THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, Sept'r, 21, 1872.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

FOR CONGRESS,

Hon. R. B. CARMICHAEL,

OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION.

The Delegates to the Democratic Conservative Convention of the First Congressional District, are requested to reassemble in Convention, at

PRINCESS ANNE,

On Thursday, September 26th,

at 12 o'clock M , to nominate a candidate for Congress in the place of Hon. R. B. Carmichael, declined. A full attendance is desired.

F. B. PHELPS,
President of Convention.

☞ The following letter from Judge Wickes, declining to be put in nomination again before the Princess Anne Convention, appeared in the Baltimore Gazette of Monday last. While the many friends of the Judge in the District will regret to be deprived of the use of his name, the course he has adopted is in accord with what those who know him expected. Consenting with cautious reluctance in the first place to permit the use of his name, he would avoid any shadow of criticism by allowing his name to be used in a political *contest* for the nomination. We believe the Convention would subserve the interest of their constituents by nominating him, notwithstanding, by acclamation. Judge Spence, the opposition candidate, is said to be a powerful debater and a popular man, and we know of no gentleman in the District better fitted by ability and zeal in what he undertakes, to carry the Democratic banner in the coming Congressional campaign.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Gazette:—GENTLEMEN: I was absent from home when Judge Carmichael's letter, declining the nomination tendered him by the Princess Anne Convention, was published in your paper; hence my delay in addressing this communication to you

As the nomination has been declined, it will, I suppose, be necessary for the members of that convention to reassemble, in order that they may nominate a candidate for Congress who will accept, and thus fully execute the trust which the people of the respective counties of the district have committed to them.

Having determined that I will not, under any circumstances, permit my name to be again presented to the convention, it is proper that the members of that body, and also the people of this congressional district, should be fully apprised of the fact. I deem it proper to add that I have never sought the nomination. At the urgent request of leading members of the party in the district, and for reasons which they considered of a paramount character, I reluctantly consented that my name should be used in the canvass for the nomination. With that consent terminated my participation in the matter.

With seventy-two ballots the convention was unable to agree upon a candidate, and so irreconcilable were the opinions of the delegates that they found it necessary to nominate on the seventy-third ballot a gentleman whose name had not previously been before the convention. I therefore conclude that, so far as the names before the convention are concerned, there was not, and cannot be, that accord among the delegates to the convention which, in my opinion, is necessary to make a nomination acceptable.

Yours, very respectfully,
JOSEPH A. WICKES.

Chestertown, 12th September, 1872.

Chief Justice Chase's Position.

The following letter to a gentleman in Cleveland, Ohio, is published in the Plaindealer of that city:

NORTHWOOD, N. H., Aug. 28, 1872

DEAR SIR:—Your letter expressing the wish of yourself and many friends to know my views of public duty in the approaching Presidential election has been received. My answer must be brief.

I make no secret of my conviction that the highest interests of our country require the election of Mr. Greeley, or of my intention to vote for him. At the same time I cheerfully acknowledge our indebtedness to Gen. Grant for his services in the war and for much of his administration as President. My thanks are due and gratefully given to my countrymen who [illegible] and feel towards me the sentiments [illegible] express. My health was and is too [illegible] precarious to allow a wish for the nomination. Everything and more than could be hoped from me may be expected from Mr. Greeley.

Yours, truly, S. P. CHASE.

E. A. Schellentrager, Esq.

The cricket match in New York Wednesday, between the English eleven and the St. George's Club, was witnessed by [illegible] thousand five hundred spectators, re[illegible] in favor of the Englishmen.

Straightouts.

This term, by some anomaly, has come to designate certain Democrats who are dissatisfied with the nomination of Mr. Greeley. A straightout, we should think, more properly applied to one who in a straightout manner sustained the action of his party. There appears to be another reason why the term is misapplied; those who are so designated claim to be the simon pure, unadulterated, unterrified Democracy. Now, the cardinal doctrine of the Democracy has long been—"principles, not men"—and the course of those Democrats who refuse to sustain the action of the party is so far a departure from their avowed principles. Few of those who reject Mr. Greeley denounce the platform of principles; their whole difficulty seems based upon Mr. Greeley's previous record. They seem to forget that it is possible for an honest intelligent man, to honestly and intelligently adopt views of government antagonistic to those he formerly held. But the truth is, Mr. Greeley's present views are not inconsistent with his former course. Many of our public men have some ideas to which all others are subservient. This was true of many of the old anti-slavery party, and among them Mr. Greeley. He, like others, believed that equal civil rights for all men, of all races and colors, was a consideration before which most other theories should give way. His cherished idea has become incorporated in the constitution, and as a disturbing question of politics is removed from the arena. The difference between Mr. Greeley and those with whom he acted on this question is this, that they, civil equality having been attained, would elevate the negro race above their own; Mr. Greeley believes in maintaining the liberties of his own race. The principles enunciated at Cincinnati contain the cardinal doctrines of the Democratic party, and are beyond all question honestly entertained by Mr. Greeley. The enthusiastic manner in which he alluded to their adoption by the Baltimore Convention when informed of his nomination thereat, must carry conviction to the most skeptical, of his entire sincerity. Of his ability to administer the government there can be no word of question. Of his almost unprecedented harmonious nomination by a full, regular and most intelligent convention of the Democratic party all are aware. What more can any straightout, straightlaced, unterrified Democrat ask or desire. Does he demand that his leader shall always have been of his household of faith, let him learn wisdom from the Republican party, who were led to victory by General Grant, a Democrat previous to his nomination. Do Kent county *straightouts*, if there be such, demand such, let them look abroad over their county, and they will find some of the most active and zealous Democrats of to-day, those whom they were accustomed to reckon their active foes. Parties, in a country like ours, are indispensable, and while we do not advocate slavish subjection to party, we think all should yield to the majority, when regularly, honestly, and intelligently expressed according to principle.

Truth that is Stranger than Fiction.

The nomination of the Hon. Charles Sumner, for Governor of Massachusetts, by the Democratic and Liberal Republican Conventions, is one of the most curious political anomalies to which the present chaotic condition of parties has given rise. While it is a striking illustration of the fact that politics like misery make strange bed'fellows, it also demonstrates the sincerity and earnestness with which the Massachusetts Democrats have accepted the Liberal Republican alliance, and their willingness to "clasp hands" over a political "chasm" which, if not bloody, has been always very wide and deep. Mr. Sumner, a Whig originally, and afterwards an Abolitionist, bearing the Democratic standard which at the last election was borne by John Quincy Adams, is one of those events which it required the overturnings and upheavals of the present canvass to bring to pass. The rest of the State ticket, with the exception of the nomination for Secretary of State, is made made up exclusively of Democrats. The Liberal Republican Convention, which united with the Democratic, in the formation of the ticket, was presided over by Genl'. N. P. Banks. With Sumner and and Banks on one side, and Grant and Butler on the other, it must be said that the issue in Massachusetts is fairly made up, and the popular verdict will be looked for with interest not unmingled with curiosity.

AN IMMENSE BREWERY.—The largest brewery in the world is that of Barclay, Perkins & Co., London. They use annually 18,000 bales of hops, and make over 1,000,000 barrels of ale. Their place covers twelve acres in the heart of London, for which they recently refused the sum of $20,000,000, or $1,750,000 per acre. Barclay, Perkins & Co. use 9,000 pounds of hops and 12,500 bushels of malt daily. They make 1,750 barrels of beer at a brewing. Their porter is stowed in 172 large tubs, each holding from 1,500 to 3,000 barrels. Talk about big barrels! Why, they have seven casks called the "seven sisters," which hold 3,600 barrels each. They are 50 feet high and 30 feet in diameter. Their draft horses are the marvel of all London. They have 162 of the splendid 19-hand horses, worth $700 apiece. They are so heavy as to wear out an inch thick horseshoe once in two weeks.

Out of 650 jurors summoned, a jury has been at last obtained for the new trial of Mrs. Laura D. Fair.

Movements of Mr. Greeley.

LANCASTER, PA., Sept. 18.—Horace Greeley left New York on a special train to-day to visit the Indiana State Agricultural Fair to-morrow. At all points where the train stopped enthusiastic crowds congregated to do him honor. On his arrival here an immense assemblage gathered in and around the depot. The train stopped but fifteen minutes, and from the balcony of the Caldwell House he spoke out as follows:

Fellow Citizens: You see before you one one who is just now the object of much vituperative denunciation. It is proclaimed that I have been a secessionist, know nothing and even negro trader. Whatever seems likely to produce prejudice against me is freely uttered without any regard to the truth. I have been repeatedly asked to refute the calumnies, but have thought it best not to attempt to do so, inasmuch as any denial I might make would fail to silence the tongue of slander.

I am one of those who believe that political parties ought not to be permitted to exist long in a government such as ours, that they should flourish and pass away when they have subserved the purpose for which they were created. I do not believe that this country would continue to flourish long under the exclusive domination of any political party. Scheming and corrupt politicians are sure to seize upon the organizations of political parties. They soon learn to run the machine, as they say, and they take good care to run it so that all the oil runs into their pockets.

I trust that we shall see frequent changes of parties in this country. What we most need just now is that independent spirit which leads men in their love of country to rise superior to all prejudices of political associations and all ties of party.

I am free to confess and in no way ashamed to admit that my party associations are not the same now as they were some years ago. The dangers which threatened our nation in the past are gone. We struggled and suffered together to preserve the union of these States, and not in the next hundred years will any attempt to divide it be made. What we need now is such a government as will enable all parts of the country to reap the fruits of the victory. We want genuine peace and complete restoration of fraternal relations. It is time for us to forget the animosities engendered by the war, and to kindle, instead of these baleful passions, a feeling of universal love.

It is time for us to invite those who stood opposed to us to a seat around the common table. There is room enough.

I am in favor of re-enfranchising all. Having done this, having buried the discords of the past, let us see if we cannot do away with the corruption which prevails so largely in our local State and national governments. This is the great work now set before us. It is for you to say through what instrumentalities this can be accomplished.

Amidst tremendous cheers, he bowed to the people and proceeded westward.

HARRISBURG, PA., September 18.—Mr. Greeley was received at this point by an immense throng. After prolonged cheering, and quiet having been restored, he delivered the following speech:

Fellow-Citizens of Harrisburg: Scarcely had the last guns from the great civil war ceased to reverberate over the hills of Virginia, when my voice was raised earnestly, if not loudly in favor of forbearance, mercy, amnesty and reconciliation. [Great applause.] I felt that there had been bloodshed enough, devastation enough, destruction enough; that it was now time for a manifestation of the spirit of Heaven-born charity.

I remember the dying injunction of the King David, that vengeance should be wrought on his chief officer, Joab, because he had shed the blood of war in peace. I would have no blood of war shed in peace and would have not a drop of human blood shed unless absolute necessity should dictate so. Then in that early day, when the country was highly infuriated by the assassination of its President, I dared speak when there were very few to hear on the side of forgiveness. Time passed on, and at different times I was required, it seemed, to give the same testimony.

I happen now to be a candidate, very unexpectedly to myself, mostly because of these early utterances. They, more than anything else, created for me an influence which made me a candidate for your suffrages.

I use these words now because, fellow-citizens, you may some time be required to speak in popular truths, and I wish you to feel what truth to-day rejects, to-morrow or next day will welcome.

I stand before my friends the candidate of universal amnesty. I fought the battle of impartial suffrage until the victory was won, and now I demand the pledge of the national government that every man now disfranchised be relieved by perfect amnesty. [Applause.]

We had a clear promise of that amnesty in the platform of the Republican party of 1868. That promise has not yet been performed. I stand here to demand that it shall be. [Great applause.]

If I could assure the success of amnesty better by ceasing to be a candidate, I would gladly do so. I desire only that our disfranchised, proscribed fellow-citizens may be welcomed back under the folds of the national flag, which, in an unwise hour they deserted; that they shall be welcomed back, not as penitents, but as fellow-citizens, who, having seen the error of their ways, and having renewed their allegiance in faith to their country, shall be treated like every man, white or black, in this country.

He is a citizen simply, and only on that platform, and with that purpose, I stand before you; and, fellow-citizens, be cheered by the truth that victory belongs to us. National hatred, bitter thoughts of rebellion, and all these things, must necessarily die away, and dying, make the echoes feebler.

The day cannot be far distant when we shall rejoice in a restored nationality, so universal, so perfect, that there shall be no man under the flag of the American nation who is not perfectly protected beneath its folds. [Applause.]

In that phrase, in that spirit I bid you, friends and fellow-citizens, a kindly and affectionate farewell. [Vociferous applause and prolonged cheers.]

Mr. Greeley then took supper at the Pennsylvania railroad depot restaurant, and left at 5:30 amid the wildest enthusiasm.

United States Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Annual Meeting of the Body in Baltimore.—The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of the United States began its forty-eighth annual communication at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Gay street, Monday. Baltimore, the birthplace of the order in America, is its seat of government, and all the sessions of the Grand Body are held here, where all the archieves are kept, when no other points are designated, as in 1850 at Cincinnati, 1853 at Philadelphia, 1860 at Nashville, 1854 at Boston, 1867 in New York, 1860 in San Francisco, and 1871 in Chicago.

Four representatives of the order in Canada are present, and Prussia is represented by the District Grand Sire, Hugo Wollheim. The deliberations of the Grand Lodge will probably last several days, as many matters of general importance will be considered, among which are schools, libraries, and asylums, the translation of the Ritual and Digest into German, a compilation of the history of the order, and its relations in Australasia, Peru, and Europe generally.

The meeting yesterday was proceeded by a procession, which was formed at 8½ o'clock A. M. in front of the Hall on Gay street, with R. W. G. M. John M. Jones, Esq., of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, in charge, assisted by Messrs. T. P. Perine, of Mechanics' Lodge, William Kirk, of Harmony Lodge, as aids The line was made up as follows: Marshal and aids, Pick's band; Washington Lodge, No. 1; Franklin Lodge, No. 2; Friendship Lodge, No. 7; Baltimore City Lodge, No. 57; Mechanics' Lodge, No. 15; Marion Londge, No. 8; Columbia Lodge, No. 3; Independence Lodge, No. 77; Beacon Light Lodge, No. 121; Pacific Lodge, No. 63; Germania Lodge, No. 47; William Tell Lodge, No. 4; Corinthian Lodge, No 10; Oriental Lodge, No. 52; Garden Lodge, No. 114; of Towsontown, Baltimore county, and Towson Lodge, No. 79, of the same place; also Warren and Gratitude Lodges.

In the rear of the subordinate lodges came the following Encampments; Jerusalem, the oldest in the world, Salem.—Hebron, Schiller, Mount Ararat and Philanthropic, delegations from the Grand Encampment of the State and the Grand Lodge. The entire column numbered about 1,000 persons, all in full regalia, and what with the glistening of the brilliant regalia, badges and insignia of the order, the splendid silk banners and flags, and the intervening music of the band heading the line, the scene was one of animated attraction. The body proceeded to Barnum's Hotel, at about 10½ o'clock, where the Grand Body of the United States, numbering 172 persons, under the charge of M W. G. M. Stewart R. Cayce, were received and escorted to the hall, marching down Baltimore street to Gay. Arrived at the hall the line opened, when R. W. Grand Marshall Jones, of the Maryland Grand Lodge, accompanied by the band, marched to the rear and escorted the visitors through the open line, the members greeting with uncovered heads to the hall.

Here they assembled in the Grand Lodge room, where a grand reception took place, in the presence of a large concourse of persons—members and citizens. R. W. G. Master William R. Creery delivered a speech of welcome, couched in fitting and fraternal language, greeting the members in hearty language, and extending to them a welcome from the order in Maryland to the old hall, the temple place of Odd-Fellowship. The remarks elicited enthusiastic applause.

M. W. G. Sire F. D. Stuart, of Washington, D. C., responded in a pleasing address, in which he returnd the thanks of the Grand Lodge of the United States for the cordial and heartfelt welcome which had been extended. In conclusion, he remarked, referring to Baltimore, "in this place do we recognize the very heart and soul of Odd-Fellowship, the birthplace and first home of the order, and, believing this the welcome from the order here is doubly welcome."

The welcome over, the Grand Lodge proceeded at once to business, the several officers being as follows; F. D. Stuart, of Washington D. C., Grand Sire; C. A. Logan, of Leavenworth, Kansas, Deputy Grane Sire; J. L. Ridgely, of Baltimore, Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary; Joshua Vansant, of Baltimore, Grand Treasurer; Rev. J. W. Venable, of Versailles, Ky., Grand Chaplain; S. W. Cayce, of Mobile, Ala., Grand Marshol; James Smith, of London, Ont., Grand Guardian; J. E. Chamberlain, of Baltimore, Grand Messenger.

A resolution was introduced that the Grand Lodge of the United States extend an invitation to District Deputy Grand Sire Hugo Wollheim, of Berlin, Prussia, to attend the session was, after considerable debate, adopted.

The report of the corresponding secretary was presented, in which it is stated that the resolutions returning thanks of the Grand Lodge to Special D. G. Sire Morse, to Baron Geroit, to Prince Bismarck, to George Bancroft, American minister, to the governments of Wurtemberg, Prussia, Saxony and Switzerland, each, have been engrossed in print in beautiful style upon diploma form, and subscribed by the Grand Sire and Grand Secretary. The resolutions of thanks to Horace Rublee, of Switzerland, to our consul, O. H. Irish, at Dreeden, and H. S. Byers, of Zurich, have each been engrossed upon official paper in manuscript. These documents, accompanied with special letters, have all been transmitted through Brother Wollheim. D. D. G. Sire for Prussia, for presentation by the several D. D. Sires to the respective parties for which designed.

The reports from States are reviewed at length in the report. California reports two hundred lodges and fifteen encampments, numbering 15,000; Delaware 2,556 members, and the District of Columbia 3,100 members; Florida 1,742; Illinois 29,008 members and 4,000 patriarchs; Indiana claims over 20,000 members and 4,721 patriarchs; Iowa 214 lodges, with over 10,000 members and 1,752 patriarchs; Kansas 4,125; Kentucky reports a large increase, as does also Louisiana and the lower provinces of British North America and Maine, Connecticut and other States; Maryland claims 14,000 members and 2,00 patriarchs, Michigan 9,000 members and 1,500 patriarchs; Missouri 10,724 members and 2,000 patriarchs; New Hampshire 3,512 members and 1,549 patriarchs; New York reports a total membership of 29,440; Nevada 1,400 members; Ohio 37,678 members; Pennsylvania shows immense growth. She now has 85,808 members, and 13,779 patriarchs; Rhode Island 2,500 members; South Carolina reports having fallen from 30 to 12 Lodges; Texas claims 3,500 members; Wisconsin 8,365 members New Mexico, Dakota, Montana and Montreal all give encouraging reports. In Germany four jurisdictions are reported, and one lodge in Switzerland; total number about 00. Australia, Sandwich Islands and Utah, Washington, Arizona and Wyoming Territories also give cheerful reports.

The financial report shows that the total revenue for the past year was $42,216 66, showing a deficit of $614.13 from the year previous. Accompanying the report are communications from all parts of the world to the M. W. G. Secretary.

The report of F. D. Stuart, M. W. G. Sire, is possessed of much interest. Referring to the Order in Europe he commends the activity of District Deputy Grand Sires Hugo Wollheim, of Prussia; M. Burnheim, of Wurtemburg; O. Arnoux, of Saxony, and C. Hemrich, of Switzerland. In connection with the burning of Chicago it is shown that $123,724 53 was contributed by the Order and $113,554 39 distributed, the balance being on hand. Feeling reference is made to the deaths of representatives, incluning in the list the lamented James Young and Augustus Mathiot, of Baltimore.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Charles O'Conor Evades an Interview.

The New York Herald sent a reporter on Friday to ask Mr. O'Conor just what his last letter to the Louisville Committee meant; but we judge by the following that the interviewer came away no wiser than he went:

Mr. O'Conor slightly inclined his head, and in his absolute tone of voice said:

"You wished to see me, sir? What is the object of your visit?"

The keen black eye of the aged counsellor expressed nothing but blank inquisitiveness.

"In regard to your letter published this morning. Was it intended to be construed as a positive declination of the nomination? or is there an understanding whereby your name will yet be used as that of the Democratic candidate?"

"I can answer you no questions. I will not say anything upon the subject."

"But there is some curiosity felt by the public to know what secret arrangement may have led to the confidence with which the 'Bourbons' cling to you as their candidate."

"My letter, sir, is sufficiently clear to myself, and if not to others I cannot help it."

"As it is understood, then, you are unwilling to assert yourself a candidate, yet will accept a spontaneous—"

"I care not what is understood, sir," and Mr O'Conor walked excitedly up and down the room.

"Will you permit me to ask you a final question?"

"I will give you the privilege to ask me no question. What right have you, even as representing the public, to interrogate me? You may ask me the question in spite of my teeth, but I tell you beforehand that I shall not answer it."

"Suppose that you were willing to be run"—

"I do not give you the privilege to ask that question."

"—and were elected, would you—"

"I repeat, you shall have no answer."

"accept the office as the spontaneous choice of your party?"

Mr. O'Conor took up a paper and began to read, then arose and paced up and down, as if concealing a secret agitation.

"You have not permission from me to attempt to extort anything from me."

"I have not been able to do so, sir," said the reporter, smiling, "nor did I wish to do more than ask you a few simple questions, which you are not urged to answer."

Mr. O'Conor smiled, then looked stately once more, and as his visitor withdrew, slightly inclined his head, being careful to close the door after his egress. The aged clerk in the ante-room murmured a seraphic "Good day," and the reporter departed.

Mr. Greeley and the Colored People--The Question o Equal Rights.

The following correspondence of colored citizens with Mr. Greeley on the subject of equal rights has been made public through several of the New York journals:

To the Hon. Horace Greeley—Sir: As citizens of the Republic whose rights have been secured through the instrumentality of associations with which you have been prominently and intimately identified in the past, religiously respecting the rights of all other citizens, while zealously guarding our own, and desiring to manifest our appreciation of that reconciliation of which you are the living representative, and which must precede the lasting peace and prosperity of the country, we take the liberty to request that you inform us what will be the policy of your administration toward the colored people of the country in the event of your election to the Presidency of the United States.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, &c., W. U. Saunders, S. B. Scotton, J. W. Gloucester, C. A. Thomas, C. B. Ray, A. W. A. DeLeon, James C. Matthews, Thomas Shorter, A. Robinson, Walter Sorrell, Sr., Geo. H. Siddons, and many others.

MR. GREELEY'S REPLY.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9, 1872.

Gentlemen:—I have yours of the 7th inst., to which I make prompt and brief reply. Should I be chosen President I should of course take a solemn oath to respect and obey the constitution of the United States. That noble instrument recognizes no distinction between citizens of the United States based on color, and I should be governed thereby. I should not especially favor one race or another, but I should use all the power of my office to uphold and enforce the equal rights of all citizens, whether white or black.

Yours,
HORACE GREELEY.

W. U. Saunders, and others, committee.

Died.

RUSSELL.—In Chestertown, ELIZABETH G., infant daughter of James A. and Sarah A. Russell, aged one year, eight months, and five days.

FAIR NOTICE.

THE PREMIUM LISTS and AWARDING COMMITTEES are now ready for circulation.

Send to the Secretary and get one, or learn any particulars you desire, always enclosing a *postage stamp.*

Arrangements all complete,

Buildings being erected, and every accommodation for man and beast provided.

Will be the event of the year in Old Kent!

Proposals now received for
EATING SALOON,
CONFECTIONARY SALOON,
SODA FOUNTAIN,
BARBER SHOP,
PERIODICAL STAND,
And other privileges for the sales of Inventions, Wares, &c., &c.

Address
E. A. VANNORT, M. D.,
SECRETARY.
Hanesville, Kent Co., Md.

Sept. 21, 1872.

For Sale.

ONE NO-TOP BUGGY WAGON, nearly new;

1 First-rate Carriage Horse,
2 Good Milch Cows,
1 Colt, 18 Months old.

Apply to WM. VANNORT.
Sept. 21, 1872—3t°

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing, with dog or gun, to hunt, shoot, or for any other purpose, on the lands respectively occupied by the undersigned.

WILLIAM FORD,
JAMES STEWARD.

September 21, 1872—3t°

BRIDGE BUILDER WANTED.

THE CHESTER RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY wish to employ a competent mechanic to oversee the building of a new DRAW for Chester River Bridge; the Company furnishing the materials and paying the hands. The undertaker to engage or employ the labor, and lay out and superintend the work.

Apply at once to
GEO. W. T. PERKINS,
Pres't. of the Company,
Sept. 21—3t. at Chestertown, Md.

MISS REDUE
Has opened a SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies, the number of pupils being limited. There are four vacancies, and parents are reminded that it will be greatly to the advantage of their children to commence as early as possible.

TUITION, including English, French, and Drawing, fifteen, twelve-and-a-half, and ten dollars per quarter, according to standing.

An extra charge, of ten dollars per quarter, is made for instruction in Music on the Piano [Sept. 21, 1872—3t

TOURNAMENT
At Kennedyville,
GIVEN BY THE K. OF P. OF STILL POND.

THE COMMITTEE take great pleasure in announcing to the public generally that the arrangements for the Tournament have been completed, and it will be held on

Thursday, Sept'r. 26th, next

in the field of William Welch, Esq., adjoining the Village of Kennedyville.

Should the day prove an unfavorable one, the Tournament will be postponed until further notice.

The Chief Marshal will wear an Orange colored Sash and White Rosette.

Assistant Marshals—White Sashes and Blue Rosettes.

Chief Judge—Red and White Rosette.

Associate Judges—Red Rosettes.

Pages—Red Pants and White Jackets,

Herald—Blue Sash.

Executive Committee—Red, White and Blue Rosettes.

The festivities of the day will be concluded by an ORATION from

WM. GALLIGHER, Esq.

The Assistant Marshals will meet their Chief, on the Grounds, promptly at 8½ A. M. on the morning of the 26th.

The Judges will meet at the same time and place.

The Knights will be paraded by the Chief Marshal, at the same place, at 9 A. M.

THE TILTING will commence precisely at 10 o'clock.

A FULL BRASS BAND
will be in attendance.

TICKETS can be procured at the principal stores throughout the county, and at the Gate.

PRICE OF ADMISSION—Adults 50 cents children under 12 years, 25 cents.

The Committee positively requests the Knights to meet at Kennedyville, *Monday September 23d*, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Those failing to come, will address by letter, sending name and title, the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A. J. HACKETT,	W. A. KENNEDY,
T. A. HUDSON,	D. U. DEWEES,
G. O. ROZIER,	J. A. TOULSON,
N. T. HYNSON,	J. C. ROSEBERRY,
GEO. E. OWENS,	T. E. NORRIS,
R. J. BOULDEN,	E. D. CREW,
N. K. MURRAY.	

J. HORTON KELLEY,
Chairman,
Still Pond P. O.

OYSTERS and other REFRESHMENTS can be had on the ground.

September 21, 1872.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.85@2.05.
WHEAT Red 1.60@1.95.
CORN—White—65@68. Yellow 65.
OATS—40@45 cts.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of Wattson & Clark, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of John H. Cummins, I have seized and taken in execution, all that

Farm or Parcel of Land,

situated in Kent county, Md, adjoining the lands of the late Richard Peacock and others, containing

207¾ ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

Also, all that parcel of Land,

CONTAINING 15 ACRES,

more or less, adjoining the lands of the late Eben'r. T. Massey, which said parcels of land were conveyed to the said John H. Cummins, by John L. Bowers and wife, by deed dated the 9th day of January, in the year 1849, which is duly recorded in Liber J. M. G., folios 133, 134 and 135, one of the Land Record Books for Kent county aforesaid, as by reference thereto will more fully appear.

And I hereby give notice, that on *Tuesday, the 15th day of October next*, at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in Chestertown, I will sell the said property so seized and taken in execution, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for CASH, to pay and satisfy said debt, interest, and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Late Sheriff.
Sept. 21, 1872—tds. [5.00]

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will begin on the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER (Oct. 2d).

All persons desiring to send their sons or wards are earnestly requested to enter them *promptly* on that day, or as soon thereafter as possible.

For Circulars apply personally or by letter, to PROF. J. T. CARLILE, Chestertown, Md. R. C. BERKELEY, Principal.
Sept. 14, 1872.

PRINTING.

CHARLES HARVEY & CO.,
Nos. 3 and 5 Post Office Avenue,
BALTIMORE, MD.

STORE BILLS,
BILL HEADS,
CARDS,
POSTERS, &c., &c.

Lawyers' Printing, of all kinds, also CHURCH PRINTING,
IN THE NEATEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING, Blank Books of all kinds made to order.

Orders filled for Envelopes, Writing Paper, &c. Also for Paper Stock of all kinds.

Call or send and obtain our prices,
CHARLES HARVEY & CO.,
Nos 3 and 5 Post Office Avenue, Balt., Md.
Sept 14, 1872—1y.

DEATH-BED OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

A MAGNIFICENT 14x18 inch Engraving, representing the death-scene of Gen. Jackson. The officers are grouped sorrowfully around his death-bed. In the distance is to be seen the encamping army, the weary sentinel on his beat, and many other things which make this picture a gem of art; one which should hang in the parlor of every Southern home. Sent by mail, mounted on a roller and post-paid, on receipt 20 cents, or 3 for 50 cents.

Address
J. C. & W. M. BURROW,
BRISTOL, TENNESSEE.

☞ Agents wanted every where to sell our popular Pictures and take subscriptions for our magazine. From $5 to $10 per day can be made. Send for Circulars.

Sept. 14, 1872.

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

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0617