THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, Sept'r. 28, 1867.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.



In pursuance of a resolution of the State Central Committee, the Democratic and Conservative voters of Kent County are requested to meet in their respective Election Districts, at the usual places of holding elections, on

SATURDAY,

The 5th day of October, 1867,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., to select a Committee of five persons from each District, to meet in CHESTERTOWN at the Court House,

IN COUNTY CONVENTION,

ON THE FOLLOWING

MONDAY, the 7th of OCTOBER,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate candidates for

Clerk of the Circuit Court,
Register of Wills,
State's Attorney,
Sheriff,
State Senator,
House of Delegates,
Judges of the Orphans' Court,
County Commissioners, and
County Surveyor,

And also to appoint Three Delegates to the State Convention, which will meet in Baltimore on *Wednesday, the 9th of October*, to nominate State Officers, and also to appoint Three Delegates to the Convention, which will assemble on a day hereafter to be named, to nominate a Chief Judge and two Associate Judges for the Second Judicial Circuit of Maryland.

GEORGE VICKERS,
J. A. WICKES.

September 28, 1867.

☞ We notice in the Centreville Observer of Tuesday last, an invitation, from J. B. Brown, Esq., chair. of Ex. Committee of Queen Anns county, to the several counties of the 2nd Judicial Circuit, to send delegates to a convention at Centreville, for the selection of candidates for chief and associate judges. Believing that Chestertown is a more desirable place for the holding of said convention, we respectfully suggest that the convention be held here. The great distance from Cecil county to Centreville, and the easy access from all the counties to our town, should determine the point. We have also good Hotel accomodations.

☞ The farm of F. King, advertised for sale on the first of October, has been sold at private sale by Mr. King.

The Approaching Political Campaign, North and West.

From the New York Herald, Sept. 21.

Our Cincinnati and Cleveland correspondence, published on Thursday; our correspondence from Pennsylvania, published a few days ago, as well as that which we are receiving daily from other parts of the North and West, all show that a great and wide spread reaction has commenced against the dominant Radical party. The people who gave the Republicans their votes and support during the war and since, did so for quite a different object from that which the party is now pursuing. That party was placed in power, first, to prosecute the war for the Union to a successful issue, and, second, to harmonize and restore the country, as it promised to do, upon the basis of the constitutional amendment.—When it went beyond this and created a military despotism over the South; when it attempted to subvert the Constitution, or rather to ignore it altogether, its leaders boldly declaring the country in a state of revolution, and when its object to establish negro supremacy and a negro balance of power became apparent, the people saw they had been cheated. Had the members of the present Congress, when candidates, gone before the people with such a revolutionary programme, they would have been defeated. They have played a confidence game upon the public, and acting as the masters rather than the servants of the people, have defied the sentiment of the country. This infamous conduct has produced its fruit. The public mind is becoming enlightened and a general reaction has set in.

The Radical press, though evidently much alarmed, attempts to explain away the true cause of the Republican losses in Maine and California; but that is a hopeless task. Every one knows the cause is general; that local issues have had little to do with it, and that it lies in the dissatisfaction of people generally with the negro supremacy policy of the Radicals. It is found, in fact, in the common sense and patriotism of the mass of the people revolting again the faithless and destructive measures of Congress. But our correspondence shows beyond doubt that an extraordinary reaction is going on in all the great Central States and in the West.—The general issue as regards negro suffrage and negro supremacy is the same everywhere—the same in Pennsylvania, New York, Ohio and the other States, and the same as entered into the elections in California and Maine. In these latter States, however, the contest was tame compared with what it will be, from all appearances, in the elections to come off during the next two months. There is another important question looming up prominently in the canvass, particularly in Ohio and other parts of the West, and that is the financial question. This threatens to prove as disastrous to the Radicals as their nigger worshipping policy.

The Chase radical policy for perpetuating a moneyed oligarchy and despotism is viewed with as much disfavor in the West among all parties as negro supremacy — The mass of the Republicans, as well as the Democrats, are busily opposed to the national bank monopoly, to contraction of the currency, to the bondholders being exempt from taxation, and to all the other measures of Chase, Jay Cooke, McCulloch and their friends in favor of a money oligarchy. The industrious classes—the farmers, laborers, mechanics and tradesmen—see ruin staring them in the face if this wretched financial system be perpetuated. They see an enormous debt will be fastened upon them, their labor taxed beyond forbearance, their means of paying their taxes and debts greatly reduced, and the prospect of universal bankruptcy; and all to favor the national bank monopoly, the bondholders and capitalists. Looking at the rapid growth of public opinion in opposition to the Radical financial policy, there is reason to believe the party will be defeated in the West on this issue alone. The whole tenor of our correspondence indicates such a result.

But the main question occupying the public mind at present is that of negro suffrage and a negro balance of power in the republic. The prospect of the whole South being governed by the ignorant and uncivilized negroes, of these benighted blacks holding the balance of political power in the republic, of taking their seats in Congress, and of dominating over the people of our own superior race, with the degradation and ruin that must follow—these are the thoughts so repulsive to the mass of the Northern people. It is this fearful prospect, brought before us by Radical rule, that has created a revulsion in the public mind, and that will surely overwhelm the party that has brought the country to such a deplorable condition. The great reactionary movement of the day is not one in favor of the Democratic party, and least of all in favor of the copperhead faction. The questions at issue are new; old party dogmas and platforms have become obsolete. The masses of the people which have voted on both sides are now coming together as the great Constitutional party. They are disgusted with the disorganizing and revolutionary conduct of the Radicals, and with the infamous attempt to Africanize the republic by creating a negro balance of power. That is the real state of things; and if we mistake not the signs of the times the Radicals will be defeated in the great Central States, as well as in the West at the coming election. The moderate and conservative Republicans should throw off their destructive leaders and unite with others to form the great Constitutional party of the future.

The Reaction in Maryland.

The adoption of the new Constitution of Maryland by a majority of about 20,000 votes is another very convincing sign of the popular reaction. Without mentioning, in detail, all the issues at stake, it may be said that the new Constitution expresses the thoughtful conservative sentiment of the State as against the Radical retaliatory policy. Its chief merits are the restoration of a large class of disfranchised persons to the privilege of the ballot, and the abolition of test oaths. We do not see in it any sign of that sympathy with rebels which some prejudiced critics claim to discover. It is simply a natural, inevitable reaction from the harsh, repressive system embodied in the Constitution of 1864. That instrument, having been adopted in war times, was not without an apparent justification—for it was the fashion then to do things hastily and to bear with undue severity upon all persons who ever had, or might be suspected of having any sympathy with the rebellion. But with the end of the war the reason for disfranchisements and test oaths ceased to exist, and the Constitution then perpetuated an injustice and wrong. The 20,000 majority for the new and liberal Constitution must be accounted for on substantially the same theory as the conservative triumph in California and the largely reduced Radical vote in Maine.—*N. Y. Journal of Commerce, Sept.* 21.

Interesting to the Odd Fellows.

Among the resolutions adopted by the Grand Lodge of the United States, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, at the annual session held in New York last week, were the following:

Resolved, That it shall not be legal to expel or suspend members of this order for non-payment of dues.

Resolved, That any member of a subordinate Lodge or Encampment of this order failing to pay his regular dues, as required by the by-laws of such subordinate, until the arrears thereof, exclusive of fines and assessments, are equal in amount to one year's dues, shall be held to have voluntarily resigned his membership in such subordinate and shall be dropped from the roll thereof, and he shall take rank in the order, from and after such dropping from the roll, as an Ancient Odd-Fellow; provided, however, that no member shall be thus dropped while under charges for misconduct.

Resolved, That any person thus dropped may be readmitted to membership, either in his former subordinate or in any other of the jurisdictions of this order, subject to the general and local laws regarding residence, upon application, in the same manner as may be required of a candidate for initiation; and he shall pay an admission fee, in no case to exceed the customary initiation fee provided for by the by-laws of the subordinate to which such application may be made; and he shall take such rank only in such subordinate as he may prove himself entitled to.

Resolved, That the provisions of these resolutians shall apply to all persons heretofore suspended, expelled or dropped from membership for non-payment of dues, and for no other cause, and to members of defunt subordinate lodges or encampments.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions shall have the full force and effect of positive law, and shall go into operation from and after the adoption thereof by this grand body. State bodies are hereby directed to promulgate the same for the instruction of their subordinates, without unnecessary delay; and further, to make all local legislation necessary to give effect hereto in their several jurisdictions.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor—We read in the Transcript of last week an article signed W., in reference to the present condition and duties of Democrats and Conservatives, and was pleased both with the spirit, tone and substance of it. By way of addenda and of confirming and enforcing the views of the writer, we will recite the history of parties in Maryland for a few years.

In 1864 the new Constitution of Maryland was formed by anti-slavery men, abolitionists and ultraists, and forced upon the State by test oaths and Federal soldiers and bayonets, contrary to the strenuous efforts of the Democrats and Conservative Unionists of the State. The disfranchising provisions of the Constitution and of the Registry Law, its legitimate offspring, disfranchised three-fourths of the Democrats. We all know how that odious law was executed everywhere in the State, solely with a view of taking the elective franchise from the Democrats and a number of Conservatives, and how it succeeded in placing the political power of the State in the hands of the Radicals and Abolitionists. In the Autumn of 1864 the Conservative Union men united with the Democrats in Kent to break down the party that would trample upon the right of suffrage; they elected two Delegates from Kent, one of each wing. They were however in the minority in the Legislature and could accomplish nothing. A vacancy afterwards occurred in the Senatorship, and a special election was held for Senator in the Fall of 1865, when regular nominations were made. There were but about 180 to 190 Democrats registered in Kent county, out of about 1000 registered voters. Again the Conservatives and the Democrats united their efforts and energies, and elected a Senator, who did every thing by word, action and influence to break down the law and its supporters as a party. By the united zeal, efforts and perseverance of the Conservative element in the State, aided by as many of the Democrats as could exercise the elective franchise, the Constitution of 1864, with its test oaths and disqualifications and Registration Laws, have been defeated; and but a few days ago these elements stood side by side in their efforts to accomplish these objects. It could not otherwise have been effected. The late civil war has settled the question of Secession practically, and the Southerners receive and accept that settlement in good faith. While the war has decided the question of Secession, it has also had the effect to produce upon the minds of the Conservatives, that the powers of the General Government to do evil by oppressing the State Governments and usurping their authority must be watched and restrained, and that the rights of the States under the Constitution must be preserved from the dangerous encroachments of Federal power. The practical working of our political system within the last six years, under Radical mismanagement, has satisfied all reflecting patriotic men, of all parties, that unless the rights of the States under the Constitution are guarded and defended, we shall have a consolidated Government, that will make us mere dependents and subsidiaries to a huge central power, which must end in anarchy or monarchy, after a conflict of arms. The Radical party now in power are threatening to impose negro suffrage upon the States, against their will, and against Constitutional right and usage from the foundation of the Government: they have already, by a bill miscalled Civil Rights, forced negro testimony into the State Courts, under the penalty of $500 fine and six months imprisonment of the Judge, if he shall decide their act to be unconstitutional, and refuse its admission, they will if successful in their mad project of ruin, force negroes into our jury box, offices and schools, under penalty of fine and imprisonment. While the country, the Constitution and the Union, are in such imminent peril, we learn that a few county or district politicians are endeavoring to excite old party feelings, prejudices and distinctions, thinking they can effect some personal or local object by doing so.

The new Constitution provides for the election of sundry officers in November, such as have been elective since 1851. There are various persons presented for the offices, and we should be pleased rather than chagrined that we have so many qualified to fill them. The names presented have been offered without reference or respect to former names or distinctions, and very properly so. We find many Democrats supporting a former Union man, and many former Union men or Conservatives supporting Democrats—they are mixed up in a manner that forbids any rational attempt to divide the support according to former party issues, which do not now exist. For one calling himself a Democrat to appeal to another Democrat to support a particular person because he is a Democrat, while the same person who makes the demand is supporting another for a different office, who is a Conservative and never belonged to the Democratic party as such, is rather too absurd to be addressed to intelligent men, and so for a Conservative to appeal to a Conservative to support a Conservative because he is one, while the former is supporting a Democrat for another office, is equally preposterous: the motives and object of such would be too transparent to any intelligent mind and could only be expected to operate upon the minds of the uninformed, illiterate and prejudiced.

The idea of selecting one office to be filled by a partizan as such, and to be voted for as such, as a party measure or proceeding, and to found appeals upon it to old party prejudices, while in regard to other offices of equal importance the same rule is not to be observed and people are to vote their preferences, is about equal to the attempt of the man to laugh on one side of his face and cry on the other at the same time. The writer professes to be a friend to all the rights of the State under the Constitution, but he is not aware that any meeting has been called of the Democratic party or any other, to determine whether an old party question shall be made of one office and not another, and how they shall vote. No such meeting or consultation has been had or held. When such a question is to be raised or discussed, the parties would be called together to discuss and consider it, and no one or a few or more, has a right to assume for a party any position of that kind and proclaim it as a dogma or rule. The Democrats and Conservatives have not conferred such power upon any number of persons, for they know too well that the good common sense of the masses of all parties would discard it. The former members of different parties are now happily and harmoniously united under the Constitution, as a Constitutional party, to break down Radicalism and to save the Government, and the people from negro equality or supremacy; they look beyond county or district politics and feelings, to the great issues presented to the country, and the determination of which is to decide our destiny as a State and a Nation. Local and neighborhood contests and questions, are not comparable to the State and National questions which attract the attention of the world. Let us all, as brethren, as co-patriots, as lovers of the Constitution and of our frame of Government, discard all petty attempts to engender party strife and contention, and unite in defence of our liberties and rights. To defend the Constitution and the rights of our State, is different from secession and disunion. We know not how far we may soon be called to go in their defence, and we should therefore act as friends in a common cause, with a common purpose and object, and vote our preferences without any feeling of bitterness or prejudice, and then we shall not subject our motives to impeachment, nor be disqualified to mingle and unite in defence of our rights. It has been facetiously but well said, "this is no time for swapping horses." When the battle is won by our common and united effort, parties may assume any name or form the people may choose to give them. S.

Letter from Worton.

These are warm and busy times: busy times for politicians, office-seekers, editors and the like. But I suppose you are not too much engaged to listen awhile to your Worton Correspondent, even if he furnishes nothing suggestive or barely interests your many readers. And now while mass meetings are rife—discussions upon "Intoxication" and "Gleukous" pending—and while the

Wavy corn is getting ripe,
And politicians are treating—

I submit to your better judgment this SQUEEZY's last to assure you that, that worthy is

"Not dead; but sleepeth,"

and that Worton too, still lives, moves and has its being. Politics has a share of our attention, but we do not allow it to run away with our feelings and good sense, but look calmly upon the issues of the day. There are so many aspirants for office that it is a hard matter to conjecture whom the party will nominate. We are willing to trust the judgment of the Convention, resting assured that they will study the real complexion of affairs and designate the right men for the right places. But to us it seems, the success of our party at large is of more vital importance just now. Let the offices look for the men. Don't quibble about local troubles and petty prejudices but rally to the standard! Let the *Constitution* be your watchword and the enforcement of its *laws* your motto. The adoption of the new Constitution (State) is a step in the right direction and very encouraging to every lover of a white man's government. The Radicals say they took but little part in determining the Constitutional question but will appeal to Congress to give them a Republican (?) form of government. If Congress attempts to coerce our State or upset our legal government there will be trouble, and that Rump Assembly will stir up such a hornet's nest that will only hasten its ruin. "Whom the Gods wish to destroy they first make mad." The Mongrels got a hard blow from California, Maine and Montana. There is light ahead. If the work of rejuvination at the polls continues there will be but few spots in this so-called Union where the Jacobins will be met with favor. The black clouds are breaking, and the clear sky will soon be unsullied by the presence of desponding gloom. Really I had expected to say but a word politically and here I have consumed half my space. I must curtail my story or the *Major* portion of your office may accuse me of not keeping my word: for I had promised brevity.

How very warm and oppressive have been the past few weeks; flies have been unusually abundant and annoying, and this with the hot days have made it almost unbearable for man or beast. But this cannot last long, and after all we are compelled with Reeves to sing—

The crown of sage Autumn is brighter than May,
Though it boasts no fair blossoms it boasts that as gay—
Trees robed in deep yellow bespangled with red,—
A crown of rich beauty as any that's fled.

Some of our little friends however, do not seem to mind the times nor weather; for how busily may be found the wild bee, frequenting the flowers that remain, bearing her stores away to that deep well—her home—which she has with her own jaws bored out. Few new insects make their first appearance for the season this month. The whole insect population is busied late in this month in looking out snug winter quarters or providing for the continuance of the species. Warned by the cool and frosty nights multitudes of caterpillars prepare to spin their dense silken cocoons in which to bybernate in the chrysalis state, to awake in the coming Spring—a thing of beauty and a joy forever! What surprising metamorphoses do we witness in the animal kingdom! In one part of it we hear a voice directing us to trace the course of this helpless caterpillar;

"Which to the tomb a willing guest descends, * * *
But when revolving months have won their way,
* * * He bursts and flies triumphant from the tomb."

Well might the poet add:

"And deems weak man the future promise vain,
When worms can die and glorious rise again."

Our farmers are now actively engaged gathering and securing their fodder crop: and this is fine weather for it too. How delightful the odor as we pass by or thro' the fields. One is reminded by its fragrance of the cheerful haying season when the

"Girls are gay, and the lark sings merrily."

Buck Neck, our principal depot for peaches, grain and produce generally, is still increasing in importance. Immense quantities of fruit have been shipped, and being in daily communication with Philadelphia and Baltimore, have had the advantage of the markets. Notwithstanding the large crop and comparatively low price of peaches, the season has been a remunerative one.

Shuster has put another handsome stage coach upon the People's Line: an additional evidence of success.

I have already exceeded my limits but must tell you of our riding party which came off last week. I have only time to say that after the charming couples had assembled at Hanesville, the immense cavalcade led by the medicine man and the younger of the house of Murray, took up their line of march for your pleasant town; after discussing a sumptuous repast prepared at Perkins', the gallants and their partners with flowing locks, departed, in peace, for the homes of their sires. I would like to speak more in detail of our interesting party; of the funny Dewberry and his witty companion; of the Princess Hill Top and her agreeable escort, and of the waterfall we saw hauled home in a cart, &c.. &c., but I *must* stop here.

Hurriedly but good humorously,
SQUEEZEBREESE.

That Terrible Militia.

In a truculent article, in cringing court to radical power, the Washington Star has the following:

"This Maryland State militia is officered almost entirely by men who served as officers in the rebel army, and is manned by the late rebel soldiers or persons who sustained (in Maryland) the rebel cause against the cause of the Union."—*Wash. Star.*

This is a first-rate feat of mendacity, and, but for the active competition now going on in lying, ought to make the fortune of the inventor. None of the canards of the New York Times and Tribune about Maryland surpass it, and if such an achievement fails to earn the reward for which it was performed, this is no world for men of original creative genius.

In order to show the fertility of invention exhibited in the above, it is sufficient to say that it is not only fabricated without the assistance of a single truth, but in defiance of facts well known to the public and to the writer. We have shown over and over again that the large majority of the chief officers of our Baltimore military organizations, brigade and regimental, were ex-officers of the Union army, or Unionists throughout the late war and we assert again, as we have asserted before, that much the larger portion of the rank and file comprises those who were either in the Union army or not in either army during that contest. There are, it is well known, many more in the ranks who were Union than there are who were Confederate soldiers. In fact the latter class are now comparatively few in numbers. The Star shows its *animus* in the paragraph we quote by the remark that "this (the militia) is more of the sort of 'republicanism' which, as Speaker Colfax writes, Congress will be likely to squelch out next winter," &c., but, in spite of all these falsehoods, the truth will in time become known to the intelligent and better men in Congress who have no sympathy with falsehood, and the ignoble purposes of the slanderers will entirely fail.

The Washington Chronicle, with the magnanimity of true genius, which is rarely envious, copies the fine performance of the Star, and makes a generous and heroic effort to surpass it. But the Chronicle's effort this time is a failure. All fictions, to be popular, must have some semblance of nature and probability, and consequently as a work of art, we cannot commend this last production of the Chronicle as in its best vein. Besides, in the manufacture of statements which are intended to do mischief, and which have to undergo the ordeal of public scrutiny, it is of importance to avoid as much as possible going into details, especially of names, because it increases the chances of contradiction and exposure. Thus the Chronicle unguardedly asks:

"If Governor Swann is well disposed to Union soldiers, why are they not represented on his staff? There was a time when it embraced such as Gens. Denison, Kenly, Bowerman, Phelps, Horn, and others, every man of whom wore upon his flesh the proud decorations bestowed by an impartial foe. All these had won their stars while gallantly fighting to put down rebellion. Did they retire because they thought their laurels would be tarnished by the breathings of stealthy treason, or were they repulsed by the cold shoulder? Answer, who best can. We give circumstances from which inferences can be drawn. Perhaps the sight of their scars was a constant reproach to the men who had covertly lent aid, comfort and assistance to the enemy."

Now it so happens that of the five names here given by the Chronicle, three are at this moment holding offices conferred by the Governor and by the conservatives of Baltimore, General Bowerman, mentioned in the above, as one of those who "had won their stars while gallantly fighting to put down rebellion," is the Major General of the division which includes all the Baltimore militia. General Horn was appointed warden of the penitentiary by Governor Swann. General Phelps, who also served in the Union army, and was a member of Congress during the war, was re-elected to Congress by the conservatives of this city. To which we may add that the only salaried officer in the whole Maryland militia (except a single officer on the Governor's staff, who has also been always a Union man) is General Jefferies. Inspector General who served in the Union army, and managed the draft in this State during the war.

In thus again refuting the reiterated calumnies concerning the State Militia, we do it without the slightest expectation that those who had forged the slanders will manfully retract them. As the Philadelphia Press, with refreshing candor, observes in a late number, "the counterfeiter never stops the circulation of the false coin by which he lives."—*Baltimore Sun.*

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE undersigned would say to Tax Payers in the Second District, that his office is in the stairs above Mr. Hayes' Store at KENNEDYVILLE. Taxes are now due, and I am ready to receive them.

JACOB SUTTON,
Collector 2d District.

Kennedyville, July 6, 1867—tf.

Dexter--The Price Actually paid for Him.

The New York *Post* of Friday says:

The famous trotting horse Dexter arrived in this city on Wednesday morning from Chicago. He was delivered to Mr. Bonner on the afternoon of that day, and yesterday Mr. Bonner drove him for the first time on Harlem Lane, and also on the private trotting park near Macomb's Dam. One of the directors of the park relates that as soon as the horse made his appearance in front of the club house all the gentlemen present took off their hats. As there has been considerable discussion concerning the price paid for the "king of the turf" we have obtained for publication the following receipt, which will settle the matter:

"Received, New York, September 18, 1867, of Robert Bonner, Esq., thirty-three thousand dollars for the horse Dexter, sold by previous agreement, and this day delivered by me to him, and warranted sound.

"A. F. FAWCETT."

In order to form an idea of Dexter's superiorority over all other trotting horses, it is only necessary to state that during Flora Temple's entire career on the turf she trotted only four or five heats in less time than 2.22, while Dexter has trotted in less than two years twenty-seven heats in 2.22 or quicker. The horse that has ranked next to Dexter on the turf, during the past two years, is Lady Thorn, and has never made even one heat in 2.22, while Dexter has trotted, as horsemen say, "away down" in 2.17¼.

CARD.

HAVING heard that it has been charged that I voted for Abraham Lincoln and the Constitution of 1864, and that I had said I was in favor of negro suffrage, I take this method of pronouncing such charges utterly false and without any foundation whatever.

JESSE K. HINES.

Chestertown, Sept. 28, 1867—3t.

State's Attorney.

MESSRS EDITORS:—We take the liberty of presenting the name of JOHN O. SLAY, Esq., for the above named office.—Mr. Slay is not what is called a candidate, and has no knowledge of this communication, directly or indirectly; nor would he probably, if previously consulted, have sanctioned this announcement, but if the convention shall voluntarily make the offer of the place, we have no doubt but he would respect their wishes and consent to serve. We all know his qualifications and merits as an attorney, and believe that the interests of the public would be consulted by such a selection, without meaning the slightest disparagement to the other gentlemen named for the position.

Sept. 28, A. W.

A CARD.

HAVING been advised by *several of my friends*, I offer myself as a candidate for Register of Wills for Kent County, subject to the nomination of the Democratic and Conservative party.

Sept. 21, 1867. N. T. HYNSON.

A CARD.

THE announcement of candidates through the public press being generally adopted through the State, I avail myself of this method respectfully to offer myself as a candidate for the office of State's Attorney for Kent County, subject to the decision of the nominating Convention of the Democratic and Conservative Party.

Sept. 7, 1867. JAMES A. PEARCE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I OFFER myself to the Democratic Conservative Voters of Kent County, subject to the Nominating Convention, as a candidate for State's Attorney.

The above announcement is unusual in our County, but is the regular method in most Counties of the State, and presents itself to my mind as preferable to the system of electioneering which prevails here.

E. F. PERKINS.

August 31, 1867.

AT the solicitation of many voters, I hereby announce myself as Independent Candidate for the next Clerkship of Kent Co., Md.

Aug. 3, 1867. SAM'L. E. BRISCOE.

Rail Road Notice.



All persons in arrears on the calls made for partial payments of Stock Subscriptions to the Kent County Rail Road Company, are requested to make immediate payment, before decisive steps are taken to recover it. The Company need the money, and cannot proceed in the enterprise without it.

R. HYNSON,
Sept. 28, 1867—3t. *Treasurer.*

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

WEDNESDAY,

The 16th day of October, 1867,

at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Hotel of Mr. Joshua Walls, at Crumpton, in Queen Anne's county,

A FARM OR PLANTATION

in Queen Anne's county, late the property of William C. Anderson, deceased, and now occupied by Mr. Andrew Anderson, containing

142 Acres,

on the road from Millington to Church Hill, and about three miles from Crumpton, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Robinson, Woodruff and John Kennedy.

The soil is of a medium character, between light and stiff, and will produce the varieties of Grain, Grass and Fruits. A portion is fine for Trucking. The arable land has been limed.

ABOUT 40 ACRES IN WOOD;

a portion is CHESTNUT & WHITE OAK, and there is some HICKORY on the premises.



THE DWELLING is in good condition. The Granary, Corn Crib and Stable are under one roof and new. There is a

Young Peach Orchard of 800 to 1,000 Trees,

three years old next Spring; also,

ABOUT 50 YOUNG APPLE TREES.

Mr. A. Anderson, on the premises, or Mr. Ezekiel Anderson, at Spry's Landing, will shew the premises, or give any further information that may be desired. The purchaser will be permitted to seed wheat.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:

One-fourth of the purchase money on the 1st day of January next, and the balance in three equal instalments from that time, with interest, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser to the Trustee, with security to be approved by him.

GEORGE VICKERS, *Trustee.*

Chestertown, Sept. 28, 1867—tds.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White 2 30a2 70. Red $2 50 a2 80.

CORN—White $1 29; yellow $1 30a1 35.

OATS—65a70 cts.

A TOURNAMENT

WILL BE HELD

NEAR CHESTERTOWN,

On Wednesday, Oct. 2d,

On the field belonging to Mr. Thos. Hynson, between I. U. Cross Roads and Chestertown.

The Knights will be arrayed on the Field before the Chief Marshal, at 9½ o'clock, to receive instructions. TILTING will commence at 10.

THE CORONATION will take place on the Field after the Tilt.

Officers and Knights will report to the Marshal, on the Field, at 9 o'clock.

A BAND OF MUSIC will be in attendance on the Field.

Refreshments can be obtained on the field.

☞ Entrance Fee to the Tournament 50 cents: children 25 cents.

The proceeds of this affair to be given to the suffering poor of South Carolina

The Marshals are requested to meet the Knights, on the Field, at 4 o'clock on Monday evening.

EDWARD WROTH,
ALFRED PERKINS,
WASHINGTON G. SKIRVEN,
JAMES BECK,
JAMES ROSEBERRY,

Sept. 28. Executive Committee.

$20 REWARD.



RANAWAY from the subscriber, on the 22nd of August last, a negro boy, an indentured apprentice, named BEN. STARLING, 18 years old, low and stout built, chestnut color, and has very large feet. The above reward will be paid for his arrest and delivery to me. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or employing said boy, as I am determined to enforce the law, to the fullest extent, against any who may do so.

JAMES A. ROSEBERRY,
Sept. 28, 1867—3w. Still Pond.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSE NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed Collector of the Taxes levied by the County Commissioners of Kent county, on the taxable property within the lines of Locust Grove District, No. 6, for the purpose of building a *NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL HOUSE, &c.*, this is to give notice that the taxes for the same being now due, I hope all persons owning property on which taxes have been levied will call on me and settle promptly, as it is desirable to commence building as soon as possible.

The Public's obedient servant,
JACOB SUTTON,
Coll. of Taxes, 2nd Election District.
Sept. 28, 1867—3w. Kent Co., Md.

COME ONE, COME ALL!

AND get a bottle of *Slaughter & Catlin's Celebrated Tonic Bitters*, kept and sold at Kennedyville, by

C. W. WARREN.

BOOTS, BOOTS.

I have just received a fine lot of FALL BOOTS, City made, which I will sell cheap for Cash.

C. W. WARREN,
Sept. 28, 1867. Kennedyville,

OWNERS
OF
WATER POWER

SHOULD USE
THE CELEBRATED
LEFFEL TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

Manufactured by

POOLE & HUNT,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Send for a circular.

September 28, 1867—6m.

P. T. N.

JUST RECEIVED
THIS WEEK
AT THE ONE PRICE
Cash Store, at
GALENA.

A LARGE STOCK OF VARIOUS GRADES!

FALL GOODS,

TO BE RETAILED
AT WHOLESALE PRICES!

FOR CASH!

OR ITS EQUIVALENT,
COUNTRY PRODUCE!

E. W. PURNELL.

Galena, Kent Co., Md.. Sept. 28, 1867—tf.

L. MASTBAUM'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
IS UNEXCELLED!

WE HAVE IN STORE THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED!

We can suit all in Fine White Shirts, Calico Shirts, Cassimere Shirts, Check and Flannel Shirts, and Undershirts and Drawers.

Shirt Bosoms, Linen Collars of all styles, Suspenders, Linen Cuffs, Neck Ties, Stocks, Derby Scarfs and Waterfalls

PAPER COLLARS & PAPER CUFFS.

Gloves of all Varieties.

HATS! HATS!

CAPS! CAPS!

☞ If you want to be suited in Furnishing Goods, then L. MASTBAUM'S STORE is the place for you.

Don't forget to give us a call.

L. MASTBAUM.

M. TURKHEIMER, Salesman.

Chestertown, September 21, 1867.

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