THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, November 2, 1867.

DEMOCRATIC-CONSERVATIVE. TICKET.

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

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

FOR COMPTROLLER:
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.
JOSEPH 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,
CORNELIUS J. SCOTT,

For County Surveyor:
WILBUR F. MASSEY.

On Tuesday next, the voters of this county and State, will enjoy the privilege of exercising the right of franchise under a free and enlightened Constitution. The ballot is at once the shield and sword of the American citizen, and its privilege is the dearest to our people. That it might be restored to those from whom it had been unlawfully taken, in the midst of a great civil commotion, was one of the leading features of the last sovereign convention of our people. That a general State and county election should fail to call forth every possible vote, is an enigma, inconsistent with that jealous guardianship of the right, which is ever evinced, and yet we have heard gentlemen say, they should take no special care to cast their votes on Tuesday next.

The result of an election has often, in fact, generally, a broader and deeper significance, than the mere selection of candidates to fill the several offices. This is specially true of the election next week. Our country is threatened with dangers, before which the events of the past few years shrink into minor affairs, the very existence of republican principles hange in the balance. As in the elections of last month, so in the elections of several states next week, every vote recorded against radical office seekers, is a warning voice to the radical disorganizers, and a word of comfort and hope to those who would preserve the American institutions. Voters of Kent county this is no fancy picture, the institutions of the country are threatened as they were never threatened before, and the eyes of the friends and enemies of the country are turned to the elections of Tuesday next. As freemen and as patriots then, go to the polls on that day, and record your verdict against radical misrule, and congressional usurpation.

Since writing the above, we find an editorial in the *Baltimore Gazette* from which we make the following extract:

Knowing that the election of the Conservative candidates is a foregone conclusion, the Radical leaders are anxiously looking for a very light Conservative vote. On their own side they will try to poll every vote that the miserable little faction can control. Should the Conservative vote fall short twenty or thirty thousand, it is the purpose of the Radicals to claim that they and their black brethern constitute the majority of the people of the State and and to ask Congress to place its government in their hands. A circular, wherein this iniquitous scheme is set forth, has been privately calculated. It is dated "Baltimore, October 28, 1867," and is signed by S. P. Robinson, R. J. Albert and W. W. Dickerson, who style themselves a "sub-committee." It contains the following paragraphs:

"We cannot urge upon you too strongly the importance of bringing out our whole strength at the election in November.

"The Rebels are making use of the machinery prepared in their infamous Constitution to put down the cause of equal rights, but they will fail; Congress will give to Maryland a republican form of government before the first day of March next, and Judge Bond will as certainly be Governor of the State by the first day of May as that sun rises on that day and he lives to see it.

"The rebellion will be put down in Maryland as it has been in the South, and in order to aid in it as much as possible it is necessary that the *largest vote possible* be given for the *State Ticket*, in order to show Congress that equal rights and equal justice would give us a large majority in the State. The Committee of Congress, now in session, is convinced already that this is true, but a failure on our part to demonstrate it might endanger the cause.

"Let nothing, therefore, be left undone, and the victory will be ours."

The remarks of our correspondent, in another column, in reference to the necessity of the organization of the Democratic party, accord entirely with the opinions we have heretofore expressed, with the exception of the time proposed for that organization. As our correspondent says, the democrats after deliberation, determined to unite with the conservatives in making a ticket, and the failure of those who have attempted to bring out an opposition ticket, proves that at this time a large majority of the Democrats of the county are opposed to the movement.

The impracticability of making a harmonious union of Democrats and Conservatives on county tickets, has been experienced all over the State, and that demonstrated impracticability will hereafter compell a reorganization of the Democratic party throughout the State. The eve of a state election is no fit time to marshall the forces of a party, and in view the fact that a union was assented to, we think the organization of an opposition at this date, unwise and injurious in its tendency.

☞ The Circuit Court for this county, adjourned on Wednesday last, to Monday, the 25th day of November. The following additional cases have been disposed of.

William T. Smith *vs.* William Stoddard. Appeal from Justice Graves, Replevin for saw logs. Verdict for Appellee and one cent damages and costs. Wickes and Pearce for appellant, Hynson and Vickers for appellee.

State *vs.* Mary J. Bennett. Presentment for larceny of two hats from Robert P. Stewart. Verdict, guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for six months. Hynson for defence.

State *vs.* John Johnson. Indictment for larceny of one pair of shoes, the property of Wesley Anderson. Verdict, not guilty. Wickes for defence.

State *vs*; George Harris. Indictment for larceny of one coat, the property of Benj. Reed. Guilty and sentenced to the penitentiary for twelve months. Hynson for defence.

State *vs.* Charles Bird. Presentment for assault and battery on Daniel Jackson. Not guilty; Wickes for defence.

We are requested by George S Holyday, Esq., to state that he respectfully declines the Justice of the nomination for Orphans' Court, tendered him by the Kent County Consulting Committee.

Col. R. C. Johnson, who is not in the State, through a friend who is authorized, respectfully and positively declines the nomination for State Senator, tendered him by the same committee.

Thomas J. Shallcross declines the nomination for County Commissioner made by the Kent Consulting Committee.

Mr. Owen Connelly requests us to state that he declines the nomination for County Commissioner, tendered him by the Kent County Consulting Committee.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—On Friday of last week, Mr. David C. Blackiston fell from the top of a hickory tree, where he had climbed to shake down nuts for his children, and was very much hurt. No bones were broken, but he was insensible for some time. His physicians report him in a fair way of recovery.

The suits against several of the citizens of our county, for the recovery of certain logs, which were brought to the shores of our county by freshets in the Susquehanna river, and which have created considerable interest in the community, are about to be finally disposed of. One of the cases was decided at the late term of our court in favor of the Pennsylvania claimants. The jury giving one cent damages and costs. The remaining cases, we are informed by counsel, will be compromised on the basis of the payment, of a reasonable valuation of the logs, to the claimants from Pennsylvania, the appraisement to be made on the twentieth of this month.

Judge Bond of Baltimore and a General King of Delaware, made speeches from the steps of the Court House door in our town on Thursday last, to a small number of whites, and about two hundred and fifty negroes. The burden of Bond's remarks were "equality for all races before the law." There was but little enthusiasm, and every thing passed off quietly.

BUCK NECK STAGE.—On and after Monday next, the Buck Neck Stage, connecting with the steamer Trumpeter, will leave the Voshell House, Chestertown, at 9½ o'clock A. M.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR:—In looking over the *Kent News* of Saturday last, we find an editorial disposed we think, to convey the idea to the people of Kent county, that the organizing of the Democratic Party and if *necessary*, the nominating of a ticket to be voted for at the coming election, was gotten up, purely through personal motives, by a few individuals who are not favorably disposed towards Mr. Hines, the present candidate of the Conservative party for clerk. If, Mr. Editor, I understand this *committee*, they represent the wishes of a large portion of the Democracy from all sections of the county. *Instructed*, and simply obeying a large class of our citizens, who are determined to organize the Democratic party at once. I will say to you sir, in all candor, that this matter has been under serious contemplation, among leading Democrats, for some time past; long before the late conventions were held and nominations made; and I for one, do sincerely and earnestly believe, that it would have been far better for all concerned, if a permanent organization, without regard to the *wishes or views of other parties*, had been consumated, months ago. Indeed, one or two of the candidates *now* on the Conservative ticket, thus expresses themselves in our presence and strongly urges the calling of meetings for that purpose, giving as his reason, that there were but two parties in the *country;* that *conservatism* was played out; that you must be *Radical* or *Democrat!* Hence, so far as any member of the Democratic Committee, acting from personal motives or personal feelings against any *gentleman* on the ticket it concerns, you at once see, assumes the mere form of an expression. I am free to say Mr. Editor, however, that the Democracy of Kent county, after mature reflection and deliberate consultation, concluded to *meet with* the Conservatives, and, if *possible*, nominate a ticket for the citizens of Kent county to vote for. The main feature in this contest, which is known to all, was the election or nomination of a clerk, it being the most responsible office under the gift of the people, the nomination being equivalent to an election. The Conservatives presented a candidate, the Democrats presented a candidate. In the 1st, 2nd, 3d and 4th districts, the nominations were decided by ballots; but in the 5th district the *voters* differed in regard to the manner in which their committee should be made, and finally sent two committees, one from each party. Mr. Hines the candidate of the Conservatives received for clerk a majority of the votes in the 3d and 4th districts, and Mr. Comegys one of the candidates of the Democrats obtained good majorities in the first and second districts. In the first district where Mr. C received a majority of 50 or 55 votes, which of course gave him the entire control of the whole committee, some of Mr. Hines' friends were placed upon the committe in good faith, with instructions *of course* to the support Mr. C. for clerk, in addition to *expressed* will and voice of the people of the district through the ballot box. We hold this "truth to be self evident" that the friends of Mr. Hines, having accepted of this *trust*, it was the duty of every member of the committee to stand by Mr. Comegys, if necessary, until the day of Judgment.

If Mr. Editor this obligation is denied, this trust disregarded, an old and time honored usage of the Democratic party (the right to hold Primary Meetings) becomes a farce at once, and packed convention can be formed, that can at pleasure, nominate candidates to suit the purposes of a *few individuals*, without regard to the expressed wishes of large majorities of the people as expressed at the ballot box. Indeed sir, it is high time that the Democracy take some steps towards a more thorough organization, a better understanding among themselves, than at present seems to exist, and we think the sooner the better. It seems to us that the convention held on the 7th ult., was very unusual and irregular in its proceedings in a great many respects. It seems to us that after this difficulty originated in the 5th district between the friends of the contestants there, it would have been far better to have allowed the people of the district, who were certainly more immediately concerned, to have decided the matter satisfactorially to themselves, rather than to have sent it up to a delegated body. Out of *justice* to the injured candidate, be he whom he may. The conservative feeling which seemed to actuate that party in this county, should have dictated a different course than that of balloting in a convention for which committee should be received. Each of the committees claimed seats in this convention assembled, and each claimed rights there, under certain party usages; no delegation should have been received, or both should have been sent back to the people from whence they came,—they to decide which was right or which was wrong. I have extended my letter farther than I intended, but cannot refrain from calling upon the gallant old Democracy of Kent, to rally,—rally to the support of your old and time honored principles; rally under that good old name that has stood the shock of so many hard blows. Look at the glorious and soul cheering news from the North and the great West,—the whole hearted Democracy have stood firm to their colors, *and notice* the result. Let every Democrat in Kent county rally to the support of his party, and its *immediate* organization, and be assured that ere long all *Isms*—be they great or small,- will fall bruised or crushed before those old and honored principles which have been handed down to us by our Democratic fathers.

AN OLD DEMOCRAT,
of the 2d Election District.

The Defeat of John Minor Botts.

We learn that Mr. Mauzy, the successful conservative competitor of Mr. John Minor Botts for the convention, beat that gentleman by sixty-nine votes. Mr. Botts received eight white votes and Mr. Mauzy fourteen colored votes. Only one native white Virginian, it is stated, voted for Mr. Botts.—*Wash. Star.*

Will the Republic Live?

From the Delawarean.

Had the question which forms the above caption been propounded ten years ago, there would have been very few persons in the country that would have unhesitatingly given an affirmative answer.—Even those who saw with distrust the formation of a sectional party, and witnessed at times the manifestation of sectional bickerings and animosities, still indulged the hope that the American people possessed sufficient intelligence, virtue and patriotism to prevent the mischief that was thereby forboded. So beneficent had been the government under which we had lived, and so enlarged the liberty we possessed, that it was scarcely possible to conceive that any great number of the people of the country could ever be induced to submit to any deprivation of the rights and immunites which they had enjoyed as their birthright and heritage. Those who had studied more closely the teachings of history, and had observed the rise and fall of governments, and traced to their source the causes of national decay, may have had misgivings and apprehensions in reference to the ultimate future of the American Republic, but even they put far from them the evil day when liberty would be destroyed in this country and our form of government to be changed either in spirit or in name.

While, however, the student of history may have, at times, yielded to the doubts suggested by its teachings, the great majority of the people vainly imagined that our heritage of freedom was an assured inheritance, to descend from sire to son thro' all succeeding generations. Whatever mutations might take place in the kingdoms of the Old World, we flattered ourselves that here, on this western hemisphere, liberty had found a permanent abode—an asylum for all time from oppression and wrong. Alas! how fallacious are human hopes and expectations! To-day, nearly one-third of the people of this country are experiencing the worst form of bondage—military despotism; not the infliction of a foreign power, but the wicked machination and contrivance of a majority of the last Radical Republican Congress.

It may be pleasant to indulge in the "illusions of hope," but it is madness and folly to deceive ourselves and to suppose that such wrong and injustice can be permitted in ten States of the Union without a total destruction ultimately of Republican government in this country.—How preposterous is the idea that the Northern people can maintain their own liberties while depriving the Southern people of theirs. How absurd the idea that any portion of the States of the Union can long maintain their status of independent sovereign States while holding the South as conquered territory—deprived of all rights except such as are mercifully and graciously extended to them by the pretty military satraps appointed taskmasters over them. Disguise the fact as we may, we are in the transition state from a republic to a despotism, and in our opinion it is only a question of time as to when the transition will be complete.—We have as much respect for the intelligence and virtue of the people of this country as we ought to have—we are not overly captious or censorious, but we do not hesitate to say that the present generation has proved itself incapable of maintaining Republican government in the land, and we had like to have said, unworthy of the liberty which it secures.—We are not ignorant of the result of the elections in California, Pennsylvania, Ohio and other States, nor do we fail to appreciate to the full extent their value and importance. We rejoice at such results as tending to postpone the final overthrow of constitutional liberty, which would have been accomplished by the next Congress had not the elections in those States resulted as they have. But while we rejoice at such results, we are not deceived thereby. No people can or ought long to maintain their own liberty who are so insensible to its value as to suffer it to be wrested from those so near allied as the people of the two sections of our country.

The Late Elections---Radical Confessions.

The Whitewater Register, one of the most intensely Radical sheets in Wisconsin, makes the following "honest confession:"

The course of the Radicals has not been such as to keep the unconcerned or unconvinced portion of our voters steadfast in the Republican faith. It may be presumed that many of those known as War Democrats, and who acted and voted with the Republicans during the war, have gone back to their own party. This was a natural thing for them to do, and might have been foreseen. But deeper than all this is the palpable fact that our party has many serious blunders from the effects of which it cannot escape. Prominent among these unpopular measures, in our judgement, have been the impeachment of President Johnson, and the Radical ground taken on the question of universal or negro suffrage in the Southern States. Large numbers of our people have doubted the wisdom of impeachment, while many have been unable to see cause for such a measure. It may even be sure that Congress, in its hot haste to do something of a startling character, has in some instances, *overstepped the bounds of reason; that unlawful measures have been forced upon the country; that the legitimate powers and rights of the President have been trampled under foot; that many of his clearly constitutional perogatives have been denied to him;* and that a blind zeal to hurry up what was impossible to hasten has led the Radical party into measures which a majority of the people will not sanction.

The Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, Radical, referring to an article in the Albany Evening Journal, says:

In yesterday's issue the Journal boldly takes Mr. Thaddeus Stevens to task for his announced "rampage" upon the impeachment and suspension scheme with regard to the President. It says, what we have repeatedly asserted, that whether the President is to be impeached or not, depends upon circumstances not yet determined. In other words, it admits—what it would not have admitted a few weeks ago, when impeachment fever was at its height—that the President has not, as yet, made himself liable to impeachment. By implication, we gather that the impeachment of the President has hitherto been a partisan expedient, simply to rid Congress of an impediment in the path of its desired accomplishment. Mr. Philips, and Mr Stevens also, frankly avow this, justifying themselves with the fact that the power and the pretext are in the hands of Congress, saying nothing of the justice or legality of exercising them.

The Judiciary and the Military in the South.

The Charleston papers publish the statement of Judge Aldrich, of South Carolina, for refusing to carry out General Canby's order requiring that negroes shall be put upon the juries of the South Carolina courts, for which refusal Judge Aldrich has been suspended by General Canby, and not permitted to hold any courts in his circuit. The Judge sets forth that while the order requires him to put negroes upon juries, his official oaths compel him to preserve the constitution of the State and of the United States, and also that in the making up of juries he will carry into faithful execution the act of the General Assembly called the jury law, passed 1831, as the same has been since altered or amended, or may be so hereafter. Considering that obedience to the order of General Canby involved a violation of his official oaths, he declined to execute it, and, in consequence thereof, when about to hold his court at Barnwell Courthouse, on the 21st inst., was served by a federal officer with an order from General Canby for his suspension. The judge proceeded to the court-room and, the clerk having called over the grand and petit jurors, addressed the juries on the reconstruction acts and the powers of the military commanders, which do not include the suspension. Rising from his seat, he said:

Gentlemen: In forced obedience to the command of Brevert Major General Edward R. S. Canby, I lay down my office for the present. Personally, I feel no mortification at this indignity, because it has been put upon me for the conscientious discharge of my constitutional duty. I did not receive my office from him or from any power which he represents, and he has no right to remove me. But it almost breaks my heart to witness the humiliation of this proud old State we all love so well, in my poor person. Be of good cheer; it is only for a time. I see the dawn of a brighter day. The great heart of the American people beats true to constitutional liberty. The time is at hand when we will be relieved from the tyranny and insolence of military despotism.

Gentlemen of the juries, for the present farewell; but if God spares my life, I will yet preside in this court, a South Carolina judge, whose ermine is unsustained.

My brethern of the bar, be patient: be loyal to the constitution, be true to yourselves.

Mr. Clerk, as I am not permitted to perform any judicial act, and the sheriff will issue to the jurors their pay certificates as if the judge had not attended.

Mr. Sheriff, the court stand adjourned while the voice of justice is stifled.

Curiosities of Elections--Substitute Voting in Virginia.

From the Norfolk Day Book, Oct. 25.

This is an enlightened age, and we are a long way ahead of our forefathers; as instance the late mode of polling the colored vote in this city. The vigilance committee by some means procured a "checked" copy of the registration list, which showed to a man who had not voted One of the committee would look over the list and see, for example, "that Jack Jones, aged thirty-five years, living in Dodd's lane, lived there three years and a laborer," had not voted. The committeeman would then select a man about thirty-five years, and tell him his name, residence, how long he had lived there, and occupation. Perhaps this same man had voted under his real name in another ward; but no matter, he would take his ballot and present himself at the window, answer the questions put to the supposed Jack Jones, hand in his ticket, and then withdraw from the ward, perhaps to assume in another ward the name, occupation and residence of some other absent voter whose age about corresponded with his own.

And this the commissioners could not detect, and of course could not help, and there is no telling how many times they were thus imposed upon during the recent election.

Under this state of affairs it is apparent that it was of the greatest importance to the colored voters to register as many names as possible, since it is so easy to vote men whose age would correspond, and who could be "posted" as to their names, residence and occupation. It frequently happened, however, during the election, that the "substitute" would forget either the "name," or the "residence" or the "length of time" he had resided in the given locality, and frequently the occupation, and then the commissioners would "smell a mice" and drive the substitute away from the polls.

Negro Equality.

From the New York Herald.

Let us suppose, for a moment, that four millions of negroes from Africa could be landed *en masse* upon the shores of the Northern States, with brains undeveloped, steeped in a barbarism that a forty centuries' contact with the earliest civilization of the world never could penetrate, who is there among us that would engraft such an element upon our political fortunes and stake the future of the country upon the result? And yet this is the very thing that the crazy politicians are attempting The power which the concentrated energies of the nation gave them in the war they would preserve by raising into existence a worse political curse than slavery.

Did we raise the sword to cut loose from the barbaric element only to bind it the tighter to the throat of the nation by after legislation? Strange result, indeed, of all our efforts. Surely our legislators cannot understand the will of the people much less their good, when they undertake in a worse form to fasten upon them this negro question. Our politicians are organizing here a magnificent edition of St. Domingo, Soudan and Central Africa. Here we were laboring to establish all that was lofty in civilization. We were making brain power the standard of the man; we were driving on the car of progress at a pace that threatened to leave Europe far in the rear. In the midst of all this we stoop to Africa and voluntarily force into existence a barbaric power worse than any that ever flooded Europe. Europe had an invasion of fresh and vigorous brains from the north; ours is of brains cooked to a crisp under more than forty centuries of African sunshine. No folly in the whole progress of civilization equals this one. Not in the range of all history can be found an instance where a nation voluntarily receded in civilization. Nor can we believe that our people, by endorsing the action of the Radicals, are about to retrace their steps and lapse into barbarism.

☞ Mr. James Spear, who was nominated for county commissioner, has declined on account of increasing years and infirmity, and C. J. Scott Esq., has been substituted in his place.

DIED.

OWEN.—At Galveston, Texas, on the 16th inst., of yellow fever, Rev. JOHN OWEN, Rector of the Episcopal Church in that place.

PERKINS.—In Chestertown, Oct. 26th, of Diptherea, GRACE, youngest daughter of Benjamin B. and Margaret R, Perkins, age 2 years, 10 months and 18 days. The same day of the same disease, ALBERT STUART, infant son of Benjamin B. and Margaret R. Perkins,

And the Savior said: "Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

ATTENTION.

THE Knights who participated in the Tournament of the 17th of July last, are requested to meet in Chestertown on Saturday, the 9th of November, to close up the business of the club.

By order of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
Nov. 2, 1867-2t.

READ THIS.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Charles Tilden on Vendue note or otherwise, are urgently requested to call and settle, on, or before the first of December next, otherwise the Executor will be compelled to place the claims in a train for collection by law.

THOS. G. WROTH,
Executor of Chas. Tilden, dec'd.
Nov. 2, 1867-3t.

For Sale.

CHESTER COUNTY WHITE PIGS.—A few BOAR SHOATS of the pure Chester County Stock for sale at $10 apiece by JOS. TURNER,
Nov. 2, 1867-3t. Betterton.

MISS EARLE
HAS OPENED HER
FALL GOODS and TRIMMINGS.

Fancy Buttons for Dresses and Sacks,
Bugle Trimmings and Ornaments

DELAINES.

Velvet Ribbons, Col'd and Bl'k,
Worsted Hoods and Shawls,

POPLINS.

Handkerchiefs, Mourning and White,
Cloth Gloves, Bl'k and Col'd, Hosiery.

CALICOES.

I am selling many things below cost, to reduce my stock of Goods, in order to change business.
Nov. 2, 1867-3t.

LAST NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby notifies all tax payers of the 5th District, who are in arrears for last years' taxes, that unless the same is paid within THIRTY DAYS from this date, I shall proceed to collect according to law.—This course will be taken without respect to person.

Taxes for this year are also due, and tax-payers will find it to their advantage to settle the same without further delay.

SAMUEL G. COPPER.
Nov. 2-4t Collector 5th District.

NOTICE.

THE Vendue notes taken at the Sale of the personal property of the late E. F. Chambers, are over due. All persons indebted thereon, are requested to call and settle without delay.

G. W. T. PERKINS,
Ex'r. of E. F. Chambers, dec'd.
Nov. 2, 1867.—3t.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Kent County Railroad Company, who are in arrears on the first and second instalments called for by the Company, are requested to make payment by the first of January next. The imperative orders of the Company are to proceed by suit in all cases, without respect to persons, after that day. The money is needed for necessary purposes, and it is essential that prompt payments be made.

R. HYNSON, Treas'r.
Nov. 2, 1867-2t.

WANTED.

IN a store in Chestertown, an active and inteligent Boy 12 to 14 years old. He must have a good moral character, and be willing to work.

Inquire at this Office.
Nov. 2. 1867-3t,

A *LARGE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS* will be opened during the coming week at
T. W. ELIASON & SON.
Nov. 2, 1867.

Coal!

BEST Quality Baltimore Company Coal, at Shallcross' wharf, price $7 per ton. After November the 9th, the price of coal will be $7.50 instead of $7.00 now charged.

THOS. J. SHALLCROSS.
Oct. 19—2m

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

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 60a2.80. Red $248a 2 85.

CORN—White $1 36a1 38; yellow $1 36 a1 40.

OATS—60a74 cts.

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

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

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
" Heavy " (fast colors,)	. .	12½
Merrimack "	. . . . .	16
Shirting Stripe & Denins,	. .	12½

Cashmers, Alapacos. Woollen Plaids, Delaines, Woollen and Cotton Flannel, &c, &c. at prices to compare.

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.	. . . .	75 & 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.

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