THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, October 26, 1867.

DEMOCRATIC--CONSERVATIVE. TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
ODEN BOWIE,
of Prince George's county.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL.
ISAAC D. JONES,
of Somerset county.

WILLIAM J. LEONARD,
of Wicomico county.

CLERK COURT OF APPEALS:
JAMES S. FRANKLIN,
of Anne Arundel county.

FOR SUPER'T OF LABOR & AGRICULTURE:
W. S. MCPHERSON,
of Frederick county.

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

For Chief Judge:
JOHN M. ROBINSON,
of Queen Anne's county.

For Associate Judges:
FREDERICK STUMP,
of Cecil county.
J. A. WICKES,
of Kent county.

For Clerk of the Circuit Court:
JESSE K. HINES.

For Register of Wills:
EDWIN CROUCH.

For Sheriff:
JOSEPH E. GILPIN.

For States Attorney:
JAMES ALFRED PEARCE.

For State Senator:
WILLIAM WELCH.

For the House of Delegates:
HORATIO BECK.
STEPHEN BOYER.

For Judges of the Orphans' Court:
JAMES BECK, of Geo.,
THOMAS LUSBY,
WILLIAM STEVENS.

For County Commissioners:
JOHN HADDAWAY,
WILLIAM T. HEPBRON,
JAS. SPEAR.

For County Surveyor:
WILBUR F. MASSEY.

Circuit Court of Kent County.
OCTOBER TERM, 1867.

Hon. John M. Robinson, Judge.
William M. Gilpin, Esq., Sheriff.
W. S. Lassell, Esq., States Attorney.

GRAND JURORS.—George H. Wilson, Foreman: William Stevens, Dan'l. Hanes, John N. Usilton, Richard L. Nicols, B. H. C. Massey, Lewin Usilton, John F. Newman, William Hepron, Samuel J. Crawford, Joseph J. Howard, Jervis Spencer, John B. Parrott, Philip F. Rasin, William T. Betton, W. N. E. Wickes, L. M. Strong, William P. Francis, Richard C. Smyth, William T. Hepron, John M. Armstrong, Robert P. Stewart, Samuel Cacey.

PETIT JURORS.—W. W. Stephens, Geo. Gale, Jno. Wilson, A. J. Wallis, Wm. Cacey, Jas. Shuster, Robt. J. Lusby, Barney De Corse, John T. Smyth, William T. Baker, W. H. Lambert, Thos. W. Eliason, Jesse Wilson, Thos. B. Hynson, John T. Skirven, James W. Hurtt, Henry M. Thomas, Francis Baker, Vachel Burgess, Geo. W. Spencer, John L. Bowers, George Kennedy, Robert Nicholson, Benj. F. Beck, Thos. J. Shalleross.

The following cases have been disposed of:

State *vs.* Matthew H. Rash, compromised by payment of cost.

State *vs.* John Brown, assault on W. D. Watson. Guilty.

State *vs.* James Johnson, assault on Charles Boyer. Not guilty.

State *vs.* James A. Russell, assault on J. N. Dodd. Not guilty.

Ray & Co. *vs.* James S. Gemmill, assumpsit on account, for a Wheat Reaper. Jury trial. Genl. Vickers, for Plaintiff, J. A. Wickes and Rd. Hynson, for Defendant. Verdict for Defendant.

State *vs.* George Harris. Indictment for Larceny of money from George R. Reed. Jury trial. Hynson for defence, verdict not guilty.

State *vs.* Mary Nooks. Indictment for Larceny of property of Geo. E. Hurtt, trial by Jury. Hynson and Wickes for Defence. Verdict not guilty.

The Judicial Convention.

The action of the judical convention is excepted to by both the *Maryland Citizen* and the *Easton Star*. As to the *Citizen*, it was to be excepted, and its remarks are merely the venting of radical malice. Its remarks about the gentleman nominated from this county, need no notice at our hands. But it seems that the *Star* has been most miserably posted as to the doings of that convention. We are reliably informed, that when the Kent delegation arrived in Centreville, they found that Talbot had attempted, and as she thought effectually, to not only vote Kent out, but Judge Robinson also, and to select "the most objectional one" from Cecil, one from Talbot and one from Caroline. We are further informed that Kent would have gone with Talbot to secure her a candidate, but this was promptly declined, with the assurance that it was too late, and that Kent could not have her candidate. Queen Anne becoming apprised of the scheme of Talbot, after the nomination of Judge Robinson upon the motion of the Kent delegation, and the refusal of Talbot and Caroline to make the nomination unanimous, offered to go with Kent and Cecil to nominate the gentleman from those counties respectively. This being a certainty for the Cecil candidate, immediately determined the arrangement, and the nominations were made on the first ballot. Talbot in the vanity of her powers of management to control the convention, lost her own candidate, and if her lawyers are obliged to send here for their orders, they have to thank their representatives to the Convention.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Editor Transcript:—Published in your last issue, was an editorial which recently appeared in the "*Kent News*" on the much agitated question of the legitimacy of the recent nomination. This editorial you very justly pronounced "a partial view of the case," but did not show wherein the unfairness lay. It is the object of the present communication to show the matter in its true and proper light.

The writer in the *Kent News* of Oct. 12th, fortifies his entire argument by the presumption, that all but a few discontented individuals approved of the Hines' delegation from the Forktown District, that this delegation was rightfully admitted, and that this delegation was the *only one* that could with any show of reason or of right, be admitted. Now, I apprehend, if it can be shown that the assumed false premises and that the *other* delgation could with much display of reason be admitted; his entire argument falls to the ground.

Upon what does he predicate the validity of his assertions, in regard to the nominations in the 5th District? Why upon the very peculiar theory that a gentleman who is a candidate, has complete control over the popular will, or in other words, that Dr. Ricaud and Mr. Hines, had undoubted right to dictate to the people of Kent county, a certain way of acting, and the people were bound to do as they directed.

Now, this is carrying absolute, individual authority, farther than the white men of America approve of, for it will be a gloomy day for us as a nation, when one individual, either in county, state or government concerns, *after his election* shall have the absolute direction and control of the free and sovereign people; but surely it is a presumption, that blots out our free character, which affirms that a single person *while only a candidate*, has any power or right to say to the people, whose servant he is, and in whose hands he has placed himself, you shall act in the mode and manner I desire and direct.

I then distinctly deny the right of Dr. R. while a candidate, to bind the people by any agreement he might make without their authority; with a second party.

The reason alleged for the admission of the Hines' delegation, was this of Dr. Ricaud's.

Then if Mr. Ricaud had no right to make such an agreement, the ground on which they were admitted is no proof at all.

They were admitted, and were consequently admitted without a single proof of their right to the admission. The only plea advanced, was as empty as the baseles fabric of a vision.

On the other hand, it is susceptible of very distinct proof, that the Ricaud delegation was the proper delegation to be admitted. The Ricaud party refused to abide by the action of the Dr., in regard to balloting, as he had placed himself at the disposal of his friends, and his friends had determined before hand, *and expressed their determination* to elect by acclamation, the Dr. cheerfully acquiesced in their arrangement, and any one is remarkably inconsistent, who contends that Dr. R. had a right to come to Chestertown and tell the people of the Forktown District the way they were bound to follow in, but had no right to do this in Forktown itself. Having then determined to nominate him by acclamation they proceeded to do so. And who will say they had not an undoubted right to do so?—They had a right founded on custom, which is the ground of all the usages prevalent among us. It is denied by no one that nominations have always, heretofore, been made by acclamation; they also had a right founded on their *own will* for *certes* the people have a right to elect their own representatives.

Many think themselves bound to support the recent nominations, because they voted in the nomination. Far be it from me to counsel anything unjust or wrong.

But the sooner we abolish nominations, the better; they lead to inextricable confusion, and no one is bound by any law, of God or man, to support the mandates of an unfair and partial body, especially when that body transcends its authority, and outrageously abuses the trust confided in it by the people, as this body did.—For when sent as the mere exponents of the popular intention, when instructed by the people and *bound* to do as instructed, *they* placed in the Legislature a gentleman, whom the *people* said should not go there, and they placed in the Senate a gentleman, the people said should go to the Legislature. Will the people allow this?

An Admission.

The Syracuse Journal (republician) says that Governor Hayes, the republican Governor elect of Ohio, congratulated the republicans, in a speech made since the election, upon their deliverence from the colored suffrage issue for several years to come. The Journal is of opinion that unrestricted colored suffrage has been run into the ground. If the North, with its small colored population, long free, will not have it, why be in such a hurry to force it upon the South, with millions of an ignorant race just released from bondage?

Hon. John C. Breckenrige has gone to Switzerland.

From Washington.

[*Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.*]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—Postmaster General Randall, in reply to a friend in Wisconsin, asking what he ought to do about supporting the republican State ticket, writes that he would never vote for any man or any ticket who favor impeachment of the President; that there is neither reason nor excuse for this war upon Mr. Johnson; that the latter has endeavored to bring about, upon just terms, a complete restoration of the Union; he has followed the policy of Mr. Lincoln, which all republicans once approved; he has had no other policy, and if this policy had been carried out, there would have been perfect peace, the Union fully restored, and representatives, loyal all through the war, from the Southern States would be filling the vacant seats of the House of Representatives.

He says that the republican party as constituted to-day does not favor a single principle upon which the government carried on the war; that it is time the work of the dominant party, outside of the constitution, was stopped, and the country restored, as it ought to have been long ago, if the republican party had not abandoned its own tenets, and made war upon the President because he was true to the principles upon which the people elected him to his high office.

Hard on Butler.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

We have not copied or otherwise referred to General Butler's second letter in vindication of his scheme to pay off the five-twenties in currency, because there is in it nothing new, nor does he attempt to meet the arguments against this species of repudiation contained in our several articles on this theme. His letter is simply a more elaborate application of his first squibbles. He does once allude to the undeniable fact the loan was negotiated by the Government agents upon the published condition that the principal should be paid in gold, and that this promise was accepted in the public discussions in Congress as an authorized interpretation of the contract. There never was an engagement in which a knavish party could not detect a flaw upon which to hang a legal doubt. Butler is the very man for a work. The prevailing impression of him is that his system of ethics differs from that which governs the conduct of most honest men; and he is doing his best to confirm this popular judgment. A man who would steal if there was no law against it (or if he were surrounded by bayonets to protect him from the enforcement of the law,) would not be a safe teacher of what is required by a high regard for the national honor. General Butler's letters, like his previous history, would be evidence in his favor if he were accused of too much honesty.

Official Vote of Louisiana--State Convention Called.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 21.—Special orders No. 166 declare the total vote of the State, at the election held September 27th and 28th, 1867, on the question of calling a convention for the purposes of establishing a constitution and civil government for the State loyal to the Union, to be 79,174, of which there were for convention, 75,083; against convention, 4006; blanks, 85.

A majority of the whole number registered having voted, and a majority of the votes cast being for a convention as prescribed by the acts of Congress, the delegates elected at said election as named in the special orders are notified to assemble in convention at Mechanics' Institute Hall, in the city of New Orleans, on Saturday, November 23, 1867 for the purpose stated, according to the acts of Congress of March 2d and 23, 1867.—The order then recapitulates the names of delegates.

Death of Major Gen. George H. Stewart.

This well-known citizen in this city yesterday, in the 77th year of his age.—Previous to the late war, General Steuart for some twenty years commanded the First Light Division of Maryland militia, and in his younger days represented the city in the State Legislature. He was also at one time a member of the city council During the late war with Great Britian the deceased was one of the brave men who defended the city of Baltimore when attacked by General Ross Shortly after the late civil difficulties commenced, leading to war, General Steuart went South, where he resided privately, mostly at Charlottsville, Va., and after the war went to Europe, where he remained until within some four or five months. At the first battle of Manassas General Steuart was present as a spectator, and was taken prisoner by the U. S. forces, but on the fact becoming known that he was not engaged in actual hostilities, he was promptly released. He returned to this city, as above indicated, some months since, in the steamship Carroll, from Liverpool, in enfeebled health, brought on by advanced age. General Steuart was of an active temperament, a gentleman of the old school, and his death will be regretted by numerous friends.—*Balto. Sun of Wednesday.*

MARRIED.

JONES—MURPHEY.—On the 22d inst., by the Rev. T. De W. Talmage, assisted by the Rev. Mr. Conkling, J. W. JONES and MARY B. MURPHEY, all of Philadelphia, Penna.

DIED.

DULANEY.—Died on the 20th instant, J. H. DULANEY, in the 72d year of his age.

HARGON.—At his residence in Madison county, Miss., on the 12th instant, Mr. JOHN HARGON, in the 68th year of his age—leaving a large circle of relatives and friends to mourn his demise. The deceased was a native of Maryland, and for the last thirty-two years a resident of this county. He was a kind parent, a good neighbor, and an honest man.—May he rest in peace!

STANLEY.—At his residence in Chestertown, on the 23rd inst., after a protracted illness CHARLES STANLEY, in the 62nd year of his age.

Baltimore papers please copy.

FOR SALE.

TWO GOOD SECOND HAND COAL STOVES, one suitable for a Parlor. Also, a new WHEEL BARROW.
Apply at this office.
Oct. 26, 1867—3t

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White $2 50a2.70. Red $248a 2 75.

CORN—White $1 38a1 45; yellow $1 35 a1 40.

OATS—68a73 cts.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

WE recommend to the Democracy of Kent County and to those who are opposed to obligarchies, and believe in his being elected who is the choice of the people,

For Clerk of the Circuit Court:
SAMUEL E. BRISCOE,

and as we believe the recent nominating convention assumed unwarrantable authority, when it presumed to nominate individuals for high officers, whom the people had declared should not be nominated. We declare that the action of that body was binding on no man, when such action was independent of the expressed will of the people, and we nominate the following ticket, and urge all to support it.

THOS. G. WROTH,
SEWELL HEPBRON,
ROBERT S. GRIFFITH,
JOHN BECK.
ISAAC PERKINS,
Kent County Consulting Committee.

Register of Wills:
EDWIN CROUCH.

Sheriff:
JOSEPH E. GILPIN.

States Attorney:
JAMES A. PEARCE.

State Senator:
COL. RICHARD JOHNSON.

Legislature:
WILLIAM WELCH,
STEPHEN BOYER.

Orphans' Court:
GEORGE S. HOLLIDAY,
WILLIAM STEVENS,
WILLIAM GOODING.

Levy Court:
ROBERT S. GRIFFITH,
THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
OWEN CONNELLY.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING
WILL BE HELD AT
STILL POND, Thursday, Oct. 31,

A MEETING of all opposed to the action of the recent nominating convention. MILNOR JONES, of Chestertown, will address the meeting.

Let all Democrats, and all who are in favor of the people's voice being the rule of action, assemble on that day.

THOS. G. WROTH, and others,
Committee.
Chestertown, Oct. 26, 1867—1t

A CARD.

The undersigned, having accepted the nomination of the regular Democratic and Conservative Convention which met in Chestertown on the 7th of October, instant, respectfully decline all subsequent nominations or recommendations.

WM. WELCH,
EDWIN CROUCH,
JOS. E. GILPIN,
STEPHEN BOYER,
JAS A. PEARCE,
WM. STEVENS.

NOW OPEN,
A LARGE AND COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queens Ware, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

At Kennedyville.

HAVING just returned from the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, where my purchases were made on the decline of the market, I now offer to the citizens of Kent, the largest stock I have ever had in Store, of *DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS,*

NOTIONS & READY-MADE CLOTHING.

CALICOES, 8 to 18 cts.
MUSLINS, 10a30 cts.
PANTS, $2.25
COATS, $3.75.
Suits of CLOTHES from $12.50 to $23.00

Confidant that my stock of Goods, and the prices, will give satisfaction, I respectfully ask an examination.

Country Produce taken at market prices.

CHARLES W. WARREN.
Oct. 26, 1867

COAL, WOOD, MONEY.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Chestertown and the surrounding country, that he is prepared to furnish *COAL and WOOD*, in any quantity to suit purchasers.

Being in need of Money, parties indebted, are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts.

W. H. HAMILTON.
Oct 26, 1867—3t

FALL MILLINERY.

MRS. CLARA RAWLEIGH, invites the Ladies to call and examine her new

Fall Millinery and Fancy Goods,

which she has just opened, embracing all the styles of the season. Having been selected with care, they cannot fail to please, both in price and quality. Thankful for past patronage will still endeavor to give general satisfaction in my work. Store up town.
Oct. 26, 1867—3t

FALL AND WINTER MILLINERY.

I take pleasure in returning thanks to the Ladies, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon me the past season. I have just opened a superior line of

MILLINERY GOODS,

embracing the latest Paris Styles. which I will sell at the very lowest market prices.

Mrs. C. R. FIDDIS.
Oct. 26, 1867—3t

A LARGE lot of Country Hams in store and for sale by
Oct. 12, 1867. W. A. VICKERS.

BETTON'S CASH STORE.

LADIES LOOK

AT this list of articles, all fresh and new in your line.

Buck Gauntlets, French Cloth Gloves, Black and Colored Silk Gloves, Empress Trail Hoop Skirts, La Petite and Quaker ditto., Bismarck Balmorals, Boulevard Gored ditto, Black & White Plaid Shawls, Scarlet and White Plaid ditto. Black and Scarlet ditto, ditto., Scarlet Shetland ditto,, Breakfast ditto., Worsted Hoods Assorted Colors, White Merino Vests, Black and Colored Alapacas, Paris Checks and Repps, English Twills, Pure Mohair Granites, Diagonal Serges

ELEGANT LINE OF WHITE GOODS,

French Corsets, Skating Boots, Morrocco Balmorals, Linen & Paper Collars, Lasting Gaiters, Misses Balmoral Skirts, Misses Balmoral Boots, Misses Balmoral Hose, Children's Scotch Plaid Hose, Children's Balmoral Hose, Children's and Misses Bismarck Gloves, Misses Merino Vests, Boys' Merino Drawers.

Prices Current
AT BETTON'S CASH STORE,
GALENA.

Prints, 8, 10, 14 and 15 cts. Best, 16 cts.
Bleached Muslin, 8, 12, 14 and 20 cts.
4-4 Wamsutta Bleach. Muslin, only 28 cts.
Brown Muslins, 9, 12 15 and 18 cts.
Brown Sugar, 10 and 14 cts.
White ditto., 17 and 19 cts.
Best Coal Oil, 55 cts,
Prime Cheese, 20 cts.
Shot, 15 cts.
Turner's Axes, $1.50
Gents Fine City Made Hand Stitch Boots, $8.75.
Gents Fine City Made Machine Stich $7 25.
Navy Tobacco, 80 cts.
Bright Twig Tobacco, $1.25.
Choice Old Rye Whiskey, $5.00.

All Goods sold at the very lowest possible prices.
Oct. 26, 1867—y

W. D. C.

TRUTH WILL OUT.
The New One Price Store at Galena

IS the place to buy NEW FALL GOODS just opened since last decline. We quote a few prices.

3-4 Bleached Muslin,	. . .	6¼ cts.
Good 7-8 "	" . . .	10
" 4-4 "	" . . .	12½
Best 4-4 "	" 18, 20, 25 & 28	
" 3-4 Brown,	" . . .	6¼
Good 7-8 "	" . . .	10
" 4-4 "	" . . .	12½
Best 4-4 "	" . 15, 18 &	20
Good Style Prints,	. . 6¼ &	10
" Kersey "	(fast colors,) . .	12
Merrimack "	. . . . .	16
Shirting Stripe & Demins,	. .	12½

Cashmers, Alapacos, Woollen Plaids, Delaines, Woollen and Cotton Flannel, &c , &c.

Good Rio Coffee, (free of faulty grains)	25cts
Good Brown Sugar, ...	10 cts.
P. O. "	14
Best C "	15
Loverings Soft Crushed Sugar, .	17
"Hard Crushed do. Pulv. & Gran	18
Best Navy Tobacco.	88
Best Coal Oil, ...	55
Men's Heavy Boots, . . .	$3.50
Boys " " .	$1.50 to 2 50

Ladies' and Gents Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Hose, ... 12½ & 18 cts. and other articles too numerous to mention at prices in proportion.

Give us a call.

E. W. PURNELL.

TERMS CASH or Country Produce.
Galena, Kent Co., Md., Oct. 26, 1867—tf.

MARYLAND:
Kent County, Orphans' Court,

OCTOBER 22, 1867.

On the application of John T. Gale, Administrator of James Gale, late of Kent county, deceased.

Ordered, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, in Kent county, Maryland, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in "*The Chestertown Transcript*," printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 22nd day of October, 1867.

SEAL.

Test: JOS. P. IRELAND,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JAMES GALE,

late of Kent County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber *On or before the 22nd day of May*, 1868; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 22nd day of October, 1867.

JOHN T. GALE,
Adm'r. of James Gale,, dec'd.
Oct. 26, 1867—4t

New Advertisement.
NEW & SPLENDID STOCK
OF
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,
LADIES DRESS GOODS!
IN VARIETY AND RICH STYLES.
SHAWLS and BALMORAL SKIRTS.

FLANNELS.—Fine grades, Super Shaker, Flannels and Mallalieu's Goods.

CASSIMERES, one of the largest and cheapest Lines of these Goods which we have ever before offered for sale, many of them selected in person from the Factories.

Ready-Made Clothing, challenging comparison with any in this market, and a complete Line of every desirable Goods, wanted by *Housekeepers* and *Farmers* at this season of the year, all bought at close figures and offered at short advances.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown Oct. 19, 1867.

COAL HODS, Shovels and Pokers—for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

From the Kent News, of Saturday last.

The Ticket.

At the head of our columns will be found the ticket nominated in this county on Monday last, by the Democratic and Conservative Convention, which met at the Court House. The gentlemen nominated are among our best citizens, and qualified for the places they have been selected to fill. They are thoroughly and firmly attached to our cause and principles, highly conservative, of strict integrity and honor, and entitled to the confidence and support of our whole community. They have been fairly and honorably nominated, and should secure the entire support of the great party which we are all attached. Patriotism and devotion to its principles should lead every reflecting and thinking man into its advocacy, and no disappointment as to any friends we might have preferred should interfere with our support of the entire ticket.

We understand that dissatisfaction was expressed by some because the committee from the fifth district selected by a part of the meeting composed of the friends of one of the candidates for the Clerkship of the Court, was not preferred to the other which was voted for by all who chose to exercise the privilege of voting, and who were invited to participate in the election. But we are sure that a brief, plain statement of the facts, will satisfy every dispassionate and impartial mind, that the committees from the four undisputed districts could not have pursued any other course. There being a large number of candidates to be selected, and various opinions being entertained, it was apparent that a committee chosen by a committee, could not fairly represent the feelings and wishes of the people, because they could not know what those feelings and wishes were, unless some mode was devised to signify those wishes or preferences in respect to each candidate to be voted for.

As a matter of necessity and propriety it was, therefore, wisely arranged that the people should vote for the respective persons they desired to be elected, and also a committee who would be bound to carry out their expressed choice, as ascertained by a majority of the votes cast. Accordingly the candidates and their friends in the several election districts provided themselves with printed tickets of various kinds, to suit the different views of the people, and some with occasional blanks to be filled up as the voter might direct. In the fifth district Dr. Ricaud, one of the candidates for clerk, had his tickets printed and in his possession on Thursday prior to the nominations; it was also proved by a witness of unimpeached character, before the committee on credentials, that on the day previous to the nomination, Dr. Ricaud expressed his opinion that a ballot was the only fair way by which the nomination could be made, and he then and there in the presence of the witness made an arrangement with Mr. Hines, an opposing candidate for clerk, that they would each select a judge of the election and a clerk, who should conduct it in that manner. They accordingly made choice of judges and clerks of the election for that district.

The people assembled on Saturday last in their respective election districts and in the first, second, third and fourth held regular elections, with judges and clerks, in a peaceable and orderly manner, not suffering their differences of opinion as to men, all of the same party, to interfere with the harmony and order of proceeding, and all in those districts acquiesced in the decisions there made by the ballot.

When the people assembled in the fifth district, with their tickets ready to be voted according to their individual preferences, some of the leading friends of Dr. Ricaud objected to enter into a ballot, while the friends of Mr. Hines insisted on balloting. A prominent friend of Dr. R. on the ground, assigned as a reason for not entering into the ballot, to a promient friend of Mr. Hines, that if they did go into a ballot Dr Ricaud would be beaten two to one. A large portion of the meeting were clamorous for the ballot, while the friends of Dr. R. opposed it; during the confusion and excitement occasioned by this unexpected condition of affairs, a promineent friend of Dr. Ricaud proposed that the doctor's friends should draw off one side and hold a meeting and appoint a committee to meet committees from the other districts in county conventions.—They accordingly drew off and and appointed through their chairman a committee to appoint a committee of five, while the friends of Mr. Hines in pursuance of the mode in the other districts, and in virtue of the agreement and arrangement between Dr. Ricaud and Mr. Hines, opened a poll for every one to vote—all had the privilege and invitation to do so; they cast 113 ballots and elected a committee of five to meet committees from the other districts.

When the convention assembled on Monday, two setts of committeemen from the 5th district presented their certificates and claimed their seats. The committees from the other districts organized the meeting by selecting a chairman and secretary. A committee on credentials was then appointed consisting of four members selected by the respective delegations from the four districts uncontested. This committee was authorized to hear the contestants, take testimony, and report to the convention, which adjourned for two hours to enable the committee to perform their duties. The committee was engaged for two hours and a half in hearing the parties, in examining witness on both sides and in reducing the examinations to writing.—After the re-assembling of the convention, the committee reported to it, and read the testimony taken on both sides, and made two reports, being equally divided; one report was in favor of admitting the delegates who were elected by ballot, and the other was referring to the nomination of Clerk back to the district, which should hold an election by ballot. A long discussion ensued among the friends and opponents of these reports: it was contended by the advocates of the committee which had been elected by ballot that the nomination held on the Saturday previous was by ballot, as agreed upon by the two opposing candidates for clerk; that it was a free and open ballot, as held in the other districts, that all were invited to vote; that the other committee was selected in a different manner by the friends exclusively of one candidate; that the seats of those who had been fairly elected should not now be vacated, because the same circumstances that existed to refuse the ballot on Saturday last would exist on the next Saturday; that they had refused the privilege when tendered to them, and the convention should not be adjourned over to allow them another chance—not for Dr. R., who had carried no district, and therefore could not be aggrieved by receiving the committee already elected—but for a gentleman who was not voted for by any one in the district; that it is evident from the proof adduced before the committee, that the sole reason they had for not going into the election was the apprehension that they would be beaten, and that their withdrawal to one side, as the practicular friends of one candidate, was contrary to all usage of this or any other party, and against all right and propriety. That the State Convention was to meet in Baltimore on the 9th of October to nominate State officers, and if the Convention adjourned our county could not be represented in that body, because it was evident that the County Convention was not a perfect and entire Convention till the Delegation, one or the other, from 5th District should be admitted, and could not make any appointment or go into any election for Delegates to the State Convention, until they had become a perfect whole, for it might happen that the four represented districts might divide equally as to the choice for Governor, and the 5th district had as much right to be represented, when the committee was appointed, as either or all of the other districts; hence the necessity of deciding at once for one or the other reports before the body. These and other arguments were used by their respective speakers. The question was not one to be decided according to personal preferences for men or candidates; but it was in the nature of judicial question, to be decided upon the facts as proved, and certified to the Convention; a question, in which the judgment was to decide, without partiality and according to the weight of testimony and justice and right of the matter. It was accordingly thus decided, by a vote of 11 to 9, in favor of the ticket elected by ballot.

When gentlemen submit their claims and pretensions to a competent tribunal for their consideration and decision, they are bound, by every principle of propriety and of justice, to submit to the judgment of the tribunal thus selected. It would be absurd to suppose that any number of gentlemen, would consent to sit and hear contestants with their proof and arguments, if they supposed that the disappointed party would resist the decision to be made by them; there is an implied obligation to submit, which no circumstances can weaken or discharge—the principles of honor and confidence, must prevail in politics as in other transactions.

If ever there was a time for union, harmony and concord it is now, and no petty considerations of a choice of good men for office should interfere with the patriotic fidelity and unity which should exist in the hearts of all. No independent ticket ever prevailed in our county over a regular nomination, and the disaffected who have resorted to such a course have always lost their prestige and caste with their party, and have suffered materially in the confidence of it.

We have sometimes been disappointed in our choice of candidates, but have always supported the ticket nominated, believing that any other course would break up any party, if it did not broak us down in making the attempt.

Oct. 19, 1867—tf.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will on reasonable terms, dispose of the Farm in Kent County, owned by him, viz:

The Moody or Woodland Farm,
WHICH CONTAINS
287 Acres,

adjoins the lands of Mr. B. M. Derringer, Doc. Clarke, and others, and lies within a mile of Galena, and immediately on the public road leading from Galena to Head of Sassafras, and within two miles of Wilson's or Wilmer's Landing on the Sassafras River, and within two an a half miles of George Town. The soil is very good and productive; has been partially limed, and produces Grain and Grasses finely. It is divided into four fields, and is under fair ordinary fencing. The DWELLING is of BRICK and in good condition; the Granary, 20 by 40 feet, is new, being recently erected; Meat House good. A fine Stable to accommodate eight or ten horses is now being built. There are upwards of one hundred Acres of *GOOD WOODLAND*, of various species of trees, Hickory, Oak, &c.—The situation is remarkably healthy, and the drinking water is most excellent.

Apply to the subscriber, at 334 South 16th Street, Philadelphia.

DENNIS McCAULEY.
Oct. 19—6t

VERY INTERESTING, INDEED, TO THE POOR IN POCKET.

IF they will not forget the fact herein stated. You can go to the "*Popular People's Store*" and Purchase Dry Goods of every description, pretty much at your own price. You will find shoddy and our best makes to make your selections. We have just opened a fine stock, purchased after the last decline which gives us and the purchaser a decided advantage. Remember the People's Popular Store. W. A. VICKERS.

P. S. We will not publish prices, as we don't care to post the trade, only those in want. Go to the People's Popular Store to get Bargains. W. A. VICKERS.
Oct. 19, 1867.

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!!

RECEIVED this week Axes, Butcher Cleavers and Saws, Gun Tubes, Ram Rod Tips, Brass and Ger Caps, Gun Worms, Wad Cutters, Nipple Wrenches, Saddler's Punches, Patent Faucets, Sash Fasteners, Braces with 24, 30 and 36 Bitts, Peg Floats, Punch Plyers, &c., &c.
Oct. 19, 1867.

A CARD.

NOTICE to the Voters of Kent County.—As men everywhere have the right to chose, I announce myself an Independent Candidate for the Register of Wills for Kent at the ensuing election.

JOHN J. PEARCE.
Oct. 19-3t

Coal.

BEST Quality Baltimore Company Coal, at Shallcross' wharf, price $7 per ton.
THOS. J. SHALLCROSS.
Oct. 19—2m

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