THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, October 7, 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.

POLITICAL MEETINGS!

MEETINGS under the auspices of the Democratic Conservative party of Kent Co., will be held at the following places, all commencing at 2½ o'clock in the afternoon, except the Mass Meeting in Chestertown:

STILL POND - - -	Wednesday, Oct.	11,
CHESTERVILLE -	Thursday, "	12,
TRAPPE - - - - - -	Friday, "	13,
KENNEDYVILLE -	Saturday, "	14,
CHESTERTOWN—Thursday, Oct.		26—
Grand Mass Meeting commencing at 11 A. M.		
MILLINGTON - - -	Saturday, Oct.	28,
WORTON HEIGHTS	Monday, "	30.
BELAIR - - - - - -	Thursday, Nov.	2,
QUAKER NECK - -	Friday, "	3,
ROCK HALL - - - -	Saturday, "	4,
MASSEYS - - - - -	Monday, "	6,

☞ ADDRESS will be delivered by different members of the party.

By order, JAS. A. PEARCE,
R. C. JOHNSON,
R. W. JONES,
State Central Committee for Kent Co.

☞ The State election is now rapidly approaching, and it behooves the voters of the several counties to turn their attention to the matter. The nature of our institutions is such that it is the imperative duty of all the citizens of the State to give a serious consideration to the selection of their officers. Aside from the important point of selecting capable and reliable men for office, is the further consideration of the important bearing that the election of this or that man may have on the future status of the politics of the State. In this view, whatever of individual preference in the selection of our candidates we may have failed to attain should not weigh a feather in the scale. The broad gulf which separates the Democratic and Republican parties, makes it true that he who is not for democracy is against it. The difference between the principles of the two parties is as great as between the color of the great body of voters of the two parties in Maryland. The principles of the Democratic party are those which for so many years conducted the affairs of state in peace and prosperity. The principles of Republicanism are those which for ten years past have plunged the country into war, overturned the constitution, robbed the people of their property, burdened them with taxes and defiled American citizenship. Maryland Republicanism is now fully up to the most advanced Radicalism of any Northern State or carpet-bag reconstructed iniquity of the Southern downtrodden provinces. The resolves of their recent State Convention open with a fulsome adulation of the Grant administration and a glorification of the fact that Maryland Radicals first proposed the present incumbent of the Presidency. They next express gratitude for the enforcement of the tyrannical, anti-republican and diabolical enactments of the last Congress for the perpetuation of the power of the dominant party. After lauding the efficiency and honesty of their public servants, the Hon. John A. J. Cresswell, of Chorpening notoriety, is endorsed as a pure specimen of the type. After an attempt to poison the public mind against the Democratic party on the subject of education, when it is well known that more money is now spent than heretofore in the cause of education and a larger amount consumed in paying debts contracted during Republican sway, an invitation is extended to all to the support of its ticket. This is the grand card of the Maryland Radical leaders. To draw off, or buy off with the reward of office, a portion of those who have for some years past, disgusted with their negroism, denounced and opposed the Republican party. A strong appeal to old party prejudices has been made, and is constantly being repeated. One of the prominent dishes in this Radical feast to which old Whigs and *Union* men are invited, is the unlimited power to be given a set of carpet-bag and negro school commissioners to dip into the pockets of "aristocratic landholders"—that means all landholders who do not vote the Republican ticket. Now we wish our readers to remember that the Republican party of Maryland have placed it in their platform, that the unlimited power to tax real and personal property for school purposes, which was given to the school commissioners by the Republican act of 1865, should be re-enacted. Let them remember, in connection therewith, that they have resolved that efficient measures should be adopted to establish schools for their recently enfranchised, to whom *full* opportunities for education should be given—which, in simple Saxon, means that the Radical politicians should have full power to dip into the pockets of Democratic landholders to amuse the ignorant negro race, and to sustain at the public expense a corps of drivers and whippers-in of Radical voters. This scheme alone should open the eyes of every tax payer in the State.

We think the time has arrived when the Democrats of Kent should arouse to the importance of the work before them. The leaders of the opposition are in nightly council, and every means is being tried to break the Democratic Conservative ranks. It is said that Seward broke the Confederate strength by offering heavy bribes for deserters. The little cross-roads and village Sewards of Maryland are trying to repeat the lesson of their great prototype by offering the bribe of office. As yet we have not learned of one deserter under the persuasive eloquence of Radical schemers. Those who might have been persuaded have learned too clearly that the white, the respectable white vote, of Maryland, will continue to control, as it has in the past, the destinies of the State, and that within the ranks of the Democratic party is the only hope of sharing the flesh-pots. If the portrait which the Cecil Democrat, published at Mr. Tome's home, draws of the man be true,—and we have every reason to think so, from the deliberate manner in which the Democrat portrays him—he is a fit representative of a body of men who made all they could out of the negro as a slave, and are determined to continue to profit by negrodom still.

The Democrat says:

What was said of Mr. Tome is, unfortunately for the party that now seeks to deify him, only too true. He has been represented as a munificent benefactor, when all that know him knows that no one keeps a keener outlook for the aggrandizement of his personal fortune even at the expense of the general welfare, than this same incarnation of benevolence. He is put forward as a philanthropist, and as such the especial candidate for the votes of the negroes, when it is very well known hereabouts that years after all manner of slave-dealing had become obnoxious to the people of this county, he took from his work, in broad day light, and shipped to a southern market, a man laboring as his slave and the type of those whose peculiar support he now seeks to enlist. Then, he is represented as a great friend of schools, and even the builder of school houses, and this, too, at a time that the Commissioners of Public Schools in Cecil county have onerous reason to remember his charities which come in the shape of twelve per cent. discounts for riskless notes, whose payment is as certain as the collection of taxes. And thus, on all sides appears the attempt to hedge in this benefactor whose benefactions all redound to his own coffers; this philanthropist, who was the last of his race to cease trafficing in human flesh; and this friend of education, whose friendship takes the sole form of heavy discounts for money to pay the teachers—to hedge in this man with the divinity of a king and saint combined, while we who know how false are all these assumptions and how preposterous these pretensions, are expected to preserve silence upon pain of anathema.

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.—The Triennial General Convention of the Episcopal Church in the United States of America, composed of delegates from every portion of the Union met Wednesday morning at Emmanuel Church, corner of Cathedral and Read streets, Baltimore, where the opening services took place at ten o'clock. The Convention is composed of two houses, the House of Bishops and the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. The first-named body embraces only the members of the Episcopal Bench in the United States, and hold their business sessions privately. The other branch, the "House of Clerical and Lay Deputies," will hold their deliberations publicly at Emanuel Church and is composed of distinguished clergymen and laymen, representing the various dioceses. The deliberations of this distinguished body of clergy and laity, eminent for their learning and piety, will attract a large share of public interest. The delegates from the diocese of Easton, are Revs. Theodore P. Barber, John O. Barton, John Crosdale, Erastus F. Dashiell, and Messrs. Wm. S. Walker, S. F. McMasters, R. C. Mackall, M. D.

☞ A man was imprisoned in Brooklyn jail recently, and a day or two afterwards a young lay called there, had a protracted interview, went out, and, returning with a priest, was married to him. She then went to the keeper and demanded her husband's release, which refused, when she became highly excited, and, swearing that she would release him or pull down the jail, or die in the attempt, she had finally to be ejected from the jail. She is now a raving maniac, and is to be sent to the lunatic asylum.

A Texas Appeal to Carl Schurz.

The St. Louis *Republican* publishes a letter addressed to the Hon. Carl Schurz by a number of influential citizens of Texas, in which they call his attention to the sad condition to which Radical oppression has reduced that once prosperous State, and ask his aid to ensure them a fair hearing in the North and West. The document—which is too long to republish entire—contains a most and dispassionate review of the outrages to which the people of Texas have been subjected since the late war. After nearly five years of military rule an election to form a Constitution and to choose State officers was ordered. In the face of notorious frauds the present Governor, Edmund J. Davis, was declared elected, and each House of the Legislature was manipulated by similar means to allow the admission of sufficient Radical members to ensure a two-thirds majority. At that time the State was free from the disorder of any kind, and with only a nominal debt. The date of the inauguration of this "reconstructed State Government" was, however, the beginning of anarchy. Since then partisan State police, guards and militia, have been used to overawe the citizens. The laws governing elections and the registration of voters have been set aside for party purposes, and but recently an order was issued by the Governor, requiring the presence and supervision of militia at elections, so infamous in its provisions that it was published and denounced by almost the entire Conservative press of the country. The people of the State have been unlawfully disarmed and rendered powerless. Official newspapers are fed from public funds. An expensive and useless system of public schools has been adopted. Oppressive taxes are levied and the proceds squandered. The appointment of judges, district attorneys, school supervisors, militia and police officers has been vested solely in the Governor, and used unscrupulously for the basest party ends. The Governor is also empowered at any time to declare martial law, and in the past six months has exercised the high-handed power. The Legislature by an unlawful vote has continued the terms of its members beyond the time for which they first claimed to be elected. The end of this oppression is seen in disorder and settled discontent in the State. The result of financial mismanagement and peculation is seen in a contingent debt of $40,000,000 contracted in less than two years, and the worth of an unknown sum granted to spectators in railroad subsidies by a venal Legislature. The writers, in addition to these charges, says:

Gov. Davis has recently made a partial canvass of the State, addressing himself almost exclusively to the colored men, seeking to intimidate the whites, threatening them with his police, State guard, and reserve militia, and declairing that if his military order about the election was not obeyed he would give them a taste of Federal bayonets. He boldly avows that the President of the United States will sustain him under recent acts of Congress, based upon the false impressions constantly sent North by such men and such subborned presses as those who are growing rich in this State under this organized system of slander and outrage upon our unfortunate, unrepresented, vilified and down-trodden people.

You have been a soldier sir. You have the head and heart to understand how a brave, and honorable and liberty-loving people may go into a national or sectional war, esteemed wrong by the world, and yet, after defeat, maintain untarnished their sense of honor and love of justice. Such we claim to be the exact position of the people of Texas to-day.

With fully forty thousand clear majority in the State, notwithstanding the 9,838 of appointees, and thirty-five pensioned newspapers of Governor Davis, we have no voice in making or executing the law. They are law-makers, interpreters and executors. They are the informers, prosecutors, judges and jurors. They take our money to enrich newspapers, the duration of whose feast depends upon their skill and success in prolonging the mistaken views of a large portion of countrymen in the North and West in regard to our real opinions, desires and feelings

When we add to what we have said the painful fact that the President of the United States has been clothed by Congress with similar powers over the dearest rights of freemen, and seems disposed upon testimony manufactured by equally corrupt means to execute the same in other States, our minds are filled with forebodings of evil in the future. Even should the popular voice find successful expression in our State elections, the Presidential sword is still suspended over us We can only hope for permanent relief and restoration to equal rights as American citizens by a change in both the Federal and State administrations. This can only be accomplished through a sense of justice among liberal minded men heretofore acting with the Republican party in the North, manifested through the ballot-box in future elections, and to them, through you, in this public manner, in the columns of the oldest paper west of the Mississippi river, we appeal for peace, for justice, for relief from farther oppression, and for a real restoration to the rights of free citizens in the land of our fathers.

A cordial invitation is extended to Mr. Schurz to visit the State; make a thorough investigation of its condition, and judge for himself of the simple truth of the statements.

Speculations as to the Future of the Negro in America.

From the Monroe (Ga.) Advertiser.

The last census shows that the negro population of the United States has increased from 4,441,827 in 1860 to 4,880,009 in 1870. During that decade, their natural increase was retarded by war, by death in pestilential camps, and by various causes incident to the great and sudden change in their social condition. The natural fecundity which could produce an increase of nearly ten per cent. under such circumstances, may be relied on to exhibit a much greater ratio of growth hereafter. And since it may be assumed that men now living will yet see, in numbers at least, a great nation of blacks on this continent, the question of their future location and political status is one of the most interesting subjects for speculation arising out of our domestic affairs.

There are about 900,000 negro voters in the United States who vote in a solid body now. Will they continue to do so when they number 2,000,000? Times cannot merge them, as one generation merges in one indistinguishable mass with he native whites all the white accessions to our population from abroad. Men easily learn a new language, and make it the mother tongue of their offspring, but the leopard cannot change his spots nor the Ethiopian his skin. Nature has set upon the negro an indellible mark of identity, a race barrier which cannot be evaded, or set aside, or forgotten, like religions, or tongues, or tribal traditions There is nothing so distinctive as color, and it is a distinction which cannot be obliterated by nothing but an indiscriminate and impossible mongrelism. The repulsion which prevents a general miscegnation and general commingling in social life, must prevent their blending with us in political life. Remaining a class by themselves, and using as a class their united political power, they must become and continue, as voters, a more powerful and disturbing element in our political problems than they ever were as slaves or non-voting free negroes.

The same law of labor which kept up a continual deportation of negroes from the north to the cotton States in old slave times, operate even more freely now; and the census shows a southward imigration of blacks which indicates the speedy Africanization of this whole section. While in the last ten years there has been a considerable decrease in the colored population of Virginia and Kentucky, it has increased 30,000 in North Carolina, 29,000 in Florida, 38,000 in Alabama, 79,774 in Georgia, and 39,000 in Tennessee. During the period of this increase the white population in some of these States has come to a stand-still, with signs of that dimunition which has already commenced in South Carolina where the census shows a decrease of 1,633 whites.

When ten millions of negroes are congregated in the south, with control of ten or more State governments, shall we not have a more dangerous and intractable sectionalism than we ever had before?—Will our politics be any purer or the Union any safer? Will they make local self-government a nuisance, compelling the north to abandon it and accept imperialism as the natural regimen for such a heterogeneous assemblage of States?

The explosion of the notion that this race would wither and disappear leaves us face to face with the fact that its vitality and fecundity must soon expand the five millions to ten or fifteen, congregated by natural laws in one section of the Union and there constituting a preponderant and immiscible element destined to displace all others and possess land. When strong enough to assert and maintain a nationality and separate government of its own, every law of human nature warns us that it will strike the blow.

There is no prospect that the race will ever lose identity in this country. Holding the balance of power, it may go from one party to another, as politicians bid for its vote, but it will pass into a united body as self-preservation requires of such a detached, incongruous and floating element in our society. The negro finds European immigration and the law of labor against him in the north, as climate and the same law are against white immigrants in the south, and with his gregarious nature intensified by social ostracism, nothing is more inevitable than that he should utilize the inviting opportunity to make a country of his own in the genial and convenient south. Elsewhere the song of his pilgrimage must be—

"A home and a country remain not for me."

Among us, but not of us, and deprived of that assurance of a home and a country which impresses itself so strongly upon the human soul, ties men down to the soil and makes the humblest cabin a temple where holiest memories worship, he would be less than human if he could resist the temptation to gratify his natural yearning by making a home and a country for his race in the south.

The control of eight or ten States, with its attendant pride and power, will give birth to schemes for a separate government. That of the Union will be a perpetual reminder of the days they lived in the white man's door-yard, and wore his yoke and felt his lash, and having the will, they will some day find a way to separate nationality. Whether as a political element within the Union, or during the period of separation, or afterwards, as a foreign power upon our borders they are the most prominent, if not the most menacing, figures in the foreground of our national prospect. There is no longer room for the notion that this race problem can settle itself in a different way. We cannot expect that the negroes will be expelled, as the Moors were from Spain, or that, having acquired wealth, absorbed our culture, and being trained in the arts of our civilization, they will emigrate to a distant wild, and attempt to found a new and respectable nationality, when they have all the means for such an enterprise provided for them, and a convenient and inviting section of this country already set apart for them by the policy of the party in power. It is with a view to this domination of the negro at the south that the whole policy of the party in power is adjusted, and we must govern ourselves accordingly.

On Tuesday night, a large rat made a savage attack on Mr. Lewis Marshall, while he was in bed and asleep. Marshall is a clerk in the drug store of Henry & Goldsborough, and sleeps in the room over the store. Sometime in the night he was waked by something biting him in the back; but supposing he had only been dreaming, he went to sleep again. Sometime afterwards, he was again waked by a large rat biting at his left ear. The varmint had seized him by the ear and given him a severe bite, but did not exactly pull him out of bed. Marshall then rose for battle, and succeeded in killing the rat.—It was a rouser, and as ferocious as a tiger.—*Easton Star.*

A GOOD JOKE.—We notice that the marriage licenses now issued by the Competroller are ornamented by an all-seeing eye, two hands joined, and the seal of the State in the centre, upon which is the well known motto—"*Crescite et multiplicamini.* It is very appropriate, indeed, and is probably obeyed with more alacrity than any other injunction.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.55@1.75-
Red—$1.63@1.80.
CORN.—White—76@80. Yellow 76.@78.
OATS—51@53 cents.

DIED,

PRIMROSE.—Near Chestertown, on the 28th of September, WM. G. PRIMROSE, in his 23d year.
Centreville papers please copy.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing with dog or gun, to hunt or shoot, or for any other purpose, on the lands of the undersigned, near Chestertown.

H. M. L. EVERETT.

Oct. 7, 1871—3t°

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the Board of Trustees of Chesterville M. E. Church, (to be held in the Church) on *Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Oct. 14th*, 1871.

All persons interested in the Burial Ground belonging to the property are earnestly requested to meet the Trustees at the time and place above designated—as it is necessary to take some action in reference to matters in which they are involved.

Oct. 7. E. P. ALDRED, Pastor.

NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between the undersigned, in the Peach Orchard on the farm of the late Hon. E. F. Chambers, in Queen Anne's county, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

EDW'D. WILKINS,
JAMES SHUSTER.

September 30th, 1871.

THE subscriber having purchased of Mr. Jas. Shuster his entire interest in the Orchard on the Queen Anne's farm of the late Hon. E. F. Chambers, requests all persons having claims against the late firm to present the same to him for settlement.

EDW'D. WILKINS,

October 7, 1871—3t° Riverside.

Wood! Wood!

THE subscriber having provided himself with a *CIRCULAR SAW*, and purchased a large quantity of Wood, is prepared to furnish the citizens of the town with wood of all kinds, which will be

Sawed to any desired length,
OR SPLIT,

and delivered at short notice. Orders solicited. S. L. RAWLEIGH.

Chestertown, Oct. 7, 1871—tf.

Excursion to the Tournament
AT MIDDLETOWN, DEL.,

Wednesday, October 11, 1871.

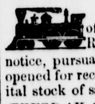
PERSONS desirous of going to the Tournament will have the opportunity of doing so by means of the Kent Co. Railroad, by taking the regular train in the morning to Townsend, reaching Middletown at 9 A. M., leaving there at night at 7:25, reaching Worton at 9 P. M.

☞ Tickets will be sold over the roads for the round trip to Townsend, at the following prices:

Worton $2.75, Lynch's 1.60, Still Pond 1.50, Kennedyville 1.25, Black's 1.10, Lambson's 95 cts., Massey's 75 cts.

Oct. 7—1t. J. K. KINES, Sup't.

Baltimore and New York R. R. Co.



The subscribers, Corporators of the Baltimore and New York Railroad Company, hereby give notice, pursuant to law, that books will be opened for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company, on

TUESDAY, the 9th day of NOVEMBER, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Hotel of Samuel V. Farsons in Chestertown, in the county of Kent, in the State of Maryland.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1871.

CHAS. K. LANDIS,
CHARLES BREWER,
DAVID P. GLENCOE,
EDWARD S. LANSING,
RICHARD SWANN,
JOS. R. HARRISON,
NICHOLAS BREWER.

Oct. 7, 1871—5t.

ELECTION NOTICE.

To Judges of Election and Voters of Kent County.

IN accordance with the requirements of the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby give notice to the Judges of Election, and to the Voters of Kent County, that an election will be held on

TUESDAY,

THE 7TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1871,

at the usual places of voting in the several Election Districts of said County, that is

For Dist. No. 1, at Massey's Cross Roads;
" " 2, at Kennedyville;
" " 3, at Worton Heights;
" " 4, at Chestertown;
" " 5, at Edesville.

And the election so to be held is for the purpose of electing

One person to be Governor of the State of Maryland;

One person to be Attorney General of the State of Maryland;

One person to be Comptroller of the Treasury of the State of Maryland;

One person to represent Kent county in the State Senate;

Two persons to represent Kent county in the House of Delegates of Maryland;

Three persons to be County Commissioners for Kent county:

One person to be Sheriff of Kent county.

One person to be State's Attorney for Kent county;

Three persons to be Judges of the Orpans' Court for Kent county;

One person to be County Surveyor for Kent county;

THE POLLS wil be opened at nine o'clock in the morning, and closed at six o'clock in the evening.

The Judges of the several Election Districts are requested to make their returns on Thursday, the 9th. following the election.

R. W. CALDER,
Oct. 7, 1871. Sheriff of Kent County.

WOOL WANTED.—People's Popular Store, will pay cash for Wool, or exchange for merchandise, and have no objection to receive it on account. We are selling the cheapest Dry Goods in this market.

Respectfully, WM. A. VICKERS.

BALTIMORE, MD., 1871.

We, the undersigned, feeling from past experience, that neither our own interests or that of the Agricultural Machinery manufactured or represented by us, will be advanced by the exhibition of said Machinery at the next Annual Fair of the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association to be held at Pimlico on the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th October, 1871, do hereby mutually and severally agree not to place on exhibition at said Fair any Agricultural Implements or Machinery manufactured by us, or for which we are Agents.

This agreement not to be binding unless signed by a majority of the dealers and agents of Agricultural Implements and Machinery in this city.

LINTON & LAMOTT.
R. SINCLAIR & CO.,
RICHARD CROMWELL,
N. W. SLADE & CO,
A. G. MOTT.
WAGGONER & MATHEWS,
W. L BUCKINGHAM.
JOSHUA THOMAS.

The attention of the Farmers and Planters of this state, and the public in general, is called to the above copy of an agreement which was circulated among the Agricultural Implement dealers and agents of this city, and signed by those whose names appear above, and was generally understood by all that the action was to be final and carried out in good faith; and now, understanding, at this late date, that certain of the signers have sent or intend sending implements and goods for exhibition at the next Fair of the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association, which takes place on the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th prox., the undersigned deem it but justice to ourselves to publish said agreement, that the matter should be placed aright before the public, and in order that all may know why we do not put in an appearance or exhibit the implements we represent.

Having affixed our signature to the agreement in good faith, and being unable at this juncture to see any reason or course why we should reconsider the action agreed on, and not being actuated by mercenary motives alone, we are determined to carry out the provisions of said agreement so far as we are concerned, notwithstanding the fact that some of the other signers have failed to do so.

Another reason why we feel compelled to give general publicity to this agreement, is from the fact that the action taken by those who signed it has influenced other manufacturers and agents from other sections not to exhibit, as witness Waggoner & Matthews, Westminster, Md., who signed it and the representation of D. M. Osborne & Co., Auburn N. Y., who entered his machine (the Kirby reaper), and then withdrew it afterwards, concluding arrangements to exhibit it at the warehouse of W. L. Buckingham, 59½ South Charles street, and others we might mention.

We would further say that we were not the originators of this agreement, but have been solicited time and again to give our assistance to such a movement, one of the signers having waited on all the others to obtain their signatures to it, and has repeatedly pronounced "the Maryland State Agricultural and Mechanical Association a humbug," and said just immediately after the last meeting of the Association that "he did not intend exhibiting his implements, no matter if all the others did."

In conclusion we would say that we have at all times on exhibition at our warehouses, samples of the Implements we represent, (not gotten up especially for exhibition at fairs, and we herewith extend a cordial invitation to the farmers and planters of this and other States to call and see them, whether they desire to purchase or not.

W. L. BUCKINGHAM,
59½ South Charles Street,
General Agent of Bickford & Huffman, Manufacturers of Grain Drills.
JOSHUA THOMAS,
General Agent of C. Aultman & Co., Manufacturers of Buckeye Mower and Reaper and Sweepstake's Thresher.
Balto., Md., Sept. 30th, 2871.

WILLIAM HARRIS,
Gun & Pistol
MANUFACTURER,
No. 116 West Pratt street,
(One Door East of South,)
BALTIMORE,

KEEPS constantly on hand a complete assortment of

DUCK AND BIRD GUNS,
REPEATING PISTOLS,
SMITH & WESSON'S CARTRIDGE PISTOLS, COLT'S PEPEATING PISTOLS, and every description of Pistol now in use.

Also, a Variety of Sporting Articles,

Such as Powder Flasks, Shot Pouches, Water Proof Caps, Wads, &c.

Wholesale and Retail.

GUNS neatly Stocked and repeaired at short notice.

Baltimore, Oct. 7, 1871—y.

Special Notice.



THE subscriber Manufacturer and Dealer in all kinds of *AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS*, Farm and Plantation Machinery—he also makes a speciality of PLOWS of all the various varieties for the Southern Trade. Having established himself in

Warehouse No. 40 and 42,
Light street, Baltimore,

respectfully invites all his old customers and others interested in such Wares to give him a call and examine his stock, which will be as

COMPLETE AND WELL MADE AND SOLD AT AS MODERATE RATES

as any other like establishment in the country. Address

JOHN MAYHER,
40 and 42 Light street,
Oct. 7, 1871—y. BALTIMORE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

WILLIAM T. ADKINSON,
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 3d day of June, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of October, 1871.

BENEDICT B. ADKINSON,
Oct. 7, 1871—4t. Administrator.

NOTICE

To Hotel Keepers, a[nd] others who deal in L[iquors]

FOR the information of all per[sons] cerned the following Act of the [Legis]ture, passed March 24th, 1865, is [pub]lished:

CHAPTER 191.

AN ACT prohibiting the sale of spir[ituous] or fermented Liquors in the several [Coun]ties of the State on the day of Election

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the Gene[ral] Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not b[e] lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment or other place where liquors are sold, or for any person or persons directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or ferments ed liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drink[s] of any kind, on the day of election hereafte[r] to be held in the several counties of this State.

SEC. 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provision of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the County where the offence is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any Judge of any Circuit Court of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offence, one half of the fine to be paid to the informer, and the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of public roads.

R. W. CALDER,
Oct. 7, 1871—te. Sheriff.

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 C. A. Leary & Bro., against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Daniel Diehl, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Daniel Diehl, of, in and to, the following property:

9 Horses, 18 Cattle,

2 YOKE OF OXEN, 1 STEAM ENGINE, 1 THRESHER, 20 SHOATS, 2 CARTS, 1 WAGON, 6 PLOWS, 8 CULTIVATORS, 3 HARROWS, 1 CARRIAGE, 1 DEARBORN, 1 DRILL, 2 CORN SHELLER, 1 HORSE RAKE, 1 GRAIN FAN, 1 REAPER, SCYTHE and CRADLE, AND *ONE CANOE*; GROWING CROPS:

And I hereby give notice, that on

Wednesday, 18th of October, 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 and satisfy said writ, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon. R. W. CALDER,

Oct. 7, 1871. [$3.75] Sheriff.

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.

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—3t° 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.

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.

ATTENTION.

THURSTON'S PEARL TOOTH POWDER Whitens the teeth, strengthens the gums, purifies the breath, and is the most perfect Tooth Powder made. For sale at

Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

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

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