The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, April 12, 1873.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

The Democratic Conservative State Central Committee of Kent County, recognizing a wide diversity of opinion among the members of the party as to the best mode of nominating candidates for office, and having been requested by many citizens in all parts of the county to take measures for ascertaining definitely the public opinion in this matter, have accordingly determined to refer the subject to the people in County Convention, and for this purpose submit to the Democratic and Conservative voters of Kent County the following

CARD,

The Democratic and Conservative voters of Kent County are requested to assemble in Primary Meetings in their respective Election Districts, on SATURDAY, APRIL 19th, 1873, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of selecting Five Delegates from each District, who shall meet in County Convention at the Court House in Chestertown, on MONDAY, APRIL 21st, at 3 o'clock, P. M., to determine the proper mode of nominating candidates for the offices to be filled at the next general election.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
RD. W. JONES,
RD. C. JOHNSON,
April 5, 1873. *Committee.*

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Convention which has been suggested by the State Central Committee for the county will, doubtless, be convened, and the subject matter for discussion is one of peculiar importance at this time, and it is to be hoped it will be well considered by voters before they assemble in their primary meetings.

The manner of proceeding in the primary meetings will of course be determined by each meeting for itself, after organization. Nor has any other district, or body outside of the district, any authority to prescribe the mode. The district will select its representatives in any manner it may choose to pursue,

When the County Convention meets, its duty will be to determine the mode of making the nominations. Whatever, method may be adopted, the machinery of a convention of delegates must necessarily be resorted to, and it is to be hoped that delegates to the nominating convention will not be permitted to resign and fill their own places, by wire-working politicians who would not have accepted the place from the people. It should in every case be understood by the primary meeting, that alternates be selected, or those who attend are to cast the votes of the district. In discussing the mode of making the nomination it is further to be hoped that the interests of the party at large will take precedence of any individual interests, we mean the interest of any particular candidate. We fully agree with our correspondent Fair Play that personal interests are last to be considered. Had he stopped with what he calls an "ideal" convention, and thrown the great weight of his influence in its favor, we might have had a *model* Convention. The plan he recommends is nothing more than the same old log rolling boat which the old political salts know so well how to work—and which enables a convention composed in part of substitutes to nominate a Senator or other officer, who has not been voted for, or actually beaten by the ballots of the people,

The lesson taught and the experience gained by the party six years ago will not, we hope, be thrown away upon the convention. If candidates, are to be voted for, let all the offices to be filled, be balloted for and make a majority of all the votes cast necessary. But do not let us fix a scheme by which the friends of a successful candidate for Clerk, may and will nominate the entire ticket.

Above all things let us remember the interests of the county and the party at large, in preference to that of the candidates.

IMPORTANT news comes from Utah. At the conference ot the Saints, in Salt Lake City, it is said that Brigham Young formally resigned his position as trustee of the Mormon Church, stating that "he proposed to go to Arizona, beyond the reach of mails and telegraphs." At the same time he made a will, dividing his immense property equally between his sixteen wives and sixty children. It is fortunate that a gentleman with such a large family should be in circumstances easy enough to provide comfortable for all his offspring. Whether Brigham intends to take his sixteen wives and sixty children with him to Arizona is not stated; but from the extraordinary facility he has always exhibited in furnishing himself with an unlimited supply of the article, it can scarcely be doubted that he will easily fill up the vacuum, in the event of the refusal of any of his present wives to emigrate with him to a region "beyond the reach of mails or telegraphs."

OHIO CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION. Columbus, April 9.—From the most reliable returns up to this hour the political complexion of the constitutional convention will be 51 republicans to 40 democrats and 7 liberals, with seven counties yet to hear from.

For the Transcript.

MR. EDITOR—I read with some interest a communication in your paper of last week relative to the mode of making nominations, but regret that no specific plan was mentioned or pointed out. The true and proper way, perhaps, of making nominations would be to select committees of the best men in each district, uncommitted, and who would, when they meet, select the men best suited and qualified for candidates, looking to the public interest first, then to party interests, and last to those of a personal nature. But we know that this is ideal, and that the people claim the right of making first the selection of candidates and afterwards the appointment of committeemen, so that the latter is made entirely to contribute to the former object.

The practice now is for the people to express their preferences before nomination day, and for candidates to solicit their votes, so that when the people meet they expect to declare by their votes who they prefer for the different candidates, and to have their preferences respected in the coming convention. This cannot be done if the votes are not cast in the primary meeting for the candidates of their choice. My suggestion is, that the people of each district vote for a committee of five, or any other number, and on the same ticket vote for the candidates for Sheriff, Clerk, Register, &c., and the persons having the greater number of votes or a majority of the whole number cast, shall be voted for in the convention by the committee from that district alone. Unless some such mode be adopted, there will be cliques and combinations in electing committees, in which the true voice of the people will not be carried out, but the arrangements of a clan or clique. All parties and persons ought to want fairness, and the vote of each person to count. At the last nomination for Clerk, Register, Senator and Delegates, the course now suggested was practiced upon. FAIR PLAY.

THE BALTIMORE AMERICAN, added to the disgust it has for the Grand Jury of the Criminal Court, the Judge thereof, and the Baltimore Sun and Gazette, is slightly nauseated also with President Grant. Its issue of Thursday contained the following:

EXIT CIVIL SERVICE.

We don't know how it is in other States, but Civil Service Reform has been entirely abandoned in Maryland. The Collector, Naval Officer and Surveyor have all been removed, and the work of slaughter among the innocents in the subordinate ranks has commenced. It is nothing but simple justice to say that all these officers were regarded at the Department as among the most in the service. There have not only been no promotions, but nearly all those in the line of promotion go out with their principals. We never did believe Civil Service Reform likely to last long enough to get it in full operation, and supposed it was sure to be disregarded just so soon as there should be a change of Presidents. We hope, however, that its death will be officially promulgated, and that there will be no more announcements about Examining Boards, and the other impossibilities bred in the brain of the defunct Jenckes. *Whilst believing it, when adopted at Philadelphia, to be a mere campaign catch,* we were willing to give it a fair trial, and when the President announced in his inaugural his determination to adhere to it in letter and spirit, we thought that it would likely last during the Presidential term. It seems to have taken but a few days of actual experience in enforcing it to have brought about a change of mind, as it has been gradually approaching dissolution from the time of its birth.

The innocent way in which the falsity and deception of the Philadelphia Platform is admitted, is refreshing. The star of Fulton has reached its zenith and has already commenced its downward course.

THE AMERICAN IN COURT.

On the 18th of last month the *American* published an article that was as libellous as it was infamous. It was an arraignment of our whole people for sensuality! In effect, it intimated that all our men were filled with lust, and all our women tainted; for no other interpretation can be put upon its audacious declaration, that "*the profession of the procuress thrives and wins on every street in Baltimore.*"

In addition to this monstrous calumny, it singled out for special attack the Eastern Female High School, the purity of whose pupils it assailed by audaciously—and falsely—asserting that "they receive from noted procuresses *many invitations* which if complied with—*as they sometimes are*—prove the first steps to degradation and infamy." Not content with casting this shameful aspersion on the pupils of the school in question, the *American* followed it up by accusing the Grand Jury of a knowledge of the facts, and of knowing where to find witnesses to them.

The utter baseness and falsity of these accusations is officially set forth in the report of the Grand Jury, yesterday, to his Honor Judge Gilmor, and the pertinent and just comments of the judge in reply. The report of the Grand Jury though presented by their foreman, James Hodges, Esq., and signed only by him, we are authorized to say, expresses the unanimous opinion of that body. It not only completely vindicates them, but proves that when the editors of the *American* were summoned, on two several occasions, to appear before the Grand Jury, for the purpose of establishing the truth of the allegations they had made, or of furnishing the names of witnesses by whom they might be proven, they confessed their inability to do either, or to name a single member of the jury who was personally cognizant of these matters or to prefer, a single charge against the chastity of even one young lady attending the school so foully assailed, or to indicate one name to which suspicion of dishonor attaches. The report goes on to say:

Mr. Fulton admitted that he had written the article without due consideration of the damaging character of the charges contained in it, and pleaded excess of zeal as his excuse for the incautious language employed. * * * * Failing entirely in both his accusations, and with a full confession of his inability to sustain them he tendered the Grand Jury an acceptable apology for the injustice of the attack and furthermore promised to make an editorial retraction of the charge. With this he promptly complied in the issue of the *American* of the 25th of March.

After this explicit declaration of the Grand Jury, in what language, or by what epithet, ought we to characterize the following paragraphs, taken from an editorial of the *American* of April 3d?

With regard to the intimations of the *Sun* and *Gazette* that, when summoned before the Grand Jury, the editors of the *American* withdrew their charges, *any such statement is a brave and wilful untruth.* * * * * * We publish nothing in the *American* that we do not *know* to be true.

It is impossible to account for such unblushing assertions as the above, except on the theory of total depravity. How often, and how emphatically the mendacity of the *American* has been exposed, both in editorial columns of the *Gazette* and by gentleman of the very highest standing and reputation, our readers well know? There are many of them who will readily recall, in proof of this, the conviction of the *American* of shameless untruthfulness in the matter of the Academy of Music, and in the well-known letter of Governor Bowie.

Concerning the article on which we have been commenting, the report of the Grand Jury and the response of Judge Gilmor establish *its* character too surely to require any further elucidation from us. It was a pandering to a prurient taste, which the varnish of morality spread over it was too thin to conceal. The subsequent articles on "The Social Evil" were evidently written for the purpose of glossing over the baseness of the original accusations, by resorting to trite homilies on a question with which no nation has ever yet been able to deal successfully, although everybooy deplores the existence of the evil, and its consequences. They also gave fresh opportunities for attacking the authorities, and for obtaining notoriety in a disreputable sort of way.

No later than yesterday, almost simultaneously with the presentation in court of the report of the Grand Jury, the crowning outrage of all this dirty work was perpetrated. With that precious regard for male chastity and womanly purity, which it affirms to be its ruling characteristic, the *American* presented to the fathers and mothers of Baltimore a Bawdy-House Directory. It was in the convenient form of a map, giving the exact location of a number of houses of ill-fame and the streets on which they may be found. Appropriate foot notes were appended to the map, followed by a long descriptive article on the same page, which was supplemented and enforced by an editorial on the same subject. We doubt whether, in the history of obscene literature, anything more suggestive was ever circulated in this city, or better calculated, under the thin disguise of a good motive, to debauch and contaminate the public morals. What many of our citizens think of this flagrant prostitution of the true functions of a newspaper to the service of the evil it affects to condemn, we know already, and we feel quite sure that neither they, nor any others entertaining like opinions—the fathers and mothers who desire to preserve the youthful purity of their sons and daughters—will hereafter permit this Bawdy-House Directory to enter their doors.—*Gazette of Wednesday.*

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS AND "CIVIL SERVICE REFORM."

The petulant resignation of Mr. Curtis, and the dissolution of the Advisory Board of which he was the head from sheer disgust with President Grant's forfeiture of his Civil-service pledges, has more psychological than political interest, except to the few credulous dupes who considered Gen. Grant's reform professions sincere. Mr. Curtis would seem to have been the most pitiable dupe of them all. The others merely looked on as spectators of what has turned out to be a contemptible farce; but this gentleman has the mortification of finding that he has acted the part of the too confiding bride in a mock marriage, or of the cat who got her paws singed in pulling the monkey's roasted chestnuts out of the fire. We have demonstrated to him a hundred times within the last year the hollowness and insincerity of General Grant's professions on this subject. Mr. Curtis has discovered at last that what we so often told him was true.

The wonder is, how any two-legged, bearded thing could have been so egregiously deceived. With father Jesse postmaster at Covington, brother-in-law Casey Collector of New Orleans, brother-in-law Cramer Minister to Denmark, brother-in-law Dent ensconced in the White House, and every relation by blood or marriage down to second or third cousins feeding at the public crib, it required no ordinary gullibility to believe that General Grant had any sincere wish that offices should go by merit and not by favor. But neither the President's unblushing nepotism, nor the jeering contempt with which civil-service reform was created by his intimate friends in Congress nor his allowing his pet Lect to swindle the New York merchants in the warehouse business, nor his letter of praise to Tom Murphy, nor the way he backed and filled and paltered last year with Mr. Curtis himself, opened the eyes of that gentleman or disturbed his sweet, simple serenity. It is a curious bit of chronology as well as psychology that Mr. Curtis's confiding fondness was not undeceived until the lapse of a month after General Grant's second inauguration, when it had become evident how all vacancies in important offices were to be filled, and what aspiring men of culture who had rendered great services in the late canvass were to be left out in the cold. Mr. Curtis has made the *Evening Post* his bosom sympathizer in deploring the broken faith of his false-hearted deceiver, and we accordingly give its authorized account of his motives in withdrawing his confidence from a perfidious President.

"Mr. Curtis has resigned his position on the Civil-service Board because, as we said yesterday, "*he regards several important appointments recently made as a virtual abandonment of the civil-service reform.*" *Our authority for this statement is Mr. Curtis himself, and we make it in precisely Mr. Curtis's own words.* There it nothing in his recent illness, as the *Times* intimates, that could effect his decision on this subject, either one way or the other, and nothing in his present state of health that could interfere with his duties on the Civil-service Board if he chose to remain there. *He resigned his position soon after the recent Federal appointments in this city simply and solely because he thought in making this appointment and others elsewhere, General Grant had thrown civil-service overboard,* and that his (Mr. Curtis's) usefulness as a member of that commission was at an end. Mr. Curtis's friends, while they must all regret the necessity of this resignation just so far forth as they feel an interest in civil service reform, *will justify him for retiring from a position in which, if he remained, he would be held responsible for acts which are nothing more nor less than a disregard of public pledges and a mockery of the public faith.*"

General Grant's organ in this city, on the other hand, treats this explanation of Mr. Curtis's motives with incredulity, and tells him, in substance, that he needs to make a statement which the country can believe. We presume his letter of resignation will soon be published, but it will of course be in some sense as his authorized divulgations in the *Evening Post*, which the organ of the Administration thinks will not bear scrutiny.—So we are likely to see a pretty tempest in a teapot.

But even if Grant's sycophants should succeed in tearing the explanation of this deserter from their ranks to shreds and showing that it is the flimsiest transparent gauze, the fact that the assigned reason is only pretext cannot alter the history of General Grant's perfidious encouragement of civil-service reform. Mr. Curtis has discovered now, what all good observers knew before, that General Grant was never sincere in his professions on this subject. He dealt in it as a venturesome broker deals in a speculative stock which he would shun as an investment, but is willing to inflate and profit by, and then get it off his hands.

Mr. Curtis was more useful to General Grant than any other person who aided in his re-election. The exposed nepotism of the President would have made a damaging impression on the public mind, if the people had not been deluded by crafty professions of a forthcoming reform in the civil service which was to make honesty and capacity the only passports to office. In this attempt to practise on the simplicity of the public, Mr. Curtis was Grant's most serviceable stool-pigeon. He was respected as a gentleman of pure private morals, as a pretty after-dinner orator, as a writer who received deference from political associates because they considered him a scholar, and from his associate *litterateurs* because they fancied he had a standing among politicians. Being the editor of a popular and a widely circulated pictorial weekly newspaper capable of being made a power in politics by its clever caricatures, Mr. Curtis was worth cultivating by the Administration. So they mounted him on "civil-service reform," like a gayly dressed child on a hobby-horse, and took pains to make him think that he was a very important personage. They amused themselves by playing on his well-known ambition to make a figure in public life. During the long period when it was given out every few weeks that Secretary Fish was soon to resign, the Washington correspondents were inspired from some source to telegraph to their newspapers in various parts of the country the name of Mr. Curtis as one of the persons thought of by the President as Mr. Fish's successor. The authors of this flattering dupery of course laughed in their sleeves, but their unsophisticated victim took it all in good earnest. So throughout the Presidential canvass Mr. Curtis's newspaper divided its political pages between pictorial scurrility and editorial dignity, the scurrility being unsurpassingly coarse and clever and the dignity elegantly feeble. Nast's unscrupulous caricatures were more effective than all the documents issued during the campaign; but the editor whose name had been trumpeted in the press as a probable Secretary of State could not descend to the same scurrilous level. In the part of his journal which he did not merely direct, but write, he was careful to preserve the conscious dignity of a budding Cabinet officer. This offset to the scurrilous caricatures was like the pretended civil-service reform as an offset to Grant's nepotism. Without pursuing this curious study of motives it is evident that poor Mr. Curtis was cruelly duped. It became apparent, early in March, that Mr. Fish is not to retire, that Mr. Curtis has no possible chance of filling a high office; and lo! all of a sudden, the scales fall from his eyes and he is convinced that General Grant has no more serious thought of carrying out the civil-service reform than he has of making George William Curtis Secretary of State.

Riotous negroes in Grant parish, La., are ordering white citizens to leave, and after their departure plunder their houses.

OUR STATE AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The following carefully prepared account of the time of holding our municipal and State elections; the offices to be filled this fall; the number of members in each House of the General Assembly; the Senators holding over, and the Senators to be chosen, will be found of more than ordinary interest at this time, not only to the people of Baltimore, but to those of the State generally:

On the fourth Monday of October next, being the 22d proximo, the voters of Baltimore elect a Mayor, and ten members of the Second Branch of the City Council, each for a term of two years; and a member from each of the twenty wards of the city to the First Branch of the City Council, for a term of one year. The term of office of the Mayor commences on the first Monday of November succeeding his election, which, this year, will be the third day of that month. The regular session of the City Council commences on the third Monday of January of each year, but the Mayor may convene an extra session at an earlier day.

The biennial general State election will take place on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, being the fourth day of that month in the present year, at which time the voters of the entire State will be called upon to elect a Comptroller of the State Treasury Department, to serve two years, and a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, to serve for a term of six years.

On the said fourth day of November next there will also be held in each county an election for a Sheriff, Clerk of the Court, Register of Wills, Surveyor, and County Commissioners. In Baltimore city, for a Sheriff, a Clerk of the Superior Court, a Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, a Clerk of the Circuit Court of Baltimore City, a Clerk of the Criminal Court of Baltimore, a Register of Wills, and a Surveyor. All the Sheriffs, the Surveyors, and the County Commissioners, serve for a term of two years; the Clerks of Courts and the Registers of Wills for a term of six years.

At the same time an election is held for members of the State Senate and members of the House of Delegates. These bodies, composing the General Assembly of Maryland, convene on the first Monday of January, 1874. The Senate, as now comstituted, consists of twenty-six members. Twelve Senators of the last Legislature hold over two years longer. Fourteen Senators are to be elected this year, each to serve a term of four years. Of those holding over there are eleven Democrats and one Republican. The Democrats are: Messrs. Claggett of Washington, Longwell of Carroll, Tuck of Anne Arundel, Carrell of Howard, Williams of Calvert, Spencer of Kent, Earle of Queen Anne's Crawford of Wicomico, Davis of Baltimore county, Blake of the First, and Denson of the Third Senatorial districts of Baltimore city, and Steiner of Frederick (Republican.) The following named counties elect new State Senators, viz: Garrett (new county,) Allegany, Harford, Montgomery, Prince George's, Charles, St. Mary's, Cecil, Talbot, Caroline, Dorchester, Worcester, and Somerset. The Second Senatorial district of Baltimore city, composed of the Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twentieth wards, also elects a Senator.

The entire body of the House of Delegates will also be elected, and consist of the following representations, viz: Garrett county, two members; Allegany three, Washington four, Frederick five, Carroll four, Harford three, Howard two, Anne Arundel three Montgomery three, Calvert two, Prince George's three, Charles two, St. Mary's two, Cecil three, Kent two, Queen Anne's two, Talbot two, Caroline two, Dorchester three, Somerset three, Wicomico two, Worcester county two, Baltimore county six, and Baltimore city eighteen, making eighty-three members in this branch of the Legislature, and requiring forty-two for a majority. The Senate, consisting of twenty-six members, fourteen is required for a majority. Both Houses, consisting of one hundred and nine members, fifty-five will be a majority on joint ballot.

THE VICTORY IN CONNECTICUT.—The result of the Connecicut election will send a thrill of joy through the hearts of the Democratic and Conservative masses of the county. Ingersoll, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has a majority of 3,600 over all the candidates; the Republicans have only one majority in the Senate, and the Democrats a large majority in the House, the Congressional delegation remaining the same as in the last Congress. This magnificent result was not brought about by mere local dissensions in the Republican ranks, but was occasioned by other and more significant causes. It is a solemn verdict of the people against the faithlessness of the Radical party. No other rational explanation can be given of the astounding result of the contest. The implication of leading Republicans including two Vice-Presidents and a number of Senators and Representatives, in the Credit Mobilier swindle, aroused popular indignation, and completely overwhelmed the organization that attempted to condone the glaring offenses of its prominent members. The back-salary grab, the coolness with which President Grant signed the bill putting a hundred thouand dollars into his pocket, the refusal of the Administration to protect the people of Louisiana in their rights as freemen, and the general inattention paid by the Executive to the high duties of the position to which he was elected by the votes of his countrymen all made a deep impression upon the voters of Connecticut, and impelled thousands of them to cast their ballots in opposition to the party with which they had previously acted. "It is the eternal law that where guilt is, sorrow shall answer it," and parties, equally with individuals, are not exempt from the certain consequences of their crimes. Radicalism is only reaping what it sowed, and the result in Connecticut clearly shows that the people intend to punish at the polls the flagrant offenses of that party which has proven faithless to the trust reposed in it by the confiding masses. A good day's work was done in Connecticut on Monday last, and too much honor cannot be awarded to those who fought the good fight and won a glorious victory.—*Gazette.*

Died.

LUSBY.—On the 4th inst., RAYMOND C., son of John R. and Matilda Lusby.

New Advertisements.

COLIN F. STAM. LOUIS K. STAM.

C. F. Stam & Bro.

CHESTERTOWN, Md.,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Chemicals,

PERFUMERY,

AND

FANCY TOILET ARTICLES.

—:o:—

THOMPSON'S,
FOSTER'S IMPROVED,
BARTLETT,
MARSH, AND
REINHARDT

TRUSSES.

LONDON & PRATT AND HOWE

ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS.
SHOULDER BRACES.

—:o:—

War Flower Materials.

—:o:—

Books & Stationery

OF ALL KINDS,

Can be bought at City Prices from us.

—:o:—

PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES,

DYE STUFFS,

AND

WINDOW GLASS

OF ALL SIZES.

—:o:—

☞ *DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.*

REMEMBER, we take pleasure in displaying our Goods.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ANSWERED.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

April 12, 1873.

Notice to Delinquent Tax Payers.

ORDERED *by the Commissioners of Kent County*, that the following advertisement be inserted once in each week for and during four weeks successively, in some newspaper printed and published in Chestertown.

Test: JOHN RUSSELL,
Clerk to Commissioners for Kent Co.

Real Estate in the 4th Election District

of Kent county, levied on for the payment of Taxes due to C. H. DAVIS, Collector for said District for the year 1872, together with the names of the parties chargeable with the payment of the same, and there being no personal property in the county liable for and chargeable with the payment of said taxes, as by return of said Collector to the County Commissioners, will appear, viz:

[redacted]

That unless the said taxes shall be paid to said *C. H. Davis*, Collector for said Fourth District, on or before the Twelfth day of May next, or within thirty days after this notice is completed, the property so seized as aforesaid or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due, will be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same, pursuant to Act of Assembly passed November session 1797.

By order of the Commissioners for Kent Co. JOHN RUSSELL,
April 8, 1873. Clerk.

By the Commissioners of Kent County, Maryland, That Charles H. Davis, Collector of said county, after thirty days previous notice at the Court House door, and at the most public places in said county, and also in some newspaper published in said county, proceed to sell to the highest bidder the foregoing lot of land, or such part thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the taxes and legal charges thereon due, and the same when sold, to transfer by deed or bargain and sale to the purchaser thereof.

JOHN RUSSELL,
April 12, 1873—5t. *Clerk.*

PURE WINTER BLEACHED WHALE OIL,

West Virginia Lubricating Oil, and Pure Neats Foot Oil, for sale by the pint, gallon or barrel. *C. F. STAM & BRO.*
April 12, 1873.

J. M. BARR,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE NEAR THE HOTELS,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Feb. 1, 1873—6m.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1.75@1.95
RED WHEAT—$1.90@$2.00.
WHITE CORN—69@70 cents.
YELLOW CORN—63@64 cents.
OATS—47@48 cents.

New Advertisements.

LEGATEE

Will be found at the residence of Mr. Stephen Boyer, near Massey's Station, next *Tuesday, Wednesday* and *Thursday*, and every two weeks thereafter. [Apr. 12—1t.

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

DARIUS COLEMAN,
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 8th day of November, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1873.

ELIZABETH A. COLEMAN,
April 12, 1873—4t. Administratrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

GEORGE W. BECK,
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 8th day of November, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of April, 1873.

GEORGE T. HOLLYDAY,
April 12, 1873—4t. Executor.

A CARD

To the Democratic and Conservative Voters of Kent County.

A REPORT having been circulated that I have withdrawn as a candidate for nomination for the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Kent county, I take this method of positively denying the truth of that report, and to re-announce myself as a candidate subject to a fair and proper nomination. I belong to no ring or clique, and rely upon the people for support. The State seems to have been under "Ring" influence for several years, but it is to be hoped that our county will be free from all such combinations.

As a just and fair way of nominating candidates for the various offices, I would respectfully suggest that committees be run for Clerk; a separate committee for Register, and so on for Sheriff and Legislature in the respective districts; let the committees thus chosen meet in Chestertown on a day to be named, and hold a convention for each officer to be selected.

The justice and fairness of this plan is easily demonstrated: Suppose that Mr. A, a candidate for sheriff in the first district, should be very popular and have many friends; he will elect a committee favorable to his own nomination. That committee may not be favorable to B, who has a majority for clerk in the same district, nor for C, who may have a majority for register of wills, nor for D or or E, who may have a majority for the legislature. It is apparent that a committee elected for a sheriff cannot represent the wishes of the district for all the officers to be nominated; the same thing may occur in other districts—a committee selected to nominate a clerk may control all the other nominations against the wishes of the district.

Another plan is suggested: Let each candidate be voted for by ballot, and the candidates having the majority or plurality shall be supported by the committee from that district, and which shall be pledged to that support.

One of these methods seem to be necessary to preserve harmony in the party, to prevent combinations, to give satisfaction to the voters, and to secure success at the polls. The free will and sense of the people should prevail in reference to each candidate.

With my thanks to those who have tendered me support, and with assurance that if elected I shall perform the duties personally and impartially, not forgetting my friends, my party and the public, I remain,

Respectfully, yours,
WM. A. VICKERS.
Chestertown, April 5, 1873—tf.

DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS

Of the Third District,

Take Notice,

That I must have the money due me for taxes, by the *First day of May next*, to meet the demands upon me.

WM. HEPBRON,
April 5, 1873. *Coll. of 3d Dist.*

GRAND EXHIBITION

OF

Charades, Tableaux, Humorous Dialogues and Concert

OF THE PUPILS OF THE KENNEDYVILLE SEMINARY AND OTHER ASSISTANTS.

This Entertainment will be held at the School House in Kennedyville, on MONDAY, 14th of APRIL, at 7 o'clock P. M. If the weather should prove unfavorable it will be postponed until the following evening.

Prof. Ascherfeld has been engaged for the occasion, and quite an array of talent has been secured for the exercises of the evening.

Lovers of fun may expect a rare treat. Admission 25 cts.

Proceeds devoted to a charitable purpose.

KATE PRICE.

April 5, 1873—te.

Trees, Trees, Trees.

CONCORDVILLE NURSERIES.

(Established 1845.) 75,000 Peach Trees—orchard varieties, (including the King of Peaches—acknowledged the most profitable variety in cultivation; awarded first premium in Pennsylvania and Delaware.) An immense stock of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, &c., of thrifty growth, at wholesale rates. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention, packed and shipped in good order.

CHAS. P. PETERS,
Concordville, Del. Co., Pa.
April 5, 1873—3t.

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