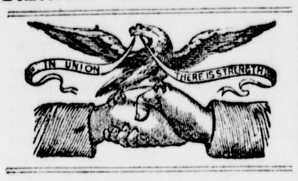
THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, November 4, 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 Commissioners,
ROBERT S. GRIFFITH,
JAMES A. ROSEBERRY,
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:

ROCK HALL - - - - Saturday, " 4,
MASSEYS - - - - - Monday, " 6,

☞ ADDRESSES 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.

DEMOCRATS, CONSERVATIVES, AROUSE!

If there has ever been a period in the history of our State affairs, when it behooved the white voter to consider well what he was about to do—what would be the result of his action—that period is the present. From the time the province of Maryland became a free and independent State, it has been governed by the white male population; and that government has secured the protection of both person and and property, with the exception of a short period during the late civil war, when it fell into the hands of the radical party.—Radicalism driven from power, with indignation, by an unfettered people, its leaders have ever since mourned the loss of power and the flesh pots of office. With a recklessness which was so clearly shown during their administration of affairs, they now have allied themselves with the late slave population of the State, for the purpose of again possessing the offices; and in order to secure the assistance of their black friends, they have entered into a compact to turn over the offices and general government of the State, to officers composed of both races. The fact that no negroes appear upon their tickets this campaign is no argument against this declaration. The reason why they have nominated no negro for office is clear to every mind. They know the prejudice of race, and the proper prejudice in this case, is such that with such a ticket, they could not succeed. They hope thus to blind a few, in the same manner they attempted to deceive in the matter of negro suffrage. The radical party of Maryland is a part of the radical party of which Grant is chief, and Sumner the expounder; and whatever scheme they may adopt here to secure power, they are looking to the same results, and he who supports them is contributing to the same, whether he intends it or not. The programme which is now being carried out in the States south of us is the same programme which is prepared for us. The radical leaders have by force and fraud secured the ballot to the negro, and they mean if they can, by the same or any means force the negro into all civil and social privileges that the whites enjoy.—The declaration that the radical party aim at nothing of the kind is known to be false by those who make the assertion. A colored national convention, composed exclusively of colored men, a report of which will be found elsewhere, are about to petition Congress for a universal school system, free to all races, and are concocting a grand consolidated negro league, to wield the influence of their race.

Senator Sumner who is actuated by a hatred of Southern people is the counselor of this movement, and in his letter to that convention, says:

"A Hotel is a legal institution, and so is a common school. As such, each must be for the equal benefit of all. How can there be any exclusion from either on account of color? It is not enough to provide separate accommodations for colored citizens—even if in all respects as good as those of other persons—equality is not found in equivalent, but only in equality. The right to vote will have new security when your equal right in public conveyances, hotels and common schools is at last established. The civil rights law needs a supplement to cover such cases."

The republican party must, if successful, carry out this programme of Sumner's. The negroes demand it, and their votes are so numerous and so necessary to radicalism that it will be conceded, and the Kent county radicals, and those who have but recently accepted of places on their ticket know it full well, but the demon of hate, and vanity and greed, has caused them to attempt the degradation of their own race. And who we ask, is this state of affairs, if successfully brought about, most to affect? Who look to the public schools and public conveyances? Is it the Senator, the Bank president, the large land owner or the affluent paper broker? No, it is the poor man of every occupation in all the late slave States who are to be forced into this amalgamation, by Northern nabobs, who live in districts where the light of a negro's countenance is never seen, and who are making use of this vile scheme for purely selfish purposes.

If there be any democrat in Kent who may have been tempted to stay away from the polls, or to scratch his ticket, to such we say, weigh well the consequences of your act, and look a few years ahead. What South Carolina is to-day will be our condition if radicalism succeeds. Already in our very midst, the radical press, sustained and nurtured by the white radicals of the county, is attempting to array the negro population of Kent against the white race; our courts are declared to be a "*mockery* of justice," and a white man's gaiter's are mathematically compared to a negro's life. The kind of justice the radicals of Kent want is that which now prevails in South Carolina; where any one male or female, adult or child may be thrown into prison on the information of any worthless negro who may have a special dislike to some white man. A State of justice set on foot by a radical Congress, and carried out by their chief Grant, a State of justice which a mixed jury of white and black radicals have even made a presentment of, and declared to be based upon a false and malicious representation of facts. We did not suppose in the light of events transpiring in Bond's court in North Carolina, and the military outrages in South Carolina, that even radical impudence would complain of the manner in which trials are conducted in our courts. This contemptible attempt to prejudice an ignorant race against the lawfully constituted courts of our State, where justice is administered without regard to person, where juries are taken from the whole body of white citizens without regard to their political sentiments, should be a warning to any milk-and-water democrat or conservative who may be contemplating the support of any part of the radical ticket.—Let it be remembered that radical justice in the old slave States, means military laws, negro witnesses, partisan judges, radical juries selected to convict, and the suspension of the writ of Habeas corpus.

Let it be remembered that radical government in Maryland means, negro juries, constables, mixed schools, and unlimited power to tax for schools, disfranchisement of more than one-half the white voters and the general degradation of the white race.

Let it be remembered that the whole radical ticket are equally committed to this scheme of Africanizing the State of Maryland, and that they are not only lending their names but their money to the furtherance thereof.

Radical Justice.

The white radicals are telling the negroes that they are liable to prosecution if they scratch any names off their ticket.—If any negro will give information of such intimidation, the party will be prosecuted under the Congressional election law. Radicals will remember this law can be made to work a little both ways.

Tax Payers, Take Notice!

That the Radical party of Maryland favor and demand the re-enactment of the arbitrary school law of 1865, which authorized the school board to levy any amount for school purposes.

Tax Payers, Take Notice!

That the Radical party of Maryland, if successful, intend to burden the people with the expenses of another State Convention, simply for the purpose of putting out of office the present Judges of the Courts, that they may put their own creatures in.

Democrats and Conservatives!

Remember that the Radical party intend to pass a Negro Militia Law, if they are successful in the coming election.

Radical Spies

Who busy themselves about the polls on the day of election, examining negroes' tickets, should be marked and prosecuted under the radical election law of Congress.

Deaths in Philadelphia from small pox last week numbered 85; during the year, 283. Number of cases under treatment last week 456, and for the year 1,647.

The New York Observer

Enters upon its Fiftieth Year on the 1st of January next. Its career has been one of the most successful in the history of American journalism. Every department is conducted with ability. Its Foreign Correspondence is unrivalled, and its independence in commenting upon political corruptions is in the highest degree praiseworthy.

We notice that it appears in a "*New Dress*," and also announces that the success of its Year-Book for 1871 will result in Volume No. 2 for 1872, which will be still more complete in its statistical and other tables of information, and in its general arrangement.

Such enterprise deserves success, and we advise our readers to send for a specimen copy of the paper. New Subscribers will receive the paper free until January 1st.

☞ The vote in Rhode Island, some few weeks since on the proposed amendments to the Constitution of that little State proves, as we have always contended, that whilst the New England States were forcing the South to throw open the ballot-box to the most ignorant class in its midst, they were politically proscriptive at home For many years the people of Rhode Island have had embodied in their State Constitution two clauses which practically deny the right of suffrage to large numbers of foreigners, citizens of foreign birth must have a property qualification before they can exercise the right of suffrage. This clause, moreover—and it is proper to dwell upon the fact because of its purely proscriptive nature—is not operative as against native born citizens, or negroes, who are allowed to vote without any property qualification whatever. It is simply and distinctly directed only against citizens of foreign birth.

Another clause of the Constitution denies the right of suffrage to all persons who do not pay annually a poll tax of one dollar, and under this clause quite a number of negroes and poor native whites are also excluded from the ballot box.

At the last session of the Legislature a resolution was passed, submitting to a vote of the people a proposition to expunge these clauses from the body of the Constitution. That vote was taken two weeks since, and resulted in their retention, by a large majority of the votes cast. So the foreign born citizen, unless he should happen to rise to the dignity of a property holder, will continue to be denied in Rhode Island the right of suffrage, which is accorded to every negro who can pay a poll tax of one dollar, or who finds a friend to pay it for him.

In Massachusetts, also, a resolution was offered, in the last Legisleture, to take the necessary steps to expunge from the Constitution of that State those provisions which limit the privilege of the elective franchise to those citizens only who can read and write, and who pay taxes. If this resolution had been adopted, and an appeal to the people had sanctioned the proposed constitutional amendments, over fifty thousand voters would have been added to the registration lists. But Massachusetts has no more intention of extending the suffrage to those of her citizens who are now deprived of it than Rhode Island has. The resolution was promptly voted down.

And thus it is that these intensely Radical States, whilst insisting that the ballot box shall be thrown wide open to the multitude of poor and ignorant blacks of the Southern and border States, take especial care to exclude from the privilege the poorer classes of whites, however industrious they may be, and the greater number of the foreign born citizens residing in their midst. Could there possibly be a more striking illustration of the cant and hypocrisy of these saintly politicians?—*Baltimore Gazette.*

The National Negro Convention --Africanizing the South--Civil Rights League--More Congressional Interference Wanted.

WASHINGTON, October 26.—The following details have been received in Washington of the convention of colored men at Columbia, S. C., which has adjourned *sine die*: The Committee on emigration reported that the South holds out the greatest advantages to the colored people of the whole country for settlement. Among other reasons, the colored people are already the bone and sinew of the South, and they possess more numerical strength in the Southern than in the Northern States.

The committee on civil rights reported as there were doubts as to the civil rights bill conferring equal privileges and immunities upon citizens, they respectfully recommend that Congress be earnestly petitioned to enact the supplementary civil rights bill introduced into the United States Senate by Senator sumner, as there can be no doubt of the justice of such a law, and prejudiced judges and juries cannot then render a verdict detrimental to the liberties of our citizens.—With a view to the future security of their legal rights, the convention organized a National Civil Rights Association, consisting of a president, secretary and treasurer for the States at large, and one member for each of the States embraced in the call. The president is required to give general advice as to the manner of conducting legal proceedings on all, outrages reported to him, and shall take such lawful steps as in his judgment may seem best to accomplish the objects of the organization, and draw upon the State president for such moneys as may be necessary to work out the objects of the organization. The committee on education reported a review of the whole subject, demanding the consideration of equality, free schools, etc., and recommending resolutions relative thereto, setting forth that no separate plan was necessary for any one State but that a universal system must be established for all grades.

The report of the committee on labor reviewed the whole subject, entering into the statistics of crops of all kinds pertaining to the Southern States, and also referring to the unsettled condition of labor, moneyed power, etc., and recommended the formation of—

First. A general organization of labor unions of every trade in each State, with a president for the same.

Second. County organizations, with county chairmen, whose duty it shall be to organize tradesmen's associations and to work for their development and to secure concert of action for mutual benefit, and a constitution and by-laws were submittid for an organization to be known as the National Labor Union of the United States, and a motion that they meet at Memphis, Tenn., in June next, was carried.

A resolution was adopted that the convention petition the United States Senate and House of Representatives to pass a bill incorporating a company, under the name of the Freedman's Homestead Company, embracing the features contained in the House bill No. 2,970, and that a committee of five be appointed to draft said bill, and that the Hon. R. B. Elliott, of South Carolina; J. T. Walls, Florida; H. M. Sumner, Florida, and J. H. Rainey, South Carolina, shall be that committee, and said committee shall present said bill at the earliest possible moment.

A resolution was adopted setting forth that as the time fixed for the meeting of the present convention was unfortunate, owing, in part, to important canvasses going on in many of the Southern States, rendering it impossible for many influential colored men to attend, and as it had been stated many colored men disapproved the call as being for a class convention, the present president be authorized to call a national convention to convene at New Orleans, La., on the second Wednesday in April, 1872, on a basis of representation of two from every 20,000 voters, and each fractional, 10,000 voters.

A Reign of Terror in South Carolina--A Miserable Persecution of Helpless People.

The New Yord Herald has a dispatch from Newbern, S. C., dated the 25th instant, from a special correspondent, who says:

"The proclamation suspending the writ of habeas corpus in nine counties of this State has been a grave though I trust not fatal blunder. Since my arrival in South Carolina I have been engaged energetically in coming to a just conclusion of the real condition of affairs, and I am compelled to report that nothing has occurred which justifies the grave step taken by the President. I asked the military commandant of the place if any case had come to his knowledge of the United States marshall being resisted, and he replied in the negative. I further inquired if there was any organization, secret or otherwise, in the county inimical to the government, and he admitted that he knew of none. The radical county auditor, who told me that there had been a great many disturbances, confessed that he could not give me the particulars of any single one which had occurred since November last, and he also admitted that there was no opposition to the enforcement of the laws of the State. Every rencontre between a negro and a white man growing out of personal quarrels is magnified into a Ku-Klux case. Thus far but one arrest for Ku-Kluxism has been made in the county, and that was made before the proclamation of the President on the *ex parte* statement of a negro. The accused surrendered without resisting the marshal, and protests his innocence.

"In the upper counties of Spartanburg, Chester, Union and York a perfect reign of terror exists Bands of soldiers traverse the country after dark, taking persons from their beds at midnight and hurrying them to jail without explaining the cause of their arrest. Nearly three hundred men have already been arrested in this way. The military authorities, acting, it is said, under the instructions of Akerman, who is at Yorkville, refuse to permit relatives or lawyers to see the prisoners. Among those arrested are some of the most prominent citizens of the counties named, some of them old men, incapable of acting the part alleged against them. Hundreds of families are moving into Georgia and North Carolina. Business houses have been closed, plantations abandoned, and a general gloom prevails everywhere. To add to the desperation of the whites the radicals have begun promulgating falsehoods. The reports of collisions between the Ku-Klux and the United States soldiers are positively untrue, as no band of armed men has yet been met with anywhere. How much longer I can say this, however, is difficult to predict, as all accounts agree in representing the feeling in the upper counties as being very intense. The worst feature of the whole affair is the fact that any negro can have as many white men arrested as he desires by simply swearing that he saw them with the Ku-Klux, and thus innocent men are likely to be, if they have not already been, incarcerated in prison."

The door has been opened to the wreaking of private vengeance by means of perjury, and this accounts for the extraordinary exodus taking place. President Grant has been most shamefully deceived regarding affairs here. I repeat that in not a single county has there ever been any opposition to the enforcement of the laws, nor can I find a single person who can mention a single instance of such opposition.

THE FACTS IN YORK COUNTY.

The Columbia Phœnix of the 24th inst, publishes extracts of a letter writen on the 21st, to a gentleman in that city, from a friend in Yorkville, vouched for as a man of unimpeachable character. The writer says:

Although I feel secure in my own innocence of any complicity in the causes which have been made the pretext for the infamous proceedings inaugurated here by the party in power, yet I cannot but be shocked and feel uneasiness at the total overthrow of all my preconceptions of republicanism, freedom and law. No warrants are issued, no charges specified, no authority exhibited; a soldier arms, sometimes a commissioned or non-commissioned officer, sometimes merely a private, presents himself and orders a march to jail. Arrived there, the prisoner is searched, and then locked up in a cell and told that he can have no source of amusement to while away the time, as he is placed there for *punishment*, and not for pleasure.

All this is bad enough, God knows, but there are consequent evils to be apprehended which dwarfs it into petty annoyance. The county is being depopulated; Numbers of farmers and other citizens, innocent as well as guilty, appalled at the prospect of a long incarceration, a packed jury, an unscrupulous judge, and a ready host of accusing witnesses eager to swear, according to instructions, for "two dollars a day and expenses paid," have left homes and families just as the threatened danger found them. The matured crops are but half gathered, and the unprotected farms stand as tempting baits for the idle negro. It will not be long before larceny, arson and outrage of every sort will be committed throughout this helpless section.

A special dispatch from Columbia, 25th inst., says:

"In York county eighty-three arrests have been made under the Ku-Klux law up to this time. Other arrests are made daily. A number of prisoners are also in jail here.—A batch was brought down yesterday, and were marched through the rain from the depot and put in damp cells without being allowed to change their clothing. These arrests cause much excitement throughout the State, and are creating considerable depression in trade circles.

HOW ARRESTS ARE MADE.

The Camden Journal reports that in Spartanburg "the jail is so full of so-called Ku-Klux that many are camped outside under guard. In York we are told that all the roads leading to the courthouse are picketed by soldiers, and any one attempting to pass either way is arrested, and in many instances thrown into jail, and that in one case where a party had gone to make an arrest at night they intruded upon the privacy of young ladies' chambers, and pulled the covering for their bodies, pretending to search for their victim."

LOCAL ITEMS

Kent Railroad.

We learn that work has again been commenced on the Kent road; and we suppose, in a few weeks, the locomotive whistle will be heard in our town.

Sale of Village Property.

Attention is called to the Trustee's Sale of valuable property in the village of Sassafras, on Saturday next, by Daniel Bratten and Albert Constable. See advertisement elsewhere.

Accident.

Mr. N. G. Westcott, of this town, while attempting to mount his horse on Monday last, had the saddle to turn, and becoming entangled in some manner, the horse started and dragged him some distance, injuring him considerably, though, we learn, not seriously. He has since been confined to his bed.

County Commissioners.

Present, Wm. Thos Hepbron and Thomas P. Dixon.

The Court was engaged in settling up their public road and railroad accounts. Adjourned to November 14.

Orphans' Court.

Present, James Beck, of George, Thomas Lusby and William Stevens.

The Court passed a number of claims against the estates of deceased parties.

Robert J. Lusby, administrator of John M. Hudson, returned his first administration account: passed, and ordered for record.

B. F. H. Caulk, executor of Julia A. Caulk, returned his first admr. account: passed and ordered to be recorded.

John Wilson and F. H. Harper were appointed to view and estimate the rental value of the real estate of the minor children of Joshua Clark, dec'd.

FOR RENT,



For the ensuing year, my Dwelling House and Land on the East side of the road running to my Mill. For terms, apply to
Nov. 4, 1871—3t. W. BACCHUS.

ORPHANS' COURT NOTICE.

The Orphans' Court will meet on THURSDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, instead of Tuesday next, the usual day of meeting. By order.
EDW. CROUCH,
Nov. 4—1t. Register.

T. W. Eliason, Jr.

INVITES THE ATTENTION OF
BUYERS TO THE
LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
FALL GOODS
IN KENT COUNTY!
CAREFULLY SELECTED
AND FOR SALE AT A VERY
MODERATE ADVANCE
UPON NET CASH
COST.
Nov. 4, 1871.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by James Cohee, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Hamilton L. Crew, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of George Butler, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said George Butler of, in, and to, the following property, situated at or near "Butler Town," in the Third Election District of Kent county:

Two Acres of Land
AND IMPROVEMENTS THEREON;
AND ONE MEETING HOUSE,

adjoining the lands of William Vannort, also

2 Horses and 2 Cows:

and I hereby give notice, that on

Saturday the 25th day of November, 1871,

at Smithville, at 2 o'clock, P. M., I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writ, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

JAMES P. SUTTON,
Nov. 4, 1871—tds. [4.50] Constable.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by James Cohee, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of Hamilton L. Crew, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Nathaniel Tilghman, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Nathaniel Tilghman, of, in and to, the following property, lying and being in the Third Election District of Kent county, and situated at or near "Butler Town," viz:

1 House and 5 Acres of Land,
AND THE MEETING HOUSE

adjoining the lands of William Vannort and others; also,

1 Black Horse and 1 Cart:

and I hereby give notice, that on

Saturday, November the 25th, 1871,

at 2½ o'clock, P. M., at Smithville, 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.

JAMES P. SUTTON,
Nov. 4, 1871—tds. [4.50] Constable.

ASTRAY.



CAME to the premises of the subscriber, on *WEDNESDAY morning last*, 25th of October, a **BLACK COLT**, supposed to be about 3 years old—no marks.

The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove prove property, pay charges and take it away. JOSEPH CORNELIUS,
Oct. 28—3t. near Chestertown.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.70@1.85.
Red—$1.57@1.70.
CORN.—White—60@72. Yellow 70@72.
OATS—48@49 cents.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by James Cohee, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of Hamilton L. Crew, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Jacob Willson, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Jacob Willson of, in, and to, the following property, lying and being in the Third Election District of Kent county, and adjoining the lands of James Beck, viz:

Seven Acres of Land,
more or less; also,
The Meeting House
at or near "Butler Town:"
and I hereby give notice, that on

Saturday, November the 25th, 1871,

at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Smithville, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writ, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

JAMES P. SUTTON.
Nov. 4, 1871—tds [4.50] Constable.

For Sale,

1 Yoke of Good Oxen & 1 Yoke of Steers
ALSO,
ONE NEW TEN-HORSE PELTON POWER.
R. E WALLIS,
Oct. 28—3t. Near Kennedyville.

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court for Kent county, the undersigned as Attorney for the Administratrix, will sell at Public Sale, on the premises of the late Joshua Clark, on

WEDNESDAY,
the 8th day of November, 1871,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property:

FIVE HORSES,
FIVE COWS,
15 HOGS, 19 SHOATS,
1 Wood's Reaper,
Carriage and Harness,
PLOWS, HARROWS,
and a large variety of Farming Utensils;
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

TERMS.—Sums under 20 Dollars, Cash; on sums of 20 Dollars and over, a credit of six months, on note with approved security
C. H. BAKER,
Attorney for S. M. Clark, Admr'x. of Joshua Clark, dec'd. Oct. 28—ts.

SMALL FRUITS,
Plants, &c.

100,000 Strawberry, of the Leading Varieties.
40,000 Doolittle Black Cap Raspberry.
20,000 Philadelphia, do.
20,000 Brandywine, do.
10,000 Davidson's Thornless, do.
100 Herstine, do.,

Together with a general assortment of NURSERY STOCK, most of which is of my own growth.

Also, *BARLING'S PATENT PRUNING SHEARS*, which are superior to any other article of the kind, and which I have the exclusive right to sell in Kent county.

For sale by
R. E. WALLIS,
Oct. 28, 1871—5m Near Kennedyville.

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.

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF 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.

NOTICE.

I WOULD respectfully inform my friends and the public in general, that I have opened a fine assortment of

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

to which I beg leave to call their *particular attention*. I am dealing with a first class house, and endeavor to keep none but goods of the *very best quality*.

Physicians and all others interested may rely upon having their prescriptions and orders acurately filled with

PURE AND FRESH MEDICINES,

at prices lower than they have previously paid in this place. Prescriptions carefully compounded day and night, and all packages plainly and properly marked; also, the leading Patent Medicines in use.

I hope by careful attention to business and fair and honest dealings with my customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of their patronage. JOSEPH E. WEER,
Kennedyville, Md.
October 14, 1871—tf.

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. Lolland 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

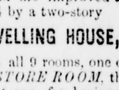
Three Quarters of an Acre

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.

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.

ROAD EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Examiners, appointed by the Honorable County Commissioners of 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 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.

PERSONAL.

LADIES, I can send you anything by mail. Just send us a *lock* of your *hair*, if you want one of those superb HAIR NETS to match, or a sample of goods the color. Only 25 cents and stamp, by mail.
W. H. RINGGOLD,
95 N. CHARLES STREET,
Sept. 16. 3 *doors South of Mulberry.*

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