THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, November 19, 1870.

The Democratic Victory.

The result of the Democratic and Republican contest in Maryland is worthy of careful attention. It shows how readily the intelligent masses can defeat the politicians when they will. The late contest has resulted in a victory of the white people over an avalanche of ignorant negro voters in the hands of energetic politicians, backed by all the influence of the Federal administration that it dare assert, and the assistance of a Cabinet officer. With all these powerful elements of opposition, the victory has been complete, and we have one more lesson, that with the ballot in their hands the people—the white people—can control their own affairs. But the lesson which has been taught, comprises the further truth that it requires unity of purpose and action to accomplish results, and this important fact must not be lost sight of in the future.

To be served by competent and faithful officers is a privilege which the people may enjoy, a right which they should demand, and if they will determine to make their own selections, to ignore utterly and entirely these patriots who roam around seeking whom they can attach to their standards, they will not only be efficiently served, but avoid distractions and divisions in their ranks. The object of every true friend of good government should be, to preserve intact the Democratic Conservative organization, and this can be more effectually done by making their selections of candidates from that class of men who do not seek offices. The system of office hunting which has grown up, divides the members of the party into cliques and combinations, which destroys its efficiency and harmony. The preponderance in our county is not great enough to admit of any such condition of affairs, and if permitted to grow up will bring defeat at the next election.

Let voters determine not to pledge themselves to this or that gentleman for this or that office, but wait until the proper time arrives, and then make their selections for the good of the whole, regardless of the claims or interest of any particular individual.

Maryland Election.

The official returns from the several Congressional Districts give the following result:

1st District—Hamilton, D., 17,314. Torbert, R., 13,348. Majority for Hamilton, 3,966.

2d District—Archer, D., 14,622. Marine, R., 8,062. Majority for Archer, 6,560.

3d District—Swan, D., 15,137. Booth, R., 10,414. Majority for Swan, 4,723.

4th District—Ritchie, Dem., 14,304. Smith, R., 12,486. Majority for Ritchie, 1,818.

5th District—Merrick, Dem., 15,231. Gary, R., 13,440. Majority for Merrick, 1,791.

Democratic vote in the State, 76,608.

Republican vote in the State, 57,750.

Democratic maj. in the State, 18,858.

Aggregate vote in the State, 134,358.

Putting the negro vote of the State at 36,000 in round numbers, and we have 21,750 as the white Republican. In 1868 the Republican candidates for Congress polled 28,964 votes in the face of certain defeat, so that in the late election, when they have brought out every available white vote, they polled 7,214 white votes less.

The Democratic vote is 15,968 more than in 1868.

What is a Tariff.

This question is answered in a late speech on the stump, by the simple declaration that it is a duty levied upon imports coming from a foreign country.—With that the speaker found no fault.—Congress requires money to run the government, and when those duties go into the treasury of the United States each man is ready to pay his share. When it goes into the pockets of a few monopolists, those who understand the subject and have no private interest to serve, are heartily and forever opposed to it. We must raise a revenue, but while doing so let us not put it into the pockets of rich manufacturers alone. Ten years ago the Onandaga Salt Company was organized, with a capital of $160,000. They then went to Congress got that body to impose a duty 12 cents per bushel upon salt. The result was that $6,000,000 was made in two years upon a capital of $160,000.—Now be believe that labor and capital should go hand-in-hand, share and share alike, while the logislation of Congress has, of late, generally been directly in the interest of capital. Congress did, last winter, place about one hundred articles on the free list, and even took off $2 per ton on railroad iron. This, however, left a tariff of $8 per ton, which amounts practically to prohibition. The most of the articles on the free list are not manufactured in this country. What do the people of this country care for a tariff of ten per cent. on cocanuts, when every buckle, every plowshare and dragtooth is taxed an enormous percentage? Why is it that New England, although in many portions unable to raise potatoes, is able to control the moneyed interests of the country? Simply because of this tariff, that is grinding the very heart's blood out of the masses. It is nothing but robbery. How are these tariffs obtained?—The speaker undertook to tell. He said: "You elect your member of Congress.—He goes to Washington. A tariff is asked for. This law and that law are asked for by the manufacturers, while the farmers pay no attention to or know nothing, in many instances, about their movements. They can protect every thing, and then say it was incidental legislation." He was in favor of a tariff for revenue, and would not levy a duty upon one single article that would "protect," if it could be avoided, and would only require a revenue sufficient to run the machinery of government. That is sound doctrine.

The Next Congress.

We give in the table below an approximate statement of the political complexion of the House of Representatives of the Forty-second Congress. The returns thus far received have been carefully collated for this purpose, and although the probable number of members from the five States in Italics, in which elections are yet to be held, have been estimated, we believe that when the official returns are all in the table will be found to be very nearly correct. The total number of members of the House of Representatives is 243. The majority in the House at the last session was 88. This majority will, in all probability, be reduced to 34, a gain of 54 members. It is quite probable that the Radical majority will be further reduced by the addition of several Democratic members in the elections yet to come off, as we have given to Mississippi an entirely Republican delegation and have divided the delegation from Democratic Georgia between the two parties.

The table we have prepared is as follows:

	42d Congress.		41st Congress.	
	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.
Alabama,	3	3	2	4
Arkansas,	2	1	1	2
California,	3	0	2	1
Connecticut,	2	2	3	1
Delaware,	1	0	1	0
Florida,	1	0	0	1
Georgia,	4	4	5	3
Illinois,	7	7	4	10
Indiana,	5	6	4	7
Iowa,	0	0	0	6
Kansas,	0	1	0	1
Kentucky,	8	1	9	0
Louisiana,	1	4	4	1
Maine,	0	5	0	5
Maryland,	5	0	5	0
Massachusetts,	0	10	0	10
Michigan,	1	5	0	6
Minnesota,	0	2	1	1
Mississippi,	0	5	0	5
Missouri,	4	5	2	7
Nebraska,	0	1	0	1
Nevada,	1	0	0	1
New Hampshire,	0	3	0	3
New Jersey,	2	3	3	2
New York,	16	15	12	19
North Carolina,	5	2	1	6
Ohio,	5	14	5	14
Oregon,	1	0	1	0
Pennsylvania,	11	13	7	17
Rhode Island	0	2	0	2
South Carolina,	0	4	1	3
Tennessee,	6	2	0	8
Texas,	2	2	1	3
Vermont,	0	3	0	3
Virginia,	5	3	3	5
West Virginia,	2	1	0	3
Wisconsin,	2	4	1	5
Total	105	139	78	166
		105		78
		34		88

The Recent Elections---An Analysis of the Vote.

We give below a table of the result of the recent elections throughout the country, showing that the democrats are in a majority in eighten of the States and the republicans in seventeen, being a clear gain to the democracy of ten States since the election for President in 1868. The only States in the list which have not voted directly are Georgia, which gave fifty thousand for Seymour, and New Hampshire, which gave seven thousand majority for Grant. There is hardly any chance that another presidential election will show any different result in these States.

DEMOCRATIC. States.	Electoral Votes.	REPUBLICAN. States.	Electoral Votes.
Alabama	8	Illinois	10
Arkansas	5	Iowa	8
California	5	Kansas	3
Connecticut	6	Louisiana	7
Delaware	3	Maine	7
Florida	3	Massachusetts	12
Georgia	9	Michigan	8
Indiana	13	Minnesota	4
Kentucky	11	Nebraska	3
Maryland	7	New Hampshire	5
Missouri	11	New Jersey	7
Nevada	3	Ohio	21
New York	33	Pennsylvania	26
North Carolina	9	Rhode Island	4
Oregon	3	South Carolina	6
Tennessee	10	Vermont	5
Virginia	10	Wisconsin	6
West Virginia	5		
Total	154	Total	148

The foregoing represents the vote of thirty-five States. The two remaining States not included are Mississippi, with seven electoral votes—which, by reason of the preponderance of the negroes, will probably be carried by the radicals—and Texas, with six electoral votes, which will certainly be given to the democracy.—Thus, with the States that are now democratic, and Texas added, the democrats have 160 electoral votes, and the republicans, with Mississippi added, have 155, giving to the democrats a clear majority of five throughout the country. In the list of States in the democratic list which the republicans are likely to carry in a presidential election Connecticut is the only one; but the loss of her six votes would be more than counter-balanced by the loss to the republicans of the seven votes of New Jersey, which would certainly be cast for the democratic candidate.

The above we find in the New York Herald. We give its predictions for what they are worth, leaving the reader to draw his own conclusions.

COLORED LEGISLATORS, &C.—It is stated that the new Legislature of Louisiana, just elected, will contain four colored men in the Senate and about forty in the House. South Carolina not only elects three colored members of Congress, but a colored Lieutenant-Governor, eleven colored State Senators and eighty colored members of the House, besides a colored Secretary of State and a Supreme Judge. Alabama has elected a colored member of Congress and a number of colored persons to the State Legislature.

THE election in Missouri resulted in the most signal rebuke that President Grant has yet received. He undertook to control the politics of the State declared himself openly in favor of the McClurg party proscriptionists, and not only ordered all the Federal officeholders to vote for the latter, but immediately commenced the work of decapitation on the most prominent of those who were determined to exercise their free will in the matter. To add to the interest of the canvass, the Liberal Republican candidate for Governor, the Hon. B. Grantz Brown—a Kentuckian by birth and a Democrat before the war—denounced in a spirited speech the conduct of the President, and boldly threw down the gauntlet of defiance. The issues on which the canvass was fought were clear and decided. The Brown wing declared itself in favor of a tariff for revenue and the restoration of the right of franchise to the sixty-five thousand Democrats of the State who had so long been unjustly deprived of it. The McClurg wing, composed wholly of vindicative, ultra Radicals, opposed any change in the tariff and insisted upon the maintenance of the infamous laws, under which so many of the citizens of Missouri were disfranchised Supported by all the influence of the President, and wielding in his own person no little authority as Governor of the State, McClurg used every possible means to re-establish himself and his party in power. The Democrats rallied to the support of Brown, and the coalition thus formed carried the State against the Radicals by over thirty thousand majority. Of the nine members of Congress four Democrats and two Liberal Republicans are chosen, and only three Radicals; against seven Radicals and two Democrats elected to the previous Congress. The political complexion of the State Legislature indicates still more strongly the changes which this contest has brought about. The House of Delegates will be composed of seventy-eight Democrats, fourteen liberal Republicans and seventeen Radicals. The State Senate, owing to the number of members holding over, is nearly a tie. Neither party, as now constituted, will have a clear majority; but we learn by a telegram, published this morning, that "there are enough fusionists in that body to make it substantially Democratic." The repeal of the obnoxious disfranchisement laws is therefore assured, and Missouri, like West Virginia, may now be classed among the Democratic States, and may be confidently relied on to cast her electoral vote in 1872 for the Democratic candidate for the Presidency.

This, however, is not all. The lesson that Missouri has taught the dominant faction will strengthen the States further South to throw off the yoke that still presses upon them. To President Grant the rescue of Missouri from the hands of the Radicals, in contempt of his scandalous interposition in their favor, is the most crushing blow he has yet received; whilst to the leaders of the faction that has so long ruled him, it is a warning that a political revolution is now in progress, which before long, may overwheim them and their malignant devices utterly, and restore to the States and the people at least some portion of the rights and privileges of which they have been so arbitrarily deprived.

The Cabinet and the next Presidential Election.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer (rep.) writes:

"There is no doubt that the President went to Philadelphia to get an opportunity to quietly consult his friends as to the selection of a cabinet officer from Pennsylvania, he having made up his mind to appoint one. Senator Cameron has recommended Colonel Forney. To a gentleman who recently spoke to the President on the question of recognizing Pennsylvania by a cabinet appointment, he replied that he had offered five gentlemen places in the cabinet, who had all declined, and he had not yet given it up.—It is understood that the five he alluded to are George H. Stuart, Lindley Smith, Adolph E. Borie. Judge McKennan and Judge Strong.

"If he now makes a selection from Pennsylvania, either Attorney General Akerman, Secretary Fish or Postmaster Cresswell will have to be retired. All three represent States which will, in all probability, vote for the democratic candidate in 1872, and the President being now openly a candidate for re-election, is on the alert to secure Pennsylvania, without whose vote he has, within the last week, for the first time, conceded he could not be re-elected.

"His faith in Pennsylvania politicians centres almost wholly in Senator Cameron, but nearly all the President's former friends are adverse to his surrendering so completely to the influence of the Sage Lochiel, and is what now troubles him. The Postoffice Department is Senator Cameron's objective point. He is an friend of Mr. Cresswell's and he hes now apparently unlimited influence with him, but he has told the President that he must concentrate all his power in States which he can carry in 1872, and Maryland is not one of them. He says he does not want to be considered as asking Mr. Creswell's retirement, but if he is to go, he wants Colonel Forney to have the place, and then gives reasons why a change should be made. Were it not for the President's being a candidate for re-election, nothing would be done, but he is growing anxious and nervous on this point, and will talk freely with any one upon his prospects for arranging delegate elections and electoral votes."

DISTRESSING SUICIDE.—We learn that Mr. James Bewley, of Philadelphia, came down on a visit to his brother, Mr. Wm. C. Bewley, residing near Roesville, in Queen Anne's county, on Friday. About 8 o'clock, P. M., he retired to his room, when, shortly after, the report of a pistol was heard, and the family went to the room, and found him lying on the floor in the last agonies of death, having shot himself through the heart. On a stand near by, his revolver was lying, and some of his friends are inclined to think his death may have been the result of an accident. If suicide, no cause is known for the commission of the act. Mr. B. is represented to have been quite a wealthy merchant of Philadelphia, and a gentleman of more than ordinary intelligence.—*Centreville Observer.*

MARRIED.

WRIGHT—COSDEN.—On the 16th inst., by Rev. J. B. Merritt, at the residence of the bride's father, FRANK WRIGHT, of the steamer "Chester," to Miss MARY E. COSDEN, daughter of Mr. Joshua Cosden, of Queen Anne's county.

HART—DANIELS.—In Wilmington city, on the 10th inst., by Rev. F M. Chatham, GEO. D. M HART to Miss MARY E. DANIELS, both of Townsend, Del.

FOR RENT.

The Store occupied for a Tin, Stove and Hardware Store by J. K. Aldridge. Apply to the undersigned.

J. K. ALDRIDGE or
S. FRANKLIN SMITH.

Nov. 19, 1870—tf.

New Store at Kennedyville!

THE Highest price paid for dressed Poultry, Eggs, Dried Fruit, &c., in Cash Goods at the lowest cash prices, at the *New Cash Store*.

JOS. E. WEER.
Kennedyville, Nov. 19, 1870.

CHEAP GROCERIES,

Provisions, Dry Goods, Notions, Ready Made Clothing, Boots & Shoes, Hardware, Confectionaries, Fruits, &c., always on hand at the *New Cash Store*

JOS. E. WEER.
Kennedyville, Nov. 19, 1870.

CUMBERLAND NAILS of all sizes and descriptions, at the *New Cash Store*.

JOS. E. WEER.
Kennedyville, Nov. 19, 1870.

[redacted]

VENDUE.

THE subscriber intending to break up farming, will sell, on

WEDNESDAY, 30TH OF NOVEMBER, 1870,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises where he resides, near Galena, the following personal property:

FOUR HORSES,
two of them good drivers;
10 Milch Cows,
1 STEER,
ONE BROOD SOW AND LOT OF SHOATS,

1 Farm Wagon and Harness; 1 Pennington Reaper, in good order; 1 Corn Sheller, 1 Grain Fan, 1 Wheat Rake, Sleigh,

1 *LARGE COVERED MILL WAGON*, Plow, Plow Gears, Harrows, Cultivators, &c.

About 2,000 lbs. of PORK.

TERMS.—All sums of Ten Dollars and under, cash: over that amount a credit of Nine Months, on note with approved security. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with. Purchaser to pay for stamps.

EUGENE GOODING.
E. E MILLER, Auct. [Nov. 19—tds.

VENDUE.

THE undersigned intending to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence, near Urieville, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1870,

(*No Postponement on account of weather,*)

His entire Stock and Farming Implements, consisting in part of

FOUR HEAD OF GOOD HORSES,
among them one five driving horse, 8 years old; 1 hack or saddle horse, 7 years old; 1 fine Coit, three years old next Spring.
2 head good Milch Cows,
and 7 head of Young Cattle;
14 Fattening HOGS
AND TWENTY-FIVE SHOATS

of Chester White; one Wagon and Harness, Sleigh and Bells, 1 No-Top Buggy, 1 Carriage Pole, 1 Dearborn, 1 Wood's Mower, nearly new; 1 Pennington Reaper, 1 Bickford & Huffman Grain Drill, Corn Sheller, 1 Wire-tooth Rake, Fan, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Plow Gears, Bridles, Shovels, Forks, &c.

TEN TONS OF GOOD CLOVER HAY,
4,000 BUNDLES OF CORN BLADES.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS.—All sums of $15 and under, cash: all over that amount a credit of 8 months, on note with approved security. A discount of 5 per cent. allowed on all bills over $15, for cash Purchaser to pay for stamps. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

R. AUGUSTUS BRICE.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct. [Nov. 12—ts°

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, on the estate of

ANN E. ALLEN,

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 subscribers, on or before the 15th day of June, 1871, otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under our hands this 15th day of November, 1870.

R. L. RAYMOND,
WILLIAM L. BOWERS,
Nov. 19, 1870—4t. Executors.

PEACH TREES.

20,000 PEACH TREES

For Fall sales, yet on hand, for cash. First come, first served.

N. BARNARD,
Oct. 12—2t. *Still Pond, Md.*

FOR RENT, the Dwelling House on High street, adjoining the Titter property, for the year 1871. Apply to E. F. PERKINS.
Sept. 24, 1870.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White 1.80@1.75
Red—$1.30@1.45.
CORN.—White—75@80. Yellow 83a86.
OATS—45@48cents.

A CARD.

MR. EDITOR—I will inform the community at large, and more especially the neighborhood which intrusted to me its registration as to the truth or falsehood of certain charges, as far as my knowledge goes. It was an office given unsought; *I pulled no wires, worked upon no one's credulity to gain it,* but since I have occupied it, I have endeavored to act honorably and justly in all my decisions, in regard to the right of any applicant who presented himself before me, without regard to color or politics, in spite of Mr. Jno. Corey's attempt to convince me before the negroes, that I showed partiality to one white man, which course was calculated to lessen their faith in my justice, and make them dissatisfied.

I had a copy of the law furnished me by the gentlemanly Clerk of the County, which I endeavored to follow strictly; but *Solomon*, the wise man of our community, interprets law differently from the statute book; one would suppose, from the sobriquet bestowed upon him, that of the wisest man in the Bible, he could not go astray; and he seems to have that opinion himself, from the anxiety he manifested to force me to take his interpretation of the law, in preference to that of higher authority; he tried hard to convince me that the law of the State for white people was of none effect in regard to the negro, that the United States Courts set it *completely* aside; in other words that any negro from 18 years up, could swear that he was 21, and need not bring proof unless he wished; that I was bound to accept his testimony, whether he knew the nature of an oath or not; he told me whether I registered all who made a application or not, they would get their votes on the election day; that if the Republican party carried the day, nothing would be said; but if they failed then they would search out all those little cases, count as votes all those refused, and *have me arrested;* and as I was told in Baltimore the arrest of Col. Gale, Esquire Cohee, and Lewin Usilton, was for the purpose of implicating me, and not to bring trouble on those gentlemen, I naturally believe that this was but the remainder of the programme with which he made me acquainted at Buck Neck. Now I wish the public to notice that this was a plan of the *Radical leaders of this County.* Now the *principal leader* in this Worton District, *the man who harangues the negroes at their night meetings,* following in the wake of Gen. Crawford and Old Bill, is none other than Jno. W. Corey, so of course he would not be apt to be ignorant concerning their actions and plans.

Now I will say a few words to Mr. Corey. You say in your card you knew nothing about the complaints made against any one of those parties with myself, until *I* informed you of the fact, which *may* be true, but it is *strange* that Joseph Vannort did not inform you of such an important move of your party, as he left your house and went just a few miles below, and told persons that they had taken three of the party out of the way; as influential a man as you are, the *Solomon of the white race and Demosthenes of the black,* it is *very strange* if you were left in ignorance. Now, as you have opened the way for me, I will ask you a few questions. You said that when you went to town, and saw Gen. Crawford concerning these complaints, it was the *first* time you ever had *any* conversation with him, and when you found the complaint was against me as well as the others you said they could not sustain any charges against me and had my name taken off, which was *very kind* as far as it went, but as I was on trial through those gentlemen, and they were arrested merely to implicate me, the removal of my name would not have *benefited* me in the least *had the charges been sustained,* and at best the removal could *only have been a party trick,* but for one who had such a powerful influence on such a short acquaintance, and quotes such a beautiful passage from Holy Writ, as "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," *why* did you not apply the same to yourself? and have the whole affair stopped; even if you were not the instigator of the arrest, do you think it was doing as you would be done by, not to prevent, by that same powerful influence, the dragging of three innocent men from their beds at midnight, alarming their wives and families, and putting them to the expense of a trial, which you knew would be but a farce?

Again, when I was at your house in bed and asleep, you came to me with a note from a friend of mine, saying that the Marshal was over here after those gentlemen and myself; why were you so positive about its all being false? and the next morning still contended that it could not be so? yet when we went to Buck Neck *you knew enough of the "programme"* to call me aside and tell me that it was to be let rest until after the last days of registration, to wait for further developments, and if I then failed to register any one who would swear to his age, &c., as I have quoted in the first part of this card, *then* the law would be enforced against *me as well as them, yet you knew nothing about it.*

Again, if you wished persons to believe in your innocence, why did you refuse to go with that Worton gentleman before Gen. Crawford and right yourself? for you *could not but know* that it was he who informed the prisoners that Jno. W. Corey, James L. Bowers, Robert Beck, and Alexander Parks, were the men upon whose affidavits they were arrested. You said you would not gratify Worton so much, when the proposal was made. Of course, when the Worton community heard *that* they could not but believe you guilty: if you did not care then to right yourself in the eyes of the people, I should not think you would care now; but if you really *do* care, I think it is a *poor way* to show it by *adding insult to injury,* for after *conniving* at *their* arrest you speak of our being destitute of moral sensibilities, obligations, and principles, and talk about our sickly depraved hearts, &c.

Again, if your memory is rententive enough possibly you can recollect coming to me at the first of the registration, *as a friend* and telling me that a certain man would apply to be registered, who was not of age, saying, that I would not require him to prove his age; you then *cautioned* me to be *careful* that they would *catch me.* Then, when Al. Parsons came before me, and I required proof as I had done for white and black, when he did not bring the proof, why did you advise me to register him without his coming back? Now you have asked for questions, not in print it is true, but if you can answer them elsewhere, you surely can in this manner. I am no *politician,* but a straight forward man not used to evasive answers, nor to having my questions, answered by other questions as you have replied to *some* of the gentlemen. I feel that my moral sensibilities are as keen, my *obligations* as binding, and my principles as high and pure, as ever, in spite of the sickly depraved heart attributed to me, for I cannot but think I share in the vituperation, as well as my friends. I have been told that you have expressed your surprise at my saying anything against you, that I should consider that I was under *obligations,* to you that you had taken a great deal of notice of me, well! *you have* and I feel thankful for it all, as far as it goes but as you admitted that it was not *those* gentlemen, who were on trial, it was virtually *myself* my thanks are not as *great* as they might be otherwise. There is one idea which will force itself before me, and that is that it was a very good plan, for Messrs. Bowers and Beck, to bear the "odium" &c., of the arrests in case of a suit for false imprisonment, they have no property, and of course it would not be of any use to sue, but if Messrs. Corey or Parks, were to be seen in the matter, they *have* some of this world's goods, and those gentlemen might happen to recover damages; so on the whole, it was best for them to deny the affair. Now there is one little matter, concerning which I wish to give you some information, for you seem to be laboring under misaprehension; in your card, you speak of certain persons, disturbing the hitherto harmonious community, and rendering the suspension of the Sunday School advisable. Now you should remember that the community was disturbed by a cause, and that cause was the arrest at midnight, of three men, two of them old, feeble and gray headed, on Life's shady side, and one of them our magistrate: these gentlemen were connected with almost every family in the neighborhood, is it *strange* that *such a cause* would have *an effect?* And as for the Sunday School it had been deemed advisable for some time, to close, the attendance was slim, it may have precipitated matters for a Sunday, but not for longer time, as we are accustomed to close before winter sets in. Now, Mr. Corey with these remarks, I leave you before that Public, of which you speak, let *them* judge *between* us, and in conclusion I would respectfully advise you to *practice* that *charity* of *which you preach so boldly.*

GEO. T. MOORE.

Nov. 19, 1870—1t.

A CARD.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—We see in you paper of the 12th instant a Card over the signature of John W. Corey, denying being any way implicated in causing our arrest, and saying that "the position of such persons in society and in the church is such as has permitted them to disturb our heretofore harmonious community and render the suspension of the Sabbath school at St. James' advisable." We think Mr. Corey has brought the charge of falsehood against the wrong party.

We will here state where we received our information. On the Friday morning of our arrest we were taken to Mr. Crawford's.—Soon after arriving there, Col. Gale asked him who were our accusers. Mr. Crawford, turning to a table in the middle of the room, which had upon it a considerable quantity of paper, pen and ink, pack of cards and empty bottle, said, "Look on there, you will see." He then named Mr. Bower's J. R. Beck, J. W. Corey, and Alexander Parks. Neither of us looked at any of the papers.

When we arrived in Baltimore we were taken before Commissioner Rogers and held to bail in the sum of $1,500 each to appear on the next Friday for hearing. After Mr. Rogers had taken our recognizance, Mr. Usilton asked him what were the charges: He replied, intimidation and other charges. Mr. Usilton then asked him who were our accusers. He, looking at a paper, said, Messrs. Corey, Bowers, Beck and Parks.—We are positive that Mr. Corey's name was first on the list.

Mr. Usilton was in Chestertown on Saturday after our arrest, and had an interview with Mr. Corey. He denied having anything to do with it. Mr. Usilton told him where we got the information. Mr. Corey remarked that Mr. Moore's name was on the affidavit, but he went to Crawford's and had it taken off. He has so stated to others. We have not been able as yet to see the the affidavit in the case; but it must be evident to every one that if Mr. Corey is wrongfully accused the accusation comes from those belonging to his own party, and there is the proper place to have it corrected. We have no disposition to do him injustice

In conclusion, we would simply remark that if Mr. Corey and his friends had acted upon *either* of the scriptural quotations contained in his card, there would have been no arrests, and the unpleasantness which the affair has created would have been avoided.

LEWIN USILTON,
JAMES COHEE.

P. S.—Col. Gale is absent from the county on business, or he also would no doubt certify to the correctness of the above statement.

Worton, Nov. 16, 1870.—1t.

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

WILLIAM GOODING,

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 15th day of June, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of November, 1870.

LYDIA A. GOODING,
AARON L. GOODING,
Nov. 19, 1870—4t. Administrators.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued by John T. Hurtt, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, at the suit of S. W. Boyer, use of A. Woodall, against the goods and chattles lands and tenements of George W. Morris, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Geo. W. Morris, of, in and to his interest in

THE FARM

occupied by E. Shepard Morris: and I hereby give notice, that on

MONDAY, DECEMBER 5th, 1870,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Pennington's Hotel, I will sell the said property to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy said writs, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

EUGENE GOODING,
Nov. 19, 1870—tds. (2.50) Constable.

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOPS.

The subscriber hereby notifies his friends and the public generally that he has opened the Shops near the Foundry in Chestertown, where he is prepared to execute all orders for new work or repairs, with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

Horse Shoeing.

Having employed a first-class Horse Shoer, I will give particlar attention to this branch of the business, and guarantee satisfaction.

WHEAT CRADLES made to order or repaired, and Reaper and Mower Knives ground and repaired at short notice and fair prices.

I respectfully request a share of the public patronage.

C. A. A. STANLEY.
June 18, 1870—tf.

VENDUE.

THE undersigned, intending to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 7TH OF DECEMBER,

his Stock and Farming Utensils, consisting in part of

FIVE HEAD OF HORSES,
1 THREE YEAR OLD COLT,
1 TWO YEAR OLD COLT;
SIX OR SEVEN MILCH COWS,
ONE HEREFORD BULL,
ONE YOKE YOUNG OXEN,
8 or 9 HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE;

1 Farm Wagon and Gears, 1 Dearborn and Harness, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Excelsior Reaper and Mower combined, 1 Grain Fan, 1 Corn Sheller 2 Drills, (one a Bickford & Huffman Guano Drill,) Cutting Box, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c.

TERMS.—All sums of Ten Dollars and under, cash; all over that amount a credit of Nine months on note with approved security. Purchasers to pay for stamps. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

JOS. J. HOWARD.
J. W. CARROLL, Auct. [Oct. 12—tds.

Latest News from Philadelphia!!

LARGEST STOCK OF NEW GOODS

Of every description, now opened by Vickers, in French, English, German and Domestic Goods of every grade. Flannel Department is complete. Attention is called to our English and American Hosiery and Fancy Stock.

CHEAPEST CARPETS & OIL CLOTHS for Table and Floor, in the market.

We now offer the best City made Boot and Shoe stock that can be found; Ladies can find the nicest Shoe for children to the finest Gaiter. Gentlemen can find the best Boy's Boots and Shoes, as well as a full stock of the best waxed city coarse or medium Boot for winter. Hats and Caps—the best stock in Chestertown.

Gentlemen can buy their Under Garments cheaper at Vickers' than in Baltimore.

We have made up our minds to sell goods cheap for cash, and only to punctual paying customers on credit. Such a stock of Goods as we offer to our friends can't be found in any other establishment. We cordially invite our friends in Kent to examine our Stock and judge for themselves. All trade taken in exchange for Goods.

Respectfully,
WM. A. VICKERS.
November 12, 1870.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, in the Town of Sassafras, in Kent county, at the Hotel Porch of Mr. T. R. Hayes, on

Tuesday, the 29th day of November, 1870,

at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

ALL THAT LOT OF LAND

in or near said Town, formerly the property of Jacob Caulk, deceased, containing about

One Fourth of an Acre,

more or less, bounded on the West and South by the public road leading from Sassafras to Smyrna, on the North by the town of Sassafras, and the School House property, and adjoining the latter. There is a new FRAME DWELLING on the lot Two Stories in height, fourteen by twenty-eight feet.

THE TERMS OF SALE are on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months from the first day of January next, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, payable in three equal instalments, with security to be approved by the Trustee. The rent of the present year reserved.

GEORGE VICKERS, *Trustee.*
Chestertown, Nov. 5, 1870—tds.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letter of Administration, on the estate of

JOHN CLARK,

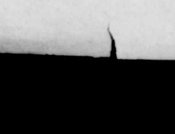
late of Kent county, deceased.

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 21st day of May, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of October, 1870

CHARLES CLARK,
Oct. 29, 1870-4t. Administrator.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Laxative Medicine.



Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a cathartic, nor was ever any before so universally adopted into use, in every country and among all classes, as this mild but efficient purgative *Pill.* The obvious reasons, that this is a more reliable and far more effectual remedy than any other. Those who have tried it, know that it cured them; those who have not, know that it cures their neighbors and friends, and all know that what it does once it does always—that it never fails through any fault or neglect of its compositions. We have thousands upon thousands of certificates of their remarkable cures of the following complaints, but such cures are known in every neighborhood, and we need not publish them. Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates; containing neither calomel or any deleterious drug, they may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take, while being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

They operate by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action—remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, restoring their irregular action to health, and by correcting, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first origin of disease.

Minute directions are given in the wrapper on the box, for the following complaints, which these *Pills* rapidly cure:—

For **Dyspepsia** or **Indigestion, Listlessness, Languor** and **Loss of Appetite,** they should be taken moderately to stimulate the stomach and restore its healthy tone and action.

For **Liver Complaint** and its various symptoms, **Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, Jaundice** or **Green Sickness, Bilious Colic** and **Bilious Fevers,** they should be judiciously taken for each case, to correct the diseased action or remove the obstructions which cause it.

For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

For **Rheumatism, Gout, Gravel, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the Side, Back** and **Loins,** they should be continuously taken, as required, to change the diseased action of the system. With such change those complaints disappear.

For **Dropsy** and **Dropsical Swellings** they should be taken in large and frequent doses to produce the effect of a drastic purge.

For **Suppression** a large dose should be taken as it produces the desired effect by sympathy.

As a *Dinner Pill,* take one or two *Pills* to promote digestion and relieve the stomach.

An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, restores the appetite, and invigorates the system. Hence it is often advantageous where no serious derangement exists. One who feels tolerably well, often finds that a dose of these *Pills* makes him feel decidedly better, from their cleansing and renovating effect on the digestive apparatus.

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Practical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Sold by J. L. Stam, Chestertown; J. P. Ireland, Galena, and all druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere. [Nov. 19, 1870.

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