The Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 13, 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.

THE COLORED VOTERS.

It is very evident, from recent developments, that the negro vote of the country and especially of our State is not to be controled much longer by the great black moguls of their party, who are doubtless the paid agents of the office-holding junto of the party. The white Radical vote is a handful compared with the colored vote, and yet in every local caucus the colored voter bears about the proportion of one to twenty, and that one, one of these great moguls who carries the negro vote in his pocket, and who is filling his pocket through his ability to dispose of it. The negro voters are becoming tired of doing the voting, at the bidding of some big buck darkey, for the few white office-seekers who are their allies. At a meeting of several thousand of the colored voters of South Baltimore recently "to take "into consideration the condition of the "colored voters of the city and State," it was stated by one of their speakers that the handful of white Republicans had received 1,470 Federal offices, and the colored Republicans *only three appointments over and above what they had under General Jackson.*

This fact, it seems to us, affords a basis for reflection on the part of the colored voters. This God and Morality Republican party, who profess to believe the colored man their social and political equal, and who are dependent upon him for whatever political success they may attain, have liberally bestowed upon their colored brethren just three more Federal appointments in the State of Maryland than the Democratic and pro-slavery administration of General Jackson. Is it to be wondered at that the colored voters, at the meeting above alluded to, resolved, "that "the colored men of the State are urged "to refrain from unconditionally pledging "themselves to the nominees of their local "conventions, and that they use their "best discrimination in determining for "themselves, in each locality, for whom "to vote at all." The colored voters are beginning to feel the correctness of the principle, which those white men, who were abolitionists when there was nothing to be gained, pecuniarily, by entertaining such sentiments, have also found out. A writer in the *News*, who is generally understood to be an original Republican, says, "while the black man votes solid "one way, the white man ought to vote "solid the other way; and while this state "of things continues the conflict between "the two races will last, and the black "man is the loser all the time."

The colored race is weaker numerically and intellectually in these States than the white race, and it is just about as sensible for it to expect to control legislation as for minors to do the same. And in our opinion nothing truer was ever advanced than that, while the negro as a race combines politically or otherwise, the white race ought to stand shoulder to shoulder against him. The Anglo Saxon has taken possession of this continent, dispossessing an inferior race, and it will never consent to be controlled by a race which it brought with them as their bondmen. While the negro vote is cast solid, it will continue to be a disturbing element in politics, but if white men know their own interest it can never be a controlling element. While it is so cast the present conflict will continue: when it ceases, the conflict will cease, and the negro will then learn, as he might now if he would reflect, that he has nothing to thank the Republican party for. With the close of the war, the Radical leaders saw that unless they could strengthen their ranks with the colored race their party was sure to pass out of power. This was the sole cause of negro enfranchisement. If any colored voter doubts it, let him ask his white Radical to explain to him, why the Republican party of Maryland did not give him the ballot when they controlled the State in 1864 and gave it a new constitution. The fact is, if the white Republican party of Maryland could control the State to-day it would have continued to do so without the negro vote. The white man, be his politics what they may, does not want the interference of the negro race, and the colored man has secured the right of suffrage through the vicissitudes of a fearful civil contest. If he is wise he will be content to pause and build upon and strengthen the foundation he has already obtained. He will strive by every effort to allay the natural conflict between the races. Instead of arraying himself in a solid column, against a great political party, which built up this great commonwealth, and which has always been the champion of the lowly and oppressed, he should endeavor to be quietly absorbed into the body politic.

THE WHITE LEADERS of the Republican party in our county, with their colored political overseer, met in the Court House on Saturday afternoon last. The proceedings have not been made public, but the *colored* convention on Monday last, which met at Wm. Perkins' Hall, which Perkins addressed and over which Perkins presided and at which resolutions were passed, doubtless concocted by Perkins' white coadjutors, was in all probability the result of the white conclave. The equal rights republican party of this county seems to be divided into two classes. The white aristocratic part—the office-holding class—get together, and with *Mr. William Perkins*, scheme and plan. Then follows the colored pow-wow; and the overseer tells his colored brethren what to do, and they *do*. They "heartily endorse "the efforts and conduct of Mr. William "Perkins on behalf of (their) our people "and the republican party."

They resolve that looking to their future elevation and general success as American citizens they are bitterly opposed to any attempt to establish a Black man's party.

When it is known that the entire negro vote is cast solid, that at the polls they pass through files of inspectors of ballots, and that any attempt to vote other than as directed, leads to assaults on their houses and persons, the effrontery of the above would have been completed by—Resolved, that any darkey who votes otherwise than as William Perkins directs is in favor of the establishment of a Black man's party and opposed to our future elevation; to all such we are bitterly opposed, and they should be beaten wherever found.

The growing restlessness on the part of the colored voters, and their unwillingness, any longer to be farmed out by *Boss* darkies, who are making a "good thing out of it," has made this Monday convention a necessity. The "filthy lucre" which comes from Washington, and which the Boss is authorized to put into his own pocket, instead of offering to his brethren, is in danger.

We believe the day is not far distant, when the entire colored vote will not be given to "the party that bought him and his from slavery, and elevated him to the position of American citizen" that he might by his votes keep that party in power and thereby enable it to continue to plunder the public money and finally to ruin the country.

THE BALTIMORE SUN is an enterprising paper and gave a very good report of the burning of the Holliday street theatre in its Wednesday morning edition. "Of "course it didn't deal with such fanciful "nonsense as 'the *gray* dawn *flushing* the "'horizon' but it did describe how "all "through the air the sparks *shimmered* "in the light breeze, covering the roofs "and *spangling* the streets," and it was so much pleased with the quaint conceit that it repeated it in its Thursday edition.

GALVANIZING DEAD ISSUES.

A remarkable instance of trying to galvanize a corpse (politically speaking) has been witnessed in the recent attempts to write Jefferson Davis into fresh notoriety. The passions of the war have in many minds so died out, and in others become so languid, that even Davis has ceased to be an object of interest except in a merely historical sense. In a speech which he made some four or five weeks ago he said that in the late war the South was rather cheated than conquered; that had it forseen what was in reserve for it, it would never have surrendered; that the Southern women retained more of the secession spirit than the Southern men, and would transmit it to their sons. That speech was followed by fierce comments in the whole Republican press, which reprobated remarks so calculated to stir up the spirit of rebellion, and accused the Southern people of sharing but concealed the obnoxious sentiments of Mr. Davis. This resentful exhibition by the Republican press led a Southern editor to seek Mr. Davis and inquire whether he had not been misapprehended by his vindictive critics. On the publication of the interview about a week ago, the Republican journals again opened their batteries on the ex-President of the defunct Confederacy, and their echoes have not yet died upon the air.

The Republican papers have committed, on a far larger scale, the very sin which they impute to Mr. Davis—an attempt to reawaken the passions of the war. There is no man in the country whose utterances are less likely to be dangerous than those of Jefferson Davis, especially when they are unreasonable or paradoxical. There is no other Confederate leader who has so completely outlived his influence in his own section. He is so very dead politically, that not even a general chorus of vituperation by the Republican press can interest the Southern people in him or his views. After the Republican papers have done their utmost, they merely cause it to be remembered five weeks, instead of five days, that Davis made a speech at the meeting of the Southern Historical Society.

If Jefferson Davis still retained his former dangerous influence over the Southern mind, it would be the fault of the Republican party that he remains in the country to exert it. He would gladly have fled after the fall of Richmond, and it was one of the weakest blunders of the Administration to offer an enormous reward for his capture and intercept his flight. When they had caught and caged him, they durst not proceed further. They disgraced themselves and the country by putting irons on his limbs when there was no possibility of his breaking out of the fort; they kept him in prison without a trial until humane men of their own party were scandalized; and when Horace Greeley and Gerrit Smith signed his bail bond, they were assailed as if they had committed treason against their country, although everybody knew that if tried he could not be convicted.

It is sheer idiocy to expect or demand that a ruined and resentful old man who has received such treatment should be converted. His self-respect requires that he should forsake and abjure the country, as Benjamin has done; but he is denied even that refuge of misfortune by duty to his bondsmen. There is no man who has so few personal motives for loyalty. He has no confiscated property which he wishes to recover. The most abject professions of penitence and loyalty could not open to him a political future. He has been treated with indignities which a proud man can never forgive. The only thing which he can hope to save is some relic of reputation, and his reputation is staked, for all future time, so entirely on what men may think of "the lost cause," that nobody should expect from him what there is nothing in his character to warrant. His interests and the interests of the Southern people are widely different. The Southern people have their property to save, their political welfare to promote, their share of the general prosperity to secure. Jefferson Davis has nothing to hope for but to mitigate, in some degree, the censure of mankind on the part he acted in the civil war. Nothing could be more unjust than the comments of the Republican journals which represent him as speaking the sentiments of the Southern people. There is not in the whole South a more isolated man than Jefferson Davis, nor a man who, in any public utterance, so little represents anybody but himself, nor consequently a man whose personal opinions are of so little political significance.

We fail to preceive that Mr. Davis has been guilty of any impropriety in his recent remarks. Nobody had any reason to suppose that he entertained opinions different from those which he expressed, and he cannot justly be accused of obtruding them on public notice. The Southern Historical Society is at least an innocent, and perhaps a praiseworthy association. It consists principally of officers who served on the Confederate side, and has for its object the collection and preservation of evidence which will enable historians to set forth the exact truth in relation to military operations. The Southern officers know a great deal of the conduct of the war on that side which is known to nobody else. Their personal recolections, their written orders, their correspondence with each other, their reports to headquarters and to the Confederate Government, will afford valuable contributions to history if means are taken to make them available while the actors are still living to examine, compare and canvass these materials. Surely, the existence of such a society and the meetings to carry out its objects need no vindication. Its objects are not political, but historical. Every fair mind desires a just distribution of military praise and blame among the Confederate officers; and the fame of the Union officers will be promoted by a wider knowledge of the skill and ability which they encountered and overcame.

The propriety of inviting Jefferson Davis to attend their meetings is quite as little open to question. He was in a position to be better acquainted with Southern transactions than any other man in the South. The objects of the society being historical, and not political, it is right for it to seek information from those best qualified to give it. Having invited Mr. Davis the society was bound to treat him with courtesy, and it would have put a strange slight upon him if it had gagged him at the dinner where short speeches were made by so many others. He spoke, and expressed his real sentiments, as he ought if he spoke at all. We see no reason why the Republican papers should have made such a shrieky fuss over his speech.

For our part, we have no doubt that the Southern people were deceived; but we entirely disagree with Mr. Davis when he says they would not have surrendered had they known what was coming. They surrendered because they could not help it. Further resistance would have been madness. But they had at that time good reasons to believe that the States would be immediately received back into the Union without the demolition and reconstruction of their State governments. Mr. Lincoln indirectly promised as much at the Hampton Roads conference in the preceding February, and there is abundant historical proof that he remained of the same mind up to the time of his assassination. As to the sentiments of that class of the Southern women whom Mr. Davis most frequently meets, it would be strange indeed if they forgot the husbands, borthers and sons who fell in the war, or did not keenly feel the humiliating change in their style of living since their loss of property. The sentiments of women are everywhere influenced by their affections and their social status. It is ungenerous and unmanly to be severe on helpless misery because it indulges in the poor privilege of complaining. The churlish bigotry of the Republican press and its spiteful treatment of the South because Jefferson Davis made a distasteful speech, are neither just nor magnanimous.—*World.*

The most popular style of fall bonnet will be very "flaring" in front.

MR. EDITOR—Having seen it repeatedly announced in the papers that a large body of Mennonites were preparing to emigrate from Russia and settle in some portion of the United States, and recently that a detachment of the body had reached our shores, we have thought it might be interesting to your readers to know something of the religious belief of the Mennonites, as well as the era of their foundation. They are a body of Anabaptists, founded by Mennon Simonis, in Holland, in the sixteenth century. They reject the Old Testament as a rule of faith, and believe that the New Testament is the only rule of our faith. They reject the terms Person and Trinity, as used when speaking of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost; that the first men were not created just; that there is no original sin; that Jesus Christ had not his flesh from the substance of his mother Mary, but from the essence of his father; that it is not lawful for Christians to take any oath, or exercise any office of magistracy, nor use the sword to punish evil doers, nor to wage war upon any terms; that a Christian may attain to the height of perfection in this life; that the ministers of the Gospel ought not to receive any salary; that children are not to be baptised; that the souls of men after death rest in an unknown place. It will be remembered that the reason given for their departure from Russia, where they have been for many years settled, as a quiet, frugal, industrious population, is, that after a long exemption, they have been declared by the government liable to military duty, in antagonism to their religious belief. *

JAY GOULD'S NEW ROUTE.

ACROSS THE BAYS AND THROUGH NEW JERSEY—PRESENT ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS.

[Correspondence of Wil. Commercial.]

SMYRNA, Sept. 5.

"Gould's New Route" is exciting considerable interest, which is not by any means confined to Smyrna and the adjacent country, but begins now that this new avenue of travel to New York will soon be opened to be felt in railroad circles everywhere, and its success or failure will effect in some degree the interests of Wilmington. The enterprise is freely discussed in all circles, but little is known beyond what it has suited Jay Gould to disclose. One fact, however is plain enough. He has evidently invested an immense amount of capital in this venture. And he has either attentively investigated all the pros and cons, and carefully weighed every contingency, or is in a fair way to lose all of his former prestige for shrewdness and business talent.

Opinion is greatly divided as to its feasibility, and ultimate success. One gentleman told us that he had little doubt that the new route would quickly and totally annihilate the Del. and P. W. & B. railroads; while on the other hand we incidentally overheard another person—who by the way was an ex-Congressman—blowing off steam at high pressure and denouncing the scheme and its fathers as a set of scoundrels and rascals. He said that he believed Gould was crazy, &c., &c. We mention this as an existence of diametrically opposite opinions which are held in regard to this enterprise. The opinion of either of these gentlemen is of course extreme, and extravagantly expressed, but we have met with many who hold exactly the same views and who are fully as radical in their judgment.

After attempting in vain to find the President of the Smyrna & Delaware Bay Railroad, Mr. J. F. Bingham, who is a gentleman from New York and sent here by Gould to attend to the interests of the enterprise, and whom we followed from place to place and house to house with a patience worthy of better success, we met with the Chief Engineer of the road, who kindly gave us the information which we were seeking.

One object, if not the principal one of this enterprise is the opening of a new route to New York for the freight and passengers of the Baltimore & Ohio road, one which they can depend upon with some certainty, and in some measure control. That road has and is having great perplexity in gaining control of an avenue over which to pass their freight and passengers to New York and points east. Such a want the Gould route is expected to supply, as it is the intention to connect the two routes thus making a great southern route to Baltimore, Washington and all points west and South. The New York terminus of this route is at Pier twenty-eight, and immediately at the foot of Murray street, but if circumstances develop themselves favorably, this may be changed and a more convenient depot obtained.

From this point, however, for a time at least, passengers will be transferred to Sandy Hook by boat, over an extension of Ferry nearly eighteen miles and a half striking at this point the New Jersey Southern Railroad, which passing through Long Branch terminates at a station on the New Jersey side of the Delaware Bay known as Bay side. Again, at this place the route strikes the second ferry, and here passengers and freight, without change of cars are to be transferred in immense ferry boats, (some of which are now completed and others contracted for,) to Bombay Hook, at which place is one of the terminii of the the Smyrna & Delaware Bay Railroad which extends to Masseys in the interior of Maryland.—The length of ferry at the Delaware part of the road, which passes directly through Smyrna and strikes the Delaware R. R. at Clayton, will be completed by the 15th of the present month, and in running order already a portion of the rolling stock, consisting of ten cars, both freight and passenger, and an engine are here, and ninety cars and an additional supply of engines are expected.

During the recent break in the Delaware road, peaches were sent over the road and thence to New York, and the late arrival of this fruit in New York has been cited by those who are opposed to the enterprise as a specimen of what will be the result in the future. It is, however, but simple justice to state that the road was in no way prepared for this emergency; it had no rolling stock, and no ferry boats which were in anyway to be depended upon. Had the road been in running order, the piers completed, and the other necessary arrangements made there can be no doubt but that the fruit would have reached New York in much better condition. At Masseys, the end of the Smyrna & Delaware bay road is reached, and the route here merges into the Kent county R. R., which Mr. Gould has succeeded in gaining control of, after much trouble and considerable expense. This extends to Chestertown, but it is intended to extend the terminus to a locality known at present as "Herring Pond" but it is probable that the station will be known as "Grisham Hall." 11 miles of this branch is in an advanced state of completion, and will be finished to the place above named by the first of October. Here this road strikes another, and the last ferry of the route, which extends across the Chesapeake Bay, a distance of twenty-three miles. The Baltimore terminus of the route is then reached and is located at Locust Point, in the city.—The total distance from New York to Baltimore is two hundred and eight miles and a half.

Everything connected with the enterprise will be completed and in running order by the 15th of October. We have this from an official and authentic source.

The passenger and freight rates have not yet been furnished us, but we are assured by an officer of the road, and one who ought to know, that a ticket from here to Philadelphia will cost about $1.25, and a New York ticket but $2,23, which it will be perceived at once is very much lower than the Delaware and P. W. & B. Railroads will transport passengers for. The freight rates will of course be proportionally reduced. The Company have already issued notices to the effect that they will be ready in a short time to carry freight and passengers to Philadelphia and New York.

The Company will make arrangements with the West Jersey Railroad to pass passengers over their track to Philadelphia, connecting at Vineland and Bridgeton. The amount of time covered in the passage from New York to Baltimore will be about eight hours and a half, as follows: from New York to Sandy Hook one hour; in passing from Bay Side station across the Delaware Bay to Bombay Hook one half hour; and from Grisham Hall to Baltimore one and a half hours; and adding to this time on the different railroads, about four hours, will complete the eight hours. We cannot now estimate the amount of money which will be expended upon the enterprise by Mr. Gould, because there is no way of ascertaining the cost of rolling stock, ferry boats, and the other necessary expenses connected with it. Thirty miles of new railroad is now being built at a cost of eighteen thousand dollars per mile, aggregating four hundred and forty thousand, and we should suppose that other outlays will amount to $1,500,000., making a total cost of about two millions.

Mr. Gould is making efforts to purchase the Maryland & Delaware Railroad, which connects with the Delaware & S. & D. B. Railroad at Clayton, but there is much doubt of his being able to do this although it is tolerably certain that he will be able to negotiate with the stockholders for a lease, and in this manner to obtain control of this road. H. H. C.

NEGRO DOMINATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

[From the Baltimore Gazette.]

The colored Republicans of South Carolina are beginning to make known their demands. They consider that, as the State elections are carried by their votes and there would be no Republican party there without them, they have the right to dictate who shall hold office. To the white men who affiliate with them, they are willing to accord for the present, half the offices, claiming the other half for themselves. To this piebald arrangement their white allies demur. But who shall say that the blacks have not reason on their side? In the city of Charleston their platform is singularly modest. They insist that the municipal ticket shall be made up as follows:

For next Mayor, a white man; *nine colored Aldermen (most positively)*, and nine white; *captain or chief of police, colored man;* first lieutenant, white; *second lieutenant, colored;* then all the subordinates or non-commissioned officers and privates on the police force white and colored. These colored men must be of our own choice in politics. *We also demand an equal alternate pro rata in all the other departments of the city government, and share in the Executive patronage;* and no man, we care not whom, shall receive our votes as a candidate who does not indorse and advocate these measures.

They further demand that the choice of white men with whom they will condescend to serve must be left to themselves, and must come up to their requirements, as they are determined to share the offices and State and municipal patronage with none "who do not stand firmly and squarely on our (their) platform." There are those who are of opinion that if the blacks insist on this programme it will lead to a war of races. We have no such apprehensions. In a contest for office between the black and white wings of the Republican party in South Carolina the native white population would stand severely aside. If the government of the State were composed entirely of negroes it would make no difference to them.—Indeed if it were left to them to choose between the white knaves and the black dupes they would prefer to trust their destinies to the latter. That a proud and intelligent people should by any possibility be reduced to such an alternative is a sorrowful thing to contemplate, but of the two evils, that of purely negro domination would be the least.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1.82
RED WHEAT—$1.70@185.
WHITE CORN—72@75.
YELLOW CORN—62@63.
OATS—35@47 cents.

Married,

HOUSTON—WICKES.—In Baltimore, on Wednesday, Sept'r. 3d, by Rev. Mr. Striker, of St. Barnabas Church, WM. HOUSTON, U. S. N., to Miss ANNA T., daughter of Hon. Jos. A. Wickes, all of this town.

WINCHESTER—JONES.—On the 7th inst., at Rees' Corner, by Rev. E. H. Nelson, ISAAC A. WINCHESTER and SARAH A. JONES, both of Kent Co.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE---25 Acres of Land,



WITH A LARGE, COMFORTABLE HOUSE, nearly new, in Quaker Neck. Possession given Jan. 1st, 1874.
Sept. 13, 3t* WM. SCONE.

DRILLS AND CORN HOES!

DRILL WORK A SPECIALITY WITH US.

Blacksmithing & Wheelwrighting.



PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, *FARM WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS,* EXPRESS WAGONS

DEARBORNS, &c.

All kinds of Drill Work done, and all EXTRA PIECES kept on hand for the Bickford & Huffman Drill. You can get new Straps and Funnels, Points and Brushes, in fact, everything you want, at short notice.

☞ *All Drill work is cash.*

OUR CORN HOES are made of the best SAW PLATE, and are very light and durable and much better than knives, as they cut a low stubble. *We sell them cheap.*

In the *WHEELWRIGHT DEPARTMENT* we use the best Lumber, and that well seasoned.

In the *BLACKSMITH LINE*, *we* do the most of the work, and we flatter ourselves, that it cannot be excelled on this Shore.

CULTIVATORS of all styles and patterns; *PLOW CASTINGS*, smooth and of the best temper.

Reapers, Mowers, Horse Powers, Drills and all kinds of implements used in this part of the county, repaired.

HOES of the best brand of steel.

All kinds of Plow castings for sale.

We intend to fix the prices to suit the times.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
Sept. 13, 1873—tf.

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

BARRETT C. CATLIN,

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 9th day of April, 1874; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of September, 1873.

JOSEPH CATLIN,
JOHN H. EVANS,
Sept. 13, 1873—4t. Administrators.

Dr. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP,



For the Cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the Disease.

TO BE HAD OF ALL DRUGGISTS.

Price 25 Cents per Bottle or Five for $1.

A. VOGELER & CO., Agents, Baltimore, Md.
Sept. 13, 1873—6m.

☞ 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, 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—tf. 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.

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. J. LATHAM & CO.,
262 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
Aug. 23, 1873—6t.

FERTILIZERS

At Manufacturers' Prices,

J. J. Turner & Co.'s
EXCELSIOR.
J. J. Turner & Co.'s
AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE.
Whann's Raw Bone Super Phosphate,
Bower's Complete Manure.
PATAPSCO GUANO.
WHITELOCK'S VEGETATOR.
Rhodes' Super Phosphate.
Fish Guano.

Different Grades of Pure and Adulterated
GROUND BONE.
ORCHILLA GUANO.

I respectfully invite the attention of my customers and Farmers generally to the above articles. Special arrangements for time can be made on most of them.

I can deliver them at any landing or at any railroad station in the county.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.
Aug. 23, 1873—2m.

Tax Collector's Notice.

The subscriber, Collector of Taxes for the Fourth Election District of Kent county, hereby notifies the tax payers of the district that their taxes for 1873 are due, the books are in his hands, and he is ready to receive and receipt.

All indebted for taxes for 1872, are notified that unless promptly paid the amounts due will be collected by the shortest process known to the law, without respect to persons.

C. H. DAVIS,
Aug. 2, 1873—tf. Collector.

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