THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 6, 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.

The Next Governor.

The time for the Gubernatorial Convention having been fixed for the nineteenth day of July, it is not premature to discuss the proper person for selection by the Convention. In fact, the matter has already so far been agitated in the press of the Eastern Shore counties as to indicate a decided preference of the people on our side of the Bay for Judge Carmichael. We cannot but believe that he will also be the choice of Kent. The Centreville Observer, published in Mr. Carmichael's county, contradicts the rumors that have been so industriously circulated that the Judge will not consent to be a candidate. We believe that Judge Carmichael will receive the spontaneous and unanimous support of the Eastern Shore delegates, and the indications are that no son of Western Maryland will be found willing to oppose him. The mention of his name in connection with the office has brought from the press in different parts of the State glowing tributes to the purity of his character, and all who know him respond heartily thereto. The good old State of Maryland with Judge Carmichael at her helm, would rise again to the dignity of the ancient commonwealth. The people of Maryland have nobly resisted and overcome all the efforts of Radicalism, and there would be a peculiar fitness in placing at her head one whom this same Radical outlawry cruelly dragged from the bench while in the discharge of his Judicial duties, beat and then imprisoned. Never will a free people have a more glorious opportunity to reward a faithful, pure and fearless minister of Justice, and at the same time rebuke the lawlessness which so shamefully abused him.

A correspondent of the St. Mary's Beacon says:

As I have the best authority for saying that he would accept a nomination from the Democrats of the State as Governor, I trust that the birth-place of civil and religious equality will be one of the first to declare in his favor, and do her best to place in the Gubernatorial chair a man who has no political trade mark upon him, but more honorable scars upon his forehead, recieved in the discharge of his great public duty, from which gold could not divert, nor the threats of tyrants, drive him. There is nothing we can do to add honor to the name of Carmicheal, for his fame and name are coextensive with his country, and will ever be held in veneration by all lovers of constitutional liberty in all time to come, but by electing him to the highest position in the State, we shall hedge ourselves against the charge of ingratitude and place at the helm of State a man above fear or reproach—a man who

"Hath a tear for pity and a hand
Open as day for melting charity."

Gen. Sherman on the Southern Situation.

The late address of Gen. Sherman to a Republican political club in New Orleans, in which he alluded to some of the leading questions of the day, has been spoken of as remarkable and significant. Referring to the surrender of Gen. Joe Johnston and the Confederate army under his command, Gen. Sherman said:

"I believe this government will keep on growing until it spreads itself over the entire American continent; but in order to gain this much-desired end, and to maintain ourselves as a free and independent republic, we have got to show more charity toward each other. It has been remarked by some gentleman who has proceded me that it was generally conceded by the soldiers of both armies at the close of the late civil war that if the questions and all matters of the settlement of the differences between the North and South were left to the armies it would be settled at once, and everything would become quiet and orderly. I so believed, and before signing the agreement with General Joe Johnston I called together all the generals under my command, and without a dissenting voice they agreed with me. I believed they surrendered in good faith, and would have lived up to the very letter of the agreement; and, in my opinion, if there had been no reconstruction acts of Congress, and the armies had been left at the time to settle all questions or difference between the different sections of the country, the people would have at once become quiet and peaceable."

The above we believe to be true to the letter. The terms offered by Gen. Sherman were not only worthy of the soldier, but the statesman. The spirit that inspired them was not only magnanimous, but wise; and if it had been permitted to shape the policy of the government towards the Southern States, would have effected long ago a real reconciliation. Probably, in that event, the Union would, at this moment, be stronger in the affections of its people than it ever was before. We believe also, with Gen. Sherman, that if the fighting men of the two armies had been authorized to settle the differences between the North and South, it would have been done at once. Certain it is that those on both sides who have been most impracticable since the war was ended were those who took little or no part in its hardships and dangers. The reader has but to recall to his mind the most prominent of those politicians who are seeking to keep alive the fires of the late fratricidal strife, and he will realize the truth of this statement. General Sherman, who was probably the ablest Federal soldier, is a type of one class, and Senator Morton of another. The most radical enemies of a reconciliation of the American people are those who wore the fleece of the sheep while hostilities were being waged, and only exchanged it for the tiger's skin upon the announcement of peace.

Upon the matter of the necessity for military rule in the Southern States, Gen. Sherman says:

"I probably have as good means of information as most persons in regard to what is called the Ku-Klux, and am perfectly satisfied that the thing is greatly over-estimated; and if the Ku-Klux bills were kept out of Congress and the army kept at their legitimate duties, there are enough good and true men in all Southern States to put down all Ku-Klux or other bands of marauders."

Let it be borne in mind that this is the testimony of the General of the army of the United States, who has better means of knowing, through the reports of his subordinate officers, the facts of Ku-Kluxism than noisy politicians in Congress. These views are in accord with those of the most candid and dispassionate observers of events in the South, and also with the probabilities of the case.

General Sherman deserves the respect of the country, not only because of his military courage, but for his moral courage. He has the sagacity to appreciate the true policy of the Government, if it would make this country happy and prosperous, and the manliness to proclaim his real convictions.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞ It is satisfactory to find that some of the leading Republican papers of the country—even those that have hitherto been classed as ultra Radical—denounce the Ku-Klux bill as a revolutionary measure, and as clothing General Grant with dictatorial powers.

The New York Post declares that it is utterly unconstitutional; that "if the act "be enforced, and if it succeed in the "work proposed by it, every barrier "which the Constitution holds up against "the encroachments of the central upon "the local governments, is broken."

"* * * The absolute centralization "of our Government must soon follow, "with civil war and disunion as the only "alternative."

Other journals of the same political party speak of the act as subversive of the principles upon which the Government was founded, and join the Post in demanding that "the false step be retraced," or that the people indignantly spurn and spit upon a measure which violates their privileges as freemen, and reduces the States to a condition of abject subjection to the will of Congress and the ambition of the Executive.

Even Senator Morton, in his recent speeches, has been compelled to veil the most odious features of the bill, by describing it as "a bill for the protection of life, "liberty and property" in the Southern States.

Although speaking to an assemblage of citizens composed exclusively of members of his own party, and in the chief city of the State of which he was at one time the Governor, and where he still possesses no little influence, he did not dare to enter into details; but defended the course of the Radicals by the specious general plea that it was the duty of Congress to furnish protection to the Union men of the South, "not because they were white or black "Republicans, but because they were hu-"man beings." He had even the brazen hardihood to assert that the bill was not framed for any partisan purpose, or to harrass and oppress the Southern people; but that its sole object was "to give equal "protection to all, but especially to shield "from outrage the weak and helpless "poor."

To this philanthropic cant there is but one reply. The pretext is as false as the measure itself is despotic and revolutionary. As the New York Post well says—and we prefer to quote Republican authority in confirmation of our own views—if the people tolerate the enforcement of this act, "the local rights of persons and of "property, the local conflicts of corpora-"tions, the whole system of local laws, "with the controversies they involve and "the passions they excite. will become "elements of national politics, and the "very organization of society throughout "the land will become the stake of na-"tional party struggles."

Following close on the heels of this, the boldest step yet taken by the Radicals to overturn our system of government, and to establish another in its stead, clothed with absolute authority over all the States, comes the action of the Supreme Court, reversing its former decision, and making paper a legal-tender in payment of contracts previously existing.

This decision is indignantly stigmatized by the Chicago Tribune, the leading Radical journal of the Northwest, as a "put up job. The Tribune adds, that "nothing "has occurred in the history of the country "so calculated to impair confidence in the "stability of the Court and the permanen-"cy of the Republic, as this action. . . . "Looked at in whatever light it may be, this decision works a revolution which may be more fatall in its effects, present and remote, than armed rebellion in half the States of the Union. The country could survive rebellion, but it cannot outlive the destruction of credit and abolishment of the judicial branch of the Government."

The New York *Post* boldly charges that it is the result of a conspiracy of "the centralizing faction in Washington, which began to boast, before the two new judges took their seats, that they would reverse the former judgment and sustain the claim of Congress to extraordinary power."

Even the New York *Tribune* is shocked at the spectacle of a Court reversing its own judgment under circumstances that indicate that the new judges, Bradley and Strong, were appointed at the instance of interested parties, and because of their known opinions and strong partisan proclivities. That journal pointedly describes the decision as one that has been made "in the interests of the great railroad companies," and acknowledges that "it has been reached through the instrumentality of their former paid advocates and stock-holders now on the bench."

These, and kindred utterances, scattered through the editorial columns of the very papers which have been foremost in sustaining and justifying every successive step that "the centralizing faction in Washington" has been making ever since the close of the war, may be taken, without reserve, as conclusive evidence, not merely of a diversity of feeling in the Radical ranks, but of a growing distrust in the policy which is now beginning to bear its legitimate fruits.—*Balt. Gazette*

KU-KLUX NO BAR TO NORTHERN SETTLERS.—The New York Tribune publishes the following card from Northern settlers in Virginia and North Carolina, testifying that not only are persons and property safe in the sections of those States where they reside, but that they never lived in a more orderly and law-abiding community. Many of those who thus testify are republicans and regular subscribers to the New York Tribune. Such evidence ought to have its weight. Their testimony would doubtless apply to the South generally under similar circumstances:

Editor of The Tribune—Sir: We have noticed recently a great many publications in your paper concerning outrages committed by Ku-Klux in the Southern States. We know nothing of the truth or falsity of these charges, and shall not undertake their refutation except so far as they may be understood to apply to the whole South. The undersigned, all Northern men by birth and education, have, since the war, purchased homes and settled, some in Pittsylvania county, Virginia, and others in Caswell and Rochingham counties, North Carolina, and many of us are republicans and regular readers of and subscribers to The Tribune. We have reason to believe that a large number of our Northern friends earnestly desire to emigrate to the South, supply themselves with cheap lands, and enjoy this charming climate; and we fear that they may be deterred from doing so by the publications to which we have referred. It is for this reason we request the insertion of this letter in your paper, in the hope that such other papers in the North as desire to do justice to every portion of the country will give it circulation. We can say, in truth, that not only persons and property are safe in the sections of Virginia and North Carolina in which we reside, but that we never lived in a more orderly or law-abiding community. We have been kindly received by the entire people; our intercourse with them has been in all respects as agreeable as we could have desired. We have seen no disposition to mistrust or even slight us on account of our politics—on the contrary, we have uniformly been treated with civility and respect by every one with whom we have come in contact. It is but an act of justice to ourselves and to the people living in the States of our adoption that we should say what we have said, and we trust that you will give it a place in your paper.

James Robinson, Canada; Rev. John Branch, Tioga county, N. Y.; A. G. Newell, Tioga county, N. Y.; S. L. Hitchcock, Brown county, N. Y.; Fred. W. Hitchcock, Brown county, N. Y.; J. F. Councilman, Tioga county, N. Y.; Austin H. Prentice, Tioga county, N. Y.; James Hutchinson, Pa.; John Hutchinson, Pa.; Wm. H. Davis, Indiana county, Pa.; R. S. Davis, Indiana county, Pa.; C. Hinkley, Steuben county, N. Y.; H. Hinkley, H. B. Stephen, Steuben county, N. Y.; Chas. H. Rogers, Waverly, Tioga county, N. Y.; James Ogden, Pa.; Wm. Lander, Steuben county, N. Y.; Jonathan Bitner, Westmoreland, Pa.; William P. Spaulding, Michigan.

New York, April 27, 1871.

The Alabama Claims--Speculations on the Report of the Joint High Commission.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Journal of Commerce* telegraphs on the 30th ult.:

It is distinctly ascertained that no part of the treaty on which the Joint High Commission is at work will involve the payment of money by the United States, unless the arbiters on the Alabama claims shall decide that the counter claims for spoliations of the property of British subjects in the South during the war overbalance our account. This is regarded as altogether unlikely, since the aggregate of those claims is seven millions less than that of the Alabama claims. The Commission is awaiting advices from Europe. The President has not yet received the treaty, because there is none. Some tenacious discussions are believed to have arisen on details, but it is understood the Commission expect to complete their work in two days' session from Wednesday, and to deliver a copy of the complete treaty to the President on Friday or Saturday for approval and transmission to the Senate. The President knows and has approved every agreement of the Commission so far; and no doubt is entertained but he will approve of the final result.

Arbiters are to meet here in behalf of the Spanish Government this week, with representatives of our own Government, to consider a case of claims without any counter claims. Their whole work consists in the determination of awards for spoliations of the property of American citizens in Cuba. The trials and decisions will involve same principles as the Lloyd-Aspinwall case, which was decided in favor of the American owners a few months ago.

A correspondent of the *World* says:

As the time approaches for the extraordinary session of the Senate, the interest and speculation over the treaty to be submitted from Joint Commission continue to increase. An elaborate article is published here to-day, said to be from the pen of Hon. Caleb Cushing, which foreshadows, it is understood, more clearly and more accurately than any previous publication at least, the basis of the great treaty. It maintains that it will be found, instead of a treaty adjusting the Alabama question and providing for the payment of damages not only for vessels destroyed by the Anglo-Confederate armed ships, but for the insulted sovereignty of the United States that we are treated to a magnificent addition to the "public law" in a declaration that for the future no armed vessels are to be fitted out in a neutral country to prey upon the commerce of a "friendly" power, and that should a vessel escape, as did the Alabama, either with or without the connivance of the authorities of the so-called neutral, the vessel aforesaid shall be incontinently seized upon the first opportunity thereafter, and that to show the friendship and generosity of England, it is agreed that this provision of "public law" shall be retroactive so far as the Alabama's depredations are concerned.—To provide for the payment of damages for violations of this new principle of law, as it is termed, a mixed court of claims is to be instituted, and the claimants may go before this hybrid tribunal and prove their cases, if they can. It is also believed that the convention contains a provision of public law similar to that enforced upon England the other day by Prussia: That a nation is responsible for the violation results in damages to another nation or its citizens. Under this head the British claimants for cotton seizures by our military authorities in the South will be able to obtain a standing before the mixed Court of Claims, and Canada can bring forward his Fenian claims.

Interchange of Courtesies--The Era of Good Feeling.

The Washington *Star*, of Friday afternoon, under the caption of "Good for M Merrick—The Proper Spirit—says:

At half-past one o'clock this afternoo the defeated candidate for Congress, Ric ard T. Merrick, Esq., called on Governo Cooke, at his office, corner of 17th stre and Pennsylvania Avenue, in compan with B. G. Lovejoy, Esq., and after cordial greeting from Governor Cook Mr. Merrick said that he acknowledge his defeat like a man, and that as long he had not been able to see General Chi man, he would ask him (Governor C.) extend his compliments to him. H could not congratulate him, as he ha done all he could to oppose his electio but he would say that, in view of the ar duous work the successful candidate ha before him, he would offer in behalf o the Democracy of the District the poffe of their co-operation with him in any an everything which would benefit the peopl of this District. He closed by statin that he had fought this campaign with a the might he could, and he now emerge from it with no feeling of ill-will or harsh ness to any one.

Governor Cooke replied that it would give him pleasure to communicate his message to General Chipman, and it was doubly satisfactory to see a defeated candidate honorably acknowledge the victory of his opponent before even the smoke of the battle had lifted. He was glad to hear that the co-operation of the Democracy was available for interests of the District, and he had no doubt that under the new form of government our people would prosper more than heretofore.

From the same paper we learn that General Chipman, not wishing to be outdone by his opponent, called upon Mr. Merrick, on Saturday morning last. The *Star* says:

General N P. Chipman, in company with Major Timothy Lubey, called on R. T. Merrick, Esq., at his office F street, this morning, to return Mr. Merrick's visit of yesterday. The visitors were pleasantly received, and Gen. Chipman, after a cordial hand shaking, said that he had passed through the campaign, hard fought as it was, without entertaining for a moment the slightest personal feeling other than that of friendliness, and to-day he could say in candor he felt the same spirit. Mr. Merrick replied that he was glad to meet his opponent, even though it was at his own expense, and he reiterated the sentiments expressed by him, on the occasion of his visit yesterday to Governor Cooke, accompanying them with the statement that they were no idle promises, but he spoke from the bottom of his heart when he would pledge the Democracy of the District to do all in their power in the way of co-operating with the Republican party in any and all measures looking to the advancement of the interests of the District.

After a few moments' social conversation the visitors withdrew.

State Democratic Central Committee.

A meeting of the State Democratic Central Committee was held on Thursday, April 27th, in Baltimore city, to make arrangements for the holding of the State Convention to nominate candidates for Governor and other officers. Hon. Joshua Vansant presided, and John Merryman, Esq., acted as Secretary. The following resolutions, looking to the object contemplated, were offered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee be, and he is hereby instructed to call a State Convention, to meet in the city of Baltimore, on Wednesday, the 19th of July, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and other State officers, to be voted for at the coming fall election.

Resolved, That the Democratic-Conservative voters of the several counties, and of the city of Baltimore, are requested to elect to said Convention delegates corresponding in number to their representation respectively in the two branches of the State Legislature.

After the adoption of the resolutions the committee adjourned, subject to the call of the chairman.

The Destruction of Hon. Montgomery Blair's Residence.

General Early has written a letter to a Lynchburg paper, in reply to an implication that the burning of the residence of Hon. Montgomery Blair, during the Confederate advance on Washington, was by his authority or orders. General Early says:

On arriving in front of Washington I had guards placed at the house of both Mr. Montgomery Blair, and his father Mr. Francis P. Blair, Sr., as soon as I was informed that some depredations had been committed at the house of the latter. Some articles which had been taken from Mr. Frank Blair's house were recovered and left in charge of a friend of the family, and all further depredations stopped.

Mr. Montgomery Blair's house was fired after the guard withdrew from it, on the night we retired, and the fact was discovered as I was moving back with the rear of my force. How it was fired I have never been able to ascertain; but it was entirely without my sanction or authority, or that of any one having a command among my troops.

If the house was burned by any of my men, it was by some individual acting on his own impulse, and was contrary to my purpose or wish. The only burning authorized by me at all in the enemy's country, beside some railroad bridges and trains of cars, was that of Mr. Stevens iron works in 1863, and the town of Chambersburg in 1864, and both were strictly in accordance with the recognized rules of war.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.65.
Red—$1.56@1.64.
CORN.—White—70a75. Yellow 72@75.
OATS—62@69 cents.

BLUE LICK WATER, by the barrel, gallon, or glass.

FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD. It is not surpassed by any Lead now manufactured.

JOHN WYETH & BRO'S. Pharmaceutical Preparations.

BURNETT'S Flavoring Extracts. For sale by C. F. STAM & BRO.,
May 6, 1871. Chestertown.

BUY THE FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD. It is the cheapest, most durable and brilliant of any Lead in the market. For sale by C. F. STAM & BRO.,

JOHN P. RINGGOLD, in consequence of extending the Fountain Hotel, has REMOVED his *HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT STOCK* from 175 West Baltimore Street, to **No. 18 N. CHARLES St., near Fayette.**

New Scarfs for Ladies.

BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY.
OPEN WORK HOSIERY.
LACE & LISLE THREAD HOSIERY.
PURE SILK HOSIERY.
MISSES' SILK HOSIERY.
☞ *We are determined to sell cheap.*
RINGGOLD'S HOSIERY BAZAR, 18 North Charles street.

RINGGOLD'S BAZAR, 18 North Charles St., NEAR FAYETTE.
MISSES' MERINO SHIRTS 37½ cts.
BOYS' MERINO SHIRTS 50 cents.
Large stock of Ladies thin UNDERWEAR from auction, cheap.
Don't fail to see our FANCY HOSE, the largest assortment in the city.
Cartwright & Warner's UNDERGARMENTS, all qualities, and cheap.
Baltimore, May 6, 1871.

WOOD'S
Reaping and Mowing Machines
FOR THE HARVEST OF 1871.

W. A. WOOD'S SELF-RAKE REAPING and MOWING MACHINES are so well known that they need none of the *puffing and blowing* so common now-a-days by venders of machinery. They have a reputation which places them at once among the BEST of FIRST-CLASS MACHINES, and are sold by the undersigned, Sole Agents for Maryland and District of Columbia and in portions of Virginia, at the following

Reduced Prices:

5 feet 6 inch Self-Rake Reapers	$150
6 feet Self-Rake Reapers	160
5 feet 6 inch Self-Rake Reapers, with Mowing Attachment	190
6 feet Self-Rake Reapers, with Mowing Attachment	200
4 feet Joint Bar Mower	110
4 feet 3 inch Joint Bar Mower	115
4 feet 6 inch Joint Bar Mower	125

TERMS.—A deduction of $5 will be made on each machine if cash is paid on delivery. Purchasers may be accommodated with time by giving satisfactory paper, with interest, payable at bank.

All kind of Implements and Machinery CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Send for Descriptive Circulars of REAPERS and MOWERS, HORSE-POWERS, THRESHERS, HORSE RAKES, &c., &c.

THOMAS NORRIS & SON,
No. 141 Pratt street,
May 6—tJe20 *Baltimore, Md.*

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned, Examiners, appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent county, to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires

The Opening of a Public Road,

commencing at the line dividing the lands of the late Peregrine Wethered and J. W. Webb, on the public road leading from Turner's Creek to Kennedyville, and thence along said division line as far as they may deem practicable, thence through the lands of Charles Beasten and through or near the lands of Samuel A. Merritt, and through or near the land of Shrewsbury Church to the Lane leading from Shrewsbury Church to the public road leading from Harmony to Galena,—hereby give notice that they will meet on the Turner's Creek road, at the beginning of the so-proposed road, on

WEDNESDAY, JUNE the 7th, 1871, at 9 o'clock, A. M., to execute the duties of their commission.

SEWELL HEPBRON,
W. N. E. WICKES,
G. W. DAVIS,
May 6, 1871—tm. Examiners.

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.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

IN VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber as Trustee, will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Court House door in Chestertown, on

WEDNESDAY,
The 14th day of June, 1871,
at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

All that Farm

situated in Morgan's Creek Neck, Kent county, Maryland, called

THE 'TRAVILLA FARM,'
CONTAINING
322 Acres of land, more or less,

which is described in a Deed from Henry B. Slaughter and others, to Edward Slaughter, dated on or about the 1st day of June, 1864, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent county.

This Farm is situated on the Chester river, about five miles above Chestertown. It has

A Valuable Fishing Shore,

a good Landing, and regular communication by steamboats and schooners, with the Baltimore markets.

The improvements consist of a GOOD DWELLING HOUSE, GRANARY, and other Out Buildings,

AND VALUABLE ORCHARDS
OF CHOICE FRUIT.

The land is of fine quality and in a good state of cultivation, and the location very desirable. It will be sold in one entire body or in parcels to suit purchasers. For further particulars, apply to Mr. Edward Slaughter, on the premises.

THE TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the Decree, are, that one third of the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal instalments at six and twelve months thereafter, with interest from the day of sale, and security approved by the Trustee.

HENRY W. ARCHER,
May 6, 1871—tds. Trustee.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Examiners, appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent county, to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires

Opening of a Public Road,

commencing at or near Dr. F. Worrell's gate, and running the line between the lands of Dr. T. H. Whaland and Dr. F. Worrell, and the same line dividing the lands of Messrs. J. T. Dodd, Wm. H. Stewart and Pere Barroll, colored, and intersecting the public road leading from Chestertown to Hanesville, at W. H. Stewart's gate,—hereby give notice, that they will meet

On WEDNESDAY, May 31st, 1871, at Dr. F. Worrell's gate, at 10 o'clock A. M., to execute the duties of their commission.

ROBERT E. WALLIS,
ISAAC PARSONS,
JAS. P. DeCORSE,
May 6, 1871—tm. Examiners.

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned, Examiners, appointed by the County Commissioners of Kent county to open and lay down

A Private Road,

in the Fifth Election District of said county, through the lands of A. P. Sharp, Patrick Murray and M. Ascher, hereby give notice to all parties interested, that they will meet on the lands of the said Ascher, on

SATURDAY, 10th day of JUNE, 1871, at 7 o'clock, A. M., to execute the duties of their commission.

R. W. JONES,
R. L. NICOLS,
JOHN BOYER,
May 6, 1871—6t. Examiners.

STANDARD KEEPER'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Standard Keeper for Kent County, hereby gives notice to

Merchants, Shopkeepers,

AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED, that he will, by order of the County Commissioners, attend at the following places, on the days named, for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all BEAMS and SCALES, WEIGHTS and MEASURES, used or intended to be used in this county, viz:

MONDAY, May 8th—Chesterville, Crumpton, Millington, and Massey's Cross Roads.

TUESDAY, 9th—Head of Sassafras, Galena, Locust Grove, Harmony, and Kennedyville.

WEDNESDAY, 10th—Still Pond, Smithville, Worton Heights, and Bel Air.

THURSDAY, 11th—Rees' Corner, Edesville, Rock Hall, Trappe, and Quaker Neck.

MONDAY, 15th—Chestertown.

The small Stores and Shops at unnamed places in various parts of the county, will be attended to at convenience in passing from one more prominent point to another.

ROBERT KEMBLE,
May 6, 1871. Standard Keeper.

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

R. S. THOMAS,
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 November, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of April, 1871.

RICHARD HYNSON,
April 29, 1871—4t. Executor.

RAILROAD ELECTION.



THE STOCKHOLDERS in the Kent County Railroad Company, entitled to vote for Directors of the said Company, are notified to meet at the Court House, on

Monday, the 8th day of May, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect, by ballot, eight Directors of the said Company, to serve for the ensuing year. By order.

HARRISON W. VICKERS,
April 22—tc. Secretary.

A Four-Wheel Carriage,



Style known as "Jagger Wagon," strong, and in good order with the exception of the curtains, which can be fixed at a small expense, will be sold (the owner having no use for it) for $50 cash, or on six months time for $60. Apply at the TRANSCRIPT OFFICE.
April 29, 1871—3t.

For Rent,



For the balance of the year 1871, THE URIEVILLE GRIST and SAW MILLS.

For terms, &c., apply to
JOHN R. LUSBY,
Adm'r. of L. L. Rollison.

All persons indebted to the estate of L. L. Rollison, are requested to make immediate payment. J. R. LUSBY,
April 29, 1871—3t. Adm'r.

SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, good as new, and sold because she has no use for it. C. R. FIDDIS.
April 29, 1871—3t.

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. C. R. FIDDIS has just returned with her Spring purchases of MILLINERY, embracing the latest novelties in

Hats and Bonnets.

Fine assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, and Fancy Goods generally.

A large and choice assortment of Ladies' Kid Gloves.

Her friends and the public are invited to call and examine her stock at the old stand.
C. R. FIDDIS.
April 29, 1871—3t.

250 Sets Cultivator Teeth. 250 Sets Cultivator Teeth.

WE offer to the farmers of Kent and the adjoining counties our well known Cultivator Teeth, which have been used for some years with entire satisfaction. They have stood the test, and are considered far superior to the old three-cornered teeth. Their regular crook from the frame to the point makes them draw to the ground and run deep, while they run close to the plant without covering it up. They are made of the best steel, and can be bought as cheap here as elsewhere, having reduced the price on them as on the rest of our work.



WE DO BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Carriage & Machine Smithing,
REPAIRING REAPERS And MACHINES OF ALL KINDS.
WHEELWRIGHTING
Done at Reduced Prices, and



WITH SEASONED LUMBER.

FARM, PEACH AND EXPRESS WAGONS, AND DEARBORNS,
MADE TO ORDER.

Every thing needful for the farm.
☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to.
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT,
April 29, 1871. Chestertown, Md.

A CARD
To the Farmers of Kent County.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform all persons interested, that he intends to locate himself in the City of Philadelphia for the purpose of opening a General Produce Commission House, for the sale of

FARM PRODUCE,

and other merchandise. He hopes to receive the patronage of the Farmers of Kent, by making it their interest to send him their produce to sell. Special attention will be given to the sale of

FRUIT IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.

As a ground for confidence that an *honest* and *just* return will be made to the owner, of all proceeds from sales of produce sent to him, he refers to his past life among you.
April 29—6m. B. B. PERKINS.

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 WILSON,
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 14th day of November, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1871.

WILLIAM WILSON,
April 22, 1871—4t. Executor.

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.

Bower's COMPLETE MANURE,
AND
HIGGINS & REYBOLD'S Persecator,

For sale on accommodating terms, by
T. W. ELIASON, Jr.
April 1, 1871.

SHOE PEGS, Wax, Awls, Knives, Thread Rubbers, Nails, Eyelets, Button Hooks, &c. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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