The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, June 28, 1873.

Democratic-Conservative Ticket.

FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT,
DAVID C. BLACKISTON.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,
WILLIAM STEVENS.

FOR SHERIFF,
EDWARD PLUMMER.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
JESSE K. HINES,
SAMUEL A. MERRITT.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ROBERT S. GRIFFITH,
JAMES A. ROSEBERRY,
R. BENNETT WILLSON.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
C. H. BAKER.

THE TICKET.

We place at the head of our columns to-day the ticket which has been nominated by the Democratic Conservative party of our county. As finally completed, whatever it may lack, it certainly admirably represents all sections of the county and all elements of the party. It is matter of surprise that so good a result should have been attained through so unwise a plan. It is known to most of our readers that the County Convention, acting for the best, referred back to the first district the decision of the question, as to the office of Register of Wills, between Mr. Comegys and Mr. Crouch, that the election resulted in a tie vote, and that the Convention, with the consent of both Mr. Comegys and Mr. Crouch, withdrew their names. The active contestants for the office of Register of Wills being out of the field, the most natural and prudent course for the Convention was, to nominate Mr. Stevens from the lower district as they did. The ticket is a good one, and will, we have no manner of doubt, receive the entire and hearty support of the party. But it has resulted so, unquestionably, more by good luck than good management. Since six years ago, when the plan of balloting for the candidates in the primary meetings was first introduced in our county, the difficulty attending nominations has been gradually increasing. The sword is a very good arbiter as between enemies. When used to settle disputes among friends it leaves wounds which are sometimes long healing. So with the ballot, as between political parties it is the best known method of determining who shall hold our offices. As between members of the same political party, it begets strife, heartburnings and ill will. It divides the party into cliques and factions which become as embittered against each other as against their political opponents, and every time it is repeated the strife is intensified. It is too late for a political party to determine the manner of making nominations after candidates have placed themselves in the field. The friends of different parties will be governed by what they conceive to be the interest of their particular friend. The time to determine a matter of this kind is immediately after an election. If immediately after the November election a convention of the party should be assembled and determine that it will select no man for office who solicits the nomination we believe the root of all our trouble will have been reached. This principle once established, and adhered to, 'most any plan will give satisfactory results, and the standard of public officers will not be lowered. Why cannot this be done, we believe nine-tenths of the people will assent to it. The people wait for their leaders: why, dear people, your leaders are the only persons who don't want this arrangement. Get together without a leader, and select one you know to be in sympathy with your wishes. Show a determination in this or any other matter and you will soon find your old leaders following in your wake, and before you are aware of it they will be aboard again, pulling the bow oar; and, to relieve you of all trouble they will, if permitted, take hold of the tiller too.

The *bane* of modern politics is, in allowing those who want office to thrust themselves upon political parties. The old jury law disqualified any one from serving who solicited the place. The same rule in selecting candidates will make a political millenium.

THE primary elections for delegates to the Legislative convention, took place in Baltimore city on Tuesday last. In nearly all the wards the friends of the election of Governor Whyte to the United States Senate were successful.

COMPTROLLER.

MR. EDITOR—Permit me through your paper to present to the Democratic Conservative voters of the State, the name of Levin Woolford, the present able incumbent, for re-nomination. Mr. Woolford has conducted the office with signal ability.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

RESPITED.—John Carpenter, the colored man now in Dover, Del., jail, who was to have been hung next Friday for getting into a house and charged with intent to commit a rape, has been granted a new lease of life. The Governor on Monday respited the sentence of death for six months, till December 26. It it thought by many now that the death sentence will at that time be moderated to imprisonment of life.—*Wilmington (Del.) Commercial.*

THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

WASHINGTON, June 24.

A brief allusion having been recently made to the preparations here for the observation of the approaching transit of Venus, a more extended notice of what has been and what is proposed to be done in this connection may not be uninteresting. First, as to the importance of, as far as possible obtaining a correct observation of the transit of Venus, it may be premised that not only great scientific but great material interests are dependent upon it. The vastly important elements to be determined in a careful observation of this interesing phenomenon, of the

DISTANCE OF THE EARTH FROM THE SUN.

The value of making a close approximation to this may be appreciated when it is known that not only is the distance of our earth from the sun taken as the basis of all computations of distances in the planetary system, but that it affords a solution to the problems entering into the science of navigation. When the navigator or surveyor reaches the comparatively small limit of distance which he can measure with his instruments, he has no other method of determining his position except by observation of the heavenly bodies. Hence the great necessity that the tables of the movements of those bodies shall be correct, and recognizing this, most of the enlightened nations have for two centuries or more given liberal encouragement to that branch of astronomy which treats of the celestial motions. To the labors, therefore, of learned astronomers and mathematicians is due much of the accuracy with which the

POSITIONS OF ISLANDS AND SHOALS

can be laid down on our charts at the present day. There are no recorded observations of any value on the transit of Venus anterior to 1761, although its passage across the disk of the sun had been occurring at almost regular intervals from the earliest ages. In 1629 the eminent astronomer, Kepler, had predicted a transit of the planet as to occur in 1631 and 1761. Kepler had, however, been misled by an error in his calculations, and the transit did not occur until 1639. In the latter part of the seventeenth century Halley suggested that observation on the transit of Venus could be made at two different and widely distant places, which would give the means of calculating very exactly the solar parallax and hence the distance of the sun from the earth. As the time for the transit of 1761 approached the French Academy of Sciences and the Academy of St. Petersburg took steps to make observations. Under the auspices of the Empress of Russia a member of the French academy, months in advance of the event, made a journey of 2,500 miles to

THE FROZEN REGIONS OF SIBERIA,

and at Tobolsk, in June, 1761, made careful observations, which were fully reported and proved of great value. At the same time one of his colleagues, M. Pingre, took observations in the island of Redrigue, in the Indian ocean. Observations were also made the same time by scientific men sent out by England, Sweden and Denmark. Among those sent out by England were Mason and Dixon, the very men who ran Mason and Dixon's line. These two were dispatched to Bencoolen, in the island of Sumatra, but by reason of delay failed to reach that point, and made their observations at the Cape of Good Hope. The colony of Massachusetts also sent "Mr. Professor Winthrop" to St. John's, in Newfoundland, to observe the transit. The transit of 1769, eight years later, was also very carefully observed by scientific men from all parts of Europe. It has been found that the transit of Venus may occur at intervals of eight years, but after that a third transit does not occur until more than a century.

THE COMING EVENT.

The next transit, and for which preparations are now being made, will occur on December 8, 1874, being 105 years since the last. It will not be visible in any part of the United States, as the time will be night on our side of the globe. The transit will occur eight years from 1874, or in 1882, will be visible in certain portions of the United States. Prior to the observations of 1716 and 1769 astronomers had varied most widely in their estimates of the earth's distance from the sun. In the data obtained by those observations the distance had been computed at 95,023,000 miles. This has been accepted for nearly a century, but Professor Newcomb, of the United States National Observatory, has, after careful calculation, discovered an error of from three to five million miles in this computation. With the improved instruments now available, and with the light of past experience, it is believed that the review and the recalculation of the radius of the earth's orbit, now to be afforded, will enable the arrival at a very near approximation to accuracy.

THERE are three countries in which the coal deposits cover an immense area—America, England and China. Of these China has by far the largest. Including the island of Formosa, the extent of the Chinese coal field is 127,000 square miles. America comes next, with 113,000 square miles. The measurement of 12,000 square miles for England is, however, deceptive. The English coal seams do not cover a very large extent of ground, it is true, but they are of remarkable thickness. In comparson with these three great coal-producing countries, the continent of Europe is anything but rich in this indispensable fuel. Germany possesses only 9,000, Spain 8,000, France 2,000, and Belgium 1,200 square miles of coal area. The Chinese coal is almost untouched. No railroads penetrate the district in which it lies; no adequate means of transportation are near. It is a vast undeveloped storehouse for future use, when the mines of the West are exhausted.

CHRISFIELD, JUNE 21, 1873.

EDITOR TRANSCRIPT—*Dear Sir:*—As my last letter met with sufficient favor as to appear in your columns, I take courage and again resume my pen.

The dull monotony of our town has been interrupted the past week, and still continues up to the present date, *by the musquitos.* They have been so numerous that the very air is made vocal by the buz-buzbuzing: but such vocalism has not been pleasing to the ear or feelings of the citizens. We cannot estimate the damage to business, loss of sleep, or rest. Visitors —*they don't tarry long*—and residenters have been compelled to muffle themselves up in thick clothing, and that on the warmest nights we have had this summer. Children have been the greatest sufferers. At all hours of the night could be seen old and young walking the wharf seeking for rest—something they had not enjoyed for the past three nights—but go where they would, do what they could, those little affectionate insects had anticipated their desire, and were ready on hand to sing them a ditty or present a bill that would make all howl with rage or wish themselves at the North pole, or with the Modocs, that they might be released at once from their persecutors. All this originated from Southern winds, high tides, &c. This is one of the pleasures to be enjoyed at the "Queen City by the Sea," or, still later, "Little Venice." We advise all who desire to spend the summer with us and have their blood thoroughly purified to come at once, as the high tides will not last all the year.

Real estate has depreciated since the rise in ground rents. The gentlemen who obtained grants for these lands have a good thing of it, as many holders of property are compelled to renew their leases every five years.

The fish market has been very poor, and high at that.

We have comparatively few vessels in our harbor at present, but they look very gay in their new dress of paint. They are now awaiting the fall campaign.

Fruits and vegetables still pass through our town from the South, in great abundance.

Our tanks are now empty, and we are depending on the clouds, and Princess Ann, for our drinking water. This accounts for five rum shops in our town and only one Church.

The "Chrisfield Leader" has changed hands. While we are sorry to part with Mr. C. Marshall, of the "Leader," we comfort ourselves with the assurance that the gentlemen who have now the paper in charge are well qualified to do all they promise, and will make the "Leader" a lively and interesting paper.

Improvements in building, &c., still go on. Rice & Co. have just completed an extensive oyster packing house in that part of Crisfield designated "Jersey" or "Brooklyn." This is the fourth oyster house but in the harbor which, a few months ago was condemned by the Harbor Commissioners, but whose decision has been over-ruled by the courts.

We are soon to have a Marine Railway —something needed very badly, as we have the custom house here, with from seven to eight hundred vessels registered doing business in our waters. We bespeak for the gentlemen who have this enterprise in contemplation great success.

A fortune awaits any one who will engage in the manufacting of barrels here. Will some one accept this offer at once?

We have a very nice M. E. Church (yet unfinished) on the main land, about ¾ of a mile from the wharf. We are also to have a M. P. Church built nearer the wharf, and soon we shall hear the chiming of the bells, calling all to the house of the Lord.

As our town and population are fast augmenting we have room for more churches. May success crown their efforts.

The health of our citizens is excellent: no deaths to report, and very few marriages.

Ice cream and visiting parties from the islands are numerous with us. They accept the musquitos as a necessary evil, and say "a little patience and considerable sweet oil" will make all right. We can't see it in that light, but will try the remedy.

I will now close, hoping at some future day to be able to give you some items that will be more interesting to your many readers. Yours, SHELLS.

P. S.—I am compelled to note a fresh arrival of musquitos. *We have them about every six hours,* measuring about 25 to the square inch. O, for a few hours' rest beneath those umbrageous oaks in the Court House Green of your town! O, my—goodness gracious—gracious goodness! O for a little patience and—sweet oil!

SHELLS.

☞ Our "Natural Allies," says the Mobile Register, are moving strongly in the right direction. You may call their movement "Farmers' Clubs," "Granges of Industry," or whatever else you please, but they certainly set forth the rights of the people who live by the sweat of their brow to a fair chance and a just equality with those who live by their wits in the race of life, without favoritism, monopoly or robbery on the part of the Government. This is what we have always understood to be Democracy, and as a rose by any other name would smell as sweet, we bid the farmers "God speed!" and shall rejoice heartily in their triumph.

☞ John Turner's stables, at Point Breeze, near Philadelphia, were destroyed by fire Monday morning. Out of seventeen horses in the stables only six were saved. The following trotters were among those burned: Dot, Daisy, Vernon, Lady Girard, Safe and Brutus. The latter belonged to R. Peniscon. Total loss $50,000.

ASIA INTO AFRICA.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

We noticed the other day, briefly and incidentally, the novel suggestion which has recently been made in England, and urged with a good deal of plausible earnestness, of utilizing the superfluity of Chinese population by pouring it bodily into Africa. When the valet in the comedy proposes to pull down the old country house and throw it into the canal, and thus "get rid of two disagreeable things at once," he, in homely fashion, describes what every one wishes to see done with African and Asiatic races. That Chinese superfluous population will continue to overflow in some direction is a certainty. It first poured into the islands of the Eastern seas—Java, Singapore, Penang and Ceylon. In those regions there are now as many Chinese as Malays. Then, by Pacific transit, it found a vent in California, with rills, as it were, running elsewhere in the United States. Here, as we all know, it encountered obstacles not easily surmounted, and the inclination of our mind is that Chinese immigration to this country is checked. In Louisiana, and Texas, we know the experiment of this sort of labor utterly failed. Still the law of overflow cannot be abrogated. The Chinese must go somewhere, and why not to Africa? The suggestion is not lightly made, and comes in this fashion: A captain, Francis Galton, whether of the British army or navy we do not know, but who is described as "an accomplished writer and experienced traveler," writes a letter to the London *Times*, urging it as a mode—all others thus far having failed—of extinguishing the whole question of slavery and the slave traffic by getting rid of the African race altogether. The argument, which we shall not in detail re-state, rests on the postulate to which we have already referred of the irrepressible, uncontrollable overflow of Chinese population, and the adaptability of the race to any climate and any region where they do not encounter their equals and superiors in intelligence. As we have said, when they encounter the white race they are repelled. When they are confronted with their inferiors, as the Malays and Cingalese, they prevail, Says the *Times*:

Captain Galton knows Africa as few men know it, and he is qualified to take an accurate measure of the black man and his capacities. His conclusion is that the sooner the whole race is superseded by one more promising the better will it be for the world; and his design —or, as he modestly entitles it, his speculation—consists in making the Chinaman the successor of the negro. England is to be the chief agent in this ethnical revolution. We are to make it "a part of our national policy" to encourage and establish "Chinese settlements at one or more suitable places on the East Coast of Africa," and it is the belief of our correspondent that from this beginning the new-comers "would not only maintain their position, but would multiply, and their descendants would supplant the inferior Negro race." Of course, this process would not be long confined to the East Coast of the Continent. Once settled on the soil, the hardy and prolific Chinese would people tract after tract of what is now vacant or half-inhabited territory, and in the end "the gain would be immense to the whole civilized world if we were to outbreed and finally displace the Negro as completely as the latter has displaced the aborigines of the West Indies." There! —The reader, if his breath is not taken away, may now say what he thinks of this transformation of a whole quarter of the globe.

Any one who has local knowledge from observation, or who will take the trouble to look at a map of Africa, cannot, we think, fail to be impressed by the apparent feasibility of this experiment, if not of extirpation, of possible emigration and substitution. On the Ecatern coast, from the Equator southward to the boundary of Natal, is a long tract of fertile country suited to Chinese labor, and which is in the possession of slave-dealing Africans. On the western coast, from the Orange river to Senegambia, is a similar tract, on a portion of which are the British colonial sttlements, the graveyard of the white race, and the wretched, nondescript Liberian imposture.

Unlike the white man, the Chinese are pestilence-proof, and can stand any climate. Their own paddy fields are about salubrious for them as the swamps and jungles of equatorial Africa, and the products of the soil are much the same. This, or a portion of this colonization being effected, as in our judgment, under the energetic auspices of the British Government it can be, let no one imagine the great result of a substitution of races is an impossibility. Says Captain Galton:

The history of the world tells a tale of the continued displacement of population, each by a worthier successor, and humanity gains thereby. We ourselves are no descendants of the aborigines of Britain, and our colonists were invaders of the regions they now occupy as their lawful home. But the countries into which the Anglo-Saxon race can be transfused are restricted to those where the climate is temperate. The tropics are not for us to inhabit permanently; the greater part of Africa is the heritage of people differently constituted to ourselves. On that continent, as elsewhere, one population continually drives out another. Consider its history as it extends over successive centuries. We note how Arab, Tuarick, Fellatah, Negroes of uncounted varieties, Caffre and Hottentot surge and reel to and fro in the struggle for existence. It is into this free fight among all present that I wish to see a new competitor introduced—namely, the Chinaman. The gain would be immense to the whole civilized world if we were to outbreed and finally displaced the Negro, as completely as the latter has displaced the aborigines of the West Indies. The magnitude of the gain may be partly estimated by making the converse supposition—namely; the loss that would ensue if China were somehow to be depopulated and restocked by Negroes.

As a matter of curious and interesting speculation, we have thought it worth while to bring this great ethnical experiment to the attention of our readers.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.—A Philadelphia correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the position of parties and wings of parties as they have been divided upon the questions of reform in Pennsylvania, which will be brought to an issue upon a submission of the new constitution to a vote of the people. The correspondent says that the democratic convention will be held early in September, and will endorse a liberal constitution in full, favoring especially the provisions of the general registry law for the State incorporated in the new constitution. The liberal republicans will hold their convention during the first or second week in September, and will declare themselves in favor of the new constitution if completed, reaffirming the principles of the last canvass, but will make no nominations, believing it impolitic to do so. A third convention will also be held of seceders from the regular republican party, which will endorse the new constitution and recommend republicans to vote for it as a matter of reform. From this independent republican convention much is expected. It is believed it will pave the way for the nomination of a reform ticket, upon which democrats, liberal republicans and the independent republicans can unite.—The correspondent adds: "Should the new constitution be framed and adopted the State and city election in October will be held under the provisions of the new registry law. Its restrictions are so clearly defined that the ring (the party opposed to reform) will be unable to conduct those peculiar manipulations by means of which it has heretofore been able to thwart the will of the people as expressed at the polls. The ring republicans have issued a call for a State convention, to be held on August 13, at Harrisburg, It is already settled that the convention will oppose the new constitution, as it is apparent that if it is adopted the power of the ring in the city and State is broken."

A WOMAN THAT NEVER TALKS.

KENT COUNTY ALMS HOUSE.—One day during the week our reporter visited the Alms House of this county, in company with some members of the press "from foreign parts," and all came to one conclusion, that for neatness, cleanliness, the seemingly general satisfaction of the inmates, and its entire good management, the institution has but few equals, and is not surpassed by any of its kind in the country. The party searched every nook and corner throughout the entire premises, and found everything and everybody in and around the buildings in the very best condition. They talked with many of the inmates, and they all expressed satisfaction at the comforts and treatment they received.—The department where the insane are kept was also visited, and the rooms and clothes found in good order, but here they met a curiosity that surpassed anything the corps reportorial ever dreamed, heard or read of, and no man on earth would scarcely imagine the existence of such a thing, *a woman who has the perfect use of speech, and yet refuses to talk.* When will wonders cease? Our representative tried in every conceivable way to get her to talk—he spoke of the beautiful birds, trees, and flowers, and sung songs, begged, coaxed, but all to no purpose, and as a last resort he opened a discourse on dress—talked of fashionable bonnets, and though it may be hard to believe, even this failed to get one word from "the little fay" as she is called. Jesting aside, this poor maniac is one that excites great interest in all visitors at the Alms House from the fact of her having been estray in a field one day, and no one else has been able to tell who she is or from whence she came. She is young, prepossessing in appearance, a Catholic in religion, and tells her beads with much assiduity but she never talks.—*Delawarean.*

PERSONAL HABITS OF THE SHAH OF PERSIA.—Dr. Russell, writing to the London Times from Berlin, thus alludes to the personal habits of the Shah of Persia:

"The Shah is according to European notions, a savage in many respects—proud, wilful, sensual and arbitrary. If punctually be the politeness of princes, as it is said to be, the Shah would, in consequence of his utter indifference to engagements, be one of the most ill-mannered men in the world. He kept the parade at Postdam, ordered by the Kaiser, waiting a couple of hours. He kept the Queen for half an hour at the station waiting for him. He would not go to breakfast when it was announced at the time of invitation, but walked about in the garden, and then, seeing an arbor which pleased him, desired to have his breakfast brought there. When he sat at dinner yesterday he put his fingers in his plate and ate with them, and if he came on a piece of some dish which he did not like, he took it out of his mouth and threw it down—not on the ground but on the Queen's (Empress's) dress. If free from the more horrid vices attributed to Persians by travelers, he is quite without shame or scruple in his disregard of what is called morality by Christians and good Mussulmans."

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$2@2,20.
RED WHEAT—$1,55,@1 60.
WHITE CORN [redacted]

Kent National Bank,
CHESTERTOWN, Md., June 26, 1873.

The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of eight per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after July 1st, 1873.

W. N. E. WICKES,
June 28, 1873. Cashier.

Meeting of Peach Growers.

PEACH GROWERS who intend to ship from Worton Creek, are invited to meet at the Club Room of the Kent County Agricultural Society No. 1, on *Thursday Afternoon, July 10th, at 4 o'clock,* for the purpose of making arrangements for the shipping of Peaches.

The Society has decided to use a box 23 inches long, 14 wide, 8½ deep, ends and middle of ⅞ stuff.

J. T. SKIRVEN, Pres't.
S. VANNORT, Sec. [June 21—2w.

BERRY CRATES!
BERRY BASKETS!!

WE ARE MANUFACTURING

BERRY CRATES,

and are agents for the Berry BASKETS.

☞ Persons wanting them will please send in their orders a few days ahead.

TURNER BROS.
Betterton, June 28, 1873.

To Builders.

THE Board of School Commissioners for Kent county will receive

SEALED PROPOSALS
FOR BUILDING
TWO NEW SCHOOL HOUSES,

one at Belair, and one at or near Trappe, on the same lot now used for school house. Specifications can be seen in possession of W. F. Massey, at the Court House, Chestertown.

The Bids will be opened and contract awarded on *Tuesday, July 8th,* 1873.

W. F. MASSEY, Pres't.
C. G. RICAUD, Sec'y.

PUBLIC SALE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY.

By direction of the School Board, the undersigned, on

MONDAY, JULY 7th,

at 11 o'clock A. M., will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at Still Pond, *THE SCHOOL HOUSE* on the public road from Chestertown to Still Pond, opposite L. S. Hepbron's. The purchaser to remove said house within 30 days after purchase, as it is the intention of the School Board to give up the land on which it is situated at that time.

Terms made known on the day of sale.

W. F. MASSEY, Pres't.
C. G. RICAUD, Sec'y.
June 28, 1873—2w.

SPARKLING SODA WATER

with syrups to suit all tastes.

June 21. C. F. STAM & BRO.

CHECK BOOKS,

Drawn for "KENT NATIONAL BANK," for sale by

June 21. C. F. STAM & BRO.

HARVEST IS COMING!

FARMERS SHOULD GET THEIR
REAPERS IN ORDER,

and see that everything necessary for Field and House is in order and on hand before the time for use.

IF YOU ARE NOT SUPPLIED,

call and examine my Stock of English and American

Grain, Grass, and Bush Scythes,

Snathes, Scythe Stones, Wood water Jugs, tin cups, tin plates, spoons, knives and forks.

PACKER'S ICE CREAM FREEZERS
AND WATER COOLERS.

Two, Three, and Four Pronged Forks;

THE
EXCELSIOR ANIMAL POKE

will prevent horses and cattle from jumping and pulling down fences.

For sale by

J. K. Aldridge.
June 21, 1873.

COMFORT.

S. MERRITT & CO. are now prepared to fit you up for the warm weather, having just opened

A SPLENDID STOCK OF LINEN SUITS,
BOTH FANCY AND PLAIN; ALSO,
STRIPED AND PLAIN ALPACA, Seersucker, Drap Te Ta, and other thin Coats;
WHITE LINEN DUCK SUITS,
AND WHITE VESTS.

Straw Hats

in great variety, embracing all the latest styles, both for men and boys.

June 14, 1873.

Coal, Coal.

For cooking and other purposes, delivered at any station on the Kent county railroad, by giving short notice.

TERMS—CASH.

Address GEO. W. JONES,
March 29, 1873—tf. *Kennedyville.*

Summer ANNOUNCEMENT For 1873.

Handsome styles,

For Men and Boys,

—AT—

THE POPULAR,

Clothing Store

ON BORDLEY'S CORNER,
CHESTERTOWN.

SAM'L. MERRITT. WM. J. MCFEELY.

S. MERRITT & CO.

HAVE JUST OPENED

A LARGE & SPLENDID STOCK

OF

Gents', Youth's and Boys'

CLOTHING,

Gents. Furnishing Goods!

AND

HATS AND CAPS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO

CUSTOM WORK.

FITS GUARANTEED!

IF YOU WANT GOOD GOODS, WELL MADE UP, AND CUT IN STYLE! COME AND SEE US.

S. MERRITT & Co.,
BORDLEY'S CORNER,
June 14. CHESTERTOWN.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

JAMES SPEAR
vs.
WILLIAM H. WEST, R. Y. TOWNSEND, and others.

Bill on the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Kent County.
June 12th, 1873.

The object of this Bill is to secure the performance of an agreement by William H. West, one of the defendants, made with the complainant for the purchase from him of a House and Lot of Land in the town of Millington, and the improvements thereon, formerly the property of John W. Osborn, and in case of failure, a sale of the said property to pay the complainant's lein on the same, as the purchase money agreed by said West to be paid for the same.

The Bill states, that on or about the 8th of December, 1871, the complainant sold and delivered to the said William H. West, a House and Lot of Land, with other improvements, in the town of Millington, for the price of eighteen hundred dollars to be paid as follows: $500, with interest on the whole sum, on or before the 8th of December, 1872,—the sum of $500, with interest on the sum unpaid, on or before the 8th of December, 1873,—and the residue of $800, with interest, on or before the 8th of December, 1874, and executed a Bond for the payment of the same in the manner before stated: that the sum of $500, and interest on the whole sum of $1800, was due and payable, on the 8th of December, 1872, and remains unpaid; that the said William H. West has removed from the State of Maryland to another State, and resides beyond the jurisdiction of all the Maryland Courts: that he has left no property or assets in the State of Maryland, and is insolvent, a considerable number of Judgments having been recovered against him in the Circuit Court of Kent county, which are due and unpaid, and recovered by persons, non-residents of the State of Maryland, to-wit: R. Y. Townsend, William F. Greene, Frank Bro's. and Company, William F. Hansell, S. B. Rowley, Hood, Bonbright and Company, H. B. Claflin, and John Luff.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks before the 19th day of July next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this Bill, and warn them to appear in this Court, in person or by solicitor, on or before the first day of October next, to answer the premises, and show cause, if any they have, why a Decree ought not to pass as prayed.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
June 14, 1873—5t.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS
Of the Second Election District.

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

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

If You Want a Nice Suit Made Up.

AT A LESS PRICE THAN A CITY TAILOR WOULD CHARGE YOU, call on

S. MERRITT & CO.,
May 10. Chestertown.

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