THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 3, 1872.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

THE Democratic Conservative Voters of Kent County, and all other voters in favor of the election of Greeley and Brown, are requested to assemble in Primary Meetings in their respective Election Districts, at the usual places of meetings, at 3 o'clock P. M., on *Saturday, the 10th day of August,* 1872, for the purpose of selecting three Delegates from each Election District, who shall assemble in County Convention on TUESDAY, the 13th day of AUGUST, at the Court House in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing THREE DELEGATES to represent Kent County in the State Convention to be held in Baltimore on *Wednesday, the 11th day of September,* for the appointment of Electors for President of the United States, and also for the purpose of choosing Three Delegates to represent Kent County in the Convention to be held at Princess Anne on *Wednesday, the 28th day of August,* 1872, for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District of Maryland.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
RICHARD W. JONES,
R. C. JOHNSON,
State Central Committee for Kent Co.

July 27, 1872.

Senator Sumner on the Presidency.

In reply to a letter of prominent colored people, Mr. Sumner has written a letter recommending the colored citizens to support Horace Greeley for President. We give the concluding portion:

Allow me to call attention to another and controlling consideration, which cannot be neglected by the good citizen.—Watching the remarkable movement, that has ended in the double nomination of Horace Greeley, it is easy to see that it did not proceed from politicians, whether at Cincinnati or Baltimore. Evidently it was the heart of the people, sorely wrung by war and the controversies it engendered, which found this expression. Sir Philip Sidney said of the uprising in the Netherlands, "It is the spirit of the Lord, and is irresistable," and such a spirit is manifest now. Notwithstanding the counteracting influence of politicians—republican and democratic—in the face of the persistent ridicule—and against the extravagance of unscrupulous opposition—the nomination at Cincinnati was triumphantly adopted at Baltimore. Such an unprecedented victory without concert or propulsion of any kind can be explained only by supposing that it is in harmony with a popular longing. That democrats, and especially those of the South, should adopt a lifetime abolitionist for President is an assurance of willingness to associate the rights of their colored fellow-citizens with that reconciliation of which Horace Greeley was an early representative. In standing by Jefferson Davis at his trial and singing his bail-bond, he showed the same sentiment of humanity he so constantly displayed in standing by the colored race throughout their prolonged trial, so that the two discordant races find kindred hospitality in him and he thus becomes a tie of union.

The nomination has been adopted by the democrats in convention assembled. This was an event which the supporters of President Grant declared impossible. I do not see how it can be regarded otherwise than as a peace-offering. As such it is of infinite value. It is a revolution, and its success in pacifying the country will be in proportion to its acceptance by us. I dare not neglect the great opportunity, nor can I stand aloof. It is in harmony with my life, which places peace above all things except the rights of man. Thus far, in constant efforts for the colored race I have sincerely sought the good of all, which I was sure would be best obtained in fulfilling the promises of the Declaration of Independence, making all equal in rights. The spirit in which I acted appears in an early speech where I said: "Nothing in hate; nothing in vengance." Never have I asked for punishment. Most anxiously I have looked for the time, which seems now at hand, when there should be reconciliation not only between the two races, so that the two sections and the two races may be lifted from the ruts and grooves in which they are now fastened, and instead of *irritating antagonism* without end, there shall be *sympathetic co-operation*:

The existing differences ought to be ended. There is a time for all things, and we are admonished by a wide-spread popular uprising, bursting the bonds of party, that the time has come for estrangement to cease between people who, by the ordinance of God, must live together.—Gladly do I welcome the happy signs; nor can I observe without regret the colored people in organized masses resisting the friendly overtures even to the extent of intimidating those who are the other way. It is for them to consider carefully whether they should not take advantage of the unexpected opening and recognize the bail-bond given at Baltimore as the assurance of peace, holding the parties to the full performance of its conditions. Provided always that their rights are fixed, I am sure it cannot be best for the colored people to band together in a hostile camp, provoking antagonism and keeping alive the separation of races. Above all there must be no intimidation, but every voter must act freely, without constraint from league or lodge. Much better will it be when the two political parties compete for your votes, each anxious for your support. Only then will that citizenship, by which you are entitled to the equal rights of all, have its natural fruits. Only then will there be that harmony which is essential to a true civilization.

The present position of the colored citizen is perilous. He is exposed to injurious pressure when he needs support.—But I see no early extrication except in the way proposed. Let him cut adrift from managers who would wield him merely as a political force, with little regard to his own good, and bravely stand by the candidate who has stood by him. If democrats unite with him, so much the better. The association once begun must naturally ripen in common friendship and trust.

I am for peace in reality as in name. From the bottom of my heart I am for peace. With deepfelt satisfaction I remember that no citizen who drew his sword against us has suffered by the hand of the executioner. In just association with this humanity will be the triumph of equal rights when the promises of the great declaration are all fulfilled, and our people are united, as never before, in the enduring fellowship of a common citizenship. To this end there must be reconciliation, nor can I withhold my hand. Freely I accept the hand that is offered, and reach forth my own in friendly grasp. I am against the policy of hate; I am against fanning ancient flames into continued life; I am against raking in the ashes of the past for coals of fire yet burning. Pile up the ashes; extinguish the flames; abolish the hate; such is my desire. And now, turning to the democratic party, I hold it to all the covenants solemnly given in the adoption of a republican platform with Horace Greeley as candidate. There can be no backward step.

With no common sympathy I have observed that Mr. Hendricks, a leading democrat, whom I knew and esteemed in the Senate, has recently announced his acceptance at the constitutional amendments with their logical results. He proposes, as a proper key-note to the extraordinary movement now swelling to a sure triumph, "Just Laws and Public Virtue." This is a worthy aspiration, entirely fit on this occasion. My key-note is. "The Unity of the Republic and the Equal Rights of All, with Reconciliation." Such is my cry, and wherever my voice can reach, there do I insist upon all these, humbly invoking the blessings of Divine Providence, which, I believe, must descend upon such a cause.

Accept my best wishes for yourselves personally and for the people you represent, and believe me, gentlemen, your faithful friend,

CHARLES SUMNER.

To Dr. Augusta, William H. A. Warmley, and others.

Groesbeck for Greeley--Reform and Reconciliation.

The Hon. W. S. Groesbeck, of Ohio, has written the following letter, defining his position in the presidential campaign. It is addressed to the Hon. Amos G. Thompson and Gen. Robert Brinkerhoff, chairmen of the State committees of Ohio:

"Gentlemen: I have your note inviting me to preside at the mass meeting of democrats and liberal republicans which will be held at Columbus on the 30th instant to ratify the nominations best suited to heal all animosities and restore good will between all sections of our country and all our country. I differ in politics with Mr. Greeley, who was not my choice, but he has been chosen and with extraordinary unanimity, and is now before us as the only representative of reconciliation, and is under pledges for important reform; his great ability, courage and patriotism are unquestioned, and if he is selected we have good reason to believe we will get reconciliation and reform. If he is defeated, we already know we will not get them, but the administration now closing will be repeated. It should not be repeated, nor should we make it an example for imitation by the endorsement of a re-election. As a soldier Gen. Grant has been justly distinguished. His war services were great, and should be acknowledged by all. They have been, and ever generously acknowledged, and we shall never forget them. But he is not suited for the civil magistracy, and we should allow his administration to close with the pending term. I intended to write at more length and more in detail, but what I have already said is a fair reply to your note. Thanking you for your flattering invitation, I am, very respectfully, W. S. GROESBECK."

Admiral Semmes.

WHY HE WAS NOT PUNISHED—TESTIMONY OF HIS ENEMIES.

In the last number of the Atlantic Monthly John A. Bolles, naval solicitor, concludes his answer to the question "Why Semmes, of the Alabama, was not tried." Speaking of the discharge of the prisoner without trial, the writer says:

"This determination was reached after patient thought and thorough investigation, processes that consumed several months, during which Semmes was naturally vexed and annoyed by what seemed to him a needless and cruel delay. But he was a gainer by this deliberation and delay, and the administration was not dilatory in any of its movements in his case, except in making his arrest. Reviewing the various steps of the investigation, we see that it was resolved not to try him by military court for mere piracy or treason; not to try him at all, unless, upon due inquest, it should appear certain that he had offended against the code of the laws of war; that this violation of neutral rights should be left for the consideration of neutral powers; that his adoption of 'the destructive plan' as to his captures should not be charged as an offense, that his treatment of captives had been far from cruel or unjust; that to destroy the lighthouses of blockaded ports is no crime in one of the belligerents; that he, as a belligerent, was entitled to practice all the stratagems and deceptions known to civilized warfare, and was also entitled to all the protection and advantages which the law of war confers upon belligerents; and that he was not chargeable with perfidy at Cherbourg until after his vessel went down. And now, at last, it was determined that, because of his neglect to complete his surrender, and his return to the rebel service, just at the end of the war, had produced no appreciable difference in the result of the rebellion, but were, practically, of no consequence to either party to the strife, and because the leaders of the rebellion were still at large, and even the most red-handed raiders and 'bushwhackers' and 'jayhawkers' were left 'unwhipt of justice,' he should be set at liberty and allowed to return, if he pleased, to his Southern home.

"As soon as this conclusion was reached Semmes was released from custody. Had he been hurried to trial as soon as arrested, and brought to Washington, although nothing but his escape in the Deerhound, his subsequent neglect to give himself up, and his return to actual service in the Confederate army and navy might have been proved against him, and no evidence but his own admissions might have been produced upon the trial, and with the feelings of dislike and hatred which then burned against him, he might have been sentenced to death, and, like Marshal Ney, have been promptly executed. But four months of delay diverted the public feeling to matters more interesting than his case and to persons more important than him. And during those four months the persevering search for proofs of his actual conduct had dispelled a hundred calumnious reports against him, and relieved his character from a vast amount of undeserved obloquy, so that, although not shown to have been free from all violation of the laws of war, he was discovered to be by no means the guilty monster of the belief that prevailed against him up to the close of 1865."

End of the Chappaqua Wood Chopping--Mr. Greeley's Farewell &c.

The last "wood chopping mantinee" took place Saturday, at Mr. Greeley's farm at Chappaqua, on which occasion he gave a final reception to his friends. At the conclusion of the lunch Mr. Greeley said:

Ladies and Gentleman: It was once remarked by one Irish orator of another, that he never opened his mouth but he put his foot into it. One of the ideas in regard to a presidential candidate is that he also cannot open his mouth without accomplishing some such feat. They are always warned by their friends not to talk although they might talk if they did not say anything. I would only say a word about these meetings, as this is probably the last meeting we shall hold in this grove. My delight, friends and neighbors, was to spend one day in the week among you. For twenty years it has been my delight to spend the Saturdays among you working around the farm or in the woods, because I needed physical exercise. I have enjoyed myself in your society, and I have had the recreation which my physical nature required in working on my farm.—This spring a new series of circumstances arranged themselves about unexpectedly. I then found that the friends visiting me here—originally two, four, six—were growing to forty, fifty, and sometimes I found in consequence of this that it was necessary I should dispense with my exercise.

These reunions I thought were very agreeable to me, but the critical state of my wife's health, and the ill-natured and, I must say, impertinent remarks and criticisms of certain journals have rendered them sources of uneasiness and discomfort to those who united with us. I never doubted that persons who assented, as I do, to become candidates for public offices are fair subjects of criticism; but I cannot see why ladies should have their names criticised in newspapers, and drifted across the continent by electricity. I do not think such commentaries, such impertinent revelations are consistent with reputable journalism, nor with that courtesy and good feeling which seems to be presumed whenever one man meets with another. It is therefore deemed expedient by our friends to ask all who could to come here to-day, and to say that after this our meetings will be intermitted. I trust they have been to most of us pleasant occasions to be remembered. Whatever the future may have, the past is faithful. Friendships of the warmest kind have been made in these gatherings, and if we could have been secured against these insolent intrusions, which were deliberately intended to be unkind and depreciating, we should have continued our reunions. But since we cannot be secured against gossips and tale-bearers, we will discontinue them here and meet elsewhere. [Cheers. "Yes at the White House,"]

After a while it will be nobody's particular interest and profit to misrepresent what is done here. The objection made to the speeches of candidates for the presidency is not what they shall say as improper or indiscreet, but what they shall say that is liable to misrepresentation. I was plunged the other evening into a gathering—a social dinner of college graduates. It would have been easy to make excuses against going there. I was entreated to speak, and did so, for three minutes, on the subject of education. It was at once reported around the country that I proposed to give the government the entire control of the education of the American people. The impression was sent abroad that I favored the putting within the sphere of the federal government all matters of this kind. You will therefore cease your visits for the next few months; then, in November, the elections will be over; and I trust that we shall after that have occasion to meet in this grove and renew our aspirations of friendly regard for each other, and hope and pray for each other's long life and properity.

After the speeches the company separated, and most of the visitors went down to the depot. A Greeley and Brown club was addressed by the prominent visitors to Chappaqua.

MR. GREELEY'S DAUGHTER.

Miss Ida Greeley, under a gypsy hat trimmed with pale blue ribbon and pink roses, and arrayed in a white pique gown neatly wrought with black, to which was added a handsomely embroidered tunic of black cashmere, extended pleasant greetings to all the guests. She is a brunette of the pale clear-complexioned type, has bright dark eyes, full red lips, features very like her father's, and an abundance of black hair. She is quite petite, looks very young, has all the simplicity of manners that characterizes Horace Greeley, combined with a certain elegance and dignity that are as charming as indiscribable. She betrays excellent taste in her toilet, discarding all such monstrosities as humps and bunchings and earnings. She was educated at the Convent of the Sacred Heart, is said to be a Catholic, and in company with a French maid "did" Europe very pleasantly. A gentleman present predicted that she would be the most popular lady in the White House since the reign of the accomplished and elegant Mrs. Polk.

Another Letter from Dr. Livingstone--Comments on the Slave Trade Etc.,

NEW YORK, July 26.—Dr. Livingstone in another letter to Mr. Bennett, speaks as follows of the slave trade:

"The whole traffic, whether by land or ocean is a gross outrage on the common law of mankind. It is carried on from age to age, and in addition to the untold evils it inflicts, presents almost insurmountable obstacles to the intercourse between different portions of the human family.—This open sore is partly owing to human cupidity, and partly to the ignorance of the more civilized of mankind to the blight which lights chiefly on the more degraded piracy on high seas. In now trying to make the Eastern African slave-trade better known to Americans, I indulge the hope that I am aiding, though in a small degree, the good time coming, when slavery as well as piracy will be chased from the world.

"Many have but a faint idea of the evils that trading in slaves inflicts on the victims and authors of its atrocities. Most people imagine that negroes, after being brutalized by a long course of servitude, with but few ameliorating influences that elevate the more favored races, are fair average specimens of the African man. Our ideas are derived from the slaves of the west coast, who have for years been subject to domestic bondage, and all the depressing agencies of the most unhealthy climate These have told most injuriously on their physical frames, while fraud and the rum trade have ruined their moral natures so as not to discriminate differences of monstrous injustice."

Here follows a description of the negroes as Dr. Lividgstone found them, contrasted with those with whom Amaricans are familiar coming from the west coast of Africa. "The ancient Egyptian, with his large round black eyes, lucious lips and somewhat depressed nose, is far nearer the typical negro than the west coast African, who has been debased by the unhealthy land he lives in. The slaves generally, and especially, those on the west coast at Zanibar and elsewhere, are extremely ugly.

"I have no prejudice against their color, and, indeed, any one who lives long among them forgets they are black and feels that they are just fellow-men; but the low, retreating forehead, prognathous jaws, lank heels and other physical peculiarities common among the slaves and West African negroes, always awaken some feelings of aversion. I would not utter a syllable calculated to press down either class more deeply in the mire in which it is already sunk, but I wish to point out that these are not typical Africans any more than typical Englishman, and that the natives on nearly all the high lands of the interior continent are, as a rule, fair average specimens of humanity.

"I happened to be present when all the head men of the great chief Misama who lives west of the south end of Tanganyika, had come come together to make peace with certain Arabs who had burned their chief town, and I am certain one could not see more finely formed, intellectual heads in any assembly in London or Parris, and the faces and forms corresponded with the shaped heads.

"Misama himself had been a sort of Napoleon for fighting and conquering in his younger days. He was exactly like an ancient Assyrian sculptured on Nineveh marble, as Nimroi and others, and he showed himself to be one of ourselves by habitually indulging in copious potations of beer called pombe.—Many of the women are very pretty and like all ladies would have been much prettier had they only let themselves alone. They are not black, but of a light brown color. They have black eyes beautiful foreheads, nicely rounded limbs, well-shaped forms and small hands and feet, but adorn themselves by filing splendid teeth to points like a cat's teeth, and tatooing their bodies, and sticking pierced glass through their noses.

"Cazemba's queen, Maria Nyombe, would be esteemed a real beauty either in London, Paris or New York, and yet she had a small hole through the cartilage near the tip of her slightly aquiline nose, but she had only filled one side of two of the front of her snow-white teeth; and then, what a laugh she had! She was carried to her farm in a pony phaeton, which is a sort of throne fastened to two very long poles and carried by twelve stalwart citizens."

Towards the close of his letter Dr. Livingstone states that he will remain at Unyanyembe until he receives fifty men and fresh supplies from the coast, when he will proceed to the great water-shed described in yesterday's letter, and complete his exploration to what he believes to be the Great valley of the Nile.

Our Great Gift Taker.

It is really getting to be a work of supererogation for the opposition journals to refute anything that the satellites of Gen. Grant say in answer to charges preferred against him. Morton, Conkling, and a number of minor "vindicators," have been most emphatic in their asseverations that, although while he was simply General of the army he took all that a grateful people could give him, he never accepted any gifts after he became President. Hear now what Republicans themselves say who were at one time the steadfast friends of Gen. Grant, but who are now, for good and sufficient reasons, opposed to his re-election. Gen. Grant was virtually President of the United States after the result of the election of 1868 had been officially declared. It is, nevertheless, on record that he receivad as a gift one hundred thousand dollars within two weeks of his inauguration, and when the donors must have known he would soon have a large amount of official patronage at his disposal. If, however, this does not meet plumply the point at issue, there is no difficulty in citing two other transactions that will. After he became President, the house he owned and in which he had been living at Washington, was sold by him to Sayles J. Bowen, of that city—a contract of sale having been formally executed, and a part of the money paid. The sum to be paid for the house was either thirty-five or forty thousand dollars, we forget which. It so happened, however, that after the transaction was closed, certain friends of Gen. Sherman desired to present him with a testimonial of their appreciation of his services during the war, and, at the same time, to make covertly a gift to Gen. Grant, who had then entered upon the Presidency. They accordingly offered him sixty thousand dollars for the house he had already sold to Bowen, and he forthwith repudiated his contract with Bowen, sold it over again, and coolly pocketed the difference. And now comes forward the aggrieved Bowen, and in a letter written two weeks ago to George Watkins, of Scipio, N. Y., says, with a bluntness of language that is the very reverse of polite:

"He—Grant—cheated me out of $25,000 with a coolness and deliberation that would do credit to any blackleg, as I stand ready to prove by Grant's letter and the original contract in my possession ° ° ° He is a miserly, sordid man, and will resort to anything, evasion or invasion of law and justice, or anything else that an honorable person would despise, to put money in his pocket. His habits are of the worst possible kind, and his associates of the lowest order. Indeed, his instincts are low and vulgar, and he is never so well satisfied as when in company with horse-jockeys, smoking cigars, drinking whisky, and 'talking horse.'"

Now, if anybody knows Gen. Grant intimately, it is the ex-Mayor of Washington, Sayles J. Bowen.

We turn next to another disputed point—the purchase of the cottage at Long Branch. "Tom" Murphy, with that chivalrous devotion to his Chief which is so captivating in birds of a feather, has also written a letter recently to say that he did not pay anything towards the purchase of the Long Branch cottage and in which he endeavors to convey the impression that President Grant bought it with his own money. This letter has been regarded by the Grant papers as so satisfactory a refutation of what they are pleased to style "a current slander," that a few days ago a skeptical correspondent of the New York Herald ventured to ask Mr. A. T. Stewart what he knew about it. The reply of this eminent merchant was calm and explicit, and coming as it did from one whom Gen. Grant nominated for Secretary of the Treasury, and asked that the law might be violated in his favor, was crushing. "There were eight subscribers "to the fund," said Mr. Stewart "I "know of one who was asked to subscribe. "The names of the others will, I think, "be found at the office of one of the news-"papers in this city." From this time henceforth Messrs. Conkling, Morton, Murphy & Co. will be bold men to deny that Gen. Grant took gifts after he became President.—*Balto. Gazette.*

How Presidents are Made--Popular and Electoral Votes.

All the powers of sovereignty in the United States rest with the sovereign people, and yet they do not elect their President or Vice-President. They think they do, but the nearest approach the people can make under the constitution to an election of these officers is in the election, State by State, of the agents by whom said said officers are elected; and, taking the will of the majority of the people of the United States as the test which should determine the choice of their President and Vice-President, we see that it is only in the chapter of accidents that these officers are in reality the choice of the people—that a man may by the electoral colleges be elected President with a heavy majority of the popular vote of the Union against him, and that, worse yet, a man may be constitutionally chosen President by the electors for whom not one solitary vote has been cast by the people.

The national constitution provides, in the election of President and Vice-President: first, that each State, as the Legislature may direct, shall appoint a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such State is entitled in Congress; second, that these electors shall meet in their respective States (the electoral colleges) and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President; third, that they shall make distinct lists of the persons voted for and of the number of votes for each, and transmit said lists, signed and certified, to the President of the United States Senate; fourth, that this presiding officer, in the presence of both houses of Congress, shall open these certificates, and that the electoral votes of the several States for President shall be counted then and there, and the person having the largest number of votes, if a majority of all the votes cast, shall be President. Otherwise, from the three highest persons voted for by the electoral colleges the House of Representatives, by ballot, shall elect the President, each State in these elections being limited to one vote. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. Finally, when such election shall devolve upon the House, and it shall fail to make an election in the interval to the 4th of March next following, (and under existing arrangements these elections come before the House about the 12th of February,) then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of death or other constitutional disability of the President.

In the next place the person from the electoral colleges having the largest number of votes for Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if his vote be a majority of the whole vote for this officer cast by the electoral colleges. Otherwise from the two highest persons on the list from said colleges the Senate shall choose the Vice President. A quorum for this purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice.

Under this system of electing presidential electors by the popular vote on a general ticket we have had some strange results from time to time since 1820. In the election of 1824, generally known as our presidential scrub race—between Jackson, Adams, Crawford and Clay—the electoral vote of the Union was thus divided upon these men—for Jackson 59, for Adams 84, for Crawford 41, and for Clay 37. There being no election by the electors, the three highest persons voted for—Jackson, Adams and Crawford—went before the House for an election. The House by States, one vote for each State, on the first ballot elected Adams, who secured 13 States, against 7 for Jackson and 4 for Crawford.

According to the voice of the people Jackson should have been elected for he had a popular majority over Adams of 50,000.—The choice of Adams, however, was a fair election by the House compared with what may be done in an election of President by that body. For instance, let us suppose that three candidates, as in 1824, are before the House for an election of them. Jones has 150 electoral votes, Smith 125, and Brown 40. Smith and Jones are beyond the reach of a compromise, but Brown of Deleware, with a half-dozen of the little States to back him, is acceptable as a last resort to the friends of Jones and Smith, of other small States, and so, with the votes of Rhode Island, Deleware, Florida and so on, till we make up the nineteen smallest States in population, Brown is elected, though the States electing him may represent less than one-third of the sovereign people of the United States.

Mr. Sumner's Letter---Opinions of the Press.

The letter of Senator Sumner to the colored people, for it is intended for them all, has had the effect logically anticipated of causing much gratification among the friends of Mr. Greeley, and awakening the ridicule, not unmixed with apprehension, of the friends of General Grant.

The Herald says that the letter is a very valuable aid to the Greeley cause, and that it shows "that we are involved in the uncertainties of a presidential campaign which is without precedent in American history." Heretofore we have had some data to guide us in estimating the probable results of a presidential struggle, but now the conditions of the two contending parties are essentially changed and the result cannot easily be foreshadowed."

The World says that the letter of Mr Sumner is very able and cogent, and cannot fail to make a deep impression. His eulogy of Mr. Greely is perhaps overstrained; but his arraignment of Gen. Grant is as strictly truthful as it is terrible and scathing. Grant's incapacity, nepotism, absenteeism, defiance of law, violations of the constitution, submission to military rings, alliance with corrupt combinations, quarrelsome temper, contempt of official decencies, and assumptions of arbitrary power, are set forth by Mr. Sumner with a force and fidelity of statement which ought to make this faithless President stand aghast at the hideousness of his own portrait. But whatever may be the effect on the culprit, it cannot fail to convince his judges who will pass sentence on him in November.

The Times, intensely administration, says the whole letter is absurd, and does not fairly answer the letter addressed to him by his colored friends.

The Washington Republican says that Mr. Sumner has read himself out of the republican party, and that his course is simply that of a blinded, prejudiced partisan, and, in relation to Hayti and San Domingo, that he knows nothing about the subject he talks of, and has been guilty of the grossest misrepresentation.

The Chronicle confesses to a "feeling of mortification, as a friend and admirer of Mr. Sumner, at the utter heartlessness with which he aims a blow at the party that did him honor when his name was covered with obloquy by the party whose servitor he now becomes," and that "the response of the country will teach Mr. Sumner how faint an echo his hatred of President Grant finds in the republican ranks."

The Washington Star, like the other administration papers, hums the same tune and terms the course of Mr. Sumner "the mistake of a life time."

A telegram from Montgomery, Ala., says: Senator Sumner's letter fell like a bombshell among the colored people. They say they will not be surprised if Grant next declares for Greeley.

TURNIP SEED,
LUBRICATING OIL,
GOLDEN SYRUP,
For sale at MING'S,
Aug. 3, 1872. Burchinal's Corner.

Last Notice.

WILLIAM V. LUCAS, Collector of Taxes for the Third Election District of Kent county, for the years 1870 and '71, hereby gives his LAST notice to parties indebted to him. His term of office has expired, and all unsettled accounts for taxes, *after the first day of October next,* will be collected by law.

May be found at his store at Smithville, every day except Sunday.

Aug. 3, 1872 —tJan.1,'73.

NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the formation of an Agricultural Club at Still Pond, are requested to meet at the School House in Still Pond, on *Saturday, August 10th,* 1872, at 3 o'clock P. M., of said day. A full attendance is desired.

SEWELL HEPBRON, *Pres't.*
WM. GALLIGHER, Sec'y.
Still Pond, Aug. 3, 1872.

Runaway Apprentice.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on or about the 20th day of May last, an indentured negro apprentice, usually called ALBERT JAMES. All persons are forewarned from harboring the said apprentice. Six cents reward, without expenses, will be given for his return.

JAMES R. JONES.
Aug. 3, 1872—3t* Near Millington.

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, in Kent county, Maryland, of

HANNAH J. WALLIS,

late of Petersburg, Virginia, 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 20th day of February, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of July, 1872.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Aug. 3, 1872—4t. Administrator.

5000 Agents wanted to sell the beautiful **Photograph Marriage Certificates and Photograph Marriage Records.** For terms, send stamp to CRIDER & BRO., Publishers, York, Pa.
July 20, 1872—4t.

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

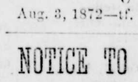
Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.70.@1.75.
WHEAT Red 1.60@1.70.
CORN—White—70@72 Yellow.—64&65.
OATS—40@45 cts.

For Sale,

AT Public Auction, at the Market House in Chestertown, at twelve o'clock, M., ON SATURDAY NEXT, 10TH INST.,



a valuable Chestnut Sorrel Horse, about six years old, of good spirit, broke to harness, a fine trotter and of fair size. Not sold for any fault.

Credit of six months, on note with approved security. H. W. VICKERS,
Aug. 3, 1872. Agent.

GALENA SEMINARY.

Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies.

THE SIXTH SEMI-ANNUAL TERM of this Institution will begin on MONDAY, SEPT. 2D. The success of the School since its establishment is sufficient recommendation. A Corps of Assistant Teachers, to reside at the Seminary, whose *entire* time will be devoted to the advancement of the pupils, and *interests* of the School, will be engaged for the coming year. A continuance of the generous patronage heretofore extended is respectfully solicited. For Circulars, and any further particulars, apply to the Principal,

E. L. BENNY,
Aug. 3, 1872—6m. *Galena, Md.*

LAST NOTICE.

ALL Persons still indebted to me for Taxes for either 1870 or 1871, are hereby notified that unless the same are paid by the first day of September next, I shall in every case proceed to collect by the shortest legal process. This notice is final, and may be so understood by all interested.

WM. A. THOMAS,
Aug. 3, 1872—5t. Collector.

WANTED

TO RENT, A SMALL FARM, (good land) of one hundred or one hundred and fifty acres. Apply to

C. F. STAM & BRO.
Aug. 3, 1872—tf.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS

Of the Second Election District.

TAX PAYERS of the Second District are notified that their taxes for the present year (1872) are now due, and I am prepared to receive them. I shall in a few days begin sending accounts to parties, with the legal notice to pay, and in all cases, at the expiration of the thirty days, will proceed to collect the same. The stringent enactment of the last General Assembly renders this course necessary.

C. W. WARREN,
Aug. 3, 1872—tf. Coll. 2d District.

GREAT BARGAIN STORE!

A GREAT BARGAIN STORE is now open on the corner of HIGH AND CROSS streets, in the "Burchinal Building," and every effort is made to sell Great Bargains to every customer who comes with the *CASH* or *cashable Produce.* All who wish to receive the value of their money, must come to the Great Bargain Store without fail, where they will find a general assortment of

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
NOTIONS,
Ready Made Clothing,

Piece Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c.

Come one! come all! and see for yourselves, and be convinced!

M. BALL,
Corner High & Cross streets,
Burchinal Building.

☞ ORDERS FOR SUITS to be cut and made, are respectfully solicited, and will be promptly attended to.

The highest cash price paid for Rags, old Iron, Grain and Produce.

Chestertown, Aug. 3, 1872.

PURE FRENCH BRANDY

OF THE HIGHEST GRADE—James Hennessey—bought in the original Package.

BURKE'S IRISH STOUT AND BASS & CO.'S ENGLISH PALE ALE, useful Tonics for persons laboring under debility.

These goods are all of direct importation and purchased from first hands, enabling us to vouch for their purity. For sale by

THOMAS S. WICKES.
July 27.

HECKENDORN PLOW CASTINGS, complete, on hand and for sale by

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, July 27, 1872.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

TAX PAYERS of the Third Election District, are notified that their Taxes for 1872 are due, and demanded. The Collector will shortly begin to serve parties with their accounts and the legal notice to pay. In all cases where the legal notice is given, he will proceed, at the expiration thereof, to collect by law. The last act of Assembly renders this course necessary.

The Collector will be found every *SATURDAY AFTERNOON* at WILLIAM V. LUCAS' STORE, Smithville, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HEPBRON,
Collector of Taxes for Third District.
July 27, 1872—tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, of the *4th election District* of Kent county will require the *Cash* for all issues and Services of Civil process, after the FIRST day of August 1872, except otherwise agreed upon with Plaintiff.

C. A. A. STANLEY,
T. W. RUSSELL,
J. H. GREENWOOD,
S. L. RAWLEIGH.

July 27, 3t.

MONEY NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately, without further notice.

GEORGE H. BENNETT,
July 20, 1872—3t.