THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, October 24, 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 I. ANDERTON,
3.—HENRY CLAY DALLAM,
4.—CHARLES B. ROBERTS,
5.—GEORGE PETER.

For Congress,

COL. SAM. HAMBLETON,

OF TALBOT CO.

Democrats, Beware!

A week or two since, we wrote an article calling the attention of the Democrats of the county to the unsafe condition of the party, and urging some effort to provide against the coming wave on the flood of Republican success. The rapid flashes and rumbling thunder since the late Radical victories in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, have constrained us to refer again to this subject. We then asserted that in the event of the election of General Grant the Radical party of Maryland would be increased by accessions from that portion of the voting population who, while professing to oppose Radicalism, had persistently refused to be incorporated in the Democratic party. The election of General Grant is so confidently expected now by this class, that his defeat will be a surprise; and already the rumbling of dissatisfaction is heard in deep tones. Those who two weeks ago expressed an indifference to vote for the Democratic nominees, because one of them was a Republican, now say the party should have nominated Mr. Chase, who is almost the father of negro equality. If the Democracy of Kent county propose to preserve their integrity as a part of the great Democratic party of the country, they had better be looking after the members of their family. The great mass of all those who voted for the call of a Convention in 1864, the war Conservatives included, will soon be found in the Republican ranks. The Radical leaders see this thing and openly avow it. At a Radical meeting in the Front street theatre, Baltimore, on Tuesday last, Major Hancock, United States Consul to Malaga, addressed the meeting. He said, "in less than three weeks there will be "10,000 people in the State, now on the "fence, who will swear that they were "original Grant men."

The traitorous attempt of a certain influential journal in New York city to have the Democratic nominees withdrawn, is the offspring of that class of politicians who are on the fence; and while we see *Democratic* meetings all over the country passing resolutions denouncing the move, we hear nothing but grumbling on the part of so-called Conservatism.

Democrats of Maryland! Democrats of old Kent! you had better arouse to the importance of organization. Your enemy is fully alive, and he is growing in strength. He will have a public demonstration here in our midst next week. Three weeks ago this would have been an impossibility. And more than that, some of the most prominent on that occasion would not have avowed themselves three weeks ago. A goodly number of Major Hancock's 10,000 will hop down from the fence on Kent county soil.

Democrats! the Radical party of Maryland mean precisely what they did in eighteen hundred and sixty-four, with the addition of negro suffrage; and they will have in the aggregate precisely the same allies. We think, then, it is time for Democrats to be up and doing. Let us organize in every election district in the State. In support of what we say, listen to the following from the Radical Elector at large for this Shore, at the meeting in Baltimore alluded to above:

The Hon. Henry H. Goldsborough, of Talbot county, spoke of his former political position as a member of the old whig party; that he voted for Breckinridge for President, believing him to be loyal to the Union; of his position when a Senator from Talbot county in the Legislature of 1861, at Frederick, when he discarded party affiliations and supported Governor Hicks as a Union man. He said the Republican party was a true Democratic party; the *true* principles of Democracy are contained in the Chicago platform. The so-called Democratic party is misnamed. It sustains caste and is faithless. Its sole object was to obtain power and possess the lucrative offices of the country. The Republican party was based upon Christian principles, and carried out the Declaration of Independence. He was in favor of educating and protecting the colored race. The only way to enable the colored race to protect themselves was to educate them *and give them the ballot*.

In two weeks the reconstruction laws will receive the sanction of the people of this country. And then what authority has the Supreme Court to decide upon a political question which has received the suffrages of the people? In two weeks the verdict will be pronounced, and then the chivalry of the South will have to submit to the laws or seek other climes. [A voice—"You mistake—they will be hanged."] He did not know but what a little hemp would be of service. [A voice—"The government has been too liberal."] Yes, the government has been too liberal. Its magnanimity and generosity towards them had been unparalleled, but still they are continually fomenting discord.

Judge Goldsborough then referred to the late Constitutional Convention, and said it had not made a single radical change from the Constitution framed by the Republican party in 1864. Its chief feature was the removal of every Republican officer, from the judges down to constables. He hoped the day was not far distant when the Republican party will pay them back again. Before the expiration of Grant's administration he believed that the right of suffrage will be extended to every colored man in the Northern States as well as in the South, and then people will only express their wonder that it was not done before.

☞ A heavy shock of an earthquake occurred on the 21st inst., in San Francisco, California. Considerable damage was done in the lower part of the city, and the alarm among the people is reported very great.

Democratic Candidates—Letter from Judge Carmichael.

Judge Carmichael has written a letter to the Balitmnre *Gazette* strongly dissenting from the proposition to withdraw the democratic candidates. As to the nomination of Mr. Chase, he says:

The suggestion comes now, as it did before the nomination, from those who, would have Mr. Chase, as our chief.—Then it was received, as was deserving, with contempt. What now commends it to more favor? Does any one believe that a change in regard to Mr. Chase has taken place? Has done anything or said anything to cause a change?

The most that can be said now to argue his substitution of Mr. Seymour, was urged before the nomination as a reason for his selection, viz: that he would *conciliate an interest which a Democrat cannot command*. This may be true. But it is no more true now then it was on the 4th of July, and not more manifest. On the contrary, that interest now has been all concentrated on General Grant and it is no more in the power of the Democratic National Committee to transfer it to Mr. Chase than it was before the nomination, or is now to transfer the Democratic party to him. And if it were, and if the whole Democratic party should rally to his support, what would be achieved?—Success? Success of what? of whom? But I am too fast." Of this hereafter.

Meeting of the Baltimore Democracy—A Change of Candidates Repudiated.

The Democratic Association of Baltimore held its regular weekly meeting on Tuesday evening, at headquarters, South street, E. Beatty Graff, Esq., president, in the chair. There was a fair attendance of members and considerable enthusiasm manifested. Mr. Graff addressed the meeting at same length, in opposition to the change in the presidential candidates, and on concluding submitted to the meeting the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the result of the State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, on Tuesday, 13th October, as far as made public, is so close that is impossible yet to determine the vote cast and the majorities given; and, whereas, notwithstanding the glaring and unparalleled frauds which were perpetrated by the radical party in these States, by colonizing voters from other States, by the expenditure of millions of money, by stuffing the ballot-boxes, by rejecting naturalized voters and by numerous other frauds, yet the result shows that people have had enough of radical misrule, and that the democratic voters of these State have, in reality, achieved the greatest victory ever obtained therein, by having overcome the large radical majorities, by defeating many of the most prominent of the radical leaders, and also indorsing our nominees, Seymour and Blair, and our platform, in Pennsylvania by over 300,000 votes, in Ohio by nearly 300,000, and in Indiana by 200,000, and promises that these States, because of the colonized vote having returned to the States whence it came, the issue in November next being national, and the question to be decided by the people being whether the constitution shall be preserved, the government be economically administered as it was for over seventy years by the democratic party and exclusely by white men, and the life of the nation preserved, or whether it shall be administered as it has been for eighty years past, and now is administered, by the radical party, and in future years be administered by this party jointly with the negro, which will destroy and bankrupt the government and entail perpetual taxation upon the working classes, and exempt the bondholders from taxation, will in November next cast their votes for Seymour and Blair.

Resolved, That the democracy of Maryland congratulate and thank the democratic voters of Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana for their gallant, vigorous and unsuccessful fight on Tuesday last, and we urge them, as well as the democratic voters of all other States, at once to renew the canvass with vigor and with unshaken confidence in our leaders, Seymour and Blair, and with a determination to win.

Resolved, That the proposal of certain persons and newspapers to abandon our nominees and to substitute others is treason to our cause, and would, if seriously entertained, do incalculable injury thereto; and that we must emphatically condem all such proposals as unusual, uncalled for, and absurd.

Resolved, That we tender our thanks to that portion of the democratic press, and to all other democrats, who have scouted and resisted the above treasonable proposition.

Resolved, That the democracy of Maryland has unshaken confidence in our nominees, as well as in the democratic party of the country, and we claim that substantial results to our party have been realized in the recent elections which encourage the hope and prospect of electing in November next, by renewed exertions, our nominees.

The Vote of Pennsylvania.

We have official returns of every county in the State, in some cases only the official majorities being given, but in the larger number the whole vote for each candidate for auditor general. They foot up as follows: For Hartranft, republican, 255,309; for Boyle, democrat, 245,210.—Hartranft's majority, 10,099.

Hon. John Quincy Adams on the Situation of the South.

[Petersburg cor. N. Y. Herald, October 18.]

In a conversation with John Quincy Adams, who was on the cars on his return home, he said: "The Southern people were as loyal as any people in the North. The two races he found friendly disposed towards each other, and the negroes were peaceable in all cases, except where they were incited or influenced by carpet-baggers. Nothing was calculated to do greater harm than the disfranchisement of the whites, which was more extensive than he ever had any idea of, and if the people of the North could see the condition of the South as he had, reconstruction would soon go to the wall. The negro now ruled the South despotically, but that could not last, for when the people were properly appealed to on that question, the North would never submit that ten of our best States should be governed by an ignorant and semi-barbarous race."

On the subject of the presidency he said it was now too late to change the candidates. The election of General Grant was inevitable, and such a movement would materially damage the interests of the democracy. He never believed that Mr. Chase could have carried the day against General Grant, and certainly not now; nor was there, he thought, an available man in the field, even if time were afforded.

He condemned the platform of the democracy more than the candidates, and thought the only issue upon which they should have gone before the people was reconstruction. The finances and other matters should have been left for future settlement when peace and the Union were restored. In reply to a question whether Frank Blair's letters and speeches did not seriously injure the democratic party, he said he had not read his speeches, but his Broadhead letter was certainly indiscreet and had damaged the party. He considered it also very unfortunate that such men as Wade Hampton, Forrest, and others like them, ever participted in the campaign, though of Hampton he had the highest opinion as a gentleman and a good citizen, who against his own will had been forced into politics. In regard to his own chances for the Governorship of Massachusetts, he said his nomination was more of a compliment to him than anything else. He had not the slightest expectation of being elected.

Mr. Adams was to have spoken at Darlington, S. C., with Wade Hampton, some day the present week, but he had been summoned North.

THAT the result of the recent State elections has sadly disappointed the expectations of the Conservatives is a matter that may be freely confessed. That it should lead them to relax their efforts would be to bring shame on their manhood. No one questions the fact that as early as 1866 a popular reaction in opposition to radical men and radical measures began to make itself felt. The chief error of those who were confident of carrying, at the recent elections, two of the three great States that are supposed to constitute the pivot upon which the Presidential election will turn, was in over estimating the extent and rate of progress of the reactionary movement. There was too little consideration given to the fact that local causes had a great deal to do with the apparent Conservative gains in the elections of 1865. In Ohio, in that year, the questions of negro suffrage and the disfranchisement of deserters entered into the canvass. In Pennsylvania, also, in 1867—where the contest was for a Judge of the Supreme Court—the number of votes polled fell short of the full vote of the State by sixty thousand—twenty thousand Democrats and forty thousand Republicans absenting themselves from the polls. In all the States that have voted during the past three years, the election returns show that the Conservatives have been gaining ground. But their progress has been much slower than many men thought it would be, and the moral it conveys is that complete success is only attainable after long and persistent endeavor. The Radicals hold the strongest of all positions in politics. They have full control of the Government; they have a multitude of office-holders in heavily increased numbers eager to do their bidding, and they have created in the bondholders and high protectionists a new and influential class of supporters, ready to supply any amount of money the exigencies of party may require.

To reduce, under such circumstances, the Radical majorities at each successive general election, was an evidence that the Conservatives had not worked in vain, and that an increase of effort would bring to them a corresponding increase of numerical strength.

These advantages moreover, were achieved in square contests of principle—throwing altogether out of the question the largely increased support which has at times been given to the Conservatives when local questions, such as negro suffrage in Ohio, or the liquor laws in Maine, have split up and temporarily diverted the Radical vote.

That the result of the Presidential election was measurably determined by the success of the Radicals in Indiana, Pennsylvania and Ohio, must be conceded by every fair-minded man. It is probable, also, that their majorities will be increased in November next by the addition to their ranks of many voters who always gravitate to the winning side. But the duty of the Conservatives is to stand firm through good and through evil fortune. The principles for which they have hitherto fought so gallantly being in their nature immutable, cannot be changed by any success or reverses. They are the grandest and noblest that ever dignified a desperate struggle. They are those under which the Republic grew and prospered to an extent beyond parallel during three-quarters of a century, and by which the liberties of the citizen and the rights of the States were equally protected and assured. Men who are fighting on this high ground, if they remain but steadfast to their duty, must conquer in the end. They are strong in their vindication of justice and the right, and to this strength of principle that of numbers will be added as the passions subside which were aroused by the war, and the corrupt and evil practices of the Radicals make themselves from day to day more and more manifest. The very abuses which have made them strong today are elements of weakness. Negro suffrage has been indignantly rejected at the North, and even at the South may yet be used as an instrument against them. The privileged class of non-taxable bondholders will not long be suffered to retain the exclusive rights which have been conferred on it. The great burthen of taxation is an ever present provocative to popular discontent, which the law compelling the private creditor to receive the inferior currency of greenbacks in payment of all claims due to him, whilst the public creditor is paid in gold, will continually aggravate and deepen. Underlying all these sources of future trouble to the Radicals, and comprehending them all, is the consciousness that they are daily usurping prerogatives which are essential to a just balance of the different departments of Government, and that they seek, in despite of the prohibitions of the Constitution, to make the will of Congress the organic law of the land.—*Balt. Gazette.*

Mr. Gerrit Smith on "Human Rights."

Mr. Gerrit Smith is somewhat known to the American people as a well-meaning, crotchety, narrow-minded, fair intentioned old gentleman, who, if he could only grasp the great questions of the day, if his intelligence were equal to his goodness of heart, would pass for a true patriot. Gerrit is willing to see things in their true light, but he has not the eyes. He desires to do justice to all men of all colors and conditions, but he has more heart than brains and is incapable of taking a broad view, a statesmanlike view, of human nature. He has for the past quarter of a century, been playing a *role* in the "nigger freedom" party, which has spoken louder for his generosity that his practical common sense. Gerrit has been writing a letter to General Lee, in which he tells that self-sacrificing patriot that he "has no rights at all under the Constitution; that the devil in hell might as well plead for his rights under the law of the Bible which he has scouted; that the rights of the South to-day are simply the rights of the conquered only." Gerrit also said to the patriot General:—"When you surrended, how little did you apprehend that you would claim, as you now do, the rights of the people of the South under a Constitution they had defied and trampled under foot." Mr. Smith, we suppose, cannot be held accountable for language expressed concerning a subject he evidently never comprehended—the relation of the States to the government. He takes up the phrase, "rights under the Constitution," and utters it as thousands have before him, without the slightest conception of its meaning. According to the humane broad-minded, and intelligent Gerrit Smith, the people of the South are simply vassals, slaves, in the hands of their victors, without any more rights than the old Greeks and Romans, of two thousands years ago, vouchsafed to their prisoners in war; with no more liberty of person or conscience than Austria allows Hungary, or Russia Poland. Now notwithstanding that this clever old codger gives his money and lands liberally to niggers, and the ignorant fanatics who are trying to turn these niggers into white men, he has not brains enough to comprehend the terrible sufferings of the whites whom he would see enslaved and shackled forever; nor has he brains enough to understand how Robert E. Lee could have conscientiously fought to preserve what he believed to be the Constitutional rights of his people.

Gerrit Smith has been called by a todying local print, "one of the noblest old Romans in the world." We do not see the faintest shade of the "nobility." On the contrary, we see in his making-up a mixture of very commonplace attributes.—Gross fanaticism, extremely narrow, views, an entire absence of broad humanity, an intense ignorance, for so presuming an individual, of the organism of this Union; and stranger than all, a love for the Southern nigger which seems to have obliterated every particle of manly sympathy for the condition of the Southern whites.

When it is clearly understood that the views of Mr. Gerrit Smith are the views of the present dominant party of the United States, and when it is proved by the political events of the day that it is the intention of that party, should it control this government on and after the 4th of March next to perpetuate the state of things now existing in the South; in fact, to carry out Mr. Smith's doctrine that "the South have no rights under the Constitution," it is evidently high time for all true patriots, North and South, to rise and gather themselves together; and in the might and majesty of the holiest principles which God ever instilled into the heart of man, the right of *self-government*, to strike as our fathers struck in '76, for that true liberty which the South have been deprived of, and which by the Constitution they have right to enjoy. It is time to understand whether we are a republic, or a despotic monarchy under a disguise. —*N. Y. Day Book.*

DYSPEPSIA AND SCROFULA are two hydra-headed monsters from which nearly all the ills that flesh is heir to originate. For dyspepsia, the *Peruvian Syrup*, a protected solution of the proxtide of iron, is a long-tried and well-established remedy; and for scrofula in all its manifold forms, *Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water*, is a specific. If those afflicted will try these remedies they will thank us for calling their attention to them.

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

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White—2.55.
Red—2.05@2.50
CORN.—White—1.25@1 30. Yellow 1.15.@1.30.
OATS—70@80 cents.

DIED.

WORRELL.—On the night of the 13th inst. after a short illness, ALICE oldest child of Dr. Frederick and Mary Worrell, aged about four years.

Departed this life on Sunday the 11th inst., after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, MARY L., beloved wife of C. Carroll Smith, in the 33d year of her age. She has left a fond husband and parents, and little children, with many kind friends, to mourn her irreparable loss. We mourn, but not as those without hope. She gave the brightest evidence to all around her that her peace was made with God "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

Mill Notice.

THE STEAM MILL in Chestertown is now in operation, and is prepared to grind Wheat or Corn, at short notice.

H. M. STUART & BRO.
Chestertown, October 24, 1868.

$10,000, 2,000 1,500 1,100 and other sums To loan on Mortgage upon improved Farms.

THOS. HILL,
Fayette & St. Paul Sts.,
Oct. 24, 1868—3t. Baltimore, Md.

Rail Road Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Queen Anne's & Kent Rail Road are notified to attend at CENTREVILLE, on *Wednesday, the 2d day of Dember, next*, for the annual election of Directors and other officers.

W. H. JACOBS, *Secretary.*
Oct. 24, 1868—5t.

Selling Off.

HAVING determined to leave Chestertown, I will commence on MONDAY, the 26th of OCTOBER, to sell my Stock of Goods AT COST AND BELOW COST, FOR CASH. *Alpacas, Delaines, Calicoes, Trimmings, Buttons, Black Velvets,* and many other articles. The Ladies are requested to call and examine my Stock.

ANNIE EARLE.

All persons who have bills with me will be kind enough to settle their accounts at once.
Oct. 24, 1868. A. E.

AUCTION! AUCTION!

CLARK & USILTON will sell at *AUCTION* on Saturday afternoon and night, their entire stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, BOOTS and SHOES, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, and CEDARWARE. We will continue to sell every night untill all are sold.

CLARK & USILTON,
Oct. 24, 1868—3t.

TOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.

SIX HOUSES AND LOTS And one 2 Acre Lot.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at the Market House in Chestertown, on **Thursday, 12th of November** next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following Houses and Lots in Chestertown and vicinity:

1st.—The House & Lot in Queen st., commonly known as the Old Bakery.

2d.—The House and Lot in Kent st., between S. Crouch's store and the residence of Mr. Ming.

3rd.—The Two-story Brick House and Lot on High st., adjoining Mrs. Gleaves' store and residence.

4th.—The House & Lot on Calvert st. formerly the property of the late Henry Robinson, dec'd.

5th and 6th.—Two Small Houses in the vicinity of Chestertown, nearly new and in good order, late the property of Mr. Louis Titter; and *ONE TWO ACRE LOT* adjoining the last described houses.

THE TERMS will be accommodating and made known on the day of sale, when a more accurate description of the property will be furnished by J. N. USILTON,
Oct. 24, '68-ts. Agent for the owners.

H. F. B.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

Now offering at the Galena Cash Store, DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CLOTHING, BOOTS and SHOES, &c., &c.,

At our established low Prices.

I would call the Ladies attention, to my large stock of fashionable SHOES, made to order and every pair warranted, also ladies MERENO VESTS and PANTS, and hundreds of other desirable articles impossible to mention.

GIVE US A CALL AND

A B C

☞ Country Produce always in demand.
E. W. PURNELL.
Oct. 24, 1868.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters of administration, on the estate of

WALTER T. H. MILLER,

late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of May, 1869; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 20th day of October, 1868.

RICHARD W. JONES,
Oct. 24—4t Administrator.

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.

SCHOOL HOUSE AND Lot for Sale.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder, at the Vosbell House in Chestertown, on Wednesday, Nov. 11th, the

Brick School House and Lot

attached, lying on the road from Harmony to Still Pond, adjoining the land of William Welch and F. Duniap. The former owners of the land will unite with the Board of School Commissioners in a deed for the premises.

TERMS.—One-half Cash, balance in six months, with approved security.

W. F. MASSEY,
Sec'y School Board.
Chestertown, Oct. 24, 1868—tds.

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, on

Tuesday, the 10th day of November next,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Porch of the Voshell House in Chestertown, kept by Mr. S. V. Farsons,

ALL THAT FARM AND PLANTATION

in Kent County, containing

242 Acres, 1 Rood, 35 Perches,

The land lies on the main road from Urieville to Chesterville, and in the possession of Mr. A. B. Gill: it adjoins the lands of Smith and Cochran, and of the late Samuel Kerr; and was formerly the property of the late Hugh Wallis.

The Dwelling



is comparatively new; also, the Out Buildings.

It has a sufficiency of Wood and Timber.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE, cash on the day of sale.

GEORGE VICKERS, *Trustee.*

N. B.—To aid the sale, the Trustee may agree with the purchaser, that if $8100 be paid on the day of sale, a liberal credit may be extended for the balance.

G. V., Trustee.
Chestertown, Oct. 17, 1868—tds.

SCHOOL HOUSE AND LOT AT Public Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Sale by the subscriber, on the premises, on

Wednesday, the 4th of November, 1868, at 3 o'clock, P. M.,

ALL THAT LOT

or parcel of land, situate lying and being in the Fifth Election District of Kent County, at the fork of the road that leads from Mr. A. J. Rees' Tolchester Farm to Caulk's field, together with the improvements, which are a

FINE NEW SCHOOL HOUSE,

built with care and neatness, and the necessary appurtenances belonging thereto. Title indisputable.

TERMS made known on the day of sale.

C. TYLDEN WESTCOTT,
Oct. 17—tds. Adm'r. and Agent.

FALL MILLINERY.

MRS. C. R. FIDDIS has just returned from the city of Baltimore with a complete assortment of the

LATEST STYLES OF FALL MILLINERY,

BONNETS, HATS and new and standard styles of RIBBONS, FLOWERS and general MILLINERY GOODS.

Ladies from the town, county, and adjoining counties, are invited to examine her goods at her old stand.
Oct. 17, 1868—3t.

Kent County, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that Carvasso Willis, of Kent county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for said county, this 12th day of October, 1868, as estrays, trespassing upon his enclosures, *One White Sow and two Shoats,* (also white.) No marks on them of any description.

Given under my hand.
EDW'D. W. COMEGYS, J. P.

The owner of said Hogs is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away, otherwise they will be disposed of according to law.

CARVASSO WILLIS,
5th District, near Wesley Chapel.
October 17, 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.

THERE WILL BE PREACHING AT the Court House, Chestertown, October 25th, at 3 o'clock, P. M., (D. V.) by one of the Preachers of the M. E. Church South.
October 17, 1868.

New Line for Sassafras River!



STEAMER THOMAS COLLYER

ON and after *Monday, October* 19, the fast and favorite steamer THOMAS COLLYER, Capt. Robert Travers, will leave Pier 3 Light street, foot of Camden street, every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 10 A. M., for Buck Neck, Betterton, Turner's Creek, Fredericktown and Georgetown. Returning, leaves Georgetown at 8 A. M., on alternate days.

Freight received daily.

For further information apply on the Pier to JAMES E. BYRD,
Oct. 17, 1868—tf. Agent.

In connection with the new line for Sassafras, I will on after Monday next run a stage from Chestertown to Buck Neck, leaving the Veshell House every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 9½ o'clock, A. M. Passengers conveyed to Chestertown on the arrival of the Steamer from Baltimore.

JAMES SHUSTER.
Oct. 24, 1868—tf.

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 use and Family wear.

As these goods were all [illegible] the best auspices [illegible] they are offered for sale upon [illegible] sonable as are being offered by [illegible] legitimate and reputable Mercantile House on the Shore.

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

ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE.

THE BEST FERTILIZER [illegible] for permanent improvement. On worn out lands it has no [illegible] Being free from lumps, it [illegible] trouble.

We would ask for a trial [illegible] Phosphate, not doubting the [illegible] Pamphlets and sample can be [illegible] ing 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.

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 Chafing Dishes.

Plated Nut Cracks, some very beautiful, in cases.

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

FRENCH CHINA Dinner and Tea Sets
PLAIN WHITE CHINA " "
BLUE INDIA CHINA Dinner Sets
INDIA CHINA [illegible] Bowls, Vases, &c.
FRENCH, D[illegible]
CHAMBER SETS, Fr[illegible] English Chas.

We also offer some

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL P[illegible]

English, French and [illegible] 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.

BLACK and GALVANIZED COAL HODS, Shovels, Pokers and Coal Sifters, for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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