THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, Sept'r. 28, 1872.



National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

FOR CONGRESS,

E. KING WILSON,

OF WORCESTER COUNTY.

Letter of Ex-Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania.

The following is the text of the letter of Ex-Governor A. G. Curtin, of Pennsylvania, in which he accepts the Liberal nomination for delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention:

SARATOGA, September 21, 1872.

My Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 11th inst., informing me of my nomination by the Liberal-Republican State Committee as a candidate for delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention, and enclosing address to the people of the State, recommending my election, came duly to hand, but extreme illness prevented my reading the letter or considering the subject until now. I am still quite feeble and unable to write without the aid of an emanuensis; but the near approach of the election and the gravity of the issues immediately affecting the honor and prosperity of Pennsylvania, to be decided in October, compel me to answer when my rest should be unbroken.

The nomination made by so many of the purest and best of the old representative republicans of the State, and presented to the people upon grounds which stand out in brave contrast with the demoralized political management now so sadly prevalent, is an appeal which I cannot refuse to respect. I, therefore, accept the nomination, and if it shall be ratified by the people, and health permits, will discharge its duties with fidelity.

I had confidently expected, immediately upon my return home, to familiarize myself fully with the details of what I well understood in all general aspects touching the misrule of our Commonwealth under the present political control, and to speak my convictions at the earliest possible moment. While I cannot ever be indifferent in a presidential contest, I felt that the regeneration of my native State in the October election was of paramount interest to the people in whose happiness and greatness I am enlisted by every consideration of gratitude and patriotism. The bad rule that has wholly compassed the channels of political administrative authority in Pennsylvania is not of recent creation. It was the tireless but impotent power that confronted the action of the government, State and National, during the dark days of civil war, and steadily struggled to gather advancement and gain from the bitter sorrows of the people. Six years ago it attained control in our State. How it was achieved is remembered in humiliation by all. Why it was sought and won our subsequent history fully demonstrates. The republican, organization, that has made its name illustrious in maintaining the unity of the States and redeeming a continent to freedom, was seized in contempt of the will of the people and its victories perverted to licensed wrong. I need not recite how under our honored name and flag it has created widespread, indeed almost universal, distrust of authority, and made honest men despair of integrity in legislation, in elections, in conferring legislative honors and even in the administration of public justice.

These terrible and steadily growing evils in our political rule have made the people demand the right to resume their sovereignty, to make new safeguards for themselves; but if the proposed convention is to effect thorough reform it must be aided, not hindered, by the vast power of the executive and other important State officials. If Mr. Buckalew shall be defeated, and a new lease of authority thus conferred upon the despotic control that has long misruled the Commonwealth, it will be marvelous indeed if a convention chosen in the partisan strife of a national contest can afford any substantial relief or protection to the people. If Pennsylvania is to be restored to purity, the Government in all its departments, as well as the convention, must harmonize fully and earnestly in the work of regeneration. Mr. Buckalew's confessed integrity and consistent devotion to reform during many years of official service give the best possible guarantees of honest administration and of complete restraints upon corrupt or reckless authority, and his election seems to be demanded by every consideration of individual manhood and of fidelity to the honor and advancement of the State.

If, as is claimed by the desperate leaders of Pennsylvania, to regenerate our State in October will affect the national contest, the cause thus to be endangered must be wanting in most essential attributes of popular confidence. Actuated solely by a sense of duty to a people whose action in times past furnishes the most grateful memories of my life, I shall vote in October for honest government in our Commonwealth, and meet the presidential issue when it comes before the people in accordance with my long-settled convictions. I cannot consent to sacrifice a great contest for constitutional, legislative and administrative reform because a presidential [illegible] is pending. To yield the [illegible] would give [illegible] victories for misrule, and make the effort for just, fundamental restraints either measurably or wholly abortive.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. G. CURTIN.

Hon. A. K. McClure, Chairman of the Liberal Republican State Convention of Pennsylvania.

☞ Mr. Greeley made the following speech at Louisville one day last week:

Citizens of Louisville, standing on this soil of Kentucky, I ask you who are my associates in the great liberal movement of the day, to bear testimony with me to certain truths. Frst, is it not true that we desire a government of just and equal laws which shall extend equal favor and equal protection to every American citizen? [Applause and cries of "That's so!"] Is it not true that while we demand the repeal of all disfranchisement, of all proscription of all Americans because of the part they bore in our late struggle, that we desire that no man shall be proscribed, but that every man shall stand on an equal platform with ourselves? Is not that a fact? [Cries of "Yes, that's so!"] Is it not true that we have no expectations, no understanding that the rebel debt shall be paid or rebel soldiers pensioned, or the slaves emancipated by the result of the war paid for? Is it not true that we have no purpose, or expectation, or understanding that any of these things shall be done? [Applause, and cries of you "are right."]

Now, fellow-citizens, I wish to call your attention to an aspect of this struggle which has not yet presented. There is no class of our citizens, no part of the American people, who have so real and great an interest in the success of our government as the colored people of this country. Though they know that we all admit their rights are perfectly secured by the constitution, and that no one can go back, that it is still their real interest that their rights shall not be only accorded, but that they should be fully accorded, that there shall be no opposition, no objection to their enjoying just the same political and civil rights that we do; it is their interest, more than yours or mine, that all contention concerning black men or white men shall absolutely cease; that every individual shall be judged and estimated according to his worth, with no respect whatever to color or condition.

If our government succeeds there is no party, there is no considerable faction, there is really nobody left in the field opposing or objecting to their standing on the common platform of American nationality. [Applause.] I say then that it is their clear interest that our government shall be welcomed and ratified and approved by the entire American people, and yet it is a very discouraging fact presented to us that there is no other class so generally and so litterly opposing us as they are. There is no other class, as a class, who insist so thoroughly or misapprehendingly in misrepresenting us. I say not this to excite prejudice against them. They are ignorant and their ignorance is not their own fault, though it is their and our misfortune. They are misled, and we are calumniated in their ears.

I have been repeatedly asked to contradict assertions that I have been a negro trader. Even on my way to this place, one quadroon girl on hearing me speak, said: "I would like to stick a knife into his heart. He sold my mother into Richmond, Virginia." [Laughter.] I can imagine no reason why lies like that should be told. I can imagine no reason why good men and women should not everywhere discountenance and refute them.

It is, I say, the misfortune of the colored people—a misfortune of our people—that they as a class are steeled against us they will not hear us, they do not believe us. They are told that this movement is a contrivance to get them enslaved again, virtually, if not absolutely, and that all the pretensions of the Cincinnati platform and the Baltimore endorsement in favor of equal rights are frauds, are lies. "If this party succeeds," says Mr. Wendell Philips, "you must conceal your property and take care of your wives."

Now, fellow-citizens, I state these facts here, not that I would have you think any worse of these misguided people. I state them because I want you Kentuckians to realize that ignorance is public peril—that you cannot well afford to have part of your people growing up in that dense unacquaintance with public men and public affairs that they can be deceived and misled as this people are. You must take care that they shall be educated so that they shall be too wise, two well informed to be thus misinformed and misguided.

Fellow-citizens, if our movement should prevail, as I trust it will prevail, we will sweep away all this refuse of lies in three months. We will say to the colored men, we proffer you nothing except the protection of the laws, the same for you as for us. You have your living to earn as well as we. You will have to use all your abilities, all your energies, all your faculties, and make the most of them you can. The laws do not favor you, but they will thoroughly protect you, and in three months, if we succeed, the colored people will be so disabused that the same men can never deceive them again, never again.

But suppose we fail, and we may fail. If the colored men did not believe that the power was against us, that money was against us; if they did not realize that the treasury, the army, the 100,000 officeholders were all banded against us, in force which they believe we cannot overcome, they certainly would not be so universally hostile to us. Why they think we cannot succeed, and they want to be upon the winning side. That is part of it, but they are also deluded in regard to our purposes.

We say we are not your enemies, we will not be your oppressors, we will not, though you have done us an injustice; we will try as well as we can to have your children educated and enlightened, so as that the mistakes you have made cannot be made over and over again. That is where we stand.

So long as you have a proscribed class in the country, men all around them, honorable, generous men, will feel I ought to be proscribed the same as that man. The difference was only by accident. He happened to take an oath or fill an office before the struggle that I did not. His guilt was no more than mine. A [illegible] makes him proscribed and leaves me free. So that so long as there shall be a proscribed class in this country, proscription will rankle in the hearts of millions of Americans who feel that they themselves are condemned and banned in the act which doomed their leaders.

It is not for the sake of the proscribed alone that I speak. Every community has the right to the best services of all its citizens. Men say to me, "Why, you don't want to elect Toombs, or somebody else, do you?" No, I don't want to elect any of those men, but suppose the people do. Who are you and who am I to say whether they shall or not. It is not a question for me, but whether American citizens, whom you say have the same same rights to vote and hold office for you shall be at liberty to vote for men they prefer, or shall be compelled to vote for men you prefer.

Now, fellow-citizens, why do we condemn proscription? They are mistaken who say there are only two or three hundred left now, forbidden to exercise the common rights of American citizens. It is not so. There are thousands. There are 5,000 disfranchised in the State of Arkansas alone, and the men who hold them disfranchised expect to carry that State against us by virtue of that disfranchisement. But it is not the number of proscribed men who, as not under this ban, feel themselves proscribed because others are for an offense which was their offense as well.

The question reaches not several hundreds but several millions of our people. Well they say, what do the people care about this. The banks are making money, the people are prospering, manufacturers are thrifty, who cares that a few hundred or thousand men are disfranchised? I say a war which ended nearly eight years ago ought to have had nearly all its bloody traces wiped out before this time. [Applause.]

I say that while we have often been amused with promises of general amnesty the government of the country has practically been controlled by men like Senators Morton and Chandler, and General Butler, one of which Senators is saying: 'Well then, all may forgive rebels if they will, but I never can.' Now that spirit is not one which should rule a republican country. A republican should be generous and faithful, generous to errors whereof the very last evil consequences have long since faded away.

Grant that it was wrong, indefensibly wrong; grant that the whole Confederate movement was as heinous as you please, still it was utterly defeated. It became a lost cause, and there is no more probability, and I may say no more possibitity, of another serious attempt to divide the American Union than there is of an attempt to disrupt and destroy the solar system. Never before did the Union stand so strong as to-day. Never was its future so assured as to-day, and never did any movement result in a more complete and utter discomfiture than the Confederate movement. Then I say, seven and a half years after the last shot was fired in behalf of that movement, it is time for amnesty, complete and perfect; it is time for oblivion of offenses that so long since passed away.

Fellow-citizens, we stand on the principle embodied in our platform. Those principles our adversaries do not assail.

They confess judgment, but they insinuate that a purpose is therein declared which is not our real purpose and that we mean something utterly different and therefore proceed to attribute to us purposes which we never cherished, which we positively disavow and which they ought to know are utterly absurd. The most important of them are utterly forbidden by the constitution and they know it. No man can go to Congress or be chosen President without taking a solemn oath to sustain the constitution, which absolutely forbids the payment of rebel debts or payment for emancipated slaves.

I commend my case to the sober judgment of the American people. I ask them to judge us without prejudice, without passion and with a spirit uninflamed by wrath and vengeance. I ask them to judge us as citizens who are sincerely trying to do what we believe best for our country, and I do trust that passion and prejudice will not prevail; that we shall be judged as we are, and not as we are represented, and a benificent triumph, which will increase the value of every acre of land in the Southern States which will increase the product of these States, make their people harmonious, black and white, and make them live in a more trustful, peaceful and fraternal relation than they have hitherto held towards each other, will be secured. I trust this result will be secured. I trust this result will be attained, and that generations to come shall rejoice over the inception, progress and triumph of the liberal movement. [Applause.] Friends I bid you good night.

At the close of his speech Mr. Greeley retired amid cheers.

☞ The following letter to the Baltimore *Gazette* so fully expresses our views that we call the special attention of democrats to the same:

To the Editors of the Baltimore Gazette.:

GENTLEMEN: I am an old Democrat, who was an active participant in the three campaigns for General Jackson: The campaign of 1824, when he, though the recipient of the largest popular, and the highest electoral vote, was set aside by Congress for John Quincy Adams; the campaign of 1828, when he was triumphantly elected by the people, and the campaign of 1832, when the old hero, in despite of the desperate struggle of the Whig party, aided by the powerful money influence of the old United States bank, was again carried victoriously into the Presidential chair. In all these struggles the writer took an active part, and has been an unflinching, *unchanging Democrat* ever since. Through all this series of years, with the varied changes which have taken place—believing that the choice of my youth and early manhood was right—I have ever stood boldly by the Democratic nominees. Not because I always thought the individuals presented by the party were the very best that could have been selected, but because the candidates stood upon *the Democratic platform*, and were pledged to carry out Democratic policy. My Democracy was for principles and policy, not for men or myself. For many years I opposed the anti-slavery views of Mr. Greeley. I was by birth, by education, by interest, and by feeling, a pro-slavery man, and of course most decidedly opposed to all who desired the destruction of that institution. But after a long struggle in the councils of the nation, this exciting question was finally transferred to the arbitrament of the battle-field—there money and numbers prevailed, and slavery was abolished. What then should true men—men who love their country above all minor considerations—do? Should they obstinately cling to a dead issue, and thus deprive themselves of all power or influence in the future interests of their common heritage? Or should they wisely let the dead past go, and take hold of the living issues as they come up and strive to mould them to the advancement of the great principles still left us from our fathers. The question of slavery separated us from Mr. Greeley and the West; that question has been entirely removed; Mr. Greeley has been endorsed by a convention of Democrats from all parts of the Union, and is as much the Democratic nominee as was Andrew Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, or Pierce. Under these circumstances, Democrat as I have ever been, and as I still claim to be, I feel that I am not departing from my original faith, but rather adhering to it, to give my vote to Mr. Greeley as the Democratic nominee, in conformity to old Democratic usage. In thus doing, I still claim to be as 'independent' and as true a Democrat as any of the 'straight-outs,' from Blanton Duncan down to the smallest of his followers.

B. H. R.

☞ The labor question is beginning to pinch those who have used their best endeavors to bring about the present condition of affairs.

A correspondent of the Balto. American writes as follows:

CAMBRIDGE, Sept. 18, 1872.

Messrs. Editors Baltimore American:

Gentlemen—Your words, fitly spoken, on the subject of domestic service, in yesterday's issue, are 'like apples of gold in pictures of silver.' The evil is not limited to Baltimore, however, but is co-extensive with the State. Nay, as you hint, it is sorely felt over a large part of the country, and in other cities, and is compelling earnest and urgent recognition by the thoughtful and reflecting everywhere. But the evil in Maryland is not confined to the household merely, nor affects female service alone. In the rural districts a pressing need is felt for a laboring population amenable to some laws of obligation and fidelity, which will guarantee a sure return for capital invested and expended. The agricultural interests of all parts of our State are suffering to-day more or less severely because these conditions are not met by that class of our population, unmely, the colored people, upon whom the tilling of the land mainly depends. I suspect no question could be presented to our landowners or leesees on which a more unanimous assent could be evoked than this. As a class this part of our laboring population are desultory and unreliable to an extent that at once diminishes production, arrests improvement, diverts capital and burdens the farmer with a load of debt from which he can form no reasonable hope nor see any future prospect of relief. Our agricultural interests, always struggling to compete successfully, under the most favorable conditions, with other industries, which offer swifter and larger returns, are thus unnaturally embarrassed by being made dependent almost exclusively upon those whose indolence and thriftlessness predis poses them to idleness and make them indifferent to reward. The evil is serious and increasing in magnitude. The city is draining the rural districts of both sexes, for the men will follow the women, and becoming surcharged with a population already idle, soon become vicious, and destined finally to poverty and pestilence, to the almshouse, jail and lazarettos. The finest lands on the seaboard, noted for their fertility, blessed with a marvellous climate, not inferior to that of Lombardy itself, accessible by railroad to every city on the coast, fail to maintain their intrinsic money value, or to yield their maximum of annual increase, chiefly through this single cause. It appears to me that you have suggested the true remedy for the evil. Let us have the Chinese, by all means. Their record in California is sufficiently assuring. Their employment in the shoe manufactories of Massachusetts is not less so. They are represented to be industrious, faithful and tractable, invaluable qualities in those who serve. The State at large is interested in this question. Those whose duty it is to collect and disburse her revenues are interested in it To those high officers who have in trust the integrity of her credit and the resources of her present and future prosperity it is a matter of serious import. Baltimore herself can ill afford to ignore an evil that is steadily increasing her taxes, adding to the sum of her immorality and affecting insidiously the business interests of many of her people. I hope you will not let this important question drop Give it practical efficiency by devising and naming ways and means for its solution. Every county in the State should apply for and secure a sufficient number of the Celestials to assure the contentment of the the new comers on the one hand and to provide against irregularities in the labor supply on the other.

CONFUCIUS.

The Death of Senator Davis.

In the death of Hon. Garrett Davis, United States Senator from Kentucky, who died at Paris, in that State, on Sunday last, the country has lost one of its most fearless and honest statesmen. Whatever his views and ideas of policy from time to time in his life, he was as thoroughly patriotic as he was persistent and brave, even if he stood alone in supporting them. He was through most of his life a whig and friend of Henry Clay. He entered the Senate in 1861 as the successor of John C. Breckinridge, and coming there as the representative of the Unionists of Kentucky, he stood with them in earnest devotion to the Constitution as it was, displaying considerable intolerance towards real or supposed secessionists, and having many a "bout" with his democratic colleague, Gov. Powell, whose tact, good nature and courtesy, however, generally won their way over all difficulties. But in time, as the war went on, and one inroad after another was made, as Mr. Davis believed, upon the landmarks of the Constitution, and the domestic institutions and reserved rights of the States interfered with, the venerable Senator found himself necessarily standing with his colleague in strenuous but unavailing defence of that which he deemed most sacred and essential in our form of government. The so-called war measures were a sad realization to the old Kentuckian, and while supporting the war earnestly in all strictly or legitimate military preparations and movements, he fought bravely and determinedly all those innovations which proved to him finally, as he declared, that it was not a war for the Union, but for the overthrow of a domestic institution recognized by the constitution in certain of the States. He and his colleague then stood side by side till the latter's term expired. Mr. Powell went home to Kentucky, where he subsequently died, and now his more venerable fellow-Senator follows him off the stage of life.

Mr. Davis was born at Mount Sterling, Ky., on the 10th of September, 1801, and received an excellent English and classical education. Adopting the law as his profession, he was admitted to the bar of his native State in 1823. In 1833 he entered upon his political career by accepting a nomination to the State Legislature. He was elected to the Legislature for three successive terms, and in 1839 was a member of the State Constitutional Convention. In this latter year he was elected a representative in Congress from Kentucky, a position that he held until 1847, when he declined to appear again as a candidate. For several years he devoted much of his time to agricultural pursuits. In 1854 he was appointed a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and in 1866 he was one of the Senators designated by the Senate to attend the funeral of General Scott. In 1867 he was re-elected to the Senate for the term ending in 1873, and stood as a Democrat to the last. His death will be regretted by both political friends and opponents. He had been ill for some months. —*Balt. Sun.*

☞ Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, who is now in the Great West, doing yeoman's service in the good cause, recently telegraphed as follows to the New York World:

INDIANAPOLIS, September 23.

Nothing comparable to the ovation which Mr. Greeley is now receiving here has been seen in the great West since the Harrison whirlwind of 1840. Men who were boys then are now as enthusiastic as boys once were. The presidential family and the presidential managers are better known in the West than in the East. Ohio and Indiana are ablaze as with a prairie fire. No money is needed to bring out the supporters of Greeley. They come by the thousand to give assurance of the impending victory. We turn East ward to-day, and expect to reach Cleveland on Tuesday night. I repeat that the enemy are, for the first time, terrified and demoralized. Push them hard, and they are gone, horse, foot and dragoons. The retreat has begun. We can make, and we must make it a rout.

THEODORE F. RANDOLPH.

The enthusiasm for Greeley and Brown is everywhere on the increase, and new life and vigor seem to have been infused into the campaign in every section of the country. The people want a change, and they will have it!

A Separate Ballot.

According to a law passed by Congress in 1871 the voting by ballot for Congressmen must be separate and distinct from all others. It is the duty of the Judges of Election to inform themselves of the provisions of this law so that they may become thoroughly conversant with its requirements. It is important that the election should be held strictly in obedience to its requirements, so that there may be no grounds left for contesting the election before the House of Representatives.

FARMERS AND EVERYBODY!

ATTEND

THE KENT COUNTY FAIR,

NEXT

Tuesday and Wednesday,

Near Hanesville, Md.

☞ Members of Committee are expected to be punctually on the grounds to attend to their duties. E. A. VANNORT, M. D.,
September 28—1t. Secretary.

GLAZING! GLAZING!

Wm. S. Stam

GIVES notice to the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity that he is ready to do Glazing in all its branches. May be found at the store of C. F. Stam & Bro., or at his father's house. Sept. 28—3t.

Caution.

ALL PERSONS are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the farm generally known as "Radcliffe," situated in Quaker Neck, adjoining the lands of Judge Wickes, Col. Hanson, and others, with dog or gun, after this date.

The law will be enforced against all offenders. WM. D. BURCHINAL.

P. S.—If any person or persons are under the impression that he or they have my permission to gun on said farm, the same is hereby revoked, the above notice applying to all. W. D. B.
September 28, 1872—3t.

Orphans' Court Notice.

THE Court will hold its regular session on *MONDAY NEXT*, in place of Tuesday, the regular day.

By order. E. CROUCH,
Sept. 28, 1872—1t. Register.

OILS.

LINSEED, LUBRICATING, WHALE, NEATS FOOT and LARD OIL.

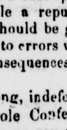
C. F. STAM & BRO

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.85.@2.05.
WHEAT Red 1.85@1.90.
CORN—White—70@71. Yellow 65.
OATS—40 @ 42 cts.

FOR RENT OR SALE,

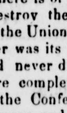


THE BRICK DWELLING, situated on High street in Chestertown, which I now occupy; and also the FRAME DWELLING, situated on Church Alley, are for rent for the year 1873.

I will also sell either of the houses, if not previously rented. For terms apply, in my absence, to J. A. Pearce, Esq.
Sept. 28, 1872—3t. J. A. WICKES.

Notice.

I HAVE a plenty of water, and am making nice Flour and Meal: 40 lbs. of flour to the bushel of wheat. My friends and the public are invited to try me. I keep Flour, Meal and Chop, on hand and for sale at the store in town. W. BACCHUS.



FOR RENT, the ensuing year, the Dwelling House with the Out Buildings and Land, on the East side of the road leading from J. W. Corey's to the Mill. Also, one Tenant House and Lot on the South side of the pond. Apply to W. BACCHUS.
September 28, 1872—tf.

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 Samuel Riley, (colored), late of Kent county, 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. 28, 1872—4t. Reg. of Wills.

To the Ladies.

MASSEY & HUDSON

HAVING completed their new Greenhouses, will be pleased to see their Lady friends at

RIVERBANK.

They offer a fine collection of Plants for

WINTER FLOWERS.

These will make your home bright after the

Frost King

has destroyed the beauties out doors. They have

CARNATIONS,
ROSES,
BOUVARDIAS,
PLUMBAGOES,
LIBONIAS,
BEGONIAS, &c.

All of which are fine for window gardening. Come and look at them whenever you are in town.
Chestertown, Sept. 28, 1872—3t.

ELECTION NOTICE.

To the Judges of Election and Voters of Kent county.

IN accordance with the requirements of the Code of Public General Laws, I hereby give notice to the Judges of Election, and to the Voters of Kent County, that an election will be held on

TUESDAY,

THE 5TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1872,

at the usual places of voting in the several Election Districts of said County, that is,

For Dist. No. 1, at Massey's Cross Roads;
" " 2, at Kennedyville;
" " 3, at Worton Heights;
" " 4, at Chestertown;
" " 5, at Edesville.

To elect, by the Registered Voters of Kent County,

One Representative, to represent the First Congressional District of Maryland in the 44th Congress of the United States.

Eight Electors of President and Vice-President of the United States.

The Polls will be open at 9 o'clock A. M. and close at 6 o'clock P. M.

A. B. WHEATLEY, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Sept. 28, 1872.

Notice

To Hotel Keepers, and all others who deal in Liquors.

For the information of all persons concerned, the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1865, is published:

CHAPTER 191.

AN ACT prohibiting the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the several counties of the State on the day of Election.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or other place where liquors are sold, or for any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of election hereafter to be held in the several counties of this State.

SEC. 2. *And be it enacted*, That any person violating the provisions of this Act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the county where the offence is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any Judge of any of the Circuit Courts of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, for each and every offence, one half to the informer, and the other half to the County Commissioners, for the use of the public roads.

A. B. WHEATLEY, Sheriff.
September 28, 1872.

MISS REDUE

Has opened a SELECT SCHOOL for Young Ladies, the number of pupils being limited. There are four vacancies, and parents are reminded that it will be greatly to the advantage of their children to commence as early as possible.

TUITION, including English, French, and Drawing, fifteen, twelve-and-a-half, and ten dollars per quarter, according to standing.

An extra charge, of ten dollars per quarter, is made for instruction in Music on the Piano. [Sept. 21, 1872—3t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, all at the suit of William F. Hansell, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of William H. West, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said William H. West, of, in, and to, the following property, to wit:

The Old Brick Dwelling and Lot,

with improvemenes thereon, on the corner opposite "Maxwell's Hotel," in the town of Millington, Kent county, Md.:

And I hereby give notice, that on

Saturday, the 19th day of October, 1872,

in front of the Court House door in Chestertown, at 3 o'clock, P. M., I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above mentioned property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy the said writs, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon. A. B. WHEATLEY.
Sept. 28, 1872—tds. [3.75] Sheriff.

FAIR NOTICE.

THE PREMIUM LISTS and AWARDING COMMITTEES are now ready for circulation.

Send to the Secretary and get one, or learn any particulars you desire, always enclosing a *postage stamp*.

Arrangements all complete,

Buildings being erected, and every accommodation for man and beast provided.

Will be the event of the year in Old Kent!

Proposals now received for

EATING SALOON,
CONFECTIONARY SALOON,
SODA FOUNTAIN,
BARBER SHOP,
PERIODICAL STAND,

And other privileges for the sales of Inventions, Wares, &c., &c.

Address

E. A. VANNORT, M. D.,
SECRETARY,
Hanesville, Kent Co., Md.
Sept. 21, 1872.

For Sale.

ONE NO-TOP BUGGY WAGON, nearly new;

1 First-rate Carriage Horse,
2 Good Milch Cows,
1 Colt, 18 Months old.

Apply to WM. VANNORT.
Sept. 21, 1872—3t*

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing, with dog or gun, to hunt, shoot, or for any other purpose, on the lands respectively occupied by the undersigned.

WILLIAM FORD,
JAMES STEWARD.
September 21, 1872—3t*

BRIDGE BUILDER WANTED.

THE CHESTER RIVER BRIDGE COMPANY wish to employ a competent mechanic to oversee the building of a new DRAW for Chester River Bridge; the Company furnishing the materials and paying the hands. The undertaker to engage or employ the labor, and lay out and superintend the work.

Apply at once to

GEO. W. T. PERKINS,
Pres't. of the Company,
Sept. 21—3t. at Chestertown, Md.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of Wattson & Clark, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of John H. Cummins, I have seized and taken in execution all that

Farm or Parcel of Land,

situated in Kent county, Md., adjoining the lands of the late Richard Peacock and others, containing

207¾ ACRES, MORE OR LESS.

Also, all that parcel of Land,

CONTAINING 15 ACRES,

more or less, adjoining the lands of the late Eben'r. T. Massey, which said parcels of land were conveyed to the said John H. Cummins, by John L. Bowers and wife, by deed dated the 9th day of January, in the year 1849, which is duly recorded in Liber J. N. G., folios 133, 134 and 135, one of the Land Record Books for Kent county aforesaid, as by reference thereto will more fully appear.

And I hereby give notice, that on

Tuesday, the 15th day of October next,

at 12 o'clock M., at the Court House door in Chestertown, I will sell the said property so seized and taken in execution, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for CASH, to pay and satisfy said debt, interest, and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Late Sheriff.
Sept. 21, 1872—tds. [5.00]

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CHURCH PRINTING,
IN THE NEATEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING, Blank Books of all kinds made to order.

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CHARLES HARVEY & CO.,
Nos 3 and 5 Post Office Avenue, Balt., Md.
Sept 14, 1872—1y.

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, a.,
Sept. 7, 1872—tf. Still Pond P. O.

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