THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, November 11, 1871

The Election in Maryland.

Fuller returns from the State than we are able to give up to the time of going to press, will doubtless be received by most of our subscribers, from the city papers, but we give such information as we have for the benefit of those who take no other paper:

Baltimore city gives a majority for the Democratic State ticket of 8142.

Baltimore county 1991 majority.

Queen Anne's 323 majority.

Caroline 71 majority—Republican Sheriff and State's Attorney elected.

Allegany—Democratic on State ticket; republican on county officers and Judge.

Anne Arundel—Democratic majority 300—a gain of 606.

Carroll—Democratic majority 371.

Cecil—Republican for Governor; Legislature democratic.

Charles—Democratic.

Dorchester—Democratic majority 250.

Frederick—Republican majority 423.

Harford—Democratic majority 700.

Howard—Democratic majority 220.

Prince George's—Democratic majority 100 (estimated.)

Somerset—Democratic majority 105.

Talbot—Democratic majority 200.

Washington—Democratic majority 100; Senator and three out of four delegates.

Wicomico—Democratic majority 700.

Worcester—Democratic majority 200, (estimated.)

KENT COUNTY—OFFICIAL.

	Districts					
	Massey's	Kennedyville	Worton	Chestertown	Edesville	Total.
For Governor.						
Whyte	474	370	260	346	457	1907
Tome	380	331	266	464	257	1698
Majority for Whyte						209
Attorney General.						
Syester	475	372	260	346	458	1911
Randall	379	329	266	465	254	1693
Majority for Syester						218
Comptroller.						
Woolford	475	372	260	345	458	1910
Brengle	379	329	266	464	254	1692
Majority for Woolford						218
Senate.						
Spencer	477	370	257	344	453	1901
Westcott	378	330	269	465	258	1709
Majority for Spencer						201
Delegates.						
Wilmer	475	376	256	347	458	1912
Hurtt	479	372	256	346	455	1902
Turner	377	328	269	467	254	1695
Dick	377	323	267	461	259	1687
Average maj. for Delegates						216
Sheriff.						
Wheatley	475	368	252	388	465	1898
Hamilton	379	331	269	471	249	1699
Majority for Wheatley						199
State's Attorney.						
Pearce	472	374	260	345	459	1910
Wickes	379	328	266	468	254	1695
Majority for Pearce						215
Orphans' Court.						
Beck	475	372	250	345	454	1896
Lusby	475	371	242	326	455	1869
Scott	461	370	257	347	460	1895
Parsons	379	328	291	462	256	1716
Barnard	377	330	267	466	252	1692
Trew	377	329	267	479	262	1714
Average maj. for Orphans' Court						179⅛
County Commissioners.						
Griffith	478	370	260	345	458	1911
Roseberry	472	372	259	343	459	1905
Willson	474	366	251	344	458	1893
Usilton	374	328	272	469	258	1701
Willis	378	336	268	466	253	1701
Smith	382	330	265	465	251	1694
Average maj. for Commissioners						201⅛
Surveyor.						
Taylor	475	371	256	367	458	1907
Turner	376	329	270	466	255	1696
Majority for Taylor						211

Mr. Whyte's majority in the State will probably be about fifteen thousand.

Elections Elsewhere.

New York, under the influence of the city frauds, has gone Republican by from 20 to 30,000 majority. New Jersey elects a Democratic Governor by about 5,000 majority. Virginia is Democratic, and will have a majority in the Legislature of 60 on joint ballot. Alabama, Mississippi, Illinois, Minnesota, Arkansas, Michigan and Kansas have gone Republican by the usual majorities.

The Maryland Farmer.

The Nov'r. No. of this valuable agricultural monthly is received, and is as usual replete with interesting matter in every department of agriculture, horticulture, live stock, and all subjects of a kindred nature that will prove instructive to the farmer and planter. A new year commences in January next, and the publishers promise to make such improvements in its typ: graphy and literature as will further commend it to the patronage of the agaicultural public throughout the country. It is published by S. Sands Mills & Co., 145 West Pratt Street, Baltimore, at the low price of $1.50 per annum, or $1 for a club of five and upwards. We heartily commend it to our agricultural readers as worthy their support.

THE DELAWARE AND MARYLAND EARTHQUAKE.—Prof. Jucif Maceeret, A. M., writes to the Wilmington (Del.) Commercial to impeach the character of the earthquake which was felt in Delaware and the northeastern counties of Maryland a few weeks ago. He maintains, 1st, than an earthquake never begins with an explosion; 2d, very few earthquakes make any noise at all; 3d, the noise sounded like two explosions, 4th, the quaking continued only two seconds; 5th, there was no sustained reverberation; 6th, an earthquake produced by explosions would be disastrous; 7th, (conclusion,) the two explosions heard were electrical, and took place at least twenty miles above the earth, which was jarred by the concussion.

THE ELECTION IN KENT.

The election passed off quietly in our county, and the result is most gratifying to the Democratic Conservative voters. The Republican combination of candidates, and a perfect system of drill for their negro voters, secured them their whole strength; yet they are beaten by an increased majority. Time will strengthen the Democratic ranks, and also lessen the fear which now welds the negro voters together. Many, also, who voted the Radical ticket, will learn that there are not enough white men in Kent who are willing to secure victory and its fruits, by the use of the negro vote. The white men of Maryland are not yet willing to surrender to the colored population and their white allies the control of state affairs. They have made laws heretofore for their wives and children, and believe they can legislate equally well for an unlettered and late slave population. They have received no evidence from the mixed officials of the far Southern States, that persons or property will be safer under such governments, or that public affairs will be more economically administered. The office-seeking Radical has probably discovered that his chances are slim in his present organization; and the negro voter has possibly seen the folly of attempting to combine against the superior numbers and intelligence of the Anglo-Saxon. The white Radical will use the black man for his own purposes if he can; after repeated failure he will abandon him to his fate. The most prudent course for the colored voter would unquestionably be, the abandonment of his race-combination against the white voter, and his gradual merging into the two great political parties. The sooner he learns that he will no more control State governments than formerly, the better for his general welfare. The white Radical no more desires to be governed by his colored brother than does the Democrat: he may pander to his ambition for the purpose of holding the reins himself; but he means this, and nothing more. It seems strange the negro of Maryland has not yet learned the lesson which their race in the further Southern States have solved. The Republican party of the North, by fraud and by force of the Federal arm, have forced upon the Southern States the entranchisement of the colored race; but its only purpose was to control by this means the State governments. No love of the race, no honest belief in the theory of general suffrage, has brought it about; for but recently in Republican Rhode Island, a proposition to enfranchise the white foreigner has been voted down by a large majority. The Republican party of the North knew that so soon as the Federal bayonet was withdrawn from the Southern States the governments would revert back into the hands of the Democratic party, and the two grand schemes of white disfranchisement and black enfranchisement was resorted to. The scheme has failed; for wherever on Southern soil, the Federal arm has not been unconstitutionally employed, the native white population has regained control of their governments. The Democratic party has been, and is, opposed to negro enfranchisement; and the negro cannot expect that this party will canvass for his vote. Would he prove his intelligent use of the ballot let him cease to be driven and led like sheep to the polls, while his scarcely more intelligent negro chief, assisted by an ignorant and office-seeking white man, deals out to him his ballot. He claims to be a man; let him act like a man. Let him cast his vote, a part of it, with the Democratic party—the party of the people and particularly the laboring man—and thus prove his intelligence, and make his assistance a consideration. Let him abandon his organization as a race, and particularly his white leaders who have assumed to be his teachers. Let him be content to be a private in the ranks of citizenship and he may maintain the advance he has made, until, by his advance in intelligence, he may force a recognition of his claims for additional privileges. Let him continue to act out the course he has thus far pursued, as a citizen, and his fate is just as surely sealed as that of the North American Indian.

ILLNESS OF QUEEN VICTORIA.—Recent intelligence from England shows that the late proclamation summoning Parliament on the second day after Christmas was agreed to at a meeting of the privy council, presided over by the Queen. The London papers state that her majesty gave on Monday evening, October 16, a ball to the tenants and servants on the Balmoral, Abergeldie, and Birkhall estates, and was present for a short time, although she was obliged to be carried into the room in an invalid chair.

Another item in the Court Circular is to the effect that a few days previous the Queen had taken a carriage drive of nineteen miles in the vicinity of Balmoral, but, from a continuance of rheumatism in the knee, had not been able to dine, as usual, with her family and guests. It appears that the same bodily ailment will detain her in Scotland, for the Court Circular of October 20 makes the following announcement: "The court was to have returned to Windsor Castle about the third of next month, but the continued indisposition of the Queen will probably delay the royal departure from Balmoral for a month from the present time." This means that the Queen will Christmas at Windsor, according to her usual custom. All this looks as if her Majesty were seriously unwell, but not at all as if her mind had been affected.

A VIRGINIAN GIRL KILLS A DEER.—The Staunton Spectator records that Miss Carrie Shiflet, a rosy young lady of "sweet sixteen," living in the "Little Confederacy," six miles north of Stribling Springs, last week killed a large buck weighing 160 pounds.

Outrage on Election Night.

On the night of the election, between 9 and 10 o'clock, a party of negroes made an attack upon Jerry Corse, a negro man about seventy years of age, in his own house. We have the following facts from Jerry himself: During the day Jerry had been in the country until towards five o'clock, when he returned home. About that time a negro came to his house to urge him to come out to the polls. He stated that he did not intend to vote for either side, and declined to go. Between 9 and 10 o'clock that night a party of negroes came to his house, and on some frivolous pretext endeavored to induce him to come out: failing in this, one of them struck him with a stone, which drove him from the door: the party then entered and knocked him around considerably. He finally induced them to leave by giving them whiskey. Jerry recognized the following among the party, all negroes:—Charles Dorsey, Henry Lambert, Nelson Reed and ——— Boyer.

An outrage of this kind in South Carolina would be magnified into a Ku-Klux raid, and the Federal arm would be stretched out to arrest some dozen or more innocent men on account of it. We hope proper measures will be taken to make an example of this case, that negroes may learn that they cannot safely interfere with men of their own color because they choose to remain away from the polls on the day of election. This system of intimidation should be broken up by the State authorities.

Another Negro Outrage.

A gentleman from the upper part of the county informs us that a colored man who voted the Democratic ticket at Massey's last Tuesday, was waylaid on his way home and very severely beaten by a party of negroes. He recognized a number of his assailants and will have them arrested. We trust the perpetrators of this and similar outrages will have meted out to them the severest punishment the law can inflict.

Still Another.

In the Kennedyville district on election day, we are informed that Mr. Jas. Merritt drove out to the polls with a colored man from this district, who was in his employ, and when the negroes found that he was from this district and had not gone home to vote, they made an attack upon him, and the deputy Sheriff had to protect him.

The ballot in Maryland is free to the negroes, provided they vote the Radical ticket.

News from South Carolina.

The New York Tribune has a dispatch from a special correspondent at Columbia, S. C., dated 5th inst., by which the fact is learned that military arrests have been made in Union county, although the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus there was not proclaimed until within the past three days. This dispatch gives the following statements:

The crusade against the Ku-Klux is still actively prosecuted in the interior by the United States authorities. All the arrests thus far have been made in the counties of York and Spartanburg, with the exception of five arrests in Union county.

The tone of public sentiment shows a mixture of despondency and a bitterness of feeling. The negroes and the few white Republicans in the State rejoice at the overthrow of their enemies. About thirty of the Spartansburg prisoners are confined in the jail at this place. They could be taken out on habeas corpus, but their counsel and the citizens object, from fear that if this were done the President would include this county in the proclamation suspending the writ. About a dozen of these prisoners have made confessions, and as their stories all agree, there is no doubt of their truth.

The objects of the Klan are as follows: First, humanity, justice and honor; second, aid to brothers in distress; third, to put down the Radical party and restore the government Washington fought to establish The dispatch goes on to explain that this last proposition is interpreted to mean the overthrow of the Radical government of South Carolina. No very great crime one would think; to be done, of course, by the usual means in other States.

The Columbia (S. C) Phœnix, of the 4th inst., reports the proceedings of the local board of trade had the previous day, at which an humble petition to the President was adopted. The memorial recites that the material interests of the country are prostrated beneath a military intervention which could only have been ordered upon the strength of gross exaggerations, while civil process is now and has always been adequate to the enforcement of all laws; therefore this board respectfully addresses to the attention of the Chief Magistrate the damage thus inflicted. The board represents that the loss and suffering thus entailed require of President Grant that he should, as an act of public justice, promptly redress the wrong, and "that, in the absence of vindication and protection at the hands of the State government, we place our case before the President of the country of which we claim to be law-abiding citizens, maintaining that we have a right to expect that the power of the government will not be causelessly wielded against our interests."

The Governor of Wisconsin issues a card of thanks to the people of the United States, in which he says that by their generosity the needy of his State have been clothed for the winter, and no further aid will be asked for.

Wilmington, Del., has now twenty small-pox cases under treatment, and has had two deaths from the disease.

A Pillar of Fire Fifty Thousand Miles High.

Mr. C. A. Young, the astronomer and observer at the head of the astronomical department of Dartmouth, has communicated to the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, an interesting paper of an explosion on the sun which occurred about noon on the 7th of September last.

There appeared an enormous protuberance or hydrogen cloud on the eastern limb of the sun, on the 6th, which remained until noon on the 7th, described as "a low, quiet looking cloud, not very dense or brillant nor in any way remarkable except for its size." It was about 100,000 miles long by 50,000 miles high. The observer was called away at 12:30, and returning in about half an hour found that there had been a grand disruption.

The whole thing had been blown to shreds by some inconceivable upheaval. The air seemed to be filled with *debris*, a mass of detached fusiform filaments," rapidly ascending. When first noted after returning to the observation, some of them had reached a height nearly 100,000 miles, continuing to rise with a motion almost marked by the eye, until in ten minutes the uppermost were more than 200,000 miles from the solar surface.

The filaments gradually faded as they rose, and at 1:15 only a few filmy wisps, with some brighter streamers lower down, remained to mark the place. Mr. Young noted near one end of the cloud a nebulous thunder-head, which represented a wonderful change. It became active and developed into a mass of rolling flame apparently, crowded down at first towards the surface of the sun, then shot up pyramidally 50,000 miles in height, when its top was drawn out into long filaments and threads which were curiously rolled backwards and downwards like the volutes of an Ionic capital.

This faded away like the other, and at 2:30 had disappeared. The whole phenomenon had the appearance of an explosion beneath the extraordinary prominence, spending its force mainly in an upward direction, somewhat outward in all directions, followed by an inrush as tho' a vacuum had been created.

Illinois.

ASTOUNDING REVELATIONS—MUNICIPAL OFFICERS SUSPECTED OF STEALING MONEY—ROBBERRY OF THE RELIEF FUND.

CHICAGO, Nov. 4.—Astounding revelations were made this morning of the operations of Alderman C. C. P. Holden in the use of the relief funds. As Holden is the President of the City Council, and candidate for Mayor on the opposition ticket, additional piquancy is given to the matter. Immediately after the fire a Relief Society was formed, of which Holden was made Treasurer. The composition of this society not being satisfactory to the committees from Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis, St. Louis and other cities here, Mayor Mason dissolved it and directed that everything should be turned over to the old Relief Society, an institution under the control of citizens of integrity and regularly incorporated. This was satisfactory to the committees from the other cities but was not to some of the Aldermen, and they refused to recognize the new arrangement.

This unpleasantness was mentioned in these despatches at that time. It now transpires that Holden, while acting as Treasurer, secured at least $15,000 of the relief funds, and considerable supplies, which refused to give up when a requisition was made by the proper authorities It is now alleged that this money is being used by Holden to secure his election as Mayor. Very damaging evidence is produced to substantiate the charge. Among other things, Holden caused to be sent to the regular committee a livery stable bill amounting to $240, of which payment has been refused; and the committee gives notice that no carriages have been needed in the work of relief. To what purpose the benevolence of the country might have been put may now be seen from this specimen. The public may rest assured that the work of relief is now in good hands, and that this man Holden will be held to a strict accountability.

The Killing of Gen. Grosvenor.

The publication here of a letter from Governor Palmer to Attorney General Bushrell requesting him to present the facts in regard to the killing of General Thomas W. Grosvenor to the Grand Jury of Cook county has created a sensation.—Very good authorities deny the right of the Governor to initiate such proceedings unless the United States Attorney should first refuse to present the matter to the Grand Jury. But on the other hand Governor Palmer is recognized as a lawyer of ability and not likely to make a mistake. It is charged by the friends of General Sheridan that Governor Palmer is unfriendly to him and has taken this opportunity to do him an injury. At any rate General Sheridan seems the least disturbed about the matter of anybody.—Governor Palmer, in his letter, reviews the evidence before the coroner's jury, wherein it was shown that Mayor Mason requested Lieutenant General Sheridan to preserve order in the city; that the latter authorized Colonel F. T. Sherman to raise a regiment of militia; that several companies were so organized and acted under orders issued by Sherman, and that the young man Treat was acting under such orders when he shot General Grosvenor, and guiltless of any legal offence.

Governor Palmer says in, conclusion: "No one will pretend that the power to raise, organize, or employ troops, or call the organized militia of the States into service, appertains to the office of Lieutenant General in the Army of the United States; nor will it be easy to find defenders of the opinion, should it be expressed, that the Mayor of a city can either exercise or impart such a power to another; and I will not with you discuss the dangerous and deceptive theory of necessity or emergency that has been so often insisted upon to justify acts of lawless usurpation. It is answer enough that the Constitution of the State has not entrusted to the Mayors of cities, or to military officers, the delicate duty of determining when its forces may be called into service, or its laws suspended.

"If these conclusions are correct I think you will perceive it is now the duty of the Governor and Attorney General and all other officers, to see that the laws are enforced against all parties concerned in these illegal, dangerous acts. It is not necessary, in determing upon a line of duty to be adopted—to inquire whether the Mayor of Chicago, Lieutenant General Sheridan and Frank T. Sherman and his associates and supposed subordinates, who are the agents by which the death of Thomas Grosvernor was produced, in assuming powers which they did not possess, and which cannot be conferred upon them, were influenced by proper or improper motives or purposes. They assumed to suspend the operation of the Constitution and laws of the State, and substitute in their stead law and military force to be defined and applied by themselves.

"They by their lawless acts attacked and insulted the dignity and authority of the State, and have let their dangerous example weaken the public confidence in the Constitution and laws, and in their attempt to enforce usurped and lawless authority, they have sacrificed the life of a peaceable citizen. Animated by the confidence I have thus expressed, and confident in the belief that the State of Illinois, acting through the proper departments of the Government, is capable of protecting its own people, and of enforcing the dignity and authority of its own laws, I have to request that you, in conjunction with the Attorney of the Seventh Circuit, will bring all the facts before the Grand Jury of Cook county, in order that all persons concerned in the unlawful killing of Thos. W. Grosvenor may be brought to a speedy trial.

"I have the honor to be, with great respect, JOHN W. PALMER."

CHICAGO, Nov. 5.—A special from Springfield says that Governor Palmer is preparing a message to lay befor the Legislature, which meets on the 15th inst., in which the controversy between himself and the United States authorities, together with all the correspondence between him and Mayor Mason and others, relative to the military occupying the city during the fire, will fill a conspicuous place.

Important Declarations of the Ex-Emperor Napoleon.

From the London Times, October 23.

We have received from a trustworthy source the following account of a conversation which was held yesterday at Chiselhurst between the Emperor Napoleon and our informant, who is authorized to publish the statement. His Majesty spoke as follows: "It is pretended that the Bonapartists are conspiring. I do not believe it. It is only parties who feel themselves in a minority in the country, who have recourse to occult practices. It is only those who wish to impose their views upon the larger number who conspire.—When a man has been, as I have been, during twenty-three years at the head of a great nation, and when he has been animated by a single thought—the welfare of the country—he preserves the sentiment of his dignity, the conviction of his rights, and casts away from him the low intrigues which degrade those who have recourse to them. Without illusions and without discouragement I rely upon the justice of the French people, and I am resigned to my fate, whatever may be the decrees of Providence. Moreover, when one has fallen from such a height, the first sentiment one experiences is not the desire to again mount upon the pinnacle, but to seek the causes of the fall in order to explain one's conduct and combat calumny, while still recognizing one's faults. In doing this one reviews the past, rather than seeks to read the future and strives much more to justify one's self than to accomplish a restoration, Hence the legitimate desire to employ public means of refuting unjust attacks and of rectifying erroneous appreciations. To enlighten public opinion by truthful statements is a duty to those whom fortune has struck down, while all agitation to attempt the re-establishment of the Imperial *regime* would only retard the moral reaction which has already commenced. To all who have come from France to visit me I have held the same language: 'I am opposed,' I have said to them, 'to either intrigues or plots. France needs repose to enable her to recover from her disasters.' He would be most culpable who should seek to foment trouble for the advancement of his personal interests. The present Government is merely provisional, and does not in the future exclude any form of government. To attempt to overthrow it would be a bad action; though my rights remain still intact, and so long as the people shall not have been regularly consulted, no decision of the Chamber can prevent me from being the legitimate sovereign of France. Many officers have written to me to ask if they should place themselves at the disposition of the present Government, and if I consented to release them from their oath, I have answered that the question being plainly stated between order on the one hand and the most frightful anarchy on the other, they should not hesitate to serve their country; but that I could not release them from their oath until by a direct vote the entire nation shall have chosen a definitive government. Thus, you see, like the man in Horace, I wrap myself in my right and my resignation. Strong in my own conscience, I restrain the impatience of some and despise the treachery and the insult of others. I observe, with a certain degree of satisfaction, that the Republic is forced to act with a degree of severity against the very men who, during 23 years attacked my Government, and to adopt many of the measures which I regarded as indispensable to the maintenance of order, but as I am not a man of party, this feeling gives place in my heart to another and a stronger—the pain with which I see the destinies of France delivered over to the hazard of events, fury of faction, the weakness of the men in power, and the exactions of the foreigners."

THE Vineland railroad has been finished to the Delaware Bay. This brings New York into direct communication with the rich wheat and fruit land of South Jersey and Delaware. It requires, it is stated, only ten miles of road to be finished in Delaware to give New York a direct connection with Norfolk by way of the Delaware and Maryland railroad.

The coldness of the weather at this time of year is unprecedented in Eastern Maine. The boys are skating upon the ponds in the vicinity of belfast.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.70@1.90.
Red—$1.46@1.80.
CORN.—White—66@75. Yellow 67@70.
OATS—48@50 cents.

TAKE NOTICE!

THE subscriber is making up a Club for the "American Agriculturist" and "Hearth and Home," Orange Judd's two great papers.

JOHN W. HINES.
Nov. 11, 1871—tf. Chestertown, Md.

Mallalieu's Goods.

KERSEYS
FLANNELS
AND CASSIMERS,

equal if not superior to any similar Goods to be found in this market, and cheaper when their durability is taken into account. A fine stock now in store.

THOMAS W. WICKES.
November 11, 1871.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons, white or black, are hereby forewarned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, with dog or gun, to hunt, or for any other purpose.

R. C. JOHNSON,
SAMUEL J. CORBALY,
RICHARD H. CORBALY.
Nov. 11, 1871—3t.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing on the lands of the undersigned, near Galena, with horse, dog or gun; for nutting, cutting wood, taking off rails or fishing on the shore, or for any other purpose.

A. M. HURTT.
November 11, 1871—3t.

NEW FALL MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

MRS. CLARA RAWLEIGH respectfully informs her customers and the Ladies generally that she has just opened one of the prettiest and cheapest stocks of Fashionable Fall and Winter Millinery and Fancy Goods which she has ever offered for their inspection, and at prices which cannot fail to please.

Call early and see the new styles.
Nov. 11, 1871—3t.

C. F. STAM & BRO.,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED—
PINK AND WHITE TYRANNY, MY WIFE AND I Mrs. Harriett Beecher Stowe's latest; TANCRED, Disraeli's latest; KING ARTHUR Lord Lyton's latest; THE PREY OF THE GODS, by Miss Florence Maryatt; A DAUGHTER OF THE NEITH, by Wm. Black; A BORN ROMP, by Miss Mary Mumford; JOSHUA MARVIL, ARMADALE, THE COMING RACE; or, THE NEW EUTOPIA; AUNT JANE'S HEN, GOOD EESIE, TYNDAL'S HOURS OF EXERCISE IN THE ALPS, Poems of Wm. Shakespeare, Lord Byron, Goldsmith, Dante, Burns, Scott, Longfellow, Tennyson, Lowell, Phœbe Cary and Edgar Poe.

ORDERS FOR
FAMILY BIBLES
received. Nov. 11, 1871.

1 LARGE CATHOLIC FAMILY BIBLE, 1 ST. VINCENT MANUAL, and 1 HISTORY OF CATHOLIC CHURCH, for benefit of the Catholic Church of Chestertown.

C. F. STAM & BRO.
November 11, 1871.

VENDUE.

THE undersigned, having determined to quit farming and move to Baltimore city, will sell at Public Sale, on

Wednesday, the 15th day of November,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., at his residence in Still Pond, Kent county, Md., his

LARGE AND IMPROVED STOCK OF
HORSES AND CATTLE,
consisting in part of



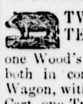
TWELVE HEAD OF HORSES AND COLTS,

of which there is one pair of well-broken *YOUNG MATCH HORSES.* All the young Horses are of extra quality and improved blood. THIRTY HEAD OF CATTLE, consisting of one full blooded *DURHAM BULL*, six years old, one Yearling Bull,



THREE YOKE OF OXEN,
BROKEN AND UNBROKEN;
Ten or Twelve Milch Cows,

and a lot of Young Cattle, a cross between the Devon and Durham;



TWENTY HEAD OF CHESTER CO. WHITE SHOATS; one Wood's Reaper and one Wood's Mower, both in complete order; one good Farm Wagon, with Hay Rigging attached; one Ox Cart, one Truck Cart, two Wheat Drills, one with Guano Attachment; one good Montgomery Fan, one Corn Sheller, 1 Corn and Cob Crusher, one new Dearborn, one Double Section Iron-Axle Roller, in complete order, one Buggy Wagon and Harness, Wagon and Plow Harness, together with Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and general Farming Implements. Also, a small quantity of

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

TERMS.—Sums of Ten Dollars and under, cash; on sums over ten dollars a credit of *twelve months*, on note with approved security.

JAMES HAMAN.
Nov. 11—tds. J. W. CARROLL, Auct.

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

JOHN S. PARSONS,
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 9th day of June, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of November, 1871.

WILLIAM K. COPPER.
Nov. 11, 1871—4t. Administrator.

FOR RENT,



For the ensning 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.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Appeals of Maryland, and to me directed, at the suit of Cleggys Cosden, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Ebenezer Neal, Samuel George Neal, Levin Neal, and Delia Neal, lessees, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Samuel George Neal, in law and in equity, of, in, and to, the following property:

TWO ACRES OF LAND,

with the improvements thereon, situated in Quaker Neck, Kent county, Maryland, being the same land and premises which were devised to the said Samuel George Neal by Samuel Clark, by his last will and testament, now of record in the office of the Register of Wills for Kent county aforesaid, taken as the property of the said Samuel George Neal:

And I hereby give notice, that on

Tuesday, 5th day of December,

1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Court House door in Chestertown, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above property so seized, levied upon and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy the above writ, debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER.
Nov. 11, 1871—tds. [5.00] Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of four writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed one at the suit of Joseph A. Wickes, one at the suit of the Kent National Bank, one at the suit of John A. Porter, one at the suit of Richard Hynson; also, by virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, at the suit of the Kent Co. Railroad Company, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements, of Jeremiah Nicols, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Jeremiah Nicols in law and equity, of, in and to, the following property:

7 head of Horses,
SEVEN head of CATTLE,
20 HOGS, 11 SHOATS,
ONE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS,
ONE OX CART, ONE HORSE CART,
ONE DEARBORN,
AND GENERAL FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
Crops of Corn and Fodder,
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN
Furniture;

And I hereby give notice, that on

Wednesday, the 22nd day of Nov.,

1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the premises of the said Nicols, in Broad Neck, I will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the above property, so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy the above writs, debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER.
Nov. 11-ts. Sheriff.

I am authorized by the Attorneys for the Plaintiffs, to sell the above Property on a credit of six months. (5.00.) R. W. C.

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.

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.

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.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0420