THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 26, 1872.

Col. Hambleton's Successor.

The Easton Journal of the twenty-seventh instant, the generally recognized organ of Col. Hambleton, has the following in reference to the next Democratic candidate from this Congressional District:

As it is generally understood that Col. Hambleton, our present member does not desire a renomination to Congress, much speculation exists as to his successor.—Among the many gentlemen spoken of for the nomination, are Judges Wickes and Stewart. Either of these gentlemen would represent the District with honor to themselves and advantage to their constituents, but we hope it will not be found necessary to take either of them from the places they now so ably fill. They were elected for fifteen years, some twelve of which are yet unexpired, and in the present complicated condition of politics, it might be dangerous to cause a vacancy in either judicial district. Last year vacancies occurred in two judicial districts on the Western Shore, and the result from conflicting claims of friends was, that both were filled by Republicans. We should support either Judge Wickes or Stewart with pleasure, if nominated, but in view of the danger of like conflicting claims of friends in case of the nomination of either, and the risk of a Republican or less competent Judge succeeding to the bench in case of a vacancy we trust that both will decline to be considered as candidates, and remain in their present honorable and exalted positions

These remarks, when carefully considered, are more ingenious than ingenuous, and when taken in connection with what are known, in our county, to be the views of Col. Hambleton, evidently reflect the ideas of the Honorable patron of the Journal. Kent county favored the nomination of Col. Hambleton each time he was a candate before the nominating convention, and enthusiastically supported him at the polls; she, now, as earnestly protests against any effort on his part to nominate his successor. We hope that we are mistaken in the inference drawn, but the reasons urged by the Journal against the nomination of Judges Wickes and Stewart are so void of foundation, that the paragraph in question must be set down to some other motive. Judge Wickes, it is true, was elected for fifteen years, and the citizens of Kent will regret to lose his services on the bench, and especially his brethren of the bar, but he has been brought forward as a candidate for Congress by the intelligent citizens of Talbot county, and his fellow-citizens of Kent will second the suggestion with the well known earnestness with which they delight to honor their favorite sons.

At the last Congressional election for this District, the poll in the counties comprising the present Congressional District, was as follows:

Counties.	*Rep.*	*Dem.*	*Majorities*
Kent	1689	1874	185
Queen Anne's	1621	2031	410
Caroline	1042	1290	248
Talbot	1500	1760	260
Wicomico	933	1944	1011
Worcester	1109	1982	873
Somerset	1568	1629	61
Dorchester	1744	2034	290
Total majority,			3338

With this margin, the election of a Republican Congressman or Judge is simply preposterous, and the insinuation that there is risk of a Republican or less competent Judge being called to fill a vacancy, is not manly stratagem.

Judge Wickes' friends will most assuredly present his name to the Convention; and, if we are correctly informed, with flattering hopes that he will be chosen as the Congressional standard-bearer.

☞ With a view of arriving at something like an approximation to the wheat crop of our county, as compared with previous years, we, some ten days since, addressed letters to prominent farmers in the several districts, and elicited the following reply from the Fifth District, for which we thank our correspondent:

DEAR SIR—Your note of June 25th, requesting an account of the crops in this District, is before me. I should have noticed it more promptly but for having been very busy. The wheat crop of the present year, of this district, is, in my opinion, about equal to that of last year; when the average yield per acre did not exceed seven bushels. There is this difference in the last and this year's crops of wheat: last year there was more uniformity in the crop than this, there was a general fair growth of straw, but very little grain to the straw. This year some few of our farmers have a good growth of straw, others have light, and a large number have scarcely any straw at all. The quality of the grain in all is good, and will yield well to the straw. Last year no one made much by wheat and none lost much. This year some do well by wheat while others loose considerably. This is the third consecutive year that we have failed to realize a crop of wheat from which we have derived any profit. The farmers of our District, and I believe of the county, are no better off for having sowed a grain of wheat for the last three years. What of profit there was in it has gone to the laborer, merchant, machinist, boatman, and consumer.

The oat crop will be less than the wheat—proportionately less in quantity and inferior in quality. I see no reason why the corn crop may not be a full one.

The peach growers of our district, that I have heard talk of the prospect, say that the trees are not so full of fruit as they have had them, but think that in consequence thereof, the fruit will be of better size and quality as will more than equal the deficiency in numbers.

As to any other agricultural item that will likely be of interest, I know nothing except, possibly, *oysters*. The oyster business has kept up well: our oystermen are doing a good business catching for planters An oysterman, with a capital of one or two hundred dollars, has more spare money than many farmers with a capital of ten to twenty thousand dollars, and he also has more spare time than the farmer.

The Baltimore Convention and the Endorsement of Mr. Greeley.

The New York *World*, which has persistently opposed the endorsement of the liberal republican nominations at Cincinnati, at length reluctantly realizes and recognize the inevitable action of the National Democratic Convention. In viewing the situation the *World* says:

The National Democratic Convention will assemble at Baltimore a week from tomorrow; and we are reluctantly constrained to believe that it will nominate Horace Greeley as the democratic candidate for president. Most of the State conventions for appointing delegates to Baltimore have been held, and it seems tolerably clear that Mr. Greeley will have a two thirds majority on the first ballot. Our readers know how earnestly we have deprecated such a result; but as this preposterous nomination seems "fixed," we suppose we must make the best of it.

In the strenuous opposition we have thought it our duty to make we have merely exercised the right which belongs to every democratic journal, and every democratic citizen, to freeley canvass the merits of proposed candidates. and to oppose improper nominations up to the time when the authorative action of the National Convention binds the whole party. We have been as free to protest against the nomination of Mr. Greeleys we were in 1868 to protest against the nomination of Mr. Pendleton, a gentleman whom we personally esteemed, but whose greenback hereby foredoomed the party to defeat if it had been so unwise as to select him fro its standard-bearer. And yet, if Mr. Pendleton had been nominated four years ago, we should have felt bound, by our loyalty to the party, to forbear our remonstrances when the final decision had been made.

We were more successful then than we can expect to be now. Mr. Greeley is going to Baltimore without any competitors. Mr. Hendricks has virtually committed himself to Greeley by consenting to run as the democrat candidate for Governor of Indiana in close conjunction with the Greeley movement; Governor Seymour has publicly, and Chief Justice Church privately, endorsed this strange proposal; Governor Randolph, who, so long as there was any hope, was its most active and zealous opponent, has given in; Mr. Thurman's friends and Mr Pendleton's friends make no sign; Mr. Kerr, who was perhaps the most thoroughly disgusted of our able democratic Statesmen, has accepted the situation; and even Mr. Vorhees has withdrawn his opposition.

The retreat of the democratic press has not been quite so complete. The Boston Post, the Hartford Times, the Philadelphia Age, the Washington Patriot, and several leading Southern papers, which scouted the Cincinnati nomination at first, have, one by one, succumbed to the inevitable; the Chicago Times, Detroit Free Press, and our able German contemporary, the Staats Zeitung alone remaining of the prominent democratic allies of The *World* in opposing Mr. Greeley.

Of the disgusted liberal republicans, whose disappointment and chagrin knew no bounds, the most influential part have concluded that further opposition would be fruitless. Mr. Schurz, the ablest and most eminent of then, has signified his intention to give a qualified support to Mr. Greeley, though still holding fast to his opinion that it was a nomination not fit to be made.

Moreover, we cannot discover, in any quarter, signs of a Formidable, or even a respectable bolt against this strange nomination. A liberal republican bolt against it was attempted in calling the Fifth Avenue Hotel Conference; but that gathering resulted in an endorsement. We have no reason to believe that a democratic bolt against what may now be regarded as the certain action of the Baltimore convention would be more successful. It is therefore a pretty well settled fact that there will be but two candidates in the field in this presidential election, and that citizens must choose between voting for Grant voting for Greeley, and staying away from the polls. For our own part, we shall advise nobody to vote for Grant, and as between the remaining alternative of voting for Greely or staying at home, we have no counsel to offer. Our duty and that of democratic citizens may perhaps more clearly appear after the canvass has made some progress. When Mr. Schurz, who has signified his intention to support Mr. Greely with reservations, has made his first speech, citizens will be better able to perceive on what grounds an honest man can vote for this confessedly improper candidate.

The Local Treatment of Small-Pox.

The following article, possessed of peculiar intereest now that the loathsome disease of which it treats is alarmingly on the increase in our community, is clipped from the London *Lancet*, a medical journal of the highest standing. Its author is a well known English physician, who has carefully studied the disease, and his deductions are worthy of consideration.—*Baltimore American.*

To the Editor of the Lancet:

Sir I forward forinsertion in your journal (if you think it worthy of a place there) the annexed communication, which, after due thought, I firmly believe deserves the careful consideration of the profession. I have patiently waited the results of the treatment in the cases in which I have tried it, and I think they justify me in submitting it to their judgment.

The Present epidemic of small-pox, as is usually the case in all epidemics, has, I have no doubt, suggested various modes of treatment to medical practitioners, whose duties call them to treat this very offensive disease. I am not aware that any attempt has been made to treat it otherwise than constitutionally. Various suggestions have at different times been submitted to the profession of applications to prevent "pitting," but no idea that I am aware of has been proposed of treating the disease itself locally. And yet, if we consider the progress of an ordinary case of small-pox, severe or otherwise (I omit hemorrahagic variola as being beyond treatment from the incursion of the disease), the treatment by local means appears clearly indicated. After some forty-eight hours' febrile symptoms, more or less severe, a papular eruption the primary fever subsides, the improvement being generally ao marked that it is evident to the patient's friends. The papules progressing into vesicles, and the vesicles into pustules, are accompanied by the increasing "fever of suppuration," until at length the whole cutaneous function being destroyed by the universal suppurating surface, the patient succumbs to the disease. It being thus evident that, the "primary fever" having subsided, the subsequent increase of serious symptoms keeps peace with the increasing local disease, it appears only reasonable to endeavor to arrest the local disease by local treatment. I and my partner, Mr. Quicke, have been trying to accomplish this in some nine or ten cases which have lately come under our care; and as cases of small-pox do not exist so much amongst the class of patients of which our practice consists I strongly urge those of my medical brethren who have large experience in this disease to carry out my suggestion. My partner and myself have employed the liq. calc. sulph.; but I have no doubt other and less offensive applications will obtain the same result. From the known efficacy of preparations of sulphus in cutaneous affections, to which class if disease I would now regelate variola, I think it desirable to employ those chiefly, and at present should wish them to try liq. calc sulph. of full strength. In every case in which we have tried it the patients praise it in glowing terms; and considering that the odor of the preparation is very objectionable they would not, I think, be so warm in their praise of it unless they had proved its value.

A boy some ten or eleven years of age, who on Sunday last first showed the papular rash very thickly spread over the face, and very fairly abundent over the body, whose primary fever had been very violent, with wild delirium, had the lotion freely applied over the whole body. I saw him yesterday (Wednesday), and found him quite well. The papules remained papules, and proceeded no further in development but showed minute crusts on the surface of each papule and where several were clustered together, and would inevitably have become confluent. They remained in *statu quo*, arrested and destroyed. I am quite confident that had the disease been allowed to have its course serious and anxious case would have resulted, but by aid of the liq. calc. sulph. he is now in good health, with good appetite and anxious to be up and down stairs.

This boy's father took the disease while nursing a friend, and when I first saw him the papules were becoming vesicles. By the application of the liq. calc. sulph. they *immediately* became pustular, and died away; but he tells me he has had no scabs and, having seen the course of the disease in his friend, is astonished and delighted with the lotion, and, therefore, when, upon his recovery, his son and wife were attacked, he immediately applied the lotion in the papular stage, with the remarkable result already stated.

In the whole of the cases treated by us the evidence of the patients is conclusive; and I think, whatever ultimate opinion the profession may form of this "cure for small-pox," they will not be justified without giving it a full and fair trial. Having treated the primary fever by constitutional means, my hope is that we may be enabled to treat with perfect success and satisfaction the cutaneous disease cutaneously, and that we may have arrived at the end of the horrors of small-pox. I must strongly insist on the free, copious and universal application of the lotion, either laid on thickly and unsparingly with the brush or rubbed in with a glove at least three times a day, unless the skin (especially in the flexures of the joints) become sore. The injury to the mucous surfaces by variola I leave alone, only remarking that the condition of the mucous surfaces after cutaneous burns may lead by analogy to the hope that the speedy restoration of the skin to healthy function in small-pox may be accompanied by a healthy mucous surface.

I am, sir, yours truly.

HENRY CARNLEY, M. D.

HULL, March 6, 1872.

The Age of Muscle.

The Newark (N J.) Advertiser, a republican journal, confesses to having had "all along a sneaking fondness for Horace Greely." It likes a muscular editor, but professes itself divided in its regards between Greely, who, with the thermometer at ninety-five Fahrenheit, chopped wood at Chappequa a straight three hours, on Saturday, in the presence of a crowd of admiring and perspiring witnesses, all of whom agreed that the man who can do that, under the circumstances, ought to be President, and Joe Elliott one of Bonner's horses, who did his honest mile in two minutes, fifteen and a-half seconds on the same day. The Advertiser considers that the trotter, Joe Elliott, is now Greely's only competitor in muscular politics and endurance of hot weather, and conceives it possible that it may yet run up the flag of Elliott and Dexter. In this, no doubt the Advertiser would be consistent and "truly loil," since fast horses are rendered orthodox by the tastes of the administration, and it would be entirely in keeping with the proclivities of the dominant party to put pure muscle over brains and muscle combined.

The Advertiser thinks there is a mysterious connection between the presidency and wood-chopping, not that it "would be guilty of saying that people axe for that office." Grant himself hauled wood into St. Louis, Lincoln split rails, Harrison lived in a log cabin, and the great and good Washington, when he was a child, had a little hatchet, with which he chopped down a small cherry tree, and owned up to it like a little man when he perceived there was no use lying about it. there are four successful candidates for the presidency who have been in the wood business. Mr. Greely is in the line of safe precedents, as well as of safe Presidents. It is not to be wondered at that his daily exercise with the axe is suggestive to some people of disagreeable ideas. At the same time the axe will be regarded by many others as an auspicious symbol. It is quite possible that in the political processions of the coming campaign we shall see at the lead of each column a big man with a bear skin shako and a pioneer's axe over his shoulders. There is a large and thriving forest of official growth, which must be as devoid of knowledge as the trees of the wood, if the idea does not suggest itself that a President who is so fond of wood chopping that he spends three hours in that employment on the hottest June day, may not find it a mere pastime, should he get to Washington, to devote six hours in the twenty-four to the lopping off of official branches. —*Baltimore Sun.*

Something About Drinking in Warm Weather.

Drinking is a habit. Some people drink little, not because their constitutions require less than others; it is their habit. These people never perspire so much as those who drink more The more that is drunk, the more water passes away, or the system would suffer.—As it is, the strain affects it. The skin, the kidneys, the bowels, lungs are all drawn upon. The result is, as may be expected, exhaustion. For this reason the man who drinks much water, particularly during the summer and in the hottest weather, is less able to endure fatigue. The water is of no benefit to him—that is, the excess. It must pass away, and this requires an effort of the system, which is the heating process. It is a bad habit to drink water so much; a false thirst is created. We should drink only what is needed. The habit of drinking more will soon be overcome, and the person will feel much stronger and more capable of bearing fatigue. In winter, little fluid is needed beyond what our food furnishes; in summer, some more but not much.

THE NEW YORK JURY LAW.—An intelligent and critical reporter of the Brooklyn Eagle, at the Stokes trial, gives it as his opinion that, in view of the extraordinary notoriety which this case has attained it would have been impossible to have procured a jury at all without the new law. Every one of the accepted jurors admitted that he had an opinion or impression in the premises. Under the old system this would have been an absolute disqualification. The whole delay in they case was caused by the latitude allowed the triers in determining the questions of impartiality. The remedy for this is to require the challenge to favor to be tried and decided by the court. Had Judge Ingraham's rulings been followed, a jury would have been obtained the first day. As far as the new law goes, it has wraught a great change for the better, as any one who has had a chance to compare the present jury with any former jury in an important case can testify.

The Abducted Bratton.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Yorkville, S C., states that Dr. Bratton, who is alleged to have been abducted from the Canadian Dominion, is now there under bonds. The charges against him are complicity in the hanging of one Jim Williams, a negro militia captain, on the night of the 6th of March, 1871, just after the attack upon the town of Chester by the negro militia. When martial law was declared at Yorkville Bratton fled to Canada, where he remained until the 6th of June last, when he was kidnapped in London, Ontario, by two Canadians and brought to Detroit, Michigan, on that night. There he was formally arrested by a United States deputy marshal, who brought him to Yorkville, arriving on the 10th of last month. He remained in jail until the night of the 13th, when he gave bail in the sum twelve thousand dollars for his appearance before the United States Circuit Court, at Columbia, on the first Monday in August next. No official notice had been received at Yorkville up to the 24 inst. as to any demand for his surrender from the Canadian authorities.

The Law of Arrests.

CASES IN WHICH AN OFFICER MAY ARREST AN OFFENDER WITHOUT A WARRANT.

OFFICE BOARD OF POLICE COMMISSIONERS,
BALTIMORE, JUNE 25th, 1872

Dear Sir: Will you permit us very respectfully to call your attention to the report of your views expressed in the decision of the case of Fogle vs, Stansbury, in the papers of Friday last, in connection with the law of arrest. The report, as understood by many, is calculated, we think, to affect the efficiency of the police service by increasing the range of cases in which the prompt action of the officer is permissible, while it is likely to give an idea of greater immunity to that class to whose proper control the efforts of the department are directed.

Your honor would greatly oblige the Board, by whose direction, I make the request, if you will kindly indicate in what classes of cases, if any, of the officers of the force are at liberty to act in the arrest or suppression of crime and breaches of the peace without a formal warrant.

With great respect your obedient servant.

WM. H. B. FUSSELBAUGH,
President Board of Police Commissioners,
To Hon George W. Dobbin. Judge of Superior Court.

JUDGE DOBBIN'S REPLY.

BALTIMORE, June 26th, 1872.

Wm. H. B. Fusselbaugh, Esq.,
President Board of Police Commissioners:

Dear Sir: I have received your letter of yesterday, referring to some remarks of mine in the course of the trial of Fogle vs. Stansbury, as the same are briefly but substantially correctly reported in the Sun, and asking me "to indicate in what classes of cases, if any, the officers of the force are at liberty to act in the arrest or suppression of crime and breaches of the peace without a formal warrant." Except for the fact that your application to me seems to imply that what I said on the occasion referred to imposed too restrictive a limit upon the powers of a police officer, I should refer your inquiry to my brother judge who administers the criminal law of the State in Baltimore so justly, efficiently and discreetly, and who is better able than I am to instruct you upon that subject: but under the circumstances, and in order to prevent what I have said from enfeebling the arm of the police, I fully recognize the propriety of your letter to me and cheerfully reply to it.

The Constitution of the United States, the Declaration of Rights of Maryland, and the common law of England, equally provide no person shall be deprived of his liberty except by due process of law—which means upon a warrant issued by a competent authority, upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and naming or describing, as far as possible, the person to be arrested and the time and nature of the offense.

To this rule, important as intended to preserve the liberty of the citizens, there are exceptions, equally valuable as intended to promote the good order of society; and it is chiefly with these exceptions that the police force have to do. Without going into the refinements of these exceptions, it will sufficiently answer your inquiry to say that a police officer may arrest without warrant, any person for a breach of peace, or for a felony committed within his sight. In reference to past offences, that is, where the crime has been in fact committed, and the occasion is past, the officer may arrest without warrant when he has good reason to believe the party guilty, and there is danger of his escape from delay. But where the offense is stale, and public justice is not in danger of suffering from delay, the proper mode is to arrest only on warrant. In respect to the subjects of arrests, a police officer stands to some extent, upon a different footing from the private citizen, as he is, in virtue of his office, the special guardian of the public peace; his acts in that behalf, when done upon reasonable, probable cause, and with firmness and discretion, will always receive at the hands of the courts and the public a fair and lenient interpretation, which will lead to his vindication. Under such conditions, no police officer need fear the consequences of a fearless and intrepid discharge of his office; but he must be careful never to allow himself for the prestige and dignity of his office to be used by interested individuals for their own private ends, and not for the furtherance of public law and order.

That the police force now in office discharge their duty in general fidelity to their obligations I have frequent occasion to know. I feel a just pride in daily witnessing the result in the good order prevailing everywhere in the city.

I am with great respect,
Your obedient servant.
GEORGE W. DOBBIN.

Ex-Governor Seymour as Chief of Tammany---His Political Views.

A special meeting of Tammany Society was held last week at New York, in Tammany Hall, for the purpose of installing ex-Gov. Horatio Seymour as Sachem. Grand Sachem Augustus Schell presided. About 8½ o'clock ex. Gov. Seymour, arm-in-arm with the Hon. Samuel J. Tilden, entered the hall. After the applause had subsided and a few appropriate remarks had been made by the Grand Sachem, introducing the distinguished visitor to the society, the installation ceremonies were performed.

Governor Seymour in a short address, alluded to the objects of the society which had adopted the name of the great Indian Sachem. He then spoke of the political situation saying that the democracy, true to its traditions and instincts, always had adopted, and always should adopt, such a course as would, taking all things into consideration, best to promote the success of its cardinal principles. These principles were substantially embodied in the Cincinatti platform, and the candidates of the Cincinatti Convention had unreservedly committed themselves to carry out, to the best of their ability, the principles there enunciated If these candidates could thus warmly embrace and pledge themselves to support democratic principles, it, perhaps, would be splitting hairs to cavil about their antecedents. A political crisis had arrived, and when honest men met the democracy more than half way, and extended their hands with the expressed purpose of endeavoring to cement anew the ties of true nationality based upon the principles of brotherly love and justice, it appeared to him more than churlish to refuse the olive branch thus tendered. A large majority of the democratic leaders and of the papers professing to be exponents of democratic opinions, had, as had been aptly stated, accepted the situation, and it seemed to be a foregone conclusion that the work commenced at Cincinatti would be endorsed at Baltimore. If such should be the result, he had no objection to make, but, on the other hand, would heartily co-operate to make a success what, from present appearances, seemed to be the spontaneous determination of the democratic masses—the election of the Cincinatti nominees on the Cincinatti platform. Governor Seymour was enthusiastically applauded.

Origin of Cadet Gray.

In the course of a conversation with the late General Scott in the library of the Military Academy at West Point, in the summer of 1862, the veteran gave to the writer the following account of the origin of "Cadet gray," as the cloth worn by the cadets is called. "While stationed at Buffalo in the summer of 1814 General Scott wrote to the quartermaster for a supply of new clothing for the regulars, Word soon came back that blue cloth, such as was used in the army, could not be obtained, owing to the stringency of the blockade and the embargo, and the lack of manufactures in the country, but there was a sufficient quantity of gray cloth (now known as "Cadet Gray") in Philadelphia. Scott ordered it to be made up for his soldiers, and in these new gray suits they marched down the Niagara river, on the Canada side, in the direction of Chippewa. It was just before the battle known by that name, which occurred early in July.—General Riall, the British commander, looked upon them with contempt when preparing for battle on the morning of the 5th, for the Marquis of Tweeddale, who with the British advance, had skirmished with them all the day before, had reported that they were only "Buffalo Militia," and accounted for their fighting so well and driving him to his intrenchments north of the Chippewa river by the fact that it was the anniversary of American Independence that stimulated them. On account of the victory won at Chippewa on that day, chiefly by these soldiers in gray, and in honor of Scott and his troops, that style of cloth was adopted at the Military Academy at West Point as the uniform of the cadets.—*Benson J. Lossing. in Scribner's for July.*

THERE IS A BOOTBLACK at the Boston Coliseum, fourteen years old, who was left an orphan at the age of seven in New York city, and, since the time, he has traveled almost the wide world over.—With that restless spirit of adventure common to Young America, he decided to visit the Jubilee, and left San Francisco for that purpose four weeks ago.

☞ The hair on a healthy camel weighs ten pounds, and is worth a hundred dollars.

Married.

BORDLEY—GROFF.—On the 27th of June, 1872, in the city of Baltimore, by Rev. J. Thomas Murray, ROBT. G. BORDLEY, to Miss MOLLIE V. GROFF, of Calvert county, Md.

Died.

GREENWOOD.—In Chestertown, on the 4th of July, ANNIE, aged about 32 years, beloved wife of George W. Greenwood.

PRICE.—Fell asleep, on Sunday the 23d of June, MARY ALICE, daughter of Benj. and Mary E. Price, aged 4 months and 2 days.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

WILLIAM B. HEWITT,

late of Kent County, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 2d day of January, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of July, 1872.

C. H. BAKER,
July 6, 1872—4t. Administrator.

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.

IMPORTANT!

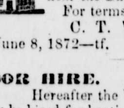
THAT all persons wanting a Late Style Straw Hat, should know that they can find the article at

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.

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 chasing my New Goods until the time, but greater the Bargains.
Respectfully, VICKERS.

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.

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 Mil

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T. W. ELIASON, JR.

NEW GOODS.

June 8th, 1872.

One of the largest Assortments
In Kent County,
At New Prices!
LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES
EARLIER IN THE SEASON.

EMBRACING Black Silks, Japanese Silks, Black Grenadines, Striped Grenadines, Glace Japanese, Plaids, Lawns, Percales, Black Alpacas, Yosemite Stripes, Pique and other White Goods.

DOMESTIC GOODS,
Always A LARGE STOCK on hand.

BOOTS, SHOES, & GAITERS,
BEST CITY MAKES,
At Lowest Figures!

Interest of all to Call and Examine.

A NEW ASSORTMENT
OF
LUMBER
AT
MODERATE FIGURES.



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.

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, Linen Hats and Caps, &c.**

...y 25, 1872.

...LEUM FLUID
...TO 25 CTS. PER GALLON,
...rease. By
...VICKERS.

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