THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, Sept'r. 14, 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.

DEMOCRATIC ELECTORS.—The State Convention of the Democratic Conservative party met in Baltimore on Wednesday last and selected the following electoral ticket: For the State at large—Col. Frederick Raine of the German Correspondent, and Ex-Governor Bradford. Congressional Electors—1st dist. Philip D. Laird, of Dorchester; 2d district, Jas. B. Groome. of Cecil; 3d district, John M. Carter, of Baltimore city; 4th district, James T. Briscoe, of Calvert; 5th district, William Walsh, of Allegany.

The Outlook.

Before the Presidential campaign was fairly opened it was the policy of the Grant orators, and the Grant journals, to deafen the public ear, after the Chinese fashion, with a great clamor of voices, and a vigorous beating of gongs and tom-toms. After the North Carolina election was carried by fraud, intimidation and a lavish use of money, they took advantage of the earlier despatches from that State, heralding a great Democratic victory, and of the disappointment that ensued, to change their tactics. Their trick has since been to declare, and iterate and re-iterate, that the Greeley movement is dying out; that what promised at first to be a serious defection on the part of the Liberal Republicans, is turning out to be of small account; that the men who left the ranks under the impulse of a momentary enthusiasm, are now repudiating Greeley and returning to Grant, and that the number of disgusted Democrats who have also gone over to the latter, will more than counterbalance the Liberal Republicans who still cluster about the standard of Greeley. It is a very pretty game to play, and by dint of brazen hardihood of assertion may possibly obtain some believers. Rightly considered, the North Carolina election was a victory for the Democrats and Liberal Republicans. It would have been entitled to be so considered, even if Caldwell, the Radical candidate for Governor, had been honestly elected, which he was not. The disappointment that was felt when he was counted in, was the natural reaction from the earlier announcement that Merrimon had carried the State by ten thousand majority. If the coalition had been content to sum up its gains, there was ample matter for congratulation—even on the basis of the returns, as manipulated by the Radicals.—The meagre majority of fifteen hundred ultimately claimed for Caldwell was, in point of fact, a victory for the coalition, as the Radical majority in 1868 was over thirteen thousand, whilst the Democratic majority of 4,227 for Attorney General in 1870 was obtained in a year when the partisans of the Administration neither restored to the use of money, nor to colonization to carry their candidate At the last election, we are firm in the belief that the Democratic candidate for Governer was legally chosen by at least double the majority that Shipp, the Democratic Attorney General, received in 1870, and that it was only by the use of the basest means that Merrimon was ostensibly defeated. Since that time only two other State elections have been held, and the utmost the coalitionists expected to do in respect to them, was to reduce the Radical majorities. In Vermont, the reduction was small; but, in Maine, taking into consideration the tremendous exertions made by the Administration, and the fact that every available vote was brought out, the reasonable anticipations of the Democrats and Liberal Republicans have been realized.

Thus far, then, there is nothing whatever to warrant the assertions of the Grant organs and orators that the Liberal Republican movement is declining in strength. It has been conceded all along that the New England State, with, pehaps, one exception, would go for Grant in any event; but with diminished majorities. More than this has never been expected. We have, in point of fact, had, as yet, no fair test of the real strength of the Liberal movement. As we said yesterday—whatever real power it has, is at the West. It is there we look for great changes. The German vote in Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Iowa and Missouri, is so large as to carry with it the balance of power. It is estimated that ninety per cent. of that vote will be cast for Greeley and Brown. If this expectation should be realized, and New York and Pennsylvania are also added to the Greeley column, the success of the coalition ticket will be morally certain. As usual, however—and even more decidedly than usual—the turning point of the campaign will be the result in Pennsylvania The prospects there are, at this time, better than they have been for many years. But the Radicals have had control of the State so long that the struggle to main it at the Gubernatorial election will be a desperate one, and will assuredly be as desperately renewed in November.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

A Lost Opportunity.

[From the Episcopal Methodist.]

"What might have been," is always one of the most melancholy of all reflections to him who has lost or cast away opportunities for good. We don't know that it brings any sadness to the mind of Ulyses S. Grant. But he had as noble a chance of making this country great and united and of immortalizing his own name by that achievement, as ever man had. If he had possessed the intellect and moral qualities, he might have done as much for the cause of constitutional liberty in the world as George Washington. Elected without a civil record, and unhampered by any pledges, placed at the head of a nation, which, if he had acted as a patriot, stood ready to support him without regard to party, he had to do only reasonably well, to secure the union of his party and of the country. The people only asked a practical and honest administration, one that would not disturb and revive proscriptive issues, and which would realize the sentiment announced by Grant himself—"Let us have peace." The fulfillment of this reasonable expectation, and faithful attention to the economies and business interest of the country, would have insured Grant a successful and glorious administration. In all probability he would have been re-elected without even formal opposition.

But the grand opportunity was no more perceived or understood by this man than any oyster would have comprehended it, if in his place. Let us see what he has done.

The Administration of General Grant, as a contemporary justly obverves, naturally divides itself into two parts that "run" at the same time: The portion that has had to do with his party and the portion that has had to do with the country as a whole. Without tediously going over the serial acts of his term so far, let us first see what he has done with reference to the questions, the virtual ending of which made the opening of his duties so auspicious. In his inaugural address he made an offensive and entirely superfluous bid in favor of the fifteenth Amendment. It was certain to be ratified anyhow. But he needs must "identify" his name with its succes, instead of wisely acquiescing in it and letting the odium of its forcible adoption go to the credit of the professional politicians. Actually, Grant had as much to do before he was born with the original Constitution as he had with the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment. It was rolling along irresistibly. He only made a great buzzing noise to show that he was panting and puffing along-side the chariot of suffrage. Instead of letting reconstruction alone, Gen. Grant forced out of Congress laws more potentially cruel and scandalous than any in the whole reconstruction series had been. So cruel and scandalous were they that his own party refused to continue them. Of course, too, the new President treated Virginia to a dose of Executive interference. Of course he interfered on the losing and worst side of the two, just as he afterwards did in Missouri. We can never cease to be grateful to Grant for clinching Virginia and Tennessee, and Missouri and Alabama, and Arkansas and Texas, and North Carolina and Louisiana unalterably to the Conservative column. We doubt, however, that our gratitude enhances his claim on his party as a manager. The Custom-House for the North and the bayonet for the South have been General Grant's political weapons. The portion of his Administration relating to his party has sown violence, favoritism, nepotism and down-right cruelty broadcast, and has reaped disaffection, a manful assertion of principle as opposed to patronage, an opposition that looks quite as strong and twice as respectable as the "regulars" themselves.

Much the same as he has treated his party has he treated the country. The Executive elected, because he had no political bias, has started the most purely partisan Administration on record. The Chief Magistrate chosen to close a career of war and carry out the victories of peace has kept going the most military and violent Administration on record. The first military President laid his sword at the feet of Congress. The last has compelled Congress to whet his sword to an exquisite edge for the intimidation of whole States. The country has found the army quartered in the South and the far Western settlers quartered by the savages, because the army was needed for political purposes. The country sees the navy which, in the war, was the strongest, now the weakest of any Power that has a navy at all. It sees the result of Republican inattention to material interests in a ruined commerce and in strikes among those who live by material interest, simply appalling in indication and continental in scope. The disgraceful jumble and scandal into which American interests and honor have been brought by the treaty-of-Washington trick are to-day too sensitively appreciated by this country to require statement. The highway's success of relieving people of their money is the crowning claim and boast of the Administration. One cannot reflect upon what Grant might have done, in contrast with what he has done for the country and his party, without deep sorrow and amazement.

And it is truly and forcibly added, the historical function of this Administration will be to show how much misgovernment a republic can stand.

General Gordon in Georgia.

General John B. Gorden recently delivered an excellent address at a Greeley and Brown meeting in Georgia. We take the following extract:

I am trying to give briefly and honestly my reasons for preferring Greeley to Grant, and the reasons which I think ought to influence every Southern man to prefer him; and I want you to keep steadily in view the fact that Grant or Greeley is to be President inevitably. There are some things in Mr. Greeley's platform which I cannot indorse. There are some things in it that are good—many that are Democratic. It pledges an honest administration. Well, it is true we are not so much interested in honest administrations as we once were, for they have not left much amongst us to steal. [Laughter.] But we prefer honesty as a sentiment, and Jefferson said "the whole art of government consists in the art of being honest," and Jefferson is good authority. Everybody says Horace Greeley is honest and Georgians are likely to appreciate that.

Another plank is the demand that the Federal power shall be restrained within the bounds of the Constitution. Old Carroll, of Carrollton, said "in a free government the exercise of arbitrary power by the executive must not and will not be endured." We have endured it under Grant and have lost our liberties. We could not, the Northern people would not resist, and liberty, as our fathers understood liberty, is lost. Arbitrary power by an Executive and liberty cannot live in the same atmosphere. Old Carroll saw this—our fathers saw this—and at last some of the wisest and most patriotic of Grant's former supporters see it, and they sound the alarm—they break the chains that bound them to this Executive and the party which sustained him, and they demand, with old Carroll, that "arbitrary power" shall no longer be endured. I love liberty; I hate tyranny; I shall strike with anybody for the former; I shall strike with anybody to put down the latter. The "restraints" are what we want—the restraints of the Constitution. Webster said, "The Constitution is the sheet anchor of our liberties." Old Hickory said, "It is our defense in war, and the source of our prosperity in peace." I understand the men who made Greeley's platform to propose to restore this "sheet anchor" to the drifting ship, or at least a part of it. Grant and his party have broken it and thrown it away. I am for those who would restore it—Whoever will restore the Constitution is for your rights. Whoever he or they may have been, if now for the Constitution, they are your friends. And if by reason of former hostility to you, and association with these breakers of the Constitution they can now wage a more successful war against them, don't let that former hostility prevent our supporting them in the effort. But I can't stop to talk about this. I'm only trying to show that this is better than Grant's platform.

Now that is Grant's? I shall not tax you to read it. What matters it to you or the country what platform he stands upon? Were it ever so unobjectionable it could not restrain him or his supporters. An Executive and a party who cannot be restrained by the platform on which this government rests—the platform of the Constitution—which he and they were sworn to observe and protect, can scarcely be restrained by one, which he is not sworn to observe. Suffice it to say that both he and his platform tell us that his future is to be as his past; and from such a future (I presume we can all join in the prayer) "Good Lord deliver us" We all know what the past has been; we all have seen it; we all have felt it. Have you forgotten it? Ask South Carolina what it was—what it still is? Oh! that it were the past with her! Ask the thousands of her sons scattered at this hour from one end of this country to the other, driven by bayonets from home and employment.—Ask the grave and reverend professor, arrested by soldiers at the head of his classes, upon the affidavit of a negro, and in defiance of the sworn statements, contradicting it, of forty of South Carolina's most virtuous daughters, arrested and dragged to prison and denied the sacred right of habeas corpus, guaranteed to every citizen, whether guilty or innocent. But I will not harrow up your feelings by a recital of these horrors—the depth of whose infamy no tongue could describe. I will not insult you by supposing that any Georgian can vote to perpetuate such a reign in a sister State. For one I shall neither vote to sustain it directly nor indirectly. If such a reign is to be perpetuated, I shall not so act as to have the bitter reflection, weighing by night and by day upon my mind and my heart, that I refused to co-operate with the only movement against it, which has the remotest possibility of success. Whether I like or dislike the leaders of that movement, I shall not refuse to strike a blow for the relief of my suffering countrymen, nor will I join some other movement, which can only bring confusion to our ranks and defeat to our efforts. I shall keep steadily in view the goal of deliverance. I shall allow nothing to divert me Perish pride of opinion; perish hatred of former enemies, who strike for liberty now; perish prejudice and all considerations of personal preferences or personal comfort; let all be subordinated to the higher and holier and braver determination to lock shields for this final charge, with any men and all men, who will move upon this despotic power which has subverted the government and made the name of the Republic a reproach. I know you do not wish to perpetuate this dispotism. None who have ever tasted the sweets of freedom—none but slaves can refuse to strike it down.

I hear one say, "Yes, we desire to be rid of this;" but we fear we shall get nothing better by electing Greeley. Is there nothing better in the surroundings of Mr. Greeley than in the surroundings of General Grant? Is there nothing better in in the Baltimore than in the Philadelphia picture? Is "Yankee Doodle," tempered by "Dixie," not better than "John Brown's Soul is Marching On?"

Is the civilian, battling now for local self-government, not better than the hostile soldier riding in the kingly pomp of his power over the restraints of the Constitution, and with haughty tread trampling the rights of the States and the liberties of the citizens? Oh, is there nothing higher and nobler in heeding the loud wail of woe from South Carolina and our sister States than in folding our arms with "I cannot." "I will not?" But if these considerations do not move us, there is still the great, the overshadowing fact that Gregley and his party are against Grant and his party—against the men who have done more to stir the bad blood of our people, more to drive a suffering and down-trodden section to despair, more to destroy confidence in republican government than any and all other men who have ever found foothold on this continent.—On the one hand is local self-government—the boon above all others we crave.—On the other centralization and the Federal clutch at our throats. Is there no choice? If there is, make it, and then act so as to secure the fruits of your decision.

But Mr. Greeley's record is in your way. I am not here to defend Mr. Greeley's record. I am here to deal with the stern inexorable present. I am here to tell you of a battle leagued against this despotic power whose heel is still upon the necks of our suffering countrymen. I am here to sound the battle "long roll," and summon you to arms. I am not here to talk of what men were, but of what men are. What has Mr. Greeley's record to do with the question you must decide, viz: "Where is my place in the fight? Those who have robbed us of our substance as well as our liberties, or those who have raised against them the standard of revolt?" Who is Mr. Greeley but the accidental flagstaff to mark the career of the ship as she rides the coming waves of this gigantic popular revolt? If he had never sighed (in his own language) for the "pure atmosphere of peace and fraternity," if he had never championed the cause of magnanimity and amnesty, if he had not been among the first to raise that standard of revolt, he is still the bearer of it. Let us not stand discussing records of long years ago, when the opportunity to recover liberty is presented and passing. We are to deal with a movement and not with a man.

Conventions in Massachusetts---Liberals and Democratic.

WORCESTER, Sept'r. 11.—The Democratic and Liberal State Conventions were held here to-day. Edward Avery, of Dedham, was president of the Democratic Convention, and N. P. Banks of the Liberal Convention. Hon. Chester Chapin and Hon. T. W. Bird were nominated for electors at large, and the following State officers: For Governor, Charles Sumner; for Lieutenant-Governor, Geo. M. Stearns of Chicopee; Secretary of State, George H. Munroe, of Boston; Treasurer, Levi Hayward, of Gardner; Auditor, P. A. Collins, of Boston; Attorney General, Gen. Walter Coburn, of Dedham. Sumner and Munroe are Liberals, the others Democrats.

The Democratic Convention adopted only two resolutions, the first endorsing the platform and candidates adopted at Cincinnati and accepted at Baltimore; the second endorsing the candidates nominated to-day and recommending them to the voters.

The Liberal Convention adopted seven resolutions; the first endorses the Cincinnati platform; the second a-sails General Grant's administration; the third endorses Greeley and Brown; the fourth endorses and eulogizes Charles Sumner; the fifth refers rather generally to the labor question; the sixth criticises the Republican party of Massachusetts on the liquor question, but is otherwise non-committal on this question; the seventh maintains that all existing prohibition laws should either be enforced or repealed.

The New Jersey Convention.

TRENTON, September 11.—The Democratic and Liberal Republican State Conventions, to nominate an electoral ticket, met here to-day. Committees of conference were appointed and a ticket was unanimously agreed upon by both Conventions, composed of five Democrats and four Republicans. The Senatorial delegates are General George M. McClellan and Abraham Browning.

Arrest of Forrester, the supposed Nathan murderer.

From the Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, Sept. 9th.

An unusual crowd of persons visited police headquarters this morning for the purpose of seeing Billy Forrester, the alleged Nathan murderer, bank robber, and fugitive from justice, who was arrested on Saturday and confined in a cell, as stated in this correspondence yesterday. The distinguished prisoner did not seem to like so many calls, and at one time suggested that he be put on exhibition for the benefit of some orphan asylum. Detective Farley, of New York, arrived at an early hour, and immediately visited the prisoner, whom he instantly recognized. The recognition was mutual, Forrester knowing him very well. Accompanied by Chief Detective Clarvoe and Detectives McElfresh, of this city, and Farley, of New York, Forrester left on the afternoon train for New York. He was heavily ironed, arms and legs, but shook hands heartily with the several detectives in whose company he had been since Saturday, two of them being always on duty at the door of his cell; arriving at the depot a compartment car was secured, and ere this reaches the eyes of the public he will probably be securely locked in prison in New York city.

Forrester insisted up to the last that he was entirely ignorant of the Nathan murder, and said he would write soon to this city that that charge had fallen through. Detective Farley is of the opinion, however, that his defense is very weak, and that he will be unable to prove an alibi, although Forrester has, as is the opinion of many, prepared the records in a court in the South, where it seems that any rascality can be perpetrated, to show that he was released from prison in New Orleans or Mobile on the day following the murder.

He related some wonderful and remarkable incidents of hair-breadth escapes from various prisons, and said that he feels satisfied that he can get out of any prison in the country.

He says that at one time there were in a single State looking for him no less than fourteen "fly cops," and that each had a photograph of him, and that inside of three weeks he had "borrowed" the photograph from every single one of them and had destroyed it. He admitted to-day that he had come to this city "professionally," and that he intended to do a "job" here of some magnitude, but will postpone it until some future time. He denied several times that he knew anything of the Baltimore bank robbery, and a Baltimore detective unsuccessfully applied the "pump" to him for some time. According to telegrams from New York there seems to be no probability of his immediate arraignment on the charge of being the murderer of Mr. Nathan, but that he will be sent to Illinois to stand trial for othes crimes.

The murder of Mr. Nathan, it will be remembered, took place in July, 1870, at his dwelling, West Twenty-third street, opposite the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York. He had risen from his bed, and there were some who found, in his position and in the appearance of the room, indications of a severe struggle with the assassin. A dog—a short bar bent into a hook at each end, used by shipcarpenters for pinning logs together—was found on a lower floor, but proof was not satisfactory that it had been used either in the murder or in the burglary.

It was intimated that the police were satisfied that they knew who the murderer was, but they were not disposed to be very communicative on the matter, either to inquirers for the information of the public or to the police of other cities. At length, however, they gave up all hope of apprehending the assassin unaided, and a circular, was sent to chiefs of police and private detectives throughout the world, asking their co-operation for the arrest of Forrester. What was the evidence which made the police so sure that Forrester was the man has not been made known beyond the fact that Forrester was an adroit and daring burglar, and was reputed to have the peculiar habit of leaving at the places of his villainous exploits some rude instrument like the dog found at Mr. Nathan's, to deceive the police into the belief that some raw bungler had perpetrated the crime.

A Corean's Armor.

The Vallejo Recorder gives the following description of a set of armor brought to that place by one of the sailors of the steamer Benicia:

It consists of three pieces, the helmet, a large flowing garment similar to a cape, for the protection of the body, and a skirt to guard the lower limbs. The skirt and cape are joined together, so that the lap of the former comes behind and the latter in front. The material of which the armor is composed is linen, the lining and outside being both of that fabric, with thirty thicknesses of the material for padding. The helmet, which is constructed in the same manner, is of a conical shape, its apex being surmounted by a brass cap and having strips of doubled tin running down its length

The front of the helmet is adorned with a narrow visor-shaped piece of brass, evidently intended as an additional protection against the stroke of a cutlass. Three large flaps depend from the helmet, affording the neck and ears of the wearer ample security. A short flap in front completely covers the forehead, and by putting the helmet down, can be easily made to protect the whole face. Whether this novel armor is absolutely proof against the penetrative powers of a modern rifle, has not yet been tested, although there are good grounds for believing it impenetrable The person from whom it was obtained affirmed his readiness to stand off at short range in the armor and allow any one to practice at him with a rifle at fifty cents a shot Constable Edgar discharged five bullets from a revolver, at a distance of not more than six feet, and not one of the bullets as much as entered the first thickness of linen.

Not even an indentation was made, except in one case where the linen had been slightly ripped in a seam. The lining of the helmet has a number of cuts, which we are told were done by the officers of the Benicia and the marines, in making ineffectual attempts to pierce it with their swords and bayonets. They were able with their weapons to penetrate the lining but the succeeding thicknesses turned aside the points of weapons, and it is said broke several swords. The armor possesses an additional interest in having been worn by the Corean who killed Lieut. McKee. In the storming of the Corean fort, McKee was the first man who scaled the ramparts, and paid with his life the penalty of his valor. His assailant, the Corean with this armor, was killed.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

THE NEXT SESSION of this Institution will begin on the FIRST WEDNESDAY IN OCTOBER (Oct. 2d).

All persons desiring to send their sons or wards are earnestly requested to enter them *promptly* on that day, or as soon thereafter as possible.

For Circulars apply personally or by letter, to PROF. J. T. CARLILE, Chestertown, Md. R. C. BERKELEY, Principal.

Sept. 14, 1872.

PRINTING.

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Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.80@2.00.
WHEAT Red 1.60@1.95.
CORN—White—64@69. Yellow 64@65.
OATS—41 cts.

DEATH-BED OF STONEWALL JACKSON.

A MAGNIFICENT 14x18 inch Engraving, representing the death-scene of Gen. Jackson. The officers are grouped sorrowfully around his death-bed. In the distance is to be seen the encamping army, the weary sentinel on his beat, and many other things which make this picture a gem of art; one which should hang in the parlor of every Southern home. Sent by mail, mounted on a roller and post-paid, on receipt 20 cents, or 3 for 50 cents.

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Sept. 14, 1872.

Order of Publication.

John A. Benson,
vs.
Annie E Benson.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County. In Equity.

The object of this Bill is to procure a Divorce *a Vinculo Matrimonii* of the complainant from the defendant.

The Bill alleges that the complainant and defendant were married on or about the fifteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and from that date until the twenty-fourth day of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, complainant and defendant lived as man and wife: that on the twenty-eighth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, the defendant abandoned the complainant's home and protection, and removed to her father's home in the city of Wilmington, and State of Delaware, where she has ever since continued to reside; and that the abandonment aforesaid has continued uninterruptedly since the twenty-fourth of December, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight; that it is deliberate and final and beyond any reasonable hope of reconciliation. The Bill further charges that the complainant and defendant have three children by said marriage, namely: Edwin, aged seven years; Temperance, aged five years; and Lena, aged three; all of whom are now living with the said Annie E. Benson, at Wilmington, Delaware. The Bill further charges that the defendant is a non-resident of the State of Maryland, and prays the usual Order of Publication.

It is thereupon ordered by the Court, this 12th day of September, 1872 that the complainant cause a copy of this Order, together with the object and substance of the Bill, to be inserted in some newspaper published in Chestertown, once a week for four successive weeks before the 9th day of November next, giving notice to the defendant in said Bill, and warning her to appear in this Court in person or by Solicitor, on or before the 4th day of January next, to show cause, if any she has, why a Decree shall not pass as prayed.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

Sept. 14, 1872—5t.

GRAND TOURNAMENT.

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

Thursday, September 26, 1872.

The PRIZES will consist of

1st. A Fine Ladies' Gold Hunting-Case Watch.

2d. An excellent Double Barrel Gun.

3d. A Superior Buffalo Robe.

Each prize to be as good as represented.

The Committee will do all in their power to make the day an attractive one by providing Music, Orators, and a number of skilfull 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. ROEDER, 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. 14—tf. Chm. Ex. Com.

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,
at Wesale, at less than Northern Foundry prices.

WM. GLUCK,
Corner Gay and Harrison streets,
BALTIMORE.

September 7, 1872—6m.

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 indulgence. The Firm mean this time to get the money, or proceed by law.

Aug. 31, 1872—2m.

PETROLEUM FLUID
REDUCED TO 25 CTS. PER GALLON. Best Light—and no grease, By
June 1, VICKERS

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.

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

STATE SCHOLARS
TO
ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE.

A COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION, for filling of vacant scholarships in St. John's College, will be held at the School Room in Chestertown, on *Tuesday, September 24th*, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The Act recently passed by the General Assembly, provides that six students from each Senatorial District in the State, shall be educated free of charge for tuition, room rent, and use of text-books; and that three students shall pay $200 each for board, fuel, lights and washing.

The Act furnishes board, fuel, lights and washing, to two of the number of students, who are to be appointed by the Board of School Commissioners, after a competitive examination of the candidates; the appointments being subject to the approval or disapproval of the State Senator.

Special attention is called to the fact that the Act requires that these students be prepared for the Collegiate course, and that they will not be received free of charge into the Preparatory Department of the College.

That they will be required to pursue the regular Academic course as specified in the Catalogue of the College, and will be examined for entrance into the Freshman Class upon the following studies: "English Grammar, U. S. History, Ancient and Modern Geography, Arithmetic, Algebra to Quadratic Equation, Geometry, first book; Hadley's or Kuhner's Greek Grammar, Greek Reader, Xenophon's Analysis, Harkness' or Allen's Latin Grammar, Cæsar's Commentaries, or some equivalent; Sallust, Virgil, Latin and Greek Composition."

That they must give bond to the amount of $750. This bond must be executed by the successful candidate, with at least two sureties, (one of whom is to be the parent or guardian, if any,) and is to the effect that he will teach school within this State for not less than two years after leaving College, and should any student neglect or refuse to teach the length of time required by this section, his bond shall be liable.

That he will present himself at College for examination, on Monday, September 30th, and Tuesday, October 1st.

CHAS. G. RICAUD,
Sept. 7, 1872—3t. Examiner.

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 Middlesex 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.

FOR SALE,

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.

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.

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.*

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.

READY MADE CLOTHING, a good assortment; fine and coarse.

JOS. E. WEER,
Feb. 24, 1872. Kennedyville, Md.

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