The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, April 26, 1873.

THE CONVENTION OF MONDAY.

In another column will be found the proceedings of the County Convention which assembled on Monday in compliance with the request of the Central Committee. It will be seen that the plan recommended by the Convention is: that the candidates for nomination for *all* the offices be balloted for by the voters of the several districts, who at the same time are to elect a committee of five to meet in county convention and record the vote of the primary meetings, unless no candidate should secure the vote of a sufficient number of districts to elect. We preferred the substitute which was offered, as tending to bring a less number of office seekers into the field, effectually preventing the present mode of combination among candidates, and promises for subordinate places, and giving the minority a fair representation in the convention.—We think it is to be regretted that any of the delegates were instructed, that they were not left to exercise their best judgment after a free and full comparison of views. The action of this convention will doubtless be heartily accepted by all, as that of the proper and chosen tribunal to decide a question on which there was a division of opinion. It is all that was desired by the upper districts, retaining the district system. It recognizes that local right of self-government and equality which is the cardinal doctrine of the Democratic party. The districts are in fact and law distinct separate political and social organizations. They are recognized as such by the law, Magistrates, Constables and Collectors are appointed for the districts. To ignore the existence of district lines would be as unfortunate in county matters as the abolition of County lines in State affairs, or the non-recognition of State lines in Federal affairs. To have adopted the plan of a general election through the county would have been an invitation to an additional army of office-seekers, and would have intensified local feeling. Wherever it has been tried experience has proved it a departure from bad to worse. However, whether this, or that is the best method, the convention have pointed out the plan, and with a hearty concurrence it will prove to be an all sufficient mode.

WORTON AGRICULTURAL CLUB.

Thursday the 17th, was a very rainy and disagreeable day, but notwithstanding there was a good turn out, and the session a profitable one to all who attended.

Two prominent commission merchants, owning land in the vicinity, were present at the meeting, and expressed themselves highly pleased with our organization, its objects, aims and efforts in the right direction, and placed their names upon the roll of members.

The President appointed the committee to make all necessary arrangements for our Annual Strawberry Festival and Reunion, to take place in June next, and as two of said committee are veterans and the third a very competent member, we may expect a good programme and a real treat upon the occasion of its occurrence.

Under the proper head of business a member asked the time and manner for bedding sweet potatoes for plants.

It was recommended that now was the best time, middle of April.

Make the hot bed in the usual manner placing fresh horse dung from the stables, and leaves in equal quantities well mixed and shaken together, to a depth of 2 1-2 feet in the frame: press down evenly and firmly with a fork; place upon the manure about four inches of previously prepared soil, consisting of one third well-rotted manure and two thirds good loam. In about three or four days, according to the weather and when the bed indicates a temperature of 90°, (warm to the hand, but not hot), lay the potatoes evenly over the soil, not so close as to touch each other, and cover two inches with sand. Keep bed moist with water, exposed to the sun on warm days, but covered up upon cold days and at night.

When the regular routine of business had progressed to the time for the discussion of the regular subject, "Root culture," a member whose suggestions are always good, recommended that as the gentleman appointed to open the discussion was absent, and as he was so fully posted on roots and would interest the Society exceedingly, the discussion be postponed until our next session; and that in its stead we follow the example of wise farmers and do up any odd jobs that may be on hand, as appropriate upon a rainy day. The motion prevailed, when it was found convenient for several members to settle up their dues, enter their names upon the lists as competitors for the premium crops of corn, wheat, oats, beans, roots &c., &c., discuss and dispatch some little matters that had been laid over from time to time. So the discussion was found to be very wholesome.

I cannot close this communication without referring to an improvement now in progress in our midst, brought about entirely through the instrumentality of this club. I refer to the widening and deepening of the channel of Worton Creek, an occasion for public rejoicing. When the work is completed, large vessels and steamers can navigate our creek and no delay incurred as formerly with heavily ladened boats on a low tide.

The petition, praying the needed improvement, was originated at one of our meetings, by a member, J. W. Corey, numerously signed and forwarded to another member Hon. George Vickers, then in the Senate, who with energy and ability pressed our claim and obtained the appropriation. The dredges and scows are now at work.

FARMER A. CORN.

WORTON, April 21st, 1873.

[From the Smyrna Times of the 16th.]

THE BOMBAY HOOK R. R.—The route has been located, from Seymance's Wharf, Bombay Hook, via Cemetery st., on the North of this town, to Clayton, and Mr. Leary the contractor, arrived in town yesterday to go to work. Mr. Ruggles, Assistant Engineer, is now running the leveler and Mr, Bingham, the attorney, has secured the right of way from Bombay Hook to within two miles of the town on very satisfactory terms. He has also purchased, as trustee for Jay Gould, the lot of Mrs. M. Barrett, in "Irishtown," for a depot site. He telegraphed yesterday for a steamer to run across the Bay, to connect with the South Jersey road.—This steamer is to land from five to six hundred laborers to work on the road, which the contractor is to have completed to Clayton by the first of July.

The Maryland & Delaware road is virtually under the control of Jay Gould, as we are authoritatively informed, and the engineers commenced the survey from Clayton to Massey's yesterday. Should the right of way be secured without delay on this end of the route, the road upon it will be as speedily constructed as the section on this side; otherwise it may not. Its early completion hangs entirely upon this issue, as we are informed.

THE NEW TRUNK LINE WEST.—The New York Tribune says that the New Jersey and Southern Railroad Company is officially announced as on the point of complete organization, and when all consolidations are perfected will embrace the following roads: The Long Branch and Seashore, the New Egypt and Farmingdale, the Tom's River and Watertown, the Pemberton and New York, the Vineland, the Smyrna and Delaware Bay, the Kent County, the Maryland and Delaware with power to consolidate and amalgamate with other railroads in the States of New Jersey: Maryland and Delaware, as may be requisite to make a continuous line to Baltimore, Maryland, and Norfolk, Va.

Two vessels, now in course of construction, are intended for the Chesapeake Bay. The passenger vessels of the company are intended to rival those of the Fall River line in luxury and expense.

The officers of the road say that it will be completed about July 1st, (the contracts specifying that date as the limit,) and that it willl be a trunk line from New York to St. Louis by means of a connection which will be made with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad near Baltimore. The new line, they claim, will be seventy-five miles shorter than the Erie railway, and will run through the most fruitful regions of New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. The capital stock of the road will be $7,000,000, and the bonded debt $6,000,000.

SENTIMENTAL POLITICS AND MISTAKEN HISTORY.

(*From the Springfield Republican,*)

"Whether the country is to witness the growth of an opposition party representing and in good time enforcing a return to first principles in politics, legislature, and goverment, seems to it a question of some considerable importance. It has merely said that there is a widespread and deepseated distrust of the present Democratic organization: that this distrust is the fruit of twenty years' persistent filibustering against human rights, a war policy which the mass of the people approved, and a reconstruction policy in which they acquiesced as a necessity of the country's actual situation; lastly, that the continued presence in the field of this party prevents Republican voters, who would otherwise do so, from leaving the ranks, and is thus of invaluable help to the Republican leaders in maintaining party discipline. *As every previous anti-war party in this country has presently disappeared from our politics, it did not seem so very presumptuous or absurd to hint that this Democratic organization might perhaps be expected to follow suit.*

It has been so incessantly shouted, for the last eight years, that the Democratic party has imitated the example and is doomed to the fate of the old Federalist party, that it may be worth while to examine and expose this unreflecting outcry. We will not, on this occasion, stop to discuss or defend the position of the Democratic party in the late civil war. We concern ourselves now only with the assumed historical parallel which gives to this particular argument for dissolving the Democratic organization all the point and plausibility it has in the fancy of the milk-and-water sentimentalists who are so fond of urging it. Is it true historically that the old Federalist party was overthrown and annihilated by its opposition to the war of 1812? Is it true that the old Whig party was destroyed by its opposition to the war against Mexico? Those two wars exhaust the whole list of precedents, as the country was engaged in no other war from the adoption of the Constitution down to 1816.

The Mexican war being latest in time, and more within the knowledge of this generation, we will consider it first. Was the Whig party seriously injured by its vehement opposition to it? We suppose no intelligent man ever thought of assigning this as the cause, or even one of the causes, of the decay and extinction of the Whig party. In fact, it carried the next Presidential election after the Mexican war, when it elected General Taylor. The decedence and downfall of the Whig party was owing, primarily and chiefly, to the general acceptance by the country of the policy and principal measures of the Democrats on all the great questions which had been controverted between them; but secondarily and accidentally, to the rise of the Know-Nothing party and the Anti-Slavery party, each of which split and weakened the Whigs. The two together utterly disintegrated that already effete party and carried its members into other organizations. Its opposition to the Mexican war never harmed it in the least, as its triumphant election of General Taylor immediately afterwards abundantly demonstrates. We trust we have effectually disposed of one of the only two precedents which can be appealed to in support of the fanciful sentimentalism we are combating. We shall be equally successful in showing that the other, which is the one principally relied on, does not bear out the inference.

The Federalist party, like the Whig party its lineal successor, died in consequence of the disapproval of its principles by the great body of the people. It received its deathwound in 1800, twelve years previous to the last war with Great Britain. That war revived and prolonged its flickering life for a brief period, by furnishing it with a transient new issue after the old issues between it and its opponents had become obsolete. Had it not been for the quarrel with Great Britain, the Federalist party would have expired in 1808 instead of 1816.

In 1804 the Federalist ran Charles C. Pinckney for President, who received only 14 Electoral votes against 162 for Jefferson who was then re-elected; the vote in 1800 having been 73 for Jefferson to 63 for Adams. During the first four year after their great defeat the Federalists had dwindled so nearly to zero that nothing but the Embargo—that unpopular Democratic measure—enabled it to go into the contest of 1808 at all. The Embargo, meant as a retaliatory measure against Great Britain, galvanized the dead party into a show of life, and Mr. Pinckney, who was again the Federalist candidate, received 47 Electoral votes to 122 for Madison. All but 8 of the 47 came from the four New England seaboard States whose commerce had been ruined by the Embargo. In 1812, the Federalists had the benefit of the same New England feeling, but instead of running a candidate of their own, they supported De Witt Clinton, who had been nominated by the New York Democrats, and the coalition received 89 votes against 128 for Madison, the Federalists having been manifestly strengthened by their opposition to the war. In 1816, the first Presidential election after the war, that party appeared in politics for the last time. The war having ended, they had no longer a living issue of any kind, but the transient strength and cohesion they had acquired during its continuance enable them to make a better show than they had done in 1804 before the quarrel with Great Brita in commenced. They nominated Rufus King, who received 34 Electoral votes, whereas their party had been able to command only 14 in 1804. This historical recital proves conclusively that instead of the Federalist party having been killed by its opposition to the war, it thereby prolonged its existence for a considerable period when it would otherwise have yielded to the public condemnation of its principles. History is read without intelligence or any critical search into causes when its lessons are so misinterpreted as they are by the parrot-like repeaters of the stuff we have now refuted.

Even if the statement in question were as correct as we have proved it to be ignorant and fanciful, it would have no application to the case of a civil war. When the war with England ended and the war with Mexico ended, the people of those countries did not thereupon become voters in our politics like the people of the Southern States. If it were true, as the Springfield *Republican* alleges, that the Democratic party opposed the late war, its voters and the Southern voters combined would make a formidable opposition. But the war is a dead question, and no political party or political man can either live upon, or be defeated by, what he or it did or forbore to do during that spent contest.—*World.*

The following which we find in an exchange, may be read with interest and profit here:

MR. EDITOR.—In the great seclusion of my country home my thoughts often recur to subjects and matters of a public or political character in which I feel at times a very deep and absorbing interest, and more especially am I always solicitous in regard to those which more directly affect our own domestic and local affairs. I address you therefore upon this occasion with a desire of calling your attention and that of my fellow citizens of the Democratic party throughout the county, to a few brief, but vitally important facts and considerations which in my humble judgment are now of paramount necessity, and can not possibly be longer slighted or neglected without seriously imperiling the character as well as the very existence of the good old party to which we both belong, and which I now regard as the sole and only guardian of the rights and liberties, the prosperity and happiness of the good people of this community.

I can not imagine a greater or more appaling calamity that could possibly befall or afflict our people, than the triumph of the Radical Republican party in the local elections which are to occur next fall, when all of our county officers to be filled and our representatives in both branches of the Legislature are to be chosen. A party originating in sectional hatred and animosity, which has grown and strengthened upon the blood and plunder of its countrymen, which ignores all law and overrides all constitutional barriers, when in the way of its selfish and tyrannical, purposes and which now stands out before the country and the world steeped in villainy and wreaking in corruption, is not the party to be entrusted with the governmental functions of a free people either in their national or municipal affairs, and its accession to place and power, as too many of our sister States and communities have discovered to their sorrow, can not be otherwise regarded than as a public evil and misfortune.—Would it not be right and proper, sir, the part of sound wisdom as well as true patriotism, to do everything in our power to ensure, as far as possible, our escape from so great a misfortune and to secure the administration of our local affairs in the hands of our tried and true old party with whom the love of liberty is an inherent principle and the protection of human rights and popular freedom the aim and object of its existence.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

THE DIFFICULTY IN LOUISIANA—KELLOGG'S STATEMENTS—THE AFFAIR IN GRANT PARISH—TREACHERY THE CAUSE OF THE MASSACRE—FEDERAL POWER AT WORK—ANOTHER REIGN OF TERROR IN PROSPECT.—Washington, April 21.—No official telegrams were received to-day from New Orleans except one from Mr. Kellogg to the Attorney General. Mr. Kellogg states that the taxes are being rapidly collected, and that tax resistance is breaking down. This statement may well be doubted as all the information from other sources is entirely to the contrary. Mr. Kellogg sent here exactly such a dispatch as this more than two months ago, yet in his dispatch of to-day he admits that but little was collected in January and February. He gives no additional intelligence in regard to the recent emute in Grant parish.—Mail advices received this afternoon furnish, however, very full, and reliable accounts of the troubles in that parish from beginning to end. The concurrent testimony of the citizens of both parties in the disturbed locality is to the effect that after the negroes took possession of the town of Colfax they rode in armed bands through the surounding county, pouring abuse upon the whites, sacking houses, driving off the stock, and shamefully maltreating those of their own race who would not join them. Most all of the white families were compelled to leave.—On Easter Sunday, when the whites rallied and attacked the courthouse, to which these negroes had been driven, the negroes hoisted a flag of truce, and then when some of the attacking party unsuspectingly advanced they were fired upon. It was this treachery on the part of the negroes which inflamed the whites and resulted in the horrible massacre. Everything appeared to have settled down quietly, but from the tenor of the advices the people seem not only in the region of the disturbances, but throughout the State to be determined not to submit, unless at the point of the bayonet, to the government forced upon them. Mr. Kellogg has notified the military authorities of the United States of his utter inability to sustain his government. At army headquarters here, it is believed that there is a sufficient number of troops in and about New Orleans to preserve quiet. It is now expected that Judge Durell, who created the Kellogg government will put his judicial machinery in operation to punish the citizens of Louisiana who rallied to defend their own firesides when assailed. In anticipation of this, orders have been sent from here, at the instance of the Attorney General to Gen. Emory, to furnish all necessary force to execute the processes of Durell's court.—Gen. Emory has already shown that he is fully prepared to go as far as the farthest in upholding the Kellogg usurpation an l a series of persecutions of the people of the torn and rent Commonwealth will now no doubt be attempted to be inaugurated, rivalling in injustice and inhumanity those to which the people of South Carolina were subjected a year or more ago.

THE MARYLAND SENATORSHIP.—In presenting the name of S. Teackle Wallis to the people of Maryland as a gentleman pre-eminently worthy of a seat in the Senate of the United States, we feel that we are but just to our own sense of duty and to the best interest of our State and country. We must confess that we feel no weight of responsibility in bringing Mr. Wallis for a high position, for his ability to fill any position requiring a full quota of brains, education, culture in law and letters, honor and eloquence, is too well known to the people of Maryland to require a word from us. We must acknowledge, however, that we feel the responsibility we incur in using this gentleman's name without his permission or knowledge, and that whilst we ask his pardon for the liberty thus taken, we have no hesitation in saying that his name and fame belong to his State as much as to him, and that it is in her and not in his behalf we are writing. The time has arrived when the State has a right to demand the services of her first men, and the time is past when second-rate men should be permitted to represent her.

Politicians are plenty, statesmen are scarce. The country is already disgraced by the elevation of mere political men, to positions of honor. The men who seek and intrigue for these positions are generally the very men least qualified to fill them. Mr. Wallis dees not belong to this class. He has never stooped to catch the popular breeze or to place his fingers upon wires of the political machinery ordinarily in use by party managers. He stands so far above Oakes Ames and his dupes, that the man is not born who would dare approach him with the semblance of a bribe. His honor is as pure as the diamond, and like that precious stone it cannot be alloyed. What he will not ask it would be the highest wisdom, of his native State to offer, for in honoring S. Teackle Wallis she would honor herself. —*Cecil Democrat.*

ANOTHER OUTRAGE IN DELAWARE.—Another of those fearful crimes, that of assaulting an innocent child, for which the court at Georgetown, Del., recently sentenced a man to death, was attempted on the person of a little daughter of Eliza Short, about ten years or age. The Wilmington Commercial says:

"The affair occured Friday morning, in the neighborhood of Lewes Cross Roads, Broad Creek Hundred, Sussex county, and the fiend, who this time failed in his terrible purpose, goes by the name of Fooque. He was subsequently arrested and lodged in jail at Georgetown. He is a white man."

OUR DISGRACE AT VIENNA.—The *Herald* prints the following as a special telegram from Vienna:

"VIENNA, April 19.—Swindling is reported in connection with the appointment of the American Commissioners to the International Industrial Exhibition to be held in this city. It is asserted that many of the Commissioners purchased the position for the sake of the honor of appearing in an official character at the assemblage of the fair and during its management. One of the gentleman says he paid the sum of $6,000, but the rate generally charged was somewhere in the neighborhood of $2,000. The majority of the Commissioners are incapable persons. The more respectable among them are engaged in instituting inquiry into the matter of the swindle."

This is a terrible charge. It supplements the Emma mine and numberless other things. It is an international exposure of the pawnbrokerage system of governmsnt introduced by the President and those in his confidence. The substance of it appears to be that our national Commissioner at Vienna has sold, for money, his recommendations or appointments for the offices, of honorary commissioners of the great republic at this gathering of the art, science, and industry of the world at Vienna. The Administration must not pause a second in its peremptory treatment of this scandal. If General Van Buren be guilty, let his punishment and disgrace be as notorious and on as wide a theatre as his crime.—If *he* be innocent, let everybody know of it at once. Every American will hereafter shudder at the name of Vienna if this story be true and the offenders are not exterminated with a rough hand!—*N. Y. World.*

MR. GIDEON WELLES has published in the Galazy what purports to be a true account of the capture and release of the Confederate commissioners, Mason and Slidell. The capture of these commissioners was a blunder arising from the gross stupidity of Mr. Welles and the Navy Department. Of course Mr. Welles is not, if he can help it, going to confess his own folly. So we find in his account such trash as this: "The rebels were convulsed with indignation and mortifi rage when they heard that the embas had been intercepted, but were, it seem soon consoled. Their wrath was soo assuaged, in the belief that the capture o the conspirators on an English vessel would prove a special dispensation in favor of the rebellion. The sympathy of the English Ministry on behalf of the secessionists was well understood," &c. And then, after some pages of twaddle of this kind, how gingerly the precipitate and disgraceful backing down of the Government is slurred over! "The Secretary of State," says Mr. Welles, "with that diplomatic ability, skill and tact"—save the mark—"for which he was distinguished," in a single despatch "conciliated public feeling, allayed apprehended discontent, disappointed the rebels, and compelled the English Ministry to refrain from further open belligerent operations."—*Gazette.*

BEHIND THE SCENES IN WASHINGTON.—We have received specimen pages of the above entitled work in advance of publication. It is written by Edward Winslow Martin, Author of "Secrets of the great City," etc., and promises to be a graphic account of the Credit Mobilier Investigation, the Congressional rings, political intrigues, workings of the lobbies etc., giving the secret history of our National Government, in all its various branches, and showing how the public money is squandered, how votes are obtained, etc., with sketches of the leading Senators, Congressmen, Government Officials, etc. The work is to be illustrated with numerous fine engravings. Judging from the specimen pages sent us, we should say this work will be exceedingly interesting to all classes of readers, and will convey that information of the secret workings of our Government which every citizen should understand. It is about to be published by the National Publishing Co., 19 North Seventh Street. Philadelphia.

New Advertisements.

OFFICE KENT COUNTY R. R. CO.,

CHESTERTOWN, MD., April 19, 1873.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Kent County Railroad Company, will be held at the Court House in Chestertown, on MONDAY, MAY 12th, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.

F. GERKER, SEC'Y.

April 26, 1873—tm.

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

GEORGE COOPER,

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 22d day of November, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of April, 1873.

MARGARET D. COOPER,

April 26, 1873—4t. Administratrix

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

JEREMIAH STULL, JR.,

late of Salem county, New Jersey, dec'd.

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 22d day of November, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 22d day of April, 1873.

HARRISON W. VICKERS,

April 26, 1873—4t. Administrator.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$2.00
RED WHEAT—$1.70@$1.85.
WHITE CORN—67@69 cents.
YELLOW CORN—65@66 cents.
OATS—50@54 cents.

Married.

SIMPERS—VANNORT.—At the M. P. Church, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. R. Scott Norris, J. H. SIMPERS to Miss MARY A. H. VANNORT—all of this town. [Cecil papers please copy.]

ROBINSON—MONEY.—On Thursday last, by Rev. George T. Tyler, ALBERT W. ROBINSON of Wilmington, Del., to Miss ANNIE C. MONEY of this county.

WALLIS—LYNCH.—On the 17th day of April, by Rev. S. C. Roberts, SAMUEL W. WALLIS to Miss MARY C. LYNCH—both of Kent county.

Died.

HARPER.—In Centreville, on Tuesday the 8th instant, MIRIAM ECCLESTON, daughter of James K. and Miriam E. Harper, in the fifth year of her age.

New Advertisements.

The South! The South!

REMINISCENCES OF SCENES, INCIDENTS AND CHARACTERS IN THE SOUTH.

THE *REV. J. H. CALDWELL*, by request of the Still Pond Sunday School, will deliver a lecture on the above subject,

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 13TH,

in the Still Pond Church, for the benefit of the Sunday School, commencing at 7½ o'clock. If stormy the Lecture will be given the following evening.

TICKETS—25 cts. for adults and 15 cts. for children under 12 years. For sale at W. W. Parks' store in Chestertown; at Messrs. Harper & Bro's. store, at Mr. Covington's store in Still Pond, and at the door. Ministers and county Editors will receive complimentary tickets at the door.

From Mr. Caldwell's long residence in the South, his large acquaintance with its peculiarities, manners and customs, his personal knowledge of many of its leading characters, and his acknowledged abilities as a public speakers, doubtless the occasion will be one of profit and pleasure to all who may attend.

April 26, 1873—tl.

New Advertisements.

MERCHANT TAILORING.

ABE SCHWARTZ

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity that he has opened in the store room up town, opposite Captain Thompson's,

A FIRST CLASS TAILOR SHOP,

where he keeps on hand an assortment of PIECE GOODS to suit the taste of every man and youth, and is ready to receive orders for

CUTTING AND MAKING UP SUITS to fit, under guarantee, even at low prices.

Has just returned from the cities with his Spring and Summer stock of Goods.

☞ *SCOURING, CLEANING and REPAIRING* done promptly and in the best manner—almost like new.

ABE SCHWARTZ.

Chestertown, April 26, 1873—y.

Slaughter's Sweet Potatoes

FOR SEED, at the low price of $1.50 per bushel. Apply at the Travilla Farm on Chester River.

EDWARD SLAUGHTER.

April 19, 1873—3t.

SPRING MILLINERY.

MISS H. C. WRIGHT, at the old stand of Mrs. C. R. Fiddis, has just returned from the city with a full assortment of Spring Millinery, including a fine assortment of STRAW GOODS.

HATS AND BONNETS OF EVERY STYLE,

Ribbons and Flowers, Veils, Ruffings, Ladies and Gents. Neck Ties. A full stock of GLOVES, and general assortment of *FANCY GOODS.*

Thankful for past encouragement, my friends and the public are invited to call.

No trouble to show Goods.

April 19, 1873—3t.

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:

SAMUEL SHIELDS' Heirs, (colored)—*House and Lot on Cannon street in Chestertown, opposite the residence of James A. Pearce, Esq.*
Taxes due for 1872 - - - - $1.05

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That unless the said taxes shall be paid to said C. H. Davis, Collector for said Fourth District, on or before the Twentieth 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 15, 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 19, 1873—5t. Clerk.

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 W. A. THOMAS, Collector of said District for the year 1871, 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:

SAMUEL SHIELDS, Heirs (colored)—*House and Lot on Cannon street, in Chestertown, opposite the residence of James A. Pearce, Esq.*
Taxes due for 1871, - - - - $4.49.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That unless the said taxes shall be paid to said *W. A. THOMAS*, Collector for said Fourth District, on or before the Twentieth 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 15, 1873. Clerk.

By the Commissioners of Kent County, Maryland, That William A. Thomas, 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 19, 1873—5t. Clerk.

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.*

Vendue Notes.

A good supply always on hand, for sale low, at the

TRANSCRIPT OFFICE.

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