THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, September 30, 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.

BAYARD TAYLOR, in *Harper* for October, gives an account of his trip the past summer down the Eastern Shore railroads. After describing his visit to Centreville, he proceeds:

We returned to the train by another and much longer road, which some of the citizens regretted, since it passed through a poorer tract of country. This was depressing to the local spirit; yet I can say that I found every thing—soil, production, condition of the farms, timber, and water—better than I had anticipated. The estates are still too large for the best agriculture, but there is little waste or unsettled land, and a willingness to exchange the old, impoverishing system for a better.

The train was backed more than twenty miles to the junction, and we took the upper, or Kent county road. It was the same county over again, with a slight improvement. The upland—if one may call it so—of the peninsula is a dead level, with scarcely dip enough in any direction for the water to run off. The undulations commence with the creeks, as they slowly go down their thirty, forty, or fifty feet to tide-water; and there is more beauty of landscape as well as more fertility of soil along the shores. We found this to be the case on all the four branches to the Chesapeake.

Again a halt on the track, and carriages for the uncompleted three miles to Chestertown. We were nearer the water than at Centreville; the country rolled in broader waves, and there were some fresh glimpses over far blue sweeps of farm land. Our approach to the town was denoted by the Washington College, as it is called, though hardly more than an ordinary school at present. Washington endowed it with fifty guineas; but the county or State does not seem to have very heartily seconded his contribution. The plain brick building resembles those built in the North for the common schools in villages of a thousand inhabitants. Nearer the town is a spring, from which Washington (so tradition sayeth) always drank on his journeys to and from Mount Vernon and Philadelphia. It was then customary to cross the Chesapeake from Annapolis, and travel up the Eastern Shore, through Centreville and Chestertown, to New Castle or Marcus Hook, instead of taking the roundabout road through Baltimore. This was also the older and richer region at that time, and the Southern statesmen were sure of a lordly hospitality at the end of every day's stage in their ponderous chaises.

The broad, main street of Chestertown, suggests the entrance to some ancient capital. Its venerable mansions, many of them in excellent preservation—its bank, court house, hotel, and churches—would be disappointing if the corn fields succeeded them on the other side; but, instead, there is the broad expanse of Chester river, bordered by gardens and stately homes. Into one of these we were taken, *nolens volens*, and there, from a breezy portico in the rear, saw the twilight deepen over the charming water view until the hostess called us to crabs, fried chickens, and waffles, such as the Eastern Shore can give. I could have believed myself in England, there was such an air of antique comfort and order about the place. It was only too attractive, for our plans commanded us to leave when the open-hearted hospitality of our host made us feel most at home.

On our return to the train I heard the first indirect expression of opinion in regard to the change which came with the war. We met a company of negro laborers returning from their work in the dusk, singing as they went homeward. "A few years ago," said one of the gentlemen, "they always sang, but this, you will notice, is the first we have heard."

"Are they, then, so unhappy since they are free?" I asked.

After a little hesitation he said, "They have cares now which they didn't know then."

"It is a good thing," I could not help remarking: "If they begin to feel care for their future they have already learned something."

This seemed to be a view of the matter which the gentleman had not considered. Similar opinions to his own were frequently suggested to us in a delicate way, but the tone was always regretful rather than bitter. Indeed, I should have been better satisfied if our hosts had not taken such evident pains to suppress any expression of what many of them must still feel in their hearts. I, at least, went to the Eastern Shore prepared to hear a frank discontent, possibly a little expressed hostility to the government, and to bear it patiently and tolerantly. When men can exchange the most conflicting views without irritation they are already half reconciled. In the one or two instances where I was able to approach the subject I was quite satisfied with the spirit in which my advances were met

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From the Baltimore Gazette.

When prominent Republicans feel constrained to expose the acts of their party associates, and when these utterances are made, almost simultaneously, in different parts of the Union, it is a reasonable inference that the charges which have so often been preferred by Democratic journals are true. As there is, at this time, a bitter attack made—and not altogether without cause—upon certain members of the Tammany ring in the city of New York—the Republican members of the inculpated Auditing Committee, and the Republican recipients of a part of the plunder, being kept discreetly in the back ground—it is well, in connection with this matter, to hear what one of their old associates thinks of the men with whom he has for years past been politically affiliated.

Mr. C. C. Leigh is a man of some note New York politics. He claims to be one of the "fathers" of the Republican party, and at the recent session of the New York State Temperance Convention he was elected its President. In the course of his speech, on taking the chair, he alluded to the corruption prevailing in New York city, and told the Convention that "the leaders of the Republican party there, were bought and sold by the Tammany ring the same as beef steakes and chops in the market." The comparison may be coarse, but it is graphic, and if the charge is too sweeping, it is, in all probability, entirely true with respect to the leaders to whom he referred, and whom the New York *Times* has frequently stigmatised of late as "Tammany Republicans."

Let us now pass to Pennsylvania.—There, it has been boldly stated by the Republican Deputy Attorney General, Mr. McClure—and he has since been removed from office because of his indignant honesty—that Evans, the agent for settling the claims of the State against the Federal Government, has appropriated nearly three hundred thousand dollars of the money, the greater part illegally.—With the connivance of his friends he has avoided arrest, by leaving the State.

Take next the city of Philadelphia.—Within the past five years twenty millions of dollars have been added to the debt of that municipality by the Republicans, who have controlled its affairs; and so great is the disgust at the recent nominations there that decent Republicans openly declare their determination to repudiate them.

Let us pass now to Charleston, South Carolina. That city offers a striking example of the excesses that are committed in places where the Radicals have full control. Its leading Radical sheet, the Charleston *Republican*, bears the following testimony:

"It is no secret to any one who has been inside Republican politics that this paper has not been a favorite with our Administration during the year or more. One man says it is because we are too decent, another that we are not Radical enough, &c., but the real secret of the dislike is that we have refused to be the medium for gratifying the petty spite and personal hatred of individuals, or the ready tool of those who would use the State Government for the purpose solely of advancing their own pecuniary and political interests."

Take next Louisiana. In a charge delivered a short time since in the Criminal Court at New Orleans, Judge Abell says:

"I have presided long in this Court, and have some idea of the extent of the depredations and plunder of burglars, thieves, etc., and am satisfied that the officials of the State have, in two years, plundered the State of more than all the thieves, etc., for the last quarter of a century. Fraud, speculation, oppression, extortion and blackmailing are resorted to in a more unscrupulous manner.

"The millions raised by the two per cent. tax, and the vast amount of licenses will be absorbed, at least one-half of it being consumed by corrupt officials and merciless brokers, and those official economists who manage, out of a salary of ten thousand dollars a year, to save the snug little sum of a quarter of a million.

"Six hundred and fifty thousand people see millions of money wrung from their pockets, and at least one-half of it appropriated in the most corrupt manner to individual aggrandisement."

Is the condition of affairs in Texas any better? Ex-Governor Hamilton, speaking publicly of the men who have plundered the State Government, said although he had never seen any of them actually steal anything, he was satisfied that they did steal enormously, adding coarsely, but suggestively:

"When we see a poor, miserable cuss, who never had $150 in his life, come to Austin, borrow money to pay his expenses, and presently find him losing a thousand dollars a night at faro, driving in a fancy team, making liquor bills, wine bills, and all sorts of bills, and buying a buggy and fine horses to go home in, we know he is a thief, as well as if we had seen him steal."

And now take the following exhibit:—The estimated public debt of all the States is three hundred and forty-two millions of dollars. This is, of course, inclusive of the county and municipal debts. It is grouped as follows:

New England States - - -	$ 38,000,000.00
Southern States - - - - - -	182,000,000.00
Western States - - - - - - -	37,000,000.00
Middle States - - - - - - -	81,000,000.00
Pacific States - - - - - - -	4,000,000.00

From this it will be seen that the debt piled up in the Southern States since they

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Radicals have run up a total debt of one hundred and eighty-two millions of dollars; whilst in the remaining twenty-seven States, with a population of twenty-eight millions, the total debt is but one hundred and sixty-two millions of dollars. It is not possible for any words of ours to add force and significance to so remarkable an exhibit!

Gen. Hampton on the Situation.

General Wade Hampton has written a letter to Gen. D. H. Hill, which is published, giving the reasons that convince him the true policy of the South is to abstain altogether from any participation in the next National Democratic Convention. They are:

1st. The Southern delegates in a national convention could exercise no influence in shaping the policy, making up the issues or selecting the candidates for the next contest without seriously injuring the prospect of a democratic triumph. That this would inevitably be the case is proved by the result of the last democratic convention, where the very presence of Southerners was used to prejudice the action and to defeat the candidates of our party.

2d. If the southern delegates could not with propriety exert any influence in the convention, while their mere attendance in it might result in infinite mischief to the democratic party, it is surely the part of wisdom to refrain from participating in the deliberations of the convention.

3d. The northern democracy will have to bear the burden of the fight in the next presidential contest, and it is only right that they should choose the field and select the standard-bearers.

The letter concludes:

Of course, in pursuing this policy, we should take care to have our conduct and motives fully understood by our northern friends. We should say to them that we are actuated solely by the desire to promote the success of democratic principles and democratic candidates; that we wish to leave them free to act as the best interests of our party demand; and that we pledge them in the contest all the aid we can give, only asking them to give us a good platform and as acceptable candidates as they can. When the platform is announced and the candidates selected the democracy of the South can ratify the action of the national convention, and they can use every effort to secure the success of the party, for on its success depends the existence of the southern States.

Is Queen Victoria Imbecile!

The cable bring accounts of an intense excitement in England, caused by the declaration of Disraeli "that Queen Victoria has become physically, and is morally, incapacitated from performing her public duties longer." This assertion was accompanied with sentences of fervent eulogy of Her Majesty personally, concluding with the words that "her duties are excessive, and that no Englishman is under such complete control of the political traditions of the country as its Sovereign." His words have been published in some of the London papers, notwithstanding a strong effort to suppress them. The utterance has produced the most tremendous excitement among the people. It is canvassed by the highest of the aristocracy, and talked of among the most humble of the democracy.

Disraeli's bold diagnosis of the state of health of the Queen is accepted very generally as being correct. The royal lady has remained fevered and irritable during very many months. She has been lately afflicted with inflammatory sore throat and most painful glandular tumors, and has only just shaken off a severe attack of general illness. People speak of the tendency to insanity, which is hereditary in her family, and there remains, on the whole, not the slightest doubt that Disraeli has expressed a sentiment which is already national—Victoria's abdication, cheaper government, or a complete change in the form of the ruling power of Great Britain.

The impression has been very prevalent that on the death or abdication of Queen Victoria there would be trouble in the country. The unpopularity of the Prince of Wales is wide-spread, and the unwillingness of the English people to submit to his rule has been a growing sentiment. A crisis is evidently impending, which may result in the most serious consequences.

An Interview with Chief Justice Chase.

A letter to the Cincinnati Enquirer, dated Waukesha, Wisconsin, September 11th, says:

Your correspondent enjoyed the privilege of dining with the Chief Justice today, by invitation, and also had the honor of a brief interview with the distinguished gentleman. What he heard and saw may be briefly told as he remembered it:

Reporter—"Mr. Chase, if you have no objection to conversing upon political topics, I desire to obtain your views upon a few subjects for the information of the public."

Mr. Chase—"In regard to politics generally I have little to say. I am not now an active politician, taking part in the measures which mould the policies of parties. I am, however, an attentive observer of events, and deeply interested in the political welfare of the country."

Reporter—"What measures do you regard as necessary to insure the ultimate success of the Democratic party?"

Mr. Chase—"I think now, and have always thought, that the success of any political party depended upon its being consistent with itself and its adherence to principals of truth and justice. Any party which does not shape itself in accordance with these principles, no matter what temporary triumphs it may enjoy, must ultimately reap the reward of its indiscretions and follies, and succumb to nobler influences."

Reporter—"Do you approve of the 'New Departure' doctrines of modern Democracy?"

Mr. Chase—"I object to the term 'New Departure.' I think the Democratic party have taken no *new departure*. The change is simply a return to the original principles of Democracy as advocated by

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litical ideas."

Reporter—"Do you think the political aspect of things looks favorable to the success of the Democratic party?"

Mr. Chase—"I believe that a consistent adherence to Democratic doctrines is all that is necessary to secure the success of the party. The leaders of the party should let the people know they are in earnest, and that justice is on their side?"

Reporter—"What do you think of the nomination of Mr. Doolittle for Governor and the platform of the Wisconsin Democracy?"

Mr. Chase—"I fully approve of the platform of the Wisconsin Democracy, and I do not conceal my hope and wish that Mr. Doolittle shall be elected. As regards politics I have nothing further to say, nor do I deem it necessary at this time for me to say anything further. My words and actions for past years on various occasions in my public life and elsewhere, have declared more fully, intelligently and emphatically than I could possibly do at this time, my views upon every question of political importance which now interest the people. I remark again that a strict adherence to the ancient principles of the Democratic party, and the principles of equity and justice which underlie the foundations of the Government, will secure the ultimate success of the National Democratic party, and result in the overthrow or less honest and more unscrupulous organizations."

Reporter—"What is the state of your health at the present time?"

Mr. Chase—"I regard myself no longer upon the list of invalids. My condition of health is much improved, and I have considerable faith in its permanency. At my age, however, having suffered with a previous attack, it is quite probable that, were I to attempt to perform the almost limitless labor which I have allowed myself to endure at previous periods of my public life, I should be more subject to a second attack than I would be had I not suffered at all."

This is substantially the result of my interview with Mr. Chase. His healthiy undoubtedly restored. He is not as strong as he was five years ago, nor as heavy, but as far as his general health is concerned, he is as well as he has been in seven years. He expects to return to Washington in time to take his seat upon the opening of the Supreme Court, with strength enough for the performace of every duty developing upon him. It is not probable, however, that he will undertake so great a labor as he was accustomed to perform in former years.

SHAKING MORMONDOM.—The announcement by the federal judge in Utah of his determination to punish bigamy, evincing thereby a more lively appreciation of the heinousness of that offense than is sometimes exhibited in the United States, where offenders occupy high political positions, seems to have created quite a commotion in the Mormon camp. Brigham Young has discovered that Satan is the ally of the United States officers in Utah, which, if true, would indicate that the Prince of Darkness, like other politic people, is not slow in deserting his own associates, when he can improve his position thereby, and going over to the strong side. It is evident that the great Mormon is somewhat alarmed by the new alliance, and is begining to fear the result. As for himself individually, though having such a number of wives that it is said he only discovers by accident when one of them has eloped, we have no doubt the United States government, should he be convicted, would be merciful, as in the case of Bown and that his prospects for becoming a future Governor of Utah would be no more damaged thereby than are those of Bowen as Governor of South Carolina.—Personally, the Mormon prophet, in view of his advanced years, may be regarded as contending for a mere abstraction in regard to polygamy, having in it as little that is practical as the principle formerly insisted upon by the Southern States of carrying slavery into the Territories. It is to be presumed that the Utah man will not find less mercy for his theories in Utah than other public celebrities for their practices in Washington. Perhaps one easy solution of the difficulty might be found in resorting to supernatural intervention, and as polygamy was introduced by a revelation, he could easily repeal it by a similar process.

A Female Voter in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia will have at least one woman voter at the next election. On Saturday last, in that city, Miss Carrie L. Burnham, accompanied by her legal adviser, went before the Board of Assessors and demanded to be registered and assessed as a voter, claiming to be a citizen of the United States, and therefore entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizenship. The canvassers at first objected on account of her sex; but Carrie was not to be bluffed in that way, and expounded to the Assessors the law according to Woodhull, that citizenship was not confined to sex, and that woman, from the foundation of our Government, had been recognized as citizens; and that now under the Constitution of the United States, with its amendments, they were justly entitled to all the privileges of citizenship equally with man. The canvassers thereupon incontinently caved, and her name was registered, she having made the required affidavit, and she received her certificate of assessment, which she took to the office of the Receiver of Taxes, tendering therewith her fifty cents. With but little discussion Mr. Beatty received her tax and gave her a tax receipt, and she went on her way rejoicing, with nothing to bar her passage to the polls on the day of the election. The same arguments which converted the Philadelphia Assessors were used in Washington, says the Star, remembered, by the ladies who made application to be registered previous to our last election, but the judges of election here, less gallant than their brethren in the Quaker City, refused to accept the new interpretation of the Constitution and laws and none but Americans of the male persuasion were allowed to deposit there ballots.

☞ The natives of Darfour and Sennaar, it is said, capture monkeys by setting a kind of fermented beer in their way, and carrying them off when in a state of intoxication. We give it up. If monkeys take to their beer so naturally we can no longer doubt that Englishmen and German must look upon them in the light of ancestors. Darwin is vindicated.

WHEAT.—White—$1.50@1.75. Red—$1.40@1.75.
CORN.—White—70@82. Yellow 72.@76.
OATS—52@56 cents.

MARRIED.

HADAWAY—BENNETT.—On Thursday last, at the M. P. Parsonage in Chestertown, JOS. B. HADAWAY to Miss MARY E. BENNETT—both of this county.

DIED,

TURPIN.—At his residence, near Centreville, on Friday night, Sept. 22d, after a protracted illness, Dr. WALTER S. TURPIN, aged 64 years.

Died Sept. 22nd, of congestive chill, at the residence of her fathers, near Chestertown, Mrs. MARY SAPPINGTON, widow of the late Dr. Asbury Sappington, in the thirty-first year of her age.

The life of this estimable lady, was, from her earliest childhood, one continued exemplification of the power and beauty of Religion. Under all the circumstances of her life of vicissitudes, the light of her Christian character shone forth. Ever gentle and affectionate, she was a dutiful daughter, and a devoted wife and mother, promoting the happiness of all connected with her and winning, especially, the hearts of little children by the sweet tenderness of her manner towards them

In all good works she was faithful, visiting the sick, ministering, like an angel of mercy, to the wants of the needy, and soothing, by her kind and pious attentions, the dying moments of her departing fridnds.

In the mysterious order of Divine Providence, great trials were allotted to her, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, knowing that, "all things, but sin, fall out by God's appointment, "and that, "He loveth whom He chasteneth."

Less than a year ago, the grave closed over the remains of her husband, and shortly afterwards she was called to mourn the loss of a beloved sister. But misfortunes, trials and bereavements only purify and expand the soul of the true Christian. Bowing submissively in the decrees of Eternal Wisdom, she devoted herself to the comfort and ease of her family, and to the interests of the Church. In behalf of the Catholic Church, in prospect, in Chestertown, she exerted her energies to the utmost. Her labors were crowned with success, and a bright career of usefulness seemed to be before her. Her loss to the Church, to her family and friends, particularly to her two little children, now orphans, is incalculable; but we earnestly hope and believe that our loss will be her eternal gain. Long and tenderly will her name and memory be cherished by all who knew her and appreciated her worth.

May her soul rest in peace! Amen. M.

AUCTIONEER.

THE subscriber, an Auctioneer and crier of sales for thirty-years, will attend sales and auctions in any part of the county.

Parties wishing to employ him need only to place his name to the advertisement.

Orders left at the Transcript office will also receive attention.

JOHN W. CARROLL,
Sept. 30—2t* Chestertown, Md.

C. F. Stam & Bro.,
APOTHECARIES,
Cor. High and Court streets,
CHESTERTOWN, Md.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE LOT OF
WINDOW GLASS, of all sizes,
which they are selling VERY CHEAP.
Sept. 30, 1871.

Notice to the Public.

THE undersigned having purchased of J. A. Catlin, his Store and Fixtures, are now opening a
LARGE AND WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
CLOTHING!!!
GENT'S. FURNISHING GOODS!
HATS & CAPS!

The goods were bought for the cash; we can therefore sell them much lower than the former prices. Our aim is to be second to none on the shore.

By turning our time and money to the business, we hope to merit a large share of the public patronage.

☞ Remember and give us a Call. ☜
SAMUEL MERRITT,
WM. J. McFEELY.
Sept. 30, 1871—tf.

VENDUE.

THE undersigned, Adm'r. of L. M. Strong, dec'd., will seller at Public Sale on
Wednesday, 11th of October,
1871, (if rainy, the next fair day,) at the late residence of L. M. Strong, dec'd. the following property:

Eleven head of HORSES,
Some of superior stock, and fine roadsters—gentle and safe in harness; one Colt two years old. Some fine
Milch Cows
and Young Cattle;
25 HOGS, 25 SHOATS, a lot of POULTRY,
10 Tons of Clover and Timothy Hay,
12,000 lbs. of Corn Blades,
1 Wood's Reaper, 1 Wheat Drill, 1 Corn Sheller, 1 Wheat Fan, 1 Wheat Rake, 1 Wagon, 2 Horse Carts, 1 Horse Dray, 2 Carriages and Harness, 6 Feather Beds, and a large variety of Farming Implements, Household and Kitchen Furniture.

☞ Sale to commence at 9½ o'clock, A. M.
TERMS OF SALE:
Cash for all sums of and under $20; a credit of six months with approved security, for all sums over $20.
C. H. BAKER,
A. A. STRONG,
Administrators.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct'r.
September 30, 1871—tds.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

THE next session of this Institution will begin on the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER. Persons desirous of sending their sons or wards are earnestly requested to enter them *promptly* so that they may lose no time.

For Catalogues apply to Prof J. T. Carlile.
R. C. BERKELEY, M. A.,
Sept. 23, 1871—3t. Principal.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Qualified Voters.

A list of the names of persons registered as qualified voters in Election District, No. 1, of Kent county, at the registration just made, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th days of September, 1871.

B—Whites.

Blackiston, Jno W jr. Barber, Wm V
Boyd, John D Benson, John
Bowles, Cornelius

B—Colored.

Blackiston, Wm H Bratcher, John
Brodden, Isaiah Bailey, Benjamin
Brown, John

C—Whites

Cook, Henry Caulwell, Samuel T
Cacy, Charles O
Carter, Perry (colored.)

D—White.

Davis, Thomas

E—White.

England, William S England, William

F—White.

Fortiner, Aaron Ford, Edward B
Ford, Lambert G Faulkner, Wm C
Ford, John Mc
Fields, George (colored.)

G.

Green, George (colored.)

H—White.

Harrington, Richd. M Hurtt, Philip W
Hackett, Gunning B Hendrickson, Aug.

H—Colored.

Hurtt, William Henry, Michael

J—Colored.

Jackson, Alexander

L.

Lort, Joseph (white) Little, Joshua jr. (col)
Lybold, George W (white)

M.

Morris, William J (white)

Colored.

Mander, Levi Mattee, Marcellus
McKenney, Samuel Murray, James

N.

Newsome, Lewis F (white)

P.

Porter, Wm J (w.) Pennington, Jas T (w)

Colored.

Pipes, John Marshal Pipes, Henry

Q.

Quimby, Benjamin D (white)

R—White.

Reading, Henry P Redding, James R jr.
Raby, William C
Robinson, David (colored)

S—White.

Stanton, James W Stoops, Oliver C
Spear, Ambrose P Solloway, B G
Sparks, William S Steel, James S

T—White.

Tayman, Thos N jr. Taylor, Elias

Colored.

Tiller, Massey Terrel, John
Taylor, Jesse Thompson, James

V—White.

Vansant, William Vansant, John N

W—White

Wilson, Edward Warfield, Jos. W.

Colored.

Ward, H'y of Abram Ward, Abraham
Ward, Henry Watts, George

List of Names stricken from the Books of Registration of the 1st Election Dist., Kent Co., Md., September 18th, 19th and 20th on account of Death, Removals, &c.

A

Anderson, George (colored)

B—White.

Bassett, John W. Briscoe, Samuel E.

Colored.

Black, Freeman Barrick, George E
Brown, Asbury Brookens, Perry
Butler, George Brooks, Daniel
Barrick, Samuel

C—White.

Cavender, John W Chambers, J R

Colored.

Chambers, Nat. Collins, Isaac
Curtis, Samuel H

D—Colored.

Doman, Samuel G Denby, George W
Davis, Asbury Dixon, Benjamin
David, Joseph D

E.

Elben, William T (white.)

F.

Faulkner, A J (white.) Frisby, John (col'd.)

G—White

Gooding, William Grear, Joshua
Gordon, William T Greenfield, W D

Colored.

Gould, Robert J Granger, Benjamin
Green, Samuel H

H.

Hanes, Joshua D (white.)

Colored.

Hall, John Hicks, Dacre

J.

Jones, P H (white)

Colored.

Jenkins, Charles Jones, Marshal
Johnson, Henry

K—White.

Kennedy, James N Kidney, Josiah E

L—White.

Laney, Thomas Lane, William H
Laney, Thos. Jr. Lyles, Richard (col'd.)

M—White.

Miers, William V Morgan, Christopher
Marson, Harry

Colored.

Mattee, Elias Munson, James
McKenney, Perry Montague, Jefferson
Munson, Frederick

N.

Niblick, J W (white) Nichols, Jas. (col'd.

P.

Powell, Elias (white.)

R—White.

Redline, Bewis T Rouse, Joseph
Rochester, F H

Colored.

Rasin, George Riley, William H
Roe, Daniel Rasin, Benjamin A
Rasin, William

S—White.

Slaughter, Jonathan Smith, Daniel. Jr
Stoops, William D Sherwood, Thomas J
Stanley, James Stone, William
Sapp, Thomas J. Spencer, Jos H (col'd.)

T—White.

Turbitt, George R Thomas, James E
Thomas, Henry C Templeman, Rich'd H
Thomas, Steph McN

Colored.

Thompson, William Thompson, Alfred
Thompson, Alexander Thompson, Samuel
Thomas, Arthur J Thomas, William H
Thompson, Perry Tillison, William
Tillison, Andrew

V

Viele, Henry (col'd.)

W

Wilson, James Watson, John
Walls, Benjamin F

Colored.

White, John Williams, Alexander
Wilmer, Isaac Warrick, Robert
Wright, Emory J Wilmer, Charles
Wright, Moses

Y.

Young, Charles E

REGISTRATION OFFICE,
Galena, Sept. 30, 1871.

This is to certify that the aforegoing is a correct List of the registered voters of Election District No. 1, of Kent county, whose names have been stricken from the list of qualified voters at the registration just made; and also a correct list of qualified voters of said election district, registered by me at the

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SAMUEL P.
Register of Election

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
signed will attend at the place of registr
in Galena, between the hours of 9 o'cloc
M., and 6 o'clock P. M., on Monday the
and Tuesday the 24th days of October, 1
being the 4th Monday and Tuesday in a
month, for the purpose of correcting the b
of registration and published list of voters
the First Election District, in pursuance
the Act of the General Assembly

SAMUEL P. BENNY,
Officer of Registration
For First District, Kent county.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

JOHN GREENWOOD, of Benjamin,
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 27th day of May, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under our hands this 26th day of September, 1871.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
GEO. W. GREENWOOD,
Sept. 30, 1871—4t. Administrators.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Chester River Steamboat Company,



On and after TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2d, 1871, the **STEAMER GEO. LAW** will leave CRUMPTON every *Monday, Wednesday* and *Friday*, at 7 o'clock, stopping at Chestertown, Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Gray's Inn 9.30 A. M., Queenstown 10 A. M., and Kent Island 10.30 A. M., arriving in Baltimore by 1 o'clock, P. M.

RETURNING, leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., making the above stops.

FREIGHTS received on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and in all cases must be *Pre-paid.*

A. T. JOYNES,
Sept. 30, 1871. Agent.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of George Vickers, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Isaac Cork, Isaac Cotton, Isaac Sampson, Alexander Chaney, Martha Cork, and Marshall Jones, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest of Isaac Cork of, in, and to, the following property:

One House and Lot of Land,
near the Fountain colored Church, in the second election district of Kent county;

1 HORSE, 1 CARRIAGE, 1 WAGON;

Also, all the right, title, claim and interest of Isaac Cotton of, in, and to, the following property:

A Lot of Ground
adjoining the property of Mr. Raymond and others:

Also, all the right, title, claim and interest of Alexander Chaney of, in, and to, the following property:

The House and Lot of Land
near the Quaker Church, adjoining the lands of James Gale's heirs;

2 HORSES, 1 WAGON, 2 PLOWS, 2 HEAD OF CATTLE:

Also, all the right, title, claim and interest of Martha Cork of, in, and to, the following property:

A LOT OF LAND
in Morgan's Creek Neck, adjoining Edward Slaughter and others;

And I hereby give notice, that on
Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1871,
at eleven o'clock, A. M.,
in front of the Market House in Chestertown, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, in front of Market House, in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writs, debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.
Sept. 30, 1871—ts. ($8.00.)

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by T. W. Russell, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Md., in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Kent County Railroad; also, two writs of Fieri Facias, issued by T. W. Russell, one at the suit of J. M. Vandyke, and one at the suit of James Wooters; also, one writ of Fieri Facias, issued by James Graves, at the suit of S. S. Usilton, use of M. L. Sparks; also, one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by G. M. Hartt, at the suit of T. S. Holton, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Joseph C. Rasin, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Jos. C. Rasin, of, in and to, the following property:

House and Lot with Improvements,
in the village of Still Pond, adjoining the property of F. H. Harper and others; also,

1 HORSE AND CARRIAGE:

And I hereby give notice, that on
Saturday, the 21st day of October, 1817,
I will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder for cash, in front of Market House, in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writs, debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

C. H. DAVIS,
Sept. 30-ts ($5.00.) Constable.

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



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

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

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