THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, October 5, 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.

Political Meetings.

At a meeting of the Democratic Conservative and Liberal electors and candidates for Congress, of the State of Maryland, held in Baltimore city, the following meetings were appointed, to take place in the First Congressional District of this State:

Centreville, Queen Anne's Co., Tuesday, October 8.

Princess Anne, Somerset Co., Tuesday, October 15.

Cambridge, Dorchester Co., Wednesday, October 16.

Salisbury, Wicomico Co., Saturday, October 19.

Easton, Talbot Co., Tuesday, Oct. 22.

Snow Hill, Worcester Co., Thursday, October 24.

Denton, Caroline Co., Tuesday, Oct. 29.

Chestertown, Kent Co., Saturday, October 12.

Mr. Greeley's Late Speeches.

After a two weeks' tour in the West, Mr. Greeley has returned to New York, having appeared in various parts of the country before vast popular assemblages of men whose votes he seeks in behalf of a cause which he believes involves the pacification of the country and purification of the government. As he himself has said, it has long been a part of the unwritten law of our politics that a presidential candidate shall not go before the people and discuss his own claims. This historical precedent he has seen fit to disregard, in view of his great cause. Still, it is not every aspirant to the presidency who might not damage his prospects by addressing popular audiencies, and therefore it might be expedient for some to enrobe themselves in Dignity, and have it understood that silence is also statesmanship. But Mr. Greeley seems to have no reason why he should not look his country men in the face, nor why he should confine himself in his addresses to them to non-political topics. He has now returned to New York, after an absence of some two weeks, during which he has made some five or six speeches of various lengths almost every day. *His* audiences have been vast and of all shades of national and local politics and ideas yet, if he has ever failed of speaking appropriately to the audience and the occasion, if he has ever failed of eliciting those sympathies which make the whole world kin, if he has ever been indiscreet in one of his utterances, or irritating or uncharitable in a single word or expression, we do not know when or where those faults can be justly laid to his charge. There may be some who cannot understand what an achievement this is, but it is because they cannot realize its difficulties, and now do not know even the magnetism of an immense audience, in enthusiastic accord with a speaker, to tempt the most practiced orator to for get his discretion and spread his sails to the favoring breeze, without an eye to the helm.

Mr. Greeley has come out from the new and trying ordeal to which he has been subjected not only without damage to his reputation, but with new laurels, showing a fertility and versatility of powers which are really amazing, and not injuring the effect by a single one of the numerous indiscretions which his enemies predicted. Far superior, however, to the intellectual triumph, is his identifying himself with the great sentiment of reconciliation which pervades the hearts and minds of the country, and of which he is the representative, the champion, as he is also of honesty and faithful service in public officers. Whatever the result of the canvass, it is to be hoped that the good seed which Mr. Greeley has sown broadcast will in due time take root, and the real instead of the nominal reunion, decentralisation of power, and the right of the American people to manage their own affairs will eventually be triumphant.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Greeley and Breckinridge.

GATH, of the Chicago Tribune, writes as follows from Louisville:

Colonel Thomas, a prominent merchant of this city, when asked to-day what the position of John C. Breckinridge might be on the nomination of Greeley, gave the following anecdote:

After Greeley's nomination, Mr. Breckinridge was asked if he could afford to support him. Breckinridge replied that he thought he could, and said after the war had closed he opened his mail one morning, and found therein a letter, in difficult chirography, which required some time to interpret. It proved to be a letter from H. Greeley, and was about to the following effect; Mr. Greeley said to Mr. Breckinridge that he was aware that the latter percentage in the South had influence, intellect and popularity. "Such persons as you," said Mr. Greeley, "we require to come back to the country and bring it to its legitimate status. Don't remain away subject to the party spleen which will shortly overwhelm you, but come back again amongst your friends, neighbors and fellow-citizens, and help us to rebuild the country. If I can be of any influence as a Republican editor I will give you my help to return to the country and take your place again in the ranks, where you legitimately belong, as one of the leaders of the Southern populace." Breckinridge read this letter. He had never met Greeley, and when he came to the city of New York, induced to return to his country by this missive, he thought decency demanded that he should call upon Uncle Horace. He spent an hour with Greeley and was profoundly touched with the softness of disposition and large magnanimity of the Liberal candidate.

Some time ago—not more than three weeks, perhaps—the Blanton Duncan Bourbonites of Kentucky, endeavored to make some point upon Breckinridge, and he told them the story named above; and when he told it his eyes filled with tears, and he said he should support Horace Greeley, and was only melancholy from the fact that any word he might say in favor of that old philanthropist might be quoted to Greeley's injury.

Expiration of Stamp Taxes, &c.

The new law concerning stamp taxes went into operation last Tuesday. Under the new arrangement no stamp will be required on any promissory notes, time drafts, bonds, certificates, contracts, custom-house papers or any other instrument mentioned in schedule B of the old law, except "the stamps of two cents on bank checks, drafts or orders In reference to the latter exception the United States Internal Revenue Department has decided that a stamp is required on inland bills of exchange, if payable at sight or on demand, and also on all orders at sight on private individuals for any sum over ten dollars. This decision is, however, considered by high authority to be erroneous. The department also decides that on and after October 1st no stamps are necessary upon foreign bills of exchange. Thus, hereafter, the only government stamps necessary to be used will be for tobacco, fermented liquors, proprietary medicines, matches and checks. As an item of political interest, it may be added that the commissioner of internal revenue has decided, too, that certificates of naturalization issued by the United States or State courts are not such certificates as require stamps under the internal revenue laws, and are therefore exempt from the stamp tax.

In regard to deeds, wills, &c., Deputy Commissioner Douglas, in answer to inquiries from Baltimore, decides that any deeds, &c., issued or delivered before October 1st, requiring stamps in order to be valid, it would not be legal to record after that date if not stamped. If the probate of a will is not taken out before this date, it requires no government stamp, even if the devisor died previously. An instrument requires a stamp when issued, but not before.

General Butler on Presidential Electioneering.

General B. F. Butler was at Cincinnati the other day, following in the wake of Mr. Greeley. Naturally enough the General was somewhat blue. When an interview was sought by some citizens he entered into conversation with great freedom, and gave his opinions without the least hesitation. The Enquirer prints a report of the conversation, from which we extract the following:

Mr. C.—How do things look East?

General B.—The East is all right. Vermont and Maine did the thing up well. But we have bad news from the west. Things look bad in Ohio, especially. The only trouble is in the west.

Mr. C.—Greeley's visit has had a depressing effect, enthusing the Democrats and Liberals. General Grant ought to be brought out to counteract what Greeley has done.

General B.—No; it would be of no use. General Grant can't talk, and his coming would do more harm than good.

Mr. C.—His presence would have an encouraging influence to enthuse our side.

Gen. B.—No; no President was ever elected who went about making speeches. General Scott was beaten by Pierce, who stayed at home and made no speeches.

Mr. C.—General Scott could not make a speech.

Gen. B.—He could make a better speech than Gen. Grant. He was a pretty good speaker.

Mr. C.—Gen. Harrison made speeches, while Mr. Van Buren remained at home.

Gen. B.—Oh, that was thirty years ago, and things have changed since then.

Mr. C.—General, how are things in Pennsylvania?

Gen. B.—I think Pennsylvania is safe.

Mr. C.—It is further west you think the trouble is.

Gen. B.—Ohio and Indiana are the worst. Great doubts exist about Ohio, and Indiana is considered very unsafe. It looks as if Hendricks will carry Indiana, unless strong exertions are made to save it.

Elegant Thieves in Domino—The Masked Robbers in New Jersey.

The robbery by masked men of Mr. Samuel Pope, a wealthy citizen of Paterson, N. J., whose residence is on the suburbs of that city, has been briefly stated by telegraph. A correspondent gives the following description of the affair:

Mr. Pope was awakened about 11 o'clock on Monday night by somebody in the room, and almost dumbstruck by the appearance of five men standing at his bedside with drawn revolvers. Two more stood at the window, apparently on guard. They were all well dressed, and all wore black masks, except one of the party, who had a white one.

Mr. Pope was informed in a gentlemanly and polite manner that no harm would ensue if he but remained quiet, a warning, it is unnecessary to say that under the circumstances he obeyed. He was then tightly bound with his hands behind his back with a piece of strong tarred rope and his feet were tied together. He was then put into a closet under the stairs, against the door of which were placed a sack of salt and a keg of nails. The robbers in the meantime bound Mrs. Pope hand and foot, performing the operation in a tender manner, and even with delicacy. She was permitted to remain in bed. The thieves then found the key of the safe, through which a part of the gang went, while others examined other parts of the house for valuables. They succeeded in getting some 3,000 in money, diamonds, watches, jewelry and silverware, and $7,000 worth of railroad bonds and other valuable documents from the safe, including a number of mortgages, etc. In all the booty carried off will amount to over ten thousand dollars, although the stopping of the payment of the bonds will reduce the thieves' reward to about three thousand dollars. During all the time of the robbery, which lasted an hour and a half, Mr. and Mrs. Pope were constantly reminded of their fate should they make any noise, although, as the house is located at some distance from any other, it probably would not have made much difference. There were others outside on guard, so that the party in all must have numbered ten men. They wore stockings outside their boots, and all carried pistols and pieces of sperm candles for lights. When ready to depart the cool robbers went up stairs and brought down Mr. Pope's little adopted daughter, quieting the child's alarm by telling her to be quiet and no harm would befall her. They then instructed the child not to untie the thongs of her parents until they had been gone some time, and departed in a barouche, in which they had come, taking with them Mr. Pope's guns and pistols.

Who the thieves were is a mystery, as no trace of their identity has yet been discovered. They were very polished in their address and had soft hands, unused to hard work. Even Mr. Pope gives them credit for the neat manner in which the thing was done. It is believed that the robbers are persons well acquainted with Mr. Pope and his business. That gentleman had expected to receive a cash payment of $36,000 on Monday afternoon, which the thieves no doubt knew about and expected to bag. But the payment for some reason or other, was not made, and the burglars did not get the amount, fortunately. They took the precaution to poison Mr. Pope's watch-dog before going in the house. They made their entry through a window leading on the piazza. It is one of the most daring robberies ever perpetrated in Paterson.

A. T. Stewart on Mr. Greeley's Election.

A reporter of the New York Herald publishes the following interview with Mr. A. T. Stewart in New York city:

Reporter.—Mr. Stewart, you are probably aware of the existence of an impression in the public mind, and which is sought to be strengthened to aid the administration interests in the coming election, that the elevation of Mr. Greeley to the presidency would lead to results adverse to the financial interests of the mercantile community and of the country generally. I have been directed by the Herald to call upon you, sir, to learn whether it is agreeable to you to make public your views upon the subject.

Mr. Stewart.—What is it you want to know?

Reporter.—Well, we want to know whether you look forward to Mr. Greeley's election as likely to produce uneasiness and financial difficulty in the financial world?

Mr. Stewart. I do not. Why should it lead to difficulty?

Reporter.—Well, it is said that Mr. Greeley's peculiar financial views would be the reverse of those entertained by Mr. Boutwell.

Mr Stewart, Can you tell me what are the views of Mr. Boutwell? I never could learn that he had any special views or policy. I supposed his course was controlled by his judgment of existing circumstances. So far as his policy consists in purchasing, at a large premium, Government bonds and yet due, I think the sooner that is terminated the better for the country; and the sooner it is understood that the Government intends entering upon a policy, which at some future time, no matter how remote, will lead to resumption of specie payments, the better it will be for every-body. Continuing the course that has been pursued the last four years will never lead us to specie payments, but leaves every merchant at the mercy of the gold gamblers.

Reporter then you have no fear that the election of Mr. Greeley will produce any financial difficulty?

Mr. Stewart. None whatever.

Reporter. What do you think of his present views on the tariff question? Would they not, if carried out by a change of the tariff, lead to some confusion with the merchants?

Mr Stewart. Not at all. On the contrary, I think Mr. Greeley leaves that question where it always should be left—with the people, through the members of Congress, uncontrolled by party dictation. I have always contended that the tariff laws, to which our country looks for its revenue, should be dictated wholly by rules of equity and justice, and so as to bear equally in their application upon all interests and all classes.—Take off the party whip, allow the members of Congress to consult the general interests of their respective constituents in framing the tariff laws, and I believe we would find every interest much better served and protected than it now is.

Ex-Governor Perry, of South Carolina, on the two Candidates for the Presidency.

Ex-Governor B. F. Perry, of South Carolina, has written a letter in response to the invitation to be present at the National Peace Reunion at Louisville on the 11th and 12th of September. He concludes as follows:

'The election of *Horace* Greeley, which is now as certain as any future event can be, will not only restore good feelings between the two sections and the two races, but it will restore the Constitution, the rights of the States, the sacredness of human liberty, honesty, justice and purity in our Government. How any one who is not an office-holder, can prefer General Grant, with his past administration, to Horace Greeley, is to me passing strange, if he has the welfare of his country at heart. Greeley is a civilian and Grant is a military chieftain; Greeley is a statesman of enlarged, comprehensive and patriotic views; Grant admits that he has 'no policy'—in other words, no statesmanship—and his measures prove it Greeley is an honest, pure man, so acknowledged by all; Grant has received gifts and appointed the grievers to the highest positions in his Cabinet. Lord Bacon, the wisest, greatest of mankind, was impeached and disgraced for receiving gifts from servitors in his court, though in every case he decided according to law, Greeley will have around him the purest and ablest men in this republic; Grant is surrounded by corrupt and unprincipled men, who shape all his measures. In his negotiations with reference to Santo Domingo, Grant set at defiance the Constitution and law of nations and usurped the war powers of Congress, and then condescended to lobby his measures before the Senate, and offer to bribe Senator Schurz with his power of patronage! Greeley has been in favor of reconciliation ever since the surrender of General Lee, and has denounced in the strongest terms the thieves and rogues who have been plundering the Southern States. Grant professed to be for peace, but his measures have been anything else, and he has sustained with his bayonets the corrupt officials who have been stealing from the war-wrested States. I might continue the comparison, but enough has been said to show the great difference between the two candidates for the Presidency, and which the interest of the country demands we should elect. I am, with great respect, yours truly, &c.

'B. F. PERRY.'

The Storm Signals.

The incalculable advantages conferred upon commerce by the Signal Service Bureau was admirably illustrated during the progress of the late Equinoctial storms, which were of unusual duration and severity. Although these gales appeared to be capricious and eccentric in their movements, "Old Probabilities" understood the laws by which they are governed and marked out the paths over which they traveled many hours in advance. When the sun was shining brightly and the gentle breezes stirring, the danger flags were run out from the observatories, to the consternation of those who anticipated nothing but fair weather. The sea captains, however, and other wise men who study the weather maps, profited by the warning and made ready for the storm. There were some luckless navigators out on the Lakes who did not see the danger flags flying, and they were struck by the swift gales before they had time to get their vessels in trim. Many were driven ashore and wrecked.

Disaster was averted at all the Lake ports by the predictions made by "Old Probabilities" which appeared in the morning papers of the 28th ult., and the cautionary signals which were displayed on the afternoon of the same day. When the great storm came sweeping along on the night of the 28th and the following day, everything was snug, the ships were fast at their moorings, and the captains were ready for the tussle with Jupiter and Neptune. The shipping saved at Buffalo, Chicago, Cleveland, Detroit, and other ports on the great Lakes on the night of the 28th by the cautionary signals which the observers hung out would pay the expenses of the Weather Bureau for many years. We hope that Congress will cheerfully grant whatever appropriations the Signal Bureau asks for, to the end that its operations may be extended. Not only commerce, but every industry in the land is immensely benefitted by its weather prognostics, which are generally accurate and worthy of being respected. The sceptical individual who leaves his umbrella at home when "Probabilities" says that it is going to rain will be pretty certain to come to grief.—*Baltimore American.*

Seeing Things Rightly.

The New York Herald, noticing the collapse of the Indiana straight-outers by the declination of their candidates, says: "The talk about a third presidential candidate is all idle and fraudulent. Mr. O'Conor knows this, and hence, while expressing his dissatisfaction with existing political parties and advancing his peculiar theories of a pay-as-you-go government, buying its pinch of tea, its ounce of butter and its loaf of bread for cash at every meal, he refuses to make himself ridiculous by offering himself as the candidate of the Blanton Duncan Convention."

The Press and Public Opinion.

Senator Thurman, in his address before the Societies of the University of Virginia, remarked:

'It has been said that orators govern republics, but if the remark were ever true, it is true no longer. *Had* every member of Congress the eloquence of Demosthenes, they could not mould public sentiment against a press whose daily issues exceed 1,300,000, and furnish daily mental food to millions of readers.'

We shall not permit any *esprit du corps* to prevent us from expressing our emphatic dissent from this opinion. The newspaper press does not lead nor mould nor direct in any way the public sentiment of this country. It is but a mirror reflecting the public sentiment. It would be as accurate to call a looking-glass the author of the man whose face it reflects, as to designate the public press as the creator of public sentiment. It would be as correct to say that the ocean is the originator of the sun, moon and stars, whose images are given back from its waves, as to accord to the newspaper press any higher power than that of representing the superior agencies which it is its highest glory to give back from its polished types to the world.

That the newspaper press has power for mischief no one can deny. It may set on foot a slander which no reperation can overtake and no damages avenge. That it has great faculties for the promotion of the material welfare and convenience of society is equally true. The industrial and business machinery of every nation would come almost to a dead halt, or, at all events, be greatly retarded, but for the agency of the press. It may be true too that had every member of Congress the eloquence of Demosthenes, he could not mould public sentiment against itself, which would be the precise enterprise he would undertake, if he resisted that which all the newspapers of America echoed.—The word *echoed* describes precisely the functions of the press in this regard.—Even Demosthenes could not argue against the Echoes of Public Sentiment.

We must also say that it is hardly fair to Demosthenes to put him in such a position. That one man had probably more capacity for leaking mankind than all the newspaper editors that ever lived. Think of him beginning in his moderate tone, uttering the simplest and most undeniable propositions, gradually warming with his subject until he rises to such a combination of power, reason and passion that he sweeps away every obstacle before him as the Mississippi does in a flood. To this day his orations are studied as models of all that is pure and exalted in eloquence. These vehement appeals to the public policy, which blazed like lightning, combined with a logic as irresistible as the thunderbolt, are no more approached in their influence over the community by the editorials of the daily press than a tropical thunderstorm is by the shadows of the clouds that flit over a duck pond.

To test the question of the real power of the press let Senator Thurman show how often it turns against its own party or sect, and prefers truth and light to its own interests. When he has examined that subject thoroughly he will find that it has about as much power as the weathercock has over the breezes which control and guide its action.—*Episcopal Methodist.*

Death of Rev. Peter Cartwright.

The Rev. Peter Cartwright, the well-known Methodist minister for 70 years past, died on Thursday at his home, near Pleasant Plains, Sangamon county, Illinois, in the 87th year of his age. *He* was born September 1, 1785, in Amherst county, Virginia. *His* father was a revolutionary soldier, and after the war removed with his family to Lincoln county, Ky. In 1734 he removed to the Green river country, in Logan county, one mile from the Tennessee line. While a boy, in 1801, in his sixteenth year, he began to exhort sinners to repentance in this wild and unsettled country, and was called 'The Kentucky Boy.' In 1806 he was ordained deacon by Bishop Asbury. In 1808 he was ordained elder. In 1812, he was elected presiding elder, and held the office for many years. He spent eight years in Kentucky conference, and fifty-five years in the Illinois conference.

In 1869 the Illinois Conference held a jubilee in his honor, and shortly after he was appointed conference missionary, in the discharge of the duties of which he has since been engaged, together with the delivery of lectures in various parts of the country. He was married August 18, 1808, in Barron county, Ky., and lived with his wife in happiness sixty-four years. In 1871 he had living seven children, fifty grand children, thirty-seven great-grand children and seven great-great-grandsons *He* filled a number of important trusts during his connection with the ministry with ability. He was a man of indomitable energy, and an earnest worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church. *He* received 10,000 persons into the church, baptized 8,000 children and 4,000 adults, preached 500 funeral and 14,600 other sermons. *He* was opposed to any change in the rules of the church; especially did he oppose the lay delegation. *He* lived to see the church grow from seventy-five thousand, when he joined it, to a million and a quarter, and the wild country in which he labored become wealthy and thickly settled. *His* style of preaching was eccentric, but forcible; as a man, he was a perfect gentleman, ever polite, graceful and dignified. His name has become imperishably connected in the memories of many thousands of the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

[From the Washington Patriot.]

Just and Precise Praise.

The canvass for the Presidency, thus far, has, it must be confessed, been more criminatory than eulogistic. Each party has been more engaged in assaulting the candidate of its antagonists than in praising its own. It would not be difficult to account for this on general principles, aside from special characteristics. There has been for years a deteriorating tendency in this direction; for, though in the early days of our constitutional politics there was extreme personal acrimony, it was succeeded by what may be termed a long interval of decorum. A goood deal of the bitterness which was manifested in the Washington, Adams, and Jefferson contests is attributable to the fact that the great champions of the press, such as Paine, Cobbett, Treneau, and Duane, were strangers, who translated hither the evil passions and the ugly words of foreign politics. Another thing which, when these evil agencies ceased to operate, tended to assuage asperities and repress personality, was that the character of every President, from Mr. Madison to Mr. Lincoln, was beyond reproach; and by this we mean not on the score of personal mortality, but of those personal infirmities which attract censure, or at least criticism. Take the very case of nepotism and the receiving of presents—they come clearly under the head of personal demerits—and if in the pending canvass more than a common share of asperity has been evolved, it is because personal demerits of this sort have been so painfully obvious. It is a great pain to turn from this inculpatory view of men and things to honest and positive praise of one of the two men, who may be, and we trust will be, President of the United States for the next four years. This we find in the testimony of one of Mr. Greeley's intimate friends, associated closely with him for years, and which is very gracefully and effectively summarized. *We* quote it literally, and beg the reader to pause with the closest scrutiny on each averment, and see if there may be any, the slightest, doubt of its truthfulness:

'I have known *Horace* Greeley for almost a quarter of a century. For the last half of that period it has been my privilege to see him often, and to have opportunities of observing what manner of man he is. Without claiming an extra share of ability to judge of men, I may be excused if I think that I possess such ability in an average degree, and in the exercise thereof I do, without the least doubt or hesitation, say to Republicans that Mr Greeley is a perfectly safe man with whom to intrust Presidential duties. Am I asked on what I base such a judgment? I answer:

He is honest.

He is industrious.

He is prompt in his engegements.

He is free from bad habits.

He is morrally as pure as the new-fallen snow.

He is kind.

He is familiar with the history of our country.

He is known by and known to as many of our public men as any man in the Union.

He knows the capacity of the people and the resources of the nation.

He is conversant with the powers and duties of the Federal Government, how far it should go in protecting the citizen, and where it should stop in dealings with the States.

He is jealous of the national honor, and would always maintain it, as well with foreign governments as in its pecuniary and other obligations.

He is incapable of a dishonorable act as a citizen or of disreputable conduct as an official, and I am quite sure that public trusts confided to him will be held in honor, administered in justice, and faithfully executed in accordance with law and for the interest of the people.'

This praise is not only strong, but it is precise. It is that which rests upon thorough acquaintance with the man; and we can well afford to tolerate peculiarities of demeanor and abstract opinion, assuming such to exist, beyond which the cavils of our adversaries do not venture.

Approaching State Elections.

The coming Tuesday will be prolific of State elections, and in view of their bearing on the presidential contest it is destined to be a very famous day. The Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Nebraska and South Carolina elections will take place on the same day, and include members of Congress as well as State officers.

The candidates to be voted for in Pennsylvania are as follows: Democrats and Liberals—Governor, Chas R. Buckalew; Supreme Judge, James Thompson, Auditor General, Wm. Hartley. Republicans—John T. Hartranft, Ulyses Mercur, and Harrison Allen, respectively. The labor reformers and prohibitionists also have partial tickets in the field, nominating respectively W. P. Schell and S. B. Chase for Governor. The principal State office to be filled in Ohio is that of Secretary of State, for which the liberals and democrats have nominated Aquilla Wiley; and the republicans, Allen T. Wikoff. In Indiana, the liberals and democrats have anominated T. A. Hendricks for Governor, and the republicans Thomas M. Browne. The contest in South Carolina will be between the 'bolting' republicans and the 'regular' republicans, the former nominating for Governor Reuben Tomlinson, white, and for Lieut. Governor J. H. Hayne, colored; and the latter F. J. Moses, white, and R. H. Greaves, colored; for these positions, with a sprinkling of color on the rest of the ticket. The Greeley democrats of Nebraska have nominated H. C. Lett for Governor and the republicans Robt. W. Furras,

In the District of Columbia there will also be an election on the 8th instant for Delegate to Congress, the two wings of the republican party having nominated respectively John W. Le Barnes and N. P. Chipman, and the democrats L. G. Hine. There will also be an election for Delegate to Congress for Dakota on the same day. On the 24th inst. the election for Congressmen in West Virginia will take place.

A Petrolium Cure.

A new use for petrolium has been discovered by M Saint Yves Menars, director of the Brussels Garden of Acclimatization, and that is the instantaneous destruction of ticks on animals. Among a number of lamas which the Ganden had recently received from the Viceroy of Egypt two were suffering from this fearful disease, which is considered almost incurable among ruminants. The doctor tried sulphorous baths, arsenical baths, and every other remedy usually applied, but to no purpose. In despair he thought, at last, of rubbing the parts with oil of petrolium, the volatilization of which caused the immediate asphyxia of the animalculæ, and the two lamas were speedily and radically cured.

☞ We regret to learn that James W. Thompson, Esq., Examiner of the Public Schools for this county, met with a painful accident on Friday morning, by which his right wrist was broken. He was stepping into a small boat at Centreville Landing, when he lost his balance and fell, resulting in the injury above stated; also in severe bruises about the face. Dr. C. C. Harper was summoned and set the broken limb Mr. T. is now doing as well as possible under the circumstances.—*Centreville Observer.*

THE ACQUITTAL OF MRS. FAIR.—This notorious woman, who shot and killed her former paramour, Mr. Crittenden, on a San Francisco steamer, in the presence of his wife, stimulated by jealousy or revenge at his abandonment of her, and who was convicted of murder in the first degree, but succeeded in obtaining a new trial, is at last acquitted. The case is a familiar one, and perhaps the best commentary passed upon it is that furnished by the dispatch, which says that the verdict excited no surprise "on account of the inferior character of the jury.

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.

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*

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.60.@2.05.

WHEAT Red 1.67@2.00.

CORN—White—66@69. Yellow no sales.

OATS—43@45 cts.

For Sale, or Rent for 1873,

The Store, Dwelling, Shop, Carriage House and Stable, at Kennard's Corner, in Still Pond, Kent Co., Md. The location is well suited for a Store, Mechanic, or any public agency. For terms, apply to Dector T. C. Kennard, adjoining the premises.

Oct. 5, 1872—tf. T. KENNARD.

Moro Phillips

AND

Wattson & Clark's

SUPER PHOSPHATE

OF LIME,

For sale by their Agents,

TURNER BROS.

Betterton, Oct. 5, 1872.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the personal estate, in Kent county, Maryland, of

GEORGE P. ROEDER,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 30th day of April, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of September, 1872.

WILLIAM M. SLAY,

Oct. 5, 1872—4t. Administrator.

Fall and Winter

CLOTHING

For Men and Boys.

—:o:—

Gents. Furnishing Goods!

HATS AND CAPS.

—:o:—

SAMUEL MERRITT. W. J. McFEELY.

S. MERRITT & CO.

HAVE JUST OPENED

AT THEIR STORE IN CHESTERTOWN,

The most desirable Stock of the above Goods ever offered to this community.

Our selections have been made with the greatest care from the best houses in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and embrace all the different styles, both as to CUT and MATERIAL.

OUR ASSORTMENT OF

GENTS'

FURNISHING GOODS

Is Very Complete,

And contains ALMOST EVERY ARTICLE WORN BY GENTLEMEN.

OUR LINE OF

HATS AND CAPS

IS NOT EQUALLED IN THIS MARKET,

EITHER AS TO VARIETY OF STYLES, COLORS, KINDS OR QUALITY.

WE BUY AND SELL FOR CASH!

Which Enables us to buy Low and sell Cheap, thereby making it a mutuul benefit to the Purchaser with ourselves.

☞ **Come and see for Yourself.** ☜

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO

CUSTOM WORK.

FITS GUARANTEED!

REMEMBER THE PLACE:

S. MERRITT & CO.,

BORDLEY'S CORNER,

CHESTERTOWN.

October 5, 1872.

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 above writs, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon. A. B. WHEATLEY,

Sept. 28, 1872—tds. [3.75] Sheriff.

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