course the Virginia version, and the correspondent says:

The joint commission came to no conclusion, but their proceedings and researches led to a great many interesting developments in the way of historical matter and local traditions. The Virginia commission have claimed the line of Philip Calvert and Edmund Scarborough of 1668. These commissioners of that date were appointed at the instance of the Governor of the Province of Maryland, the representative of Lord Baltimore, and were instructed to find out and report what point was Watkins Point, and having located it, to run an east and west line from it to the sea.

"They reported that the point of land lying between Big Annamessex and the Pocomyke Sound was Watkins Point, and that they had run the line from the westernmost angle of that point across the Pocomoke river, east to Swansecute creek, and thence east to the sea. The States of Maryland and Virginia then signed and sealed compacts. First, that the said point should be Watkins Point; second, that the line thus run from its westernmost angle should be forever deemed and held the divisional line between the two provinces; and third, that all patents and titles, reciprocally and mutually, should be confirmed north and south of that line. These records Maryland has; and Virginia shows numerous patents, calling for the line along its whole length. Maryland has numerous like records. Accordingly, the Virginia commissioners have found no less than twenty-seven marks of this boundary, and pointed them out upon the Eastern Shore. Yet the commissioners of Maryland allege that this is not the true Watkins Point, and not the true line. They do not show, however, what they deem to be the true Watkins Point, nor what is the true line, but ask for time to find both.

"The westernmost angle of Watkins Point is shown by the point itself, and every monument pointing to it. There were no monuments anywhere else, and those discovered are all on an east and west line with the north headline or promontory of Little Annamessex, half way between Big Annamessex and Pocomoke Sound. The terminus of the railroad at Crisfield touches the line traced by the old marks, according to Michler's survey. The Western Shore boundary Virginia claims to be the north bank of the Potomac, from the Fairfax Stone, under the grant of Lord Hopton, in 1651. Maryland claims the southern bank of the river, under the charter of 1832. It is considered more than likely that the channel of the Potomac to its mouth, and thence the 38th parallel of north latitude, will be fixed as the true boundary. Maryland is now, under the Loret temporary compromise, holding for South of the Calvert and Scarborough line. The commission meets again in September."

The Possible Future Lady of the White House.

In view of the possibility of her becoming next year "the lady of the White House," the New York Herald gives the following sketch of Miss Ida Greeley, daughter of the sage of Chappaqua:

"Miss Greeley's mother has for many years been an invalid, and is now so unwell that Mr. Greeley hesitates about removing her from the St. Cloud Hotel, where she is staying in this city, to the homestead at Chappaqua, and in the event of his election the most arduous duties of hostess of the executive mansion would devolve upon his eldest daughter. Miss Ida Greeley is a young lady of about eighteen, of medium height, handsome, with the soft dark eye, shapely features and fine complexion of her father. A mass of dark brown hair is done up in becoming folds about her head. Her manners are affable and cordial, her conversation ready and sprightly, and from the success with which, assisted by Mrs. Stuart, she presided at the first state dinner of the coming administration under the evergreen shades on the farm at Chappaqua Saturday, it was made evident that her domestic accomplishments are thorough. She may be epigrammatically described as the philosopher refined out of his angularities and eccentricities and feminized. She heard of her father's nomination first in London. Mr. Smalley, of the Tribune, having telegraphed her mother at once on receiving notice of it, and, as she admits naively, "was glad to hear it." She endorses his proposed nomination at the Baltimore convention, and, in the event of it, believes he will be elected. She does not advocate woman suffrage, but if she could vote would vote for Mr. Greeley, which she thinks the woman suffragists as a party would not be likely to do."

Position on the United States on the Indirect Claims Question.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—When last week information was received here that the Geneva tribunal had decided that the claims for indirect damages could not come before the arbitrators, gentlemen occupying high official positions here considered that this was in effect a settlement of the question, and terminated the pending negotiation relative to the additional article to the treaty of Washington. This view, however, was based on the supposition that the decision to be formally announced at a subsequent meeting will be in accordance with the repeatedly declared position of this government, namely, that these claims would not be withdrawn, and that they were presented not as claims for which a specific demand was made, but as losses and injuries consequent upon the acts complained of, and necessarily to be taken into equitable consideration in a final settlement and adjudication of all the differences submitted to the tribunal. In the diplomatic language used, "decision of what was equitable in the premises, the United States sincerely and without reservation surrender to the arbitrament designated by the treaty." The additional article to the treaty of Washington, as just published, is imperfect, the following paragraph having been accidentally omitted, namely: "Whereas the government of the United States has contended that said indirect claims were included in the treaty," &c.

The Treaty Saved Again.

So it appears that the Washington treaty, which has been in the agonies of death half a dozen times since the day of its nativity, has been restored to its original health at last. What could not or would not be accomplished by the cabinets at Washington and London, after thousands of pages of elaborate correspondence, brilliant with international lore and gaudy with diplomatic quibbles, has been settled summarily by the arbitrators themselves, who have decided, it is stated, on a point made by Lord Tenterden, that, in accordance with the seventh article of the treaty, they have only authority to consider claims in relation to money awards, and since the United States have declared that they do not seek a money award, but are only after the establishment of a principle, the claims for indirect damages cannot be properly entertained by the court. The arbitration will now proceed, it is hoped, without any further interruption, but from the latest Geneva dispatches it would seem that the question of indirect claims is not exactly considered defunct as yet on the American side.

Greeley's Cabinet and the Democrats.

Referring to the World's suggestion that Mr. Greeley shall, if elected, fill his cabinet with democrats, the Missouri Republican exclaims: "Are we never to hear of a grand, patriotic struggle to save the country without this miserable dickering in regard to the offices? So far as we know, the democrats do not, and will not, insist on a pledge that the cabinet shall be democratic throughout—no, nor even half democratic. The democrats in this part of the country will insist upon Mr. Greeley forming his cabinet to suit his own views as to individuals, trusting him to select able, competent, discreet and honest men."

The New Postal Reductions.

It does not seem to be generally known that the postage on transient matter is now rated at one cent for two ounces or less instead of two cents for four ounces or less. This reduces the rate for fractions of the established weight to one cent instead of two, and re-establishes the penny postage system for newspapers and such matter weighing two ounces or less. The following rates are now in force:

On all pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines, handbills, posters, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, book manuscripts, proof sheets, corrected proofs, flexible patterns, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, cards, plain and ornamental paper, phonographic representations of different types, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions, at a postage of one cent for each two ounces or a fraction thereof on packages to one address, to be prepaid by stamps. On all books, other than those printed by oder of Congress, postage at two cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof, limited to twelve ounces in weight.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.95. Red 1.75@1.85.
CORN—White—76@78 Yellow 76.
OATS—47@50 cts.

Died.

BECK.—At his residence, in Broad Neck, a few days since, JOHN BECK, oldest son of Benj. F. Beck.

EMORY.—In this county, on Sunday the 23d, at her father's residence, ANNIE C., daughter of Stuart R. and Nannie Emory, in the 16th year of her age.

KENT NATIONAL BANK,
CHESTERTOWN, Md., June 27, 1872.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank has been declared, payable to the stockholders on and after July 2nd. U. S. and State taxes paid by the Bank. W. N. E. WICKES,
June 29, 1872. Cashier.

MRS. GUSTAVUS WRIGHT
HAS REMOVED TO THE
Corner of Howard and Lombard streets,
Baltimore, and will accommodate permanent and transient boarders. [June 29—6m.

Oils, Oils!

MACHINE OILS,
ENGINE OILS.
BL'D. W. WHALE OIL, COAL OILS,
Superior qualities, for sale by
T. W. ELIASON, JR.
June 29, 1872.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

THE Annual Commencement Exercises of this Institution will be held in the Public Hall of the College, on
WEDNESDAY, JULY 10th,
beginning at 8 P. M. The public are invited to attend.
R. C. BERKELEY,
June 29—2t. Principal.

P. S.—The Mount Vernon Literary Society will hold its celebration on Tuesday, July 9th at 8 P. M.

Notice to Teachers.

APPLICANTS for Teachers' Certificates, and Teachers whose certificates have by limitation expired, will meet at the School House in Chestertown, (provided with pen, paper and pencil,) for examination, on TUESDAY, 9th of July, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
CHAS. G. RICAUD.
June 22, 1872. Examiner.

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.

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.

OILS.

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

ODD FELLOWS' EXCURSION,
ON THE
AFTERNOON OF THE FOURTH!

Thomas Wildey Encampment, No. 27, I. O. O. F., of Chestertown, have chartered the steamer 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.

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—tds.

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.]

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.

SICKNESS has prevented me from purchasing my New Stock until the present time, but greater the Bargains.
Respectfully, WM. A. VICKERS.
May 25, 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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