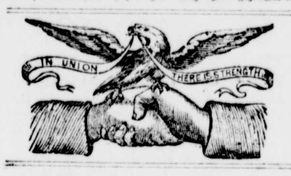
THE Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, October 21, 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 the Orphans' Court,
JAMES BECK, OF GEO.,
THOMAS LUSBY,
CORNELIUS J. SCOTT.

For County Commisssoners,
ROBERT S. GRIFFITH,
JAMES A. ROSEBERRY,
R. BENNETT WILLSON.

For County Surveyor,
F. HYLAND TAYLOR.

GRAND MASS MEETING!!

THE DEMOCRATS AND CONSERVATIVES of Kent County will hold a *GRAND MASS MEETING* IN CHESTERTOWN,

ON THURSDAY NEXT,

OCTOBER **26,** commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.. The

Hon. WM. T. HAMILTON, U. S. Senator from Maryland;

Hon. SAMUEL HAMBLETON, our Representative in Congress;

Hon. A. K. SYESTER, Candidate for Attorney Gen'l., and other distinguished speakers, are expected to be present and address the meeting.

☞ A BAND OF MUSIC has been engaged for the occasion.

It is to be hoped that there will be a large turn out to hear these able advocates of Constitutional liberty and the rights of the people.

By order of
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

In the Editorial columns of the New York *Tribune* of Saturday, we find the following remarks on a letter from Arkansas:

"We print herewith a letter from Little Rock, exposing the villainies which have distracted the Republican party in that State. Though long, it will be found deeply interesting as well as instructive. It will serve to explain the weakness and demoralization of the Republication party, not only in Arkansas, but in several other Southern States, wherin selfish, unprincipled, rapacious scoundrels have been enabled to clutch the reins of authority and ride recklessly over public interest and private right to the achievement of their sordid and shameful ends."

Could there possibly be a more apt and significant commentary on the Ku-Klux prolamation just issued by General Grant than is to be found in this pithy extract from the most influential of all the Northern Radical journals? It is a plain downright confession of the villainy practiced by the "selfish, unprincipled, rapacious scoundrels"—to use the strong language of the *Tribune*—who rule over the Southern States and "ride recklessly over public interest and private right to the achievement of their sordid and selfish ends." It explains and illustrates the causes of those sporadic disturbances by which some parts of the South are affected.

The letter alluded to by the *Tribune* is a plain recital of the demoralized condition of the Arkansas Radicals, which it charges has been brought about by the arbitrary, despotic and illegal conduct of Governor Clayton, who is now on his trial before the United States Court at Little Rock for violating the provisions of the Ku-Klux law, and who being put on his defense, has actually had the boldness to put in the plea that "the law is unconstitutional!"

If such a plea is held by the Court to be valid, what becomes of General Grant's proclamation against South Carolina and the action under it of the Federal authorities throughout the South?

But the letter in question is worthy of notice in another respect. The writer says:

"In the Convention which framed the new Constitution of the State, under the Reconstruction acts, it was believed necessary, on account of the violence which themexisted in many parts of the State, to confer great and, indeed, extraordinary powers upon the Chief Executive. Many thoughtful Republicans, forseeing the evil consequences of placing so much power in the hands of the Governor, earnestly protested against clothing any man with what they described as almost imperial powers; but the argument and necessity of the hour prevailed, unfortunately for the party, and the predictions of the more prudent have been fulfilled.

It is a very curious circumstance that the Radicals of Arkansas should have discovered that the grant of extraordigary powers to their Chief Magistrate was an unmixed evil, whilst the Radicals elsewhere are boldly attempting to justify the grant of still more extrordinary powers to the Chief Magistrate of the whole Union. If the Arkansas Constitution clothes the Governor of that State with despotic authority, what shall be said of the Ku-Klux law? The difference between the two cases thus far lies simply in this: In Arkansas the Radicals have suffered from the despotism they intended should be practiced on others, and are now bewailing the consequences of their folly. In other Southern States the despotism which the Radical party has sanctioned, is employed by the President of the United States in sustaining the unprincipled scoundrels whom the *Tribune* so vigorously denounces, and in oppressing, plundering, maligning and persecuting those who are native to the soil, and opposed to them in politics. From which we gather that despotic authority is an execrable thing when the Radicals themselves suffer by it, but that it is laudable exercise of power when others are the suffers.—*Balto. Gazette.*

President Grant's proclamation of martial law in South Carolina, purporting to have been signed at Washington on Wednesday—he being at that time in Maine, nearly a thousand miles from the Federal Capital—is proof positive that the whole matter had been prearranged.—The earlier proclamation calling upon the alleged Ku-Klax to give up their arms and disguises within five days, was simply a disgraceful device to justify the proclamation of martial law. If there were Ku-Klux in the counties named, they would simply have been fools to come forward and avow themselves as such, and so lay themselves open, by their own confession, to the tender mercies of the United States Marshal and his Deputies. If, on the other hand, there were no Ku-Klux, there would be, of course, no arms and disguises to give up. The earlier proclamation was, therefore, simply a trap set by President Grant and his advisers, with a perfect knowledge that no response would, or could be made to it, and that a colorable pretext would thus be furnished for the declaration of martial law which followed even before the five days' grace had actually expired. The President repeats his assertion that "unlawful combinations and conspiracies, organized and armed, and so numerous and powerful as to be able to overthrow or set at defiance the authority of the United States," do continue to exist in the nine counties he has put under bayonet rule. To this assertion the most reputable journals in South Carolina give a flat denial. To serve his own selfish ends President Grant seeks to impress the Northern people with the belief that South Carolina is in a condition of anarchy. The Radicals of that State, finding that the power they have held so long, and used so mercilessly, is slipping away from them, have filled the Columbia *Union*—the organ of Governor Scott, and the only Radical paper but one in the State—with letters of correspondents, whose names it refuses to disclose, but whose statements have been proved, in almost every instance, to be as false as they were malicious.

A High Compliment from a Radical Source.

The Cincinnati *Commercial's* Nashville correspondent (H. V. Redfield), in a late letter pays the "traitors" and "rebels" of the South the following compliment;

"The Southern people loathe a man who uses a public office to enrich himself. Whatever may be their faults, they are honest. They do not worship the almighty dollar to the extent of bartering away their honor for it. The old Southern fire eating Democrats we are taught were wicked men, and wicked they were, about some things, but they did not use their offices to fill their pockets. They did not form rings to make money, or establish gift enterprises. This old-fashioned honesty, this abhorrence of anything that looks like prostituting public office to private gain, is as abhorrent to the Southern people now as it ever was, and probably more, for they have been called upon since the war to have considerable experience with that sort of thing, and to know it is not to love it, especially when it is done at their expense. For the past six years the Southern States have been converted into an arena of robbery, presenting a spectacle of fraud and corruption perhaps unexampled in the history of the world; yet Southern-born men have had little to do with it. Your true Southernor, if he has sense enough to get an office, has too much honor to steal.—In all my experience as correspondent of the *Commercial* in the different Southern States, I have found the worst thieves, the most insatiate robbers, to be Northern men. There has been more stolen in South Carolina, or in Louisiana, since the war, than all the Southern States put together, from the revolution to 1860. And the strangest thing about this whole business is that the greater the rogue the more intensely "loyal" he is, and for that, or the other reason, the higher in favor at Washington. If Hodge had been stationed down South, and had gotten up two or three Ku-Klux scares just on the eve of some election where the Radicals were sore pressed, and thereby enabled them to carry the day, he would have been canonized instead of caged—though he had stolen $4,000,000 instead of $400,000 of the people's money.

A telegram to the New York *Herald* dated Columbia, October 17, says:

Accounts from Spartanburg and Union counties represent that a perfect reign of terror exists there, and that the people have become thoroughly demoralized since the promulgation of the President's proclamation initiatory of martial law. There is a general suspension of every kind of domestic business, even to the harvesting of the crops. But in the United States Marshal's office there are an unusual bustle and activity. Large numbers of persons daily throng this office for the purpose of confessing themselves members of the Ku-Klux organization, in the hope of escaping arrest and subsequent punishment by purging themselves before. A peculiarity of these is that they are nearly all youths, ranging from seventeen to twenty years old, few of them being over the latter age.

A strict surveillance is observed by the means of secret spies and government detectives over the movements of every man of any prominence in either of the counties named. If any of these attempt to go any distance from their homes they are at once arrested by the military on the bare suspicion of attempting to escape from the officers of the law.

Martial law in its worst form cannot be more severe than this system of espionage and arrest. The community are virtually all prisoners. One gentleman at Spartanburg Court House was arrested while on his way to transact some business just outside the corporate limits of the town with a person living there, and was lodged in the county jail. In consequence of these wholesale arrests large numbers of persons are flying from both the counties named to avoid arrest and imprisonment in loathesome dungeons without the shadow of a charge against them. They do not leave from any sense of guilt, but the arrest of persons unsuspected like themselves determines them to escape while there is time.

Reports state, too, that the soldiers in making these arrests behave frequently in a very unsoldier like and inhuman manner, so that outrages are being perpetrated under cover of the very law intended to suppress them.

FEAT OF A WESTERN PEDESTRIAN.—A new aspirant for pedestrian honors has appeared in the person of an amateur walker, of Louisville, named Henry Ratterman, a mechanic, who has just walked one hundred miles within twenty-four hours, not a race track or in a hall, but over a dirt road, which is said to have been in uncommonly bad condition. He started from Lexington at four o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and walked eleven miles toward Louisville and back without stopping, accomplishing twenty-two miles in five hours and nine minutes. This movement was necessary in order to make out the distance of one hundred miles, it being but seventy-eight miles from Lexington to Louisville, which was to be the termination of his journey. On returning to Lexington, Ratterman ate a light supper, after which he started afresh for Louisville, which place he reached eight minutes ahead of time, having accomplished the full hundred miles in twenty-three hours and fifty-two seconds. In addition to a short stop previous to his second start from Lexington, he made halt of twenty-five minutes Versailles for rest and refreshments. He made the last two miles in twenty-four minutes, the fastest time shown during the march. Two men in a buggy attended Ratterman throughout the trial, and it is said that the horses attached to the vehicle showed as strong evidences of fatigue as were exhibited by the pedestrian.

Some ten days ago, A. W. P. Robinson, Esq., at Cordova, took about thirty grains of arsenic through mistake for quinine. As soon as he swallowed the poison, he discovered the mistake, and at once swallowed a bottle of sweet oil, having heard that it was an antidote for the poison of arsenic. He then sent for a physician, who administered an emetic. Mr. Robinson is now well and hearty, and experiences no ill effects from having taken the poison, except an annoying erruption on the skin, something like the nettle rash. —*Easton Star.*

BISMARCK AND THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—It is represented that the daring Prussian minister holds at present the mercantile existence of England in his hands, the result of having humbled France in the dust. No less a sum than twenty-five millions sterling is now in his possession in the shape of bills drawn by French on English capitalists, and should he think of presenting them and converting them into gold, all the specie in the Bank of England would not suffice, as it possesses little more than twenty millions in all. The directors of that institution have endeavored to avert a crisis by raising the rate of discount to five per cent., but this will not prevent the calamity if he chooses to insist on payment of his bills, for they are bound to give gold for their notes on presentation, and he could thus render the establishment bankrupt in a day, or reduce to a similar condition all whose paper he holds.

The American Postoffice.

Upon the occasion of the laying of the corner-stone of the new postoffice building at Boston, Postmaster-General Creswell made an address, giving some interesting facts and figures. He said:

"In this country the relations of the people with the postoffice are more intimate than with any other branch of the government. They pay directly for its services, come personally in contact with its officers, and claim an immediate interest in its operations. The great extent of our sparsely populated territory, and the neglect of education in some portions of the country, particularly in the South and Southwest, have impeded the improvement and cheapening of postal intercourse.

Having conceded, when first intrusted with the admiittration of the Postoffice Department, that the people should be satisfied with nothing less than the best and cheapest service, I deem the present a fit opportunity to make known what has been accomplished during the last three years.

The number of letters transported and delivered during the year ended 30th of June last exceeds 640,000,000, and it is estimated that the newspaper and miscellaneous mails disposed of were ten times greater in both weight and bulk than the letter mails.

THE FORCE EMPLOYED.

In the discharge of these arduous labors there were in the postal service, at the end of the last fiscal year, 42,954 persons, scattered over every part of the national domain, from Stika to Key West, and from San Diego to the St. John's. Of these there are employed in the department proper, at Washington, 321, and in the local service as follows; Postmasters 30,045, contractors 7,286, clerks in postoffices 3,439, letter carriers 1,419, together with route agents, clerks, &c., bringing the grand total up to 43,955, or 13,323 more than the whole army of the United States, officers and enlisted men.

Of 30,045 postoffices in operation 2,076, were money-order offices, 1,172 were filled by appointment of the President, and 28,873 by appointment of the Postmaster General.

Mr. Creswell drew a comparison between the postal service of 1868 and 1871, showing that in three years the increase of postoffices amounted to 13 per cent., the increase of ordinary receipts to 23 per cent., the increase of the aggregate annual transportation to 28 per cent., the increase of the money-order business to 260 per cent., and the increase of expenditures to less than 7 3-10 per cent.

The deficiency for 1871 was $2,926,858 66, against for 1868, $5,462,991 85.

FOREIGN POSTAL RELATIONS.

Within three years past letter postage between all points in the united States and all points in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland has been reduced from 24 to 6 cents, and equal reductions have been effected within the same period in postage rates between the United States and Germany, the single rate for letters exchanged via England having been reduced from 30 to 7 cents, and for letters sent by direct steamers from 15 to 6 cents—thus making practicable a proportionable reduction to all countries to which Great Britain and Germany respectively serve as intermediaries.

Our experience with Switzerland having demonstrated the feasibility and utility of transmitting money between the citizens of different counties by the intervention of their respective post departments, conventions have recently been concluded by which money orders may be transmitted between our people and residents of Great Britain and Germany with celerity and absolute security.

Horrors of the Chicago Fire---Awful Incidents of the Calamity.

Drunkenness, Robbery, Murder and Infamous Outrages—Shocking Assassination of a Venerable Priest while Protecting a Young Girl.

A sufferer by the Chicago fire related the following terrible incidents to a reporter of the New York Standard:

On the base ball ground there were 50,000 people shivering, looking at each other, children crying, men and women running about distracted with the loss of their children. The people living on Michigan avenue brought out oil paintings, which were jumped upon by rowdies and thieves. The pavilion caught fire about 4 o'clock and the roughs stole clothes and everything, and went to Randolph & Van Shaick's liquor store, where they rolled out five barrels and drank the contents, after which they were fighting all night. I saw one old man hit over the head with a bed post. Numerous fights occurred in all directions. No news was brought in of what was going on. I can give you no description of the monsters in human shape who roamed around the spot where they had taken refuge from the driving fire-drift. In all God's world I could not believe there were such men in existence.

Murderers, thieves and lewd women commingled with beauteous and virtuous women. One noble soul, whose name I could not ascertain, died with her babe, which had just come into the world a few hours before. I saw an old, gray-haired Roman Catholic priest of some sixty years, lying a stiffened corpse, his white hair smeared with blood, while his brains were scattered around. The poor victim had been trying to protect a young girl from the contaminating grasp of a gang of desperadoes, and his reward was being brained with a club and kicked till life was extinct. I pray to God, reporter, that I may never see such an appalling sight again. Men were there so intoxicated and bedeviled that they fought under the influence of spirits among each other, and dozens were the stabbing affrays which took place. The mob reigned, and their reign was infernal. It beggars description, and makes me shudder to think of it. Some groups were engaged in praying for Divine mercy, but not of the class I have described. They roamed round seeking what they could steal, and polluting the air with their loathsome talk. The numerous atrocities committed on poor helpless girls, ladies by birth and education, by this accursed horde will never be fully known in this world. How many died that night I do not know, nor cannot guess. Suffice it to say that the deaths were numerous, particularly women, to whom the shock proved too great.

☞ At one of the races at the late Cattle Show in Baltimore, two Kent county horses were entered and took part, and as the race seems to have created some interest among our fast-horse citizens we subjoin the following account thereof in full, from the Baltimore Gazette of the 4th inst:

THE FIRST RACE.

The first race was for horses that had never beaten three minutes; $350 to first, $100 to second and $50 to third. The committee on the track consisted of Messrs. Josiah L. Johnson and George P. West, with the following gentleman as judges, several of whom were present: Hon. Oden Bowie, John Lee Carroll of Howard county, Henry E. Johnson, Colonel Sinn, of Frederick, C. Oliver O'Donnell, Lewis Turner. Colonel J. Stricker Jenkins and James Hodges. For this race these were seven entries, all of whom presented an appearance at the judge's stand as follows:

John M. Allen, New Jersey, entered b s. G. Patchen. P. Corey, Frederick, entered b. g. Charlie. L. M. Thomas, Kent county, entered r. m. Nann. A. Johnson, Baltimore, entered c. s. Young St. Lawrence.

J. E. Moses, Baltimore, entered c. g. Savage.

J. W. Start, Kent county, b. g. R. S. Davis.

R. S. Davis won the pole, with Nannie second, Young St. Lawrence third, H. C. Hill fourth, Savage fifth, Geo. Patchen sixth and Charlie seventh.

FIRST HEAT.—After several false starts the horses got off well together but before reaching the quarter, R. S. Davis broke badly, and Charlie Mann and Savage following his example were virtually thrown out of the heat. H. C. Hill led slightly at the turn, closely pursued by St. Lawrence, who led Patchen several lengths.

On reaching the half-mile, Hill broke up and was lapped and passed by St Lawrence, who led to the three-quarter, where Hill again essayed to come alongside, but was unsuccessful. As the horses entered the home stretch St. Lawrence still led, and though pressed closely by Hill, passed the string an easy winner with Hill second, and Patchen a good third, the field being distanced. Time—2:42½.

SECOND HEAT.—St. Lawrence took the pole, with Hill second and Patchen outside. After one attempt a good start was made, St, Lawrence leading slightly. Patchen broke up nearing the quarter, and fell behind, where he remained during the heat. On rounding the turn St. Lawrence led Hill three lengths, which distance he maintained to the half mile, when Hill closed up the gap, and held his position to the three-quarter, where he fell away a length.

St, Lawrence trotted steady, while Hill broke up several times, and on turning into the home-stretch, Hill was led several lengths, St. Lawrence continued to increase the distance and passed under the stand fully six lengths ahead, winning the heat. Time 2:41¼.

THIRD HEAT.—In the third heat Patchen led from the start, but soon fell away, St, Lawrence broke up badly at the quarter, and offered Hill an opportunity to lead, which he promptly did. Both horses went steadily to the half-mile, and Hill leading half a length, when St, Lawrence again broke up, and Hill opened the gap to two lengths.

On turning into the home-stretch, St. Lawrence was urged by his driver, who plied the whip vigorously, and he was steadily closing up when he broke, and Hill continued to lead. The race now became quite exciting, and as the horses thundered along the home-stretch loud cheers were sent up by the spectators. Hill held his own well, and passed the string an easy winner.—Time, 2:40¼.

FOURTH HEAT—Hill now took the pole, with St. Lawrence second and Patchen outside. After two attempts a start was effected, St. Lawrence leading pushed closely by Hill, who passed him on making the turn, St. Lawrence breaking badly. On nearing the three quarter St. Lawrence closed up steadily, and on making the last turn the horses were neck and peck.

In coming home Hill broke up, and St. Lawrence was urged forward and across the track, taking the inside, and leading a length. As the horses came home St. Lawrence was urged by the whip, and though closely pursued by Hill, won the heat by a length.—Time, 2:35½.

The following is a

SUMMARY:

A. Johnson enters c. s. Young St. Lawrence.	1	1	2 1
J. E. Moses enters b. g. H. C. Hill.	2	2	1 2
Jno. M. Allen enters b. s. Geo. Patchen.	3	3	3 3
P. Lorey enters b. g. Charlie.	dis.		
L. A. Thomas enters r. m. Nann.	dis.		
P. B. Pollard enters c. g. Savage.	dis.		

Time, 2:42½, 2:41½, 2:40½, 2:35½.

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!

Excelsior Hot Blast Cook, Superb Cook, Ironside, Columbia Cook, Niagara, Continental, All Right Cook, Farmer, Champion Complete Improved, Victor Range, Reliance Range, Novelty parlor Cook.

THE IMPROVED MORNING GLORY,

Token Gas Burning Base, Token with Reflector, Parlor Light Base Burner, Magic Light Base Burner, Comet Air-tight Radiator, Myrtle Illuminating Base, Casket Air-tight, for wood or coal, Vulcan Egg, Tuscan Open Front, for wood, Union Air Tight, Woodland, Flame, Nine Plate Stove, &c, &c.

BIBB AND SEXTON'S HEATERS

put up to heat one, two or three rooms, at city prices, and repaired at moderate rates.

Call and examine our large stock of Stoves, and be convinced that we are selling them as low as in the city.

Store opposite the Court House.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Chestertown, Oct. 21, 1871.

COAL HODS, Shovels, Pokers, Seives, Stove Brushes and Blacking, on hand and will be sold at a very small advance on cost. A large assortment of HARDWARE, TINWARE, AND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, for sale cheap.

Give me a call and get a good Cook Stove for a very small sum of money.

Store opposite the Court House.

Oct. 21. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

ALEXANDER HAWKINS, colored, 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 10th day of May, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 10th of October, 1871.

ELIZABETH HAWKINS,
Oct. 21, 1871—4t. Executrix.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

THOMAS E. McLAUGHLIN,
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 10th day of May, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of October, 1871.

ISAAC M. JONES,
Oct. 21, 1871—4t. Administrator.

ARE YOU IN WANT OF NECK TIES? Call on S. Merritt & Co., where you will find a full line of Black Ties and Bows; Fancy Ties and Bows, and Scarfs —all of the latest styles. Oct. 14, 1871.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OE **UNDERSHIRTS & DRAWERS,** Merino, All Wool, Canton and Red Flannel; also, colored Overshirts, very handsome, and Hickory Shirts, can be procured at S. MERRITT & CO.
October 14, 1871.

FOR SALE OR RENT, The DWELLING HOUSE and premises on Queen street, in Chestertown, recently occupied by Benj. B. Perkins. Rent $250. Apply to
Oct. 14-tf. E. F. PERKINS.

NOTICE

To Hotel Keepers, and all others who deal in Liquors.

FOR the information of all persons concerned the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1865, is published:

CHAPTER 191.

AN ACT prohibiting the sale of spirituous or fermented Liquors in the several Counties of the State on the day of Election.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be 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 fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinkr of any kind, on the day of election hereafter 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.

FINE POMADES AND HAIR OILS. For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.65@1.85. Red—$1.55@1.75.
CORN.—White—70@82. Yellow 66@72.
OATS—48@50 cents.

CAUTION.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the premises of either of the undersigned, with dog or gun, after this date.

D. C. BLACKISTON,
W. H. FAULKNER.
October 21, 1871—3t.

$200 REWARD.

BY order of the County Commissioners of Kent County, I am directed to offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of Alexander Newton, charged with the murder of Robert Hackett, near Massey's, in Kent county, on or about the twenty-ninth of May last.

R. W. CALDER,
Sheriff of Kent county.
October 21, 1871—3t.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing with dog, gun, or in any other manner, on the lands of the subscribers. Those disregarding this notice may expect to have the law enforced against them.

GEO. W. T. PERKINS,
JOHN W. HINES,
JOHN L. STAM,
J. M. J. BYRON.
October 21, 1871—3t.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF Valuable Property IN THE VILLAGE OF SASSAFRAS, Kent Co., Maryland.

BY virtue of a Deed of Assignment from Darius E. Burton and a Decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil county, the undersigned, Trustees, will offer at Public Sale, on

SATURDAY,
The 11th day of November, 1871,
at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises,

All those Four Lots of Land

in the aforesaid village of Sassafras, three of which said Lots were conveyed to said D. E. Burton by Stephen B. Lofland and wife by three several deeds dated, respectively, 20th March, 1860, the 10th October, 1861, and and the 24th March, 1864, and the fourth conveyed to said Burton by John D. Vansant and wife, by deed dated 16th of April, 1864, all of said deeds recorded among the Land Records of Kent county aforesaid. These Lots lie adjacent to each other and contain, in the aggregate, about

Three Quarters of an Acre

of land, more or less, and are improved as follows: Nos. 1, 2 and 4 by a two-story



FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,

containing in all 9 rooms, one of which is occupied as a *STORE ROOM,* the stand being an excellent one for business; there is also a Carriage House and Stable with large Garden attached to this portion. No. 3 is improved by a two-story *FRAME DWELLING HOUSE,*



containing 8 rooms. This lot fronts on the road leading to Middletown in the State of Delaware, and is a pleasant residence.

The Trustees reserve the right to offer this property separately and as a whole as they may deem most advisable on the day of sale.

THE TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the decree require one half of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale. The other half to be paid in six months from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with approved security, bearing interest from the day of sale. Stamps and legal papers at the expense of the purchaser.

DANIEL BRATTEN,
ALBERT CONSTABLE,
Oct. 21, 1871—tds. Trustees.

ROAD EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

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

OPENING OF A PUBLIC ROAD,

in the Fourth Election District of Kent county, through the lands of Thomas W. Hynson, William Morris and Stephen Lecates, commencing at the division line between Dr. J. A. Perkins and Wm. N. E. Wickes, and running on through the lands of the above named persons, until it intersects the public road leading from Chestertown to Worton, at or near the public school house on the corner of said Lecates' farm, and to continue the said road, if deemed advisable, across the county until it intersects the new road at the corner of the late Wm. T. Baker's farm, on the Belair road,—hereby give notice, that they will meet on

Wednesday, November 14th,

1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the School House near Mr. Stephen Lecates' gate, to prosecute the duties of their commission.

JAMES P. DECORSE,
ISAAC PARSONS,
ROBERT E. WALLIS,
October 21, 1871—tdm. Examiners.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are forewarned from trespassing on the premises of the subscriber with dog or gun, or from crossing with horse or on foot, as I shall enforce the law against all such as disregard this notice.

Oct. 14, '71—3t. I. C. TAYLOR.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbid from trespassing with dog or gun, for hunting; or trespassing for the purpose of nutting, or for any other purpose upon the lands owned or occupied by the subscribers.

EDWARD WILKINS,
JOHN W. LOUD,
R. S. EMORY,
E. M. WILKINS.
October 14, 2871—3m*

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

The undersigned not only having been greatly annoyed but suffered considerable damage to his fences, from trespassers, hereby forewarns all persons, from gunning, hunting, crossing, or in any other manner trespassing upon his lots. Those disregarding this notice may expect to suffer the penalty of the law. PERE CHAMBERS.
Oct. 14, 1871—3t.

VENDUE OF Personalty.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court for Kent county, the subscriber as Executor of the last will and testament of James Stanley, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises of the late deceased, on

Thursday, November 2nd, 1871,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the goods and chattles of said deceased, consisting in part as follows:



TWO HORSES,
TWO MARES,
TWO COLTS:
Seven head of Hogs,
TEN PIGS,



TWO COWS,
1 BUGGY and HARNESS, 1 WAGON,
A lot of Household Goods
& KITCHEN FURNITURE,
including Beds and Bedsteads;
A lot of Farming Implements,
one Grindstone, and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS.—For all sums of Ten Dollars and under, Cash; for all sums over that amount a credit of six months, on note with approved security.

No property to be removed until the terms are complied with. Stamps at the expense of the purchaser.

RICHARD C JOHNSON,
Oct. 21, 1871—tds. Ex. of Jas. Stanley.

SAMUEL MERRITT. W. J. MCFEELY,

S. MERRITT & CO.

HAVE JUST OPENED
A New Clothing & Furnishing Goods STORE
in Chestertown,
AT THE OLD STAND ON BORDLEY'S CORNER,
WHERE
Gentlemen & Boys' Clothing

CAN BE HAD IN EVERY STYLE AND QUALITY,

from the lowest, to the finest grades. Our stock of Furnishing Goods is full—embracing every article worn by gentlemen—except boots and shoes.

Our line of HATS & CAPS, cannot be surpassed in the town for variety and styles.

Having purchased our stock of the best houses in Philadelphia and Baltimore, FOR THE CASH, we are confident we can make it to the advantage of our friends and the community generally, to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Our Motto being—whatever is to the consumer, is also our interest.

Chestertown, October 14, 1871.

MILLINERY.

MRS. C. R. FIDDIS, *MILLINER,* has just returned from the city, with an assortment of



FALL AND WINTER GOODS,



which she is now opening.

A general assortment of *LADIES FURNISHING GOODS,* to which especial attention is invited.

☞ Call and see her at the old stand.
Oct. 14, 1871—3t.

Notice of Dividend.

ESTATE OF L. M. RICAUD.

On application, Ordered that Annie E. S. Ricaud, administratrix of L. M. Ricaud, dec'd, give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased, will be made in this Court, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1871.

Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
Register of Wills.

N. B.—All creditors of L. M. Ricaud are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before TUESDAY, the 5th day of December, 1871, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate.

ANNIE E. S. RICAUD,
Oct. 14, 1871—4t. Administratrix.

A CARD.

I HAVE discovered in my canvass of the County, an impression prevails that, if elected, I intend to place the jail in the possession of a deputy. The impression is wholly without authority from me, for it is, and always has been my purpose to occupy the jail, and devote my personal attention to the discharge of my official duties.

I hope this announcement may be entirely satisfactory to my party and many friends.

Oct14-3t. A. B. WHEATLEY.

RUNAWAY APPRENTICE,



Ran away from the subscriber on or about the 1st of May, 1869, ISAAC HYNSON, a colored *apprentice, indentured* by the Orphans' Court for Kent county; now about twenty years of age.

All persons are hereby forwarned from harboring him under the penalty of the law.

BARTUS P. HATCHINSON.
October 15, 1871—3t*

STATE OF MARYLAND,

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Annapolis, October 5th, 1871.

To all whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given, That application has been made to the Governor for a *nolle prosequi* in the case of the State vs. JOHN CAREY, indicted in the Circuit Court for Kent county, at April Term, 1871, for exacting illegal Fees.

The Governor will take up the said case for final decision, on or after the 26th inst., until which time protests against the said application will be heard, and the petition in the case open to inspection, at the discretion of the Governor.

By order of the Governor,
R. C. HOLLYDAY,
Oct. 14, '71.—3t Secretary of State.

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