THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 8, 1871.

Premium to Getters Up of Clubs.

We offer the following inducements to persons to raise Clubs for the Transcript:

To any one who will procure us eighteen advance-paying subscribers, we will furnish one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, illustrated with 3,000 engravings, 1840 pages quarto—price $12.

For ten advance-paying subscribers, Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary, 600 engravings, 1040 pages octavo—price $6.

Hopeful Signs in Maryland.

We find in the Baltimore American of Wednesday, the following first-class falsehood in its editorial column:

We believe that upon a free and fair election, in which every citizen legally qualified is allowed to deposit his vote without coercion or hindrance, the Republican party would carry the State of Maryland. In the last campaign not less than five thousand white Republican voters were bullied and cajoled into voting the Democratic ticket against their own convictions and their own better judgment. An equal number of colored voters were kept from the polls through intimidation and fear of being discharged from employment. How many were swindled out of their votes and deceived into voting bogus tickets we have no means of knowing, but certainly enough of frauds of this kind were perpetrated to change the result of the election in the Fifth Congresional District. * * * * *

We see much to encourage us in the political outlook. With a law of Congress guaranteeing full and equal protection to every voter in the exercise of the elective franchise, Maryland ought to be carried for General Grant for President in 1872.

That a citizen of Maryland, claiming to be an intelligent and honest man, can deliberately make such a statement we can only explain on the theory that Radicalism justifies any lie which may possibly aid its cause. The editor of the American knows "that upon a free and fair election without coercion or hindrance," the Radical vote of Maryland will be reduced largely. He knows that the only coercion practiced at the last election was upon the ignorant negroes, by the white Republican drivers with whiskey and oaths in their dens by night. He knows that in the last campaign neither five thousand or five hundred or five white Republicans were either bullied or cajoled into voting the Democratic ticket, or that any number of negroes were kept from the polls through intimidation and fear. He also knows that the negroes were led up by their white drivers like a herd of sheep, and their tickets examined singly as they approached the polls.

He knows all these things to be true; and yet, for the purpose of aiding the passage of a law which will effectually uproot the freedom of elections, and enable the Radicals, possibly,—no, not even then,—to carry the State, he has published these falsehoods to the world. The American is utterly lost to all sense of integrity and to all regard for constitutional liberty.

☞ No man who examines carefully and thoughtfully the whole drift of Radical legislation, can fail to come to the conclusion that it is in the highest degree revolutionary. From the very close of the war, and through the almost uncontrolled political ascendency which that war gave to the Radical party, its leaders have been moving stealthily, step by step, towards a consolidation of all political authority at Washington. The conspiracy against the rights of the States and the privileges of their citizens, must have been entered into almost as soon as the Radical party came into power. It has been steadily and audaciously pursued ever since, under cover of amendments foisted into the Constitution and by every conceivable pretext—with law or without it, as the case might be.

Although using the Constitution as a means, and the "glittering generalities" of the Declaration of Independence as a lever, the Radicals have never regarded either as of any value, except in so far as they might be made to serve their revolutionary purposes. Their ultimate design has been throughout to get rid of the Constitution; destroy the equilibrium of the co-ordinate branches of Government, and make the will of Congress the supreme law of the land.

In all that they have thus far attempted—and, to a great extent, have succeeded in consummating—they have had this work of complete centralization steadily in view. They have sought to give to Congress greater authority than is exercised by the British Parliament. In that country the principles which stand in lieu of a written Constitution must be gathered from the laws of the realm, limited by Bill of Rights, by precedents, and, to some extent, by custom and tradition. In this country the Radicals want to make Congress not only paramount—untrammeled even by those restrictions that limit the power of the English Parliament—but to establish a new system of government, on principles of their own devising. The Southern system of labor stood in their way, and they have abolished it by force of arms and legislative edicts. The reserved rights of the States stood in their way, and they have trampled upon them. They see in the National debt a providential institution for the repression of Democracy, by securing the political adhesion of the men who proclaimed it "a public blessing;" of the National banks; of the entire community of untaxed bond-holders; of the manufacturing and mining corporations that grow rich by a high protective tariff; of the great railway corporations that have been subsidized with enormous grants of public lands; of the swarm of office-holders—numerous, almost, as lice in Egypt—that infest every State in the Union, and they have sought to strengthen themselves further by enlisting the support of the four millions of negroes and mulattos whom they have made citizens, and into whose ignorant hands they have placed the ballot.

During all this time, we repeat—but more boldly of late—they have been continuously engaged in undermining the reserved rights of the States. In contempt of those rights, they have passed a law that gives them authority to supervise both State and Federal elections. They have brought the military to the polls—not without rebuke—and have bolstered up their political partisans with a horde of deputy marshals, armed with revolvers, and, for the most part, drawn from the hireling scum of the cities. They have usurped the power to grant charters inside of the States. And now, by the infamous Ku-Klux bill, they propose to strip the States of exclusive jurisdiction over criminal offences; to authorize the President to take military occupation of any State, not only without waiting for a requisition from its Governor or its Legislature; but, in defiance—if he so wills it—of any protest from the State authorities, and to suspend, at his sovereign pleasure, the writ of *habeas corpus*, and to declare martial law.

Finally, there is also before Congress a bill providing for compulsory public education in all of the States, and charging each State with the expense of maintaining these "National" schools, and of the superintendents, commissioners and teachers who may be appointed, directly or indirectly, by the "National" Executive at Washington. Even the books from which the pupils are to be taught are to be submitted to a "National" censor, whose duty it will be to see that the history of the Republic shall be adapted to Northern opinions, and in strict consonance with the political theories and political designs of the Radicals. Knowing what has already been done, if these additional measures are allowed to pass, there will be nothing further left of the reserved rights of the States. The work of centralization will be consummated, and what Senator Wilson calls "the unification of the States," will be complete under a consolidated Government.—*Balt. Gazette.*

Fatality.

From the New York Sun, April 2.

The Forty-second Congress has now been in session four weeks. In all this time not a single measure for the benefit of the people has engaged its attention. It has been occupied in the outrage of degrading Senator Sumner at President Grant's dictation; in debating the unconstitutional Ku-Klux bill, whose object is to force Grant's renomination as the Republican candidate for the Presidency, by giving him military control of the rotten-borough States, and in expounding the San Domingo swindle, whose only object is to put money in the pockets of Grant's cronies and favorites, and to enrich the partners of the military ring which now controls the action of the Executive.

Both the Ku-Klux bill and San Domingo are bound to be defeated, and are substantially defeated already; but it would have been immensely better for the Republican party if Congress had not been kept in Washington to consider them. And it would have been still better if, being there, the members of the Senate and House had devoted their efforts to legislation for the relief of the people from the widespread financial distress and stagnation of business now prevailing in all parts of the country.

It seems as if some fatality had taken possession of this Congress and of the Republican party, preventing them from doing anything that the public can look upon with satisfaction and encouragement. Even so simple a measure as the repeal of the income tax would have been of value to the Republicans, and would have lightened the weight of odium which is now crushing them. But to do even so little as this for the people appears to be impracticable, and all that the majority in Congress and the President have been able to accomplish has been to labor—and with much success—for the destruction of the great and memorable party of which they are such incompetent and mischief-making representatives.

The Darkness which Precedes the Dawn.

The debate in the Senate upon Mr. Sumner's San Domingo resolutions, which has just closed, has a value for the country, in the future, wholly apart from the light thrown upon the particular subject under discussion or the additional strength imparted to the anti-annexation sentiment. In their opposition to this particular scheme of the President, leading members of the republican party have been led to take positions in argument and to lay down principles of constitutional law from which they will find it difficult to recede hereafter, when the same principles are invoked in opposition to other measures open to similar objections. When Mr. Sumner, for example, argued so elaborately in favor of the freedom of elections in San Domingo, and showed that the recent display of the naval power of the United States in Dominican waters was calculated to interfere with that perfect freedom of choice which could alone give value to any expression of the popular will, he enunciated a doctrine which may hereafter be useful in cases much nearer home. The illustrations which he cited in support of this general position make its future application even easier and more apposite. He cited ancient precedents in the constitutional history of Great Britain and of our own country. He showed how the wise jealousy of our British ancestors forbade even the quartering of troops in the immediate vicinity of places where elections for members of Parliament were to be held, and how an American House of Representatives, in the earlier and purer days of the republic, had annulled the election of one of its own members because of the display of a military force at the place of election. All this will make it very difficult—not to say impossible—for Mr. Sumner himself to give any consistent support to those federal election laws which place the ballot-box under the very shadow of the bayonet, and make the military and naval forces of the government part of the ordinary machinery of a *free* (!) election.

Again, when Mr. Sumner arraigned the President for this very employmement of the navy for the purpose of influencing the course of political events and the state of public sentiment in San Domingo, he referred to the constitution as the limit of the President's authority, and denied his right to exercise any power for which the warrant was not contained in that instrument. Mr. Sumner will, at least, be compelled in decency to listen hereafter when the same high authority is invoked in debate to determine other questions of constitutional right and power. If it be usurpation on the part of the President to exercise a power not conferred on him by the constitution or properly belonging to another branch of the government, how will Mr. Sumner hereafter designate the assumption by Congress of powers equally withheld, or its encroachments upon the province of the judiciary or the Executive? The revival of the study of constitutional law, and newly-awakened reverence for constitutional precedents, on the part of the leaders of a party which has heretofore been accustomed to treat only with derision arguments and objections drawn from such sources, cannot fail to strike the country at large as a favorable symptom. Can it be that we are about to be favored with an illustration of the popular adage that "when things are at the worst they begin to mend," and that we are on the eve of a reaction in favor of first principles and sound constitutional construction? The recent course of the New York Nation and some other leading republican journals certainly looks something like it. In the West and in the East there are cheering signs—the results in Missouri and New Hampshire, the position of men like Senator Schurz and ex-Secretary Cox, and last, but not least, the proclamation by Mr. Sumner of doctrines which have not been heard for many years on the side of the chamber on which he sits, but which will find a response everywhere in the popular heart, of which the applause of the galleries which greeted their utterance was not but a feeble echo. If such pleasing prognostications shall be verified, than this San Domingo business and the introduction of the Ku-Klux bill may come to be remembered hereafter but as the accompaniments of that hour of deepest darkness which is said immediately to precede the dawn.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Connecticut is the first Northern State that has felt the full effect of the Fifteenth Amendment. The result of the election shows that there is, in that State, a clear majority of nearly twelve hundred white Democratic voters. If it should turn out on official scrutiny that this majority falls short, by a few votes, of electing the Democratic candidate for Governor, it is evident that the only way in which it has been overcome has been by the recent grant of the privilege of the elective franchise to twelve hundred negroes. Taking, therefore, the white vote, as embodying the intelligence and expressing the sense of the people of Connecticut, the rebuke of the Radical policy—however the election may turn—is not less emphatic and decided.

It is well understood, also, that Pennsylvania could not have been carried at the last election without the negro vote. The fact is thus made apparent that in all cases in the Northern States where the party vote is close, the policy of the Radicals is reacting upon the white men of the North, and that the very measures that some of these Northernmen applauded as a means of holding the South in subjection are now beginning to prove even more effective in politically subjugating themselves.

Of the ten Southern States put under the harrow of reconstruction, the Radicals have already lost political control over six of them, in spite of the enormous vote cast by their negro supporters. The reason is obvious. In those six States the whites constitute a majority of the population, and party lines are sharply defined—nearly all the whites being on one side, and nearly all the blacks on the other.—It was this union of the whites, irrespective of previous political affiliations, that carried North Carolina at the last election, and is destined, before long, to rescue all the other Southern States from Radical domination, with the exception, perhaps, of South Carolina and Louisiana. Wherever, therefore, in a political contest between the races, the white population at the South outnumbers the black, the negro vote will ultimately be nullified by the equally solid vote by the whites.

At the North it is entirely different. There the white vote is divided between the two political parties. In some cases, as in Connecticut and Pennsylvania, these parties are so evenly balanced that the negro vote, added to the one side or the other, turns the scale. The gross injustice thus done to the white people of the North, by an amendment foisted into the Constitution, and flagrantly partizan in its design and its operation, is well calculated to touch them on their tenderest point. They apparently forgot, when their passions and prejudices were stronger than they are now, that the scourge, that was ostensibly intended to be limited in its operation to the South, might possibly, after a while, be applied also to their own backs. But "the whirligig of Time brings about its revenges," and now that, in addition to the negro vote, Federal interference with elections is authorized, and armed mercenaries are to keep watch and ward at the polls, the Northern people, before long, will probably feel, with singular acuteness, that they are themselves destined to be the sufferers from measures which many of them cheerfully tolerated so long as they supposed that the South was to be the only victim.—*Balt. Gazette.*

The Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, April 5.—A revised count of the votes furnished by town clerks gives English a majority of 17, with probably scattering votes enough to put the election in the Assembly.

The congressional majorities are: Strong 274, Kellogg 47, Starkweather 1,463, Barnum 1,181. The Legislature—Senate, 18 republicans and 8 democrats; Assembly 180 republicans and 108 democrats, with a democratic town to settle a tie vote, and from which a democrat will probably be returned.

A man named Damon, living at Stonefort, Saline county, Illinois, about the 25th of March, in a fit of jealously murdered his wife and five children, and then committed suicide.

The Situation in France.

The telegrams from Paris of late have enabled us to understand perfectly how it was that France submitted, rather cheerfully than otherwise' for nineteen years to the personal government of Napoleon. The socialists, sans culottes, and republicans, and guillotinists, the men whose panacea for all political ills is that lately announced by that national Ku-Klux, General Butler in the House of Representatives, to hang men "like fruit upon the trees ready to pluck," or, in the French style, to decapitate; the men who make war upon the rich, upon the clergy, upon all who do not agree with them religiously and socially as well as politically; in a word, the enemies of humanity in Paris have proved of late that the lunatic and lazzaroni blood of 1790 has not lost its vitality, and is ready at any moment to engender anew all the horrible excesses of the first French revolution, even when there are no such pretexts as have been pretended for that carnival of revenge and diabolism. While the spirit is the same as that of eighty years ago, the form of its development at the present time is more analogous to that of 1848, when the city socialists denounced the National Assembly as reactionary and traitors, revolting against against them, and fighting desperately. At that time, however, the Assembly had 10,000 regular soldiers at its command, with such officers as Cavaignac and Changarnier at their head, and the military vise crushed the insurrection like an egg shell. The present uprising seems to have been composed of the old elements, with the addition of a considerable rabble, armed during the siege for the defense of the city, and enabled for the time to live without labor, having among their native leaders foreign adventurers like the Quixotic Garabaldi, who seems to consider it his vocation to take up the redress of all human grievances except those of demagogism and political fanaticism. The long delay of the Thiers government in taking decisive action against this miserable revolt has enabled it to gain more strength than it could otherwise have acquired, though the energetic and successful action of Thiers at last may make some atonement for his previous shortcomings. General Vinoy, who had command of the Assembly forces, was somewhat famous in a former insurrection for his summary manner of settling accounts with insurgents, by ordering them to be shot when taken, and his antecedents are said to have caused apprehensions—which possibly led to the subsequent appointment of Marshal McMahon—among the Paris mob. Flourens, who is reported killed, was an associate of Rochefort, and a more dangerous man, because a man of courage and action, as well as a speaker and writer. His life was spent under the empire in endeavoring to establish republicanism by means of conspiracies, yet when France had obtained republicanism, he came forward and attempted to overthrow the government of Gen. Trochu. For this offense he was arrested and condemned to death, but the execution of which events enabled him to escape till he met his end in another form. It is by just such men as Flourens and his brother insurgents that republicanism is always throttled to death in France. As soon as the reds are put down in Paris we may expect the disarming of the national guard, and then none of us need be amazed if we hear the cry of "Vive le Republique" succeeded by that "Vive le Roi" or "Vive l'Empereur."

Synopsis of the San Domingo Report.

The report of San Domingo commissioners covers thirty-one printed pages.—Much of it is mere description of the island, its products, and the social and political condition of the inhabitants.—The material points of the report have already been published. The commissioners say that all classes of the Domicans are anxious for annexation. The commissioners say they desired in the most friendly spirit to make the same observations and study of Hayti and its inhabitants as they had made of the Dominican republic. They intimated to the president and his council their dispositions and desires. They stated even that they should be glad to be put in the way of ascertaining what were the claims of Hayti upon Santo Domingo, and what were the views and wishes of the Haytien people with respect to any changes that might be brought about in the neighboring republic, but they recieved no encouragement to pursue their inquiries. They asked verbally and through our minister in writing for permission to explore the interior of the island, but this was met in a spirit equivalent to a refusal. The commissioners say, in conclusion, on reviewing the whole field of their investigations, looking to the interests of both divisions of the island, they are firmly persuaded the annexation of St. Domingo to the United States would be hardly less beneficial to the Haytien than to the Dominician people. This benefit would arise first from the example which would doubtless be afforded of a well-regulated, orderly and prosperous State—the great need of that part of the world, and which it has as yet never seen. A second and more direct benefit would arise from the equitable establishment of a boundary line between the French-speaking and the Spanish-speaking nations upon that island, and its guarantee by a strong power. This would end the exhausting border warfare, which has been one greatest curses of Hayti and well as Santo Domingo, and would enable both to devote their energies thenceforward to the education of their people and the development of their resources.

Will Gen. Grant be Re-Nominated?

The statements made in the following extract from a late telegram in the New York *Tribune* tally with our own information. Of course, the *Tribune* would not have published such a despatch if its editor did not look with complacency on the attempts to circumvent and unhorse General Grant:

WASHINGTON, March 22.—A great deal of quiet discussion is going on among prominent Republican politicians here upon the question of who is to be nominee of the party next year for the Presidency. *Last December, when Congress met, there was but one opinion upon the subject and that was General Grant was sure of renomination*, and more sure of election than any other man who could be named. *Since then, and especially within the last few weeks, a marked change has taken place, and it is now apparent that a strong opposition to General Grant exists*, which includes a number of Senators and Representatives of large influence and national reputation. This opposition is no doubt caused in some part by recent political events, but it results, also, to a large extent, from the manifestation of the latent hostility that has been accumulating during the two years of the present administration, and which naturally shows itself about a year before the time for holding the nominating convention.

The chief argument of those who oppose the re-nomination of General Grant is that *defeat would be certain if he should be the nominee.* They maintain that the dissensions that exist in the Republican party can only be healed by the nomination of a new man against whom no portion of the party entertain feelings of coldness or animosity, and that, in view of the increased strength, vigor, and confidence of the Democrats, any other course would be suicidal.

Democrats look upon these symptoms with almost as much regret as pleasure, for they think General Grant could be more easily beaten than any other candidate the Republican party would be likely to bring into the field. We do not yet abandon our hope that General Grant be renominated. His numerous enemies in the Republican party probably underrate his strength and influence he can exert by means of the Federal patronage in *packing* their National Convention. This influence is most potent in States that are certain to vote against him in the election.

A MOST SHOCKING ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning just before 9 o'clock our citizens were thrown into a deep state of feeling, caused by a distressing accident at the High School. About a year ago the students of this school were furnished small muskets by the State for the purpose of organizing the higher department into a military school. Last fall the boys were permitted to take them to their homes, but a short time ago Prof. Miller, the Principal of the Academy, called them in and yesteserday morning one of the boys, Richard Hardcastle, returned his, loaded with shot. The school room had not been opened for the morning and a number had congregated in front of the building, as boys will do, when one of the students, about 19 or 20 years of age, named Oliver P. Stevens, took up the gun that young Hardcastle had taken there, put a cap on it and commenced to point it at various boys, when at last the cap exploded and the load took effect in the leg of little Josie Dodson, aged 10 or 12 years and son of L. Dodson, Esq, one of our most esteemed citizens. The calf of the left leg was shot away and bones below the knew were completely crushed. Prof. Miller learning of the accident, made the little fellow as comfortable as possible until his father and physicians arrived. He was then borne to his own home, where life gently ebbed out about 1½ o'clock P. M.

Drs. Anderson, Chamberlaine, Earle and Bateman were in attendance and rendered all possible aid.—*Easton Gazette of last week.*

The Fox Hunt at Suitlands.

From the Washington Star, April 3.

The rainy weather on Saturday last did not deter the members of the Joint High Commission and other distinguished gentlemen from attending the fox hunt at Suitlands, Prince George's county, Maryland, to which they were invited by Mr. S. T. Suit, the hospitable owner of that fine country place. The party of invited guests left this city about noon. General Schenck took Earl de Gray and Mr. Montague in his carriage. Lord Goderich, of the Commission; Mr. D. Cremer, of the English Legation; Judge Hoar, Governor Stanton, ex-Senator Williams and lady, Judge Miller and lady, and others, also went down in carriages; while Sir Stafford Northcote, of the Commission; Sir Edward Thornton, the British Minister; Mr. Northcote, son of Sir Stafford, and Messrs. Howard and Le Poer Trench, of the British Legation, braved the elements by going down on horseback. They were thoroughly soaked by the driving rain before they arrived at Suitlands, but the party were soon reconciled to their fate, as they found comfortable apartments and lunch awaiting them. There was a plentiful supply of substantials and delicacies, with the finest wines of all nations to wash it down. After the party had rested, the hunt commenced, under the direction of Mr. Taylor. Governor Stanton mounted a horse and joined the hunters, about thirty in number, and the ladies witnessed the start from the observatory on top of the mansion. The first fox was soon run down. Fortunately there were not many fences to jump. Sir Stafford got one fall, but was recompensed by winning the brush, which he subsequently presented to Mr. Williams. The hunt continued with a fresh pack of hounds until 5 o'clock, when the party returned to the house and sat down to an elegant dinner. There were twenty at table, and toasts were drank to the President, the Queen, the British and American people, &c., in foreign and domestic wines, and the festivities were kept up until about 8 P. M., when the party returned to this city well pleased with their day's enjoyment, and warmly praising the hospitality of their entertainer.

A Modified Ku-Klux Bill.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The republican side of the House to-day submitted through Mr. Shellabarger a modification of the Ku-Klux bill, by which the martial law feature is abolished, and other sections rendered less rigorous. As modified, however, it is still a very stringent measure, and in its definition of what constitutes conspiracies gives United States courts a tremendous stretch of power, and restricts jurors to those who can take the test-oath. Another portion of it is construed to give the President power to call out the militia of a State without a constitutional requisition. The colored militia of South Carolina could therefore be all placed in the field if this bill becomes a law. The democratic side of the House held a conference this morning as to the nature of the amendments they should propose and unite on. There are many disaffected republicans who will yet unite with the democrats to secure a still further modification of the bill. In the discussion to-day, Mr. Harris, of Virginia, greatly excited the ire of the Pennsylvania republican delegation by quoting Governor Geary's recent message, wherein he makes a vigorous protest against the use of troops in the States. Under the instructions of the Senate to-day, it is said the judiciary committee of that body will also report a Ku-Klux bill to-morrow.

MARRIED.

PENNINGTON—VANSANT.—On Thursday, April 6, 1871, by the Rev. Mr. Trapier, J. THOS. PENNINGTON to Miss ANNIE M. VANSANT.

DIED,

TAYLOR.—On Saturday morning, April 1st, MRS. MARY E. TAYLOR, wife of I. C. Taylor, Esq., aged about 32 years—beloved and lamented by all who knew her.

REV. DR. TRAPIER

Will preach at I. U. to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock: also, Sunday week. [April 8

CALL FOR A LABOR CONVENTION.

The Farmers of Kent county, and those interested in the labor question, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Chestertown, *next Tuesday, 18th inst.*, at 3 o'clock, P. M. to elect Representatives to the Labor Convention, to be held in Baltimore during this month, By order,

Third District Agricultural Club, Worton.
April 8, 1871—2t.

BOOKS.—The subscriber is prepared to furnish any Book at publisher's price. Also, Catalogues furnished when selections are wanted to be made. Orders left at Mr. L. S. Fowler's store will receive prompt attention. WM. S. STAM,
April 8. Chestertown.

Vocal and Instrumental Concert.

Prof. Theodore Ascherfeld

INTENDS to give two Vocal and Instrumental Concerts at the Court House in Chestertown, on TUESDAY and THURSDAY,

April 11th and 13th.

The services of Professional Performers have been secured, and no pains will be spared to gratify the musical taste in desirable variety.

ADMISSION 50 cts. Ticket for Lady and Gentleman, 75 cts.

☞ One half of the net proceeds of these Concerts will be for the relief of the poor.

Doors open at half-past 6—Concert to begin at half-past 7 o'clock. [Ap. 8.

For Sale,

AT BUCK NECK WHARF,

Wattson & Clark's Crosdale,

Price $46 per Ton.

A credit of from 4 to 10 months, by giving Note with security. Also, for sale,

The Cheapest Fertilizer

ever offered to the people.

This article is composed entirely of Lime and animal matter, the proportion being 50 per cent. of Lime, the balance animal matter in form of hair, dissolved bone, and glue, with a small percentage of sulphuric acid. Price $12 per ton of 2240 lbs.: a credit of 4 months. Also on hand

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

Plow Castings, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Hoes, &c., which we offer to the public at reasonable prices. **J. BELL & BRO.**
Buck Neck Wharf, April 8, 1871—tf.

Notice of Dividend.

ESTATE of Thomas A. Severson.

On application, Ordered that Nathaniel Wolfe, administrator of Thomas A. Severson, dec'd., give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased, will be made in this Court, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1871.

Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
Register of Wills.

N. B.—All creditors of Thomas A. Severson are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before TUESDAY, 15th day of August, 1871, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate.

NATHANIEL WOLFE,
April 8, 1871—4t. Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREIDTORS.

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

BENJAMIN F. WALLS,
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 31st day of October, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of April, 1871.

THOMAS A. JACOBS,
April 8, 1871—4t. Administrator.

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

JAMES W. IVENS,
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 31st day of October, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 4th day of April, 1871.

JAMES W. IVENS,
April 8, 1871—4t. Administrator.

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 John Brice, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of William Robinson (colored) and Jacob Nicholson (colored) I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of William Robinson, of, in, and to the following property, viz:

One House and Lot of Ground,

situated on Queen street, in Chestertown,

Also, ONE HORSE AND 1 CART:

And I hereby give notice, that on

TUESDAY, THE 2D DAY OF MAY, 1871,

in front of the Court House door in Chestertown, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., 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.*
April 8, 1871—tds. [3.75]

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White, 1.65@1.75.
Red—$1.50@1.65.
CORN.—White—80a85. Yellow 80@81.
OATS—62@64 cents.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias at the suit of Joel C. Slaughter, and one writ of Venditioni Exponas, at the suit of Peter Brinsfield, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Moses W. Ginn, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest, of the said Moses W. Ginn, of, in and to, the following property:

ALL THAT FARM

known as the "Reeder Farm," situated in Kent county and adjoining the lands of John Lusby and others; also,

THE FARM

where John Bryan resides as tenant, adjoining the home farm of the late C. W. Spry, and others, and the

Growing Crops

on the said Farms:

And I hereby give notice, that on

Tuesday, 2d of May, 1871,

between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., in front of the Court House door in Chestertown, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for Cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debts, interest and costs, due and become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER,
April 8, 1871—tds. [5.00] Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Queen Anne's county, and to me directed, at the suit of the Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road Company, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Jefferson McWhorter, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Jefferson McWhorter, of, in, and to the following property:

The Farm

where the said McWhorter now resides; also

The Growing Crops;

FARMING IMPLEMENTS;

3 HORSES, 3 COWS, 3 HOGS:

And I hereby give notice, that on

MONDAY, THE 1ST DAY OF MAY, 1871,

in the town of Millington, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., of that day, 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 thereon.

R. W. CALDER,
April 8, 1871—tds. [4.00] *Sheriff.*

Friends, take Notice!

I TAKE THIS METHOD to announce myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty. Having waited patiently, and served my party long, I hope to receive an almost unanimous vote of my party.

HENRY MORTIMER ROLLISON.
April 1, 1871—6m.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.,

IS NOW OFFERING

AT

Low Prices,

A Large Assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

JUST RECEIVED.

April 1, 1871.

Bower's

COMPLETE MANURE

AND

HIGGINS & REYBOLD'S

Persecator,

For sale on accommodating terms, by

T. W. ELIASON, JR.
April 1, 1871.

PHRENOLOGY AND MUSIC.

PROF. THEODORE ASCHERFELD intends to give two Lectures on Phrenology,

At Still Pond:

the first on the 12th of April. For particulars see handbills. April 1—2t.

HEDGE! HEDGE!!

500,000 **OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS,**

Of fine growth, one and two years old, for sale very cheap, and on reasonable terms. Parties living at a distance I will deliver them free of charge, and guarantee satisfaction.

For further particulars address

CHAS. C. REDDING,
April 1—1m. GALENA, *Kent Co., Md.*

Notice.

I HAVE PLACED MY ACCOUNTS in the hands of E. F. PERKINS for collection. All persons owing me on store account will therefore please call and settle with him without delay.

BENJAMIN STRAUSS.
April 1, 1871—tf.

SPRING. 1871. SPRING.

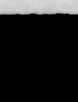
WE HAVE received some SPRING GOODS suitable for the season, and invite our friends to call and examine. We will satisfy any judge of goods, if they will take the trouble to post themselves, that there is no mercantile establishment in Kent Co. that will undersell us. Respectfully,

April 1. WM. A. VICKERS.

A LARGE assortment of Tin Ware, Japanned Ware, Toilet Sets, Stamped Ware, &c. J. K. ALDKIDGE.

STONE JUGS, JARS, PANS, CROCKS, &c., for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE,
April 1 opposite the Court House.

For Sale,



At private sale, a pair of good MATCH HORSES, well broken, blood bay, and fine travelers; also, a good pair of *WORK MULES* and several *FRESH COWS.*

March 25, 1871—tf. T. C. KENNARD.

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