THE
# Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, October 15, 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.

---

IF there had ever been any chance of the success of the Republicans in this Congressional District, the selection they have made as their candidate seems to have effectually placed it beyond possibility. Mr. Torbert was evidently not the choice of the mass of the Radicals of the District, but through the influence of the Federal office-holders' ring secured the nomination The disaffection is wide spread in Caroline and Talbot counties, and the open repudiation of him by the Denton Union, Judge Goldsborough and the Republican Central Committee for Talbot, must carry its weight into other counties. His nomination was a very wet blanket to the Republicans of this county, and they will support him with exceeding relactance. In fact, were it not for the effect upon succeeding elections, we believe they would largely repudiate him also.

When Mr. Creswell canvassed the Eastern Shore of Maryland in an armed steamer furnished by the Government, it was for the furtherance of his own selfish purposes; and we incline to the opinion that when the *loyalty* here enlisted in his cause they adopted a leader who has as little consideration for their wishes when it conflicts with his, as he has for those whom he is pleased to call rebels. Ambitious and needy politicians when they abandon a cause for absence of individual success, are generally found to be troublesome allies, and especially leaders, to their new made friends in the long run. The largest portion of the prominent Radical politicians of Maryland are needy politicians, looking for some berth where they may live at the public expense; and the disagreement over the nominations, where there is a ghost of a chance, is in the natural order of events. The magnanimous sacrifice to party interests in the Third Congressional District, was quickened by the certainty of Mr. Swan's re-election.

### The Mass Meeting on Tuesday next.

On Tuesday afternoon next, the Democratic Conservative candidate, Mr. HAMBLETON, will address the voters of Kent county, and we urge upon our readers the desirableness of securing as large an attendance as practicable. It is important to the success of our candidate that there be a full vote; and if voters will attend the meeting on Tuesday next, they will probably be warmed up and aroused to the importance of activity from now until the close of the polls on the eighth of November next. It is a fact, strange though true, that in the absence of the election of local officers, a light vote is generally the result. Now, so far as Mr. Torbert's supporters are concerned, this will not be true of the coming contest. The newly enfranchised are to vote for a first time; they are marshaled by leaders who are exerting themselves as they have never done before, and the vote of Mr. Torbert in this county, will be the very best possible Radical effort The registration lists show that any considerable number of the Democratic Conservative voters remain away from the polls the county may be a Republican majority. That only consummation to be regretted will have a account of the effect upon the State election most damaging. We hope, then, that each District will interest itself to secure a large attendance on Tuesday next; and that the County Meeting may be followed by frequent meetings in all of the Districts, at Cross Roads and Corner in the county. Many persons will attend a District or neighborhood meeting, who will not come to Chestertown to a county meeting, and meetings should be held to reach all classes of our vote.

---

WE take the following from the local columns of the Baltimore *Sun* of Thursday last.

SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.—Alexander alias Herdester Johnson, colored, had an examination before Justice Kries yesterday, upon the charge of subornation of perjury. The warrant was issued upon information of a colored man named Noah Barnes, now under indictment for perjury, who, being brought from jail, testified that he was about eighteen years of age, and was induced by Johnson to go and register at the second ward registration office; that Johnson told him to tell the register he was twenty-one years of age, and naming to him the date to say (25th October) that he would become of age, and posting him as to what questions would be asked him. Two other witnesses, colored men, testified to hearing Johnson instruct Barnes what to say. The father of Barnes testified that his son Noah was was not yet 19 years of age, and the register of the ward, Mr. James Kelley, testified to Barnes registering. The accused was held to bail to await the action of the grand jury.

### Death of General Lee.

General Robert E. Lee died at Lexington, Virginia, on Wednesday last, of congestion of the brain, aged 63 years, 8 months and 23 days.

General Lee was the son of "Light Horse Harry," the famous cavalry officer of the Revolution. The Baltimore Sun gives the following sketch of him:

Robert E. Lee entered West Point as a cadet from his native State in 1825. He at once took the head of his class and kept it until he graduated, in 1829, having never been marked with a demerit nor been subjected to a reprimand during the whole time of his residence. Having graduated at the head of his class he entered the corps of topographical engineers July 1829, with the brevet rank of second lieutenant. In 1832 he married Miss Custis, the daughter of George W. Parke Custis, the adopted son of General Washington, and through her became proprietor of Arlington House and the White House on the banks of the Pamunkey. In 1835 he was appointed assistant astronomer for fixing the boundary line between Ohio and Michigan. He became first lieutenant in September, 1836, and captain in July, 1838. In 1845 he was chief engineer in the army of Gen. Wool, in Mexico. In 1847 he was breveted major for gallant conduct in the battle of Cero Gordo. He received a second brevet for gallant conduct in the battles of Contreras and Cherubusco, and was made lieutenant colonel by brevet. His gallant conduct in the battle of Chepultepec, where he was wounded, on the 13th of September, 1847, again attracted attention. He was the special favorite of General Scott, and there is scarcely a single dispatch in which his name is not honorably mentioned. At the close of the Mexican war he was appointed a member of the board of engineers, and remained as such until 1850–51. It was during a part of this time that General Lee was stationed in Baltimore, as the engineer in charge of the construction of Fort Carroll, and resided at the northwest corner of Madison avenue and Biddle street. In 1852 he was appointed superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. In 1855 he was transferred to the cavalry arm, and appointed to the Second Cavalry, its colonel being Albert Sidney Johnston, afterwards general in the Southern Confederate service. This regiment was much employed in the Indian wars on the prairies of Texas. On the 16th March, 1861, Lee was appointed colonel of the First Cavalry. In the autumn of 1859, being in Washington, he was sent by President Buchanan, with a body of marines, to capture John Brown, who had made a raid on Harper's Ferry. Such is a brief outline of his services in the old United States army in a course of thirty years.

Upon the secession of his native State, in April, 1861, the Virginia convention appointed him commander-in-chief of her forces, and upon April 20, 1861, (Fort Sumter having been bombarded and surrendered on the 13th,) he sent his resignation of his position in the United States army to Gen. Scott. He arrived in Richmond about the 25th of April, and immediately entered upon the duties of his office. His subsequent distinguished military career is well known. After a brief command in Western Virginia, which was unsuccessful, he was appointed to fortify the city and harbor of Charleston, and having accomplished his mission returned to Richmond. The real commencement of his great military fame was when, in 1862, he succeeded General Johnston, who had been wounded, in the command of the Confederate army around Richmond, operating against Gen. McClellan. He remained commander-in-chief of the Confederate army from that period to the end of the war, exhibiting a degree of military skill and energy which has never been surpassed on this continent.

### Disturbance at a Political Meeting—Several Persons Injured.

On the 11th inst., the white and colored Republicans of Somerset county held a mass meeting at Princess Anne. A number of Democrats were present as spectators. Speeches were made by J. B. Askew, Esq., and Gen. King, of Baltimore, and Mr. Covert, the Republican nominee for Congress. A correspondent informs us that during the delivery of the speeches some intoxicated white men created a disturbance, which was promptly suppressed. Subsequently, a colored man from Chestertown, named Perkins, was introduced as one of the speakers, when the disturbance was renewed, and finally became quite serious. The colored men retreated from the meeting, and crossing over the street, seized brick-bats and hurled them indiscriminately among the whites, both Republicans and Democrats—the latter being the object of their attack. Sheriff Dixon and his four assistants, and Mr. Cullony, the town bailiff, who appeared on the ground to restore peace, were attacked by the colored men and all knocked down, and more or less injured. Mr. Cullony was stabbed and had one of his teeth knocked out. Mr. Parsons and his son were also cut and otherwise injured.

The whites then rallied and made an attack on the colored men, several of whom were injured. They were finally compelled to retreat to another portion of the town, and then peace was restored. These proceedings are disgraceful, and those in fault should be severely punished.—*Sun.*

---

☞ John Quincy Adams has been nominated by the democrats for Governor of Massachusetts.

☞ THE position of Judge Goldsborough in regard to the Congressional contest in this District having been a subject of speculation and misapprehension, and he having been solicited to speak at various meetings in behalf of Mr. Torbert, we publish by request, the following letter which explains his position, as also an endorsement by the Republican Central Committee of the Co.—*Easton Gazette.*

EASTON, Oct. 6th, 1870.

DEAR SIR—Your favor informing me that I had been selected as one of the speakers or the approaching campaign and asking at what places I desire to be present has been received.

I regret that circumstances have recently transpired which will compel me from self-respect to decline all invitations of this character. I do not intend to engage in the canvass at all, until I can be assured that the Republican party is governed by principles of honesty and fair-dealing between its respective members.

The action of the recent Convention at Cambridge has convinced me that the purpose and design of certain men in the party, is to concentrate all power within themselves, to the exclusion of others equally meritorious although they are aware that such a course is disastrous to the well-fare and success of our party in this State.

With such a spirit and purpose I have no affinity nor do I desire to be mixed up with Republicans who prefer the accomplishment of their own selfishness to the gratification of the wishes of the great body of the party. I am surprised that Republicans should overlook, if not disregard the plain principles of honest dealing, which should control us as much in politics as in the other departments of life.

In my intercourse heretofore with brother Republicans, I have ever sought to conciliate and unite the factious spirit which I always found existing in your city by refusing to deprecate and defame those equally meritorious, to whatever wing of the party they might belong. I have studiously avoided attaching myself to either faction believing that the true interests of the party, required that a majority of its members should control its policy and action. I find this is not the case and that the Republican party like a machine is to be run and managed in the interests of a particular faction and I assure you their conduct towards me during the recent Congressional contest has tended to confirm an impression that I had hitherto hoped did not exist.

Laborious efforts, I understand are being made to create the impression that I will give my countenance and support to the proceedings of the Convention at Cambridge. This is wrong, as it is well known that I have repeatedly expressed in words and by letters the grounds of my disapprobation, as well as suggested the mode by which the injustice done the Republican party by their action could be remedied.

I have so written to a committee at Chestertown and to Mr. James Valliant of your city. Notwithstanding this the report is being circulated that for some sinister and future purpose I have been induced to acquiesce in the present state of things.

I therefore state to you frankly as the Chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, that I shall not under the existing state of things support Mr. Torbert. I am surprised that he should have accepted a nomination knowing as he did, that it was in contravention of the wishes of a majority of the Delegates of the District and the result of an accident made available by the hasty repeal of a rule which has always and should always govern a Convention. I should not have required five minutes consideration to have returned a nomination made in this manner and I think the Republican party should exact a similar compliance with this salutary rule on the part of all its members:

If Mr. Torbert had secured the vote of a majority of the Convention, I should have overlooked the unmanly and discourtious attempt to defame me made before and during the actual sessions of the Convention by unauthorized interlopers and supported him for the good of the cause, but now I shall not do so, nor permit myself indirectly to countenance proceedings, reflecting no credit upon the Republicans of the District, until they demand and require the correction of so palpable an outrage upon the known will of a majority of the party.

Yours, truly,
HENRY H. GOLDSBORUGH.

To Mr. Evans, President of the Republican State Central Committee.

N. B.—I shall take the liberty of publishing this reply, as the only mode of correcting erroneous impressions as to my course. H. H. G.

---

We endorse thoroughly the views expressed in Judge Goldsborough's letter, and believe that a large majority of the Republicans of this county concur.

CHAS. R. MULLIKIN,
SAM'L. T. HOPKINS,
Members of the State Central Committee for Talbot County.

### Twenty Years Ago.

What a change in twenty years!

An English writer in 1850 says:—"It is not always recollected when the United States are mentioned, that they do not constitute a united empire, in which all the parts are so blended together as to constitute one indivisible whole, as is the case, for instance, in reference to the counties in England.

"When the war broke out which issued in the separation of America from Britain, the several colonies, chartered or otherwise, which all depended on the British crown, were entirely independent of each other. Each legislated for itself; no one interfered with the rest

"The statesmen who formed the American constitution assumed this as the fundamental basis of their proceedings.—Each of the thirteen States was, so far as its own people and their concerns and interests were involved, sovereign and independent.

"The increase of population and the consequent enlargement of occupied territory, has since that period, called several other States into existence; but in all these cases there has been a strict adherence to the original principle of independent sovereignty. Each State governs itself according to its own law. Each State has its Governor, Senate, and House of Representatives; but the laws they make only bind themselves and the people of the State. Of course from similarity of opinion, circumstances, &c., the grand principles of legislation and government are much the same in all the States. All are republics, in which all power and authority are literally derived immediately from the people. The sovereignty of the people is, in every sense, a really existing matter of fact in America.

"These independent and sovereign States are also *united States*, constituting a federal republic, with a Government for all federal purposes, but possessing no power of interference with the several States in what relates only to their own internal concerns.

"This federal republic is under the government (for these federal purposes alone, and in reference to the general interests of the whole considered as a whole, and to the relations of the whole to foreign powers) of a President, (chosen by the people at large for four years), a Senate, and a House of Representatives.

"The President has no authority in any particular State, nor can the United States' Parliament (so to call it) enact laws for any particular State. Each State, as we have seen, is self-governed, and possesses in itself a complete governmental machinery,—legislative, judicial, and executive; so that there are as many government *apparatuses* as there are States.

"The President and Congress act for the Union, as such, and for the Union only. The Congress, for instance, cannot pass a law for the abolition of slavery. If it were to do so, it would exceed its powers, and no State would yield obedience to what would be an illegal requirement. This can only be done in the State Legislatures,—each for itself; and were all the States but one to pass such a law, in the non-enacting State slavery would continue to exist."

The preceding statements truly represent the condition of this country twenty years ago; but alas! what is it now? The independence and sovereignty of the individual States have passed away. Republican now only in theory, a centralized power sits in the halls of the Capitol, and meddles and intermeddles with the affairs of individual States. Think then of the contrast between the past and the present.

### Mass Meeting in Prince Georges.

A Democratic mass meeting was held at Upper Marlboro on Thursday last. The "Prince Georgian" says:

The meeting was largely attended by the citizens of our own, Calvert and Anne Arundel counties. A good stand had been erected at the entrance of the Marlboro' House, and punctually at 2 o'clock the grounds in front were filled by an orderly but enthusiastic crowd. Colonel Wm. D Bowie called the meeting to order and Judge Wilson, President of our club, under whose auspices the meeting was held, advanced to the front and introduced the Hon. Daniel Clark as the first speaker. He was followed by Judge Merrick, Mr. Chas. P. Montague, of Baltimore county, and Mr. Waters, President of the Democratic Conservative Colored Club of Baltimore city. Everything passed off in the best spirit. The colored people, who at first stood aloof, gradually came forward and listened to the speeches with marked attention, and we feel confident the meeting will at least be productive of much good to them, in disabusing their minds of the pernicious teachings of the Union Leagues and their carpet-bag advisers.

---

NOT BAD.—A member of the "nigger equality" party, one A. M. Powell, of New York city, was requested to find quarters in Gotham for the "Hon. G. T. Ruby, State Senator of Texas, and lady," a nigger with a *white wife*, on a pleasure tour North, who were bound to "do" the great metropolitan city or die. Mr. Powell was very careful not offer the miscegenationists the hospitality of *his* mansion, but undertook to put them upon the gentlemen of the Astor House, "Stetson's Sons" couldn't see it, but they offered to pay the board of the "beastly pair" to Mr. Powell if he would take them in. He couldn't see it, "nigger equality" man as he was, and the nigger with the white wife had to take unknown and obscure quarters where niggers only do congregate. Powell was fairly caught, and his principles collapsed like a punctured bladder. Bad for Powell. Capital for Stetson & Co.—*New York Day Book.*


### NOTICE.

THE Property of Richard F. and Enoch J. Moffitt advertised at Sheriff's Sale this day, will not be sold, other arrangements having been made.

*R. W. CALDER,*
Oct. 15-1t. *Sheriff.*

## LARGE NEW STOCK!
## FALL AND WINTER GOODS!
**JUST RECEIVED! JUST RECEIVED!**

*AND NOW OPENING AT THE PEOPLES POPULAR STORE,*

GREAT VARIETY OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN

**DRESS GOODS.**

Low and medium priced Goods, suited to the wants of the most economical buyer.

Black Alpacas, Prints, Muslins, Flannels, Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimers, Domestics, &c.

Full line of Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Gents Under Clothing, Ladies Vests, Ladies Sontags, &c., &c.

**BOOTS AND SHOES!**

Large Stock of Men's and Boys Boots. Ladies Misses and Childrens, Plain and Fancy, Sewed and Pegged Morroco, Calf and Kid Balmorals.

*HATS AND CAPS*
*of the Latest Full and Winter Styles.*

Full line of Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.

CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS!
WHITE AND COLORED BLANKETS.

Our Stock is now very large, we intend to sell, and to cash, and prompt paying customers, we will offer great inducements.

To be convinced of the fact that our prices will compete with those of any, give us a call.

Respectfully,
WM. A. VICKERS,
Oct. 15, Peoples' Popular Store.

BLACK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.


### Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White 1.66@1.70
Red—$1.15@1.60.
CORN.—White—65a1.00. Yellow 80a90.
OATS—47@51 cents.

### MARRIED.

BUSTEED—VICKERS.—At St. Paul's Church, Centreville, on Thursday morning the 6th inst., by Rev. A. S. Smith, WM. W. BUSTEED, Editor of the *Centreville Observer*, to Miss PATTIE VICKERS, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Vickers, Esq., of Queen Anne's county.

NOTICE.—The Orphans' Court will sit on *Tuesday and Thursday* of next week.
Oct. 15 E. CROUCH, Reg. Wills.


## TO THE LADIES
—AND—
## PUBLIC GENERALLY.

MRS. C. R. FIDDIS has returned from New York with a new supply of *MILLINERY* OF THE LATEST STYLES; handsome Sash Ribbons and other Goods, which she formerly kept.

I have the Finest, Latest and largest assortment of Feathers, Flowers and Ribbons that I have ever kept.

I also take this occasion to return her thanks to the Ladies and public generally.
MRS. C. R. FIDDIS.

## FALL MILLINERY.

MRS. CLARA RAWLEIGH, *Milliner*, on Queen St, Chestertown, has just returned from the city, with her usual full supply of

**Fall & Winter Millinery,**

embracing all the latest Fashions, Trimmings, Ribbons, &c. Her Customers and the public are invited to call and examine her stock Oct. 15-3t.

## 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.

## Boots and Shoes,

One of the largest and best assortments we have ever had on hand, all bought for Cash and selected from among the best City Stocks and some of them Custom Made.

MENS & YOUTHS PRAIRIE BOOTS
equal in quality to anything ever offered in this market.

GENTS. CALF SKIN BOOTS,
double soles, for Winter wear. A large Line of
WOMENS' & CHILDRENS' SHOES
*Of the very Best Grades.*

The attention of Ladies is called to assorted sizes of Extra Quality Morocco Balmorals and Polish Boots, and to a Case of Superior Buttoned Gaiters, a class of Goods not often met with outside of City retail establishments.
Oct, 15. THOMAS S. WICKES.

CASSIMERES, KERSEYS,
YARNS, White and Colored BLANKETS, Flannels, Long and Square Shawls in Stripes and Plaids. *UNDERGARMENTS* for Men and also for Ladies, and a Large Line of *GLOVES, HOSIERY and NOTIONS*—all just opened by
October 15. THOMAS S. WICKES.

## READY MADE CLOTHING.

COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS, in Fine Black Beaver and New Style Fall Cassimere.

*Low Priced Clothing for Farm wear.*

Our Clothing as usual is gotten up in the very best manner, and prices will be found to compare favorably with any reputable City Establishment.
October 15. THOMAS S. WICKES.

## Bass & Company's Pale Scotch Ale,

EXPORTED BY HIBBERT, guaranteed genuine and recommended as an invigorating Tonic for people suffering from debility, especially women. Just received and for sale by THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, October 15, 1870.


## 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 Samuel H. Fox, use of William Myres; also, by virtue of five writs of Facias, one at the suit of George R. Va endorsee of J. C. Powell; also, two of John N. Usilton, endorsee of Hines, and two at the suit of the Maryland, against the goods and lands and tenements of William M. I have seized and taken in execution right, title, claim and interest of William M. Gilpin, of, in and to, lowing property:

CROP OF WHEAT AND
on the farm where he resid
FIVE HEAD OF HORSE
HEAD OF CATTL
A LOT OF HOGS AND
FARMING UTENSILS

And I hereby give notice that o
*WEDNESDAY, 26th of Octobe*
on the premises, at 11 o'clock,
I will sell, at Public Sale, to the hig
der for cash, the said property so ta
taken in execution, to pay said Fa
est and costs, due and to become du
R. W. CALDE
Oct. 15, 1870—tds. [8.7

### Notice to Trespas

ALL PERSONS are hereb from trespassing upon an and premises of the subscribe gun, to hunt, or for any other
J. S. H
S. J. F
C. L.
October 8, 1870—3t*


## NOTICE.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from trespassing on his premises with dog or gun, to hunt, shoot, or for any other purpose. The law will be enforced against all offenders.

JAMES S. GEMMILL.
October 15, 1870—3t*

## Notice.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned with dog, gun, or otherwise, after this date. The Law will be enforced against all disregarding this notice.

*John L. Bowers,*
*Joshua Clark,*
*George W. Davis,*
*George W. Howard,*
*John H. Bowers,*
*Wm. S. Maxwell,*
*J. Wright Howard.*
October 15, 1870—3t*

## VENDUE.

**On Wednesday, October 26, 1870,**

On the farm occupied by John C. Money, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale, the following property:

5 head of Horses,
2 Cows,
LOT OF HOGS,
ONE FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE,
ONE WAGON,
*Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c.*

All of which property was conveyed to the undersigned by a certain Bill of Sale, dated November 16, 1868, and recorded among the Chattle Records for Kent County, in Liber J. K. H., No. 1, pages 399 and 400.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M. Terms cash.

N. G. WESTCOTT.
October 15, 1870—2t.


### REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
## THE KENT NATIONAL BANK
### OF CHESTERTOWN,

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, OCTOBER 8th, 1870.

*RESOURCES.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Loans and Discounts, | | 88,814.53 |
| Overdrafts, | | 70 17 |
| U. S. Bonds to secure circulation, | | 50,000.00 |
| Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages, | | 23,213.49 |
| Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agent, | | 94,807.21 |
| Due from other National Banks, | | 12,092.29 |
| Due from other Banks and Bankers, | | 6.90 |
| Banking House, | | 2,250.00 |
| Other Real Estate, | | 201.21 |
| Expenses, | | 739.86 |
| Taxes paid, | | 781.40 |
| Cash items, including Stamps, | | 122.64 |
| Bills of National Banks, | | 9,517.00 |
| Bills of State Banks, | | 75.00 |
| Fractional Currency, including Nickels, | | 290.01 |
| Specie, | | 71.96 |
| Legal Tender Notes, | | 18,235.00 |
| | | $301,288.67 |

*LIABILITIES.*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Stock, | | 50,000.00 |
| Surplus Fund, | | 10,000.00 |
| Discount, | 1,722.56 | |
| Exchange, | 527.98 | |
| Interest, | 1,508.31 | |
| Profit and Loss, | 5,842.11 | |
| National Bank Circulation Outstanding, | | |
| State Bank Circulation Outstanding, | | |
| Individual Deposits, | | |
| Due to National Banks, | | |
| Due to other Banks and Bank | | |

*State of Maryland*
I, WM. N. E.
National Bank
swear that the
best of my kn
Subscribed a
12th day of Octo
Correct—attest
GEO. B
N. G.
RICH
October 15.

### REGIS

FOR the
of regist
voters just ma
ELECTIO
the undersigne
sit with open
to 6 o'clock P.
for two days, comm
MONDAY IN OC
to s