The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, Aug. 16, 1873.

Democratic-Conservative Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
LEVIN WOOLFORD.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS,
JAMES S. FRANKLIN.

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.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The proceedings of the Democrat-Conservative State Convention, held in Baltimore city Tuesday, show it to have been quite a harmonious body, and straightforward and prompt in the discharge of the duties for which it assembled—that is, the nomination of candidates for State comptroller and clerk of the Court of Appeals, and the appointment of a new State central committee to serve till 1875. The body was generally composed of good material, a large number of the members having been frequently in public life, and was presided over by Mr. Wm. T. Dove, of Montgomery county.

The only contesting delegations were from Alleghany county, where two sets of delegates had been chosen by different county conventions, one under a call made by the majority of the Alleghany members of the State central committee, and the other under the auspices of the county executive committee, both claiming to be the proper authority for such action. The convention's committee on credentials reported in favor of the delegation elected under the call of the Alleghany members of the State central committee, and the convention having accepted that report, thus practically affirmed their right to take the step they did.

Four different gentlemen were put in nomination for comptroller, but on the first ballot Hon. Levin Woolford, the present incumbent, received a large majority of the votes cast, and his nomination was at once made unanimous.

For clerk of the Court of Appeals five gentlemen were named, and on the second ballot Hon. James S. Franklin, the present incumbent, received a majority, and his nomination was also made unanimous.

On the first ballot Mr. Woolford for comptroller, received 65 votes of the 100 cast, being a majority of 15 votes over his three competitors; Mr. Dent receiving 19 votes, Mr. Miller 13 votes, and Mr. Rider 12 votes. For clerk of the Court of Appeals, on the second ballot, Mr. Franklin received 55 votes and Mr. Moore 34 votes; the remaining votes were given to Messrs. Briscoe, Brooke and Downs. These renominations indicate an approval of the past administration of their respective offices by the present incumbents, and they may be expected to receive the cordial support of the masses of the party in whose behalf they are nominated. The convention enunciates a platform of principles which is clear and perspicuous on most important questions. It holds the general and State governments and their different departments to their respective spheres; declares in favor of a tariff for revenue alone; recognizes the value of and the duty to promote the advancement of labor; deprecates the unjust and discriminating laws under which the agricultural interests of the country have suffered; adheres to the policy of preserving the public lands for actual settlers instead of unscrupulously and dangerously wasting them in gifts to incorporated companies; declares "utterly unjustifiable" the late increase of congressional and other salaries, demanding its repeal; pledges the party to a liberal provision for the extension and improvement of the free school system already so auspiciously inaugurated by the democratic conservative party in the State, and declares in favor of the most rigid economy in every department of the State government, with a pledge of "a prompt and vigorous punishment of all official delinquencies."

The new State central committee was appointed:

Hon. Joshua Vansant being left off, by reason of his announcement of his desire to be relieved from the labors heretofore imposed upon him in that connection.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

The committee on resolutions and other business, through L. L. Waters, reported the following platform, which was adopted with a shout:

Resolved, That the Democratic Conservative party of Maryland, in convention assembled, reaffirms its adhesion to the long-established principles of the democracy. It recognizes and supports the legal constitutional authority of the federal government, but insists upon a strict construction of the federal constitution as necessary to the preservation of the reserved rights of the States and people. It opposes centralization as the most insidious and dangerous enemy of popular rights, and will continue to denounce it in every guise in which it may appear. It believes in the capacity of the people for self-government; it insists upon equal and exact justice to all men; it is opposed to monopolies, and will prevent, by every means in its power, all special legislation for the benefit of particular interests which may be injurious or prejudicial to the many, and is pledged to promote, by beneficent and judicious legislation the prosperity of the whole people.

Resolved, That the several departments of our government, legislative, judicial and executive, are independent in their several spheres under the constitution, and any attempt by any one of them to usurp authority is destructive of the constitutional rights and independence of the others, and should be rejected as dangerous to civil liberty.

Resolved, That our tariff laws, as adjusted and enforced by the republican party, are discriminating and injurious to the masses, and justice demands their revision, with a view to revenue alone, and not to tax the community for the benefit of particular interests.

Resolved, That the wealth of the country is mainly derived from the product of its labor, and every just measure tending to improve the condition and promote the advancement of the laboring classes should receive sympathy, and will command our cordial support.

Resolved, That we earnestly deprecate the unjust and discriminating laws under which the agricultural interests of this country have suffered, and we hereby pledge the best efforts of the party to obtain for them a redress of their grievances and equal justice.

Resolved, That, still adhering to the policy of preserving the public lands for actual settlers, who will improve and till them, we denounce all gifts of such lands by the government to incorporated companies as an unscrupulous and dangerous waste of the public property, fully deserving the condemnation of all patriotic and just citizens.

Resolved, That the late action of Congress in enacting a law for the increase of their own and the salaries of other officers of the government in, in view of the depressed condition of the laboring taxpayers of the country, upon whom the burden mostly falls, utterly unjustifiable, and its immediate and unconditional repeal should be demanded by the people.

Resolved, That as the power, prosperity and perpetuity of the State must depend upon the virtue and intelligence of its people, we pledge the party to a liberal provision for the extension and improvement of the free school system already so auspiciously inaugurated by the democratic conservative party in the State.

Resolved, That we recommend and shall expect the most rigid economy in every department of the State government, and we pledge the party to a careful scrutiny of official conduct and a prompt and vigorous punishment of all official delinquencies.

Resolved, That in presenting this, our platform of principles, and placing thereon candidates whose past record is an earnest of their devotion to the time-honored principles herein announced, we challenge and feel confident of the sympathy and support of all honest, patriotic citizens, without regard to past differences, and we ask all who agree with us to unite in maintaining the honor, integrity and dignity of our beloved State.

THE CHANCE OF BEING STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The Hartford Courant has been figuring up the chances of being struck by lightning, and arrives at the following reassuring results:

"Taking the figures of the last census report for our facts, we find that during the year 1870 there were, in the whole country, 202 deaths from lightning stroke. Let womankind take notice that out of these 148 deaths were of males, and only 54 of females. The total number of deaths from all causes was nearly 500,000. There were 2,437 deaths from other causes to one death from lightning, and there were 190,883 persons living to every one killed by this cause. It is somewhat singular that the lightning was decidedly more destructive with both males and females between the ages of ten and thirty years than with any others. Between ten and fifteen years is the most fatal time, but even then the number is very small. Much comfort for those still inclined to be timorous is to be found in going back further on the record. The deaths by lightning in 1870 were only eleven more than in 1860, while the population had increased more than 7,000,000, and the rate is declining in spite of the hasty conclusions formed by reading the news of a day. In 1860 there were forty-eight deaths by lightning out of every 100,000 deaths from all causes; in 1870 the rate was only forty-two. But now, while only 202 persons died from lightning-stroke in 1870, there were 397 deaths from sun-stroke, or nearly twice as many. Yet the number of persons who shudder when they see the sun rise would bear a very small ratio to those who shudder at the rising of the thunder-cloud. The rate of deaths by sun-stroke has declined during the decade from ninety-one to eighty-one in 109,000 deaths from all causes; and with the increase in care and information on the subject is likely to decrease still more, but it will always probably be largely in excess of the lightning rate. It is also noticeable that there were 1,345 deaths by suicide, while there were only 202 deaths by lightning—in other words, an individual is six times as likely to kill himself as lightning is to kill him."

STEAMBOAT "ACCIDENTS" AND OVERCROWDING.

The following remarks of the *World* apply with equal force to Maryland.

The full horror of the Wawaset disaster is now known. The facts are so clearly developed and bear so strongly against the Potomac Ferry Company that there seems no possibility of their escape from criminal prosecution for the inexcusable sacrifice of about seventy lives.—At the time the boat took fire it had on board 150 passengers, just treble the number it was allowed by law to carry, and very nearly half this number were burned or drowned. The Treasury Department—perhaps because the catastrophe happened so "near home"—is acting with commendable promptness in investigating the affair, and promises an impartial trial of the responsible persons and, if they be found guilty of one or more violations of the law, the infliction of the severest authorized penalty. The Potomac "accident" justifies us in calling anew attention to the parallel possibilities of disaster that are constant in our local waters. From observation we are enabled to affirm that there are scarcely any of our "excursion" steamboats that do not carry on one or more of their daily trips at this season between twice and thrice the number of persons authorized by their certificates. The Coney Island boats from New York and Newark furnish notable instances of violation of law in carrying an excess of passengers.

All that can be done before the occurrence of such an "accident" as that to the Wawaset is to warn the owners and masters of steamboats that they are criminally responsible in case of disaster resulting from violation of law. A grave disaster has occurred near Washington. If the criminal negligence or any other degree of guilt on the part of the owners of the Wawaset be legally established, and they be accordingly punished, their punishment would do more than all the *ante factum* expositions of legal responsibility to prevent steamboat disasters on the more crowded excursion routes of our local waters. Meanwhile there is no part of American business enterprise wherein the conditions of safety are so utterly disregarded as in the management of some of our steamboats. Cheap and hasty is the rule, safe and sure the exception.

WHAT THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA THINKS OF AMERICA—*What the South has Done, &c.*—A correspondent of the New York Journal writing from Vienna gives some details concerning the visit of the Emperor Francis Joseph to the American department of the Vienna exposition and his views on the progress of this country.—The writer says:

"As the Emperor was about leaving the American department his eye was arrested by a model of the works now going on for the excavation of the rocks at Hell Gate, New York harbor. There were the chambers cut into the rocks, and the lines of the tides—all ingeniously arranged.—The Emperor asked for a full explanation of the work and its meaning, which was given. 'Quite wonderful!' he said. 'Incredible!' and at last, 'What tremendous feats engineering accomplishes in your land. There seems to be no limit to them.' Then passing slowly to the door, resuming conversation with Mr. Jay and Mr. Garretson, he said; 'For improvements and new inventions and progress in machinery since the last exposition it does not seem that America is surpassed by any country represented in the building.' When our representatives expressed their regret, and that of all Americans, that the exposition was so much less than the country could do, and did the nation so much injustice, the Emperor, through Baron Schawrz-Sanborn, answered: 'Well, America makes here a more varied display than in any previous forein exposition. Beyond this, what is evident from all we see, is that the workmen in America are thinking men; that your labor seems to be inspired by a constant, high and active intelligence."

THE wisdom of the average juror is remarkable. Judge Stareleigh and his Court was but a type and the unfortunte Pickwick an ordinary victim. The Judge, who mixed up "Nathaniel Daniel" and "Daniel Nathaniel" the juror who so diligently took notes; the other one by his side, who looked preternaturally wise and knowing when he did not understand anything; his restless companion, who burst out into an irruption of questions whenever occasion offered, are probably better known in England than here. The Tichborne case shows several such instances. Everybody seems at times to talk at once. In one instance a juror developed unexpected acumen. The evidence of a discrepancy between the height of Arthur Orton and the claimant was offered:

The Lord Chief Justice—If you wish to make that evidence, of course you will be prepared with the necessary proof.

Dr. Kenealy—I thank your lordship. It might have been forgotton in such a case as this. We shall, of course, give the necessary evidence.

The Lord Chief Justice—What do you say is the average measurement in the French army?

Mr. M'Mahon—Of the entire army, 36 inches; of one regiment, the Sixth Dragoon Guards, 33,48—all but 33 inches and a half.

A Juror—May I ask at what hour of the day the defendant was measured for his height?

Dr. Kenealy—I do not know, but the witnesses will be before you.

The Defendant—It was between twelve and two midday.

A Juror—We ought to have the time the measurement for height was taken, as it is well known that a man is half an inch taller in the morning than he is at night.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY.

WM. ALLEN'S SPEECH—WHERE THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY STANDS.

On Friday evening last, William Allen the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio, was serenaded at his home in Chilicothe. A large number of his enthusiastic friends were present, and to a short address from L. F. Neal the next Governor responded as follows:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS, during my life I have had much experience in the ebb and flow of political sentiment and feeling in the United States. I have seen the people constantly arrayed against each other, actuated in their feelings, and formed into opposing masses by conflicting ideas and interests, and these masses have always been dignified by the name of parties. Absolute unanimity of feeling and sentiment is not to be expected among mankind on any subject, because of the different views they entertain, and which difference of views organize them into hostile array—the one side against the other. As long as mankind enjoys free government, free thought free speech, and a free press, there must be a division of sentiments. There are always two broad distinctions taken with regard to party. In every free government there must be two parties, and outside of these parties will always be found little factions and ephemeral knots of dissatisfied men that spring up in a single night and as suddenly pass away in the morning. We will, however, never see the day when the two great original parties will cease to exist, though their names may and undoubtedly will be changed. If you suppose that it is a great calamity to have two great parties you are mistaken. When any party, no matter of whom composed, has no restraint, its leaders abuse the power entrusted to them. It has been said the Democratic organization to a certain extent, acted unwisely in attempting to restrain the unbridled fury of the opposition in the late great struggle in this country. This is a grave mistake. The passions of the other party carried them beyond what their sober prudence would have dictated in their conduct of the late war, and it was necessary that while the Union should be preserved intact, and the supremacy and dignity of the Federal Government vindicated, the matter should not be allowed to run into the channels of bloody revenge; therefore it became necessary that the Democratic party should enter protest, and that Northern feeling should intercede when these ends had been accomplished, and had it not been for this protest on the part of the Democracy, let me ask you, where would the war have ended? You can answer in the destruction of the whole South and the Southern people. But the destructive feeling found its check in the North, and mainly in the Democratic organization. The Democracy said to their friends in the other party, prosecute the war to that point that is necessary to insure the salvation of the Union, and then stop the shedding of the blood. In that case the sentiment so expressed was the salvation of the country. The Democracy of the North sent forth large numbers of their young men to aid in fighting the battles for the preservation of the government, but when that end was accomplished, and the Southern people checked in their headlong career, involving the disruption of the country, the Democratic party believed that it was time to stop, and implored the Federal Government not to devastate the whole country. The mistake was not so much in the war as in the conduct pursued when peace was declared. Then the taxes should have been reduced and everything put upon a peace-footing, but the Republican party did not try to conciliate or soothe the people of the South neither did they try to reduce the expenses or put a stop to the rapid and unnecessary accumulation of the public debt. Flushed with victory, a victory they were aided in acquiring by the Democratic organization, they carried the power they had acquired during the war into their government of the Southern people in time of peace. But it is not my purpose now to go into a general discussion of these matters. The time has now come for action, and I say to you, my friends, that next to the act of abolishing a free government would be the abolition of the Democratic party.—What is Democracy? Is it not a government of the people? It is simply a government for the whole people, and not for any special or particular class.—We, as Democrats, are in favor of no special laws that in the least look to the favoring of classes. The great point now at stake is whether the Government shall be carried on by the people as a unit, or by a few persons who live to fill their coffers and enrich themselves and their descendants at the expense of the people; sucking away at the public moneys until they resemble the rat in the meal tub, that had eaten so much that he could not get out at the bung-hole, and all these men are retained in office and aided in their plunderings by the Federal machinery. Not one in fifty in the Republican party—and by Republican party, I mean the masses, and not the office-holders—will cry out that they want things to remain as they now stand. No human being in the United States, who is not a paid officer of the Government, can deny the fact that the corruptions existing have disatisfied nine hundred and ninety-nine out of every thousand in the country, and the Democracy intend that they shall have an opportunity of remedying these evils. Do the gentleman who hold public offices propose any reform? Not one of them. We want it changed but they have no change to propose. If these things are to continue as they are what is the use of the people voting at all? What is the use of holding annual elections? All these office-holders want is to be left alone. If they do not propose to listen to the remonstrances of the people, expressed at the ballot-box in favor of reform, we had just better say to them to keep the offices for life. These are the simple questions before the people. Having made these remarks, allow me to invite every man in the house to sit and talk awhile.

From the Balt. Sun.

HON. WM. ALLEN, OF OHIO.

EDITORS SUN:—In a reference in your issue of Monday morning to the Hon. Wm. Allen, of Ohio, the present Democratic nominee for Governor of that State, you say "he was born in Virginia, and moved to Chillicothe, Ohio, when a boy." This is true, and for the encouragement of poor young men, I would state that Mr. Allen, when a boy, and before he moved to Ohio, worked at the saddlers' trade in the then small town of Lynchburg, in the shop of "Uncle John Thurman," as he was familiarly called. One of his peculiarities was that he carried about with him in his coat pocket daily a small pocket edition of Walker's Dictionary. Whenever he heard a word used, either in conversation or by any public speaker, that he did not know the meaning of, out would come from its hiding place the aforesaid little dictionary, which was consulted not only as to the meaning of the word, but as to its proper pronunciation. For this he was not unfrequently laughed at by the boys of the town, who seemed not to appreciate the fact that knowledge was power. Young Allen, however, "cared for none of these things," and pursued the even tenor of his way. By his energy and perseverance in the cultivation of the gifts with which a kind Providence had endowed him, he rose to distinction, even to his being the peer of Clay and Calhoun and Webster and Wright, and others of equal distinction, who in days gone by graced the Senate of the United States.

AN OLD LYNCHBURGER.

THE GERMAN EXODUS FROM FRANCE. The London News of the 26th ult., observes:

The final and complete evacuation of French territory by the German troops is now proceeding with perfect regularity and calmness from day to day. On and after the second day of August only the district of Verdun will remain in pledge for the payment of the last instalment of the war indemnity. This financial operation will be concluded within a very brief delay, and before the harvest is carried and the vintage has begun France will be herself again. General Manteuffel, the commander-in-chief of the army of occupation, remains at his headquarters in Nancy with his staff till the second of August. That distinguished officer has maintained under painful and difficult circumstances the most courteous relations with the French authorities. Indeed, the French commissioner at his headquarters has gratefully acknowledged the chivalrous delicacy and consideration with which the General has acquitted himself of a delicate task and consulted the susceptibilities of the population of Lorraine.

These mutual testimonies of respect are equally creditable to both sides; if they do not take the sting from defeat, they alleviate the harshness of victory. During the three years of occupation it is but justice to record that the conduct of the Germans has been, generally speaking, beyond reproach, thanks to their admirable discipline. No doubt something is due to the good feeling of men whose somewhat rough and heavy manner and uncouth speech are not incompatible with gentleness of disposition and indulgent sympathy with the sufferings of a more sensitive race. At Stenay, Sedan, Neufchateau, Montmedy, Charleville, Bar-le-Duc, Vaucouleurs, Commercy, Epinal, the Germans have retired without provoking the slightest manifestation of impatience. They have departed by detachments and in silence, at an early hour, and the welcome faces of the soldiers of France have been hailed with quiet and seemly joy, with fluttering banners and familiar greetings. Discretion and good taste have alike restrained a too noisy expression of the public satisfaction, and the government has wisely recommended to all the local authorities a modest and reserved demeanor, befitting the memory of great misfortunes and the consciousness of dismemberment.

THE RUSSIAN MENNONITES.—A dispatch from Topeka, Kansas, announces that the delegation of Russian Mennonites who have been searching for a location for a large colony of their people who are coming to America had returned to that place Saturday from an extended tour through the South and West, and have determined upon locating in Harvey county, in that State. The colony they represent is a large, intelligent and wealthy one. The Mennonites are a denomination of Baptists, and were first organized in Holland. They first found a protector in William, Prince of Orange. During the seventeenth century the Mennonites were very numerous in Germany, and in Moravia alone they numbered 70,000, but since that time they have met with persecution, and at the close of the last century they established a colony in Russia. The rights of the colony in Russia under their charter being threatened they are looking for a new home, and it is these that are now about to settle in Kansas. They number about 33,000.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1.41@1.75.
RED WHEAT—$1.30@1.70.
WHITE CORN—72@75.
YELLOW CORN—57@59 cents.
OATS—42@44 cents.

New Advertisements.

WANTED,

A YOUTH or well grown Boy, one with some experience preferred, to do general Clerk Work in a store in this Town.
Apply at THIS OFFICE.
Chestertown, August 16, 1873—tf.

THE FARMER'S FRIEND.

MARYLAND POUDRETTE,

Manufactured by the Health Department of Baltimore city,

FROM NIGHT SOIL AND ASHES.

A very valuable manure, rich in Phosphates, Lime, Ammonia and other Alkaline Salts. Packed in bags or barrels.

RESULT OF ANALYSIS.—The article represented by this sample compares favorably in its chemical constituents and mechanical preparation with the various manufactures sold under this name. It is uniform, FINE and DRY, and contains, in a Ton of 2,000 lbs.,

36,04 lbs. of Ammonia.
165,53 " Bone-Phosphate of Lime.
15,07 " Alkaline Salts.
28,88 " Lime.

And according to the valuation laid down by the United States Commissioner of Agriculture. The commercial value of the article is $20.00 per ton in barrels.

G. A. LIEBIG, PH. D.

For sale by
JERRY NICOLS, AGENT,
92 Light street wharf, Baltimore.
$15.00 per ton, cash.
Aug. 16, 1873—

For Rent for 1874, a Farm.

A working man with a small family, and means sufficient to thoroughly cultivate an improved place, wanted. Young man preferred. Stock and implements for sale. For rent also, a good Dwelling House and appurtenances at Hanesville.
Apply to E. A. VANNORT, M.D.,
Aug. 9, 1873—tf. Hanesville, Md.

SPOKES, RIMS, AND PLOW HANDLES
JOHN G. DAVIS & SON,
UNION SPOKE WORKS,
S. W. Corner Leopard and Otter Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Send for Price List.

PEACH BOXES

FOR SALE, AND DELIVERED BY WATER,

AT 15 CENTS.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST EVER OFFERED.

SPECIAL attention is also called to our MILLS, which cut BILL STUFF, or most anything else to order.

For further particulars, apply to
TURNER BROS.
Betterton, Aug. 9, 1873.

$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.

Vendue Notes.

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

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

BY VIRTUE of a Power of Attorney from sundry heirs of Samuel W. Canady, deceased, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY,
The 26th day of August,
1873, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.,
ALL THE REAL ESTATE
of the said Samuel W. Canady, situate in Chestertown, consisting of Dwellings, and some valuable business stands.

No. 1. The Dwelling and Store Room
on the North East side of High street, now in the tenancy of Capt. J. H. and W. C. A. Thompson. This is a two-story and attic frame building, combining a comfortable residence and one of the best stands up town for business. There is a first-class garden attached to the premises.

No. 2. The Restaurant Property
on Cross street, below Bordley's Corner, now occupied by John Armstrong. This is a two-story and attic frame house, and a most excellent stand for Restaurant or any mechanical business for which the building is suited.

No. 3. The Two-story
and attic frame house adjoining the above, now in the occupancy of Henry Harris, colored.

No. 4. The one-story
and attic frame dwelling, with garden attached, adjoining the above, now occupied by A. J. Willing.

Nos. 5, 6, and 7.
Three Two-story and Attic Dwellings, nearly new, on Fish street, between Queen and Cross streets, occupied respectively by Letitia Anderson, Wm. Wilmer, and Wm. Dorson, and Samuel Hazel.

Nos. 3 & 9. Two one story & attic
Double Frame Dwellings on Calvert st., near the College road. No. 8 is occupied by Mary Smith and Charles H. Ringgold, colored, and No. 9 by M. Alcott and Mrs. E. Smith.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,
one third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance in two equal installments of six and twelve months from the day of sale, with interest, the credit payments to be secured by bond with security and mortgage. The title papers at the cost of purchaser.

THOS. S. BORDLEY, Att'y,
JNO. W. CARROLL, Auct.
Aug. 9, 1873—tds.

ELKTON ACADEMY
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.

Rev. J. E. Alexander, J. E. Speer, A. B., and Mrs. C. M. Alexander, Instructors. Thorough qualification for business, teaching or college. Boarding and lodging in families, $5 per week; in club associations, $3. The Fall Term opens September 1. Before selecting a school send for a circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Principal, Elkton, Md.
August 2, 1873—tf.

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.*

Frank Noodles' visit to Chestertown.

Frank Noodles to our town he came,
Regardless of the weather,
To pay a certain little claim
For wearing out shoe-leather.

That Frank, he is a jovial one,
And loves a glass of toddy,
So, over to a drinking-house he run,
And treated every body.

And when he had his money spent,
His little bill unpaid,
Straightway around to SHAW's he went,
And unto him he said:

"I have no funds, and you must wait
At least another year;
This drouth has knocked me back of late,
But I'll pay it—don't you fear."

Chestertown, Aug. 2, 1873—3t.

Tax Collector's Notice.

The subscriber, Collector of Taxes for the Fourth Election District of Kent county, hereby notifies the tax payers of the district that their taxes for 1873 are due, the books are in his hands, and he is ready to receive and receipt.

All indebted for taxes for 1872, are notified that unless promptly paid the amounts due will be collected by the shortest process known to the law, without respect to persons.

C. H. DAVIS,
Aug. 2, 1873—tf. Collector.

A CARD.

AUGUST 1st, 1873.

All indebted to Thomas H. Whaland will be good enough to settle. It would give him much pleasure to indulge for any length of time if it were possible, but he owes some money which must be paid either by collections, borrowing at a premium, or assigning paper at a discount, which he ought not to be compelled to do with the amount of money he has due, and which ought to have been collected a long time ago. His professional engagements will not allow him to make individual calls. Hoping this notice will relieve him from any more unpleasant proceedings, he remains,

With much respect,
THOS. H. WHALAND.
Aug. 2, 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.

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