THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, September 16, 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,
[illegible]ELIUS J. SCOTT.

FOR COMMISSIONERS,
[illegible]FFITH,
[illegible]RRY,

Radical Unity.

The Radical forces of Kent county seem, at last, to have signed and sealed the bond of union. The parlor Radicals, the black radicals, and the true-blue Radicals of Kent have all been represented in their State Convention. The parlor Radicals having failed to get up a division in the Democratic ranks under the pretext of a union republican party, whereby *they* might take care of the affairs of the State and manipulate the profits thereof, have heroically condescended at last to sit down in the councils of the *black* Republicans, and impelled by their overweening love of country will doubtless consent to share the offices.

We presume no democrat, no conservative will now be deceived by any talk of conservative radicalism, which is opposed to negro suffrage, &c., but also opposed to democratic rebellion and extravagance. Parlor radicals, black radicals, and true blue radicals, are birds of a feather, they flock together, and the blacks are, in Kent, the cocks of the yard.

☞ The Republican State Convention met in Baltimore on Tuesday last. Hon. Jacob Tome, of Cecil county, was nominated for Governor, Hon. Alexander Randall of Annapolis, for Attorney General, and Lawrence J. Brengle, Esq., of Frederick, for Comptroller of the Treasury.

We do not find the Kent delegates reported, though the proceedings show that Geo. B. Westcott, Esq., was one of the Vice Presidents, and on the committee on resolutions. The Chair appointed the following committee to inform the candidates of their nomination, viz: C. C. Fulton, Wm. H. Weaver, F. M. Darby, Wm. Perkins and Col. Thomas R. Rich.

Mr. Creswell was present and made a speech, but failed to secure an endorsement of the President's Santo Domingo annexation scheme, a resolution to that effect having been tabled by a vote of 58 to 46.

St. Domingo Repudiated by the Radicals.

The dreadful snubbing which Mr. C. C. Fulton and the leading article of the American on Monday last, received in the Radical Convention, needs no further comment. The American said on Monday:

"We conscientiously believe that, with the exception of our Democratic Senators and members, there are few other persons of any party in this State who are not in favor of the early annexation of Santo Domingo."

Mr. Fulton followed this up with his resolutions on Tuesday. They were voted down without discussion.—*Balt. Gazette of Wednesday last.*

☞ When the rulers of a people become corrupt, and the laws are loosely administered, all sorts of vices will manifest themselves in the body politic. The age is materialistic. politico-religious preachers have degraded their high calling.—The tenderness of conscience, and high sense of honor, which once prevailed among us, and which made a defaulter to the Government a byeword and a scorn, exist no longer. We have increased in numbers and in wealth; we have made steam and electricity our servitors; we have manifested an inventive genius that has astonished the people of the old world. But in morals, in respect for the law, and in sincere reverence for religion, we have seriously deteriorated. Crimes almost unknown to our fathers—crimes, too, which society shrinks from discussing, have lessened the natural increase of our population, and books are published, and pictures are exposed for sale in public places, and advertisements are paraded in the daily journals that act as strong incentives to the very evils that all good men deprecate. Just now there is passing over the land a spasm of virtue. The developments recently made in New York have shocked other communities also. An appeal has been made to the law to punish rigorously offenders who have resorted to crime to shield their patients from disgrace. This is all very well so far as it goes. But those who undertake the work of purification must not content themselves with cleansing one small corner of the Augean stables. The suppression of a single vice, or rather the decent veiling of it from the public eye—for that will be the upshot—will not produce any sensible effect upon the grosser evils by which the body politic is infected. The journals may do something in the way of forewarning, the law may do something also in the way of restriction. But, after all, it is the people themselves—who must move earnestly in this matter if any real good is to be accomplished. Our judicial authorities are elected by the people, our jurors are drawn from the body of the people and whenever offences are rank and they fail to take cognizance of them, it is both just and proper that they should be arraigned before the bar of public opinion.

Ordinarily speaking, the pulpit and other civil tribunals are the best conservators of good morals. But of what avail is that that the one exhorts to virtue and expatiates upon the blessings of a well spent life, and the other pronounces sentence upon convicted criminals, so long as the words of the preacher fall upon dull ears, and substantial justice is frequently defeated by sentimental or political considerations?

If we trace back to their source many of the crimes and much of the immorality now spreading over the country like a leprosy, we shall find that source in high places. Before the war there was comparatively little corruption in Congress, and the plundering done by Federal officials was small. The temptations that the war held out to men of lax principles to enrich themselves, proved too strong to be resisted. After the war was brought to a close the South offered an open field for the exercise of the predatory propensities of roving bands of Radicals; whilst those who remained at home sought with equal eagerness to profit by Congressional legislation. During the past six years "the lobby" has been an influential department of the Government. Large sums of money have been expended by it in bribes to Senators and members of the House, and the effect of this corruption is to be seen in the enormous land grants and special privileges, that have been accorded to great corporations. Wherever the Radicals have had control of the Government in the Southern States they have followed the example set them at Washington. They have plundered right and left, until the doings ascribed to the Tammany Democrats at New York sink beside theirs into absolute insignificance.

In Georgia, within the brief space of five years, they have increased the public debt from six millions and a-half of dollars to twenty-one millions. In South Carolina, from six millions and a-half to eleven millions, four hundred and fifty thousand. In North Carolina the State debt has been enlarged in even greater proportions. In Florida it has grown from five hundred and twenty-three thousand dollars to fifteen millions, and they have swallowed up the school fund in Tennessee, and so thoroughly depleted the Treasury of that State in other ways, that it has become impossible to pay the interest on the public debt. It is true that much of this plundering has been done under cover of law. But the power to rob the people with impunity does not lessen the nature of the crime. We clamor against one "crying evil," and justly, but we ought not to forget that there are a hundred others that are sapping the very foundations of the public morals, and which with equal urgency call for redress, But where is redress to be had? Not at Washington under the rule of the Radicals, for there is the fountain-head of the corruption that is extending over the whole length and breadth of the land. Not in the pulpits though they may do good service—nor in our civil tribunals, however willing the judicial authorities may be. It is from the great body of the people that the change so much needed must come. It is to the people that any successful appeal must be made. They have the power in their hands to reform the abuses and abate the crimes that are now so prevalent, and when they choose men of approved honesty and unimpeachable morals to conduct their affairs, we may surely look for a better state of things.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

It was a curious gathering that, which assembled at the Law Building on Tuesday last, under the style and title of the Republican State Nominating Convention. The active elements of the Convention were the Hon. John A. J. Creswell, Mr. Fulton, of the *American*, and Mr. Archibald Stirling, Jr., United States District Attorney. These pensionaries of the Governments, supported by the Federal officials, with a few outsiders hungering and thirsting after place, and slight sprinkling of negroes—just for the look of the thing—made up the bulk of the Convention, Judge Weisel, of Washington county, presiding. The nominations for State officers were easily made, because it was well known that none of the nominees would be elected, and that they only accepted the empty honor to give them hereafter a stronger claim upon the Administration for any office that might be within its gift.

The most noteworthy proceeding on the part of the Convention was the nomination for Governor. It has been frequently announced in the Northern papers that Mr. Fulton not only had strong aspirations that way, but that he would, in all probability, be the choice of the Convention. It seems, however, that Mr. Creswell had higher claims upon the party, and in deference to him, as the nephew of his uncle, the Hon. Jacob Tome was awarded the distinction of being gallantly put at the head of a ticket which is destined to be badly beaten.

Of course, in a Convention made up principally of officeholders, a resolution declaring it to be the unanimous opinion of the Republicans of Maryland that General Grant should be renominated by the next "National" Convention was adopted by acclamation. So, also, were resolutions, declaring, with sublime effrontery, that "the acts of legislation enforcing the amendments to the Constitution"—including, necessarily, the infamous Ku-Klux bill—"have been lawful exercises of power," and that "the National Administration has proved itself one of the most beneficent and successful since the foundation of the Government."

We are quite aware that the Radicals complacently assume that they are the "virtuousest, discreest, best" set of men that ever drew the breath of life, and that nothing they have done, or said, since they have administered the affairs of this country—whether for goodness of heart, magnanimity of spirit, or for those gracious qualities which, when put together, constitute Christian excellence—find their parallels in any other civilized nation under the sun.

Now, when the leaders of a party can really delude themselves into such a belief, this sort of self-deceit is a charming frailty. But where facts, known to all men, give the lie to those protestations, there is as much brazen hardihood in arrogating to themselves the possession of all the virtues, as in the affection of superior sanctity by the Mormon elders whilst they are busily debauching the morals of their people.

We pass by the clap-trap about "loyal blood" and "the party of liberty and progress," we even let pass, with simply a credulous smile, the laudation of the Hon. John A. J. Creswell, as the "judicious, energetic and "economical" Chief of the Postoffice Department, remembering, as we do, the stupendous Chorpenning fraud, and the abstraction of large sums of money from the Department by two of his most trusted officers, both of whom subsequently took refuge in a lunatic asylum, as robbers in the olden time, when hotly pursued, sought the sanctuary of the altar. We pass by also the "gratification" expressed by the Maryland Republicans, that they were the first to propose General Grant as a candidate for the Presidency, knowing how much that gratification must be enhanced by the consciousness that General Grant, in return for this timely service, made Mr. Creswell Postmaster General, and to his other flatterers and parasites dispensed perquisites and lucrative offices. It is quite natural, therefore, that they should feel both proud and grateful—proud of that Presidential favor which enables them to lead a life of ease and profit, and gratful, as looking forward to other and still more substantial favors in the event of their patron's re-election.

The charges brought by the Convention against the Democratic Administration in Maryland are simply weak and puerile. The present school system is, we are told, defective; the oyster laws a nuisance; the Militia bill—a thing of the past—is killed over again, and there is a low wail uttered over the troubles of the fishers of oysters, who are often curiously perplexed to find out the dividing line between Maryland and Virginia. As this is the heaviest bill of indictment the Radicals can frame against "the Democratic Administration in Maryland," we may well laugh it to scorn. No soap bubble was ever lighter, or more easily bursted.

We will not say, saucily, to the Convention—"And now, what are you going "to do about it?" though we know very well it can do nothing. It has simply set up its "ten-pins" to be blowed down.—It cherishes no other hope. But it was necessary for it to meet, and talk, and pass resolutions, and make a declaration of loyalty and subservience to the powers that be, if only to show that the Radical party in this State is "alive and kicking." It was also thought to be politic to sandwich a few negroes between an equal number of white men—much to the reluctance of the latter—just to show how how fondly Radicals believe in "the Brotherhood of man." This was not done, of course, to cajole the African vote; for everybody knows that after the last State election the Radical organ here contemptuously spurned any further help from "our colored citizens," declaring, emphatically, that "the negro," as a voter, "was a source of weakness rather than of strength." So his introduction into the Convention must have been purely on humanitarian grounds.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Born at Sea.

The Baltimore American is responsible for the following:

There was a little incident occurred on board the new steamer "William Crane," on its return from Boston some ten days since, which is too pretty to remain untold, notwithstanding the very natural sensitiveness of the lady to whom it brought the most sorrow and the most joy. The vessel was on its first trip, and carried a party of excursionists, to some of whom the wonders and the perils of the great deep were entirely new. When the great cyclone which passed up the Atlantic coast on the 31st ult., was encountered, about a hundred miles from the Virginia coast, there was a great deal of terror among those not accustomed to seeing old Neptune in his wrathy moods. The foremast of the vessel was snapped off close to the deck, the awning torn in shreds, and the stretchers converted into mighty whips with which the storm-god beat the roof of the cabin until the bravest began to think it would come down in ruins about their heads. In a little while the gale had passed, and to the great relief of the passengers it was found that no injury had been done to the vessel except that already mentioned. The clouds broke away, and the soft rays of the sun were struggling through the mists and lighting up the cabin windows, when suddenly there was a commotion in the vicinity of one of the state rooms—*a lady had been taken ill.* There was no physician on board, but there were a few resolute matrons, to whom experience had brought both courage and skill, and it was not long before the whole company was made happy by the announcement, softly whispered from the state room, "a baby has come on board." The tiny little stranger, "born of the sunshine and the storm," had not been expected so soon, but the fright and the rocking of the vessel had hastened its coming, and those delicate little fabrics which the expectant mother had wrought with her own fair hands, and moistened with tears of hope and fear, were locked up in a sacred drawer three hundred miles away. But even here womanly instinct and skill were equal to the emergency .There was a hurrying to and fro in search of needles and scissors and thimbles, trunks were sounded to their lowest depths, and spotless linen brought to light from which garments for the little fairy were hastily cut and sewed together with nimble fingers, and before the sun went under the blue waters the white robes were put on, and her infantile loveliness taken into an adjoining stateroom, where a grand reception was held. Everybody on board—kind-hearted matrons, whose maternal sympathies were touched, blushing young girls, who only vaguely comprehended the mystery, proud fathers and ambitious young men, who had not yet attained to the dignity of fathers, the gallant Captain of the steamer, and the weather-beaten seamen—all took a look at the baby. A meeting was held in the saloon, at which congratulations were exchanged over the pleasant event, and it was agreed a testimonial should be presented to the mother, to be by her given to the daughter when she becames old enough to understand that it is intended as a *souvenir* of the time and place of her birth. With the consent of the father and mother the passengers named the baby Virginia Crane (suggested by the proximity of the Virginia coast and the name of the vessel.) Rev. T. M. Dudley and Colonel Harrison Adreon were appointed a committe to secure a silver cup for the interesting infant. Mr. Webb, corner of Baltimore and Light streets, will make the cup, and engrave upon it the following inscription: "Virginia Crane ——, born August 31, 1871, on board steamer Wm. Crane, near the Virginia coast. Presented by the passengers on the ship at the time of her birth. Psalm lxxxix, 9."

All the good people who love babies will be glad to know that the precious little stranger whose advent made such a sensation on board the William Crane is increasing in loveliness every day, and that her mother is quite well.

☞ One of those mysterious accidents that seem providential occurred during the siege of Strausburg, and its details have just been made public. At the time the bombardment was as its height a shell tore through one of the painted windows, flew across the nave of the Cathedral, and, smashing in the organ pipes, lodged in the organ itself. Had it burst, the destruction not only of the organ, but of a great part of the Cathedral, must instantly have eusued. Strange to say—for these German messengers rarely failed to fulfil their errand—the shell remained embodied in the heart of the instrument without exploding. The missile has now been extracted, and is to be seen on the floor below, mounted on a marble pedestal which bears an inscription describing the date and occasion of the occurrence.

Abuse of the Franking Privilege. —"A Taxpayer" writes from Boston to the N. Y. Tribune that he lately visited Congressman B. F. Butler's place of business, where he found a United States official who is paid a good salary for attending to the Soldiers' Asylum in Maine writing Mr. Butler's name on a wheelbarrow load of his speeches to be distributed by the Postoffice Department.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

Wheat.—White—$1.50@1.75-Red—$1.30@1.72.
Corn.—White—70@84. Yellow 72.@76.
Oats—49@54 cents.

DIED,

BRISCOE.—Died at his residence in Kent county, on Saturday last, Sam'l. E. Briscoe, at an advanced age.

CLARK.—On the 8th inst., at his residence in Still Pond, Joshua Clark, a well known citizen of that section.

PARROTT.—At the residence of her father, in Still Pond, on Tuesday last, of typhoid fever, Annie Parrott, aged 22 years.

PERSONAL.

LADIES, I can send you anything by mail. Just send us a *lock* of your *hair*, if you want one of those superb HAIR NETS to match, or a sample of goods the color. Only 25 cents and stamp, by mail.

W. H. RINGGOLD,
95 N. Charles street,
Sept. 16. 3 *doors South of Mulberry.*

RAILROAD.

THE Stays on Judgments for the Kent County Railroad expired on yesterday, the 15th instant. The Board of Directors have ordered immediate and urgent proceedings to recover the money. The work on the road has been suspended for some time for the want of these funds, and the Company cannot, in justice, delay longer. On Friday next the Sheriff will necessarily be obliged to proceed to Advertise in all cases of failure to pay, without respect to persons.

R. HYNSON,
Attorney and Treasurer
for Kent Co. R. R. Co.
Sept. 16, 1871—2w.

Meat, Meat.

PRICES REDUCED!

S. S. USILTON, the Old Butcher, has reduced the price of meat. He is now selling the best cuts of *ROAST* and *SIRLOIN* at 15 cts. per lb., and other meats in proportion. Give him a call at his Stall in the Market House.

Chestertown, Sept. 16, 1871—3t.

Money Saved! Money Saved!!

BY ENCLOSING **ONE DOLLAR** (1.00) a three cent stamp and sample of goods, and getting in return ONE PAIR of *OUR OWN KID GLOVES*, in all the Fall shades and colors.

The only place to get them is at

W. H. RINGGOLD'S,
95 N. Charles Street,
3 *doors South of Mulberry.*

ONLY ONE DOLLAR PER PAIR, AND EVERY PAIR *GUARANTEED.*
Balt., Sept. 16, 1871.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
A SMALL HOMESTEAD.

BY virtue of an order of re-sale, from the Circuit Court for Kent County, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, the 10th day of October, 1871,

at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House in Chestertown,

ALL THAT TRACT OF LAND

situated on Still Pond Creek, the property of the late Mrs. Mary Kennard, deceased, and containing

About Fifteen Acres of Land.

This Tract of Land is situated near the head of Still Pond Creek, in Kent County, and adjoins the lands of Edwin P. Janvier, Mrs. A. Crew, and others. The land is high, and the soil light and kind, being admirably adapted to gardening purposes, and nearly all arable. It is a short distance from a wharf on Still Pond Creek, and binds immediately on said Creek. It is within two miles of the Village of Still Pond, and convenient to Churches, Schools and Mill. The Kent Co. Railroad runs within five miles of this tract, and there is daily communication by steamboat from Betterton Wharf, four miles distant, both to Baltimore and Philadelphia.



The improvements consist of a comfortable Two-Story BRICK DWELLING, and the necessary Out Buildings.

THE TERMS OF SALE, as prescribed by the Decree, are—Five hundred dollars cash on the day of sale, or on the ratification thereof, and the balance in twelve months from day of sale. The credit payment to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee. This sale will be peremptory in order to pay debts, and the terms may be modified if desirable. The purchaser to pay for all Stamps and Deed.

J. A. PEARCE,
Sept. 16, 1871—tds. Trustee.

Chester River Steamboat Company.



NOTICE.

On and after TUESDAY, September 12, 1871, the **STEAMER GEO. LAW** will leave Pier 7, Light street wharf, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M., for Kent Island, Queenstown, Gray's Inn, Corsica, Spencer's, Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's, Chestertown, Round Top, and Crumpton. *Returning*, leave Crumpton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ o'clock A. M., making the above stops.

Freight received Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays till 6 o'clock, P. M. All freights must be prepaid.

A. T. JOYNES,
Sept. 16, 1871. Agent.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Samuel McCosh, and one at the suit of J. J. Hurlock; also, two writs of Venditioni Exponas, one at the suit of Samuel McCosh, and one at the suit of E. T. Evans, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of G. V. Reynolds, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said G. V. Reynolds, of, in and to the following property:

5 Horses, 8 Hogs,
1 BUGGY AND HARNESS, 1 FARM WAGON;
FARMING IMPLEMENTS;
Crop of CORN standing in the field:
Crop of OATS in the Barn.

And I hereby give notice, that on

Friday, 29th day of September,

1871, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.
Sept. 16, 1871—ts. (3.50

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, one at the suit of George Vickers, and one at the suit of W. A. C. Hardcastle, assignee of Joshua Walls against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Thos. G. Jarman, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Thos. G. Jarman, of, in and to, the following property:

The Farm

where the said Thos. G. Jarman resides situated in Kent county, Maryland, containing 162¾ Acres of land, more or less, lying on the public road between Chesterville and Galena, and adjoining the lands of William T. Spry and others: also, the CROP OF CORN growing on said farm:

And I hereby give notice, that on

TUESDAY, 10th day of October, 1871,

at the Court House door in Chestertown, at 12 o'clock, 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 debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.
Sept. 16, 1871—tds. ($5.00)

Chestertown Clothing Emporium!

AND

BOOT & SHOE,
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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