THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, October 8, 1870.

FOR CONGRESS,
COL. SAM. HAMBLETON,
Of Talbot.

ELECTION DAY—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH.

Grand Democratic Conservative MASS MEETING, On Tuesday, October 18, 1870.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE VOTERS of Kent, will meet at the Court House in Chestertown, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

COL. SAM. HAMBLETON,
OF TALBOT,

the Democratic Conservative candidate for this Congressional District, and other distinguished speakers, will address the meeting.

DISTRICT CLUBS

Are requested to secure the attendance of large delegations from each of their Clubs.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
Chairman State Central Committee.
October 8, 1870.

Look after the Registration Lists.

It is the duty of every voter, opposed to the Radical party, to look carefully over the lists of names which have been added to the Registration Lists for his District. The object of the law in having them published is, that they may be carefully examined for improper registration. It must be borne in mind that the Registrar, now, supplies the place and performs the duties in great measure formerly done by the judges of election. He is in fact the judge of the qualification of the voters, and we think it would be more sensible to have three registrars and one judge of election, than the converse, as now. Where so large a number of new names as at present have been added to the lists, it is doubly important that the strictest attention should be given to them. The Registrars have done the best they could, but there are doubtless many names of colored persons which should not properly be on the lists. We do not design to accuse the colored men of knowingly illegally registering, but very many of them readily believe every thing that is told them by the white men who have associated with them. And these white men will procure every possible vote, whether entitled or not. The same men who illegally turned down white men when they controlled the registration, for the purpose of maintaining their power, when no other excuse would avail, with the false entry, "disloyal by his own confession," will not hesitate to have names added, whether qualified or not, to assist them in retrieving their power in the State.

We have a large floating negro population in our county; many of them have come here from the Southern States since the close of the war; they are coming and going frequently, and many of them have, doubtless, no legal residence sufficient to qualify them as voters. They do not understand what the law requires, and if they were to leave the State a dozen times in a year for the purpose of changing their residence, they could not understand that they were disqualified. A very great degree of liberality has been shown to the colored voters by the Registrars of the State generally, and we do not hesitate to say, that in very many instances the white voter would have been turned down under the same circumstances. The list of colored names which have already been added to the registration books is, we believe, already in excess of the legal colored vote of the county. The lists which the white Radicals paraded at the registration offices, are for future use. They expect to offer at the polls every name on their books, and to claim their votes under the enforcement bill of Congress; not that they expect the judges of election to take the votes of these parties, but they mean, if the Radicals have the same preponderance in the next Congress, to contest every Democratic seat possible. The whole game is one of *brag:* they expect by all this bluster to *bluff* Democrats. The report that certain parties had been appointed U. S. Marshal in each District of our county to superintend the registration, and the garbled extracts from the enforcement bill which were clandestinely posted at the places of registration, were also parts of the same game. The white men mixed up with the Negro Party of Maryland are mere political gamblers, and will deal about as fairly as the gentlemen thimble-riggers who defraud the dupes who listen to them.

With the proper sort of earnest and manly effort, the decent white people of Maryland will still control the State in all of her Congressional Districts. But it can't be done by being frightened by the twaddling of these miserable political gamesters, or by lying supinely upon the hope that the importance of the election will secure the attention to all necessary duties. We must go to work, and make the victory decisive, and the contest will not be renewed. Let every man who is looking to office remember, that so far as the negro party is concerned, he must fight the battle this coming eighth of November.

Judge Thurman, of Ohio, is one of the ablest members of the Senate of the United States. By the weight of his private character, the consistency of his political course, and the thoroughly logical manner in which he enforces his arguments, he compels even his opponents to listen to him with attention and respect. There is no man that has seen and exposed the revolutionary character of the Radical policy more clearly than he, and the array of facts which he brings to bear upon his exposition can scarcely fail to carry conviction to all minds that are not seeking to profit by the rule of dominant faction. In Judge Thurman's recent speech at Cincinnati, he dwelt with great force upon the centralizing policy of the Radicals—a subject which often been discussed in the Democratic journals; but the people have not yet become fairly aroused to the danger which such a policy involves. It is in this respect that his exposition becomes of manifest importance. Occupying in the Senate the position that he does, he has had not only an opportunity to watch the steady progress of this conspiracy on the part of the Radicals, but also to understand the full scope of their designs.

On the occasions referred to, he challenged any candid and intelligent man to deny "that a revolution in our Government has been going on for the past ten years, and that its tendency has been, and yet is, to deprive the States and the people of rights heretofore considered by all parties as unquestionable, and to vest in the General Government nearly every power that a Government can possess over a people." He showed that there were two modes by which a Government, acting under a written Constitution, may increase its powers—the one being by an open amendment of the Constitution; the other by a false interpretation. He called attention to the fact that, whilst all the articles of amendment to the Constitution adopted prior to 1864 "were declaratory of rights of the States or the people, and were designed to protect them against usurpation by the Federal authorities," the three articles of amendment, recently declared to have been adopted, were framed to restrict the rights of the States, and to enlarge the powers of the General Government." But these three amendments, so scandalously foisted into the Constitution, are, in his opinion, far less perilous than the changes that have been wrought in the Constitution, in practice, by false interpretations and usurpation. Here is what the Radicals have already done in the way of centralization:

"In a time of profound peace States have been denied representation in Congress, have been compelled to abrogate the constitutions and adopt others to suit the views of the dominant party, and have been forbidden by law to alter the latter in matters of the merest local concern.—Millions of people have been placed under the dominion of martial law, and civil government merely tolerated by the will or the caprice of a Brigadier General.—Members of a State Legislature have been expelled and their seats given to others by act of Congress, upon an assumption of power which, if warranted, would authorize Congress to disperse, at will, any State Legislature in the Republic. Acts of Congress have been passed authorizing the intervention of Federal officers or agents in State elections, punishing State officers, by heavy fines and imprisonments, for refusing the vote of a colored man, but leaving them unpunised if the rejected voter be white; authorizing the arrest of the judges of election, even during the election, upon the warrant of a petty United States commissioner, conferring upon the circuit and district courts of the United States authority to try and determine contests of election for State officers, from that of Governor down to that of constable, and clothing the President with power to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, or the militia, to enforce the law.

"By other laws the State banks have been ruthlessly taxed out of existence—their destruction, and not revenue, being the avowed purpose of the laws—and thus the States are prohibited the exercise of a power enjoyed by them from the foundation of the Government, and the whole subject of currency has been seized upon by Congress.

"An unlimited right to construct works of internal improvement in a State or States, without their consent, is boldly declared and often acted upon; while a power to regulate, by acts of Congress, tolls and charges upon every railroad or canal, and every navigable river in the Republic, is openly asserted in the hall of Congress. Power to charge a higher rate for transportation than their State charters allow has been conferred by Congress upon State corporations, and to other corporations of the sort, privileges and faculties have been given by Congress that the States creating them refused to confer.—The State corporations are thus, on the one hand, made superior to their creators, and enabled to set their charters at defiance; while, on the other, there very existence is made dependent on Congressional action, and they may soon become the mere slaves of Congressional will."

Nor is this all. The judiciary has been tampered with. Limitations have been put upon the powers of the Supreme Court, and new laws have been enacted to enlarge the powers of the Federal District Courts, at the expense of the State Courts; a multitude of new offences have been defined and made punishable as crimes by the Federal tribunals, and "the whole purpose of the Radicals seems to be that the General Government shall intrude itself everywhere and assume jurisdiction of everything."

There is not one of these charges that is not true, and the measures, thus far, adopted to strip the States and the people of the rights to which they are entitled, are but the prelude to others which, if permitted to be carried out, would extend still further the authority of the Government at Washington, and pave the way to the rule of an oligarchy and an imperial centralized despotism. Great strides have already been taken in this direction, and from the doctrines promulgated in Congress and heartily assented to by the Radical majority, the day is not far distant when this proposed consolidation of authority will be perfected, unless the people take warning in time and vindicate their imperilled liberties by driving the audacious conspirators from place and power.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

The Late Maryland Agricultural Fair.

The Baltimore *Gazette* says:

Owing to the badness of the weather the Maryland State Fair, which promised to be so complete a success, has been rather a failure, and notwithstanding the efforts of its President and the active members of the Executive Committee, who were untiring in their exertions, and who had succeeded in making every necessary preparation, cloudy skies and stormy days put an end to all the bright anticipations of those who had looked forward to the exhibition with so much hopeful confidence. There was everything to make a show, but it was impossible to reach the grounds while rain was pouring down, and it was not very pleasant to be trudging among cattle stalls through an inch or two of mud. There was a fine display of horses, over three hundred in number, and there were nearly as many head of cattle, nearly one-half of which were Jerseys.

It is quite evident, now that the Fair is over, that the time was badly chosen.—From the beginning it was dreaded that it was too near to the date of equinoctial storm, and by others it was feared that it would be impossible to bring farmers away from home during seeding time.—How true this was may readily be judged from the number of gentlemen from the counties who were present. There could hardly have been more than a fourth as many in the city as there were last year, and those who staid away under any circumstances; for, even if the equinoctial storm had been over, they would have remained at home to take advantage of the seeding season. The lesson we have learned is rather an expensive one, but we trust it may yet be turned to good account.—The arrangements for access to the grounds this year were much better than last year, and as we may expect an improvement each year, we trust yet to see the Maryland State Fair not only successful, but remunerative. We have every assurance that, under the management of the present Executive Committee, everything will be done to accomplish this purpose that could be reasonably expected.

Office of United States Internal Revenue.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26th, 1870.—Sir: Mr. G. E. Sangston, St. Paul street, Baltimore, wrote to this office on the 22d inst., asking certain questions.

The first is—"What is the stamp on the mortgage given by a railroad company to the city to secure the latter from loss for endorsing the company's bonds?" I reply that the said mortgage being given to secure a surety from loss, is taxable only as an agreement or contract. (Page 15 of series 5. No. 10.)

The second question is—"The bonds, being put on the market from time to time, as needed, what stamp will they require?" I reply that they will need 50 cents for every $500, or fractional part thereof, and 5 cents on the city's guaranty.

The third question runs—"Notes under $100 are exempted from stamp duty 2st October, does this apply to time drafts also under $100?" I reply it does not. The only papers exempted from stamp duty in act of July 14th, 1870, are promissory notes for sums less than $100, assignments of mortgages in cases where the instruments thereby secured are duly stamped, and receipts for money or for the payment of debts,

The fourth and last question reads—"The tax on deeds of gift (section 132) ceases after the 1st of October. How are such documents to be treated—as agreements 5 cents per sheet, or stamped as conveyance at estimated value of the property conveyed?" I reply that the repeal of taxes on legacies and successions does not affect stamp duties. "A deed of gift" must be stamped as a contract or agreement.

Mr. Sangton has been referred to you. You will please instruct him in accordance with the above.

Very respectfully,
J. W. DOUGLASS,
Acting Commissioner.

Robt. M. Proud, Esq., Assessor Third District, Baltimore, Md.

Newspaper Laws.

Postmasters are rpquired to give notice by letter when a subscriber does not take his paper from the office, and give the reason for its not being taken. Neglecting to do so, makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for the payment.

Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post office, whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment of the subscription.

A person ordering his paper discontinued must pay all arrearages the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not.

The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intential fraud.

GEO. A. HANSON, son of the late Alexander Hanson of Frederick city, a native and well known in this county, has purchased the old Hanson farm near Chestertown, at present tenanted by William A. Thomas. The Frederick *Republican* makes the following reference to Col. George A. Hanson's purchase and removal from that city.

We are informed that Col. George A. Hanson, of this city, has, within the last ten days, consummated the purchase of his ancestral home—"Radcliffe Hall," the old "Hanson Estate," which has been owned by members of his family for more than a century and a half. It is beautifully situated upon the Chester River, near Chestertown, Kent county, Maryland: contains four hundred and sixty-eight acres, four hundred of which are in cultivation and yield fine crops of wheat, corn, etc. It is well adapted for raising peaches, the smaller fruits and early vegetables for the markets of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. Its waters abound in the finest of fish, the Rock and White Perch, and also Terrapins and Turtles, and in proper season, are visited by canvass-back ducks, and other water fowl.

During Col. Hanson's long residence in this city he has made a large number of friends who will learn with regret, his determination to remove to another locality. He is a gentleman of education and culture, and during the present summer was spoken of in connection with the Democratic nomination for Congress. We regret the loss of Col. Hanson from Frederick Co., and congratulate old Kent upon her acquisition.

MAGNIFICENT LITERARY FABRIC.—Webster's Quarto Dictionary has passed through various editions, each an improvement upon and an enlargement of the preceding, until it has culminated in the present magnificent literary and linguistic fabric. The reputation of this work is not confined to America. We find it stated that in the Alexandre case, tried in the Court of Exchequer at Westminster Hall, under purely English law, no other dictionary, English or American, was quoted or alluded to than his. The Lord Chief Baron, in his decision, pronounced, "Webster's Dictionary a work of the greatest learning, research, and ability." Besides the numerous illustrations with which the volume is interspersed, there are at the end sixty-seven pages of the most finished pictorial illustrations, representing almost every conceivable object in nature, science, and art. It would be unnecessary, if we were competent to the task, to subject this work to a critical analysis. Its reputation is firmly established. It is built upon a rock, and can bid defiance to any petty storm that the critics can raise.—*Richmond Whig.*

BISMARCK'S LITTLE BILL, besides Alsace, Lorraine, the fortifications of Strasbourg and Metz, is made out as follows:

1. Payment by France of German war loans.
2. Pecuniary reparation to families of soldiers killed in the war and to the wounded.
3. Compensation for all captured ships.
4. Compensation for cannonading Saarbrucken and Kehl, and expulsion of Germans from France.
5. The payment for crimes by French soldiers on German subjects or wounded soldiers.
6. Compensation for parochial burdens caused by the war.

The total, as footed up, amounts to 4,930 millions of francs, or $986,000,000 and the amount every day increasing. We fancy we see France paying the amount and Germany getting the thousand millions. It is an old story with kings and prime ministers, to make exactions sometimes in ransom money, sometimes in territory, and more frequently in promises to pay, but such large obligations are seldom met in full.

The Hatred of Republics.

It has been already stated that the mission of M. Thiers to the great powers of Europe has failed to elicit the sympathy or aid of Russia, England or Austria. The general view which they take of the situation is that there is no government in France which they can recognize. Seeing that the provisional government is universally acknowledged and obeyed throughout France, it is difficult to see why it is not a government; and hence the conjecture is at least a plausible one that the real objection to the recognition is that the new government is Republican. If this is the true cause of the monarchical ignoring of the only supreme authority recognized in France, it is a challenge to the liberal and progressive ideas of the age which the German people will one day take the lead in answering, if the war leaves them in a condition to express their political ideas on any subject.—*Sun.*

A Splendid Prize.

The death of the Earl of Mayo, Viceroy of India, leaves at Mr. Gladstone's disposal the greatest prize in the lottery of British ministerial patronage. According to a statement in the Philadelphia Press, the salary is £25,000 per annum, with an outfit of £20,000, besides a free passage for the Viceroy and suite, and the use of palaces furnished in royal style in Calcutta and other parts of India. These are the direct advantages, but the indirect emoluments are so immense that the Indian Viceroy, after having expended the whole of his salary, usually at the end of his official term of six years brings back with him from £100,000 to £150,000 in hard cash. He is forbidden to receive presents from the Indian Princes, many of whom have the wealth of sovereigns, but he usually comes back with a fortune nevertheless.

The Luxurious Prisoner.

The Emperor Napoleon can pass a luxurious life at Wilhelmshohe if he is so disposed. His prison is called the Versailles of Cassel, and it has bars more costly and splendid than those of gold. In the first place it is in the most delightful situation, being on the east slope of the Habichtswaid mountains. It has hothouses, waterfalls, pheasantries and lakes. It has temples of Apollo and Mercury, and a Chinese village. It has a noble fountain, said to be the largest in the world, being 190 feet high and 12 feet in thickness. It has a colossal copy of the Farnese Hercules, so huge that nine people can sit in the statue's club. The furniture, carriages, servants, and other appointments are worthy of their sumptuous surroundings. Here the 'prisoned eagle' has everything on earth—but liberty.

CRUELTIES PRACTICED IN THE WAR.—Hon. A. Seymour, an English member of Parliament, has written a letter addressed to the Prussian Governor of Sedan, protesting against the cruelty exhibited towards the helpless prisoners in the towns of Glaire and Iges. Mr. Seymour is a member of the International Society for Help to the Wounded in War, and his statements are corroborated by Col. Carleton, a British officer of high reputation. The following is an extract from the letter:

"We assert that there are a great number of prisoners who are almost dying of hunger, and the half biscuit per diem, which they are supposed to receive apiece, does not always reach each individual.—That there is no means of buying bread unless they pay from 50 centimes to one franc for a small bit, which they get from the peasants, who buy it for their own use. That the soldiers are reduced to taking pieces of the carcasses of the horses which float down the river, to sustain life. That there is no means of buying the smallest quantity of salt, of which there is an absolute want at the ambulance, which is established there, and which is full of soldiers famished and dying.

"One last statement we must make—that there are the souls of many innocent girls debauched and then shot, crying for retribution, if not for vengeance. At Glaire and at Bazeilles we heard of cases. Near the latter place an eye-witness told me he saw the corpse of a peasant between two women, propped up against the wall where they had been shot; not content with what may or may not have been a severe but so called necessary example, their executioners had fastened them to the wall, and placed a flower in each of their mouths, making death more horrible by such hideous mockery."

From the Peninsula Counties.

QUEEN ANNE'S.—The Dwelling of Jas. Ringgold, on Kent Island was destroyed by fire a week or two since.

Thos. Cooper, son of Henry R. Cooper of Church Hill on Wednesday of last week, discharged a gun unexpectedly, having the breach against his stomach and received internal injury from which he died in forty-eight hours.

TALBOT COUNTY.—The colored people of St. Michaels and Bay Hundred Districts, celebrated the 15th Amendment in St. Michaels last week. Addresses were made by Henry R. Torbert, Jas. Valliant, and a colored man named Groome from Baltimore.

Early Sunday morning last in Easton a colored woman named Annie Howard, was murdered by a negro man named Frederick Lawrence. The man was arrested and fully committed for the action of the Grand Jury.

Damaging Freshet.

A most destructive freshet occurred last week in Virginia, reaching the Districts of Columbia, embracing West Virginia and extending along the lower Potomac, the Valley of the Shenandoah, the Shenandoah river at Harper's Ferry and its branches at Front Royal, the Rivanna river at Charlottesville, and the James river from above Lynchburg down to Richmond. The destruction of life and property has been considerable, equal to that of the flood of 1852.

DIED.

WOLFE—On Bloomfield, near Turner's Creek, October 3rd., WILLIAM R., infant son of John H. and Sarah C. Wolfe, aged 16 months and 13 days.

Darling, Willie, thou has left us,
Thy loss, we deeply feel;
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

The angels came and bore away,
My Willie from my breast
Just in the morning bright and fair,
Our Saviour gave him rest.

[Kent News please copy.]

New FALL GOODS.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

A WELL SELECTED STOCK
OF SEASONABLE GOODS,
just purchased and now being opened, enabling us to show our customers and buyers generally an assortment of Goods which we think will compare favorably in extent and variety with that of any other concern in this Town.

☞ *We always buy with care and upon terms the most advantageous known to mercantile men, and as a consequence can sell at the lowest living profits.*

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, October 8, 1870.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned, under the penalty of the Law, from trespassing on the Lands formerly the late S. W. Spencer's, with dog or gun to hunt, shoot, or for any other purpose.
Oct. 8, 1870—3t H. M. L. EVERETT.

THE FARMERS' CLUB,
5th ELECTION DISTRICT,
will resume their regular meetings on *Thursday October 13th,* at the room near Rees' Corner, at 7 o'clock, P. M.
CHAS. G. RICAUD,
October 8, 1870—1t. *Secretary.*

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned from trespassing upon any of the lands and premises of the subscribers, with dog or gun, to hunt, or for any other purpose.
J. S. HURLOCK,
S J. HURLOCK,
C. L. WALLIS.
October 8, 1870—3t*

PIANOS TUNED.

ORDERS for Tuning Pianos in and near Chestertown, will be promptly attended to by the subscriber. Please address
PROF. THEODORE ASCHERFELDT,
Oct. 8—3t. *Hanesville P. O.*

NOTICE.

WM. S. STAM respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to do all manner of Glazing and Window Hanging.
Chestertown, October 8, 1870.

THE SALE

OF the large personal property of Mr. Robert B. M. Massey is to take place on the premises where he resides, on *Wednesday, the 12th day of October,* 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Mr. Massey is desirous that all persons wishing to purchase property will attend and bid—and he invites all such. The property will be conveniently arranged for inspection. [Oct. 8, 1870.



FOR RENT, for the ensuing year, the Dwelling House on Queen Street, at present occupied by L. Hecht. For terms, &c., apply to
M. A. BISCOE,
Sept. 24—3t. Admx. of A. A. Biscoe.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White 1.50@1.60
Red—$1.25@1.65.
CORN.—White—90a1.02. Yellow 85a98.
OATS—49@52 cents.

LATEST ARRIVAL OF NEW FALL GOODS.

T. W. Eliason & Son

INVITE special attention to the following Lines of Goods:

Kerseys
OF EXTRA WEIGHT AND QUALITY.
Cassimers
OF DIFFERENT QUALITIES.
Flannels,
RED AND WHITE, of Different Weights.
BED QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, BLANKETS; BLACK ALPACAS;

MEN'S
EXTRA QUALITY HEAVY BOOTS,
made to our own order;

BOYS' AND YOUTHS'
EXTRA QUALITY HEAVY BOOTS,
made to our own order;

LADIES
Morocco, Goat, Pebbled Grain and Buff Balmoral and Half Polish Boots;

MISSES
Morocco, Goat, Turkish Morocco, Pebbled Grain and Buff Balmoral and Half Polish Boots;
Children's Plain and Fancy Bal. Shoes.
October 8, 1870.

ELECTION NOTICE.

TO JUDGES OF ELECTION AND VOTERS OF KENT COUNTY.

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 an election will be held on

TUESDAY,
the 8th day of November, 1870,

at the usual places of voting in the several Election Districts of said County, that is

For Dist. No, 1, at Massey's Cross Roads;
" " 2, at Kennedyville;
" " 3, at Worton Heights;
" " 4, at Chestertown;
" " 5, at Edesville.

And the election so to be held is for the purpose of electing one person as a Representative in Congress of the United States from the First Congressional District of the State of Maryland.

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 10th. following the election.
ROBERT W. CALDER,
Sheriff of Kent County.

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 spirituous 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 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 day of election hereafter to be held in the several counties of this State.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provision 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 Circuit Court 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 of the fine to be paid to the informer, and the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of public roads.
R. W. CALDER,
Oct. 8, 1870—te. Sheriff.

Postponed Collector's Sale.

I HEREBY give notice, that on *FRIDAY, the 4th day of November next,* at 10 o'clock A. M., at FAIRLEE SAW MILL, I will sell, to to the highest bidder for cash, the following property:

TWO PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, TWO WAGONS;

seized and taken as the property of Enoch Harrison, and will be sold to pay taxes due from Fennimore & Miller, for the year 1869, with interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
A. B. WHEATLEY,
Oct. 8, 1870—ts. (2.50) *Coll'r. 5th Dist.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court of Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of A. A. Shumway, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of John C. Price, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said John C. Price, of, in and to, the following property:

THE FARM

and improvements on said farm, where Andrew Price now resides, situate in Still Pond Neck, Kent county, Md., and adjoining the lands of Daniel Crew and others: and I hereby give notice that on

On Tuesday, 1st day of November, 1870, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House, in Chestertown, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.
R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.
Sept. 24, 1870—tds. (3.75)

Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forbid, under the penalty of the law, from trespassing with dog or gun, on property owned, or occupied, by the subscribers.
EDW. WILKINS,
E. M. WILKINS,
J. W. LOUD,
R. S. EMORY.
Oct. 1, 1870—3t*

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

JOHN M. HUDSON,
late of Kent 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 4th day of May, 1871, otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of October 4, 1870.
ROBERT J. LUSBY,
Oct. 8, 1870—4t. Administrator.

Caution to Gunners and Others.

THE undersigned, Farmers of Kent county, hereby forewarn all persons from trespassing upon their premises with dog, gun, or otherwise, from this date; and also from crossing their lands, under any pretence, without permission.
ROBERT H. LOUD,
SAULSBURY SPARKLIN,
Sept. 24, 1870—4t* *Near Urieville.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, one at the suit of Wm. T. Burgess, use of Aaron L. Gooding, two at the suit of Norcross & Beckett, and one at the suit of John M. Buley, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of George W. Smith, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said George W. Smith, of, in and to, the following property:

THE FARM

where the said Smith now resides, situated in Kent county, Md., and adjoining the Lands of Wm. A. Hazle's heirs; also, the

CORN CROP ON SAID FARM;
2 Horses, 1 Cow, 5 Hogs,
1 *WAGON,* 1 *CARRIAGE;*

And I hereby give notice, that on *Friday, the 21st day of October,* 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., in the town of *Millington,* I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon. *R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.*
October 1, 1870—tds. [3.50]

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of E. B. Duck, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of James R. McClyment and S. W. Aldridge, of, in and to, the following property:

One House and Lot,
situated in the Village of Chesterville, Kent County, Md.;

1 HORSE, 1 DEARBORN, 1 COW;

also, the following property of S.W. Aldridge:

2 BROWN MARES, 1 CARRIAGE, AND CORN CROP

on the Farm where said Aldridge now resides: And I hereby give notice, that on *Saturday, the 22d day of October,* 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the *Village of Chesterville,* I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, the property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debt, interest and cost, due and to become due thereon. *R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.*
October 1, 1870—tds. [3.75]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of George Vickers, agent for Mary J. Hall, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Ezekiel Anderson, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Ezekiel Anderson, of, in and to, the following property:

LOT OF GROUND
AND IMPROVEMENTS THEREON,
situated at Locust Grove, Kent County, Md.,
ONE HORSE, ONE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

And I hereby give notice that on *MONDAY, 17th day of October,* 1870, in front of Court House door in Chestertown, I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.
R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.
Sept. 24, 1870—tds. [3.75.]

J. Bell & Bro.,
BUCK NECK WHARF,

INVITE the attention of Farmers to their LARGE STOCK OF FERTILIZERS:

Soluble Pacific Guano: Terms, $56 per ton of 2000 pounds, cash.

Zell's Ammoniated Phosphate of Bones. $60 per ton of 2000 pounds; 90 days time.

Wilson's Super Phosphate of Lime. $56 per ton of 2000 pounds, on 90 days time.

Wattson & Clark's Crosdale. $54 cash or $56 on 12 months time, per ton of 2000 lbs.

Bower's Complete Manure. $52 cash or $56 on 4 months time, per ton of 2000 lbs.

Sphagnine, the Great Delaware Fertilizer. $40 cash, $42 on 6 months, or $44 on 10 months time, per ton of 2000 pounds.

Bone Flour, a pure article, $36 per ton.

Land Plaster; also,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

At prices to suit the times, viz: Bickford & Huffman Grain Drills, with Guano and Seed Attachments; Tripple Screen Dixie Grain Fans, Fodder Cutters, Corn Shellers, &c.

J. BELL & BRO.,
Sept. 24—tf. Buck Neck Wharf.

Farm Bells! Farm Bells!!

Received this week

from the Iron Works, and for sale at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store of
July 16. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. T. TOMLINSON

WM. TOMLINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Live Stock and Country Produce Generally,
No. 112 Ligh St. Wharf, Balto.

ORDERS FR GROCERIES, SEEDS, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other Merchandise promptly filled.

☞ *Consignments respectfully solicited.*
January 19, 1870—y

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