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The Kent News.

SATURDAY, - - - SEPT. 7, 1872.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

HORACE GREELEY, of New York.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

B. GRATZ BROWN, of Missouri.

GRANT, OR GREELEY?

We do not believe, says the Frederick *Union*, there is an honest, right-minded Democrat or Republican in the land who is anxious for the re-election of General Grant to the Presidency for another term of four years. In their judgment, such an event would be a national calamity, and as much as it should be deprecated by the wise and the good, we must not close our eyes to the fact that in a certain contingency such a calamity would be rendered more than probable. The contingency to which we refer, is the movement of the "*Straight-out Democrats.*"—In days of yore it was the habit and custom of "*Straight-out Democrats*" to read out of the party, and to denounce as disorganizers, those who refused to support the nominees; but in these latter days the strange spectacle is presented of men who called themselves "*Straight-out Democrats*" refusing to support the regular nominees for President and Vice President of the National Convention of the Democratic party! This is the more surprising when the unanimity with which the candidates were chosen is taken into consideration. In the National Convention in 1860 the friends of Breckinridge withdrew and refused to support Mr. Douglas, because they contended that he had not been nominated according to the *Two-Thirds Rule*, but the "*Straight-out Democrats*" of 1872, who now refuse to support Greeley and Brown and have called a Convention at Louisville to put other candidates in the field, have no excuse like this for their conduct, because it is a notorious fact that Greeley and Brown were nominated by the *National Democratic Convention* almost by acclamation! This action should be sufficient for every man who claims to be a Democrat, no matter whether he belongs to that class who style themselves "*Straight-out,*" or the other, who in times past have been known for their insubordination and down right crookedness. We maintain that Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown are just as much and more as properly the candidates for President and Vice President of the Democratic party now, as any candidates ever nominated by any National Convention of the Democratic party, and that no man who calls himself a Democrat can refuse to vote for these gentlemen, who does not wish to ostracize himself from his party—defeat its nominees and aid in fastening Grant upon the country for four years more! The simple fact that Greeley and Brown were not *first* nominated by the National Convention of the Democratic party amounts to nothing. The recognized power and authority of our political organization has spoken, and we must submit. Success is the paramount consideration, and, to attain it, we must acquiesce in the decision of the National Convention of the Democratic party, and yield its nominees a hearty and cordial support.

It is not at all necessary that we should go into an examination of the past political record of Mr. Greeley, to see whether his actions and sentiments have always squared precisely with our own, before we conclude to support him. We know, and freely admit, that in the past, his course has been very different from our own and that of Democrats generally, but who will deny that he was honest and consistent in his views? There is no doubt about the fact that for a long time Mr. Greeley has differed very widely with the present Federal administration in relation to many of its leading measures, and that his views, at this time, are nearly in harmony with the views of the National Democratic Conservative party, whose nomination he accepted. With a goodness and kindness of heart which does honor and credit to the man, Horace Greeley voluntarily became the bondsman for Jefferson Davis, and was the first man in the whole North to raise the standard of Universal Amnesty and to advocate it through the columns of his paper! We must not object to Horace Greeley for what *he has been—we must take him for what he is now—and for what we hope and expect from him in the future.*

Saul once persecuted the christians and afterwards repented and became a great and shining light in the church. There was a time when Ex-Governor Swann, of our own State, opposed and persecuted the faithful and patriotic, but he afterwards saw the error of his way, turned therefrom and became truly penitent and has since been made a Saint in the Democratic church on account of his good works, and who is bold enough to say that Horace Greeley may not become another Governor Swann and another Saint in the Liberal calender if we should succeed in electing him to the Presidency? There is no justification in the world for any man who calls himself a Democrat, either to vote for Grant or even not to vote at all.—When Grant proclaimed Martial law in certain States of this Union, and suspended the sacred writ of Habeas Corpus, and dragged innocent men from their homes and cast them into prison, he trampled the Constitution of our country beneath his feet and committed an outrage upon the law and the rights of the American citizens for which he should have been impeached and dismissed from office in disgrace, and when his nepotism and other unwarranted acts are taken into consideration, Democrats ought to feel themselves justified in preferring anybody to Grant, and resorting to any fair and honorable means to ensure his defeat. The Liberal Republicans of the country, numbering probably a half million of good, true and honest men who have become disgusted with the corruptions of Grant and his office-holders, have presented Greeley and Brown for the highest offices known to our laws—the Democrats of the South with singular unanimity asked their political brethren of other States to ratify the nomination of the Liberal Republican Convention, and in response thereto, the National Convention of the Democratic Conservative party endorsed Greeley and Brown and placed them before the country as its nominees, and now the question arises whether Grant or Greeley shall be our President for the next four years?—*This*, is the question to be determined at the next election. It matters not who the "*Straight-out Democrats*" may present as their candidates, will not stand the ghost of a chance of being elected. The most they can do, by any possibility, is defeat Greeley. Of themselves, they could not even do this, but it is currently reported that the friends of Grant are furnishing the "*sinews of war*" and aiding them with all their might, to make the Louisville Convention a formidable affair and are even furnishing free passage to Louisville and return, to such "*Straight-out Democrats*" who wish to attend said Convention and cannot conveniently spare the money. If the Louisville Convention resolves, as it should, to support Greeley and Brown, the nominees of the Cincinnati and Baltimore Convention, their triumphant election will be assured beyond a doubt, but if they determine otherwise, the defeat of Greeley and the re-election of Grant is possible. To avert such a direful calamity to our country and its people, we beseech every man who has the honor and integrity of our land at heart, and desires the welfare of the people, to stand shoulder to shoulder in the coming contest and vote for Greeley and Brown.

JUDGE CARMICHAEL DECLINES.

Information was received here on Monday last to the effect that Judge Carmichael would decline the Congressional nomination, and in confirmation thereof the *Centreville Observer*, of Tuesday, says: "We regret to learn from the Judge himself that he intends to decline the nomination when officially informed of it by the proper committee, at which time he will doubtless give his reasons for such determination." This will necessitate the reassembling of the Convention, which should be done at as early a day as possible. Dr. Phelps, of Dorchester, was the President of the Convention, and we presume it would be proper for him to designate the day for the delegates to come together again.

Since the above was in type, Judge Carmichael's letter of declination has come to hand, from which it is learned that he is compelled to decline the nomination from considerations of a domestic character. The following is the Judge's letter:

To the Editors of the Baltimore Gazette:

GENTLEMEN:—My nomination by the Convention at Princess Anne, on Wednesday last, as a candidate for Congress in this District, was announced in your paper on Thursday morning. That paper reached me in the evening of the same day, and I have received sundry private communications to the same fact. As there does not seem to be any room to doubt on the subject, it is proper to advise the Convention of my decision thereon, without awaiting official intelligence from them. Your paper circulates rapidly throughout the District, and therefore this communication is addressed to its columns. The nomination took me altogether by surprise. I am constrained to decline the honorable service to which it calls, but I hope the Convention and my fellow-citizens of the District will believe me truly sensible to the compliment. The nomination here is tantamount to election, if the candidate do accept. Absolute obligations of the nearest *private* duty forbid me to betake myself to another, which would remove me from my home.

No consideration of *personal convenience* whatever would induce me to forego acceptance of this nomination, in the existing exigency of our public affairs.

For, whilst I am conscious that there are others in the district better fitted than myself to meet the public expectation and to perform the duties of a Representative, at this time it is the duty of every good citizen to obey, without demur, the public call, at any sacrifice of personal choice. This is my feeling and judgment. I conjure the convention to come together again in that spirit of harmony in which they separated, and putting aside all trammels of partiality and preference for individuals, present a candidate who *can* serve their wishes and the public good.

Returning to them my acknowledgment for the consideration done in the nomination, and to yourselves for the same, expressed in the announcement,

I am, very respectfully, yours,
RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL.

Bellevue, Sept. 2, 1872.

WEST VIRGINIA.

The returns from West Virginia are nearly all in, and indicate that Jacobs, the present Democratic Governor, who was not renominated because of some local issue, and who ran independent, polling the entire Radical vote with a fair share of the Democratic, has beaten Camden, the regular Democratic nominee, by about two thousand. The remainder of the regular Democratic ticket is elected by not less than ten thousand. The new Constitution, a Democratic measure, has been adopted by more than three thousand majority. Both Jacobs and Camden are Greeley men, and well-informed politicians claim that Creeley will carry the State by not less than fifteen thousand, and probably twenty thousand majority.

The Clarksburg *Sun*, in referring to the result of the election, says:

"Enough is known to congratulate the Democracy on its success. The Constitution is carried by at least 3,500 majority. This is a triumph worthy the stern efforts of the Democracy of West Virginia. Every shaft of the enemy was aimed at its defeat; every device that ingenuity could devise. Men lent their personal popularity to the opposition; but all failed. *The Constitution securing popular rights and guaranteeing personal liberty is adopted*—is now the fundamental law of the land. In the ratification of the Constitution the Democratic party have in one particular aspect achieved an important triumph.—We have secured an able and incorruptible Court of Appeals. This court has been the strong fortress, the entrenched position of the Radical party of this State from its organization to the present time."

PUBLICATION OF THE LISTS OF REGISTERED VOTERS.—Attorney General Syester, whose business it is to interpret the laws of our State when they are not properly understood, has decided that Officers of Registration must have their lists of qualified voters published immediately after their last sitting, and in compliance with this decision the Officers of Registration in Baltimore city will publish their lists. Officers of Registration in all the counties of the State will be obliged to do likewise, under this opinion, the law and their oath of office.

"Persons not heretofore registered who possess the requisite constitutional qualications, and all those who have arrived at the age of twenty-one since last election, and those who will attain that age before the 5th of November next, and all who were previously registered and changed their residence, and all who have been naturalized and whose papers have matured, must be properly registered, or they will lose their votes at the November Election."

The Officers of Registration for this county give notice that they will sit at the usual places on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 16th, 17th and 18th days of September, instant, for the purpose of correcting the lists of voters.

THE MARYLAND AND DELAWARE SHIP CANAL.—The stockholders of the Maryland and Delaware Ship Canal Company met in Baltimore last week and elected seven directors of the company. The gentlemen chosen were Messrs. Horace B. Tebbetts, C. B. Smith, Gerhard Janessen and Gen. Stable, of N. York, and Messrs. Levin Woolford, Robert Lehr and John W. Garrett, of Maryland. The board of directors afterwards organized by the election of Mr. Tebbetts as president of the company, and Mr. Emil Sauer, president of the German American Bank, N. York, as treasurer. After the transaction of some private business the board adjourned. It is stated that an examination of the Choptank route will be first made to decide upon its feasibility preparatory to a regular survey. The enterprise seems to be assuming a tangible shape.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.—The Democracy of the Second Congressional District of this State met in Convention on Wednesday at Towsontown, and after a lively contest renominated the Hon. Steven Archer, the present member, as their candidate at the next election. The other contestants for the nomination were George H. Carman, of Baltimore county; John K. Longwell, Esq., of Carroll, and John Miller, Esq., of Cecil. The Democrats of the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland also held a convention on Wednesday, assembling at Ellicott City where the Hon. Wm. M. Merrick, present member, was nominated without opposition.

THE "STRAIGHT-OUTS."—The National Convention of "straight-outs" met at Louisville on Tuesday, and on Wednesday nominated Chas. O'Connor, of New York, for President, and John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, for Vice President.—Subsequently a despatch was received from Mr. O'Connor positively declining the nomination, and the convention adjourned over to Thursday.

ELECTIONS.—The Vermont election was held on Tuesday. Returns from about half the State indicate the election of Converse, Republican, for Governor, by about the same majority as that of 1870, when the Republican majority was 21,300.

Wilmington held its municipal election on Wednesday. J. L. Simms, Democrat, was elected Mayor by 72 majority, being the first Democratic Mayor elected since 1860.

ORPHANS' COURT, Tuesday, Sept. 3rd.—Present, Judges Beck and Scott.—In addition to sunday claims persons against deceased estates—the following was transacted, viz: R. H. Corbally and Stephen Boyer returned their report of annual rental value of real estate of George H., Joseph W. and Annie B. Hazell, in lands of B. M. Hazell, their acting guardian. On applications of parties the Indenture of R. A. Coleman to J. A. Schwatka, was cancelled. On application of A. W. Sparks and mother of apprentice the indenture of Alice Clark, col., to A. W. Sparks was cancelled. George Vickers, adm'r C. T. A. of John L. Deputy, returned his second and final administration account, which was passed and ordered to be recorded.

Thursday, Sept. 5th, 1872.—The Court met in special session, and the following business transacted: R. Hynson made application for letters of administration on the estate in Kent county, Md., of James Kennard, late of —— county, Va., deceased, and order to notify persons entitled by law to said administration by publication in two newspapers printed and published in Kent county. The Court has under consideration the case of Sarah E. Warner, of Baltimore city; petitioner for a distributive share of the personal estate of Samuel W. Canady, dec'd.

AN INTERESTING CASE.—A case which is exciting considerable interest in this community was commenced before the Orphans' Court on Thursday, it being the petition of Mrs. Sarah E. Warner, of Baltimore city, for a distributive share (or one-third) of the personal estate of Sam'l W. Canady, deceased. A number of witnesses have been summoned, and the investigation will probably extend through several days. If the petitioner should succeed in establishing her claim she will come in possession of some eight or nine thousand dollars. Henry Stockbridge, Esq., of Baltimore, is conducting the case for the petitioner, and Hon. Geo. Vickers for the defendants.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Virginia, under democratic rule, has established over 700 schools for colored children, while South Carolina, under radical rule, has not only done nothing for them, but the radical State government has stolen all the school money and broken down the negro schools already established. The two State governments fairly illustrate the policy and practice between the two parties.

LETTER FROM "PARTICEPS."

Messrs. Editors:—Next Thursday, September 12th, our Club meets again, after the peach vacation. Peaches have been a disappointment in two ways—by the crop being much larger than was anticipated, and prices much less; yet they have brought a large amount of money into the county, and the members of the Club have secured their proportion.

Although a number of important questions will come before the meeting, yet probably the most exciting, and in which the most interest will be taken, involving, as I believe it does, the very existence of the association, is the one of horse-racing. And it is pleasant, Messrs. Editors, to hear and read so many disclaimers of any connection between the Club exhibition and the race course. These very disclaimers evidence a conscious impropriety of any connection between the two. But this attempt to separate in words that which in fact is so closely united, is not satisfactory to those who know horse-racing to be a great evil. Their motto is: touch not, taste not, handle not the unclean thing; and they are not willing that the broad wings of the Club should be used to protect and energize a moral wrong, which would otherwise fall a miserable abortion to the ground. There is no doubt of the injurious effect of horse-racing on the exhibition; but what would the race course be without the opportunity and advantage of the exhibition? Dissever it from these, let it stand on its own merits (I had better say demerits—if it has a redeeming trait in it is unknown to me), and I am free to say such is the moral and religious feeling in Worton, that at the first attempt to stand alone it would fall so low as to deprive its most enthusiastic admirer of all hope of its ever being resurrected. How thankful we should be that such a feeling does exist. You cannot realize, Messrs. Editors, how repulsive it is to many members of the association to have the strength and beautiful proportions of the Club used as a bulwark of defense to shelter horse-racing from general indignation. Call it horse-racing "straight" with all its enormities; dissever it from the respectability the Club would give it, and how few gentlemen could be found in Worton to recognize or countenance it?

I am compelled to admit that gentlemen of the first respectability, standing and influence, yea even Christian men, are helping this thing on, whose social standing and christian character cannot be questioned for one moment, who, like the Chevelier Bayard, are sans fear, sans reproach; gentlemen whose friendship I greatly esteem, but pity 'tis that qualities so genial, character so excellent, should be given to such a course. But does this argue that the wrong is thereby made right. If so, then the crimes of David and Solomon were turned to virtues, evil delights in gentility, courts assiduously the company and countenance of respectability, but loves best the livery of heaven. Dissever it from these, display it in its own intrinsic deformity, and who so poor as to do it reverence. And the attempt to use the Club in this way is entitled to all the credit of excellent sagacity, humiliating as it is to the membership. My pen has wandered. I have neither the time nor the space to describe a modern horse-race. I will promptly state the claims of those who are opposed to horse-racing, and leave the subject:

1. We claim that horse-racing is a great moral evil, directly enrourages betting and indirectly gambling, drinking, fighting, and a host of lesser evils.

2. We claim that its influence is demoralizing to the community and to agriculture, and exceedingly prejudicial to agricultural exhibitions and associations.

3. We claim that if faithfully followed its tendency is to unfit its votaries for the practice of every social and religious virtue, and to fit them for the practice of their opposites.

4. We claim that it is cruel in the extreme, as witness the killing or maiming of almost every racing horse, and that on the score of humanity alone it should be abolished.

5. We claim that trials of speed as advertised in your paper is horse-racing "straight"—nothing more, nothing less, and as such we cannot lend to it our influence or countenance; and if out-voted on the 12th inst. and compelled to choose between doing violence to our conscientious convictions by aiding and abetting horse-racing, or withdrawing from the exhibition, we claim the right to choose the latter. At the same time, earnestly trusting that our brethren of the Club will not uselessly put such a trial and deprivation upon us. PARTICEPS.

One of the members of my family wrapped up a Troth Early peach in a newspaper and laid it in a closet on the 21st of August. We opened it to-day and found it perfectly sound after fourteen days had elapsed. PARTICEPS.

WAS THIS BRIBERY?—One of the most serious charges yet made against President Grant comes from the Chicago *Tribune*, than which there is no newspaper of higher character in the country. One J. Russell Jones, of Chicago, wanted a foreign appointment, and did not know any better way to get it than through Grant's cupidity or love of gain. At this time a Swedish colony owned considerable land in Illinois, some of which lay in the confines of Chicago, and rapidly growing in value. The trustee of this colony was induced to sell about 80 acres of the land to Jones for a price, and, they say, without authority, and Jones conveyed it to Grant for the sum of one dollar, the deed being put on record at Chicago, by which the transaction appears. About this time Grant appointed Jones Minister to Belgium, where he now is, to the disgrace of the country. The President has not denied this "soft impeachment." If this is not a case of bribery, what is it?

COL. HAMBLETON'S HEALTH.—The Easton *Journal* says: Colonel Samuel Hambleton, whose health again declined after his return home, is now on a trip North with a view to its restoration. He left here two weeks ago to-day, and after being compelled by weakness to remain a week in Massachusetts, he so far regained his strength as to enable him to proceed to the White Mountains viz Portland, Maine, in the hope that the cool and pure atmosphere of that section may restore him to his usual vigorous health.—Should he fail to recuperate at the White Mountains, we learn that he will return to Rockbridge Alum Springs, the waters of which were found to be highly beneficial to him on his previous visit.

THE henchmen of Grant, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, are complaining bitterly of the personal warfare that is being made upon their master. The same complaint was once made by a prisoner in the dock, who stoutly protested against the evidence furnished by the prosecution as being entirely too personal, and bearing too strongly upon a matter in which he was more deeply interested than anybody else.—The Court, however, did not look at the case exactly in the same light, and the culprit was properly punished. In the temple of justice great criminals are treated precisely as small ones, and in the trial that is now going on between the Radicals and the people, the former must take their chances and the consequences.

HOW NORTH CAROLINA WAS CARRIED.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says:

"The election in North Carolina took place on the 1st of August. The Vanderbilt, a steamer not now engaged in the Washington trade, was brought here under a temporary commander for special service. The berths and best furniture were removed, and a contract made for a trip to Norfolk and return, with as many "passengers" as could be stowed away. Five hundred dollars were paid down in greenbacks by a colored man for the round trip, who was put forward to make the bargain and conceal his employers. Between 500 and 600—some say 700—men composed the party. Not a woman was of the crowd. The Vanderbilt left Washington on the evening of the 27th of July, four days before the election in North Carolina, and returned here on the morning of the 4th of August, three days after that election; the voyage thus consumed 7½ days. Contemporaneously with this incident, large numbers of negroes employed by contractors of the Board of Public Works mysteriously disappeared, and reappeared when the Vanderbilt returned. A poor attempt has been made to explain this migration of repeaters by calling it a "religious excursion!" That thin disguise has deceived nobody.—Whoever heard of a negro "excursion," religious or social, extending over such a length of time, and without the presence of the female element, which always predominate on such occasion?

It also appears that about 200 repeaters were transported by railroad, taking a different route into North Carolina. A force of 800 or 900 was thus scattered by a preconcerted plan, and North Carolina "returned" for the Grant candidate.—These trained mercenaries are now to be thrown into Pennsylvania and utilized there for a similar purpose. The money for this and other corruption will be furnished from the Treasury, under the fraudulent devices which have already been employed, without stint or scruple."

THE FADING DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE.—The New York *Times* remarks that "of all documents ever made by the hand of man, the Declaration of Independence is perhaps the most precious. Certainly, there is none so dear to American hearts, and there is something very painful in the assurance which comes from Washington that the manuscript is fast fading away, and that in a few years the parchment bids fair to become a mere blank. Nearly all the signatures are said to be already effaced, and unless some remedy is adopted, it is easy to calculate the time when all those memorable names will disappear. Surely, however, this can and ought to be prevented." It is much more "painful" that the principles announced in the Declaration of Independence seem to have faded away from the minds of many of our countrymen even before the manuscript upon which they were written gave out, and that the people whose great statesmen first announced them to America are not looked upon as worthy to share the blessings which they proclaim. Certainly, to mourn over the effacing of the document, and to exult in the encroachment by the central power at Washington upon all that gives it significance, is attaching more value to the casket than to the gems which it was made to hold. Why should the parchment of the Declaration be aught but a blank after its spirit and essence, so far as a large portion of the American people is concerned, have ceased to be?—*Baltimore Sun.*

WOULD NOT HAVE SLAVERY BACK AGAIN.—The Radical office-holders and office-seekers of Grant's administration prey upon the ignorance and credulity of the more stupid class of negroes by telling them that if Greeley should be elected to the Presidency, they will all be remanded to slavery again! Of course they all know they lie when they say this, but this makes no difference to them. A lie, to them, is a small thing indeed, if they can accomplish their object by uttering it. Some of the brighter and more intelligent negroes lose their patience and become disgusted at the man who will make this assertion in their presence and hearing, because they know there is no truth in it, but those of a lower scale of intelligence are too often misled by such base and hypocritical clap-trap.

During our late trip to the North with the newspaper editors of the South, we had abundant opportunities of hearing these representative men express their views upon this very subject, and there was not one in the whole number who would, if he could, restore that institution. They all said they thought the sudden and abrupt means resorted to for its destruction wrong, but now that it has passed away, their experience since has demonstrated the fact to them that they are better without it, and they would not have it back again on any account; and yet, in the face of all this testimony, the hired emissaries and speakers of the office-holders of Grant's administration go from pillar to post all over the country, and tell the stupid and ignorant negroes that if Greeley should be elected the will be put back into slavery again!—*Fred. Union.*

GREELEY IN THE WEST.—The Detroit *Free Press* says that nowhere in the Union is Greeley's name received with more enthusiasm than in the Western States, the home of the pioneer and hardy settler.—The changes in his favor in Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas and further West, are counted by thousands, and the campaigning is conducted with even more animation than in the Eastern and Middle States. There is hardly a post-office hamlet without its Greeley club and its Greeley pole and banner, and in every State mentioned Democrats and Liberals are working hand in hand to pile up majorities. In California the opposition press admit that the "curious thing" has taken deep root and seems bound to annihilate all opposition. East and West, North and South, the grand movement counts new recruits every hour in the day, and every day the probabilities of driving the Grant party from their defences grow brighter and stronger. When the people rise in this way to fight corruption, corruption must go down before the attack.

SUPPRESSION OF FREE SPEECH.—The efforts made to excite the passions of men in this canvass, and especially of colored men, have had more success than they deserve. A striking instance is that of Mr. Tabbs Gross, a colored man, who was prevented from speaking in behalf of Mr. Greeley in Cincinnati. An authentic account informs us that Mr. Tabbs Gross, having arrived at Cincinnati, was waited on by some twenty or more colored men one of whom had an open knife in his hand. These colored men told the orator that "they were a sub-committee appointed by a committee of forty colored men to inform him that he must leave Cincinnati by twenty minutes before 10 P. M. Sunday (the day before he was announced to speak,) and that if he did not leave he would have to abide by the consequences, which would be certain death." He was advised that "no colored man could come around there making speeches for Greeley, except at the risk of his life."

Baltimore Price Current

[Corrected from the Sun of Thursday.]

WHEAT—White	$1.80a1.85
" Choice Red	1.62a1.78
" Medium and good red	1.50a1.65
CORN—White	67a68
" Yellow	64a65
OATS	37a39

The Enterprising Firm of HINES & BURCHINAL, Chestertown, are selling "Turner's Excelsior," "Whitelock & Co.'s Phosphate," "Pacific Guano," "Moro Phillips' Eureka," "Excellenzia" and "Horner's Pure Ground Bone," and will deliver them either on Chester or Sassafras river. o19.

DIED:

At Battershell Hill, on the 25th ult., Mrs. ELIZABETH PAYNE, wife of Henry Payne, aged 65 years.

SCHOOL NOTICE. MISS MOLLIE USILTON will re-open her School on Monday, September 9th. Pleasant room, and terms moderate.
Sept. 7, 1872—3t.

4,000 CHESNUT RAILS, on the Wharf at Chestertown, for sale by JOHN T. DODD & SON.
Sept. 7, 1872—tf.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against Gunning or in any manner trespassing upon the farm belonging to the heirs of the late Simon Wickes, situated near Washington College. The law will be enforced against all. MRS. E. C. WICKES.
September 7, 1872—3t.

MONEY, MONEY, MONEY!

WE want money, and must have money. We respectfully remind our forgetful friends, for whom we have done work "long, long ago," that coal and iron and lumber, as well as the necessities of life call for cash, that for most of things the credit system is about played out, and we *must* have money. An immediate settlement of all old accounts will prove to be true economy.
sep7-3t* SCHWEARER & KNYSER.

NOTICE.—Whereas application hath been made to the Orphans' Court, for Kent county, by a creditor, for Letters of Administration on the estate in Kent county, Md., of JAMES KENNARD, late of —— co., Va., deceased. Notice is therefore hereby given, that unless those entitled by law to Administration aforesaid appear before the said Court or Register of Wills within 20 days from date of this notice and take out Letters, the same will be granted to said creditor.
E. CROUCH,
Sept. 7, 1872. Register of Wills.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS LEE will open her school for Young Ladies, in Chestertown, on the FIRST OF OCTOBER. A limited number of pupils will be received, on moderate terms. For further particulars application may be made to Rev. DR. MURRAY, or the Editors of the Kent News. sep7-3t.

FISH, CRAB & OYSTER SUPPER.

THERE will be a FISH, CRAB and OYSTER SUPPER, for both Ladies and Gentlemen, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON next, September 11th, at the New Wharf in Quaker Neck. There is a pump of excellent water in the Yard. There will also be sail boats provided for parties who may wish to take a ride on the river. All are invited who desire to be present. SUPPER 50 Cts. 1t

New Fall Goods,

COTTON GOODS,

WOOLEN GOODS

Now being opened by

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, September 7, 1872.

GRAND TOURNAMENT!

TO BE GIVEN BY THE

K. OF P. OF STILL POND

And held in the Field of Wm. Welch, Esq., near Kennedyville,

SEPTEMBER, 1872.

The Committee will do all in their power to make the day an attractive one, by providing Music, Orators, and a number of skillful riders. The following rules and regulations have been determined upon:

Three rings 2½ inches in diameter, and 9 feet high; length of track, 125 yards; distance between each ring, 25 yards; time, 11 seconds. Each rider to furnish his own suit, and to be charged no admittance fee. It is expected of the riders that they will provide themselves with costumes suitable to the occasion. The length of spear is 8 feet.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

A. J. Hackett, T. A. Hudson, G. O. Roeder, N. T. Hynson, George E. Owens, R. J. Boulden, J. A. Kennedy, D. U. Dewees, James H. Toulson, J. C. Roseberry, T. E. Norris, E. D. Crew.

Proposals for TABLE and HORSE-PEN will be received by J. HORTON KELLEY,
sep7-tf. Chairman Executive Committee.

Wm. E. Wood & Co.,

PROPRIETORS OF

GOLD'S AUTOMATIC LOW STEAM and HOT WATER HEATER, and Lawson's Celebrated HOT AIR FURNACE. Inventors and Patentees of the Parlor Sun and Lightning

Fire Place Heaters & Paris Ranges.

Dealers in all kinds of Heat and Cook Stoves, Kitchen Ware, Grates, Slate Mantels, etc.—Special care taken with PLUMBING and all kinds of STEAM AND WATER PIPEING. Repairs for Steam Heaters, Furnaces, Ranges, Stoves, &c. WM. E. WOOD & CO.,
se7-2m. S. W. Corner Balt. & Eutaw Sts.

STATE SCHOLARS

—TO—

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

A Competitive Examination for filling of vacant Scholarships in St. John's College will be held at the School Room, in Chestertown, on

Tuesday, September 24th, 1872,

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.

The Act recently passed by the General Assembly provides that Six students from each Senatorial District in the State shall be educated free of charge for tuition, room rent and use of text books; and that these students shall pay $200 each for board, fuel, lights and washing. The Act furnishes board, fuel, lights and washing to two of this number of students, who are to be appointed by the Board of School Commissioners, after a competitive examination of the candidates—the appointments being subject to the approval or disapproval of the State Senator.

Special attention is called to the fact that the Act requires that these Students be prepared for the Collegiate course, and that they will not be received free of charge into the preparatory department of the College.

That they will be required to pursue the regular academic course as specified in the catalogue of the College, and will be examined for entrance into the Freshman Class upon the following studies: English Grammar, United States History, Ancient and Modern Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra, to quadratic equation; Geometry, first book; Badley's or Kuhner's Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Xenophon's Anabasis, Harkness' or Allen's Latin Grammar, Caesar's Commentaries, or some equivalent; Sallust's Virgil, Latin and Greek Composition.

That they must give bond to the amount of $750. This bond must be executed by the successful candidate, with at least two sureties (one of whom is to be the parent or guardian, if any) and is to the effect that he will teach school within this State for not less than two years after leaving College; and should any student neglect or refuse to teach the length of time required by this section, his bond shall be liable.

That he will present himself at College for examination on Monday, September 30th, and Tuesday, October 1st.

CHARLES G. RICAUD,
Sept. 7, 1872—tde. Examiner.

NEW FIRM IN MILLINGTON!

WEST & JOHNSON

HAVE just returned from the City and opened an assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

Consisting of a general assortment of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c.

Persons wishing to buy Goods at a Fair Price will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. Our motto is "QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS."
WEST & JOHNSON.
Sept. 7, 1872—4m.

VENDUE.

THE undersigned will sell at PUBLIC SALE at his residence in the lower part of Broad Neck, Kent county, on

Thursday, the 3rd of October, 1872,

HIS STOCK AND FARMING UTENSILS, CONSISTING OF

5 Head of HORSES,

Including TWO BROOD MARES in foal by "White Mountain;" 1 BAY HORSE, four years old, well broke to harness; One WHITE MOUNTAIN COLT, three years old, promising to be very fast; ONE RED EAGLE COLT, one year old.

3 Head of CATTLE,

One Carriage; 1 three-spring Dearborn, nearly new, and harness; 1 Horse Cart and Harness; 1 new Sleigh.

Farming Implements,

PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, &c.

Also, some

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS.—All purchases of $10 and under cash. All over that amount a credit of nine months, with note and approved security.
LUTHER A. KENDALL.
Aug. 31, 1872—ts

$5 WILL BE PAID for the apprehension and return to me of my indentured apprentice, WILLIE TODD, who absconded from my employ Aug 22nd. He is about 15 years of age, small, imperfect in speech, and slightly deaf; black hair, cut close, and black eyes. Had on when he left a Jeans jacket, grey kersey pants, and straw hat. All persons are warned not to harbor him, as I shall prosecute to the fullest extent all who disregard this notice. W. J. VANNORT.
Aug. 31, 1872—3t.

$20 REWARD.

STOLEN from the subscriber on Monday night, Aug. 19th, a SORREL COLT, two years old last April. Has three white feet and scarred on left breast, where he has been cut with a knife. If delivered to me or where I can get him, I will pay the above reward.
EDW. J. TURNER,
ag31-3t* Millington, Kent county, Md.

NOTICE.—Owing to my affliction, I have been unable to attend to business for some time, and am consequently very much in need of money. My business affairs are in the hands of J. E. HARTLEY, and any arrangement made by him will be satisfactory to me. Please settle at an early date as I MUST have funds. TILGHMAN SHAFER,
Aug. 31, 1872—3t Kennedyville, Md.

WE WANT MONEY
AND
MUST HAVE MONEY!

We would call the attention of our customers to this fact, that we shall expect them to settle up with us at a very early date. Some have been owing us a long time and need not expect further indulgence,—for *times have changed.* CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
Aug. 31, 1872—2m.

NOTICE
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

THIS is to give notice to all persons indebted to me that their accounts MUST BE CLOSED IMMEDIATELY, as I owe considerable money and am compelled to resort to some measure which will enable me to meet my obligations. Responsible persons disregarding this notice, after it has been made public thro' the county papers, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection; those whose accounts cannot be collected by process of law, will find them advertised for sale at public auction to the highest bidder.
JAMES A SHAW.
Chestertown, Aug. 31, 1872—3t.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE,
ANNAPOLIS, MD.

JAS. M. GARNETT, M. A., Principal.

EXAMINATIONS for admission Sept. 30th and October 1st. Session begins Oct. 2d. Terms, for tuition and board, (including fuel, lights, and washing,) $275 per adnum, payable semi-annually *in advance*. Several State Scholarships vacant. Fifty students (two from each Senatorial district) boarded and educated free of *all* charges. For Catalogues, containing full particulars, address
PROF. WM. H. HOPKINS,
aug31-5t. Annapolis, Md.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

THE following scale of Salaries was adopted by the School Board at a regular meeting and ordered to be published; the same to take effect on and after Monday, Sept. 2d, 1872:

Where the School's average for a term is Ten pupils, or less, the Teacher shall receive the sum of	$ 95 00
More than ten and not exceeding fifteen scholars	100 00
More than fifteen, and not exceeding thirty scholars	110 00
For more than 30 scholars, the teacher shall receive	115 00
In schools where an assistant is employed the principal shall not be paid more, per quarter, than	110 00

For each and every day lost by the teacher he shall be subject to a deduction of $3.00, except when the time is lost from sickness, when the deduction shall be in proportion to the salary paid for that quarter.

By order of the Board.
CHAS. G. RICAUD, Examiner.
Aug. 31, 1872—3t.

DRILLS AND HOES.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT,

At their Old Stand in Chestertown,

Are prepared to do all kind of repairs on

The Bickford & Hoffman Drill,

and can furnish all EXTRA PARTS for the same. Other Drills repaired.

HOES.

The attention of Farmers is invited to our improved Hoe for cutting off Corn, which is made of the best cast-steel, and very light.—This hoe cuts a very low stubble, making it easy to drill over.

All work on Drills cash. ag31-2m.

NOTICE.—On and after Sept. 1st, 1872, our terms will be **Strictly Cash** or no sale. Necessity compels us to do this, and it will also enable us to sell goods at a reduced price. All persons indebted will please call and settle, as we must close up our books.
WM. C. A. THOMPSON,
WM. H. HAMILTON.
Aug. 24, 1872—4t.

FOR SALE or RENT,

TWO DWELLING HOUSES
AT KENNEDYVILLE,

One containing five rooms and the other three rooms. The largest house will be leased for several years if desired, or sold on accommodating terms.
aug24-1m* JOHN STOUFFER.

FOR RENT,

A STORE HOUSE,

in the village of Galena, either the one on the corner now occupied by myself, or the Purnell property. Either offers a fine opportunity for an enterprising merchant.
aug17-tf. JEREMIAH PEACOCK.

FOR RENT,

For the year 1873,

the desirable STORE-ROOM in the front of the dwelling of Mrs. Wm. S. Lassell. For terms apply to MRS. LASSELL.
August 10, 1872—3t.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
TOWN PROPERTY.

THE subscriber, as agent for Miss Hester Phillips, Miss J. Phillips, and Miss Mary Phillips, will offer at public sale, on

TUESDAY, the 10th of Sept., 1872

AT 11 O'CLOCK, A. M.,

At the Voshell House, in Chestertown,

THE FRAME DWELLING,

STORE HOUSE,

And Building Lot,

situated and lying on the corner of High and Calvert streets, in said town, fronting on High street 44 feet, and on Calvert 166 feet, being the property of the late James W. Phillips.

This is desirable property, being a long established and good business stand.

TERMS OF SALE:

The whole purchase money