The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 6, 1873.

Democratic-Conservative Ticket.

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
LEVIN WOOLFORD.

FOR CLERK OF COURT OF APPEALS,
JAMES S. FRANKLIN.

FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT,
DAVID C. BLACKISTON.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,
WILLIAM STEVENS.

FOR SHERIFF,
EDWARD PLUMMER.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
JESSE K. HINES,
SAMUEL A. MERRITT.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ROBERT S. GRIFFITH,
JAMES A. ROSEBERRY,
R. BENNETT WILLSON.

A correspondent of the Denton Journal writes as follows:

MR. EDITOR:—Under the legal provision of our State government, the time has again arrived when the people are called upon in the exercise of their highest privilege of electing by ballot sundry State and county officers to fill official stations as provided by law. There are but two parties in the State that will present candidates, "The great Democratic Conservative" and "Radical Republican." I have neither space nor inclination to review the policy, principles nor practices of the Radical Republican party, but will simply direct the attention of this agricultural and mechanical people to the fact, that the Republican party, since 1861, has had absolute control of the official power and patronage of the Federal Government, and also three-fourths of the State Governments. They have had control of legislative, executive and judicial departments of those governments, and have, consequently, enacted the law policy of managing the governments as passion or party interests for the time dictated. They have also impressed their peculiar and despotising Federal system upon the States and the people of the States, either through Presidential pronunciamentoes enforced by Federal troops, or by class legislation at Washington, blotting out all dividing line between Federal and State authority. Thus have they conducted the affairs of the people, in Federal and State matters, until the limitations of powers placed by express terms of the Constitution of the United States upon Federal authority is utterly ignored by them; hence arises the cause of the prostration of all the industries and trades of the people, and the general depression to the laboring millions, and the almost universal dissatisfaction with the present dull and oppressing state of business. Indeed, their rule has prostrated the nation, and brought want and trouble to almost every fireside. That there is prostration of all the trades and industries of the nation, I cannot imagine any will be found so hardy as to deny. If then, such is a fact, who is to blame for it but the controlling party of the Government for the past thirteen years to wit: the Radical Republican party.

The Democratic party in its views of its duties in conducting and administering governments has all the errors and wrongs of the Republican party to correct and to relieve the people of their burdens. Such a mission it need not expect to accomplish in a week, month or even year; but accomplish it, it ultimately will. Indeed, the Democratic party is and always has been the patron of civil liberty. It is the champion of popular government on this continent, and the avowed and conceded sypathiser with the struggles of every people to throw off the yoke of the oppressor. It is the natural enemy of all monopolist, arising from what quarter or cause they may. It believes in the exercise by the Federal Government of all powers granted by the clear terms of the Constitution of the United States, and that all power not therein granted is reserved to the States or the people thereof. It believes in an untrammeled commerce, foreign and interstate, and in the sovereignty of the law under the Constitution of the United States and of the several States. Its mission is one of law, one of progress, one to rescue the legal and popular rights of every citizen. It believes in the capacity of the people to govern themselves.

Such being the purposes and principles of the Democratic Conservative party, it knows no enemies except only those whose efforts, and purposes are adverse to the rights of man, as it understands them; it cares not what may have been a citizens political associations in the past, provided that citizen sees and acknowledges the error of his past political connections, and enlist or is willing to enlist under its great banner and in the ranks of its army in the future.

The Democratic State Convention met at Worcester, Massachusetts, Wednesday and nominated William Gaston, of Boston, for Governor. The party is, of course, in a minority, but the distaste for Butler is so strong that if he is nominated by the Republicans it is barely possible that Mr. Gaston may have a chance of election.

The New York democratic State convention will be held at Utica Oct., 1st.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE PARTY, APPOINTMENT OF EXECUTIVE COMMITEE.

The Hon. Joshua Vansant having expressed a desire at the last State Convention to relinquish his position as Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee—a position which he has filled most acceptably for the last six years—the following correspondence ensued. It will be perceived by the appointments made by the President of the Convention that Mr. Vansant, yielding reluctantly to the appeal made to him on the part of the Democratic-Conservative party of Maryland, has consented to continue to serve. The list of members of the State Executive Committee is also appended:

MONTROSE, MONTGOMERY, CO. MD.
August 27, 1873.

Hon. Joshua Vansant:

DEAR SIR: At the meeting of our late State Convention, which I had the honor to preside over, you announced that you could not again serve as the Chairman of the State Central Committee. I regretted at the time your determination, as I thought it would be difficult for me, whose duty it was to fill the position in virtue of the position which I held as President of the convention, to select one who, in my opinion, would give so much attention and satisfaction to the party. I am fully confirmed, after looking over matters, that the interest of the party requires your reappointment, and I now appeal to you in the name of the Democratic and Conservative party of Maryland, to reconsider your determination and accept the appointment again which I hereby tender you. Trusting that my appeal may meet with a favorable response,

I remain your obedient servant,
WM. T. DOVE.

BALTIMORE, August 30, 1873.

To the Hon. Wm. T. Dove, President of the Democratic-Conservative State Convention of Maryland:

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 27th instant, in which you state your embarrassment in the matter of selecting a Chairman for the Democratic-Conservative State Central Committee, and solicit my acceptance of the position. It was, and is, I assure you, my sincere desire to be relieved from the acceptance of any position of a political character that might add to the labors that already devolve upon me. Your very flattering communication, however, and the importance which you appear to attach to my acceptance of the place at this time, impel me to say that I will enter upon the discharge of the duties of Chairman of the Committee upon the condition that it will be my privilege to relinquish the position whenever I may realize that its labors are oppressive, or when it shall interfere with the performance of duties that I may not feel at liberty to abandon.

Thanking you for the very flattering tenor of your communication, I have the pleasure to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOSHUA VANSANT.

APPOINTMENTS.

By virtue of authority vested in me, as President of the State Convention, held in Baltimore August 13, 1873, I hereby make the following appointments:

Hon. Joshua Vansant,
Chairman of State Central Committee.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:

Allegany county . .	Wm. E. Weber,
Anne Arundel	Michael Bannon,
Balto. city--1st Dis.	T. S. Wilkinson,
" 2d Dis.	J. A. L. McClure,
" 3d Dis.	George McCaffrey,
Baltimore county ..	T. H. Moore,
Calvert	Dr. V. C. Lawrence,
Caroline	P. W. Downs,
Carroll	W. P. Anderson,
Cecil	Wm. W. Knight,
Charles	John W. Mitchell,
Dorchester	Clement Sullivan,
Frederick	J. Alfred Ritter,
Garrett	Thos. J. Peddicord,
Harford	Henry D. Fernandis,
Howard	S. J. Hunt,
Kent	James A. Pearce,
Prince George's	Thos. J. Turner,
Montgomery	E. W. Owen,
Queen Anne's	John B. Brown,
St. Mary's	Col. John F. Dent,
Somerset	Levin L. Walters,
Talbot	Col Sam. Hambleton,
Washington	Major F. D. Wright,
Wicomico	Gen. H. Humphreys,
Worcester	Littleton R. Purnell.

WILLIAM T. DOVE,
Chairman of Democratic-Conservative State Convention.

THEY are trying a new street car of novel construction in Cincinnatti. It is the invention of a Mr. Murch. Instead of overcoming the resistance in drawing by a smooth iron rail, it is obviated by the size of the wheels. The body of the car is similar to that of the ordinary street car. It has but one platform, with steps at either side, and is no higher than other cars, the front wheels, six feet in diameter with a platform for the driver, are independent of the rest of the car, so far as can be while coupled to it, and turn just as the front wheels of a common carriage. The weight of the car, with its load, rests chiefly on the hind wheels, which tower up nine feet in diameter. The axles drop in such a way that the load is far below the centre of the wheels, and all danger of upsetting is avoided. The wheels are of iron and similar to the wheels of our fire engines, with long brass hubs and two rows of spokes. The track of the front wheels is the same width as that of a common buggy, while that of the hind wheels is much more than the width of the car itself.

THE MURDER OF MRS. SURRATT.

That the execution of this estimable lady was judicial murder we have ever believed, and shall continue to so believe until the day of our death. The evidence did not criminate her in the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, and time, which reveals all things, is rapidly exculpating her memory from the foul aspersion. Two of the more prominent participators in this horrible execution of an innocent woman have been summoned to another world. Stanton and Seward have gone to give their final account before one who is too good to err, and who has said: "Vengeance is mine I will repay." Holt Bingham, Andy Johnson and others survive, but with uneasy consciences. A recent publication of interest from Judge Holt concerning the murder of Mrs. Surratt is evidence quite convincing to our mind that he is just the reverse of being happy.

Among the statements heretofore made was one that Andy Johnson signed the death warrant or Mrs. Surratt without knowing that the Military Court, before whom she was tried, united in recommending a commutation of the death sentence to that of imprisonment for life; and that this recommendation was purposely withheld from him by Judge Holt, then and now Judge Advocate General of the United States Army. It now seems, according to the testimony produced by Judge Holt, that not only was the recommendation presented to the President, but that Judge Holt called President Johnson's attention to the paper.—It is alleged that the President read the recommendation for a commutation of the death warrant. And further, that it was President Johnson's own actions which prevented Miss Surratt from having an interview with him to intercede for her mother. To substantiate these allegations letters are produced from Bingham, Harlan, General Muzzey and others.

Whoever may be responsible for the cowardly and atrocious deed, it will stick to them through life, and even dying it will not be forgotten. The whole party are now quarrelling among themselves as to whom the chief blame belongs. We do not wonder that they are trying to shift from their shoulders such a load of misery and ignominy. Justice is slow, but sure, and ultimately asserts her supremacy.—*Baltimorean.*

THE NEW MASONIC TEMPLE AT PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Ledger devotes six columns to a description of the new Masonic Temple which has been in the course of erection for the past five years in that city on the property purchased for the purpose on the block bounded by Broad, Juniper, Filbert, and Cuthbert streets, and covering the entire block. The building extends two hundred and fifty feet east and west, whilst its breadth is one hundred and fifty feet, and is said to be the largest and finest in the world. The cost of the ground alone was $153,793. The corner stone was laid June 25, 1868. The building is now nearly completed, and the ceremonies of dedication will begin on the twenty-fifth of September and continue five days.

The total cost of this magnificent temple is $1,475,000, including cost of ground the money having been raised chiefly by a Masonic loan made under authority of an act of the Legislature granting the Grand Lodge power to raise money for purpose at not exceeding eight per cent. or two per cent., above the legal rate in Pennsylvania. The amount of bonds issued so far aggregates $1,445,000 at seven and three tenths per cent. The building is practically two stories in height, with a grand central tower two hundred and fifty feet high, and several smaller towers and turrets at prominent extremities of the structure. It is built of a greyish white stone known as Cape Ann syenite, in the Norman style of architecture, and has two fronts, on Broad and Filbert sts., respectively. It will take some months before the interior is in a condition for the elaborate ornamentation intended for its various magnificent halls and corridors.

BEAU HICKMAN.

HIS ILLNESS—SKETCH OF HIS CREER.

[*From the Washington Chronicle, Sept. 1.*]

Ere this issue meets our readers Robert S. Hickman, better known as "Beau," will, in all probability, have (to use his own familiar phrase) "passed in his checks," and be among the things that were.

To give "Beau's" biography would be superfluous, even could the points thereof be definitely ascertained. There is not a resident of the District to whom his face is unfamiliar, while his red (gold) and white (silver) chips have lightened the pockets of nearly every prominent man in the country.

His ancestry is found in a Virginia family, the members of which, it is stated, have of late years cut him off altogether. In early life he was what is termed a "gay boy," and in the chances of the turf he invested, unsuccessfully, an inheritance of nearly $40,000. Down as he was in pocket, though, his "turf" friends stood by him until he became, with natural talent and oily tongue, a recognized ward of the traveling public. He never drank, but always "took a cigar;" and to his credit it must be said that, although he lived from hand to mouth at times, in his patronage of barroom cheese and cracker boxes, he never ordered a meal or a condiment which he did not promptly pay for. Many are the anecdotes related of his ingenuity in fooling railroad conductors, hotel keepers, and others; and, in fact, some of his doings in that respect have become traditional American jokes; but so respectful was he in men at all times that no one will utter other than a compassionate sentiment over his remains.

He has been ailing for about a week, and on Thursday last became confined to room on Maryland avenue southwest, and on Saturday afternoon, being discovered in a dying condition, was removed by Sanitary Officer Burns to the Providence Hospital, where his life's tide was ebbing fast when our reporter left last night. He was paralyzed on one side, the affection completely enveloping the brain. It was remarked that not a person had called to see him since his entrance into the hospital. He said to a friend a few weeks since that he was fifty-nine years of age, and that although he was reported rich in petty savings, he never knew from day to day where his meals were to come from.

BUTLER'S PROGRESS.

The indications at present are favorable to the nomination of B. F. Butler for Governor of Massachusetts. The great majority of the Boston delegation is certain, and his canvass in the interior is vigorous, and but little opposed openly. The Washburnites have sent into the field no speaker of any great force, certainly none of any great popularity with the masses. Sumner is neutral, and is but a stranded wreck in Massachusetts; Banks is said to be tacitly friendly, and Wilson is incapacitated for exertion. With the exception of Judge Hoar—who was formerly Attorney General, and a very bad one—Butler has no formidable opponent. He is fighting, in fact, the respectability of the State, which is dull, eminently conservative in all that relates to State matters, eminently radical in relation to Federal politics, and as selfish, though not so disreputable in its ends, as the man it once applauded, but whom it now accuses, and whose name has become a stench in its nostrils. The members of this political mutual admiration society are all vulnerable, and all apparently afraid of this man of evil reputation, whose tongue does not hesitate to hurl at them his defiance, and to hold them up to ridicule and contempt in the most acrid and pungent phrases of which our language is capable. Judge Hoar ventured, in the beginning of the campaign, to review Butler's career. Instantly there was a feeble chorus of applause, such as a timid crowd of boys might give to their champion, who, trembling at his own temerity, has ventured to shake his fist in the face of the village bully. With Butler the conflict has become iconoclastic—a breaking of the old images and a setting up of new gods. While professing belief in a pure and unmixed democracy, Massachusetts has always been as aristocratic as was that of South Carolina before the war. Cleon and the proletariat she has used, but has never given them power. It is now Beacon street against the alleys and slums. Butler is skillfully bidding for the votes of the mechanics, the agricultural laborers, the factory hands; and he is getting them. Class is becoming sharply arrayed against class. Men admire his audacity and boldness; refuse to believe the stories in circulation as to his character, and flock to hear his speeches. The sharpest and lowest of the politicians see in this blatant and locally popular demagogue their opportunity, and are working for him. The press, singularly enough, is apparently overawed, and with bated breath alternately scolds, and coaxes, and pets him. It is a singular spectacle, and a most suggestive commentary on the political condition of the dominant party in Massachusetts, that one notoriously unprincipled man in a State that prides herself on her morality, should be able to draw to himself a multitude of followers, and by dint of sheer impudence and brazen self-assertion, awe into silence those leading Republicans who once praised, but who now scorn and despise and seek to repudiate him.—*Balt. Gazette.*

AURICULAR CONFESSION.—Rev. Thos. K. Beecher, a brother of Henry Ward Beecher, has created no little stir among the Congregational brethren in New York by an elaborate essay in one of the leading religious weeklies, in justification and advocacy of auricular confession. A few years ago the Congregationalists were afraid this reverend gentleman was going to turn Episcopalian. Now they are a little apprehensive that he is going beyond ritualism even, if not to Catholicism itself. Among other things of the same kind Mr. Beecher says: "If it were the habit of a man to go to some reverend and trusted man of God once in two months and unbosom himself truthfully, can any sane man doubt that he would receive a benefit? * * * Penitence of sins is usually much deepened when a fellow man knows of it."

THE UDDERZOOK-GOSS MURDER CASE.—The West Chester (Pa.) News of Tuesday last says that on the previous night two attempts were made by outside parties to force in the front door of the jail in that place, and where Udderzook, the alleged slayer of Goss, (in the mysterious life insurance case,) is incarcerated. The night watchman at the jail states that considerable force was brought to bear against the door, seemingly as if several men had thrown their entire weight against it. Upon the second attempt being made the watchman made an effort to ascertain who the outsiders were, but they fled at his approach. It is understood at West Chester that Mrs. Udderzook, wife of the alleged murderer, who went from this city to West Chester some time since, has rented a room in close proximity to the jail where her husband is confined, and that she will occupy the same in a few days and until after the trial in October next.

UNITED STATES GRAND LODGE I. O. O. F.

The Grand Lodge of the United States of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows will begin its session, at Odd Fellows' Hall, in Balt. city, on Monday, the 15th inst., and will continue in session for ten days or two weeks. This body has supervision over all the State as well as the Grand Lodges of Canada, and all are required to report to the Supreme Grand body. The Grand Lodge usually assembles in Baltimore, not only because it is a convenient central point, but because the Order had its origin in this city. On the occasion of the meeting of Bunker Hill Encampment, of Charleston, Mass., numbering 150 patriarchs, will visit Baltimore, and arrive on the day preceeding the meeting of the Grand Lodge. They will arrive by special train, and will be received at President street depot by Maryland Encampment, and be escorted to their headquarters, the fountain Hotel, on Camden street, near Howard. On the morning of the meeting, the Grand Lodge, the visiting Encampment, with Maryland Encampments, will escort the officers and members of the Grand Lodge from the City Hall to Odd Fellows' Hall, and at night the several Encampments of Baltimore will entertain the visiting patriarchs at a banquet at the Carrollton. On Tuesday the visitors will go to Druid Hill Park, probably visit Washington on Wednesday. The Bunker Hill Encampment will be accompanied by a band of music. The visitors will wear the new regalia adopted by the Grand Encampment of the United States.

It is not expected that any matter of more than ordinary interest will be brought before the Grand Lodge during its session. The appeals, as usual, will consume the greater part of the session.

AMERICAN DRINKS AT THE VIENNA EXHIBITION.—The special correspondent of the London *Daily Telegraph* at Vienna, writing on August 11, after a week of very hot weather, says: The American bars, three in number, drove a roaring trade. The Austrians have taken to cobblers and juleps with a heartiness bordering on enthusiasm, although these nectarian compounds being somewhat expensive, the native consumer seldom goes in for a whole drink all to himself; and there are few quainter sights in the big building, crowded as it is with extraordinary objects, than three heavily-bearded and spectacled Viennese sitting round a small marble-topped table, on which stands one amber-colored sherry-cobbler, their three straws plunged into its cool depths, their powers of suction strained to top pressure, least any one of the three should get the better of his co-investors in the beverage to the extent of half a teaspoonful. Under the influence of this virtuous emulation, the cobbler vanishes like the card of a conjurer's trick, after which each competitor imbibes a large draught of cold water, for which there is no charge, and pockets his straw. The straws are immensely popular here. I have seen persons of both sexes sucking up beer, coffee and plain soda through them with an evident sense of exquisite and refined enjoyment. The bar-keepers tell me that the Austrian and German ladies generally carry them away in their hair, through the frizzy masses of which they stick them in the manner of pins. The bar in the Rotunda started with a stock of 300,000, but he being obliged to renew its supplies twice since commencing business. About a hundred different descriptions of artful drink are made at this bar, but the only one that seems to have laid hold of the Austrian public is the cobbler. Ten cobblers are drank for every julep, cocktail, sling, smash, fix, or champarello. The drinking kiosques outside the building—English and German—have found it to their interest to porvide cobblers for their insatiable customers."

WITH all the outcry against the present death rate, do we not live longer now than fifty years or one hundred years ago? Are not our warm stoves, even if they burn coal? our care of ourselves in the matter of clothing; our houses; our plentiful tables; the variety of our amusements, and the magnitude of our industries, rather conducive to the lengthening of the average duration of life? Some time ago, twenty-five years was accounted the mean rate, taking into account those who die in infancy, as well as those who live to an old age. Now, by the last report of the Registrar General of England, the average length of human life is forty-one yrs. In looking at the public men of that country, when in its history were there so many over sixty; in looking at its science and literature, how many have passed into the "sere and yellow leaf," accompanied, indeed, by troops of friends. Can the same be said of life in this country; is the average lengthening or shortening.

THE ENGLISH CATHOLIC PILGRIMAGE.—As indicated by cable dispatch, the English Catholic Pilgrimage to the shrine of the beatified nun, Maria Alacoque, at Paray-le-Monial, France, was commenced Tuesday. Six hundred pilgrims, the band embracing representatives of the most distinguished families in Britain, took their departure from London. The English pilgrimage has been organized under the auspices of a very influential committee, at the head of which are found the Duke of Norfolk and the Earl of Denbigh, the secretary being Lord Walter Kerr. The movement, which is believed to have originated solely among the laity, has the sanction of the Catholic Bishops, Archbishop Manning having already sent a special letter of written approval to the committee, in which he says [illegible]

"I have h[illegible]t joy of the desire among our laity to make a pilgrimage from England to Pary-le-Monial. It is an act of faith in the sight of the world which seems every day becoming more and more unconscious of the presence of God. The defiance and derision with which the world has treated the pilgrimages in Italy, Germany, Belgium, and France, is an explicit reason for the Catholics of England to claim their share also in their inheritance of our common cause. Moreover it will be a witness to the power of prayer, which has of late like all other supernatural facts, been tossed to and fro in the hands of our men of culture. Lastly, it will not fail to hasten the day when the reign of wrong shall cease. The present state of Europe cannot last long; and men will find that they will have to pay dear for the dishonor they have heaped upon the Vicar of Jesus Christ."

The pilgrims were expected to reach Paray-le-Monial on yesterday, and, having performed their devotions at the shrine to-day, may, if so disposed, find themselves back in London by Friday night or Saturday morning, 6th inst.

THE ATLANTIC BALLOON.—The New York Graphic announces that its great transatlantic balloon, if the weather proves favorable, will ascend from the Capitoline Grounds, Brooklyn, New York, on Wednesday afternoon, September 10. Messrs. Wise and Donaldson, the aeronauts, will be accompanied by a reporter of the Graphic and an experienced seaman, who will manage the life-boat attached to the balloon in case the party have to exchange air for water. The balloon is described as 116 feet high, 335 feet in circumference, and will contain 600,000 cubic feet of gas, with a power of 6,600 pounds. The aeronauts are confident that from eighty to one hundred hours travel will land them in Europe. An English aeronaut, who is said to be eminent in his vocation, Mr. Henry Coxwell, has written a communication to the London Telegraph, in which he expresses the opinion that Mr. Wise is mistaken both as to the current blowing from west to east and the lifting power of the gas. In regard to the first he says that his own experiences do not confirm the theory. The Graphic balloon is to be on exhibition from Saturday next till the time of ascension.

☞ The Albany Argus says: "The people have caught the leaders of the Administration party with millions of plunder upon their persons. The public domain, amounting in extent to an area much larger than the original Union, has been divided among political favorites, organized into Credit Mobilier companies and so-called agricultural colleges. And when caught they stoutly denied all participation in admitted robberies, until the evidence was brought undeniably home to them. Their last act was to make a wholesale grab at the treasury, under the plea of increasing their salaries, and their whole course has been one of shameless defiance of public interests. They have so bungled the financial administration of the country that business is stagnant, and the cry of distress is heard all around us. They have so framed the tariff laws that everything the farmer and laborer buys is "protected" heavily, and manufacturers grow rich; while everything these classes produce goes unprotected. The most monstrous favoritism, the most reckless extravagance, go hand in hand. The moral and liberal sentiment of the country is heavily against the Administration leaders, on every point.

THREATENED LAW SUITS.—It is said but we cannot authenticate the report, that the P. W. & B. R. R. Co., will bring suit against the Chesapeake & Delaware Canal Co. to recover damages for the loss sustained in the washing away of the embankment at the canal crossing. It is claimed, we learn, that the dambreast of the feeder to the canal was very insecurely built, and that had the necessary precaution been taken, the disaster might have been avoided.

This report, whether true or not, has awakened in the breasts of those who has losses hope that they will be able to recover the full of the same from the Railroad Company. They say that if the Railroad Company undertakes to bring suit against the Canal Company, they must ignore the presence of the hand of Providence in the accident, an admission which will break down the only barrier to suits by the shippers and others against the Railroad Co. We cannot vouch for the truthfuiness of this statement in any particular; it is one of the gossippings of the hour. But if it is true, what a fine time the lawyers will have. An almost interminable litigation will spring up, which, of course, the legal fraternity must settle.—*Wilmington Commercial.*

ONE of the most curious of the professions of Paris is that of restoring old books and manuscripts. There are men there who possess a wonderful and amazing skill in this direction. Sometimes this facility leads some erratic genius to counterfeit old documents, and then it takes one wary and experienced to detect the imposture. The late Mr. Philarete Chasles was repeatedly deceived, and actually bought piecemeal a large collection of letters, none of which were genuine. In a restoration, every stain is erased, parts, gnawed by rats or torn off are replaced missing leaves are inserted so that no one can discern the interlopation, margins the exact color of the original are given, and the work comes from the fabricator's hands as complete as a perfect copy.—Time, patience, and a quick eye furnish the technical art, and experience and training do the rest, and in these things the French workmen excel the world.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1.77@.80.
RED WHEAT—$1.73@1 80.
WHITE CORN—65@70.
YELLOW CORN—54.
OATS—43@46 cents.

Married,

CARROLL—WRIGHT.—On Wednesday morning, 3d instant, by Rev. Mr. Roberts, WILLIAM S. CARROLL, to MISS H. C. WRIGHT, both of this town.

New Advertisements.

☞ The Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to A. L. Gooding, dec'd., must come forward and pay their bills on or before *the 15th day of September*, 1873. After that date they will go into the hands of an officer for collection. The Vendue Notes will also be due on the 16th of October, 1873. The makers must attend to them or they will be collected according to law.

R. V. & F. M. GOODING,
Admrs. of A. L. Gooding, dec'd.
September 6, 1873—tf.

SELECT SCHOOL.

MISS REDUE

WILL resume the duties of her School on *MONDAY, SEPTEMBER* 15.
Number of pupils limited.
TERMS OF TUITION, including English, French, Drawing and the Rudiments of Latin, Fifteen, Twelve and a half, and Ten dollars per quarter, according to standing.
Music on the Piano, ten dollars.
September 6, 1873—2w.

Change of Policy.

NECESSITY KNOWS NO LAW.

CASH OR TRADE ONLY!

To the Public.

ALTHOUGH foreign to my wishes, a necessity compells me to change my present mode of doing business to a strictly

CASH OR TRADE BASIS,
with the exception of

Drugs and Medicines,
Which I will sell on 30 or 60 days.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

of every description, taken in exchange for Goods, on a cash basis, and merchandise sold much lower than when purchased for credit.

CONVINCE

Yourselves by calling and examining goods and prices, that you can do much better under the new system than under the old dispensation.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS carefully compounded.

☞ Don't forget the terms:

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE!

FRANK M. GOODING,
CHESTERVILLE,
Sept. 6, 1873—4f. KENT CO., MD.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the personal estate, in Kent county, Maryland, of

CURTIS CORDRAY,
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 subscribers, on or before the 1st day of April, 1874; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of September, 1873.

CHARLES T. WESTCOTT,
ISAAC R. LEVERTON,
Sept. 6, 1873—4t. Administrators.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

Estate of James Yates, dec'd.

ON APPLICATION, Ordered, that James Yates, Administrator of James Yates, dec'd., give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased will be made in this Court on TUESDAY, the 23d day of SEPTEMBER, 1873.

Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
Register of Wills.

N. B.—All the creditors of James Yates are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before *TUESDAY*, the 23d day of *SEPTEMBER*, 1873, or they will otherwise be excluded from all dividend in the Personal Estate.

JAMES YATES,
Sept. 6, 1873—4t. Administrator.

Temperance Harvest Home.

An all-day meeting will be held in Baker's camp-meeting woods TUESDAY, the 9th of September, 1873. Rev. P. Coombe and other prominent speakers will be present and address the meeting. Local Option and other subjects will be fully discussed. Come prepared to stay all day. Seats will be provided.

Rev. P. Coombe will preach twice in Chestertown on the 7th of September, and lecture on the evenings of the 8th, 10th and 11th. Aug, 23—3t.

Take Notice! Money Wanted!!

WE, the undersigned, would remind our customers that we owe money and are in want of funds to pay our bills, and hope all indebted to us will take due notice, remember old promises, and pay up at once. We have acted our part, and we hope and expect our customers to do theirs. Respectfully,

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
Aug. 23, 1873—tf.

WANTED.—We will give men and women
BUSINESS THAT WILL PAY
from $4 to $8 per day, can be pursued in your own neighborhood; it is a rare chance for those out of employment or having leisure time; girls and boys frequently do as well as men. Particulars free. E. LATHAM & CO.,
292 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Aug. 23, 1873—6t.

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