THE
# Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, October 10, 1868.

## NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

**HORATIO SEYMOUR,**

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

**FRANK P. BLAIR,**

OF MISSOURI.

### Electors of President and Vice President.

*For the State at Large:*

RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL,
JOHN THOMSON MASON.

*For the Congressional Districts:*

1.—ALBERT CONSTABLE,
2.—WALTER T. ALLENDER,
3.—HENRY CLAY DALLAM,
4.—CHARLES B. ROBERTS,
5.—GEORGE PETER.

For Congress,

**COL. SAM. HAMBLETON,**

OF TALBOT CO.

### Radicalism--Democracy.

The crushing majority by which Radicalism was hurled from the official places in the State at our last election, will, if not carefully watched, prove a dangerous position to the Democratic party. The enmity of Radicalism to Democracy has not been lessened by this crushing defeat, nor do we believe the love of *Conservatism* has been thereby increased; and by Conservatism we mean that portion of the voting population who, while denouncing Radicalism, refuse to be incorporated in the great living Democratic party.

Radicalism in Maryland, was never more earnestly or thoroughly active than at present. They are thoroughly organized in every County in the State; they have regular weekly meetings of their members; and those who, while voting the Anti-Radical ticket, are, at heart, in sympathy with them, are very numerous. Should General Grant be elected President, the Federal offices in Maryland will be under the control of the most virulent Republicans in the country; and we know not how soon the Radical Congress will order the reconstruction of our State on Radical principles. Should this state of affairs transpire, away go the old weather-cocks and bell-weathers with the whole horde of Radical sympathizers and all those, who during the war, thought Democracy was only a synonym for rebellion; and these, added to the present Radical party, pluss Sambo, may be sufficient to place the State of Maryland in the same position as Louisiana.

But suppose General Grant is defeated, the contingency now most likely to happen. In that event the Radical party of Maryland, who are kept together by the hope of the Federal flesh-pots, will disband; the old Union party of the State will be revived; and it will rapidly absorb under that name, every Radical and every Conservative in the State, together with a good many Democrats who have mounted to their present position on Conservative shoulders. With General Grant defeated, it will be utterly impossible for the Radical party of Maryland to preserve its present status. With General Grant elected, it will be equally impossible for the so-called Democratic Conservative party to hang together. So in either event there is certain to be a recasting of parties in Maryland; and unless Democrats keep a sharp look out to windward, they will find the same old Anti-Democratic, Conservative, Union, Republican band of brothers taking, not only the wind out of their sails, but the ballot out of their hands. Democrats, we say be not lulled to sleep by the present apparent strength of Democracy in Maryland. Look sharp for the turn of the tide, and let we of old Kent beware how the knee is bent to Baal, cast around and ask who now holds place without having performed a slight genuflection. Democrats, beware!

THE BALTIMORE SUN.—This sterling daily came to us on Monday last enlarged by an additional column on each page. The repeated improvements of this journal, in the past few years, gives evidence of its rapidly increasing prosperity. It has all the newest and approved appliances for securing excellence and rapidity in its execution, and its advertising columns attest the estimation in which it is held by the advertising public. But aside from its merits as an advertising medium, we regard "The Sun," in its sphere, the peer of any journal in the country. Since our connection with the Transcript, now in its seventh volume, it has been our pleasure to read the Sun daily, and we believe it to be a most reliable exponent of Maryland politics and Maryland affairs generally. Circulating, as the Sun does, among all classes of the people, its safe and well written editorials must have a powerful influence upon the general polity of the State. May it long continue to dispense "light for all."

### The Arrest of Baltimoreans in Philadelphia---Suit for Damages.

Last Thursday evening, on the arrival of the train from Baltimore, the police at the depot arrested two men whose appearance excited their suspicion. At the same time they arrested twelve or thirteen other men who got out of the same car. All these arrests were made without warrant of any kind. The fifteen arrested persons were taken to the central station, where they were locked up for the night. On Friday they had a preliminary hearing, at which some of them were released on bail, and the rest remained for a further hearing. On Monday all the parties had a final hearing at the central police station, corner of Fifth and Chestnut sts., at which all were discharged except the two above mentioned. These two were held to answer at court on the charge of carrying concealed weapons. Mr. Jas. H. Smythe, one of the discharged parties, immediately went before a magistrate and made affidavit that he had been arrested by Chief Lamon and imprisoned by him without cause or warrant, and that he had been discharged, there being no proof that he had committed, or intended to commit, any offense. He lays his damages at $5,000. The result of this was that Mr. Lamon, chief of the detectives, was arrested on a *capias* and was held in $800 bail to answer for the alleged offense. This may be regarded as chapter two of the development of the outrages which the police are daily committing on the citizens. Here are thirteen innocent men arrested, and kept imprisoned and away from their business and their families, for four days, simply because the police suspected them to be democrats.—*Philadelphia Age.*

The Philadelphia Ledger says that several others of the Baltimoreans who were arrested have entered suits for damages. As to the charge that they arrived in Philadelphia to register, in order to vote, no evidence was offered at the examination, and all were discharged except Edward Keelan and Wm. Rust, on whose persons deadly weapons were found. They were held to appear at court.—*Balt. Sun.*

### The Majority must Rule.

That which Washington so solemnly warned his countrymen against, in his Farewell Address, actually occurred in 1860—a sectional combination of States took possession of the government against the will of two-thirds of the American people. It is customary to charge this fatal event as a result of Democratic dissensions at Charleston; but it is a mistake—this is a government of States and not of popular majorities, and therefore may be permanently controlled by a faction of even less than a third of the voting population.—The faction that elected Abraham Lincoln was pledged to the utter destruction of society as well as liberty in the Southern States—indeed, a destruction so horrible that, in comparison, it were better the earth opened its bosom and engulfed every living human creature south of the Potomac.

Our people do not understand this solemn truth; but a time will come when lunatics and fools will pass away, and all men in this broad land, and indeed in all Christendom, will say with one voice that it were better every man, woman and child south of Mason and Dixon's line were slaughtered, *en masse*, than that they should submit to the rule of Abraham Lincoln and the boundless and illimitable horrors wrapped up in the "principles" he embodied. But they made the fatal mistake of seceding from the northern Democracy, fighting their battle single handed and alone, and more fatal still, in their single-minded honesty and sublime abnegation, they gave up to the enemies of *the* Union the prestige of nationality and all these symbols of power that instinctively move the masses. The result was, that their natural allies were not even permitted to be neutral, but were drafted, and taxed, and hurled upon the South, and therefore the American Democracy, comprising two-thirds of the American people, and all its manhood and chivalry and true patriotism, for eight long years have been vanquished and beaten down by one-third, composed of lunatics and traitors, old women and preachers, plunderers and negroes, with a sprinkling of West Point soldiers and well-meaning fools, who always follow a flag, though it lead them straight to destruction or to despotism.—Never before, in the history of mankind, has all that is noble, and brave and elevating, been so prostrated at the feet of meanness and cowardice, and more wonderful still, a miserable minority, a lunatic, foolish and treasonable faction of barely one-third of the people have done this thing, ruled this great country for eight years, and worked out all this boundless evil. With a standing army of eighty mercenary troops, it has overthrown not only the State governments in the South, but society itself, and in an impious attempt to reverse the order of nature and equalize with negroes, it has disfranchised eight millions of our people, and while thus beating down the entire Federal structure in half of the country, it taxes the other half a hundred and fifty millions a year to pay the expenses of its experiment at making a New World "as it ought to be," and in which those whom God made unequal shall "enjoy impartial freedom."

And it expects to elect Grant, and hold on to power, this miserable minority—this bare one-third of the people—these lunatics, traitors, rogues, plunderers, preachers and fools believe that the Democrats are such moral cowards and brainless fools as to be outwitted and intimidated by spook stories, imaginary slavery, and the accursed nonsense by which, for years past, they have bedeviled the country and the Democratic politicians of this generation.

But they cannot win in this contest, even should they have a formal majority by counting the negro votes in the Electoral College; the Democracy are sure, in any event, of two-thirds of the votes of the white men of America, and on this great foundation fact they will fight, and must fight, if the Mongrels dare contest their right to rule the country. There is no help for it—the Union must be restored "as it was," and will be restored "as it was," and the sole problem to be worked out is the mode of doing this—if the Mongrels, after an utter perversion of the Federal system for eight years, seek to continue their power through this perversion, against the sovereign will of two-thirds of the people, the Democracy will resist, and when it comes to blows, instead of the accursed speech-making and tomfoolery over an imaginary slavery, they will make short work of Mongrels as well as Mongrelism. On one side will be the old Abolition party, with its preachers, lunatics, fools and niggers, and on the other the hard-fisted Democracy, and we have only to issue a proclamation giving every one of the rank and file a "likely nigger," to sweep such rubbish from the face of the earth, though the Mongrels were led by a thousand Grants and Shermans.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

### The Democratic Mass Meeting in New York.

The New York papers of Tuesday give long accounts of the great Democratic Conservative Mass Meeting held in that city on Monday evening. The Sun (Rep.) says:

"Whoever saw the magnificent Democratic meeting at Union Square on Monday evening must have felt that the Democrats are not all dead yet. What a glare of torches! What myriads of people! What scores of eloquent orators! The Republican organizations had better not disband at present. There is something left apparently for them to do. There is no denying that Democrats are still very numerous."

The Herald remarks: "It cannot be denied that the grand Democratic demonstration of last night surpassed in numbers and enthusiasm any public affair of like kind since October, 1859, when the Douglas, Breckinridge and Bell Democracy fused in opposition to the Radical Republican nominations of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin. That, perhaps, was the grandest demonstration ever made by the Democratic party in New York, and the turnout of last night was only second to it in brilliancy and character."

All the Republican papers of New York admit it to have been an immense demonstration. The World, (Dem.), is jubilant over the great success and enthusiastic spirit of the meeting."

### The Burden of Taxation and its Remedy.

General Thomas Ewing, Jr., in addressing a large Democratic meeting at Zanesville, Ohio, made the following comments upon the subject stated above:

You can't see exactly where the tax is; but, if you take any one article of your clothing, you will find a tax upon the hundred different things that went into it. It falls on the people; weighs on them like an oppressive atmosphere. You can't tell exactly what part of you is most affected by it, but the whole is depressed, as the taxes are insidiously levied, so that they fall on the masses without their ever seeing the tax-gatherer, and the masses live more poorly and have to struggle harder than they did before the war. There is a way-side inn in England known as the "Six Alls." On the centre of the sign are painted the letters "A L L." A minister stands on one side pointing to the letters and says, "I pray for all." A lawyer above him points to the letters and says, "I plead for all." A doctor upon the other side points to the letters and says, "I cure all," (rather an extravagant statement, by the way.) Above the doctor, a soldier points to the letters and says, "I fight for all." Above all sits the Sovereign Majesty of England, pointing to the letters and saying, "I rule all," and underneath, bearing on his shoulders the weight of the whole sign, stoop-shouldered with the burden, is the laborer pointing up, saying, "I pay for all." [Laughter.] That is a solemn truth in England; and one-tenth of the population are paupers. And so the masses of the people of this country are being burdened with enormous loads of debt levied in the form of taxes out of sight. He feels them, but he doesn't see them. He is burdened with taxes until it presses and weighs him down, so that he pays out of his living, out of that which is necessary each day for his support, while the rich man pays but little more, and that out of his superabundance.

Now, fellow-citizens, that is not right. Here are the holders of bonds, who have one-tenth of the property of this country—a property most deeply interested in the preservation of the Government—which is all lost if the Government is destroyed. They are wholly exempt from these enormous national burdens, with the single exception of a tax of about two and a half mills on the dollar. This is not right. The masses of the people of this country, the whole country, ought to pay according to their property the national burdens, and the men who have no property ought to pay only a fair proportion, about one-ninth of the cost of the Government.

The Democratic party proposed to remedy that. The Radical party says that it is all right now. They say that it is right to tax tea and coffee and sugar $72,000,000 a year, while incomes pay $24,000,000. Fellow-citizens, if the people of this country—the masses of the people—assist the Radical party in subjecting the Southern people to the rule of the negroes, so as to give that party control of the electors of fifteen States of this Union, then, with the New England States in their hands, the masses of the white people of this country will have practically lost any share in its government. Then, in practical effect, the Radicals of New England will rule the United States. Then, no matter how galling the yoke to the great mass of the laborers of the country, they can never shake it off. If they help the Radicals to fasten the chains upon the ankles of the Southern whites, it will be too late for them to complain if the Radicals turn around and, with the aid of the famed capitalists, put the other end of the chain around the feet of the Northern whites. You will be tied up. You will be just where the great mass of the white people of Missouri are to-day, where one-fourth of the people rule; where the great mass of the people of Tennessee are, where one-seventh of the people rule. How will you get rid of it? You can not get rid of it. You never can restore your Government. It will be gone. You will never have the power unless you do it through the throes and blood of revolution.

It is all very fine for our Radical patriots to come and apologize for trampling on the Constitution by saying, "Oh! we only do it to rebels." I tell you, fellow-citizens, there never was a truer word spoken than that of Jefferson, "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty." We must check the usurpation by Congress as to any portion of the people of the Republic. We must not seek to subject to a galling despotism the six millions of white people of the South in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and of all that we held and avowed sacred during the war, and if we do it, and put the control of over one-third of the electoral votes of this nation in the hands of the Radical party by doing it, we will have nobody but ourselves to blame for the dishonor, and the shame, and the misery to the masses of the people that will follow from the hard rule of the moneyed aristocracy, which will thenceforth rule the land by purse and sword.

*From the Baltimore Gazette.*

If any one will investigate the policy of the Radicals, from the moment they grasped the power of the Government down to the present time, he will find that it revolves upon a single pivot, and that pivot is the negro. They forced a war upon the South, ostensibly for the preservation of the Union. They protested, over again, that the union of the States, as coequals, was the only object they sought to attain by prosecuting the bloody conflict. On this deceitful plea and none other, they sacrificed the lives of a half a million of white men, devastated the South with fire and sword, created a public debt of nearly three thousand millions of dollars, and piled up "loyal" claims, for supplies furnished and damage done to "loyal" claimants, to the amount of four thousand millions more, the liquidation of which is now clamorously demanded. The war brought to a close—the negro, the idol of the Abolitionists, was emancipated, if not by the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln yet by the result of the war and by the formal recognition of his freedom on the part of the people of the Southern States.—Those who fought simply for the preservation of the Union, and who regarded the the negro as but an incident of the war, had good reason to believe that with the surrender of the Southern armies and the abolition of slavery the struggle was ended. But the Radicals well knew that they would be promptly stripped of the power they had so cruelly abused if the Southern States were allowed to return to their places in the Union. All sorts of devices were there resorted to for the purpose of keeping them out. Provisional Governments were established and the regular State Governments repudiated. They were no longer States in the Union, but conquered Provinces, according to some; according to others they had reverted to a Territorial condition. The Radicals even had the audacity to stulify themselves.—They recognized the States as in the Union so long as they registered Radical decrees. They were competent to pass Constitutional amendments, but they were not competent to send Senators and Representatives to Congress. From the varying interpretation put upon their condition by the Radicals they were sometimes States sometimes *quasi* Territories, and sometimes conquered Provinces; but whether States, or Territories, or conquered Provinces, they were to be kept under the heel of the dominant faction. How this was to be done the Radical leaders had already considered, but they shrunk from unmasking their purposes until the ground had been prepared for action. No fitter man could have been selected to lead the way in this new iniquity than Wendell Phillips. As the incarnation of narrowness and fanaticism, he was the representative man of New England. He eagerly came forward to give the key note. It was "Down with the white man and up with the negro!" At his bidding the whole fabric which the Radicals had been secretly constructing was unveiled. The Southern States, if admitted in the Union on equal terms with the other States, would show, at each election, as they had always done previously, a solid Democratic phalanx. Radical hatred of Democracy is only second to Radical hatred of the South, and hence the determination to make Radicalism paramount in the Southern States by taking the political control of those States from the white population to which it rightfully belongs, and giving it to the negro and supporting his supremacy by Federal bayonets. Thus the war which the Radicals proclaimed was for the preservation of the Union has turned out to have been a war for the political preponderence of a faction. By the introduction of the negro element into active politics the Radicals in Congress have not only broken their most solemn pledges, but have altered the very framework of the Constitution they were sworn to support and uphold. All that the war was undertaken to maintain has been perverted and falsified. The Constitution, which was to be vindicated by a resort to war, has been repeatedly violated by the very men who professed the greatest reverence for it. The Union, pinned together by bayonets, has no cohesive power.—Three millions of ignorant and debased negroes, unable to distinguish liberty from license, have been given the political mastery over ten States of the Union, and thus hold, in the close division of parties, the balance of power in Congress and in the Electoral College. It is in this manner that the Radicals have made use of the negro to serve their own selfish ends. So long as he is subservient to their will, they hypocritically clothe him with all imaginable virtues. If, learning from sad experience what they are, he should turn against them, no language would be bitter enough to characterize his contumacy. He is their creature now. They have waded through blood and fire to make him the instrument of their hatred to the South, and to enable them to hold political domination over the North likewise. It is for the white men of the North to say how long this state of things shall last.

**The Way** "to minister to a mind diseased" is to take Peruvian Syrup, a protected solution of the *protoxide of iron*, which gives strength and vigor to the whole system, restores the digestive organs to perfect health, thereby restoring the mind to its natural vigor.

**Mules, Mules!**

One Pair MULES and one Horse, for sale by N. BARNARD,
Sept. 19—tf Still Pond, Md.

### LOCAL MATTERS.

REV. S. TOWNSEND, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, recently appointed to Kent Circuit, has taken up his residence in Chestertown.

THANKS.—We neglected in our last issue, to return thanks to Dr. L. M. Ricaud for a very fine specimen of egg plant, grown by him. It measured two feet in circumference, and weighed four pounds fourteen ounces; and we assure the Doctor that the *quality* was equal to the quantity.

KENT RAILROAD.—At a meeting of the Directors on Wednesday last, we learn, that by agreement between the Board and Contractors, the contractors are to receive the sum of ten thousand dollars in bonds, in addition to three thousand already paid, for the work performed and materials furnished, and to surrender the contract. The work and materials are estimated by the engineer for the road, at seventeen thousand dollars.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF CHESTERTOWN.—The regular meeting for the election of officers to serve till the 1st of January next, resulted as follows:

President—James A. Shaw.
Vice Presidents—William G. Russell, Alexander Hogg, Louis Woodmender.
Recording Secretary—James Murch.
Corresponding Sect'y.—S. E. Sullivan.
Treasurer—John High.

We are requested to state that an important business meeting will be held next Wednesday evening, and the presence of every member is particularly desired.

BRYAN'S GIGANTIC MENAGERIE AND CIRCUS, the appearance of which have been so long expected, is to be here on the 15th of October. As this is represented both by general reputation, and most extensive official publication, as a Monster Establishment, possessing much more merit than the ordinary concerns of the present period, we are prepared to witness something worthy of the patronage and support of an appreciative and intelligent public. A thoroughly endowed Menagarie has been a scarcity, while the Circuses as a general thing, have been of a decidedly mediocre character. The one announced by Mr. John Bryan is of colossal proportions, the wild beast show consisting of 20 large cages, which contain some 350 animals and birds. The Circus troupe is composed of some artistes of deserved eminence. The procession upon the streets is represented to be unusually grand.

Will exhibit at Middletown on the 14th and at Centreville on the 16th of October.

### Religious Notice.

ON the third Sunday of October, (the 18th inst.), RT. REV. THOMAS A. BECKER, Bishop of Wilmington, Del., will administer the Holy Sacrament of Confirmation in St Denis Church, Kent Co., Md. Service to commence at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
October 10, 1868.

### Public Notice

ORDERED by the County Commissioners: That all persons putting their thorn cuttings upon the public road be required to remove them immediately, otherwise the subject will be brought to the notice of the Circuit Court through the Grand Jury. And the public are hereby notified not to remove sand or dirt from the roads, for private use, or they will be dealt with according to law.
By order. JNO. RUSSELL,
Clerk to Kent County Commissioners.
October 10, 1868—3t.

### NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden to trespass upon the premises of the undersigned with dog, gun, or in any manner. The law will be enforced against all offenders from this date. J. M. J. BYRON.
October 10, 1868—3t.

**STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!**

**J. K. ALDRIDGE**

Has just received a full assortment of *ALL KINDS OF STOVES*, and is selling at very small profits. Call and examine his stock and be convinced that he can sell as low as the lowest.

*Niagara, Continental, Quaker City, Ironsides, Farmer, Excelsior Improved, Columbia, Prize, and Congress Complete.*

The Quaker City is a very fine stove for coal.

BRILLIANT TOKEN,
A new Pattern and a beautiful Stove,
**Dawn, Comet, and Myrtle,**
Gas Burners;

Dew Drop and Casket, for wood or coal; Tuscan, Union Air Tight, Violet and Flame, for wood. The above stoves warranted to give satisfaction—by
Oct. 10, 1868. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

**The Celebrated Diamond and Gem Stoves,**

PUT UP AT BALTIMORE PRICES, and warranted to perform as represented.

**Fire Place Stoves Cleaned & Repaired**

in a workmanlike manner and at moderate prices; at the Stove, Tin and Hardware Store of J. K. ALDRIDGE.
October 10, 1868.

**Money! Money!!**

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned will please settle their accounts as soon possible. I have a large demand for money to purchase my Fall Goods, and hope the above notice will be promptly attended to.
Oct. 10, 1868. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

### Religious Notice.

DIVINE SERVICE will be held in St. Paul's Church every Sunday morning and afternoon till further notice. Service at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M, The public is respectfully invited to attend. [Oct. 3·

### Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White—2.23@2.40.
Red—2.35@2.60
CORN.—White—1.20@1 25. Yellow 1.26@1.30.
OATS—68@80cents.

### MARRIED.

SHAFFER—KELLY.—On Thursday last, by Rev. H. E. Miskimmon, at Mr. John Wolfe's, TILGHMAN SHAEFFER to Miss RACHEL J. KELLY—all of this county.

### DIED.

JONES.—On Eastern Neck Island, on the 1st inst., DAVID EUGENE JONES, only son of David Jones—in the 23d year of his age.

**WOOLEN GOODS.**

A FULL and well assorted stock now on hand; many of them received during the past week.

*Woolens for Men's wear; Woolens for Boy's wear; Woolens for general Farm and Family wear.*

As these goods were all obtained under the the best auspices known to men of business, they are offered for sale upon terms as reasonable as are being offered by any other legitimate and reputable Mercantile House on the Shore.

A general line of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS on hand, and *FRESH GOODS* coming in.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, Oct. 10, 1868.

**HEAVY KERSEYS,**

**Cassimeres,**

**YARNS AND FLANNELS,**

Just received and for sale at Factory prices by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, October 3, 1868.

### Election Notice.

IN accordance with the requirements of the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby give notice to the Judges of Election, and to the Voters of Kent county, that there will be an Election on the FIRST TUESDAY AFTER THE FIRST MONDAY, being the THIRD DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1868, for Seven Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, and also for a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the First Congressional District of the State of Maryland—in the several Election Districts of Kent county, as follows:

In the First Election District, at Massey's Cross Roads;

In the Second Election District, at Kennedyville;

In the Third Election District, at Worton Heights;

In the Fourth Election District, at Chestertown;

In the Fifth Election District, at Fortown.

The polls will be opened at nine o'clock in the morning and closed at six o'clock in the evening.

The Judges of the several Election Districts are requested to make their returns on Thursday, the 5th, following the election.

JOS. E. GILPIN,
Sheriff of Kent county.
Oct. 10, 1868—te.

### NOTICE

*To Hotel Keepers and all others who deal in Liquors.*

FOR the information of all persons concerned, the following Act of the Legislature, passed March, 24th, 1865, is published:

CHAPTER 191.

AN ACT prohibiting the sale of spiritous or fermented liquors in the several counties of the State on the day of election.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquors are sold, or for any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the days of election hereafter to be held in the several counties of this State.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offence is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any Judge of any of the Circuit Courts of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offence—one-half the fine shall be paid to the informer, the other half to the County Commissioners, for the use of public roads.

JOS. E. GILPIN,
Sheriff of Kent county.
Oct. 10, 1868—te.

**SEWING MACHINES.**

IT is now generally admitted that a good sewing machine is a valuable aid in a family. Few men would decline purchasing a machine of any kind that would enable them to perform their labor in half the time required by other means, and we think the Ladies have as much claim to be relieved from their toil. It has been demonstrated that a GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE will save more than half the time and labour and do the work better. This is the best family sewing machine, because it is simple, and Ladies have no trouble to manage them.

If a sewing machine is too complicated to be used, except by experienced operators, it has very little value as a family machine.—We never knew a Lady who had any difficulty in using a Grover & Baker Machine.

**B. B. Perkins & Son**

Are the Agents for this machine, and supply them at the city prices.

Persons prefering to select a machine in the city will be supplied with an order to the Baltimore agency. Machines will be delivered in any part of the county.
Chestertown, Oct. 3, 1868.

**Fertilizers**

*AT SHALLCROSS' WHARF.*

**FARMERS, ATTENTION!**

The subscriber having been appointed Agent for *Bower's Complete Manure and Alta Vela Phosphate*, is prepared to supply Farmers with these Fertilizers.

He is also prepared to supply all other Fertilizers in general use; and LIME.

*WILLIAM A. MUSGROVE,*
Locust Grove, Kent Co., Md.
August 8, 1868—3m.

GRAVELEY'S Best Brand of Chewing Tobacco: Segars and Smoking Tobacco, for sale at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store of J. K. ALDRIDGE.

**Not Yet Old.**

SELLING OFF AT COST!

**CLARK & USILTON**

WILL COMMENCE THIS WEEK to run off their entire Stock of Goods, such as—

PRINTS, DELAINS, PLAIN ARMURES, Bleached and Bro. Muslin, Bed Tick, Cottonade, Cassimeres, Red, White, Blue and Grey Flanneds, Balmoral Skirts, Shawls and Hoods, Scarfs, &c.

**A JOB LOT OF CLOTHING & SHOES,**

*BELOW COST!*

1 Double Barrel Gun for sale.

It may be to your advantage to stop and see CLARK & USILTON, as they will sell.
Chestertown, Oct. 3, 1868.

**ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.**

THE BEST FERTILIZER KNOWN for permanent improvement of the soil. On worn out lands it has no equal.

Being free from lumps, it drills without trouble.

We would ask for a trial with any other Phosphate, not doubting the result.

Pamphlets and sample can be seen by calling at the Transcript office.

FOR SALE BY

**BORDLEY BROTHERS,**

147 *W. Pratt st., opposite Maltby House.*
Baltimore, Oct. 3, 1868—3m.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me are requested to make *immediate* payment. Those accounts due prior to January 1st, 1868, must be paid, or closed by note, on or before the 17th inst., or I shall use them in the payment of my own obligations.

L. M. RICAUD.
Afton, Near Rees' Corner, Oct. 3, 1868.

**JUST RECEIVED**

AT THE

**GALENA**

***CASH STORE,***

**Mallalieu, Murphy's**

AND

**Clark's**

**KERSEYS,**

AT LESS

THAN PREVAILING PRICES.

☞ CALL AND SEE THEM.

**E. W. PURNELL.**

Galena, October 3, 1868.

### 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

**SATURDAY,**

**The Twenty-fourth day of October, 1868,**

at the Hotel of Mr. John Pennington in Galena, at three o'clock, P. M., a TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE in Galena, adjoining the Odd Fellows' Hall, on the Main street; the lower part is occupied by Mr. J. N. Peacock; there is an Oyster Saloon in the basement; Mr. Thomas O. Gooding occupies the second story. The property formerly belonged to the late William H. Gooding, and will be sold clear of Dower.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree are: a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, payable in three equal instalments, and to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee

GEORGE VICKERS, *Trustee.*
Chestertown, Sept. 26, 1868—tds.

**New House Furnishing Store.**

**SAMUEL CHILD & CO.,**

**No. 20 N. Charles St.,**

BALTIMORE, MD.

PLATED TEA KNIVES, with Pearl and Ivory Handles, in cases. Plated, Pearl and Ivory Handle Nut Picks, in case. Ivory Table and Dessert Knives, in dozens. Plated Butter Dishes.

" Tea Sets,
" Coffee Urns,
" Tea Trays, } In sets to match.

**JAPANNED TEA TRAYS & WAITERS,**

IN SETS OR SINGLY.

**Block Tin Coffee Urns.**

**Block Tin Baking Dishes.**

Plated Nut Cracks, some very beautiful, in cases.

*PLATED CASTORS*—5, 6 *and* 7 *Bottles.*
" *Breakfast Castors*—3 *and* 4 *Bottles.*
" *Syzup Pitchers.*
" *Fruit Bowls and Dishes.*

FRENCH CHINA Dinner and Tea Sets.
PLAIN WHITE CHINA " " "
BLUE INDIA CHINA Dinner Sets.
INDIA CHINA Punch Bowls, Vases, &c.
FRENCH, Ditto.
CHAMBER SETS, French & English China.

We also offer some

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS OF

**English, French and American Table Glassware.**

**Whiskey, Brandy and Wine Decanters.**

Singly and in Sets.

*Bowls, Dishes, Celery Stands, &c.*

☞ Our entire Stock has been purchased for CASH, from first hands in Europe and America, opened NEW within the last three months, and will be sold at fair and moderate profits. Sept. 12, 1868—6m.

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