The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, July 26, 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.

A Chicago correspondent writes to the New York *Tribune*:

"Do the farmers propose to form a new political party? is a question I often heard asked in the East, and it is a question which I am as yet unable to answer. No one can remain long in Chicago, read the daily newspapers and talk with the men who have been accustomed to manage the political affairs of this State without discovering that the most of the politicians are on the anxious seat. They are generally at great loss what to do.—Leading Administration Republicans of the State do not dare to oppose the Farmers' movement, because it has already demonstrated its ability to defeat the Republican party if it sees fit; they do not dare to join it and give it hearty support, because they think it may result in the formation of a new party which will be antagonistic to the old Republican organization, and in which they may lose personal influence. The Administration organs are therefore treating the movement respectfully, and striving to commit themselves either for or against it as little as possible. They give the farmers the same advice that the carpet-baggers of Louisiana offer to the reformers. "If you are in earnest," they say, "and will stand by the Republican party, we'll attend to the reforms, but there's no safety outside of our fold, and any pretense of reform that does not recognize the Republican party as its chief instrument is a sham." "We are for the farmers," said a leading politician to me a day or two ago, "if they don't undertake to supplant the Republican party;" he seemed to think that he owed allegiance to the Administration party first, justice to the farmers afterward. The leaders of the opposition are more active, and are striving to shape the movement in such a way that they can control it, and secure high seats in its councils. The Free-Traders especially are laboring to convince the farmers that they are so much oppressed by tariffs as by high or unjustly discriminating rates of freight, and to make free trade one of the principal planks in the platform of the new party, should one be organized. The farmers of the State have thus far apparently rather avoided the politicians, and the names of those who have been most active in extending the Farmer's State Association and establishing granges are not those of men who have figured largely in politics, or were until recently widely known in the State."

THE poor old American flag is having a hard time of it. No one ever considered its beauty worthy of much praise. Respect, reverence and honor it did have from all. Now the Northern papers are setting it up as a kind of Gessler's hat, watching the South for any sign of revolt. A certain editor in Atlanta started a literary rebellion, and really, we do not know where it will stop. The *Commercial Advertiser* immediately snapped up the editor, and the Macon Telegraph quotes and comments as follows:

No! The South does not reverence the flag under which she once marched to victory and glory, because its folds float over the usurpers of true liberty, and the destroyers of the Constitution of our fathers. Justice, reform and time alone can change the animus of her people from the coldest indifference, to say no more, to the love of days of yore. Of course these remarks are intended to apply only to the radical *regime*, who control and prostitute that flag to their own base and selfish purposes. With the good men and true of the North—the Conservative element who stand in the breach and do battle valiantly for free government, and the rights of their suffering brethern of the same name and lineage, we can strike hands and affiliate most heartily.

The *Southern Magazine* at the same time takes the ground that although the war settled the pending questions as far as the further agitation of them is concerned, yet the right is still where it was, and the wrong still remains the wrong, and will to all eternity; and it therefore becomes the Southern people to justify themselves as to all points in debate, freely and whenever occasion arises. So here are two points the war has not settled.

Ida Lewis, the quondam Newport heroine, failing to find a haven of rest in the new-port of matrimony has left her moorings, by the aid of divorce, and will once more paddle her own canoe.

Dr. Amos Westcott, the man who originated the Cardiff Giant humbug, committed suicide at Syracuse a few days ago.

THE STABILITY OF RACES AT THE SOUTH.

The facts and figures of our Little Rock correspondent on the relative stability of the two races at the South are hopefully suggestive for the future of that section. The Republican party has done its utmost to disseminate the belief at the North that the negro race is differentiated from the white race mainly by a black skin and a previous condition. The belief found acceptance with those who wished to accept it, and it was feared for a time, even by many who did not accept it at all, that the emancipated and enfranchised negroes would in some sections maintain the ruinous supremacy into which they had been elevated. But the experience of the past eight years has demonstrated, what was very well known before, that the defects of the negro character are such as to prevent the race from profiting by the opportunities which have been thrown in its way. The revelations of the census in regard to the vital status of the negroes have already been considered in the columns of The World, but it will not be amiss again to notice more particularly certain of the points brought out by our correspondent. It has been feared that the negroes would concentrate in the far South, and convert the Gulf States into negro republics. But the ninth census shows that notwithstanding the large emigration of negroes to Louisiana since the close of the war the colored population of that State declined from 369,020 in 1860 to 364,210 in 1870, whereas in the previous decade there was an increase of about 90,000. Mississippi shows an increase of only 6,000 in its colored population from the previous decade. The negro population of South Carolina fell off 6,000 in 1860 and 1870, notwithstanding the inviting prospect which that State is supposed to hold out to the colored immigrant.

But while the negro population shows a constant tendency to decline the white population of the South is steadily increasing. From 1860 to 1870 the white population increased 25 per cent., and now that the Radical has left off manufacturing stories of Ku-Klux and other outrages a steady tide of emigration has set in which promises to make the rate of increase much greater for the present decade. The exact volume of this immigration cannot be ascertained, but that it is considerable there can be no question. Much of it proceeds from the Northwest to the Southwest and to the Southern Atlantic States. There is also a steady emigration from the Middle States to Virginia and North Carolina, both which States also recieve constant accessions of population from Europe. But the present volume of immigration to the South does not give perhaps any reliable indication of what that immigration is likely to become within the next five years. There is hardly a planter at the South who is not willing to sell a large portion of his land at prices very far below its intrinsic value, and hence this section offers advantages to the agriculturist of small capital rarely presented elsewhere. The cheapness of the lands and the advantages of soil and climate of the South will in all probability be sufficient inducements to attract an increasing immigration from the other States of the Union, where the lands are dearer and less productive. The presence of the negro is an obstacle to the influx of white population, but not so great as must be encountered by the immigrant who occupies unsettled territory. Moreover there is not a State in the South but has many inviting districts wherein the negroes are comparatively few, and it is to these districts principally that white immigrants go. Year by year the negroes appear to be seeking the sea-coasts and the river-bottoms, leaving the upper and more salubrious country for the occupation of the white man. In this way even South Carolina will probably be released from the savage rule under which she has been placed by Republican reconstruction. How long it will take to reach that consummation cannot be told; but it is evident that the decline of negro supremacy at the South is progressing with startling rapidity.—*N. Y. World.*

EFFECTS OF SUN-SPOTS.—A scientific writer in the New York *Times*, adverting to the fact that the number and magnitude of the spots on the sun vary regularly with a period of about ten or eleven years, discusses what is thus far known of the effect on the earth. Thus it has been proved that the years in which the cyclones of the Indian Ocean and the West Indies had been most numerous and distructive were years when sun-spots were also most numerous. This was followed up by a discussion of the rain-fall in some regions of the earth, showing as a result that this increases with the spots on the sun. Since then, wider investigations have been made which "render it extremely probable" that during the years of maximum spot frequency, the average annual rain-fall exceeds by some twenty-five per cent, the amount for the years, of minimum. Other effects, as on health, etc., have been affirmed, but they are yet wholly wanting in proof.

THE thermometer still ranges as high as 85 in the shade, in the hottest part of the day, in London, and the people are complaining of the oppressive heat. The weather is thought, in fact, sufficiently exceptional to be noticed in our cable dispatches. Over here the thermometer reached the same degree, and every one is saying what a cool and delightful summer we have had. To complain of 85 degrees, after the 98 and 100 of last year, has never entered our heads. In the moist, cool climate of England, however, 85 degrees in the shade means a more extreme heat than with us.

THE INDIANS.—According to statistics derived from the archives of the Indian Bureau, it appears that there are three hundred thousand Indians remaining within the limits of the United States (exclusive of 70,000 in the new Territory of Alaska,) who, upon the important question of subsistence, may be divided into self-supporting tribes, 130,000; partly supported by the government, 84,000; entirely supported by the government, 31,000; living by hunting and marauding, 55,000. To such small numbers have the native American race been reduced, a race which once occupied all the vast territory now belonging to the United States. A few centuries have sufficed to bring the teeming red population of the immense region which we call our country to a number not larger than the population of the single city of Baltimore. It is not our purpose to consider what have been the causes of this extraordinary decline, but it is noteworthy that it has no parallel in the history of the same race on the same continent outside the boundaries of the United States.

In Mexico there are 4,000,000 of Indians, in Central America 1,500,000, in South America their number is probably not far from 7,000, who are mostly civilized and converted to Christianity. In the scale of civilization the little remnant of our own Indians is thus classified:—Civilized 97,000, semi-civilized 125,000, wholly savage 78,000.

In regard to the self-supporting tribes, the Cherokees, Chicksaws, Choctaws, Creeks, Seminoles, &c., of the Indian Territory who are civilized and semi-civilized, are included under this designation. The tribes partly and wholly supported by the government are those on the reservations outside the Indian Territory. The marauders are those still roaming at large and mostly along the range of the Rocky mountains, between the British provinces and our Mexican frontier. The Indians living under treaties are 180,000; on reservations, without treaties, 40,000. The main bodies of the civilized tribes are in the Indian Territory. The general distribution of the aborigines may thus be given:

In Minnesota and east of the Mississippi	32,360
In Nebraska, Kansas and Indian Territory	70,650
In Dakota, Montana, Wyoming and Idaho	65,000
In Nevada, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona	84,000
In California, Oregon and Territory of Washington	47,850

It further appears that the Indian population occupy reservations of land amounting in the aggregate to 137,845,971 acres, or about 440 acres each. It is these extensive tracts of country which tempt the cupidity of the whites, and which it will be difficult to hold against the encroaching settlements of strong and unscrupulous neighbors. The idea of ultimately settling all the settled tribes and roaming bands in the Indian Territory is said to be entertained by General Grant, with a view of advancing them in the usages of civilized life, and the capabilities of a civilized government, and of avoiding the embarrassments resulting to the States and Territories concerned from the numerous and widely-scattered Indian reservations and wandering bands. Some prompt and satisfactory solution of the Indian problem, compatible with justice to the Indians, is demanded by the interests of both races. Whatever the scheme it should not fail to embrace what we have often urged as essential to future safety and quiet, the making Indians amenable to the same criminal law and tribunals as whites. It may be added that in the rapid disappearance of the red men from our limits, and after making all allowances for the wrongs they have suffered, we see that it is impossible for tribes which refuse to be civilized and to pursue the paths of productive industry to preserve their existence side by side with a superior and enterprising race.

THE RETIREMENT OF THE GERMAN PREMIER.—The diplomatic theme of the day in Europe is the retirement of Prince Bismarck. It is well known that he divested himself of the Prussian premiership six months ago, retaining the ministry of foreign affairs, but has indicated his intention to resign the chancellorship. In a word, he is not merely intent on abdicating Prussian honors, but German which is to say the honors of the kingdom and also of the empire. The causes for this action on the part of the great statesman may be briefly repeated in a sentence: The check received by Bismarck in the Prussian Parliament or Diet on questions of public policy; the growing popular resentment against measures proposed by him in opposition to progressive liberty, and the inevitable conclusion, by both himself and the people, that his mission, unless unforseen events demand another Bismarck, is practically ended,

He has created a magnificent military empire, but the German people have little else to rejoice over than the glory of it, as the French had under Napoleon, a glory which proved a delusion and a snare, that the late war abundantly illustrated. It was Bismarck's mistake that the solid thinkers of Germany would be blinded with this glory, but they were not and will not be, and the younger statesman and the coming emperor, Prince Frederick William, know it. The Emperor William is now seventy-six years of age, and not many years can pass before the Crown Prince must succeed him. Bismarck is but sixty, still in superb mental vigor, it is true, but committed to measures too absolute for the present, much less the coming age, in long-oppressed Germany. Progressive domestic liberty is the idea among the German masses, and Bismarck must be an apostate to himself to listen to that sentiment now, and so it is better for him to disappear gradually from official life, taking with him "the fame of the only man who has ever been able to unite the German people," and leaving it for the coming emperor to give them the broader freedom which he would still deny. So long, however, as Bismarck remains chancellor his illiberalism will be felt; so long also as the present emperor, Bismarck's lifelong friend, remains in power, the same spirit will live, and the German people have only to wait and hope.

THE MODERN MAGICIAN.

The seers or magicians of the olden time, who could by reading the stars foretell the destiny of a nation or the career of an individual, were often men of a superoir intelligence for the times they lived in. That any of them really believed in the superstition which they fostered in others, and which enabled them to gratify their ambition or their avarice, is not at all probable. The excuse for their existence is found in the condition of the age in which they flourished; but we can find none for the toleration of that class of persons who seek to percure money from the credulous and verdant in return for revelations as to their lives in the future.

In London an effort has lately been made to check the operations of these so-called astrologers. Early in July a well-dressed man, with gray hair, who went by the name of Montague, was brought up before the Wandsworth Police Court charge with unlawfully pretending to tell fortunes, and with imposing upon Miss Steggles, who testified that on the 25th of June she wrote a letter by the direction of her brother, Inspector Steggles, to Mr. Montague, and sent with it twelve stamps and a stamped envelope. On the 29th she received an answer with a small printed bill. At the request of the magistrate the clerk read the bill, which was as follows: "Astrology.—Persons desirous of gaining information concerning courtship, marriage, character and description of future husband or wife, journeys, removals, absent friends, speculations, or the general affairs of life, should communicate with Mr. Montague, 3 Home road, Lower Wandsworth road, Surrey, who will promply reply to any questions appertaining to the past, present or future, by the aid of this truly noble and ancient science. Three questions answerd for twelve stamps and stamped-directed envelope. Nativities calculated according to the most approved rules for 2s. 6d. upward. All letters must be prepaid, and should state name, age and complextion. No personal interviews.

The answer written by the soothsayer Montague—whose real name was Osborn—to the young lady in response to her questions was that he had given them very serious consideration. He was of opinion that the young man who went to Australia last year was sincere in the promises he made; that he often thought of her with more than ordinary feelings of respect. Time and circumstances, however, altered cases, and fresh associations called forth fresh resolves. His present intention was to remain abroad. As it was, it seemed a pity that she should neglect any really eligible chance for her settlement in life. Before she gave any definite answer to her second young man she ought to be sure he was worthy of her respect. He was bound to tell her that she must not rely upon any engagement she might form this side of her twentieth birthday. The sings showed that she should not desire to wed too early. She would do herself more good by waiting longer and by gaining a little more experience of the world. She would marry well and happily in her twenty-first, twenty-fourth, or twenty-sixth year. By casting a nativity he could throw more light on the matter. She was certainly entitled to some property, and unless she took steps in the matter she might get done out of her rights. If she liked to write and tell what she knew about the money or property, he would give her advice how she had better act. The letter was signed "Yours truly, J. Montague."

The prisoner was sent to prison with hard labor for three months.

☞ Says Mr. John Burrough's in Scribner's, speaking of foreign travelers:

Some foolish people too, one will meet, who deny the republican institutions to which they owe their own social and worldly prosperity; people who are tuft-hunters and who run after the nobility, and torment the ambassadors for presentation at court, and are eager to purchase titled husbands for their husbands at the expense of half or the whole of their fortunes. But these are happily in the minority, and the number of our country-people grows less and less for whom one has to blush at 'tables d'hote,' while hearing them abuse our own political institutions and sighing for a constitutional monarchy.

There was a time when every American citizen felt the old Roman spirit—*Civis Romanus sum*—within him. That it is no longer thus is an ominous sign. But whose fault is it? If the citizen of Louisiana or of South Carolina prefers the freedom of English law to the arbitrary rule of negro supremacy or Executive will, who is to blame? If others see in the rapid national corruption the contempt for law, the partisan trickery, the unblushing justification of wrong, a failure of republican institutions—is a penny-a-liner, because he belongs to New England and the governing class, and therefore believes everything to be harmonious and lovely because he is wilfully blind, to call them fools? A toad under the harrow and a toad at a safe distance may be excused for taking different views of that useful agricultural instrument.

THE LINE SHARPLY DRAWN.

While the Conservative party has its doors always wide open to everybody who may choose to come in, in good faith, it has nevertheless, no compromise to make with Radicalism. The line between the two parties is sharply drawn. Their politics are as distinct the one from the other as darkness from light. On this side all are white men; on that side there are but few who are not negroes. We are aiming to retain the State government in the control of our race; they are aiming to transfer it to their own and those who control their own race. The issue is clearly defined. The negro votes against the white men. The white man must therefore vote against the negro. He who stands on the black side stands with the black men; he who stands on the white side stands with the white men. And there is no middle ground between them.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The Conservative party of Virginia should not hesitate one moment. The only safety for all the people from being plundered as ruinously as Florida or Louisiana, is in the union of the white votes and the defeat of the negroes and their white allies at the polls. The surest road to safety is the combination of the white race. The negroes themselves ought to have discovered this before this time. Wherever they have given success by their votes to the carpet-baggers, injury to all classes has resulted.—*Dela. Gazette.*

☞ A correspondent of the Galveston Daily News has evolved from his brain the novel idea of an "Aerial Sanitorium." Galveston, he considers, is within one mile of the most delightful climate in the world:

Such a climate, perhaps a degree or two cooler, as that enjoyed by Jalapa in Mexico, where, says Waddy Thompson in his "Recollections of Mexico," it is so agreeable that a man never wants to take off his coat, and so satisfactory that he never wants to button it.

This climate is directly overhead. Here is what he proposes, and very few things more peculiarly original will be started during the present and prospective balloon mania:

Let a balloon be firmly secured by strong attachments at a proper height, say one mile. To this balloon let there be attached a frame work of sufficiently strong wire, copper for example, and let this be fitted up to accommodate fifty or a hundred persons. Let this aerial saloon be reached by a smaller balloon as often as guests wish to go up and down, much after the fashion of elevators in our seven-storied hotels. A barometer would advise them of the coming of disturbing weather, and the "engineer" could let off the gas, and in a few minutes lower the balloon, the saloon, and its company safely to *terra firma.*

The New York Herald says: "Through long years an official class has been growing up among us—a class of barnacles, which civil service reform will fasten immovably to the ship of state. This class has the disposition to hold office forever and to govern us forever. All it needs is a life President, and then it is sure there will be no more rotation in office, and no tremblings over the results of a popular election. The dear people have no interest for the perpetual office-holder after the people cease to be king. The placemen always turn to the Cæsar of the moment, and worship liberty or adore tyranny, as their interests may require. Our Cæsar, should he ever come, would find them in their place to welcome him. Indeed, so far as governmental machinery goes, our Cæsar is already come. The President rules his Cabinet, and the committees of the House and Senate rule Congress. Already there is too much centralization, too much concentration of power in a few hands. The Congress committee must not much longer be a secret conclave, fostering and aiding corrupt legislation. The Cabinet must owe some ministerial responsibility to Congress and the country, and we must in some way neutralize the power for evil of the bureaus which are preparing for the coming king."

It is amazing what an amount of pleasure a first-class murder occasions. All the details, no matter how harrowing and disgusting, are read with intense eagerness; and the more revolting the crime the happier seems to be the delighted public. A common or ordinary homicide is now of no account, and even shooting one's own father is not quite up to the standard requisite to meet and satisfy popular expectation. The Goodrich affair in Brooklyn was perhaps managed on real sensational principles, the most prominent surroundings being a lonely mansion, in which an accomplished *roue* was perforated with bullets by a discarded Magdalen, subsequently transformed into a yellow-haired lunatic, who ever since has been sitting up for company within the gloomy precincts of a prison cell.—The recent Jennersville tragedy, however, beats the rest of the criminal record all hollow. Before it all similar transactions pale their ineffectual fires. After the newspapers have done with it—some of which, to gratify their peculiar patrons have turned themselves into veritable *Police Gazettes*—it will doubtless do for a weekly story, or a popular drama; and in that shape and form will occupy the favorable attention of the *connoisseurs* in crime until something more startling and horrible occurs to gratify their morbid appetites.

A Missouri woman won a house and lot at a raffle, and then she had to buy a shot-gun to keep her adorers from wearing out the steps.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1.70@1.75.
RED WHEAT—$1.60@1 70.
WHITE CORN—72@86.
YELLOW CORN—60@62cents.
OATS—50@52 cents.

New Advertisements.

TAX COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Tax Payers of the Third Election District of Kent county, that I have received my books for the present year, and am now prepared and desirous to receipt for taxes for 1873.

WM. HEPBRON,
July 26, 1873—tf. *Coll. of 3d Dist.*

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 cts. Reserved seats 50 cents. Performances to commence at 8 o'clock.

FESTIVAL.

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 26.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

FREE FROM SLATE AND DUST, shipped direct from the mines, to any station on the Kent or Queen Anne's R. R., at lowest market rates. For particulars apply to

GEO. M. D. CANN, or
GEO. M. BUSH & SON,
Wilmington, Del.

For Chestertown apply to J. W. Collins, P. M. [July 26, 1873—3m.

$20.00 REWARD.

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. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for her return.

R. W. WHALAND.
July 26, 1873—tf.

ORDER NISI.

THOS. J. SHALLCROSS AND WIFE,
et al., vs.
WILLIAM L. GOODING.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County. Number 272, Petitions. July Term, 1873.

ORDERED, this 21st day of July, A. D. 1873, that the Report of Robert J. Lusby, William T. Burgess, David Clements, Robert S. Griffith and John F. Newnam, Esqs., Commissioners appointed to divide the Real Estate of William Gooding, late of Kent county, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown, on or before the thirtieth day of September next: provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks, prior to the twenty-first day of August next.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
July 26, 1873—4t.

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.

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.

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 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.

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. *Chestervile, Md.*

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.

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.

Wm. P. Francis. *Sol. Wright*

FRANCIS & WRIGHT,

GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

92 Light St. Wharf, Balto.

Particular attention paid to all kinds of Country Produce on consignment.

Orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly filled.
July 22, 1872-

WM. TOMLINSON WM. T. TOMLINSON.

WM. TOMLINSON & CO.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Live Stock and
Country Produce Generally,
No. 80 Light St. Wharf, Balto

ORDERS FOR GROCERIES, SEEDS Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other Merchandise promptly filled.

☞ *Consignments respectfully solicited.*
an, 19, 1872—y

SPARKLING SODA WATER

with syrups to suit all tastes.
June 21. C. F. STAM & BRO.

HAIR AND LIME.

On hand and for sale PLASTERER'S HAIR and WHITEWASH LIME, by the peck or barrel.
May 3, 1873—2m. J. W. CARROLL.

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