The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, July 19, 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.

POLITICAL.

The days are very warm, the nights not much cooler, and the November election is some distance in the future, and yet, two sets of candidates being in the field for the suffrages of the people, it would seem to be time to turn our thoughts occasionally to this matter.

The miserable and weak attempt on the part of the Radical party of this State to make some people, themselves included, believe that because the Democratic party saw fit to sustain Mr. Greeley and his platform in the last Presidential contest, there is no difference between the two parties, is still persisted in. The difference between the two parties in very material points is as decided as between the complexion of Democratic voters and the great body of the Republican masses. The fact is, the Republican party of Kent county is a Black Man's Party, composed almost entirely of the negro race, and sustaining a newspaper organ printed mainly by negroes and published in the interests of the negro race. The Democratic party of this county is composed exclusively of white men, and while the present system of Negro Leagues and Politico-Religious organizations exist, the Democratic party should plant its standard on the platform of the Supremacy of the White Race. While the negro continues to cast his vote as one man, at the bidding of his political master, a White Man's Party is a simple matter of self-preservation. The white Republican politician of Kent county is a mere demagogue, who seeks to control the negro for his own selfish purposes, and does not dare or wish to place the negro on the ticket with himself. Where is the honesty in excluding from a share of the offices the race whom he recognizes as his political equal and which furnishes nine-tenths of his voters. But is the negro a passive, stupid serf to this small office-holding junto? By no means: he bides his time, he bands together, he is perfectly aware of his position, he is using his white would-be office-holder, until the time arrives when the Republican party may control the State and counties—then he will boldly and successfully demand the lion's share of the offices—then will he use the rod as only the negro knows how to use it. Then, we say, will the white race learn to their sorrow the meaning of White Supremacy and Negro Domination.

While the negro continues to cast his vote as a grand consolidated puppet, we shall feel it our duty to warn our own race of their political peril. The white race of these American States should continue, as in the past, to control the political affairs of state, and unless untrue to themselves will continue so to do. The white Radical politician we say is a demagogue, and his conduct shows that he does not desire negro domination more than his Democratic opponent, and yet, for the sake of his own selfish purposes, he lends himself a willing tool to a consolidated Negro Party. We shall from time to time present this question to our readers.

MR. C. C. FULTON, the senior editor of the Baltimore American, writing from Vienna, June 25th, says:

The ladies of America, as well as the gentlemen, would be apt to enter into an earnest protest against the system of marriage prevalent all over the Continent of Europe, but especially in Austria. Young ladies here, among the well-to-do and wealthier classes, are seldom allowed to go into company until they are engaged to be married. They are not allowed, in going or coming from school, to have young gallants to trot along by their side, and carry their books, and whisper complimentary nothings in their ears. They are mostly sent to boarding schools, and kept in such rigid seclusion that the sight of a man is almost a novelty to them. If allowed to come home during vacations, it is under strict family guard, but most of them remain until their education is finished, and they have budded into early womanhood. Both father and mother then put their heads together and fix upon the amount of dower they will be willing and able to give her on her wedding day. The next move is to look for a suitable husband, who will be able to bring to the common stock a similar amount of hard cash. If they cannot find one among their acquaintances to suit them, in all respects, they call in the services of a professional matrimonial agent, who is well posted as to all the marriageable young men in the market. He, or she, as it may be, keeps a journal of the marriageables, not only in Vienna, but in the provinces, and proceeds to negotiate with the parents of young men to receive the applicant as their daughter-in-law, and draws up the agreements and bonds necessary for the security of the money part of the transaction. Sometimes the young lady is allowed to see the youthful Adonis selected for her life partner, before the agreement is closed, but in most cases she must accept the choice of her parents. Love comes after marriage in many cases, but is by no means a general result. If the money part of the contract is fulfilled, nothing is allowed to prevent the marriage, as this seems to be the main consideration. There are constant cases occurring here in Vienna, where the expected marriage is either postponed until the dower is paid up, or broken off entirely on account of failure to pay up the money at the appointed time. The recent money crisis has led to many cases of abandonment, and there are no broken hearts to be mended. Thus, marriage has nothing to do with love, but is a purely business transaction—a question of dollars and cents. Children are often pledged to each other by their parents before they enter their teens, and are then allowed to mingle and form attachments, but this is not often the case. The parents of the daughter, who must pay down the money agreed upon, in hard cash, are somewhat at the mercy of the parents of the groom, who may put up their share of the money as a mere matter of form, and receive it back from the affectionate son the day after the wedding is consummated, with a good share of the bride's dower. But in matrimonial allowances everywhere the woman and her kindred are at the mercy of the husband.

We met, during our sojourn at Hall, a very handsome and intelligent lady, from Roumania, who was sojourning there with her husband. She was undoubtedly most happily married; indeed, it would be difficult to find anywhere a more devoted couple. They had been married ten years, and she showed us a family photograph of herself and husband, with four bright and beautiful nestlings around them. In reply to our Yankee curiosity on this marriage question, she assured us that she had never seen her husband before she was engaged to him, and was married six weeks after they first met. She was educated at Paris, at a boarding school, where she had been for seven years without seeing her parents. When she had nearly finished her education, and was preparing to start for home, her mother sent her the names of seven gentlemen who had proposed for her hand, with their photographs. She duly examined them, and finally selected the last on the list, her present husband. On her return she met him, and learned to love him during the six weeks that intervened before the marriage. In looking at the subsequent career of her other six proposers, she assured me that she had never any cause to regret her choice. In looking over the Vienna papers to-day I find that they are at Chanbrun palace, the guests of the Emperor, in company with the Prince of Roumania, in whose suite the husband holds a high position.

TRIAL OF A NEW BUILDING MATERIAL IN NEW YORK CITY.

From the N. Y. Post, July 10.

The use for building purposes of a cement made from the hydraulic lime of Teil, France, has lately attracted much attention from architects, and the material has been employed in many of the finest structures which have been newly erected in this city. For the puroose of demonstrating its strength and fireproof qualities a series of experiments were made yesterday afternoon by the Fireproof Building Company, in their yard and factory at Corlears and Cherry streets. The exhibition was witnessed by a number of architects, builders and prominent business men.

The cement formed of the Teil lime is cast into blocks of various size and shape, according to the purpose for which they are to be used. For partitions and outside walls the blocks are about 15 inches in length by 12 in breadth, and from four to seven and a half inches in thickness, with crosswise perforations. Those designed for floors and ceilings are made with similar hollows, and are from one and a half to two inches thick. The cement is also made in numerous other forms for roofing, filling between beams, deafening material, shutters, and fireproof casings for iron columns. It is further designed to employ solid blocks for paving, as the material is thought to be sufficiently hard for that purpose, and has the advantage of a perfectly even surface.

When the blocks are placed edge to edge they fit exactly together and the perforations form continuous air tubes, thus greatly increasing their fireproof qualities. The material is so light as to float in water. In the yard of the factory the model of a house had been erected, about eight feet by ten. The outside walls were constructed of hollow cement blocks, seven and a half inches thick. An inch and a half of cement was laid over the wooden floor beams, while two-inch blocks of the same material protected the spruce timbers in the ceiling. On one side of the interior was a partition about eight inches from the outer wall, composed of hollow cement blocks four inches thick. A small opening was made on another side to allow the escape of smoke through a tall chimney.

The walls and ceiling of the interior were hard finished. The door was formed of cement blocks three inches thick, secured in an iron frame, and with an opening near the bottom for an air passage. At a quarter of 4 o'clock, two barrels of shavings and a quantity of light wood were placed in the house and set on fire. A pile of dry logs was soon added, and the fire was quickly blazing with the heat of a furnace. At intervals the door was opened and more fuel added, the flames rushing fiercely against every part of the interior, Twenty minutes after the fire was kindled, neither the door nor the surface of the walls was warm to the touch, and long after this the hand could be applied without inconvenience. On reaching the roof by a ladder, and touching the ceiling through an opening left for the purpose, this was also found to be cold.

A block of cement four inches thick was then taken, and two round sticks of dry pine wood inserted in the perforations. The openings were closed with wet plaster, and the block cast into the fire, where it was exposed to intense heat for about a quarter of an hour. When taken out and broken, the sticks of wood were found to be intact, and scarcely warm. Two four inch cubes of solid cement were also placed in the fire, and when taken out, hissing hot, were dropped in water. Cooled and broken, the interior was found to be as hard as ever.

After burning for an hour and ten minutes, the fire was extinguished by buckets of water, and its ruins raked out of the room. An examination showed that the hard plaster of the ceiling and interior walls had cracked, and in some places fallen away, but the cement behind it was wholly uninjured. The floor was cut, and the beams laid bare, when the wood work was found to be white and unheated. To show the strength of the material an experiment was made with a flat arch of nine inch blocks, laid between iron beams measuring four feet four inches from centre to centre. A weight of cement and iron, amounting to four hundred and eighty-four pounds, was dropped upon the centre from a height of six inches, without producing the slightest perceptible effect. It was then dropped from the height of a foot, producing a crack, and again from a height of eighteen inches, when it smashed through the part on which it struck. The blocks were fresh, and had been laid for but three days and-a-half, so that this exhibition of their strength was but an indication of that possessed by the hard blocks finished for building. A hollow block four inches thick was shown supporting a dead weight of 6,197 pounds.

A piece of the cement, which had been kept in water for two months and ten days, was broken and found to be as hard as the rest.

In the drying-room of the factory, where a hot furnace fire is constantly maintained, the ceiling, which was overlaid with cement about six months ago, does not exhibit a crack.

The spectators expressed much satisfaction with the result of the experiment.

IRENÆUS, in the New York *Observer* gives the following picture of the Walworth trial, notable for the eminent counsel engaged in the defence. Although somewhat after the time, we think it will be read with interest:

IN A TRIAL FOR MURDER.

All great trials in this city are held within sight of my window. It overhangs the Park in which stands the City Hall, the new Court House and other public buildings. A few steps take me into the Courts.

Sometimes when a case absorbs public attention and promises to be notable, I go over and study it. Human nature is unveiled there. Newspapers are not the life. Five minutes in a court room with prisoner, and jury, and counsel, and friends, and crowds of spectators, make impressions that no description can produce. Painting does more than the pen. And the pictures of famous trials in England have done more than history to make them immortal.

It would require a large canvas and a great artist to present a fitting view of the scene from which I have just returned; the trial of the grandson of the late Chancellor Walworth for the murder of his father. My mind is so full of it, and my heart so deeply and tenderly stirred by what I have seen and heard, that I cannot well write of anything else. You will have read the story of the tragedy, the trial and its result, long before this letter reaches you, and therefore it will have less interest than if it came to you as it is written in the midst of the trial while the verdict of the jury is yet to be rendered. But a hundred years hence the scene that I have witnessed to-day will be worked up in novels more strange and incredible than any of those which came from the pen of the father of the youth who is now on trial for the crime of parricide.

Judge Davis presides; a man about fifty years of age, cool, intelligent, self-poised, shrewd, and I presume learned in the law, knowing his duty, and ready to do it. He is alone on the bench. The District Attorney, who represents the State, Mr. Phelps, a large fine-looking man with massive head and white hair, with much dignity and diligence conducts the case. A great array of lawyers appear for the prisoner; chief among them, Mr. O'Conor, long regarded as the greatest lawyer at the American bar; he must now be seventy or more years old; a man whose social appearance does not truthfully express the greatness of his intellect, and that is a mild way of expressing my idea. With him are Mr. Beach and Mr. Graham, both of them great lawyers, and besides these are others whose faces are not familiar to me. A seat was kindly given me on the platform or witness stand, by the side of the judge where I could see every face in Court.—The jury were with three exceptions good looking men, mostly young, and gravely intent upon the solemn trust in their hands.

Beyond the table at which were the lawyers, sat a handsome young man not twenty years old, the son of a distinguished writer, and the grandson of an eminent jurist, and also of a brave soldier—a young man who, three weeks ago, slew his own father, avowed the deed, and is now on trial for the murder. And of all the persons in this crowded Court room from the Judge to the door-man, this youth *appears* to be the most indifferent to what is going on!! Is it bravado? Is it stolidity? Or is it feigned for effect? Is it part of the defence that he is unconscious of the crime or its consequence? I cannot answer these questions; God only knows the secret, but there is one behind all that has yet transpired, a secret which the Day of Judgment will disclose when the secrets of all hearts are revealed. By this young man's side, sat his mother, a lady of forty, of strong features, bearing well her cares and trials which have not been exceeded by many of her sex. The public papers have spread these sorrows before the world. One's heart bleeds to think what a lot has been hers; her young love betrayed by a bad husband; her life blighted by his vices; her heart trampled on by the wrongs and injuries of the man who should have been her staff and stay. Yet, by the side of her now, sits (what if I were his parent I should regard) her crowning, crushing sorrow. That son assuming to be her protector has become the slayer of her husband and his father, and is now on trial for murder. Was there ever sorrow like unto her sorrow? Near her sat another son (as I was informed) perhaps fifteen years old; laughing in the midst of these scenes of solemnity. This boy and the prisoner were the only persons not weighed down with the awfulness of the dreadful situation. Around them were grouped the relatives and friends of the family, ladies in mourning appeared, as if we were assembled at a funeral. It was more than a funeral; for *that* is not always a scene of unmitigated woe. Death is a blessing often, and the departure of one we love may be hallowed with thoughts that make the grave bright with hope and peace. But death with crime and sin and shame, death with the horrors of a public trial, with these terrible accompaniments, is an event the anguish of which no mind but the sufferer's can adequately grasp.

A witness on the stand as I sat by him, was asked what the prisoner said to the Coroner who inquired why he came to the city. Mr. O'Coner rose and made a long argument against admitting the question. As he worked at it, and over it, and about it, I said to myself "Is it possible that *that* is the greatest lawyer in America? Why, a law student in his first year could answer all that and show its fallacy. But he insisted as if the life of his client was on the issue: and it was! Mr. O'Conor finished, and the Court instantly remarked that the question was perfectly proper, and the witness would proceed.

"The prisoner said, *I came to do this*" and afterwards qualified it by saying, "I came to settle some family difficulties." As the answer, "I came to do this," was uttered by the witness, the mother turned upon her son a look of agony, such only as I have seen on the face of "Mater Dolorosa." It was as if she said, "*That* is a fatal admission: *that* shows deliberation, intent, purpose to kill; put *that* with the loaded pistol, the long journey, the invitation to the solitary room, the four shots, the cry, and you have confessed the essence of the murder. Would God I had died for thee, my son, O my son!" And he, the son, seemed as careless as if the testimony concerned him not.

Mr. Beach opened the defense in a speech of great eloquence. I use the word with care, and not lightly, as it is often used. He is one of our best speakers at the Bar. His manner is the rare, happy compound of calmness with impetuosity; cool, deliberate, clear; and then forcible, impassioned and overwhelming. His sentences are rhetorically adjusted, and as in unwritten speeches always, the faults are many, but easily overlooked in the blaze of splendid oratory. I was startled by his first sentence. In a former letter I had said this crime was the most atrocious that had been committed since the first child was born into the world. What was my surprise to hear the prisoner's counsel say on rising that "the deed was without a parallel in the history of the human race." He made the character of the dead father blacker than any common painter paints the devil: called him a demon incarnate, a fiend, a madman, and piled up these epithets to Pelion or Ossa, until it would be supposed that no better thing could be done than to rid the world of such a monster. Then he portrayed the son, a model of every virtue that adorns young life, delicate, gentle, tender, loving: brooding over the wrongs of his mother till he became moody, melancholy, forsook the sports and society of young men and dwelt apart, the protector of his mother against the absent father and husband. Half an hour after he had said this, Mr. Beach was speaking of the prisoner's intended journey to New York to see his father, and said so far from having any murderous purpose in his heart he made an appointment with one of his young companions to meet him the next day in Saratoga "to engage in some festivity or amusement." So suddenly can a lawyer's eloquence convert a melancholy moody recluse into a gay and festive youth, according to the requirements of the case.

If the argument of a legal advocate had much influence on the public, such a speech as this of Mr. Beach, if reported fully and published widely, would be most demoralizing. When he pronounced the slaying of his father as tne just and legitimate result of his own inhuman conduct, when he declared with the greatest clearness that the deed was not parricide but Providence, he struck at the root of all morality, and taught a doctrine most flagitious and destructive. How far a lawyer may go in defence of his client is a grave question that moral philosophers have not yet determined, but the common conscience of mankind decides that no mortal man shall assume the attributes of Providence and undertake to inflict death as the just and legitimate result of a bad life.

At the close of Mr. Beach's address to the jury the Court adjourned until the next morning. The trial was then resumed, and the result will be known long before you read this letter.

IRENÆUS

POLITICAL CORRUPTION.

Human nature is always the same, and is just as corrupt now as it was centuries ago. Though we may not sell public offices at public auction, as the Romans used to sell their empire to the highest bidder, irrespective of his qualifications, we are none the less politically corrupt than were the men who sold the Roman empire at auction. The only difference between us and them is this; they sold their country openly, but we sold our country secretly and hypocritically under false pretences. They lived in times of false pretences. They lived in times of ignorance, but we in times of professed knowledge and high moral culture. They were traitors to the public good; but they made no effort to conceal their crime or to disguise their evil motives, while we to the crime of treason add that of hypocrisy.

Men have always had a propensity to sacrifice the public good to their private interests; and at no former time has this propensity shown itself so dangerously prevalent as at the present. Whenever a country has become rich and prosperous, there have appeared, within its borders, men who, under the pretence of zeal for the public good, have worked themselves into public office, for the sole purpose of enriching themselves, their friends and their adherents, by perpetrating frauds upon those whose interests they are paid to protect. This evil always exists to a greater extent in a republic, than under any other form of government, and chiefly for the following reason. In republics, the power of appointing public servants belongs to so great a number of persons collectively, that the amount of responsibility which (in regard to this matter) rests upon each person is thought to be too small to be worthy of serious consideration; and, therefore, what is theoretically every body's business is practically nobody's business, and a minutely divided responsibility produces nothing but inutility and inefficiency. In consequence of this, even good men fail to exert themselves to correct the public wrongs, and the existence of which they acknowledge and lament.

If the men who profess to lament the prevalence of political dishonesty and corruption, are really in earnest in their desire to correct the evil, and to bring it to a speedy termination, they have at hand the means of proving their sincerity. Let every man who truly desires to stop public corruption, exert himself as diligently to accomplish his purpose as he would exert himself to root out bribery and dishonesty from his own dwelling or country house, and let him strive as hard to procure honest servants for the State as he would strive to procure them for himself and for his family.—*Our Church Work.*

A CONTEMPLATED DUEL SETTLED BY HON. JEFFERSON DAVIS.—A difficulty occurred some time ago between Capt. E. A. Cole, of Memphis, Tenn., and Jas. G. Wintersmith, Esq., of Louisville, Ky. The gentlemen were introduced to each other, when by some mistake in identity a quarrel immediately followed, resulting in Mr. Wintersmith striking Capt. Cole. A long belligerent correspondence has fince taken place between the parties, but it was finally submitted to the Hon. Jefesson Davis as an umpire to decide the grounds of settlement. Mr. Davis says: "The collision being purely accidental, without previous hostility or personal malice, all of which preceded the grave offense of a blow, was so unimportant and indeterminate that the pending matter may be treated as beginning with that event, and therefore that the first step should be an ample apology on the part of Mr. R. C. Wintersmith for that grave offense. And that then all the correspondence between the parties should be formally withdrawn in the order of the dates." Blessed are the peace makers.

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU MAN.—The Washington Star states that the book of assessments for the District of Columbia shows that in the early part of 1872 General Balloch, late of the Freenman's Bureau, transferred the bulk of his property, in trust for his wife, to three trustees, of whom he is one. This fact was probably the basis for the following dispatch to the Boston Globe:

"The property of Gen'l. Balloch, late disbursing officer of the Freedman's Bureau, is understood to be transferred beyond the reach of the government. The Secretary of War will confer with the District attorney here before deciding what to do under the opinion of the Attorney General."

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1.75@1.80.
RED WHEAT—$1.65@1 80.
WHITE CORN—72@86.
YELLOW CORN—59@62cents.
OATS—@4655 cents.

Died.

WILLIAMS.—On the 5th inst., of brain fever, MAUD, youngest daughter of George W. and Mary A. Williams—aged nineteen months and two days.

New Advertisements.

COAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned having on hand a supply of Coal, both hard and soft, of different sizes, intends to continue the business, and will furnish it as low as can be bought in Chestertown of the same quality—for the cash—giving 2240 lbs. to the ton, weighed by true platform scales.

J. T. TWILLEY.

July 19, 1873—tf.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to me for Taxes must come forward and pay the same, or I certainly shall be compelled to collect by law. Money I want and must have.

C. W. WARREN,
Tax Collector, Second District,
July 19, 1873—tf. Kent Co., Md.

COW ASTRAY.

Went astray from the subscriber's farm, near Chestertown, on the 12th inst. a WHITE BUFFALO COW, fresh and of good size. A liberal reward will be paid for her return or information that will enable me to get her.

GEORGE A. HANSON.

July 19, 1873—3t.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.

I OFFER for sale several articles of Furniture, viz: 1 Parlor Stove (Latrobe), 1 Dining Room Stove, 1 Cook Stove, 1 Dining Table, 1 Wardrobe, 1 Cottage set of Chamber Furniture, 1 Marble Top Table, 1 Hair Cloth Walnut Sofa.

R. C. BERKELEY,
July 19, 1873—2t. Washington College.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

THE KENT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, No. 1, will discuss on

THURSDAY, JULY 31st,

the subject of "Co-operation among Farmers."

Farmers' Clubs throughout the county are requested to send three Delegates each, and farmers generally are invited to attend and participate in the discussion.

J. T. SKIRVEN, Pres't.
S. VANNORT, Sec'y.
July 19, 1873—2t.

Charades and Festival.

A Delightful Entertainment may be expected on *Tuesday evening, the 29th, at* the Town Hall in Galena, consisting of choice Charades, Music, and Selections by practiced personages. Lovers of fun may expect a rare treat. Admittance 35 cents—children 20 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Performances to commence at 8 o'clock. July 19, 1873—2t.

FESTITAL.

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights, at 8 o'clock, first-class SUPPERS of all the delicacies of the season, hard and soft crabs, oysters, chickens, &c., in various styles. Cakes, Ice Cream, Water Ices, Fruits, and Fancy Tables, will be found to suit the taste and please the eye of all who may favor us with their presence. Admittance free. Proceeds of Charades and Festival for Literary purposes. Voluntary donations for Festival thankfully received. July 19.

FOR SALE,

A SAFE, gentle, sound, driving Horse, Carriage, Harness, Raccoon Robe, Gum horse blanket with head cover, Bridle and Saddle. Sold for want of use.

All persons indebted will please call and settle, either by cash or note, at once.

Respectfully, W. T. URIE.
July 19, 1873—3t.

BOARDING.

MRS. RACHEL WRIGHT has removed to

152 Lombard Street,

Between Sharp and Hanover Streets,

BALTIMORE.

☞ Transient and permanent boarders accommodated. [July 19, 1873—3m.

Late Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued by T. Waters Russell, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of George Bell, use of William Morris, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Benjamin Pearce, colored, P. H. Thomas, colored, Jerry Willson, colored, and William H. Chambers, colored, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Benjamin Pearce of, in and to

Five Acres of Land,

more or less, situated in the Fifth Election District of Kent county, adjoining the land of William H. Chambers and others, also.

12 Acres of Land.

more or less, the property of the said P. H. Thomas, and Jerry Wilson situated in the 5th, Election District, of Kent county adjoining the property of Lewis Henry. All of which property is commonly known as "Little Swamps" and I hereby give notice that on

Tuesday Aug. 12th, 1873.

at 11 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in Chestertown I will sell the aforesaid property to the highest bidder for CASH, to pay and satisfy the said writ; debt, interest and costs due and to become due. C. H. DAVIS, Late Constable.

July 19, 1873—3t.

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.*

Strayed

From the premises of the subscriber, near Lynch's Station, on the 7th instant,

A GRAY MARE,

above medium height, with white wavy mane and tail. Any information concerning the same, left at this office, will be gratefully received by

R. W. WHALAND.

July 12, 1873—tf.

Coal Notice.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the *Coal Consumers* of Chestertown, that on and after July 12th, he will commence running Coal to this place. Those wishing Coal can be accommodated by leaving their orders with my agent, Mr. Wm. H. Palmer, who will accept them, and give receipts. Respectfully,

July 12, 1873—tf. J. F. TAYLOR.

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.*

SPARKLING SODA WATER

with syrups to suit all tastes.

June 21. C. F. STAM & BRO.

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.

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*,
Coll. 2d District.

Aug. 3, 1872—tf.

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.

Re-opening.
TO THE PUBLIC.

The undersigned would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally that he has re-opened the old established store, (lately occupied by A. L. Gooding, dec'd.,) situated at

CHESTERVILLE, KENT CO., MD.,

and having refitted it generally and laid in a large and well selected assortment of Store Goods, is fully prepared to meet all demands for

GROCERIES, DRY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE,
GLASSWARE AND QUEENSWARE,

and in fact everything kept in a first-class store. Also, a full supply of

Pure and fresh Drugs and Medicines

Prescriptions carefully compounded.

☞ A full line of Perfumeries, Fancy Goods, Combs, Brushes, &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest prices for cash; or Country Produce taken in exchange.

F. M. GOODING,
July 7, 1873—tf. *Chesterville, Md.*

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 GOOD 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 justaeturned from the cities with his Spring nd 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.

JOHN T. DODD & SON,

J. T. Dodd. *J. N. Dodd.*

Undertakers,

And dealers in all kinds of Lumber, Sash, Doors, Shutters, Contractors and Builders.

Orders by mail will meet with prompt attention. Jan. 11, 1873.

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