THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, November 18, 1871

THE NEGRO VOTER.

The negro vote of Maryland and the other late slave States is so large a proportion of the now voting population that it necessarily claims a share of attention. At the election of Congressmen in November, 1870,—the first election after the enfranchisement of the negro,—it seemed to be a natural consequence of circumstances that the negro vote should be cast one way. It scarcely caused a comment. It was generally supposed, however, that after the first opportunity for exercising their privilege had passed, that this unanimity of action on the part of the negro would cease. In fact, the division of the negro vote was one of the arguments the Radical press made use of in its favor; one of the arguments against the inexpediency of their enfranchisement. Experience has proved, so far, that they follow their leaders with a herd-like instinct, or are driven like a machine by a prejudice of race, or fear, or some powerful motive aside from any conclusion of reason. It is claimed by the Republican advocates of the negro franchise that the black skin covers a man actuated by the motives, and led by the same interests and reasons as the white man. If this be so, how explain this combined action? That the thousands of negro voters in the State of Maryland should come to the one and identical conclusion in regard to their political interest is, on the basis of intelligence claimed for them, an absurdity. We find the native American, the Englishman, the Frenchman, the Irishman, the German, the men of all European nationalities divided in their political views. It is only the descendants of the sons of Africa, who think with one mind, who reach one conclusion in regard to their political interests. If it be true that this large body of "*citizens*," distinct in race, differing in color and lately in bondage, are freely and in exercise of their best intelligence, of one mind, and as a race are to throw their political weight on one side or the other of party politics; or whether controlled by prejudice or fear they are to so continue to act, our brethren of the Radical persuasion have fastened upon the body politic an enemy of free government which must reach even their convictions in the calm and unprejudiced hour. The element which they have so successfully swayed must as easily fall the prey to some ambitious leader who will endanger the safety and peace of the States and precipitate the violent end of the negro race. The negro knows, just as well as his white leader knows, that, the Democratic white man is as much his friend as the white Radical. He does not hesitate to say that in his domestic and financial interests he is more so. In his domestic troubles, and his every-day interests and personal advancement he acts upon this opinion. And his continuance in this course proves to him and the world that his confidence is not misplaced. There is no such gulf between the domestic and political interests of any man as will lead his life into two such distinct channels. The Northern artizan finds his political interests with the manufacturer, the factory hand finds his with the employer, the farm laborer finds his with the landowner, and the negroe's interest is undoubtedly with his Democratic employer. No, this herding of the race must be solved by other means. And the late election in our State gives abundant evidence that the cause is intimidation; threats of punishment on the one hand and fear on the part of the other. In the midnight conclave under the presence and influence of his black spiritual leader, in the school rooms and churches of the race, the white politician,—generally of an order of intelligence not very far above the black,—have pictured to them the horrors of re-enslavement by the Democratic party, and threats of actual punishment for a failure to vote, or to vote as directed have been freely made. The white chieftains were distributed around the polls to see the clansmen kept their oath, and the freedom of the ballot utterly and entirely destroyed. Shall these things be and no effort be made to counteract it? The negro vote has been fastened upon us; we cannot avoid it. Shall the Democratic party, because it does not choose to pander to this negro vote by offers of political and social advancement, allow it to be made an organized element of destruction through intimidation of these ignorant people? We must arouse to the danger of this condition of affairs; we must deal with it as with any other unpleasant affliction. We must rob it of its evil consequences as far as in us lies. It will neither do to neglect or to forget it. The negro must be made to know and taught to feel that while the law gives him the ballot he will be protected in its unbiased use. Give him this evidence, and the threats of his white Radical friend will cease to have their influence. Let him feel that he has the right to vote as he pleases, and the evils of this Radical legislation will be greatly mitigated by a division of the negro vote.

Maryland Election Returns.

Although the complete "official" returns of the election in this State on the 7th instant have not been received at Annapolis, there is now no doubt that Hon. William Pinkney Whyte's majority for Governor will be a little over 15,000.

The total vote of the State is 132,728 against 133,516 at the congressional election in 1870. The total number of votes cast for Mr. Whyte is 73,908; for his republican opponent, Mr. Tome, 58,820—Mr. Whyte's majority 15,088. Last year the total democratic vote of the State was 76,796; the republican vote 57,720—democratic majority 19,067, or 3,979 more than on the 7th instant. Last year the republicans carried Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles and Prince George's counties by small majorities, which they have lost this year, but are amply compensated in gaining a foothold on the bench and in both branches of the Legislature, and by carrying Frederick county wholly, in addition to partial successes in Allegany, Cecil and Washington counties.

Grant's Interference in our Local Elections.

It seems that General Grant is not satisfied with his brilliant achievement in Louisiana in overawing a Convention of his own party peaceably called at New Orleans to nominate State officers, by means of Gatlin guns and companies of United States regulars brought from Texas for that special purpose. He is not satisfied with publishing to the world the false statement that "rebellion" exists in certain parts of South Carolina, and with sending his troops with authority to arrest and confine in dungeons the unoffending citizens of nine counties of the State. He has made himself a despot and is not amenable to the constitution he has sworn to support; he has constituted himself a military dictator and the supremacy of the law must yield to the sword of his satraps.

We have been made acquainted during the late election, in a practical way, with his notion of the right way of managing the affairs of a free people, which we propose to show by publishing for the benefit of all parties interested, some facts that have transpired in connection with the election in Annapolis. A large number of our citizens are employed at the Naval Academy in various departments, as painters, carpenters, laborers, engineers, &c., selected, and very properly, without any reference to their political sentiments.—These employments, therefore, are filled by men of all parties, many of whom have been for a long number years occupying the same situations, retained, in many instances, on account of their peculiar fitness or fidelity. On the morning preceding the election we learn that one of the drum corps was discharged for expressing his sympathy with the Democratic party, and interesting himself in the pending election. Soon afterwards, we learn, an order was published by the Superintendent, Commodore Worden, to this effect that it would be equivalent to his discharge for any Naval School employee to *vote the Democratic ticket*. It was not required of them to vote the Republican ticket or to vote at all. But every employee was expressly forbidden to vote the Democratic ticket under penalty of immediate expulsion from his employment. We learn that this order was published as emanating from General Grant himself. We are pleased very much to hear that Commodore Worden protested against it.

As the result of this order, we are informed that, many of the Democratic employees abstained from exercising their right of suffrage.

Some Democrats were induced to vote against us.

Some remained inflexibly true to their principles, voted with us and have consequently, been discharged.

We pronounce this order to be a cruel temptation and an unfeeling on the integrity of poor men. We have not a word in condemnation of those honest employees who, under all the circumstances, did what they thought to be right. All honor those who resisted the blandishments of power! But we cannot reproach those who had to decide between devotion to political principles and the surrender of the very means of supporting themselves and families.

Upon what principle can General Grant justify this interference in our local election? None but State and county officers have been voted for. Let him study the outrageous enactments of the last Congress he is so ready to execute, provided he can, by doing so, aid the Republican party.—By virtue of Enforcement Bill any citizen can be arrested and dragged before a Federal tribunal, fined and imprisoned for influencing the vote of any one in his employment.

Has not General Grant made himself responsible to the provisions of this law? What more persuasive bribery could be used than to hold over a poor man, at this season of the year especially, the fearful responsibility of withholding from his wife and children the means of their support? We have not time now to consider the objections to what we conceive a grievous personal wrong and to the establishment of a precedent, which will, probably, eventually result in converting the Naval Academy into a mere political machine, dangerous to the liberties of the people. We cannot expect that the precedent now established will not be followed. If so, we should regret it as the entering wedge of a train of evils that are likely to imperil the existence of popular government. These are not officers of the government, like officers of the army and navy—and heretofore an officer of the Army or Navy has not been considered as occupying a political office. But if the principle which prevails with General Grant be true, what shall prevent him from exercising the right of discharging a Colonel or a Commander, who holds his commission "at the will of the President?"—*Anne Arundel Advertiser.*

Military Rule in South Carolina ---Worse and Worse.

As was presumed, military rule in South Carolina has culminated in the inevitable outrages of an irresponsible and drunken soldiery. The following statement is made by the Chester Reporter:

Several days ago a series of outrages were perpetrated upon some of the most respectable citizens of Union by the troops stationed at that point. A number of the business men were placed in durance on the charge of being members of the Ku-Klux. After locking them up, and threatening them with death on the morrow, their captors then proceeded to the homes of their prisoners, and under the plea of searching for the identical men that were already incarcerated, they entered the most private apartments of the ladies, making sad havoc among fine dresses and toilet articles. Of course theft was committed, and insults and indecent language prevailed. After volunteering to the ladies the information that "in the morning their relatives would suffer death," they departed. One of the ladies lost a fine gold watch and chain. This has not yet been recovered.

On the morning following the night of their arrest, the commandant of the post dismissed the prisoners, as there were no charges brought against them then.—While these arrests were being made, the troops (a United States marshall was in the company) made threats frequently that if resistance were made they would lay the town in ashes. Now comes the strange part of the transaction. After the release of the prisoners, the authorities stated that it was "only a drunken spree." A notice was sent to the Unionville Times to the effect that if he dared publish anything in regard to the affair they would fire the town and swing him to a post. We understand that the town council have since taken the affair in hand. An investigation has been gone into, and the evidence, duly sworn to, printed in pamphlet form. We also learn that copies of this pamphlet have been forward to Attorney General Akerman and District Attorney D. T. Corbin.

MELANCHOLY FINANCIAL EXHIBIT.

The Charlestown (S. C.) News of the 11th inst. gives the following figures, which tell their own tale of extortion and corruption:

In three years the State and county taxes, as assessed, amount to nearly $6,000,000, as follows:

Taxes of 1868, due 1869	$1,835,104
Taxes of 1869, due 1870	1,622,668
Taxes of 1870, due 1871	2,265,047
Three years' taxes	$5,722,809

And yet there is not a dollar in the State treasury, the State bonds are sold at thirty cents on the dollar to satisfy importunate money-lenders, and judges, school teachers and other State officers are unable to obtain the salaries which are due them. And now the State officers play their last card. They give notice that the taxes for 1871 must be paid before the 15th of January next, that is to say, they require of the people in twelve months—

The State and county taxes of 1870, due in 1871	$2,265,047
The State and county taxes of 1871, made due also in 1871	1,830,000
For one year	$4,095,047

Adding the taxes of 1871 to the tax levies of 1868, 1869 and 1870, already enumerated, we find that the whole amount collectable for State and county taxes in the three years 1869, 1870 and 1971, is more than *seven and a half million dollars*, viz:

Assessment 1868, '69 and '70	$6,722,809
Assessment 1861	1,830,000
Total taxation payable in 3 years	$7,552,809

To put it in another shape, the taxes collectable in three years are very nearly twice as much as the whole of the State debt at the breaking out of the war.

This is the situation, and we see but one practical defensive measure which the people can adopt. That is, to refuse to pay the State and county taxes, now falling due, until a trustworthy exhibit is made of the entire liabilities of the State, and until furthermore, satisfactory guarantees are given that the moneys of the people will, hereafter, be honorably spent.

Legislature of Maryland.

SENATE.

The Senate of Maryland consists of one Senator from each of the twenty-two counties of the State and three from Baltimore city, making twenty five in all. Twelve Senators held over from the last Legislature, though the death of Senator G. Fred. Maddox during the interim reduces the number this term to eleven, and necessitated an election to fill the vacancy in his county, St. Mary's. The following is a list of the Senators holding over for two years:

Allegany County—Alfred Spates.
Baltimore City—Second dist., Henry Snyder.
Caroline County—Daniel Fields.
Cecil County—John M. Miller.
Charles County—Barnes Compton.
Dorchester County—Daniel M. Henry.
Harford County—Wm. H. Stephenson.
Montgomery County—Wm. O Sellman.
Prince George's County—George W. Wilson.
Talbot County—Charles E. Jump.
Worcester County—Wm. E. Timmons.

The following are the Senators just elected to serve four years, all of them Democratic Conservatives except Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, the senator elect of Frederick county:

Anne Arundel County—Wm. H. Tuck.
Baltimore City—1st district, John R. Blake; 3d dist., Isaac M. Denson.
Baltimore County—T. Sturgis Davis.
Calvert County—Henry Williams.
Carroll County—John K. Longwell.
Frederick County—Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, (rep.)
Howard County—John Lee Carroll.
Kent County—George W. Spencer.
Queen Anne's County—Jas. T. Earle.
St. Mary's County—James S. Downs
Somerset County—George R. Dennis.
Washington County—Z. S. Claggett.
Wicomico County—Andrew J. Crawford.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The House of Delegates is composed of 82 members. The Democrats have 70 members, including 2 independent democrats in St. Mary's. The republicans have twelve members elect, viz., five in Frederick, four in Allegany and three in Washington. The following is a list of the Delegates elected:

Allegany County—Dr. G. E. Porter, John Coles, Charles Young and Jasper Robinette, republicans.
Anne Arundel—Dr. Eli J. Henkle, Dr. Rich, J. Duval and Dr. George Wells—democrats.
Baltimore City—Thomas McCosker, Thomas R. Hamilton, John H. Cooper, Charles R. Hamilton, Lewis A. Jamart, J. Nelson Foster, John Staylor, Jr., Major William E. Stewart, John M. Travers, Capt. James L. Clark, George Colton, George A. Kirk, Dr. E. J. Chaisty, Jas. McColgan, B. L. Haris, Wm. T. Markland, George A. Feig and Major Elias Griswold—democrats.
Baltimore County—George Litzinger, Samuel T. Shipley, Lewis Turner, Jr., Andrew Banks, Jervis Spencer, Jr., and Sylvester Ford—democrats.
Calvert County—Dr. Lewis G. Sparrow and John T. Bond, democrats.
Caroline County—Dr. Alex. Hardcastlo and Wm. H. Dewees, democrats.
Carroll County—Jas. H. Steele, Lewis A. J. Lamott, Trusten Polk and Harrison H. Lamott, democrats.
Cecil County—Andrew J. Penningten, James B. Groome and Levi R. Mearns, democrats.
Charles County—Hon. Fred'k. Stone and Andrew G. Chapman, democrats.
Dorchester County—Wm. T. Vickers, John A. L. Radcliff and Dr. Washington A. Smith, democrats.
Frederick County—Lycurgus N. Phillips, Charles F. Rowe, Theodore C. Delaplaine, Chas. W. Miller, Jonathan Routzhan, republicans.
Harford County—J. M. Street, William Baldwin, Dr. David Riley, democrats.
Howard County—Arthur P. Gorman and Edward Linthicum, democrats.
Kent County—Wm. B. Wilmer and James W. Hurtt, democrats.
Montgomery County—Samuel Riggs, of R., George W. Hilton and C. H. P. Clark, democrats.
Prince George's County—Henry T. Scott, Frederick Sasser and Richard W. W. Bowie, democrats.
Queen Anne's County—Dr. Roderick W. Eareckson and Budd S. Ford, democrats.
St. Mary's County—R. Johnson Colton and John A. Dunbar, independent democrats.
Somerset County—Robert J. Waller, Wm H. Roach and James W. Dougherty, democrats.
Talbot County—William Goldsborough and Robert R. Butler, democrats.
Washington County—Augustus Young, democrat, and Moses Whitson, Charles Ardinger and David H. Newcomer, republicans.
Wicomico County—Joshua Johnson, and William J. Langrell, democrats.
Worcester County—Littleton P. Franklin and Dr. John T. Parker, democrats.

HON. REVERDY JOHNSON ON CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS.—The able speech of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson at the democratic conservative mass meeting, held in Monument square on Thursday evening the 2d inst, and which was published in full in The Sun the morning following, has attracted, as might have been expected, considerable attention throughout the country. The Boston Post, of the 6th inst, in referring thereto, says:

"The address of Hon. Reverdy Johnson before the democratic mass meeting in Baltimore Thursday evening was a masterly argument for constitution l rights, and an unanswerable indictment of the administration for its usurpations in the matter of the recent proclamations and the San Domingo business. After touching upon the President's abuse of the appointing power and the maladministration of the finances, Mr. Johnson proceeded to analyze the Ku-Klux law in its relations to the constitution, showing that it is in itself a violation of the guaranties of of that instrument, and that it also confers upon the Piesident powers which the constitution expressly prohibits. For, in the matter of the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, Congress not only assumes the right to determine what shall be considered rebellion or invasion' without reference to the meaning of those terms in the constitution, but delegates this right to the President to be exercised according to his individual will.

In the case of South Carolina, there has been no rebellion, no resistance to authority, Such outrages as there may have been were directed only against individuals, and the courts, to which these individuals have access, are proved amply competent to manage the whole business. Indeed, so far from resisting, the inhabitants are flying the country. Moreover, the act itself which allows this usurpation is without constitutional authority. The fifth section of the fourteenth amendment, under which the Ku-Klux law was passed, gives Congress power to 'enforce by appropriate legislation,' but it does not do away with all constitutional restrictions whatever and place the States entirely within the power of the federal government. As a companion picture, Mr. Johnson sketched the usurpation of the war power by the Piesident in the case of San Domingo, his address as a whole being a dignified and scathing review of the unconstitutionality of the acts of the administration which is now pleading for an extension of its rule."

A RECEPTION AT THE VATICAN—*The Pope on the American Calamities.*—A correspondent writes from Rome to the New York Evening Post under date of the 20th ult:

The Pope to-day held a reception at the Vatican, at which a score or more of English, Americans and Italians were present. Those visitors were escorted to the usual waiting room, a rather dreary yet stately apartment, marked with the Papal arms, adorned with faded frescoes, and with a throne at one end. The ladies, dressed in black and wearing black lace veils, and the gentlemen, arrayed in ordinary evening costume, but all without gloves, were ranged on seats along the wall, and during the hour of waiting could beguile the time by speculating upon the identity of the various cardinals, priests and other ecclesiastical officials, who from time to time fitted by on their way to private audiences with the Pope.

The coming of the Pointiff was announced by the appearance at the door of two Swiss guards in the Papal uniform of red and yellow, but otherwise there was no pomp of preparation. Following a half dozen of military men and a dozen or so of ecclasiastic officials came Pius IX., dressed in a long white gown, bound around the waist by a silken sash trimmed with gold. On his head he wore a white skull-cap. He was introduced to his visitors by an official, and spoke a few words to each.

To the group of Americans the Pope showed especial attention. Placing his hand on the head of the little girl who was one of the party, he expressed his pleasure at seeing strangers from such a distance. "There have been many Americans here this season already," said he, in excellent French. "Your country is now experiencing great suffering through vast conflagrations. I don't refer merely to the destruction of Chicago, but to the great fires in the woods beyond it. This is all very sad; but, remember, we are all in the hands of God."

Crossing to the other side of the room Pius IX, proceeded to speak to three ladies, who had placed themselves there apart from the others. They all fell on their knees and one of them, grasping the Pope's hand, covered it with kisses, while she anxiously poured forth some hurried words as if asking a favor which to her was of the greatest importance. It is etiquette not to reply to the remarks of the Pope at these receptions unless he should make some direct question; but this lady disregarded all rules in the anxiety of her appeal, and Pius IX. was obliged to cut her short by turning to the assembled company, to whom he gave in Italian the usual benediction. Almost all knelt at this moment, the cardinals and priests setting the example. Then, with a courteous inclination of the head, the Pope left the room, followed by the clergy.

Pius IX, is a very handsome old man, with a manner at once shrewed and bland. He appears to be in excellent health for a person of his advanced years, and though he had a shuffling gait, inseparable perhaps from his rather inconvenient costume, there was nothing in his actions to denote physical weakness, or anything approaching decrepitude.

A HORROR OF THE SEA—*Death by Starvation of a Ship's Company.*—The San Francisco (Cal.) Alta California newspaper reports that the steamer Moses Taylor on her last trip from that city of Honolulu, fell in with and boarded the wreck of the brig Shechof, then one hundred and twenty days out from San Francisco.—The report says:

"The sea being quite rough, the brig lurched heavily, and the boat approached her with some difficulty. She was boarded, however, by the third officer and a seamen from the steamer, who immediately went aloft into the foretop, and finding no one, went into the forecastle, where they discovered a weak, emacited man, who exclaimed, as he saw them, 'Great God Almighty, am I saved?' He was lifted into the boat and taken to the steamer, the only article brought with him being a small canvass bag containg a nautical almanac and a vial enclosing a sheet of paper, with the date of the wreck and the names of the crew and passengers. The survivor was Captain Luder Hopken.—The brig was caught in a cyclone on the night of July 3, the same of the solar eclipse, and was thrown on her beam ends. No time was allowed to save any provisions or clothing from the cabin, and the crew were obliged to retreat to foretop to prevent being washed overboard, as every wave made a clean breach over her. The mate, Mr. Johnson, died first, six days after the disaster. Two half barrels of salmon, a half barrel of tongues, and a box of China starch were fished up out of the hold, but the drinking water was all found to be brackish. The salmon, tongues, starch, and a few fish caught with a hook from time to time, and occasionally a little rain water caught in a sail, and always more or less brackish from the salt spray, were all that the ship's company had to subsist on. Capt. Hopken's account of the sufferings of his men and passengers is a most heartrending one. After the death of the mate, on the 9th of July, none occurred till September 6th, when they began to become delirious and weak from hunger and thirst, and several died or jumped overboard in their delirium. Boils and disease, induced by hunger and salt water, added to the intensity of their sufferings. Nine or ten days before the steamer rescued him, Capt. Hopken states that a bark ran down to the wreck, hove too for a few minutes, and then squared away without sending off a boat or making any effort to rescue the lives of those on board, of whom there were eight then living. The bark came so near that persons could be seen moving about on her deck. Those on the brig were so weak as to be unable to stand, but got on their knees and waved pieces of sailcloth, hoping to attract attention.—Their feelings, as they saw the bark square away, when so near them, may be better imagined than described. Their last hope being gone they lay down, and one after another died or leaped overboard."

NOTICE!

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is respectfully called to my stock of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c.

Give me a call and you will find that I sell as cheap as any one.

JOS. E. WEER,
Nov. 18, 1871. *Kennedyville, Md.*

Trustee's Sale.

IN virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Cecil County, as a Court of Chancery, the subscriber, as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, at the Court House door in Chestertown, on

FRIDAY,
The 15th day of DECEMBER, 1871,
at 2 o'clock, P. M.,

ALL THAT FARM

situated in Worton, in Kent Co., known as

Walker's Manor Farm
Containing 250 Acres,

more or less, being the same land which was conveyed by John Needles and wife to William Tims, by deed dated the 15th December, 1864, and recorded among the Land Records of Kent County, in Liber J. K. H., No. 5, folio 25, &c.



The improvements consist of a *GOOD BRICK DWELLING HOUSE*, with the usual Farm Buildings.

The land is of excellent quality and well improved.

THE TERMS OF SALE prescribed by the Decree are, that one third of the purchase money shall be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the residue in two equal instalments, at six and twelve months, with interest from the day of sale, and security approved by the Trustee.

HENRY W. ARCHER,
Nov. 18, 1871—tds. *Trustee.*

HARDWARE, &c.

Nails a *specialty.*
Nov. 18, '71. J. E. WEER.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES, OF GOOD QUALITY, at moderate prices.
Nov. 18, '71. J. E. WEER.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.60@1.85.
Red—$1.50@1.85.
CORN.—White—70@79. Yellow 70@75.
OATS—48@52 cents.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, OILS, *GLASS AND PUTTY.*
Nov. 18, '71. J. E. WEER.

CONCERT.

THERE will be given at the M. P. Church in Chestertown, on

Thursday Evening, Nov. 30th,
A VOCAL CONCERT,
under the supervision of

Prof. N. G. Robinson, of Balto.,

who has been engaged, with other distinguished singers from the City, for the occasion. *A Rare Treat* is now offered to this community for an evening's enjoyment, and while we appeal to the liberality and charity of the people, we promise at the same time their money's worth. The proceeds to be for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

☞ Tickets 50 cts; children under 12 years 25 cts. Doors to open at 6½ o'clock. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.
Nov. 18, 1871—tc.

FOR 1872.
SUBSCRIPTIONS received for the
American Agriculturist,
Godey's Lady's Book,
New York Ledger,
Harper's Weekly,
Moore's Rural New Yorker,
At lowest Club rates.
JOS. E. WEER, P. M.
Kennedyville, Nov. 18, 1871—tf.

OVERCOATS.

WE have just received a large and handsome assortment of Overcoats; call and look at them. S. MERRITT & CO.

WE ARE JUST OPENING OUR FIRST SUPPLY OF
GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS,
such as Undershirts and Drawers, Neck Ties and Scarfs, Gloves, &c.
Nov. 18. S. MERRITT & CO.

TURNER BROTHERS,
DEALERS IN
Lumber, Coal, Flour, Salt, Lime, &c.,
BETTERTON,

HAVE just received from Williamsport a complete stock of LUMBER, such as 6x8, 4x6, 3x8, 3x7, 3x6, 3x4, 2x4 Hemlock in lengths from 8 to 32 ft.; 8-4, 6-4 and 4-4 Selects, Picks, Barn Boards, Culls, Sheathing, &c., &c., &c. [Nov. 18.

READY MADE CLOTHING.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF FINE AND COARSE CLOTHING; well made, and at reasonable prices.
Nov. 18, 1871. J. E. WEER.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence on Swan Creek, on

WEDNESDAY,
THE 6TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1871,
the following property, viz:

7 HEAD OF HORSES,
among them three good drivers;

4 head of Milch Cows,
all good milkers;
A lot of good SHOATS,

Chester White;
ONE GOOD BROOD SOW,
Chester White;
2 CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,
2 FARM WAGONS,
one nearly new;
1 SPRING WAGON,.
1 Ox Cart, 1 New Horse Cart and Harness, Westinghouse Thresher and Horse-Power, all complete and in order; Corn Dray, Wheat Rake, Corn Sheller, Fan, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators, Shovels, Forks, &c. 1 set Wagon Harness, Plow Gears, 2 Carriage Tongues, good Grind Stone, 2 Scythes and Cradles, 8 small Fruit Crates, lot of Cabbage and Turnips.

Beds and Bedsteads,
2 BUREAUS, 1 LARGE COOK STOVE, (Continental, No. 10, in good order,) and several Wood Stoves.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS.—All purchases of and under $10, cash: all over that amount a credit of Nine Months, with note and approved security, purchasers paying for stamps.

JOHN DOWNEY.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auc't.
Nov. 18, 1871—tds.

BOOTS AND SHOES
OF CITY MAKE. A heavy *FRENCH KIP BOOT* that cannot be excelled for the price.
Nov. 18, 1871. JOS. E. WEER.

Groceries.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Flour, Bacon, Salt and Fish.
Nov. 18, '71. J. E. WEER.

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.

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.

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, TYNDALS 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.

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 Comegys Cosden, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Ebenezer Neal, Samuel George Neal, Levin Neal, and Delmira 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.

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.

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