THE
Chesietown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, October 26, 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.

Public Meetings

FOR

GREELEY, BROWN, & WILSON!

KENNEDYVILLE, Saturday, October 26th, 2½ P. M.—James A. Pearce, William Gilligher, J. Horton Kelley, Col. George A. Hanson.

EDESVILLE, Saturday, October 26th, 2½ P. M.—William M. Slay, D. James Blackiston, Thomas S. Bordley.

CHESTERVILLE, Monday, October 28th, 2½ P. M.—Harrison W. Vickers, Charles G. Ricaud, J. Horton Kelley.

GALENA, Wednesday, October 30th, 7½ P. M.—Col. E. K. Wilson, F. Hyland Taylor.

WORTON HEIGHTS, Thursday, October 31st, 2½ P. M.—Harrison W. Vickers, Eben F. Perkins.

MILLINGTON, Friday, November 1st, 2½ P. M.—William M. Slay, Harrison W. Vickers, Col. George A. Hanson.

ROCK HALL, Saturday, November 2d, 2½ P. M.—Jas. A. Pearce, Eben F. Perkins.

QUAKER NECK, Saturday, November 2d, 2½ P. M.—William M. Slay, Harrison W. Vickers, Col. George A. Hanson.

MASSEYS, Monday, November 4th, 2½ P. M.—D. James Blackiston, James A. Pearce, Charles H. Baker.

By order of

STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

Present Political Situation.

[From the New York Herald, October 18.]

At present it appears almost certain that General *Grant* will be re-elected to the office he has filled for the last four years, and the lease of life of the Republican party will be nominally extended for another Presidential term, despite the recent serious succession from its ranks.—The preliminary trials in the *States* all point to this consummation; for, notwithstanding the fact that the opposition has succeeded in carrying Indiana and has managed to cut down the Ohio majority in a marked and significant manner, its failure in the latter State, and its overwhelming defeat in Pennsylvania, may be considered conclusive evidence of its inability to overthrow, in the November elections, the party now in power. There has, however, been sufficiently powerful and dangerous rebellion against the existing Administration to mark a serious disaffection in the public mind toward the party in power. The strength of the opposition has been thus far astonishing, even if it should not again rally in a threatening manner. Without any regular organization, with old parties shattered and scattered, without money or official patronage, it has forced the administration to extraordinary efforts in order to prevent it from becoming an overwhelming success. In North Carolina, at the opening of the campaign, it struck down the usually Republican majorities, and won a substantial victory for the Liberals. In Ohio it seriously impaired the Administration strength; in Indiana it achieved a brilliant and decisive triumph; in Georgia it showed a strength that shook the accepted belief in the position of the Southern States. All this was accomplished, it must be remembered, in the teeth of a patronage that is becoming alarmingly influential, and of a moneyed power probably unequaled since the initiation of political contests in this country. While the republicans have had millions of offices to draw upon for contributions to defray the expenses of the elections, and have thus been in a position to meet all claims made upon them with a liberal hand, the opposition has been driven to depend upon the meagre subscriptions of individuals, and has been sometimes destitute of funds to cover even the most ordinary expenses of a campaign. Yet in spite of these drawbacks and disadvantages the struggle in every State, with one or two hopeless exceptions, has been vigorously maintained, and the result has been vigorously maintained, and the result has shown the unsettled and dissatisfied condition of the public mind. Leaving out of sight the serious allegations of frauds against the winning party in Pennsylvania, there is sufficient evidence to satisfy every impartial and dispassionate mind that the State elections by no means settle the question of the Presidency, although they unquestionably greatly strengthen the chances of an administration triumph in November. * * * Above all, we desire to impress upon the opposition the importance of maintaining the fight to the last hour, and of using all legitimate efforts to secure success. If defeat awaits them, it is yet their interest and their duty to make their strength felt at the polls and in the Congressional districts.

[From the New York *World*.]

A comparison of the political situation at the present time with that of four years ago, after the October elections, must satisfy any candid mind that the prospects of the success of the Democracy are much brighter now than then. The elections which have been held reveal the fact that several States, which were for Grant in 1868, are now sure for the other side. * * The outlook is, then, far from being discouraging. On the contrary, it is positively encouraging and furnishes good grounds to hope for success. There is a fair prospect of a national triumph for our standard-bearers, despite all the boasts of the Administration party. To win it every Democrat must come up nobly to the work. The cause is worthy of our best efforts. What is wanted now more than anything else is more thorough organization. The time between this and election day should be devoted to that purpose, and in making preparations to get every voter to the polls. The laggards should be brought up. Democrats, put your shoulders to the wheel, push on the work, and on the 5th of November show to the Administration party that they can buy, bribe nor bully a free people.

Slander and Political Corruption.

It is always expected unfortunately, that there will be more or less of personal abuse and defamation indulged in a political campaign but the great degree of these which characterize the present campaign has led the New York Evening Post to declare that it is altogether unprecedented in slander and calumny. This, however, is not warranted by facts, except perhaps as regards the peculiar nature of the offenses which from the staple of libels. From the days of Washington to the present, candidates for public station have been assailed with all manner of approbious accusations, except those which refer to a crime too common in this era—official dishonesty. In former times dishonesty among public officials was so rare, and bribery, blackmailing, contract jobbing and selling appointments so utterly unknown, that no one was suspected of such debasement, much less accused of it. At this time, on the contrary, swindling, stealing, forgery and various penitentiary offenses are what newspaper organs of each party charge every day upon the candidates of the other. That a good many of these accusations are baseless and malignant inventions no one can doubt any more than that the effect of their being made is demoralizing in a high degree, by familiarizing the minds of men with the idea that persons destitute of common honesty may rise to high stations, and encouraging the criminal classes to believe that they only differ from those who are highest in public confidence by making no pretensions to good character. While no greater wrong can be done to any man than to defame him, and while no more debauching agency can be employed by partisans than the libellous vituperation now so common in this country it is deplorable to think that political corruption has become so common as to such charges. But while the conclusion of thieves from the libels and billingsgate of the present campaign that most of our public men are no better than themselves would be without foundation to that extent, nevertheless official peculations and larcenies have become so frequent, that cheating and stealing by officials have ceased to be matters of surprise. There are congressional, legislative and municipal rings without number, indicating something like an epidemic disease of political corruption. The extent of this laxity of morals is indicated by the frequent and earnest demands made upon congressional and legislative bodies for committees of inquiry and investigation, so that to hunt up frauds and abuses, illegalities and robberies seems to have become a regular part of legislative duty. Each political camp is attended by hungry and repacious followers, who seize upon places of trust and emolument as if they were their legitimate prey. These adventurers appropriate to themselves with brazen faces the spoils and distinctions of political warfare.

The distribution of loaves and fishes seems to have become in some cases the only objects of government, and even the channels of justice in some cities are said to have become so polluted that the fear of legal penalties has become impotent to put a stop to thieving. If professional criminals are encouraged in their course by the charges, even when untrue, against public men of dishonesty and thieving, much worse must be the effect of the actual commission of these crimes, and even of the perversion of government from its general functions to the dispensing of special privileges, and the enhancement of private fortunes or specific industries, for, as has been justly observed, the transition from robbery under the forms of law to robbery without the forms of law is easy and natural. The remedy is for good citizens in all elections to give their personal attention to them, and to the primary movements for bringing out candidates, and to nominate and elect to councils and legislatures only honest and capable men, instead of permitting the vagabonds of the community to do it for them. The city offices should always be filled with the very best men, the people being more directly interested in the capacity and uprightness of the city and government than in any other. Political parties ought to disown and shake off the public plunderers, and their confederates who attach themselves to become cities of refuge for thieves and robbers. If this can only be done by a union of both parties upon perfectly unexceptionable candidates, then that remedy should be adopted. By way of experiment, if for no better reason, we should accept as candidate and elect none but honest men—none but the best citizens to municipal and legislative bodies, and see if we cannot secure good government, and purify society of the greatest plague and scandal of our political life. If only as a novelty, let honesty be tried once more in public stations.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Business Interests and the Presidency.

It is not at all flattering to our national self-esteem, nor particularly well calculated to help our credit abroad, and to inspire foreign nations with confidence in our ability to help ourselves, to find a number of leading 'merchants, bankers and business men of New York' uniting in an earnest appeal in behalf of a particular candidate for the presidency, upon the ground that the business interests of the country imperatively require his re-election, and that without it they will suffer irremediable injury. There is a transparent fallacy, we might almost say impertinence, in the assumption that the future of the American people is so dependent upon the fortunes of any one individual. We venture the opinion that no matter who is elected next November the country will survive the result, and that the maintenance of the national credit and the payment of the public debt are in no way dependent upon that result. Yet figures have been collated with the utmost care and paraded with the greatest zeal for the purpose of showing that since Gen. Grant went into office, on march 4th, 1869, the national debt has been redued $348,000,000; that during the same time a total reduction of taxes has been effected to the amount of $170,000,000; that during the same time a total reduction of taxes has been effected to the amount of $170,000,000, while the saving of interest alone on the public debt thus effected amounts to $23,200,000 per annum. From these facts the inference is sought to be drawn that if we desire to go on paying the debt, reducing taxes and saving interest, the only way to do it is to re-elect Gen. Grant. Unfortunately the argument proves too much. As it would be impossible to pay off the whole debt, which on the 1st of October was about $2,167,000,000 in the course of the next four years, or even eight or twelve of them, the same argument would require the re-election of Gen. Grant to a third term, a fourth and a fifth. In short, he should properly be made President for life, in order that without further difficulty or interruption he may dedicate himself unreservedly and entirely to the payment of the national debt—a logical deduction which may, perhaps, suggest a doubt whether it is Gen. Grant, after all, who pays the debt, and whether the country has not an existence and an agency in the matter which is direct and wholly independent of the individual who may for the time being occupy the presidential chair.

Unless our government has really become the government of one man, and not of the people—in which case it is high time we knew it—it is the American people who have willed the payment of the debt, principal and interest, according to the letter and spirit of the obligation, as well as supplied by their own labor and their own resources the means of payment. The credit belongs to no one individual, and, we may add, to no particular administration. We have been at pains frequently before to point out how much of the reduction, both of the debt and of taxation, which has been going on under the present administration, is the fruit of experience acquired and of legislation matured under the administration of President Johnson.

Another objection to this style of argument employed in behalf of any candidate for the presidency is, that if it amounts to anything, it implies that those who favor the opposite candidate are opposed to the payment of the national debt. Any such inference is not only highly unjust to those in opposition to Gen Grant—an opposition which even if it should prove to be a minority, must be conceded to be a minority formidable in numbers and respectable in character, comprising many of the ablest and most influential statesmen and journals of the country—but it is calculated to inspire great distrust abroad, by indicating that the preservation of the national credit is contingent upon the success of a party, and with the defeat of that party must fall.

Here again the argument is open to the logical objection of proving entirely too much—more than those who make use of it believe themselves, or would like to have believed by others. There is not a "merchant, banker, or business man" in New York who believes that Horace Greeley is one whit less in favor or less capable of paying the debt than Gen. Grant.

The most subtle fallacy about the whole argument is, however, in the ingenious and plausible use of the terms "business men" and "business interests," as if there were no other business interests at stake than those of accumulated capital; as if labor had no such interests; as if the great agricultural, laboring and mechanical classes of the country—all, in short, who by any sort of toil, intellectual or manual, earn their daily bread—were of no account as "business men," and had no interest in business, or no business to be interested in. With these classes it need hardly be said there is no man in America who is personally, by association and experience, in sympathy and in feeling, more closely identified than Mr. Greeley. The presidential election may be decided upon other grounds, and probably will be; but the assumption that all the "business men" and "business interests" must necessarily be upon one side, is a little too glaring to pass unnoticed. It may be doubted whether the claim set up to represent those interests is not really put forth by men who do not represent them at all, but who have simply battened and fattened upon what has been wrung from the real "business men" of the country by legislation inimical to the substantial and true "business interests" of the country.—*Balt. Sun.*

New York Certain for Greeley.

The New York Tribune, of Tue-day, in speaking of the vote of the "Empire State" at the Presidential election says:

"It is time there were an end to this unreasoning distrust of New York. Everywhere people are asking: 'Are you sure of New York?—everywhere people see that, if we are, its thirty five electoral votes, with the assured solid vote of the South, throw the chances heavily in favor of Mr. Greeley's election. But the game of brag, which our opponents are playing, has not been without its effect; and people who ought to know better are still disturbed by doubts of the vote, in 1872, of a State which in 1869 gave Seymour 10,000 majority, in 1870 gave Hoffman 33,096 majority, and in the hearty cooperation of the party that did this with another, may to-day be safely trusted to better both.

"The Tribune is not given to boasting, and its well known tendency is rather to underrate than to exaggerate the prospects of its party. It declares to-day, with a full knowledge of the canvass, and after full allowance for all possible defections, that we can carry this State without the aid of the city. To do it we only need that one-half the Liberal Republicans who have signed our calls should cast their ballots as they gave their signatures, and that the Democrats should support their own State ticket. We doubt neither. From every quarter of the interior, and from both Liberal Republicans and Democrats come assurances whose cheering significance cannot be questioned or belittled. Our candidate for Lieutenant-Governor gives, as the result of his canvass, the declaration that in all his varied political experience he has never found better audiences, a better spirit, more enthusiasm, or a better prospect. Our candidate for Congressman at Large, coming from the other wing of the party, is even more cheery and hopeful. 'Have no doubt,' he writes, 'of New York; we are good for seventy-five thousand.' And gentlemen without place on the ticket or personal interest in the result are even more confident.

"Only one thing gives them doubt. The monstrous bragging of the Custom House people arouses an apprehension Is the honest vote of the State to be swamped by the city? Is Murphy to improve upon Cameron, and convert New York into a worse Philadelphia? On this point, too, we can bid our friends be of good cheer."

The Straightout Humbug.

There are some few, doubtless, of the prejudiced old school Democracy, who cling to a mere name, that will refuse to vote for Greeley, because he was a Whig and Republican, and opponent of Democracy as it once existed in partisan name and organization. This sort of men, it is possible, will chose rather not to vote at all, thus jeopardizing their right of franchise, than cast a ballot for the good, honest old philosopher, or throw their votes away by supporting the non-existing ticket of O'Conor and Adams.

A recent number of the New York Herald gave forth some very sensible thoughts on this subject. After alluding to the State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, South Carolina and Nebraska, now over, directing some remarks to the coming Presidential contest, alluding to Mr. Edgerton, it says: "Does he not see that what is honorable and manly in State politics is equally so in National politics? He speaks about supporting the Louisville nominees when he is fully aware that no Louisville ticket is in the field; that Mr. O'Conor has refused the farcical Blanton Duncan nomination; that there is no more prospect of the success of any third candidate than of the immediate commencement of the millenium, and that the fight must be fought squarely out between Grant and Greeley. It is not enough to answer that in the case of the Indiana State ticket Mr. Hendricks is a Democrat, while in the Presidential issue both Grant and Greeley are Republicans. Mr Hendricks is a Liberal Democrat, a Baltimore and Cincinnati Convention coalitionist, and this is precisely what Mr. Greeley is. If Hendricks ought to be elected over his regular Republican opponent, then there is no reason why Greeley ought not to be elected over his regular Republican opponent, provided Mr. Edgerton's reasoning is good. The issues are broad and distinct enough to be understood by the whole people, and it is only a waste of time to endeavor to make any single voter believe in the existence of a third candidate. The battle will be fought between the Republicans and the Liberal Democracy, and the great bulk of the American people will be found intelligent enough to make choice between the two without the aid of the politicians.

"We commend this practical view of the situation to the reflection and intelligence of those Democrats whose steadfast adherence to the name, traditions, and principles of their party is so interwoven with their very natures that designing and specious politicians find them an easy prey for their wiles at this time, when a slight sacrifice of party drill and usage is on their part necessary for the good of the country.

We trust that the number of Democratic catspaws in the interest of the Administration and of Radicalism may be few indeed, for then there will be fewer regrets for opportunity lost and wrong done."

Speech by Senator Schartz.

Senator Schurtz made a speech at St. Charles, Mo, Monday night, in which he said the Liberals intend to vigorously fight to the end of the campaign; that there was nothing in the events which have just taken place, and in the circumstances surrounding them, which would in any way dampen the spirit of the men engaged in the Liberal movement. He said if Grant was re-elected the country would witness the most corrupt Administration it had ever seen. He denied that there was freedom of election in the South, and prophesied a time when they would have to 'fight fire with fire, force with force,' and the country would witness the deplorable results seen in Mexico and South America. He said that four years from now they might be compelled to elect Grant for the third time, and they would not be able to help themselves, for in that time he would be able to elect himself. He stated that he had always been a Republican, always advocated the principles of that party, always endorsed its course, and that the principles which he advocated and the course which he pursued, as a Republican, are his principles and his course still. He had never deviated from them, and now rejoiced in the virtual accomplishment of everything he had ever contended for. He acknowledged the reverses, and that the issues of the campaign are doubtful, but the conclusion he drew was that there being danger they must prepare for it. If they had difficulties to conquer, they must put forth every effort They had terrible odds against them, but so long as there is a fight so long there is a hope of victory.

DISMISSED FROM THE NAVAL ACADEMY FOR "HAZING" THE COLORED CADET.—Rear Admiral Cass, acting Secretary of the Navy, Monday evening issued an order dismissing from the Naval Academy Cadet Robert D. Digges, for "hazing" the colored Cadet, Conyers. Cadet Digges is from the Fifth Congressional District of Maryland, and was appointed by Hon. Wm. M. Merrick, the representative in Congress from that District. It seems that Conyers was walking through the grounds at the Naval Academy, when he was met by Digges, when a fight ensued, and Conyers got the worst of it.—*Washington Star.*

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.60@2.05.
WHEAT Red 1.85@1.95.
CORN—White—68@73. Yellow 60@62.
OATS—40@45 cts.

LUMBER.

JUST received direct from Williamsport, a full assorted cargo of

Hemlock
AND
White Pine
LUMBER.

☞ Call on us for our terms and figures before purchasing elsewhere.

TURNER BROS.
Betterton, Oct. 26, 1872.

CABINET MAKING
AND
Undertaking.

THE undersigned having established the Undertaking and Cabinet Making business at Kennedyville, respectfully informs the citizens of Kent county that he is prepared to furnish

Coffins, Caskets and Metalic Cases,

of all styles, and to attend Funerals in any part of the county.

FURNITURE REPAIRED, with neatness and dispatch.

GUN NIPPLES put in guns.

All kinds of Tinware Mended.

After the 1st of January, 1873, will be prepared to repair Farming Utensils.

My son, T. BENTON SUTTON, will attend to and conduct the business.

☞ All work guaranteed.

JACOB SUTTON.
Kennedyville, Oct. 26, 1872—3t.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber, intending to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale, on

Wednesday, the 13th day of November,

1872, the following property:

Seven Head of Horses,

one of them a fine "Patchen" Stallion, five years old and a superior animal; also, 1 colt 3 years old and 1 rising three years old, of good stock and promise; 1 yoke of excellent

OXEN,

Six Milch Cows,

Two Young Cattle,

15 HEAD OF SHEEP,

a few Shotes and Pigs; Farm Wagon and Harness, Ambulance, Ox Cart, Dearborn and Harness, Carriage and Harness, Corn Dray, Wheat Fan, Plows, Harrows and Cultivators; also, other articles unnecessary to mention.

☞ Sale positive, at 10 o'clock, A M., unless very stormy.

TERMS.—On all sums of Ten Dollars and over, a credit of Ten Months will be given, on note with approved security; under that amount, cash. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

JAMES WOOD.
JOHN W. CARROLL, Auct. [Oct. 26.

Farm for Sale.

THE undersigned, as Attorney, will sell at Public Sale, at the Hotel of S. V. Farson in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12th, 1872,

at 3 o'clock, P. M.,

That Farm or Tract of Land,

called "New Keyes," situate on Langford's Bay, adjoining the lands of Henry Davis and others, and now in the occupancy of Richard Taylor, containing

100 Acres of Land,

MORE OR LESS.

The improvements are an ordinary *DWELLING HOUSE* and Outbuildings.

The Farm is laid off into proper fields and under fencing.

It is so situated that lime can be delivered on the farm and the grain shipped therefrom.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money cash; the balance in one and two years.

M. BANNON,
32 St. Paul st.,
Oct. 26, 1872—tds. Baltimore.

TELEGRAPH

KNIFE AND SCISSORS SHARPENER. It sharpens dull knives and scissors instantly. Samples by mail for 50 cts. Also the

Revolving Lightning Trap.

It winds up like a clock. Kills rats, squirrels, gophers, mice, &c. Throws them away and sets itself like a flash. One Trap and terms to Agents, sent by express for $1, or post paid by mail, for $1.25. Also the Yankee Corn Husker. Can be used over gloves; prevents cold hands and sore fingers. Sent by mail for 50 cents. Also the New Invention—twelve tools combined in one—to be carried in vest pocket: pocket rule, ruler, square, bevel, screw-driver, chisel, compasses, scissors, button-hole cutter, paper knife, araser and pencil-sharpener. Agents wanted. Sample (polished steel) sent by mail, prepaid, with terms to agents for 50 cents. Steel, silver plated, $1. Also, the New Spring Set Fishing Reel, the best and cheapest in the world.

AGENTS WANTED.

Addres, COMBINATION TOOL CO.,
124 Nassau street, New York.
Oct. 26, 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

JOHN P. HOFMAN.

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of May, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1872.

MARTHA A. HOFMAN,
Oct. 26, 1872—4t. Administratrix.

Died.

ANDERSON.—Near Shaw's Mill, October 19th, Mrs. ANNIE E. ANDERSON, in the 26th year of her age, oldest daughter of Owen and Elizabeth Connelly. "May she rest in peace."

SAPPINGTON.—In Baltimore city, on the morning of the 21st inst., after a lingering illness, ELIZABETH D., beloved wife of J. H. Sappington.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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All persons having claims against deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of May, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1872.

MARTHA A. HOFMAN,
Oct. 26, 1872—4t. Administratrix.

For Rent,

For the year 1873, two Dwelling Houses, situated on Queen street, and one on High street, in Chestertown.

STRAYED

From my farm, "Hermitage," in Worton, on Saturday the 5th inst., a Calico Spotted Mare, formerly owned by Dr. Gutcher, Wm. Wallis, George Biddle and others.

Any information will be thankfully received, and a suitable reward given for her return.

WILLIAM VANNORT.
Oct 19, 1872—3t.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned Corporators of the "Bay Extension Company," in Kent county, incorporated under the Act of Assembly of Maryland, to construct a Railroad, to commence at the present terminus of the Kent County Railroad, near Belair, and to be extended to the waters of the Chesapeake Bay or one of its tributaries, at some point between the lands of William P. Francis on the said Bay, and the lands of A. P. Sharp at Rock Hall, on the said Bay, hereby give notice that on

WEDNESDAY,
The 20th day of November, 1872,

at eleven o'clock A. M, they will open books for receiving subscriptions to the capital stock of the said Company at the Law office of George Vickers, in Chestertown, and will keep the books open till two o'clock P. M., on the same day. The Shares of Stock will be fifty dollars each. Two dollars on each share to be paid at the time of subscribing, and the residue to be paid in such instalments and at such times and places and to such persons as may be required by the Board of Directors of the said Company when elected. The Capital Stock is $125,000.

This is an important work in which the citizens of Kent county are specially interested, and they are requested to subscribe liberally for Stock.

GEORGE VICKERS,
ABEL J. REES,
JOSEPH T. RICHARDS,
ALPHEUS P. SHART,
J. H. T. JACKSON.

Chestertown, Oct. 19, 1872—tdm.

WOOD FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has from 200 to 300 cords of *PRIME SEASONED WOOD*—Hickory and Oak—for sale, at the lowest market prices, for the CASH ONLY.

WILLIAM PERKINS,
Oct. 19, 1872—tf. Chestertown.

Coal Notice.

WE expect to commence laying in our Fall and Winter supply of Coal next week; and will fill all orders, from this date, until further notice, at prices ranging from $6.50 to 7.50 per ton of 2240 lbs. delivered at the boat.

☞ Desiring to do business upon a cash basis, no orders will be filled until arrangements are made for the payment of the same.

J. T. TWILLEY & CO.
Oct. 19, 1872—tf.

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,
Oct. 19, 1872—1m. *Wilmington, Del.*

Miss H. C. Wright.

Successor to Mrs. C. R. Fiddis.

MRS. FIDDIS respectfully informs the public that the Millinery business recently conducted by her will hereafter be carried on by Miss H. C. Wright.

MISS WRIGHT has just returned from Baltimore with a complete and beautiful

STOCK OF
Millinery Goods,

and Mrs. Fiddis hopes that the generous patronage which she has heretofore enjoyed will now be transferred to Miss Wright.

October 12, 1872—3t.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned from trespassing on the lands occupied by the undersigned, to hunt, shoot, or for any other purpose. The law will be strictly enforced against all offenders.

DANIEL CREW,
ENOCH A. MOFFITT.
Oct. 12, 1872—3t.

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

WILLIAM J. MASLIN,

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 22d day of May, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1872.

JOHN C. HYNSON,
Oct. 26, 1872—4t. Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

SAMUEL RILEY, (colored,)

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 8th day of May, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of October, 1872.

F. HYLAND TAYLOR,
Oct. 12, 1872—4t. Administrator.

EARLY BEATRICE PEACH.

Ripens Two Weeks in advance of Hale's Early.

THIS very early Peach was produced by Mr. Thomas Rivers, of Sawbridgworth Herts, England, and has been grown in this country only by Samuel G. Bilyeu of Littleton, N. C. The fruit is of beautiful color, fine flavor, and stands shipping better than any early variety.

The subscriber having the sole control of the entire stock of Beatrice Trees grown by Mr. Bilyeu, offers them to the Peach Growers of this Peninsula, at Fifty (50) Dollars per hundred or Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars per thousand.

Address **E. MIFLIN WILKINS,**
Oct. 12—3t. Chestertown, Md.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration on the estate in Kent Co., Md., of

JAMES KENNARD,

late of Middlesex county, Virginia, 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 15th day of May, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of October, 1872.

RICHARD HYNSON,
Oct. 19, 1872—4t. Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

JAMES M. LEES,

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 8th day of May, 1873, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of October, 1872.

JAMES M. MALLALIEU,
Oct. 12, 1872—4t. Administrator.

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 to Teachers.

APPLICANTS for Teachers' Certificates, and Teachers whose Certificates have by limitation expired, will meet at the School House in Chestertown, (provided with pen, paper and pencil,) for examination, on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26th, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

CHAS. G. RICAUD,
Oct. 12, 1872—tc. Examiner.

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 George Steel, use of Williams & Hudgins, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Kate A. Hanes and Millieminta Peacock, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Kate A. Hanes and Millieminta Peacock, of, in, and to, the following property, viz:

The House and Lot in Galena,

occupied by James Marion, adjoining the property of William Hyland, and others;

And I hereby give notice, that on

Wednesday, November 6th,

1872, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Court House door in Chestertown, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above mentioned property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy the above writ, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Late Sheriff.
Oct. 12, 1872—4t. [4.00]

Furniture.

Parlor Suits in Rep or Hair Cloth	$45 to $150
Solid Walnut Chamber Suits	50 to 100
Fancy Painted Cottage Suits	22 to 50
Parlor Sofas and Tetes	16 to 45
Fine Home-made Bedsteads	7 to 40

CUT THIS PRICE LIST AND KEEP IT.

F. W. PLUMMER,
Successor to EASTMAN & ROGERS,
49 Hanover street,
[NEAR PRATT] BALTIMORE.
Oct. 12, 1872—y

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to the Tax Payers of the Fourth Election District, that their taxes are now due, and their accounts made out. He will at once commence to deliver them, in all cases leaving the legal notice. After thirty days he will proceed to collect the same, so that he may be prepared to comply with the stringent enactment of the last General Assembly.

C. H. DAVIS,
Collector of Taxes for the 4th dist.
July 20, 1872—tf.

New York People's Store!

HAS just received a Splendid Stock of **NEW GOODS** OF EVERY VARIETY.

☞ Impossible to attempt to enumerate. Money being very scarce, the inducements are equally as great!

GREAT JOB IN

GRENADINES AND JAPANESE GOODS,
20, 22, 25, 31 and 37 Cts.

Bottom Prices in Muslins, Sheetings, Prints, Chintzes, Straw Goods, Shoes, and don't fail, if you want any thing, to call at The People's Store of WM. A. VICKERS.
May 25, 1872.

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