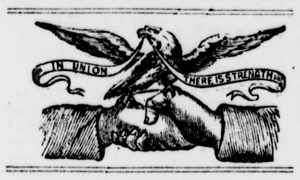
THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, September 9, 1871.

Democratic Conservative Ticket.



FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. W. PINKNEY WHYTE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
A. K. SYESTER.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
LEVIN WOOLFORD.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE W. SPENCER.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
WILLIAM B. WILMER,
JAMES W. HURTT.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY,
JAMES ALFRED PEARCE.

FOR SHERIFF,
ARTHUR B. WHEATLEY.

FOR JUDGES OF ORPHANS' COURT
JAMES BECK, OF GEO.,
THOMAS LUSBY,
CORNELIUS J. SCOTT.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ROBERT S. GRIFFITH,
JAMES A. ROSBERRY,
R. BENNETT WILLSON.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
F. HYLAND TAYLOR.

Hard to Please.

The Radical party is hard to please, and of course what is called "The New Departure" does not please them. Democrats who don't "depart" give them no pleasure, and those who do "depart" give them perhaps less; although they profess to see no difference between the new departure Democrats and themselves. They say the Democratic party intend, when they get the power, to ignore the new amendments; and at other times they say that if the negroes would vote the Democratic ticket we should hear no more objection to negro suffrage. Now if this last proposition be true, it would seem the part of wisdom on the part of the negro population to cast their votes with the Democratic party, and thus, according to their Radical friends, assure their present position. What the Democratic party may or may not do we are not sage enough to answer. But of what the Radical party *has* done we are perfectly competent to speak. When they held the reins of government in Maryland they did disfranchise their own race who did not vote the Radical ticket, and they did not enfranchise the negroes when they had full power to do so, because they did not then need their votes. The Democratic party of Maryland was opposed to and did oppose the enfranchisement of the negro, and they have not asked for their votes. If Radicalism will and has disfranchised its own race, we ask how much more tolerant it will be towards the black race when it ceases to need its aid. The whole scheme of negro suffrage on the part of the Republican party has been for the purpose of strengthening the party in the late slave States. If Maryland Radicalism did not give the ballot to the negro (and it did not) when they had the power and did not need their votes, we are warranted in saying their present professions of love for the fifteenth amendment is the outgrowth of their helpless impotence. What we wish to show is, that the claim set up by Maryland Radicals to the gratitude and suffrage of the negro race is wholly unfounded, and that the negro is neither indebted to him for his present status or has any foundation in the past for its assurance from that party in the future.

We find nothing in the history of governments to warrant us in believing that, violently and unlawfully as well as unwisely as this addition to the number of voters was brought about, the period will ever come under our present form of government, when the black man will be deprived of his vote. If time and experience shall prove it best, so be it: if otherwise, legislation will be directed to the amelioration of the evil; and should it prove incurable, some mighty revolution will send forth a new stream of events and ideas. And who, in the light of the past decade, so wise as to predict what they shall be.

Greeley for President.

NEW YORK, September 5.—At a large and lively meeting of the Union Republican Association in the twentieth Assembly district, in this city, this evening, a resolution was unanimously adopted recommending Horace Greeley to the national convention as the candidate of their choice for the Presidency.

HORACE GREELEY'S forthcoming article in the October Galaxy will be entitled "The One-Term Principle," and will advocate the policy of restricting the presidency to one term.

"The great cause of all the trouble with the "South, after all, is the want of education." So says Mr. John W. Forney, after mature deliberation and many years' reflection, and the accuracy of Mr Forney's judgment in all matters relating to the South it would be disloyal to question or deny.

If the South had been educated to regard the unconstitutional enactments, the constitutional amendments, the Ku-Klux bill and the rest of the series of measures which have characterized Radical rule over the "States lately in rebellion," as the embodiment of human wisdom, justice and benevolence; had they been educated to estimate carpet-bag Governors and scalawag Congressmen as the expounders of a higher civilization and purer system of government than they ever knew before; had they been educated to consider Ulysses Simpson Grant as the *restitutor* of his country, second only to the Great Alfred, to whom that distinctive title was first given; Zachariah Chandler, of Michigan, as the most enlightened statesman and most cultivated gentleman, B. F. Butler, of Massachusetts, as the impersonation of all the graces and all the virtues, and John W. Forney as the great exemplar of consistent, incorruptible devotion to principle—Mr. Forney would not have had occasion to puzzle his busy brain to discover the cause of "the trouble with the South," because there would then have been no trouble to discover. Every one would have been Radical; the Radical ticket would have been triumphant everywhere, and carpet-baggery and scalawaggery would have reveled, without interruption, in robbery, so long as there remained a dollar, or a dollar's worth, to be stolen.

But the Southern people, with a stupidity which even the calcium light of Mr. Forney's Radicalism could not brighten, have never been made to learn to this day that the Radicals are as engaging and as desirable companions as they say they are. Our heads are so thick that we never can comprehend how much more appropriate an agency is the bayonet than the ballot, in maintaining a free Republican Government, and how shotted guns trailed upon a polling place promote perfect freedom of election. Poor, stupid block-heads! Southern men and women will persist in contrasting the public conduct and private life of such ignoramuses as Washington, Madison, Monroe, Calhoun, Clay, Cobb, all the way down to that dunce, *par excellence*, Jefferson Davis with the conduct and lives of the bright, particular stars of Radicalism, and they poove the Egyptian darkness of their minds by lauding the former as brilliant statesmen and honest men, while they denounce and despise the latter as the most corrupt and unprincipled set of creatures that was ever allowed to curse and oppress a people.

Then, all the combined ingenuity of all the preceptors whom Yankeedom has sent for to lighten our darkness, has failed to reconcile us to the peculiar mode of "developing our resources." so beautifully illustrated by Scott, in South Carolina, by Bullock, in Georgia, by Reed in Florida, and by Ames, in Mississippi. We have never been able to understand how superior are the wisdom, statesmanship and intelligence of corn-field negroes to those of the thick-headed white men who used to direct the Government; nor is there any apparent probability of our being able to agree with the illustrious Morton, that Revels, from Africa, "adorns the seat, in "the Senate of the United States, which Jefferson Davis disgraced."

If all this be, as Mr. Forney says, "want of education," he is right in saying that it is "the great cause of all the trouble with the South," and if, as Mr. Forney further says, "military rule" is to continue as the only alternative, until the Southern people become educated to love Grant, carpet-baggers, scalawags and Radicalism, believe in the infallibility of Congress, and applaud and defend all the sayings and doings of the Radical party, we see no shadow of hope that our education will ever reach the point where the bayonets may be withdrawn and Sheridan and his brave army may turn their undivided attention to the Piegan squaws and pappooses. The fact is that instead of making any progress in Radial education, our poor people are becoming more and more obstinate in their ignorance, and like the people of that "dark corner," Kentucky, are preparing to drive out the philantrophic and self-sacrificing teachers who are to be found all over the South, "developing our resources" and teaching us, by precept and example, the beauties of Radicalism. They look with hope, which nothing but Democratic ignorance could inspire, to a complete change of affairs in 1872—to a restoration of the old Constitution and system of self-government, as established by such stolid ignoramuses as Washington and Jefferson, and to the total overthrow of the kingdom of Ulysses I., and actually expect to see the restoration of the Republic of the United States.

Nothing but military rule, we fear, can prevent such calamities as these, maintain the Forneyan system of education, and continue the rule of that spotless, disinterested and magnanimous statesman, Ulysses S. Grant.—*Balto. Gazette.*

Inauguration of Gov. Leslie of Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 5.—Gov. Leslie was inaugurated at Frankfort to-day. The venerable Judge Robertson, Chief Justice of Kentucky, aged over 80 years, weak and helpless, was conveyed to the stand, and administered the oath of office. He had to be supported by two gentlemen while doing so. At the close of the ceremony he declared Gov. Leslie the duly installed Governor of Kentucky, and then unexpectedly to all, announced in his weak and trembling voice, his resignation of the office, so long and so honorably filled by him. The scene was very affecting.

Judge George W. Craddock, of Frankfort, is prominently mentioned to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Judge Robertson Judge William Myer is also mentioned in the same connection.

Dorchester County.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.—The Democratic Convention of Dorchester county met on Monday last in Cambridge, and made the following nominations: For Sheriff, Edwin [illegible] Legislature, Messrs. John [illegible] Vickers and [illegible]

The Baltimore *Evening Journal*, a new Democratic daily made its appearance on Monday last: the following is from its first issue:

A Glance at the Situation---The Civil Power--The Military.

In times of great political agitation and disturbance like the present, it becomes men of patriotic feelings and candid minds to closet themselves with their own better and most earnest thoughts, now and then and dwell with seriousness upon the moving political elements around them, and the developments which advance their country's power and perpetuity or tend downward to its destruction. From such a thoughtful survey of public affairs as we find them to-day we cannot rise without feelings of profound alarm. Nor to the thoughtful only are the causes of such alarm apparent.

The perils of the years of war, great as they were, were nothing to the perils of the succeeding years of peace. The perils of the sword in its place were nothing to the perils of the sword out of its place. The perils of an army with banners facing the foe were nothing to the peril of one man, made despot, flourishing an army with banners in the face of all his countrymen. Therefore it is we say that there are around us and before us dangers such as we never knew before In confirmation of this alarming truth we appeal to the honesty and cool judgment of all candid men.

Who have we at the head of the Government? Not a President with his original and limited powers, but a virtual dictator and military chief. He has, by the fiat of a corrupt and subsidized Congress, the power, under a thousand tyrannous pretexts, to send his armed bands throughout all the land to execute perhaps his mission of revenge, or trample under foot the vested rights of the people.—What is this but despotic power? It was Cardinal Wolsey who insolently said, "*Ego et Rex meus;*" but this man flouts his banners in the face of the people, with the proud motto, "*I and my army.*"

It has been our aim and pride in the past to illustrate to the world how great and happy a nation could become by a system of civil liberty regulated by law. This was the fundamental idea of our Government, but under the astounding folly and usurpation of Radicalism we have drifted back to the supremacy of military rule. Can you doubt it? Then we point you to the long line of Congressional outrages, the Ku-Klux and the Force Election laws. Will you execuse this under the plea of exceptional legislation? We reply that all initiatory steps to despotism are exceptional.

No despot ever accomplished at one fell swoop the subversion of a people's rights—it is the "wee small" thrusts and often repeated strokes of the poisoned dagger that at last reach the vitals of the victim.

This Ku-Klux law a few years ago could no more have passed than a law creating an unlimited monarch. It is a fair sample of the encroachment of despotism.

The gravity of the situation demands our utmost courage, unremitting energy and loftiest patriotism, if we would rescue our imperiled institutions.

THE CONSERVATIVE STATE CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA, which has just adjourned, embraced among its delegates many of the leading public men of the State. We recognize in the names of those present distinguished representatives of both the old political parties before the war, including men who had held prominent positions both in the councils of the State and nation. The conservative and conciliatory spirit which prevailed in the assembly will, it is believed, impress itself not only upon the people of Virginia, but upon those other States of the South which have been accustomed to look to her for guidance. No time was wasted in the discussion of dead and obsolete issues. The conservatives of Virginia evince a manifest disposition to deal only with the living and practical. They seemed to realize the fact that this is a new era, and that in the thorough realization of that truth, and the capacity to adapt themselves to its requirements, to conform their policy to the circumstances and events of its actual condition, depends the future destiny of the Southern people. In this faculty of adaptation to new and changed circumstances the Virginians of this day seem to resemble their fathers of the great revolution of '76, who adapted their own movements with wonderful flexibility to those of the onward age. They had identified in their own minds the stability of all the great interests of society with the preservation of monarchial and aristocratic government, and had been so faithful to all the traditions of loyalty that even when the mother country deserted the crown, Virginia clung to its fallen fortunes, and won the title of the Old Dominion. But when change became inevitable, and no alternative was left but to give up independence, or, in attaining it, sacrifice the prejudices and ideas of their political and social education to the spirit of a new republican era, though many of them apprehended it would end in the overthrow of civil liberty and law and order, they conducted the transition movement with a quiet energy and practical wisdom that, without a jar to the wheels of public order, transferred the loyal colonies into thorough republican States, leading the very van of a movement which would once have filled them with horror, and supplying it with checks and balances which, without diminishing its momentum, rendered the abruptness of the change almost imperceptible. It is matter of general congratulation, in view of the great influence heretofore wielded by Virginia over other Southern States, that her statesmen of this generation are as able as those of 1776 to recognize the inevitable logic of events, and to show that they are capable of dealing with facts as they are.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE FRENCH FEMALE INCENDIARIES.—Four of the female zealots of the commune, who contributed to the work of ruin in Paris by firing buildings, have been sentenced to death by the court-martial at [illegible] one to imprisonment in a fort [illegible] ommes [illegible] clay, colored, or of bread, [illegible] the fortieth smoking. As [illegible] iest pipes possi- [illegible] rejoiced

Democrats and Conservatives, Take Notice.

MEETING OF COLORED REPUBLICANS.

The colored Republicans of Baltimore held a general meeting at their ninth ward headquarters on Monday evening. A preamble and resolutions were adopted, the first enunciating equality under the law in the privileges of the common school, the jury box of the Federal and State courts, in the conveyance of the common carrier, and in the right of the citizen to keep and bear arms, which are measurably denied the colored citizens of Maryland. The resolution was to the effect that "this principle be made a feature in the coming gubernatorial campaign, and incorporated in the platform of the republican party, and delegates to the convention af September 8th be instructed to vote for those only as delgates to the State convention and members of the State central committee who are unqualifiedly pledged to vigorously sustain these measures.

Alleged Abduction in New York City.

The New York *World* of Saturday contains the following account of a singular affair which is exciting considerable comment in that city:

About five weeks ago an old gentleman, giving his name as D. S. Young, called at the residence of Inspector Jameson, of the police force, accompanied by two young ladies, Miss Agnes Kelley, aged 17, and Miss Jennie Kelley, aged 20, whom he represented as being sisters.—Mr. Young stated that the girls were orphans, and he was their legal guardian, and he desired to obtain board for them in some private family, and was anxious the inspector should accommodate them.

The gentleman gave excellent references, and Inspector Jameson concluded to board the young ladies, who appeared to be highly respectable and well educated. The girls have remained in the house since that time, Mr. Young paying their board bills regularly, visiting them often and treating them in a parental manner. The girls were so ladylike and well behaved that the inspector had no hesitation in allowing them to associate with his wife and family.

Thus matters went on until yesterday morning, when Mr. John T. Kelly, residing at No. 40 City Hall place, appeared before Justice Dowling at the Tombs Police Court and complained that some weeks ago his two daughters, named Jennie and Agnes, had been abducted from his residence by a man named Young, and that he had discovered that they were at the residence of Inspector Jameson.—The magistrate sent Officer Hill, of the court squad, with Kelly to the residence of the inspector to ascertain the truth of the matter.

The Inspector was found at home and at once admitted that the Kelly girls had been boarding at his house. Agnes was at home, and accompanied by her father and the Inspector, proceeded before Justice Dowling and stated that she left her father's house because he insisted upon sending her to the Convent of the Holy Cross against her wish. The magistrate committed the girl to the care of her father, who at once sent her to the convent. Young has not been seen for several days past.

HARD TO REFORM.—The difficulties in the way of a criminal who earnestly desires to pursue a different course of life are illustrated in the following case, reported in the New York papers yesterday:

"A little boy named Bartholomew Kerrigan, who has been sent to Hart's Island several times for picking pockets, but professed to have reformed and was discharged, appeared before Justice Dowling this morning as complainant against a larger boy named William Brannigan, a former "pal." The parties met in the street, it appears, and Brannigan was anxious to renew the partnership with Kerrigan, and tried very hard to induce him to go "grafting" (pocket-picking) with him again, and because he persistently refused, got mad and stole his coat, with which he ran off, but was pursued and arrested."

Here we have a pointed illustration of the complaint habitually made by convicts that upon their release from incarceration they are promptly joined by former associates, are cajoled or ridiculed into their former course of life, or fairly driven to it by inability to find employment In the present case, the youth of the unfortunate, and his stardy resistance to temptation and coercion, bring home to the reader's sympathy in a vivid way the difficulties which beset the boy's attempt to live honestly.

Miscellaneous Items.

Recently a mad elephant entered the Mundia district in India, at the village of Tarraj, where he killed a woman and child. He then passed on to other villages, entering about a dozen in succession, frightening the inhabitants, and killing one or two in each place. The total of his victims between January 27th and February 19th was twenty-one persons killed, besides several wounded. The most horrible and almost incredible circumstance, however, is that the savage beast was seen to devour at least five of his victims, after tearing them limb from limb. The brute is said to be a magnificent creature, with tusks three feet long. At last accounts he had been driven out into a jungle, whence it was impossible to dislodge him.

Discoveries of the greatest interest have been made recently at the Baths of Caracalla in Rome. A chamber has been excavated with the marble basins still in their places, and a fountain in the centre, in which it is proposed to convey the Acqua Marcia.—Near the pantheon, part of the ancient aqueduct which used to convey the Acqua Vergine to the Baths of Agrippa has come to light, and some great discovery is expected near the Forum, at the report of which, thinks the *Echo* correspodddent, it would be difficult to say whether the *Capitale* or the *Osservatore* expresses most incredulity.

Smokers will be pleased to learn that large deposits of meerschaum clay have been discovered in Patagonia. Heretofore the supply of the material for pipes has been limited, the clay being found in Turkey, Greece, Asia Minor, and on the shores of the Mediterranean in small quantities. A great many people fancy that their pipes are real "hydrous silicate of magnesia" (that being the scientific name of genuine meer- [illegible]

The Episcopal Secession in New York--The New Prayer Book.

The "Union Prayer Book," mentioned as having been introduced into the service of the Episcopal Church by the Rev. Mr. Thrall, of New York, is a handsome volume 590 pages, published by A. S. Barnes & Co., of that city, and notable for some important liturgical changes.—There is no indication, in preface or text, that this new prayer book is the work of any authorized body of the clergy or the laity. No bishop's name appears in its pages. There is no voucher for its authenticity. Its date is that of the present year, but no parade has been made in announcing it. It seems to have been prepared with conscientious care, and the labor having been accomplished, the deliberate secession of an Episcopal clergyman and all his congregation declares with singular emphasis that the old Book of Common Prayer is rejected for the new. The revised edition is announced as having a single purpose namely, to produce a medium through which "common faith may find harmonious utterance." These words, from the prefatory note, express the evident intent of the compilers. The volume is intended to be and is entirely unsectarian. It sets forth the cardinal doctrines of the Christian faith in clear phrases, without formality, and it might be used by the members of any denomination without offending the finest sense, or shocking the most conscientious believer.

The accepted Book of Common Prayer, prepared in England nearly two centuries ago, was revised and ratified by the Bishops, clergy, and laity of the Episcopal Church in America, in Convention assembled, in October, 1789; and since that period no revision has been made up to the time of the preparation of the present volume. The propriety of revision and alteration has been acknowledged by the authorities of the Church of England, and reaffirmed by the American Episcopal Convention, as appears by the Preface to the authorized edition published here in 1813, certified by Bishop Hobart—so that the projectors of the "Union Prayer Book" have good precedent to support their action.

The principal changes now introduced into the Liturgy are as fellows:

1. Simplification of the order of services.
2. Avoidance of repetitions.
3. Extension of the Table of Sunday Lessons, so as to insure the reading of a double portion of the Scriptures.
4. A greater variety of chants and prayers.
5. Omission of controverted and doubtful expressions.
6. New Rubrical expressions, so prepared as not to restrict the inherent liberty of every minister and congregation.

Instead of the Thirty-nine Articles of Religion, there are thirty-one, and the Creed is changed by the omission of phrases to which the Episcopal Church has always clung with great tenacity.—This important alteration in the Creed, which is really the key-note of the whole work, will be better understood by a comparison of the subjoined parallel passages;

COMMON VERSION OF CREED.	NEW VERSION OF CREED.
* * * And I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and giver of life, who proceedeth from the Father and the Son, who with the Father and the Son together, is worshiped and glorified, who spake by the Prophets.—And I believe one *Catholic and Apostolic Church. Iacknowledge one Baptism for the remiession of sins;* and I look for the resurrection of the dead and the life of the world to come.—Amen.	* * * And I believe in the Holy Ghost, the Lord and giver of life, who proceedeth from the Father and the Son; Who, with the Father and the Son together, is worshiped and glorified, Who spake by the Prophets. [I believe in the holy Church universal.] And I look for the resurrection of the dead, and the life of the world to come.—Amen.

The words in *Italics* being entirely omitted, the phrase in brackets is substituted for them. The creed of one holy "Church universal," is manifestly intended to give a broader ground for the union of all Christian sects; while the choice of the mode of baptism is left to the believer himself.

The whole baptismal service is essentially changed. In the rite for the Public Baptism of Infants, the words, "and do sign him with the sign of the Cross," are omitted—probably for the sake of easing tender consciences; while the service for the Baptism of Adults, besides a similar omission, there are several substitutions and simplifications.

Singular Phenomenon.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Coats' Store, Rockingham county, Virginia, gives an account of a singular phenomenon occuring in that region which (if the story is true) deserves further investigation. It is somewhat surprising that we should first hear of this marvellous freak of nature by way of St. Louis. The correspondent writes as follows:

On the 28th of July a tornado, accompanied by rain and hail, swept through a portion of this county, tearing up trees and destroying everything in its way. Many fields of corn were entirely destroyed. The hail in many places fell and drifted from five to seven feet deep. Linville creek was so banked up with hail that the fish became frozen and were picked up along the banks in great quantities; but the strangest of all is that apple trees in orchards were stripped of all fruit and leaves, and now have a new foliage heavier than before, and and the trees are perfectly white with bloom. One large apple tree was only partially stripped, and now is full of bloom, intermixed with large and nearly ripe fruit, and trees that had not borne at all, neither had bloomed, are now full of bloom.

Somerset County.

SALE OF A FARM.—The Cooper farm, on which Wm. C. Fontaine, Esq., resides, near town, was sold on Tuesday last, by R. F. Bratten, Esq., trustee. The farm contains 56 acres, and was purchased by Mr. John Covington for $2,510.—*Princess Anne Herald.*

Very recently, Martha Walker, a young Englishwoman, climbed the famous Matterhorn, over 14,700 feet high, in company with her father, aged 65. The Matterhorn is one of the most difficult of all the Alpine peaks to ascend, and has rarely been attempted by a woman. The lady is well named, having climned Monta Blanc, Rosa, and other peaks with little fatigue.

NOTICE.

Purchasers at the sale of the undersigned last Fall, are hereby notified that their Notes were due Sept. 7th.

Intending to remove to the city this Fall, all interested will please be prompt in lifting their Notes. JOS. J. HOWARD.

Sept. 9, 1871.

NOTICE.

The Notes, Bills and Accounts due BENJAMIN STRAUSS, have been left with me for collection.

All parties indebted will plesse settle without delay.

Sept. 9, 1871—3t. E. F. PERKINS.

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL,
Of Kent County.

AN EXAMINATION of applicants for admission to this School will be held on WEDNESDAY, 13TH INSTANT, at the School Building near St. Paul's Church, beginning at 9 o'clock, A. M. Free tuition in the English branches, Latin, Greek, and German languages, and higher Mathematics, will be given to twelve pupils who shall give evidence of the best intellectual capacity irrespective of sex, discrimination being made in favor only of those in more indigent circumstances, other things being equal.

By order of Board of School Commissioners of Kent County.

HOWARD MEEKS,
Sept. 9—1t. *Secretary.*

NEW GOODS.

NEW GOODS,

September 9th, 1871.

I INVITE THE ATTENTION of my customers and the public generally to a large assortment of New Goods to be opened during the early part of the coming week, embring, in part, a large assortment of

CASSIMERES,
KERSEYS,
CASSINETTS, &c.

FLANNELS,
RED and WHITE, PLAIN and TWILLED.

MERRIMACK, COCHECO & AMERICAN
CALICOS, 12 1-2 Cts.

BLACK ALPACAS,
30, 50, 75 and $1.

LADIES, MISSES, CHILDRENS AND INFANTS
Balmoral Boots and Shoes,
BARGAINS IN FIRST-CLASS WORK.

Carpets, from 30 cts. to $1.

Floor Oil Cloths, from 40 to 90 cts.

PATAPSCO EXTRA FLOUR, at Baltimore prices.

FINE and GROUND ALUM SALT, at Baltimore prices.

SYRUPS and MOLASSES, SUGARS, COFFEES, &c

T. W. ELIASON, JR.
Sept. 9, 1871.

VALUABLE DWELLING
In Chestertown, Maryland,
AT
PRIVATE SALE.

The subscriber, as Attorney for Mrs. E. L. Pelton, will sell, at Private Sale,

That valuable Dwelling,



situated on Water street, Chestertown, formerly belonging to Judge E. F. Chambers, and more recently to R. Clay Crawford.

The Dwelling is a large two-story Brick Building, with Attic, and Mansard roof, built in the most substantial manner and repaired, papered and painted some two years since; the attic and roof being then new built. The Back Building is new, built of brick, two story and attic.

The Main Building has on the first floor a large Hall, 25 by 19 feet; Library 15½ by 20 feet; Parlor 20 by 22 feet; Breakfast room 18 by 15½ feet. On the second floor four chambers and linen closet; with hall of same dimensions as that on the first floor. In the attic there are four rooms: and a large Water Tank is constructed in the roof, which supplies the whole premises.

There is a Bath Room on the first and one on the second floor.

The back building has a Kitchen 24 by 17 feet, a large Dining Room 22½ by 17 feet, and a comfortable attic.

The building is fitted with improved Gas and Water Fixtures, Grates, and a Range.

The back yard runs down to Chester river, and is finished with a stone wharf or wall.

Opposite, and to be sold with the house, is

A LARGE VEGETABLE GARDEN, AND STABLES.

This property would be admirably adapted for a Female Seminary, an institution much needed in Chestertown, and would be well sustained.

The property cost some sixteen thousand dollars, and will be sold at less than half its value. E. F. PERKINS,

Sept. 9, 1871—tf. Chestertown, Md.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

ANN FRISBY,

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 6th day of May, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of September, 1871.

JULIAN J. ALEXANDER,
Sept. 9, 1871—4t. Administrator.

MONEY! MONEY!

All parties indebted to us on account are requested to come forward and settle immediately, as we need money.

All indebted on Note need not expect longer indulgence.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
Sept. 2, 1871—3t.

COAL.

ALL persons who wish to lay in their COAL at a reduced price, can do so by leaving their orders with J. T. Twilley or F. Aldridge, which they will fill at a small advance *for the cash.* ☞ 2240 lbs. to the Ton. Sept. 2, 1871—3t.

Baltimore Grain Market.
[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.63.
Red—$1.38@1.52.
CORN.—White—73@75. Yellow 71.
OATS—46@48 cents.

1871. FALL TRADE. 1871.

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS now being received.

STAPLE AND FANCY
Dry Goods,
CASSIMERS, KERSEYS, FLANNELS, &C.

NEW FALL PRINTS.

Our present Stock of Goods will be found very full, and we expect to keep it well replenished during the entire season.

Special attention is called to our

SHOE DEPARMENT.

MEN'S FINE CALF BOOTS and GAITERS, and all descriptions of

Shoes for Ladies and Children.

NEW FALL HATS,
JUST RECEIVED.

We have also just invoiced a fine lot of READY MADE

CLOTHING,

enabling us to show our customers a much fuller line of *COATS, PANTALOONS, and VESTS* than usual at this early period of the season.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, September 9, 1871.

MYERS BROTHERS,

DEALERS
IN
WALL PAPERS,
WINDOW
SHADES,
VENITIAN
BLINDS, &c.,

No. 39
NORTH GAY STREET,
Opp. Odd Fellows' Hall,
BALTIMORE.
Sept. 9, 1871—y

FOR SALE OR RENT.



The subscriber, as agent for Miss Sarah A. Greenwood, offers for sale the HOUSE AND LOT on High street, in Chestertown, adjoining the Titter property, and two doors from the Dwelling of the late Mrs. Mary Voss. The house is a substantial one-story Frame, 16 by 22 feet, with attic, two good-sized rooms on each floor, with a large garden in the rear, entered by a 4-foot alley from High street.

If not sold at an early day will be rented for the remainder of the present year, or for 1872.

Possession given at once. Apply to
E. F. PERKINS,
Sept 9, 1871. Chestertown, Md.

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Mouldings,
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MILLS, WILLIAMSPORT, PA.
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CORNER OF
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Sept 9, 1871—6m.

Chestertown Clothing Emporium!
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And Furnishing Goods Store,
High St., opposite Eccleston property.

L. HECHT, successor to L. Hecht & Bro., takes this method of informing the patrons of the late firm and the public generally that he has now on hand a full stock of NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, BOOTS, SHOES, GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS, &c., of the very best material, and most fashionable styles, bought at the lowest cash prices, and will be sold a *little lower* than ever the same class of goods were offered in this market.

☞ SUITS MADE TO ORDER, of the best quality, in Fashionable Style, and a fit and satisfaction guaranteed.

For the liberal patronage extended to the late firm by the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's, he respectfully returns his thanks; and flatters himself that in the use of the superior facilities he now possesses, to be able to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom. An early call is solicited.

LIEBMAN HECHT.
Chestertown, Sept. 2, 1871.

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