THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, October 22, 1870.

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

ELECTION DAY—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 8TH.

Arrest of Citizens.

On Thursday night last Col. Geo. Gale, Lewin Usilton and James Cohee, Esqrs., were arrested by a United States Marshal, under the act of Congress to enforce the fifteenth amendment, on the affidavit, we are informed, of John W. Corey, James L. Bowers and John R. Beck, charged with intimidating a negro voter before the Registrar of the Worton District.

The arrest of these gentlemen has been agitated ever since the close of the sitting of the Registrars in September, one month since. We are not advised of any of the facts—if there are any facts in the case—but we know from the character of the parties arrested that the charge will not be sustained.

This arrest, and the rumor which has been started that forty other citizens of the county are to be arrested, is intended to intimidate our people, so that every negro who may be brought to the Registrars and the polls by the Radical leaders may be permitted to vote, regardless of their legal right. It is also rumored that soldiers are to be brought to our polls, to intimidate voters. We do not believe these reports are true; but we hope the people of this county will prepare their minds for such a contingency, and determine to vote at all hazards. It will not be the first time that soldiers have been stationed at our polls; and the same parties are at the bottom of it here, who conveniently manage to keep in the back ground, and let those who have less cunning bear the odium. We hope that these arrests will arouse our people to the highest point of activity to defeat the Radical schemes to carry this county; it is an acknowledgment of the want of power to carry the county fairly, that this scheme of intimidation has been resorted to.

We hope that meetings will be immediately called in every district, and the public indignation expressed for these outrages upon our citizens. Let the whole scheme be fairly exposed, and its authors, and it will arouse such a blaze of indignation, as will re-act upon the Radical party here.

The white men who are managing the radical Campaign of this county have made up their minds to win, if they can, by any means; they have staked all upon the the success of the negro party this fall, and if Federal interference can be availed of, it will. We must do as was done in North Carolina—beat the radicals, with Federal soldiers at their backs.

The Mass Meeting of Tuesday.

Tuesday afternoon last the Court House was filled with the intelligent and substantial citizens of our county. On motion of Jas. H. Edes, Esq., Senator Vickers was called to preside, and made some pertinent remarks previous to introducing the Hon. SAMUEL HAMBLETON, who then took the stand, and in a speech of more than an hour, discussed with evident interest to his hearers, the issues of the campaign. Mr. Hambleton argued with telling effect the mismanagement of the present Radical party, and pictured in vivid colors the consequences of the success of their attempt to sustain their power by the enfranchised blacks. He made a strong appeal to the thinking men of all former parties to sustain the principles of our government and the interests of the white race.

This is Mr. Hambleton's first appearance before a Kent county audience, and the impression he made will be felt at the polls on the eighth of November next.

After Mr. Hambleton closed, Albert Constable, Esq., son of the late Judge Constable, was called for, and gave the Radicals a most caustic denunciation for their misdeeds, and especially for their odious act for the enforcement of the fifteenth amendment. He was frequently applauded, and seemed to strike a special chord in a portion of his audience.

The spirit which pervaded this meeting is an earnest of the deep interest which is felt by our people in the coming election, and we hope it has aroused a feeling which will call for frequent District Meetings throughout our county. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

A NEW REMEDY FOR INTERMITTENT FEVER.—German physicians, as appears from medical journals, have found a tincture of the leaves of the *Eucalyptus Globusus*, or Australian gum tree, to be a remedy for intermittent fever. Dr. Lorinser gave it to fifty-three patients, of whom forty-three were completely cured. In eleven of the cases quinine had been used without effect, and nine of these were cured by the Eucalyptus. This tree, of considerable size, grows in Australia. Its wood is very hard, and is used in ship building.

The French steamer St Laurent, which [illegible] from New York on Monday, had [illegible]d 60,000 rifles, many revolvers, sa[illegible], bayonets, and 5,000,000 cartridges.

AT the last session of Congress, an act was passed by which such supervisory control is asserted by the general Government over elections throughout the country, as really to entirely set aside and override State authority. Under the pretence of a desire to prevent frauds at all elections, State and National, not only is a power of rigid supervision of all registries and election returns given to the United States Courts, Marshals and deputies, but authority is also vested in the United States Marshals empowering them to call out if necessary, the military and naval forces of the country, to assist in the enforcement of the new law. Thus, under the baldest pretence of preventing illegal voting and of enforcing the rights of the newly freed citizens, a new element is thrown into the elections of this country, the polls are put under surveillance, military despotism is made to control the right of ballot—one of the few liberties which we thought was still left us—and every preparation is almost as fully perfected for a successful *coup d'etat* as in Paris in 1851. No one who has watched the strides which the Republican party has made towards the absorbtion of all power, who has noted well the recent innovations upon the Constitution and its effects upon our Government, who has watched the corruption which has grown out of the enormous patronage which has been so venally wielded, can doubt for one moment that the Radicals are ready and willing to commit any act, no matter how shameful or how destructive to the liberties of their fellow-citizens and of mankind generally, provided it suits their purposes for the moment, and enables them, for a short season longer, to maintain a control which it is simply death to them to lose. Blind as we may be to the effects of their revolutionary policy, and indifferent as we may have become to the form of government under which we exist, we cannot, however, look with absolute unconcern on the terrible strides which the Radicals are making to the absorption of power, and its gradual but absolute subjection to simple military authority, without thinking of the lessons which have been taught us by Greece and Rome, and indeed, by other countries besides, where the liberties of the people were lost by supineness and inaction, and where they yielded to the first daring assault made upon them by designing, venal, corrupt ambitious political, or more generally military leaders.

The first working of the law, which is so obnoxious in its character, and which, if permitted to be carried out, must in the end lead to a sanguinary collision, and possibly prove fatal to our liberties, has been witnessed in Philadelphia. There, a body of marines has been called out to guard the precincts of the ballot-box, and of course, to influence unduly the election. The consequence is that it has excited among those who forsee the eventual results of such proceeding, an indignation which, though not very extreme at present, will rather grow than decrease. In New York the papers have taken up the matter and are discussing it, and a very decided feeling is being manifested upon the subject, the result of which, in the end will be that, unless the Radicals resort to violence, they will find the mistaken measures which they have so treacherously forced upon the country, for the purpose of bolstering up a corrupt Administration, will, in the end, recoil upon themselves. If the rights of colored voters are to be protected, the States can protect them. If election frauds are to be suppressed, the State authorities are the proper ones to take the matter in hand. The interference of the United States military can only lead to dissatisfaction and dissention, and, in all probability, eventually to a catastrophe which may be the death knell of American freedom, if not averted in season. In such a crisis it is the duty of every one to unite in the resistance to every encroachment which tends to retain power in the hagds of those who have shown themselves so unfit to wild it. —*Baltimore Gazette.*

GENERAL GRANT is making himself many enemies within the ranks of his own party. His reckless interference in the North Carolina election helped very materially to defeat the Radicals and to restore that State to those who have the legitimate right to control it. Undeterred by this pointed rebuke, he has since responded to the call of the extreme Radicals in Alabama, and it is to be hoped that his willingness to support them with Federal bayonets will have a similar result. But the most signal blunder he has made is in taking upon himself to regulate the politics of Missouri. The split in the Radical ranks there, was upon the two questions of the tariff and the continued disfranchisement of citizens on account of their sympathies during the war. The Gratz Brown wing, supported by the influence of Carl Schurz, has pronounced in favor of a tariff for revenue, and the restoration of the elective franchise to those who have been deprived of it. The McClurg wing, supported by Senator Drake, advocates a high protective tariff and a proscriptive policy.

General Grant sustains the latter denounces the liberal Republicans, and proceeds to lop off the heads of those office holders who have joined the "bolters" under Brown and Schurz. General Grant is said by some to be actuated by petty personal feeling in this matter. The course of Carl Schurtz in opposing the San Domingo annexation job, notwithstanding the persistent lobbying of the President to carry that disreputable bill, provoked, it is charged, the bitter enmity of the latter, and led him to throw all the weight of his influence in favor of the Drake-McClurg party in Missouri.

But the gravest charge against General Grant is that he has descended from his high position as President of the United States to become the mere tool of the extreme Radicals. Even the New York *Post*—Radical as it is, except on the subject of the tariff—in alluding to the removal of Secretary Cox from the Department of the Interior, acknowledges that General Grant "has become what few voted for him "ever imagined he would become—a politician, a partisan—who whilst using his patronage to effect political ends, and to serve men inside politics, has not the skill or tact,, or adroitness, to serve them without hurting himself." So it is not, after all, the thing itself that the *Post* rebukes, but the awkwardness with which General Grant does it. His own hurt, moreover, might pass unnoticed, if it were not that he also seriously damages the integrity of the party. In Missouri, which has been the scene of his latest achievement, the Conservative Republicans respond to the blow that he has aimed at them, with a shout of defiance. In his speech, a few days ago, at St. Joseph, Mr. Gratz Brown declared "he would then and now cast down the gauntlet of defiance to the President of the United States, and invite him to go on with his removals, and see how far he could curtail the sovereignty of a free people, in opposition to the sentiments of peace, fraternity, and brotherhood, that he had inaugurated in the beginning of his administration; that so far as he—Brown—was concerned, he did not care a snap of a finger for the opinions of the President in this question of internal politics. * * * *

"The idea of a President of the United States undertaking to influence the vote of a sovereign State in a great question of internal policy was simply intolerable."

This vigorous protest is important in another sense. The people of Missouri are beginning to discover that there is such a thing as the sovereignty of a State, and that States have rights that even Presidents are bound to respect. The quarrel, it is true, is not in our political family; but the reaffirmation, by men calling themselves Republicans, of a doctrine which that party not long ago vehemently repudiated, is not without its significance.

EULOGY OF GEN. WADE HAMPTON ON GEN. LEE.—A few days ago, at a public meeting held in Columbia, S. C., Gen. Wade Hampton delivered a a very impressive eulogy on the death of General Robert E. Lee, concluding as follows:

"Now that he is fallen, I may mention what I have never spoken of before, to show you not only what were the feelings that actuated him in the duty to which his beloved countrymen called him, but what noble sentiments inspired him, when he saw the cause for which he had been fighting so long about to perish. Just before the surrender, after a night devoted to the most arduous duties, as one of his staff came in to see him in the morning, he found him worn and weary and disheartened, and the General said to him, 'How easy I could get rid of this and be at rest. I have only to ride along the line, and all will be over. But,' said he—and there spoke the Christian patriot "it is our duty to *live*, for what will become of the women and children of the South if we are not here to protect them?' The same spirit of duty which had actuated him through all the perils and all the hardships of that unequal conflict which he had waged so heroically—that same high spirit of duty told him that he must live to show that he was great—greater, if that were possible, in peace than in war; live to teach the people whom he had before led to victory how to bear defeat; live to show what a great and good man can accomplish; live to set an example to his people for all time; live to bear, if nothing else, his share of the sorrows, and the afflictions, and the troubles which had come upon his people. He is now at rest; and surely we of the South can say of him, as we say of his great exemplar, the 'Father of his Country, that he was *first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.*"

A STORY OF GENERAL LEE.—Apropos to one of the current topics of the day, the New York Commercial relates an anecdote illustrative of the fun-loving element of Gen. Lee's character:

The incident occurred a few years before the outbreak of the war. Among the most frequent visitors at the mansion on Arlington Heights were the Fairfaxes of Alexandria. Mrs. Fairfax was one of the General's particular favorities, and the attractions of her society were not least among the other inducements that tempted him so often from Arlington to Alexandria. One cold December morning, while riding through the streets of that most delectable settlement, he espied Mrs. F. approaching from the direction in which he was going. A few moments later he had dismounted and engaged her in conversation. The lady had armed herself against the inclemency of the weather by carrying a white muff, with which she relieved the tendency of her nose to assume a too brilliant pink, by pressing it every few moments to that frost beleaguered organ. In doing this many of the hairs came off upon her veil, a fact which the General noticed, but did not refer to until he saw a friend turning an adjacent corner and coming that way, who was somewhat notorious as a quiz. Speaking hurriedly, in an altered tone of voice, and with an affected air of trepidation, he turned to Mrs. Fairfax and said: 'My dear madam, here comes Judge ——. Do permit me to remove those hairs from your veil—*they're the same color as my beard!*'"

Lee and Jackson.

There is an affecting similarity which we observe between the last words which issued from the lips of Stonewall Jackson before he "passed over the river and rested under the shade of the trees" and the words reported to have been the last uttered by Gen. Lee before he laid aside the weary crosses of life and joined his late comrade-in-arms in the peace and blessing of the better country. "Tell A. P. Hill to prepare for action!" were among the words last syllabled by Stonewall Jackson; he, too, once ordered *his tent to be struck*, and at another time desired A. P. Hill to be sent for; and this is the report that comes to us from the death-bed of Robert E. Lee. Thus did these two great and immortal Virginia chieftains show, by the expressions which escaped them in the hour of delirium which preceded dissolution, that their thoughts and memories recurred to the duties devolved upon them, and the cause of Confederate independence, confided, in so large a measure, to their efforts. Each sacrificed his splendid life in the defense of the liberties and rights of Virginia and the South—Gen. Lee not less than Gen. Jackson; because, as we are assured by one who knew the latter most intimately, it was the defeat and distress of his people which weighed with such force on his mind and heart as to break down his health and finally destroy his life.—*Lynchburg Virginian.*

An Inside Glimpse of Paris---A Singular Review.

A correspondent of the Boston Journal, who dates his letter Paris, September 15, writes as follows:

"General Trochu and his review, on the 14th, brought out much larger forces than even the Parisians themselves supposed they possessed. The line extended from the Arc de Triomphe to the Bastile, and numbered fully three hundred thousand men. The motley and noisy lines were only hushed when the commander of Paris rode through. He was accompanied by a very numerous staff, among whom was Mr. S. Wilkins Cragg, of New York, late engineer in the United States navy. His appearance excited the most intense enthusiasm, and cheers for America extended along the entire line. Trochu is said to have refused to review the troops if Jules Favre and the others of the provisional government accompanied him; 'because,' said he, 'you cannot ride, and you don't want to make yourselves ridiculous before the Parisians.' They did not appear, however, because they all have to work eighteen hours a day. Victor Hugo was conspicuous all along the line, pressing the hands of those who recognized him, and saying wise, though grandiloquent, things to everybody. One of the most remarkable sights of this review day of the multitudes about to hazard their lives was the presence of immense bodies of women, mainly of the working class, all wearing the tri-color, and all demonstrating, when Trochu passed them, that they would like to take an active part in the defense. Despite the solemnity of the occasion they were bitterly chaffed by the blouses and boulevardiers, who so largely made up the line of soldiers. They have since petitioned—yesterday, I believe—to be called upon when it comes to the worst. Lack of courage is not the failing of any Parisienne."

"Postmaster-General Creswell has called on the President, accompanied by a delegation of prominent Republicans.—They assured the President that Maryland would send three, and probably four, Republicans to the next Congress, and predicted a Republican majority of 5,000 in the State."

We find the above item going the rounds of the Republican press. Democrats and Conservatives—the First Congressional District is one of those pledged to Radicalism. With a decided and overwhelming majority against mongrelism, will you permit so great a disgrace to come upon you, as to suffer defeat at the hands of the negro party? By the apathy of the friends of Constitutional government and opponents of negro domination and negro equality, alone, can the handful of white Radicals and their negro allies hope to succeed in this contest. So confident are they that you do not realize the importance of the issues, that the Post Master General has voluntarily pledged the district to Mongrelism! AROUSE, then and show to the friends of Torbert that you do not desire, and will not have him for your Representative. You have the power to elect Col. Hambleton by an overwhelming majority—will you fail to exercise it? No true opponent of mongrelism can remain indifferent to the result. Vote for Col. Hambleton, and see that your neighbor does the same, or you will assist in placing yourself in the power, and under the heel, of the negroes, who constitute the bulk of the Republican party. We cannot believe that you are prepared for this, but that you will give at least *one* day to the supremacy of your race.—*Easton Journal.*

OUR POLITICIANS AND THE EUROPEAN WAR.—The attempt by political partisans to make capital out of the European war does not seem to have produced much effect upon the October elections. The New York Journal of Commerce, after examing the election returns with much interest to see whether all that was said by either party had any influence in changing the votes of naturalized citizens, says that the returns, so far as they have come in, indicate no effect such as was expected, the Germans seeming to have voted in about the same proportion as formerly for republican or democratic candidates. This fact is creditable to the intelligence of German adopted citizens, but as showing their appreciation of the value of political platform professions, and of how little affirmity exists between such republican platforms in America and monarchical platforms in Europe. The Journal of Commerce justly remarks that there are sufficient issues of moment already dividing the polical sentiment of the country to engage the serious attention of voters, without crossing the ocean for them. It is bad enough to have purely national questions dragged into State elections, and overshadowing pressing local matters, but this injurious custom would be as nothing to the supreme danger and folly of electing Governors and members of Legislatures and other State officials, big and little, upon a Prussian or French platform.

JERSEY CIDER AND CHAMPAGNE.—Those engaged in the business say that the quantity of cider made in New Jersey this year will exceed the total amount that has been made within the last twelve years, and, judging from the amount turned off at some of the largest presses near Newark, the whole product in Essex county cannot fall short of 1,000,000 gallons. This, of course, is the result of an enormous crop of apples, but the scarcity of champagne, in consequence of the war, has no doubt had the effect to increase the manufacture of cider, which will be hereafter "doctored" and made to do duty for the real article.

TOMATO ON THE RAGWEED.—Our readers will remember that we, some time ago, made mention of the fact that Mr. Kerr, of the Choptank Nurseries, had successfully grafted the tomato on the Ragweed (Ambrosia). The graft has been permitted to grow in the hope that the fruit of the graft would mature, but on Tuesday night last the frost sadly affected it just as one tomato was beginning to ripen.—Yesterday morning Mr. Kerr broke off the graft and left it at this office, where the incredulous can have an opportunity of examining it. The graft has three small, but perfectly developed, tomatoes upon it. Call early and see it before it is entirely dead.—*American Union.*

DIED.

MOODY—In Chestertown, on the 14th inst., after a lingering illness, JOHN S. MOODY, aged 55 years.

GARRETT.—Died in Chesterville, Oct. 17, 1870, EDGAR C., son of U. A. C., and Mary E. Garrett, aged 14 months and [illegible] days.

"And Jesus said, suffer little children to me, and forbid them not for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

I take these little lambs, said he,
And lay them in my breast;
Protection they shall find in me,
In me be ever blest.

For Sale, Two of Bibbs Fire Place STOVES with Registers and Pipe for upper rooms. These stoves have been but little used. EDWARD WILKINS,
Oct. 22, 1870-3t* Riverside.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing, with dog or gun, to hunt, shoot or for any other purpose, on either of the farms of the undersigned, or on the lands of the late Simon Wickes.
Oct. 22, 1870—3t. W. N. E. WICKES.

For Rent,

FOR THE ENSUING YEAR, the Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shops, known as the *Hanesville Manufacturing and Repair Shops.*

ALSO, A COMMODIOUS AND COMFORTABLE DWELLING.

A *Full Set of Blacksmith Tools* for sale.
Apply to E. A. VANNORT,
Oct. 22—tf *Hanesville, Kent Co., Md.*

For Sale

OR EXCHANGE,
FOUR GOOD SOWS,
with pig by a grade Berkshire Boar. Two of the Sows are grade Chester White.
Apply at once to E. A. VANNORT,
Oct. 22—tf. *Hanesville, Kent Co., Md.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forbidden, under penalty of the Law, from trespassing upon my land to hunt or shoot, with dog or gun, or for any other purpose.
ISAAC CORDRAY,
Oct 22, 1870—3t. Quaker Neck

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY
IN MILLINGTON.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12TH, 1870,

at the Hotel of Alex. Maxwell, in Millington, Maryland, all that

VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY

belonging to Thomas Laney and situated in the Village of Millington, on the left hand side of the road leading from Millington to Massey's Cross Roads, and adjoining the property of Richard Moffett, dec'd., and

Containing 4 Acres of Land,

more or less. This property has been surveyed and divided into four Lots, as follows:

Lot No. 1

Fronts on the street 73½ feet, with a depth of 220 feet, and adjoins the Moffett property. Upon this Lot there is



A TWO STORY DWELLING, part brick and part frame, 18 by 30 feet, in fair repair, and would make a comfortable home for a small family.

It contains 1 Rood, 11 Perches, 2 feet.

Lot No. 2

Fronts on the same street 100 feet, with a depth of 190 feet, and comes next on the street to No. 1. This Lot is improved by a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING, 23 feet by 18, with a portico in front, and a Back Building attached; also, a two story Kitchen,



14 by 15 feet, a good Meat House, and a Frame Building, two story high, containing Stable, Carriage House, Feed Room, &c., all in good repair. This is an excellent Lot and a most convenient and comfortable Dwelling, and deserves the attention of all desiring to purchase a pleasant home. This Lot

Contains 1 Rood, 11 Perches, 226 feet.

Lot No. 3

Fronts 200 feet on the same street, just above Lot No. 2, having a depth of 115 feet, and

Contains 2 Roods, 17 Perches, 226 feet.

There are no improvements on this Lot, but it is a very valuable building site.

Lot No. 4

Lays in the rear of Lots No. 2 and 3, is reached by an alley passing over Lot No. 3, and

Contains 3 Acres, 15 Perches, 188 feet.

There are no improvements on this Lot, but it is valuable either for building or cultivation.

The Kent and Queen Anne's Rail Road passes through Millington and within 100 yards of those Lots, and gives daily access to Baltimore and Philadelphia. The neighborhood is a thrifty and growing one, and a rare chance is offered here for an active business man, or for profitable investment with a view to advance in values.

This property will be offered in Lots—or all together, if found desirable, at the day of sale—and a Plot will be exhibited.

THE TERMS prescribed by the Decree are: One half of the purchase money cash on the day of sale, from each purchaser, and the balance in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale. The credit payments to be secured by purchasers' bond, with security to be approved by the Trustee. The purchaser to be at expense of Deed and Stamps.

Possession of Nos. 1 and 2 given January 1st, 1871; possession of Nos. 3 and 4 given at once.

J. A. PEARCE, *Trustee.*
October 22, 1870—tds.

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

SIMON WICKES,

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 18th day of May, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of October, 1870.

W. N. E. WICKES,
Oct. 22, 1870—4t Administrator.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—Whi[illegible] @ 1.40
Red—$1.[illegible] 80. Yellow 80@8[illegible]

COLD WEATHER IS COMING!!

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

THOSE that are in want of a Stove, will do well to call at *J. K. ALDRIDGE'S* and purchase a number one Stove.

THE EXCELSIOR COOK HOT BLAST,

one of the best stoves now in use—*Patented,* March, 1870. Ironsides, Niagra, Continental, Columbia Cook, Quaker City, Carroll Cook, Prize and Champion complete cook Stoves. The Base Burning Illuminating Morning Glory Stove—very popular. Parlor Light, Brilliant, Dawn, Comet, Air-Tight, Radiator, Myrtle, Illuminating Base, and the Casket, for wood and coal. The old stand by Egg Stove, for Stores, School Houses, &c. Wood Stoves, Tuscan open Front, Union Air Tight, Woodland Wild Flower, Flame, &c.

The Diamond and Parlor Queen Fire place Stoves to heat two or more rooms at the same time with one fire. All kinds of Heaters repaired at short notice in workmanlike manner. Coal Hods, Shovels, Pokers and Coal Seives on hand. Call and examine my stock of Goods. A large assortment of Hardware and House Furnishing Goods on hand and very cheap.

Oct. 22, 1870. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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

JULIA W. CAULK,

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 18th day of May, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of October, 1870.

BENJAMIN T. H. CAULK,
Oct. 22, 1870—4t. Executor.

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 William W. Parks, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Perry Gears, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Perry Gears, of, in and to, the following property:

ONE CORN CROP:

And I hereby give notice, that on *Thursday, the 3d day of November,* 1870, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises where the said Gears now resides, 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.
October 22, 1870—ts. [2.50]

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 John Brice, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Otho Fogwell, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Otho Fogwell, of, in and to, the following property:

FOUR HORSES AND TWO COLTS,
THREE COWS, TWO HEIFERS,
TWELVE HEAD OF SHEEP,
Interest in Crop of Corn and Wheat crop seeded,
Small lot of Hogs,
1 DEARBORN, OX CART, HORSE CART, ONE WAGON, LOT OF PLOWS AND HARROWS,
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE:

And I hereby give notice, that on *Friday, the 4th day of November,* 1870, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises where the said Fogwell now resides, 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.
Oct. 22, 1870—ts. [3.75]

TO THE LADIES
—AND—
PUBLIC GENERALLY.

MRS. C. R. FIDDIS has returned from New York with a new supply of



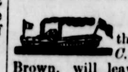
MILLINERY
OF THE LATEST STYLES;

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.
Oct. 15, 1870. MRS. C. R. FIDDIS.

DAILY LINE
From Buck Neck Wharf to Baltimore.



On and after Sept. 28, 1870, the swift and safe Steamer *C. P. SMITH,* Capt'n. J. H. Brown, will leave Buck Neck Wharf at 9:30 A. M., stopping at Vannort's and Gale's Wharves, arriving in Baltimore at 12 M.

Returning, leaves Pier No. 8 Light street Wharf, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ A Stage will connect with this boat to and from Chestertown.

Fare from Chestertown, $1.25: from Buck Neck, $1.00 Freight at reasonable rates.

EDWARD BROWN,
October 1, 1870—tf. *Principal.*

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.

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*

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*

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, Flanneis, Jeans, Kerseys, Cassimers, Domestics, &c.

Fall 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 Fall 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.

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 quanity 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.

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.*

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

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