THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, Sept'r. 7, 1872.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

FOR CONGRESS,

Hon. R. B. CARMICHAEL,

OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

Letter from Judge Carmichael.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Gazette:

GENTLEMEN: My nomination by the Convention at Princess Anne, on Wednesday last, as a candidate for Congress in this District, was announced in your paper on Thursday morning That paper reached me in the evening of the same day, and I have received sundry private communications of the same fact. As there does not seem to be any room to doubt on the subject, it is proper to advise the Convention of my decision thereon, without awaiting official intelligence from them. Your paper circulates rapidly throughout the District, and therefore this communication is addressed to its columns. The nomination took me altogether by surprise. I am constrained to decline the honorable service to which it calls, but I hope the Convention and my fellow-citizens of the District will believe me truly sensible to the compliment. The nomination here is tantamount to election, if the candidate do accept. Absolute obligations of the nearest *private* duty forbid me to betake myself to another, which would remove me from my home.

No consideration of *personal convenience* whatever would induce me to forego acceptance of this nomination, in the existing exigency of our public affairs.

For, whilst I am concious that there are others in the district better fitted than myself to meet the public expectation, and to perform the duties of a Representative, at this time it is the duty of every good citizen to obey, without demur, the public call, at any sacrifice of personal choice. This is my feeling and judgment. I conjure the convention to come together again in that spirit of harmony in which they separated and putting aside all trammels of partiality, and preference for individuals, present a candidate who *can* serve their wishes and the public good.

Returning to them my acknowledgement for the consideration done in the nomination, and to yourselves for the same, expressed, in the announcement,

I am, very respectfully, yours,

RICHARD B. CARMICHAEL.

BELLEVUE, September 2, 1872.

Caught and Convicted.

There is something in the position which Senator WILSON, the GRANT candidate for the Vice Presidency, has placed himself recently, which would be very comical if it were not so very sad. It has been charged against him that in 1854-5 he was a member of the Know-Nothing party; that he assisted openly in its councils in Massachusetts and elsewhere, and that he owed to Know-Nothing votes his election to the United States Senate as successor to Mr. EVERETT. Being called upon to say whether this accusation is true, Mr. WILSON in his first reply resorted to the "high moral dodge." How could you think it possible, he said plaintively, that I, whose life has been devoted to the good of mankind, without regard to race, breed or color, could become a member of such a proscriptive and intolerant organization? Being still pressed for an answer he replied, with the mendicant's whine—"Borne to extreme poverty;" and then went on to say that from the very circumstance of his birth his sympathizes had always been with "the sons of toil" of every race and clime, and that any one should imagine he had ever joined a Know-Nothing lodge, denounced foreign born citizens, or made any distinction between one form of religious belief and another, was shocking to his sensibilities.

Straightway steps forward ALBERT PIKE, himself a Massachusetts man, and now, after a long sojourn in Arkansas, a resident of washington City, and says bluntly, "I was a member of the Know-Nothing party, and a delegate to the Know-Nothing convention at Philadelphia In that convention I was introduced to you, Senator WILSON, and you have repeatedly since alluded to the fact that it was in that Know-Nothing convention we first became acquainted."

Such is, in brief, the clear, outspoken declaration of General Pike. If other evidence were necessary it is at hand.—Turning to APPLETONS' New American Cyclopedia, published in 1865, we find under the head of "Wilson," a short biography of the Senator, which was in all probability, furnished by himself, and in which it is stated that "for a brief period in 1855 he was associated with the American"—Know-Nothing—"party, but that he subsequently withdrew from it and took an active share in organizing the Republican party on the basis of opposition to slavery."

Notwithstanding his affiliation with the Know-Nothings, Mr. WILSON'S evasive and deceptive quasi denial of it found believers. There were some however, who were not satisfied, and among them Messrs. BERNHARDT, FITZET and others who, as naturalized citizens, were particularly desirous of getting from him a more explicit answer. They accordingly addressed him a note, asking "whether the reports that he was once a member of the Know-Nothing party were founded in truth, or were fictions invited by political enemies?" Driven thus to the wall, his shameless answer was: "Let me say to you that I have never been a member of the Know-Nothing party, and have never voted with it; but that I have always exerted myself to fight against its "detrimental principles from the beginning of its existence, both by word and action, and upon every occasion."

And now Mr. FRANK W. BIRD, of Massachusetts, who has been as closely connected with Mr. WILSON, both politically and otherwise, as any man in that State, takes part in the controversy, and, on the strength of the BERNHARDT-FIVERET letter, says to his old associate: "I assume that you mean to deny explicitly that you ever were a member of the party which elected HENRY J. GARDNER Governor in 1854, and which elected you Senator in 1855. If this is the meaning of your denial, then you cheated the men who elected you Senator in 1855; if it was not, then you have lied now."

Mr. BIRD recalls the circumstances attending WILSON'S admittance into a Know-Nothing lodge; how, when he was first proposed at Natick he was black-balled; how he next applied to be admitted into the Know-Nothing lodge, or council, of the Tenth ward, at Boston, and how Dr. CORNELL, with a fine insight into the character of the applicant, opposed the proposition to receive him as a member on the ground that he "would cheat them;" but, through the influence of ANSON BURLINGHAME, CHARLES W. SLACK, and others, he was finally admitted and duly initiated. Mr. BIRD reminds Mr. WILSON, that he repeatedly acknowledged to him, in after years, he had been a member of the Know-Nothing party and had taken the oaths of the order; "at the recollection of which you (WILSON) professed "to be terribly shocked." He cites Judge DAY, of Barnstable, as a witness whom he is authorized to say will bear similar testimony. He mentions a number of other facts bearing upon the same point and establishing incontrovertibly the truth of his statement. He closes by saying: "Now, General WILSON, I desire to ask, "in all sincerity and solemnity, what you "mean when you say you have never been "a member of the Know-Nothing party "and never voted with it? I was not myself a member of the Order, but am ready to prove every statement here made "by those who were."

If Senator WILSON, when the charge was first preferred against him of having been a "Know-Nothing," had come out frankly and acknowledged that it was true, and that he regretted it, his manliness in making the avowal would have disarmed criticism. But when, after finding that a subterfuge would not avail him, he resorted to downright lying, he added to moral cowardice, moral business. And this is the man who is constantly parading his deep religious convictions, who appeals to the Deity in his speeches, who talks of "unfurling the Christian banner "in the benighted regions of the South," and who is the Grant candidate for the Vice Presidency, and one of the Chief Apostles of the new Political Dispensation.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Departure of Senator Sumner for Europe--A Parting Speech.

BOSTON, September 3.—Senator Sumner sailed for Europe to day in the steamship Malta. Before leaving he confided to F. W. Bird, chairman of the Republican State committee, a speech, which he intended to deliver at Faneuil Hall tonight, but was prevented by ill health.

The address is very long, and is entitled "The Presidential Election, Greeley or Grant"

Mr. Sumner says while dealing with the issue before us with perfect frankness, he can say nothing which is not prompted by a sincere desire to serve the country, and especially promote that era of good will when the assent of all shall be assured to the equal rights of all.

By the operation of our electoral system, and the dictation of the national conventions, the choice for President is narrowed to Grant or Greeley No preference for another could be made effective. Preferring Greeley, he states his reasons at length for believing Grant unfit for President. His re election would undoubtedly be regarded as an endorsement of abuses and unrepublican pretensions.

But his supporters, while admitting his failures, abuses and pretensions, so notorious in his civil life, commend his re-election as necessary to uphold the republican party. The Senator's doubts as to the proper course for him to pursue were at once removed when he saw the democratic party adopt the candidate opposed to President Grant, who was an original republican, and already nominated by a republican convention, and at the same time accept the republican platform which he was nominated.

An old party which long stood out against the republican cause now placed itself on a republican platform, the best ever adopted, with a republican candidate who was the most devoted republican ever nominated, thus completely accepting the results of the war and offering the hand of reconciliation.

In considering the reasons which favor Greeley he finds two reasons differing in character but of chief importance: First, Greeley represents the reformed civil service with the one-term principle, without which this reform is a sham; secondly, he represents reconciliation, not only between sections but between races, which is essential to the repose of the country and the safeguard of equal rights. To these must be added that he does not represent those personal pretensions so utterly inconsistent with republican government which are now known as Grantism.

Mr. Sumner then reiterates and amplifies his previous charges of nepotism against President Grant, condemns gift-taking, denounces the San Domingo business, advocates the one-term principle and civil service reform. He then speaks of reconciliation as follows:

From the practical question of civil service reform I pass to reconciliation, being the most important issue ever presented to the American people—reconciliation not only between two once warring sections, but also between two races. This issue, so grand and beautiful, was distinctly presented when Horace Greeley, accepting the republican nomination at Cincinnati, wrote these memorable words: "In this faith and with the distinct understanding that if elected I shall be President not of a party but of the whole people, I accept your nomination in the confident trust that the masses of our countrymen, North and South, are eager to clasp the hands across the bloody chasm which has too long divided them, forgetting that they have been enemies in the joyful consciousness that they are and must henceforth remain brethren."

The issue was again presented when, after the democratic party in national convention, acting under an irresistible movement of the people nominated the author of those words, the supporters of the administration rejected the proffered hand. If not war, they would preserve, at least the passions of war, and instead of peace would scatter distrust and defiance. The old fable is renewed:

"Emboldened now on a fresh attempt he goes,
With serpent's teeth the fertile furrow sows;
The globe fermenting with enchaunted juice,
Makes the snake's teeth a human crop produce."

For Sumner there is but one course.—Had he failed to sympathize with this endeavor he would have been false to the record of his life. He reviews his record, devoting much space to extracts from his speeches, showing that peace and reconciliation were always his ultimate ideas. While insisting on the abolition of slavery, urging enfranchisement, vindicating equal rights of all, he has constantly declared these were for no purpose of vengeance, or punishment, but for the security of the citizen and the establishment of the government on just foundations.

Unable to vote a second time for Grant, and confident that the choice of Greeley will tend to assure the triumph of peace; knowing something of the spirit in which the democratic party has adopted him as a candidate, knowing something also of his eminent character, I cannot doubt that with his election there will be a new order of things, and surviving irritations will be lost in concord.

The war is ended, there must be an end also to belligerent passions, and the freedmen assured in their rights must enter upon a new career of happiness and prosperity.

Mr. Sumner proceeds to give extracts from leading democrats, and argues to prove the adhesion of the democratic party to Greeley's nomination, expresses the belief that the democracy will keep the faith they covenanted at Baltimore; and demonstrates that their interests lie in so doing, and the interest of one of the most powerful laws of human nature.

Of former rebels he says that under the influence of uncontrollable passions and for the sake of slavery they went into the rebellion, but now that the passion has abated and slavery ceased they see that nothing is gained by prolonging the animosities it surrendered Peace has become their absorbing interest. So obvious is the advantage from its assured possession that it is unreasonable to suppose them indifferent when it is within reach. It is absurd to imagine them professing peace as a cover for war—war in which they know they must fail.

The interest of the South is clearly manifested in the desire to escape from existing misrule, which left such traces in the disordered finances of the Southern States suffering from plunder so colossal that even an authentic report seems like fable, and the stealings of the Tammany ring become dwarfed by comparison.

He cites the increase of the debt in various Southern States since the war, and second only to widespread devastation of war are the robberies of these States under an administration calling itself republican at Washington, and with local governments deriving their animating impulse from the party in power, with the President as its dominant head.

Surely the people in these communities had been less than men if, sinking under these intolerable burdens, they did not turn for help to a new party promising reform and honesty.

Senator Sumner closes as follows: "Has not the time arrived when, in sincerity, we should accept the olive branch? Is it not time for the Executive Mansion to be changed from a barrack cesspool to a life-giving fountain? Is it not time for a President who will show by example the importance of reform, and teach the duty of subordinating personal objects to the public service? Is it not time for the head of the national government to represent the idea of peace and reconciliation rather than battle and strife? Is it not time for that new era when ancient enemies, forgetting the past, shall clasp hands in true unity, with the principles of the Declaration of Independence as the supreme law?

"Deploring the fate of Poland and of Ireland, I seize the earliest moment to escape from a similar possibility here, mindful that the memories of the past can only yield to a happy present. Something would I do to promote that end. Anxious for the equal rights of all, and knowing well that no text of law or the constitution is adequate without a supporting sentiment behind, I cannot miss the opportunity afforded by the present election by obtaining this strength for our great guarantee.

"Reconstruction is now complete. Every State is represented in the Senate, and every district represented in the House of Representatives. Every Senator, every Representative is in his place. There are no vacant seats in either chamber, and among members are fellow-citizens of the African race, and amnesty nearly universal has been adopted.

"In this condition of things I find a new reason for change. The present incumbent knows little of our form of government. By military education and military genius he represents the idea of force. Nor is he any exception to the rule of his profession, which appreciates only slightly a government not arbitrary. The time for the soldier has passed, especially when his renewed power would once more remind our fellow-citizens of their defeat.

"Victory over fellow-citizens should be known only in the rights it assumes, nor should it be flaunted in the face of the vanquished. It should not be inscribed on regimental colors or portrayed in pictures at the national capital. But the present incumbent is a regimental color with forbidden inscriptions. He is the picture of the national capital, recalling victories over fellow-citizens. It is doubtful if such a presence can promote true reconciliation. Friendship does not grow where former differences are thrust in sight. There are wounds of mind as of body. These, too, must be healed. Instead of irritation and pressure, let there be gentleness and generosity.

"Men in this world get only what they give—prejudice for prejudice, animosity for animosity, hate for hate. Likewise confidence is returned for confidence, good will is returned for good-will, friendship is returned for friendship. On this rule, which is the same for nations as for individuals, I would now act.

"So will the republic be elevated to new heights of moral grandeur, and our people will manifest that virtue, 'greatest of all,' which is found in charity. Above the conquest of others will be the conquest of ourselves, nor will any fellow-citizen suffer in his rights, but all will find a new safeguard in comprehensive fellowship.

The Day of Dupps.

[From the Baltimore Gazette of Thursday.]

The Grant papers are busy with fruitless efforts to exalt the Blanton Duncan side-show in serious importance. They have taken it under their protection, and foster the bantling as if it were their own. The talent, the worth, the innumerable estimable qualities of its members, have excited their unqualified and the dignity of its proceedings, as far as known if not quite equal to the strict decorum of the Philadelphia Convention, yet far exceeds that maintained either at Cincinnati or Baltimore. In the meantime, the friends of GREELEY and BROWN persist—and with justice—in viewing the whole performance of this mongrel gathering as in some of its aspects amusing, but in no respect worthy of consideration. It is seldom that a convention has occupied the anomalous position now held by this at Louisville—a subject of unmixed eulogy to one party and a source of amusement to the other.

But the ridiculous part of the business yesterday was the nomination of Mr. O Conor in spite of notification to the leaders of the side-show that he would not stand. It was determined that he should stand. They treated his positive refusal as the coyness of a virgin who says no, when she means yes, and looking upon it from an Irish point of view, as a case where the application of gentle force would wring consent—they abducted him.—Whether this resort to the ancient custom of Galway will overcome the reluctance of Mr. O'Conor, and the kisses and entreaties that naturally follow such rough wooings, will cajole him into accepting the situation "for better or "for worse," can only be determined when it is known how much of the feminine element there is in his nature.

The next point was—who should be caught with the lure of the Vice Presidency? Here, however, there appears to have been less trouble. It was intimated that if the mistress were abducted the Abigail would offer no resistance. After the conspiring gallants had only carried out the first part of the programme, the Abigail straightway came simpering in, and when the veil was removed she—the reader will pardon the Hibernicism, for it is an Irish comedy throughout—turned out to be no less a personage than John Quincy Adams, Jr.

There was never a funnier comedy, or one fuller of all manner of intrigues and comicalities. The plot was Spanish in its intricacies, and Irish in its *denouement*. The characters were finely varied and well contrasted, and the actors enjoyed their several parts and played them with a naturalness and *abandon* that was charming to see. The *dramatis personae* consisted, among others, of Blanton Duncan, a restless adventurer of erratic antecedents and inordinate self-conceit—afflicted with hereditary gout, and bearing the marks of a recent brawl; Edmunds, a pastmaster and busy intriguer, to Duncan, but put forward by others to manage the business of the scene. (In the preliminary arrangements he undertook numerous duties, and not being fastidious, made himself very active as Call Boy.) He did not appear on the stage at all, nor did his master, Grant although the latter was so deeply interested in having the comedy pass off well that his chief adviser, Morton, acted as Prompter.

Next to Duncan, the most conspicuous character in the comedy was James Lyons, a pompous gentleman, fluent and pretentious, but unstable as water, and known among his acquaintances as "The Chronic Bolter." We need not pass through the whole list of characters. It is sufficient simply to say that the various personages were represented by and known as Chatfield, Burr, Van Allen, Flanders, and a host of supernumeraries. George Francis Train, another character, was suddenly interpolated during the progress of the comedy; but as it threatened to breed confusion in the business of the piece, it was speedily—well, suppose we soften the term, and call it, "eliminated." The plot of the comedy turned, we repeat, upon the capture and abduction of an austere, but deservedly honored maiden, one Miss O'Conor, and her Abigail, a gentlewoman of good education, but coquettish and not indisposed to share the fortunes of her mistress. (These two characters, as in all the dramas from the days of Shakspeare down to those of Charles II. were represented by men.) As the parts had been well rehearsed, and as the stage manager was skilful and the prompter well versed in his profession, the piece went off quite well, and now that it is over, and the actors have dispersed, everybody laughing at it—and them.

☞ The past three years Princess Anne has been suffering from a midnight horror. A negro named Wilson Reid, tall and slim, complexion of a delicate pot color, locks curled and frizzled, and apparently about 40 years of age, appears to have been masquerading "start naked," and on one leg, among the unprotected women of the town. It is stated that this Asmodeus never visited any house where there were men, but invariably appeared at the bedside of some unprotected woman, taking them by the hand, snatching pillows from under their heads, pulling the covering from the beds, etc., and otherwise frightening those whom he visited almost out of their senses. Singular to say, he never takes anything from the premises, During the time mentioned every effort to identify the party who indulged in these antics has proved ineffectual, until Tuesday night last. On the night in question Mrs. E. M. Hill was awakened by a powerful grasp on her wrist. Struggling to leap from her bed, she beheld before her a one-legged man, naked and wearing a mask. She at once screamed at the top of her voice. Mr. Samuel Colonna, the bailiff, who roomed next door, awoke and hurried to Mrs. Hill to ascertain the trouble, but reached the door only in time to see a naked man with one leg, rush out of the door. He fired at the escaping rascal, but missing him, the fugitive leaped over a fence 10 feet high (a pretty re-pectable leap for a one-legged man). Mr. Colonna, however, was close at his heels (?) and drawing a load on him compelled him to surrender. A guard was found necessary to protect the prisoner from the fury of the citizens, when they found him in custody. He was, however, safely lodged in jail, where he will have leisure to prepare an explanation of his eccentricities.

Reid was sold South before the war, but since his return to Princess Anne has been regarded as strictly reliable and honest.—*Crisfield Leader.*

☞ A man might just as well fight in vindication of the honor of Messalina as in defence of the purity of American politics. The opposite view, however, is held by Mr. Frederick Brewster, of the firm of Lloyd & Co., of Leghorn. He has just shot the Count Benedetto Vincenzo Sella for words denunciatory of this strange "Cæsar's wife," the American political arena. It must, in fairness, be admitted that the American may not have been without some further provocation. The origin of the quarrel is thus described by an Italian paper:

"At a cafe frequented by the parties, who were on friendly terms, a lively question arose concerning the purity of American politics, and the Count employed most bitter words denunciatory of the same. The American demanded, first as a courtesy, that the broil should be ended, and the demand failing to be acquiesced in, Mr. Brewster aimed a stinging blow at the Count across the little table at which they sat."

The result was a challenge and its acceptance. The opponents met in the woods of Brunello, near Leghorn, and took their positions. We quote again:

"*Uno!*" the pistols were clutched and the arms slowly rise to the direction of each living target.

"*Due!*" and both arms were rigidly fixed forward. Moments of terrible suspense ensue.

"*Tre!*" and one pistol flashed almost simultaneously with the utterance of the deadly cue.

"A long, pitiful moan followed; then an ejaculation: 'Oh, my God!' then nothing more.

"Bleeding and speechless, the handsome form of Benedetto Sella lay upon the grass. He was shot below the left ear, and the bullet severed the jugular vein."

The honor of all parties was satified, and the purity of American politics amply and conclusively shown. What matters it if the stain of blood is on one human and immortal soul?

The Meeting of the Emperors.

The meeting of the Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria at Berlin causes a good deal of speculation in the European prints. Some are disposed to look upon it as merely an occasion of social intercourse and enjoyment, which kings crave as much as other men, while others assign to it a deep political significance. Some of these consider that it is Bismarck's answer to the successful French loan, and means that the five millions of troops at the command of the three emperors will be employed to compel France to accept the situation as dictated by the terms of peace with Germany. On the other hand, it is stated that Russia has by telegraph disclaimed any purpose unfriendly to France. England has not been invited to take part in the conference, and the King of Italy, though invited, has declined. It is conjectured that Victor Emmanuel may desire not to give offence to France, which is giving such notable signs of recuperation. Whether the republican forms France has adopted may cause apprehension to the European monarchies is not stated. Possibly, judging from past experience, they may expect these to be of brief duration. At the same time they have shown more vitality than was anticipated, and their permanent establishment would be a menace to every throne in Europe.

Maryland Congressional Nominations.

The Democratic Conservative Congressional Conventions in the Second and Fifth Congressional Districts of this State assembled yesterday, the Second at Towsontown and the Fifth at Ellicott City. In the Second District several candidates were put forward, but the Hon. Stevenson Archer, the present incumbent, was nominated on the sixty-sixth ballot, being his fourth term. In the Fifth District the Hon. Wm. M. Merrick was renominated by a unanimous vote, without opposition, being for his second term In the Sixth District, as is known, the Hon. John Ritchie had already been nominated on the 21st of August for his second term The Conventions yet to be held are for the Third and Fourth Congressional Districts, which will take place in this city on the 18th inst. In the First District the Hon. R. B. Carmichael, who was nominated on the 28th of August, has declined the nomination for reasons given in his letter of resignation, in which he recommends that the Congressional Convention for the First District be reassembled by the call of the president of said convention to perform the work for which they were elected. It is supposed that the convention will follow the precedent set in the case of Hon. Joshua Vansant, who, in 1823, declined the nomination for Congress in the Second District after the Convention had adjourned, when it was reassembled and Mr. Vansant again nominated, he then accepting the nomination.—*Balto. Sun of Thursday.*

CURIOUS FACT.—It has been noticed as a fact that during the recent terrible thunder storms the lightning has never done any damage in cities of any considerable size. Undoubtedly the iron which enters so largely into the construction of cities, in buildings, railroads, telegraph lines, etc., dissipates the electric fluid so rapidly and completely as it approaches the earth that it is rendered harmless.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.—Mayor Vansant of Baltimore, recommends that the City Council pass a resolution requesting the Governor to call an extra session of the Legislature.

JUDGE CARMICHAEL DECLINES.—The action of the Congressional Convention in nominating Judge Carmichael for Congress was a compliment to a pure and upright gentleman, such a one as the Democrats of this District would be delighted to confer honors upon. We regret to learn, however, from the Judge himself, that he intends to decline the nomination when officially informed of it by the proper committee, at which time he will doubtless give his reasons for such determination. We regret that the Judge has so determined, because it would have afforded us peculiar satisfaction to have seen the Judge who was dragged from the bench by a mob under color of government authority, afterwasds sent by his constituents right in the face of the men instrumental in such wickedness.—*Centreville Observer.*

A CROSS ACTION—*Fined for fast Driving.*—On Tuesday afternoon some little excitement was created in town by Capt. Wm. B McCarty, of Mr. Frank Wright's stable, driving Capt. Wm. E. Turner's fast trotter through the street at the top of his speed. It is due to the captain to say that he stated positively he had a leather bit bridle on the horse and could not hold him. There is no mistaking the fact that he went down Washington street like a streak of lightning. He had hardly returned and placed the horse in the stable, however, before officer Dillen tapped him on the elbow, and took him before Justice Wheeler, to answer to the charge of violating a town ordinance, which forbids driving through the streets at a speed greater than six miles an hour, whereas the captain went it at about *fifteen*. Arriving at the Squire's office, the captain was confronted by E. B. Bates, Esq., as the prosecuting witness. The captain tried the case himself, exhibiting considerable tact in cross-examining the witness, but the violation of the ordinance was clearly proved, and Squire Wheeler fined him $1 and costs. Feeling a little chafed at the attitude of Mr. Bates, the captain turned around to the Squire and presented Mr Bates for fast driving on the evening before. Mr. McCarty was sworn, and testified that on Monday night while coming up from the steamboat in his hack, Mr. Bates passed him on the street, driving his horse at a speed over eight miles an hour. Counselor Bates cross examined the witness closely, but only to make the proof more positive that the ordinance had been violated. Squire Wheeler fined the accused $1 and costs. Both parties paid the fine and cost, amounting to $3,03 each, whereupon the court adjourned. There was quite a large attendance of spectators, who appeared to get almost as much sport out of the "trials" as is usually afforded by a second-class circus.—*Easton Star.*

Wanted,

A PAIR OF YOUNG
BEAGLE HOUNDS,
from 6 to 15 months old, for which a fair price will be paid. Apply to
R. T. TURNER, JR.,
Sept. 7, 1872—tf. Still Pond P. O.

NEW FALL GOODS.

COTTON GOODS.

WOOLEN GOODS.

Now being opened by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, September 7, 1872.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

FREE FROM SLATE AND DIRT, quality and weight guaranteed, and shipped direct from the mines by the car load, to any station on the Kent or Queen Anne's R. R., at a very low price, if application is made to
G. M. D. CANN, or
GEO. W. BUSH,
Sept. 7, 1872—1m. *Wilmington, Del.*

COOK STOVES.

HEATING STOVES.

All kinds of Stoves and Tinware.

The best Cook Stoves are the BARLEY SHEAF, NIAGARA, QUAKER CITY. The best HEATER is the *SUNNYSIDE.*

We guarantee the best quality at the lowest prices.

N. B.—Country Merchants supplied with TINWARE, at remarkable low prices, from our extensive Factory.

Stoves and Hollow Ware,

Wholesale, at less than Northern Foundry prices.

WM. GLUCK,
Corner Gay and Harrison streets,
BALTIMORE.
September 7, 1872—6m.

FOR SALE,

A YAWL BOAT "UNDINE,"
Nineteen feet long, seven feet wide, built of white cedar, and lined. Capable of seating twelve people comfortably. Six oars and a scull.
Will be sold on reasonable terms.
LOUIS K. STAM.
August 31, 1872—3t.

FERTILIZERS.

I USED eight tons of Woodside & Griffith's Baltimore Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate last year, and feel authorized to say that it doubled my wheat crop. I raised 30 bushels to the acre.
JOHN RAYMOND LUSBY,
Aug. 31, 1872—3t. Kennedyville.

MONEY WANTED.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT respectfully notify all indebted to them, that they need money for the prosecution of their business, all material being cash. Some bills have been long standing, and all such need expect no longer indulgence. The Firm mean this much, and must have money, or proceed by law. Aug. 31, 1872—2m.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.60@1.85.
WHEAT Red 1.62@1.85.
CORN—White—62@67 Yellow, no sales.
OATS—35@41 cts.

GRAND TOURNAMENT.

TO be given by the Knights of Pythias of Still Pond, and held in the field of William Welch, Esq., near Kennedyville,
——— September, 1872.

The Committee will do all in their power to make the day an attractive one by providing Music, Orators, and a number of skillfull riders.

The following Rules and Regulations have been determined upon:

Three Rings 2½ inches in diameter and 9 feet high.

Length of Track, 125 yards.

Distance between each ring, 25 yards.

Time, 11 seconds.

Length of Spear, 8 feet.

Each rider to furnish his own suit, and to be charged no admittance fee. It is expected of the riders that they will provide themselves with costumes suitable to the occasion.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

J. HORTON KELLEY, Chairman.
A. J. HACKETT, J. A. KENNEDY,
T. M. HUDSON, D. U. DEWEES,
G. O. ROLDER, J. A. TOULSON,
N. T. HYNSON, J. C. ROSEBERRY,
GEO. OWENS, T. S. NORRIS,
R. J. BOULDEN, E. D. CREW.

Proposals for Table and Horse Pen will be received by the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

J. HORTON KELLEY,
Sept. 7—tf. Cha. Ex. Com.

New Merchant Tailor Shop

IN CHESTERTOWN.

ABE SCHWARTZ,

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity that he has opened in the store room up town, opposite Captain Thompson's,

A FIRST CLASS TAILOR SHOP,

where he keeps on hand an assortment of Piece Goods and Samples of Piece Goods, almost to suit the taste of every man and youth, and is ready to receive orders for CUTTING AND MAKING UP SUITS to fit, under guarantee, even at low prices. Gentlemen in want of a suit of good clothes have no need of going to the cities therefor, as all will be convinced by an examination of his goods and prices.

☞ *SCOURING, CLEANING, AND REPAIRING* done promptly and in the best manner—almost like new.

ABE SCHWARTZ.
Chestertown, Sept. 7, 1872—3m.

Notice.

WHEREAS application hath been made to the Orphans' Court for Kent county by a creditor, for letters of administration on the estate in Kent county, Maryland, of James Kennard, late of ——— county, Virginia, deceased: Notice is therefore hereby given, that unless those entitled by law to administer aforesaid appear before the said Court or Register of Wills, within twenty days from the date of this notice and take out letters, the said will be granted to said creditor. E. CROUCH,
Sept. 7, 1872—4t. Reg. of Wills.

Runaway Apprentice.

RANAWAY from the service of the subscriber, about the first of August, GEO. SAMPSON, (colored) an indentured apprentice by the Orphans' Court, aged about 19 years. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring the said apprentice under the penalty of the law.
GEO. W T. PERKINS.
August 31, 1872—3t.

Notice to Those Indebted!

MRS. CLARA RAWLEIGH Takes this method of notifying all indebted to her that she is desirous of a settlement of their accounts. Her great need for money in carrying on her business makes short credit to her customers a necessity, She hopes, therefore, that a prompt response will be made by all in arrears.
August 24, 1872—3t.

READY MADE CLOTHING, a good assortment; fine and coarse.
JOS. E. WEER,
Feb. 24, 1872. Kennedyville, Md.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0608