The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, May 10, 1873.

☞The following remarks, from the Baltimore Sun of Monday, apply with equal force to our own county;

A WORD IN SEASON TO VOTERS.—It is a notable and significant fact that among the lessons which the French people have already begun to learn, in their short experience of republican government, is that of the danger to which popular institutions are perpetually exposed from the failure and neglect of the people themselves to take an active part in elections and in the choice of the persons to whom the task of government is confided. At the same time the remedy proposed for an evil of which we, too, in this country are not without our share of experience, is curiously suggestive of the little practical progress made by French statesmen in the very alphabet of republican principles. In France, as here, the complaint is made that except at elections which excites an extraordinary degree of interest—as in the case of the recent contest for the vacant representation from Paris—too many voters abstain from voting altogether; that the people who thus absent themselves and neglect their duty to the State belong largely to the well-to-do and well-educated classes of society, and that, consequently, the management of elections is too apt to fall into the hands, on the one side, of the government officials, the prefects and maires, who exert all their influence in behalf of the government candidates, or else into those of the professional demagouges and agitators by whom these latter are opposed, and who seek to excite the people by revolutionary appeals and cries. The remedy suggested is to make voting compulsory, under penalties of fine and imprisonment for a willful neglect or refusal to vote. But no party there appears to have asked itself the question how far the plan of compulsory voting is consistent with the principles and spirit of republican government, and with that idea of individual freedom particularly in all matters pertaining to the expression of political and personal preferences, which is of the very essence of true republicanism. The scheme is but another application of the old-world idea which regards the citizen as created for the State, and clothes the latter with absolute control over all his actions. Wherever such compulson can be exercised over that which should be freest of all, the citizen's liberty of voting, it is obvious that it matters little by what name the government be called—it is essentially a despotism.

The great evil in our American politics is, however, the apathy and indifference of the great body of the people in regard to the informal but all-powerful agencies of political management and control. The completion is almost universal that people generally, and the better class of people particularly, will not interest themselves sufficiently to attend or take part in the nomination or primary meetings. There are those who doubt whether, except in very small and exceptionally pure and simple communities, there is any ground to expect much improvement in this respect so long as the present system of making nominations is retained. Consequently various plans have been suggested for getting rid of caucus nominations altogether, and by the introduction of the principles of minority representation and cumulative voting, providing for a freer, more spontaneous and more direct expression of the popular will. Certainly the present system is full of abuses which have been too frequently pointed out in these columns to need to be enumerated and enlarged upon now. Until, however, a better system is adopted it is well for all good citizens to remember, and they cannot be too frequently reminded, that the primary meetings which nominate for the lesser offices and choose delegates to the conventions which select candidates for the greater offices, are the present source of all political power and action. By whom shall those primary meetings be conducted and controled? We all know in whose hands they too often and generally are, and into whose hands they must inevitably fall if decent men and good men habitually absent themselves from them, decline all active praticipation in them, and leave them to the undisputed management of the place-mongers and place-hunters, the political bummers and rowdies, who never make the mistake of overlooking their importance, or of suffering their own influence in them to be lost. The men who seek nominations naturally learn to recognize and look to the class which makes nominations. The men who attend and "work" the "primaries" are the people to be conciliated and gratified. They, and they only, are regarded as constituting a living, active force in politics, while the quiet, respectable people who sit at home and do nothing merely count for so much dead weight. Hence the little influence which the public opinion of the better portion of the people has over the average politician, compared with that which emanates from the professional managers of primary meetings, &c. There is only one way in which such a state of things can be cured, or the "primaries" be reformed, short of reforming them out of existence altogether. It is for all classes in the community to take that active and personal interest in elections which a sense of public duty and patriotism alone can inspire, and which no fear of fine or imprisonment or scheme of compulsory voting could ever create. We commend the subject in all its bearings to our readers now, when we are just upon the verge of the season when the political wires are usually set in motion, when the managers begin to lay their plans for the next October and November elections, and when the people's work of electing their own officers and agents run great risk of being taken out of their hands by the obliging gentlemen who like to have a monopoly of that business.

THE BALTIMORE GAZETTE.—In the number of this journal of Saturday last the retirement of Mr. Henry Taylor as one of its publishers is announced, the pressing cares, it is stated, of a large business with which his name has been connected for over thirty years having warned him that he could not give proper attention to the Gazette. Mr. Charles J. Baker, well known in business circles in that city as a merchant and manufacturer of integrity and enterprise, succeeds to Mr. Taylor's interests in the paper, and the firm now consist of Messrs. Wm. H. Welsh, Charles J. Baker and Wm. H. Carpenter, under the style and title of Welsh, Baker & Co. The publishers announce a programme for the future which dicates a determination to keep abreast with the spirit of the day in journalism. On the 19th instant the paper is to be slightly enlarged and changed to the quarto form of eight pages. As regards its general course, it is declared that the Gazette "will consistently advocate democratic principles"—as heretofore—but "it will be under the control of no cliques. It will not admit the right of any one to dictate its policy. It will utter its own opinions. It will defend the right. It will denounce wrong," &c., "with-holding scandal as well as exposing public vices."

Correspondence of the Transcript.

TRAPPE CORNER, May 3, 1873.

DEAR TRANSCRIPT—It has been quite a long time since you have had any report from these parts. Down here we have been very much engaged in farming since the Spring opened; it has been common to see from three to five plows running in one field. Now we are in the midst of corn planting, but this wet cold spell puts a stop to it, perhaps for the best, as the seed might rot in the ground. Wheat and other crops are looking exceedingly well; and the peach crop promises to be good, though not so many blossoms as last year.

The old school house seems likely to remain. The fact is, there are so few children here that the people are not interested about it, so they let it go to wreck. There is some talk of a joint stock company to build a story for a Hall over Mr. Beck's wheelwright shop. This will be a great acquisition to this community.

We feel some interest down here in political matters, especially at this time, seeing our servants at Washington paying themselves double wages out of the public treasury and robbing according to law, made by themselves. Only think that U. S. Grant is to receive double that Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Jackson and Harrison did. All have done more for the country than Ulysses, unless you call his pocket book the country. Instead of being praised or prayed for he ought to be despised. What is the Credit Mobilier to paying Congressmen twice for the past two years, and they half the time on committees of investigation, trying other members for dishonest practices. The President in signing this Salary Grab Bill has signed the death warrant of the Radical party I most sincerely hope. We must not omit our own county, and especially our old *Fifth*, which must be consulted because of her democratic majority, (Fudge!—*Ed.*) which she intends to increase next Fall if she is fairly dealt with. I cannot imagine a greater calamity than the triumph of the Radical party at the next election, when all of our county offices are to be filled and Delegates to the Legislature are to be chosen. Democrats, let us go to work as in days gone by, raise our hickories, and march in solid column, determined to drive the very name of Radical Republicanism from the land. H.

CAPTAIN JACK.—Captain Jack, the chief of the tribe, and author of the villainous plot, is a full-blooden Modoc of about thirty years of age, though he looks much older. He has a good head, though like all Indians, the forehead is low and retreating. His complexion is dark, being a bright, copper color, and his eyes are black, full and piercing. His hair is long, hanging down to the shoulders, and his face is entirely destitute of beard.—His mouth is large, and its shape indicates the firmness and determination, though it by no means denotes cruelty and baseness—traits which Jack seems to possess over all others. In manner he is cool, self-possessed and very dignified.—He insists upon being treated with the greatest respect by all with whom he comes in contact, and the chief ruler of forty millions of people could not be a greater stickler for official etiquette than is this same miserable savage. He never smiles. His greeting of his visitors on the occasion of the visit referred to was a splendid exhibition of indifference and haughtiness, notwithstanding at the time he was so ill he could not stand up. Before this act of treachery he was believed to be the soul of honor. Settlers in the neighborhood who had many dealings with him said that they had never knew Captain Jack to do a mean or base act, nor would he knowingly permit any member of his band to do one. If any of the ranchmen ever complained of any act of peculation or another annoyance, Jack was sure to visit punishment upon the head of the offender. He was elected chief of the tribe two or three years ago, and Squire Steele, of Yreka, acted as judge of election—a fact which has always made Steele, Jack's fast friend. He was the last man in the tribe who it would be thought could be guilty of so base an act—an act entirely out of keeping with his past character.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

The State Temperance Convention assembled at noon Wednesday, in Temperance Temple, North Gay street, Baltimore, was largely attended, there being upwards of three hundred delegates present, among whom were a number of colored persons, occupying seats in common with other delegates.

The following permanent officers were elected:

President—Hon. Judge George A. Pearre, Allegany county.

Vice-Presidents—William Daniel, Baltimore city; Col. Wm. H. Comegys, Caroline county; Walter H. Thompson, Talbot county; William H. Ryan, Baltimore city; R. B. Norment, Carroll county; John Morehead, Howard county; B. F. Kendall, Washington county; Henry W. Drakeley, Baltimore city; Hon. James Wallace, Dorchester county; Hon. George Vickers, Kent county; John McClenahan, Cecil county; Rev. John Schilling, Somerset county; Thomas Kelso, Baltimore county; Willtam H. Dorsey, Anne Arundel county; James B. Mannar, Baltimore city; Capt. Henry Baker, Frederick county; Jas. R. Dill, Queen Anne's county; George H. Richardson, Worcester county; Rev. John H. Brice, Baltimore city; H. H. Hartsock, Allegany county; J. J. Perrigo, Baltimore county; J. J. Butler, Baltimore city; Rev. E. B. Finney, Harford county; William A. Kelsey, Baltimore.

Secretaries—Prof. Ashton A. Krantz, Baltimore city; Rev. T. E. Martindale, Cecil county; Theodose Parsons, Baltimore city; C. S. Mosher, Baltimore city.

Treasurer—Gen. E. B. Tyler, Baltimore county.

The chairman, upon assuming his position, thanked, the convention for the honor conferred upon him. He said that he would rather be a door-keeper to the convention than be president of any political convention. He was satisfied that the temperance party had now assumed such a shape as will make the leaders of both political parties fear the temperance alliance. When politicians hear the breeze of our people they will trim their sails to catch the wind that is going to blow us into a safe harbor. Sons, fathers and brothers have sunk into drunkards' graves, and the temperance men are determined to break up the traffic of rum selling.

DEATH OF CHIEF JUSTICE CHASE.—Chief Justice Chase died at ten o'clock last Wednesday morning, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. W. S. Hoyt, No. 4 West Thirty-third street, New York. His death was caused by a stroke of paralysis, which attacked him at eight o'clock Tuesday morning. He was totally unconscious from the moment of the fatal attack until the hour of death, and failed to recognize any of his relatives and friends who were assembled round his bedside.

The Chief Justice arrived in New York from Washington on Saturday evening, proceeded to the house of Mr. Hoyt. He was in good health and spirits, and intended to visit Boston after a few weeks residence in New York, and subsequently proceed to Colorado, where he was to remain during the summer for the benefit of his health. He was perfectly well until Monday evening, when he complained slightly and went to bed early. He slept soundly throughout the night, and just as he awoke, at 8 o'clock in the morning, he was prostrated by a paralytic stroke.

DEATH OF JAMES L. ORR, MINSITER TO RUSSIA.—Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, United States ambassador to Russia, who died at St. Petersburg, May 5th, was appointed minister at St. Petersburg in December, 1872, and went aboard to fill his post only about a month or two ago. He was fifty-one years of age, having been born at Craytonville, South Carolina, May 12, 1822. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and admitted to the bar in 1843. In 1844 he was elected to the State Legislature, and was re-elected in 1845. He was elected to the United States House of Representatives in 1848, and served in that body until March 4th, 1859. He was speaker of the House in the Thirty-fifth Congress. He was a member of the South Carolina secession convention, which met in December, 1860, and in that body voted for the immediate and separate secession of the State. He was also one of the three commissioners sent to Washington to negotiate for the surrender of the forts in Charleston harbor to the State of South Carolina. From 1862 to 1865 he was a member of the Confederate Senate, but after the war he became reconciled to the change in the position of the State, and in 1865 he was elected Governor by a majority of 667, the vote being 9,776 for Orr against 9,109 for Wade Hampton, democrat. He held office until 1869, when he became a judge of the Circuit Court. In 1870 he formally announced his adhesion to the republican party, and in June, 1872, he was an active member of the republican national convention which renominated President Grant. During the State campaign which followed he refused to support Franklin J. Moses, the regular republican nominee for Governor. His appointment to Russia and death are the remaining events in his diversified career.

SANITY OF GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN DECIDED.—The investigation which has been going on in New York for the past few weeks before Chief Justice Daly and a sheriff's jury into the mental condition of George Francis Train, was concluded last Tuesday evening by a verdict rendered that he was and is sane and responsible for his acts. The district attorney will now prosecute Mr. Train on the indictment found against him for publishing an obscene paper, in connection with Woodhull & Claflin's matter.

INTEMPERANCE AS A CRIMINAL DISEASE.

Those who have read that remarkable piece of Utopian literature "Erewhon" will be apt to think the title of this article is Erewhonian. In Erewhon, it will be remembered, sick persons were imprisoned, and if incorrigible, or as we would say incurable, were quietly despatched.—On the other hand, persons who stole or lied or cheated in business were carefully treated by a moral practitioner, technically called a "straightener." In that strange land to be sick was disgraceful and criminal, and sickness, if discovered, rendered the unhappy person liable to summary punishment; while to be immoral, to be a thief, a liar, a swindler, disagreeable for the person himself, but was regarded by the community as an insufficient reason for restraint or condemnation.

The American Association for the cure of Inebriates is not an Erewhonian body, but it has borrowed what seem at first sight Erewhonian principles. This Association at its third meeting held in this city last October—whose proceedings have lately been published—listened with marked approval to a paper read by its President, Dr. Parrish, in which it was affirmed: "I believe we are a unit on the proposition that intemperance is a disease. We are dealing with it as a disease of the most grave and fearful character." Subsequently the "Committee on Principles" made a report, signed by Drs. Theodore L. Mason, Willard Parker and Robert P. Harris, in which occurs the following succinct statement of this doctrine: "They, (the physicians, superintendents, and others represented in the association) hold, with great unanimty, the opinion that inebriates are persons who, being in the regular or occasional habit of using intoxicants—by whatever name known—in quantities which produce their specific effects, in greater or less degree, have become diseased." The disease is not necessarily simple but often complex, and at times destructive of the will-power of the patient. The cases are curable and incurable. The persons so affected are proper subjects for medical treatment, which does not mean simply or wholly the administration of drugs, but the employment in curative and reformatory institutions of such "regimen as shall be best adapted to each case, including appropriate bodily and mental exercise, amusements, nutritious diet, the moral influence of good example, the encouragement derived from intercourse with others who have been partially or wholly restored, and the higher moral influences which are derived from revealed truth, its admonitions and its invitations."

Against their religion, moral, and total abstinence critics Dr. Parrish and the Committee on Principles have it all their own way. "If intemperance," says the former pointedly, "is not a disease, how comes it that so many tens of thousands of people die from it every year? What ground have the advocates of temperance to stand upon in making such an alarming statement of the death-rate, if it be not that the alcoholic poison deteriorates human blood and tissue and shortens life? A little farther on he says: "The alcoholic diathesis as certainly exists in the constitution of inebriates as the consumptive diathesis does in the victims of pulmonary phthisis." If intemperance is a disease should we punish its victims?—The report is not very explicit upon that point, though really the controversy practically hinges upon it. Indeed, Dr. Parrish says: "It is objected that the fact disease furnishes an excuse for continued indulgence, and relieves the victim of responsibility. Nothing could be farther from sound reason and common experience than this statement. When a person knows that he has a disease he applies himself to its relief or cure." It is clear that this rejoinder evades the real point at issue. The question is, Can a person be rightfully punished for an action due to a disease over which he may have had no control?—for the alcoholic diathesis is very often hereditary. If it be answered "No," in accordance with the old-fashioned notions about responsibility, then the whole community is at the mercy of a class of diseased persons who kill, slay, and steal as the alcoholic spirit may impel them. If it be answered "Yes," we must punish him, then we are actually punishing a person for a disease which he may not even have acquired, but which some ancestor has transmitted to him as, perhaps, his chief and sufficient inheritance.

Here, as in insanity, we have plain sailing until crime and criminals come in question. If drunken men and lunatics were ordinarily as peaceable as consumptives, practical people would allow the doctors to settle this matter to their own satisfaction. But the preservation of the peace compels us all to scrutinize with great care definitions from which immense practical deductions may flow. If drunkenness is a disease, and if the criminal actions to which it impels are regarded as punishable—the only present available course—we shall have taken a long stride towards Erewhon, where diseases, *qua* diseases, were punishable and punished. If the disease of drunkenness and its resulting criminal actions be regarded as proper subjects for punitive discipline, why may not insanity and its resulting criminal actions be also so regarded?—*N. World.*

SELF-DENIAL.—Up to noon on Monday 27 Congressmen had paid into the treasury $111,000.97, being the extra back pay voted them in the Forty-Second Congress. They thus forego the claim given them by act of Congress.

DISEASE AND DEATH.—The Census Bureau has just given to the public its huge and ghastly volume of the statistics of disease and death; and it is but simple justice to say that the work seems to be executed with great skill and judgment. Relatively, too, it has been pretty quickly done. Of course, however socially interesting the subject of mortality must be, it is never a pleasant one to look upon, and yet, in some aspects, very important and cheering results may be evolved from the study of it. We have taken the trouble to summarize portions of the death census, chiefly that which relates to Maryland,

The Maryland mortality of 1870 exceeded that of 1860 by 2,336, and that of 1850 by only 119. In other words, in 1850 with a population 200,000 less, the mortality was about the same. Of deaths in 1870, 5,085, were males. In 1850, 5,127 males died—an excess of 42.

The percentage of deaths relatively to population in the settled States show Louisiana to be the highest, 2.00; the next, Masachusetts, 177; the lowest, Indiana and South Carolina, each 105.—Maryland is 124. In 1850 it was 165.—In Maryland the deaths over 80 years of age were 161; between 60 and 80, 459; under 10 years of age, 2,448. Of the 9,740 dead in 1870, 2,278, or nearly one-fourth were negroes.

The most prevalent of diseases were those of the respiratory organs, amounting to 1,400. Malarial diseases, as nearly as we can compute them, were but 698, and of small-pox but 6. Of blind we have 427, deaf and dumb 384, insane 733, idiotic 362. In the following States the women exceed the men: Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Maryland (only 10,000), South Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Virginia (these once slave States) and Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania and Rhode Island. The most eligible State for young ladies to emigrate to is Nevada, where there are 32,000 men and but 10,000 women.

In 1860 the negro population of Maryland was 171,131. In 1870, 175,301—an increase but of 4,200. In 1850 it was 165,000—an increase in that decade of 6,000. In five of the planting States the negro increase from 1850 to 1860 was 383,000; from 1860 to 1870, but 133,500. In Florida only was there small excess of 7,000, while in Virginia and Kentucky there was a decrease in the former of 15,000, and in the latter of 13,000. The District of Columbia is the attractive point. From 1850 to 1860 its negro population increased 5,70; from 1860 to 1870 it increased to 29,000! The Border States too, seem favored, Between 1850 and 1860 the negro population of Pennsylvania increased only 3,600; from 1860, to 1870 it rose to 8,300. In Ohio the figures for the first decade are 11,000; for the second nearly 27,000! 4,000 more negroes have gone to their friends in Massachusetts, 3,000 to New York, and 5,000 to New Jersey. Of the total deaths in 1870 in the United States, excluding Indians and Chinese, 491,323; those of children under ten years of age amount to 263,065!—*Gazette.*

☞The Maryland Editorial Association have a delightful trip in prospect. On Thursday, the 12th of June, the annual re-union takes place in Baltimore, and on the same day the Association starts on its annual excursion. From Baltimore, they proceed to Richmond, via the York River Line of Steamers; thence to Huntington, on the Ohio river, via the Chesapeake & Ohio R. R., one of the most romantic routes of travel in the country, stopping at Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs; from Huntington they go to Cincinnati via boat, and thence to Louisville, St. Louis, und Chicago, when the homeward trip will be commenced. An opportunity will be afforded to inspect the Mammoth Cave. This will be longer, and, doubtless, the most pleasant, excursion, which this Association has ever made.

IN LUCK.—On the 25th inst. the Royal Havana Lottery was drawn, and out of 16,000, one numbered 1607 drew a prize of $500,000. Martinez & Co., of No. 10 Wall street, New York, received on last Thursday a telegram from Havana announcing the fact, and upon consulting their books found that No. 1606 had been bought by Mr. Richard Penistan, of Philadelphia, who was immediately informed by telegraph of the no doubt to him, astonishing news. Mr. Penistan promptly proceeded to New York city, and was somewhat disappointed at not being able to draw the cash at once, the clerks informing him that such a proceeding was out of the question until the official receipt shall have come from Havana. This will probably arrive in the steamer from that place on Wednesday of this week.

The fortunate gentleman bought his ticket by mail, having written on the 6th instant for a full ticket, the price being $150. By return of mail he received ticket No. 1607, which has drawn the largest prize ever drawn in America. Mr. Penistan's 'pile' when discounted according to the lottery rule, will amount to $400,000.

These farmers have an unpleasant way of taking advantage of a man's statements. Mr. Harris, Superintendent of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway, stated that his road cost $48,000 a mile, and it ought to be permitted to charge rates that would make it pay. The La Salle Convention concluded that Mr. Harris' road should pay taxes at the valuation of $48,000 a mile.

According to a recent London letter Queen Victoria shuns society more than ever, and is growing very gray and feeble.

Died.

DIMOND.—Fell asleep in Jesus, on Monday morning, April 28th, at the residence of her nephew Joseph Rasin, Mrs. MARY ANN DIMOND, in the 78th year of her age.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$2.00
RED WHEAT—$1.70@$1.85.
WHITE CORN—67@69 cents.
YELLOW CORN—65@66 cents.
OATS—50@54 cents.

New Advertisements.

CARD.

To the Democratic and Conservative Party of Kent county: The undersigned respectfully announces himself a candidate for the nomination for Register of Wills of Kent county, to be voted for at the next general election. Having devoted forty odd years of my life faithfully to that party and never received any office of profit, I now ask my friends to give me this office, for one term only.

The public's ob't. serv't.
May 10, 1873. G. M. HART.

Notice.

ALL PERSONS indebted to us for years 1871 and 1872, will please call and settle immediately.

C. F. STAM & BRO.
May 10, 1873—3t.

If You Want a Nice Suit Made Up,

AT A LESS PRICE THAN A CITY TAILOR WOULD CHARGE YOU, call on

S. MERRITT & CO.,
May 10. Chestertown.

RARE ENTERTAINMENT!

READINGS
BY
REV. T. O. CROUSE,
And a Young Lady from Baltimore.
MUSIC,
VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL,

At the Court House, Chestertown, on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, May 15.

Tickets, 50 cts.: children half price.

Doors open 7½ o'clock—commence at 8.

Additional seats will be provided, and every arrangement made looking to the pleasure of those who favor us with their presence.

N. B.—Should the weather prove very unfavorable the Entertainment will take place on the following evening (Friday.)
May 10, 1873—1t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE Partnership heretofore existing between J. T. Twilley and Fredus Aldridge, in the coal business, has been dissolved by mutual consent.

All outstanding claims due the late firm must be settled by June 1st, or they will be collected by legal process.

J. T. Twilley is authorized to receipt for the late firm.

J. T. TWILLEY,
FREDUS ALDRIDGE.
May 10, 1873—3t.

Coal, Coal.

THE business will be continued by the undersigned on a *CASH BASIS.*

J. T. TWILLEY.
May 10, 1873—3t.

Road Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all interested, that the undersigned citizens intend to petition the County Commissioners, at their first meeting held thirty days after the date of this notice, to open and lay down a Public Road, beginning at Black's Station, and running through the lands of Miss Sallie Sutton and Mrs. J. C. Groome, to the public road leading from Black's X Roads to the old Presbyterian Meeting House.

WILLIAM WELCH,
HENRY JONES,
JNO. FRANK WILSON,
R. J. LUSBY,
J. S. HURLOCK,
N. W. COMEGYS,
May 10, 1873—4t. and others.

Road Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all interested, that the undersigned citizens intend to petition the County Commissioners at their first meeting held thirty days after the date of this notice, to appoint commissioners to examine the Public Road leading from Gooding's mill to Harmony, with a view to widening and draining that part between George R. Vansant's corner and Shrewsbury Church Lane, more particularly the portion in the vicinity of Locust Grove.

JAMES WILLIS,
C. H. J. SPARKS,
S. A. MERRITT,
J. W. HURTT,
S. J. HILL,
May 10, 1873—4t. and others.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration C. T. A on the personal estate, in Kent county, Maryland, of

GEORGE H. WILLSON,
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 6th day of December, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of May, 1873.

HENRIETTA E. WILLSON,
Administratrix, C. T. A.
May 10, 1873—4t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate, in Kent county, Maryland, of

ANN W. PERKINS,
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 6th day of December, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of May, 1873.

SALLY MARIA PERKINS,
May 10, 1873—4t. Executrix.

New Advertisements.

SHOULD YOU NEED SUMMER UNDERSHIRTS,

DRAWERS OR SOCKS, you will find the best stock in Chestertown, at

May 10. S. MERRITT & CO'S.

Standard Keeper's Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed Standark Keeper for Kent county, hereby gives notice

TO MERCHANTS, SHOP KEEPERS, AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED,

that he will, by order of the County Commissioners, attend at the following places on the days named, for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting

ALL BEAMS AND SCALES,
Weights and Measures,

used or intended to be used in this county, viz:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14—Chestertown.

THURSDAY, 15th—Chesterville, Crumpton and Millington.

FRIDAY, 16th—Massey's, Sassafras, Galena, Locust Grove, Harmony and Kennedyville.

SATURDAY, 17th—Still Pond, Smithville, Worton Heights and Fairlee.

MONDAY, 19—Trappe, Edesville and Rock Hall.

TUESDAY, 20—Quaker Neck.

☞The stores and shops at unnamed places in various parts of the county will be attended to at convenience in passing from one more prominent point to another.

BENJ. B. WROTH,
May 10—1t. Standard Keeper.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphan's Court of Kent county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

E. C. JONES,

late of Bonham, Fannin county, Texas, 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 6th day of December, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 6th day of May, 1873.

F. F. PERKINS,
May 10, 1873—4t. New Administrator.

SPRING ANNOUNCEMENT

For 1873.

Handsome styles,

For Men and Boys,

—AT—

THE POPULAR

Clothing Store

ON BORDLEY'S CORNER,
CHESTERTOWN.

SAM'L. MERRITT. WM. J. MCFEELY.

S. MERRITT & CO.

HAVE JUST OPENED

A LARGE & SPLENDID STOCK

OF

Gents', Youth's and Boys'

CLOTHING,

Gents. Furnishing Goods!

AND

HATS AND CAPS.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO

CUSTOM WORK.

FITS GUARANTEED!

IF YOU WANT GOOD GOODS,
WELL MADE UP,
AND CUT IN STYLE!
COME AND SEE US.

S. MERRITT & Co.,
BORDLEY'S CORNER,
May 10. CHESTERTOWN.

HAIR AND LIME.

On hand and for sale PLASTERER'S HAIR and WHITEWASH LIME, by the peck or barrel.

May 3, 1873—2m. J. W. CARROLL.

PURE WINTER BLEACHED WHALE OIL,

West Virginia Lubricating Oil, and Pure Neats Foot Oil, for sale by the pint, gallon or barrel. *C. F. STAM & BRO.*
April 12, 1873.

SPRING MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

The friends and patrons of *MARTHA A. BISCOE* are respectfully invited to an examination of her NEW GOODS, just received and offered at a *small advance,* at her old established stand on Queen street. [May 3, 1873—3t.

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