The Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, Sept. 20, 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 REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

Measured by one standard, the Republican party never seemed stronger or more prosperous than it does to-day. It controls the Federal Government in all its departments and a majority of the State governments. But this is a very deceptive standard of political health, as the Democratic party has had good reason to know. In 1860, the Democratic party possessed every official advantage which is now held by the Republicans, and yet it was broken and shattered in the elections of that year. It is with political parties as with the human body. When a man is in really sound health, he can endure hardship, exposure, hunger, cold and fatigue and almost immediately recover from their effects. But if a man has the mere show of health without the reality, if he be not fat but bloated, if the color on his face be the effect of strong drink, if he have a disordered liver and ulcerated lungs, he may walk the streets an apparent picture of health to-day, and to-morrow be given over by his physicians. The slightest accident—a fall, a wound, exposure to a contagious disease—is almost certain to carry him off. Similar to this is the present condition of the Republican party. With a deceptive flush of health its vital powers are so low that it cannot withstand the ordinary causes of disease. Signs of infirmity and hastening dissolution are becoming apparent to all observers.

The latest of these symptoms is the State election in California which took place last week. Last year Grant carried the State by between twelve and thirteen thousand majority. And now, after a short interval of ten months, the Administration party has been decisively beaten after a vigorous contest. To be sure, the issue was different, but the defeat of the Grant party is none the less significant on that account. The fact that successful new issues can so easily be made is one of the strongest proofs that the old Republican issues have lost their vitality. In California it was a railroad issue—the Central Pacific Ring against the people. The Federal office-holders were on the side of the Ring. Monopoly and Republicanism were prostrated together.

Going from one side of the Continent to the other, we find in Massachusetts another signal proof that the Republican party is on its last legs. On the same day with the California election, the principal Republican paper in New England warned the party that it is on the brink of a precipice, and that a very light thing will carry it over. And this warning, this prediction of dissolution, comes from the State in which the Republican party is stronger than in any other. If it is broken up in Massachusetts in what State can it expect to retain its hold upon the people? Here also the danger does not come from a renewal of the contest with the Democrats on the issues of last year. The features of the canvass are indeed entirely different from those in California. A man whose system is full of the seeds of disease is sure to be taken with some malady, but its nature will depend on accidental circumstances. In Massachusetts the ambition of a bold, bad man supported by the Administration is the source of weakness. It is to be hoped that the Administration may be defeated in Massachusetts as it was in California; but whether Butler gets the nomination or not, the Administration will have received a staggering blow. If Butler succeeds in getting the nomination, half of the Republican party will wish his defeat in the election. If he fails to get the nomination, his enemies will enjoy an insolent triumph over the Administration in triumphing over him. In either event a majority of the people of Massachusetts will hereafter be opposed to General Grant.

In that great agricultural West which lies midway between California and Massachusetts, still other causes are in operation which will prove fatal to the Republican party. The people of the West care more for other questions than for those on which elections have turned for the last twelve years. The Republican issues are dead and the people are turning their attention to questions that more nearly concern them. The Republican party is everywhere splitting into fragments. The anti-monopoly movement has taken so strong a hold on public feeling in the West, that Republicanism is sloughed off like the dead skin of a snake which can never again be worn. There is no longer any active Republicanism in the West except among the few who are, or wish to be, Federal office-holders.

In the whole South, from the Potomac and Ohio rivers to the Gulf of Mexico, there is no Republicanism at all except among the negroes, carpet-baggers, and Federal officers. There is no Southern State of which the Republicans could keep control after the next election if Washington influence were withdrawn.

The new courage and strong self-reliance which inspire the Democratic party are not, therefore, an unreflecting boldness, but a firm determination founded on careful observation of the signs of the times. Unless the great body of the people have become corrupt, which the Democratic party does not believe, it is impossible that the shocking disclosures of the last eight months should not make a deep and painful impression on the public mind, and cause a wide-spread revolt against the party that is responsible for so much corruption. The people will soon look on the Republican party with the same loathing scorn as they already do on the disgraced and infamous Colfax, who was until recently one of its bright and shining lights.—*N. Y. World.*

CÆSARISM ABROAD.

We are glad to place the Baltimore American on record against a third term for General Grant. The American says:

The London Times has been trying its hand on "Cæsarism," and, as it always does when endeavouring to comment upon anything connected with American politics, it makes itself supremely ridiculous. The notion of the continued re-election of a President of the United States until death or mental incapacity necessitates the installation of a new incumbent strikes the British editor as a remarkably good idea. He sees in it the abolition of that essential principle of Republican government which depends upon the frequent expression of the will of the people through the ballot-box. A third Presidential term for Grant would be establishing an understanding that "the American President shall be elected for life, and that his re-election, taken at the end of each four years of the period, will be merely nominal, or, at most, used as a safeguard against the perpetration of any scandalous abuse of power." Further, the Times, thinks, "there are many ways in which it might appear desirable." According to the views of that paper our frequent elections are an evil which we would be well rid of by extending the Executive tenure to the span of a lifetime. The grave absurdity of such a recommendation is so patent that we need not enlarge upon it. But perhaps a positive good may result from this Cæsarism agitation. It is human nature to feel the highest appreciation of a privilege when it is in danger of losing it. Blessings brighten as they take their flight" is a saying which is universally truthful. Probably nothing could so effectually open the eyes of the American people to the advantages of free suffrage as a movement to take it from them.—The prerogative would seem very precious to them if it were the only bar to a revolution in the form of government.—We think that there is very little in Cæsarism beyond the newspaper discussion The Herald inaugurated and incited. A few newspapers, edited in post offices and Custom Houses, have taken up the project, and, with as much of ability as they possessed, urged a third term for General Grant. But there is not the slightest evidence that the mass of the Republican party are in sympathy with such a departure from a custom which by long use is almost as sacred as the written law.—And if there were any formidable movement towards it the inevitable consequence would be a political revolution which might swamp the incautious provokers of it.

[From the Delawarean.]

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

There are hundreds and thousands of men who vote the Republican ticket, simply because they have heretofore acted with that party, in opposition to the dictates of their own better judgment, and against the remonstrance and protest of their own consciences. We are not of that class who believe that the Radical party has no honest or good men in its ranks; on the contrary we are willing to believe and ready to acknowledge that many of its members are good men and true, however erroneous their political views and injurious their political action. Many good men vote the Radical ticket from mere force of habit, without stopping to inquire into the correctness of the doctrines or practices of the party, while others, of more inquiring minds, and how disapprove of the policy of their party, and condemn the action of its leaders, persist in adhering to its organization while convinced that it is corrupt and unworthy of their support. It is not an easy matter for most men to break up party association, and due allowance should be made for the weakness of men in this respect. We are at a loss however to determine how any man, who examines the position of the Radical party, and understands its true status, can fail to see the pernicious influence it is exerting upon the great interests of the country. We think we speak in guarded language when we say that the material prosperity of the land, as well as the essential principles of civil liberty and free government are imperilled by the domination of the Radical party. Leaving out of view for the present the past history of that party—its constant violations of constitutional provisions, its utter disregard of personal liberty, its contempt of state rights, its consolidation of power in the federal government, subversive of rights reserved to the people, its bestowal of suffrage upon the negro race, and its maintainance by their aid of bogus governments in the south—does not its present attitude, in maintaining and upholding the usurpation of Kellogg in Louisiana, in advocating and maintaining a tariff framed and designed for the protection of favored classes at the expense of the rest of the country, in fastening upon the people a depreciated currency and compelling them to accept it in payment of contract, while the government refuses to accept in turn from the people in encouraging and sustaining frauds in elections, frauds and corruptions in custom house and other officials, in robbing the people by a system of taxation truly oppressive, and squandering the tribute which it wrung from industry in subsidies to rich corporations and bonuses to national banks, do not these undeniable and inexcusable doings and actings of the Radical party tend to the manifest injury of the country and the subversion of good government in the land, and forfeit the confidence and longer support of every honest man respecting his own rights or the rights and interests of those who are to follow him. We hazard nothing in saying that affiliation with the Radical party is demoralizing. No man possessing common intelligence can be ignorant of the corruptions which have been tolerated and practiced by leading men of that party—how under its patronage men have been allowed to plunder, rob and cheat the people and grow rich on ill-gotten gains, and yet maintain high positions in the party—how men of the most notoriously bad reputations have been elevated to place and power and a premium thus given to licentiousness and immorality.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD FELLOWS.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the United States commenced its regular session on Monday last in Baltimore. At the last session of the Grand Lodge an order was passed regulating a uniform for the Encampment or Patriarchal branch of the order.

The Bunker Hill Encampment, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, is said to have been the first to adopt the uniform, and perfect its members in the required drill. This encampment visited Baltimore during the week, accompanied by the Providence (R. I.) brass band. Some twenty ladies also accompanied the excursionists. The Bunker Hill Encampment is officered and drilled as a battalion of four companies, under command of Major J. H. Eldridge, adjutant H. W. Clark, Quartermaster B. B. Stetson. Company 1, Capt. J. P. Loring; company 2, Capt. John Turner; company 3, Capt. G. F. Titus; company 4, Capt. John Pratt. The officers of Encampment accompanying the battalion are Chief Patriarch Benj. W. Seaver, Grand High Priest E. B. Phipps, Grand Senior Warden C. A. Ingraham, Grand Junior Warden J. H. Eldridge, Grand Sentinel J. F. Bradbury, and Grand Treasurer Thomas Barker.

The Grand Sire of the United States, Hon. C. A. Logan, now United States minister to Chili, was not present at the session of the Grand Lodge, and the Deputy Grand Sire presided. As heretofore stated Mr. Logan's annual communication did not reach this country from Chili, but did not materially interfere with the proceedings.

The Grand Lodge of the United States is composed of delegates from every State in the Union, as well as the Territories.

GRAND SECRETARY RIDGELY'S REPORT.

The Grand Secretary, Gen'l. Jas. L. Ridgely, submitted his annual report, covering one hundred and forty-four closely printed pages, and giving a succinct resume of the condition of the order in the United States. The report is made up from the annual communications of the grand secretaries of the various Grand Lodges and Grand Encampments. It shows, in addition to the flourishing state of the order in the United States, that the system has been carried to Germanic Europe, where it is rapidly extending, to Switzerland, to the Islands of the Pacific, and to South America and Australia.

THE ORDER IN THE UNITED STATES.

Grand Secretary Ridgely reports 5,045 lodges of Odd Fellows in the jurisdiction. During the past year 59,250 members were initiated, 12,992 were admitted by card, 4,884 reinstated by card, 12,750 withdrawn by card, 22,100 suspended, 1,124 expelled, 3,839 died, present number of members in good standing 385,097, brothers relieved 42,382, widowed families relieved 6,232, paid for relief of brothers $927,428.06, paid for the relief of widowed families $163,207.91, paid for the education of orphans $19,126.72, paid for burying the dead, $233,127.39—making a total relief of $1,342,890.08, whilst the total receipts amounted to $3,828,300.95. The encampment branch consists of 1,393 encampments; the initiations were 10,472 during the year, 137 were expelled and 714 died, there are 73,715 members in good standing, 6,180 Patriarchs were relieved at a cost of $129,782.91, and 201 widowed families relieved at a cost of $8,392.17, for burying the dead $23,256.86 were expended, and $218 for educating orphans—making a total relief of $160,649.94, with total receipts amounting to $462,761.17.

THE ORDER IN MARYLAND.

Grand Secretary John Hahn, of Maryland, reports that "though we have rather decreased in numbers under the law suspending for one year's dues, yet it seems that but the 'drones in the hive' have been dropped off, leaving the real live members in fellowship. The lodges, generally, are in a flourishing condition, with full appreciation of the duties devolving upon them, which is evidenced by the amount expended for the relief of the distressed and afflicted in every form." Grand Scribe John M. Jones, of the Grand Encampment of Maryland, in making his report, takes occasion to say: "The Patriarchal branch of the order in this jurisdiction is in a flourishing condition, there being an increase of forty-two members since the last report. There is great zeal manifested, and peace and harmony prevails throughout the entire jurisdiction." In Maryland there are 100 lodges, in which were initiated during the year 901, admitted by card 87, reinstated 124, withdrawn by card 91, suspended or dropped 1,133, expelled 13, deceased 247, members in good standing 13,486, brothers relieved 1,894, widows and families relieved 174, amount paid for the relief of brothers $50,845.25, amount paid for the relief of widows and families $25,158.54; making a total for relief of $75,973.79. Besides the above $2,171.56 was expended in the education of orphans, $10,885.59 paid for burying the dead; making a total relief of $89,030.94. The total receipts of the 100 Maryland lodges amounted to $133,-166.69. The encampment branch of the order in Maryland is composed of 25 encampments, 121 were initiated during the year, 2 admitted by card, 7 reinstated, 14 withdrawn by card, 41 suspended or dropped, 32 died, 2,098 members in good standing, 150 patriarchs were relieved, 10 widows and families relieved, $6,775 paid for the relief of patriarchs, $3,025 paid for the relief of widowed families, $1,151 paid for burying the dead; making a total relief of $10,951. The total receipts amounted to $15,954.08.

The Republican nominations and platform in this State (says the Baltimore Gazette of Thursday) meet with little favor even from the organs of the party. What the American of this city has said in reference to the omissions of the resolutions and the weakness of the candidates we gave the other day. We find the following in a Radical journal of the purest type:

A Washington special says that the nominations of the Maryland Republican State Convention, on Friday, for Comptroller of the State Treasury and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, were part of Postmaster-General Creswell's scheme to control the Legislature and have himself elected to the United States Senate. The dissensions of the Democratic party in Baltimore city, and a number of the counties, have been carefully cultivated with a view to this end, and they were expected to create such a diversion as would assist in returning a pliable Creswell Republican majority to the State Legislature. Mr. Creswell, however, has over-reached himself in the State nominations. They are exceedingly weak, and the platform is the shabbiest performance of any Republican Convention of the year. Its servile indorsement of President Grant was its only reference to national questions, and Mr. Creswell's orders forbade it to condemn the back-pay swindle. He had so many of the grabbers among his Congressional friends that he will count it a triumph to show them that the Republicans of his State indorse by refusing to condemn them; but information from reliable sources show that the Republican party in Maryland will refuse to commit itself to Mr. Creswell, and that all hopes of carrying the Legislature were ruined by the action of the State Convention.

[redacted]

VIEWS OF A LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.

Thomas E. Stewart, Chairman of Liberal Republican General Committee, of the State of New York.

DEAR SIR: A notice to attend a meeting of your Committee last night was duly received.

In the present condition of political affairs I do not think it consistent with my views of duty to remain longer a member of your Committee. I therefore respectfully beg leave to resign. The great respect that I have for you personally and for the other gentlemen of the Committee induces me to state briefly some of the reasons why I take this course.

In common with all Liberal Republicans I am opposed to the present national Administration. It is well known to you and to most of your Committee that I was an active working member of the Republican party from its first organization down to and including the first election of General Grant—in fact until two years after he became President, when, with thousands of other Republicans, I found it my duty to question the wisdom of some of his measures and oppose the general policy of his Administration. I do not join in the personal abuse of the President, although there are many things in his character, habits, and associations to which I object, and which I dislike, and which we all believe to be inconsistent with the high dignity of the office he occupies. It is with his official conduct that I find fault—with his efforts to make the Government a centralized and personal one instead of a Government "by the people and for the people," as our fathers made and intended it; with his interference with the politics and rights of the people of the States in matters concerning their local affairs, and generally with the official corruption existing in the public service unchecked and unrebuked by him.

If the question could be taken, disembarrassed of all party complications and prejudices, I believe that a large majority of the people would be found against this Administration. What then is to be done? Can this majority be made available for the correction of these evils and public abuses? Is our love of party and party names stronger than our love of country? Are the people to forget their duty to the public in their devotion to party organizations?

The Democratic party at the last election, realizing the dangerous condition of public affairs and the necessity of united action on the part of the people, joined with the Liberal Republicans in the support of their platform and candidates, hoping by success to promote, not the interests of the party, but the interest and welfare of the whole country.—They now ask us to join with them in the same great work. They point us to their millions of voters and to their thorough organizations throughout the country, and claim (I think justly) a prospect of success in the great cause we jointly labored for last year.

Shall we accept their invitation? Is there any good reason in principle why we cannot?

The Democratic party of to-day is in sympathy with the principles of sound republican government. It is in favor of "home rule" and local self-government. It is opposed to monopolies. It is in favor of purifying the public service by exposing and punishing dishonest officials. It has accepted all the amendments to the Constitution, and pledges itself not only to sustain them but to protect and defend the rights of all under them.—What more can Liberals ask? If we agree, then, in principles, why not act together in one party? Where there is identity of purpose there should be unity of action.

Without questioning the rights or motives of others who think differently, I propose to act with the Reform Democracy. Very respectfully,

ORLANDO L. STEWART.

☞ Mr. R. A. Palmer has been doing the breakneck business from a balloon at Beloit, Wis. His balloon had no basket; he simply sat on a bar, and when an elevation of 1,000 feet had been reached, he performed all kinds of monkey antics, once hanging by his toes to the bar, and then dropping about eight feet and catching some rings suspended beneath. His descent was safely effected, and he will probably continue such foolery till he gets a tumble.

NEW YORK is not altogether satisfied with the management of the Reform party, which now has control of the city government. For instance, the Express propounds the following conundrum: "If the city debt of $95,467,154 is increased over $19,000,000 in eight months under a Reform government, how many months will it take to pay it off under a Reform government?" We give it up.

Eighty-six women have entered the Michigan University this term.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1.65@1.80.
RED WHEAT—$1.70@175.
WHITE CORN—66@78.
YELLOW CORN—58 cts.
OATS—45@46 cents.

Died,

CHAPMAN.—In Dover, Del., on Thursday, Sept'r 10th, suddenly, Mr. JAMES N. CHAPMAN, aged 74 years, 7 months and 15 days.

GOODWIN.—Suddenly, at Governor's Island, on the morning of the 10th instant, CHARLES, youngest son of the Rev. and Mrs. E. H. C. Goodwin, in the fourth year of his age.

ROLPH.—Very suddenly, of heart disease, on the 14th inst., at his residence in Queen Anne's county, Mr. SAMUEL ROLPH, aged about 53 years.

New Advertisements.

CATTLE SHOW AND FAIR!

In Old Kent the Spirit of Improvement still Dominant!

REMEMBER!

THE THIRD ANNUAL FAIR of the Kent County Agricultural Association takes place at

WORTON STATION,
TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY & THURSDAY,
September 30th,
And October 1st and 2d.

The Track and Grounds have been put in complete order and the buildings will be ample and convenient.

☞ Water and Food for Stock on the grounds. In fact everything is in readiness, and there is nothing to prevent this occasion of the meeting of the

FARMERS OF OLD KENT
BEING
THE BIGGEST THING ON RECORD!

TRIALS OF SPEED each day.

HON. JAMES T. EARLE has given undoubted assurances of his intention to be present and deliver the ANNUAL ADDRESS.

HON. FREDERICK WATTS, United States Commissioner of Agriculture has also promised to be present.

BAND OF MUSIC also secured.

Bids for the privileges of Refreshment and Dining Saloon, Soda Fountain, Horse Pound, and Barber Shop, Still open. See or address Secretary.

Secure Room for stock, articles, &c., &c., at once, of the General Secretary.

E. A. VANNORT, M. D.,
HANSONVILLE P. O.,
Sept. 20. *Kent Co., Md.*

Amazon Raspberry Plants.

WE OFFER a few thousand Amazon roots for sale this season, at the following prices: per 100, $2.5; per 500, $8.0; per 1000, $15.0. Considerable deduction on large orders. We guarantee a stand. The best of reference given, and reasonable terms. Circular sent to applicants.

Address J. & W. K. JUDEFIND,
EDESVILLE, *Kent Co., Md.*
Sept. 20, 1873—3t.

State of Maryland, Kent Co. to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, That on this seventeenth day of September, in the year 1873, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the said state, in and for the county aforesaid, personally appeared FREDERICK WORRELL, farmer, of Kent county, who made oath that he has taken up as estrays, trespassing upon his enclosures, 1 Barrow Hog, (white) 2 sows and 6 pigs; one hog has short tail, one with two slits in ear, and one without mark. Sworn before

C. A. A. STANLEY, J. P.

The owner or owners of the above described property are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

FRED'K. WORRELL.
Sept. 20, 1873—3t. (S2)

FERTILIZERS.

MORO PHILLIPS' SUPER PHOSPHATE,
WOODSIDE & GRIFFITH'S DO.
TURNER'S EXCELSIOR DO.

AND OTHER PHOSPHATES, ALWAYS ON HAND OR PROCURED TO ORDER.

TURNER BROS
Betterton, Sept. 20, 1873.

LATE CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by T. Waters Russell, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of William Vannort, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of P. R. Reed, colored, and Caroline Reed, his wife, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said P. R. Reed, and Caroline Reed his wife of, in and to, the

TWO-STORY HOUSE,

and premises attached, situated in Chestertown on Scotch Point, and I hereby give notice that on

Tuesday, Oct., 14th, 1873,

at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Market House in Chestertown I will sell the aforesaid property to the highest bidder for CASH, to pay and satisfy the said writ; debt, interests and costs due and to become due.

C. H. DAVIS,
Sept. 20, 1873—3t. Late Constable.

HAIR AND LIME.

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

Only 35 Cents,

The Great Prize Stationery Package!

TRIUMPH!

Contains 10 Sheets Writing paper, 10 Envelopes, 1 Penholder, 1 Lead Pencil, 2 Pens, 1 Blank Book, 1 Blotter, Photographs of 100 Beautiful Women and a piece of Ladies' or Gents' Jewelry. Sample package sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price, 35 cents; 2 packages for 60 cents, or 4 for $1.00. Send for a package; it will be the most goods you ever bought for the money. The prize is often worth more than the price paid for the entire package, and the other articles would bring at retail not less than 75 cts. Don't pass this, try one package and you will never buy Stationery any other way.

Address J. C. BURROW,
Lock Box 151. Baltimore, Md.

☞ Agents wanted everywhere to sell Packages, Pictures, Books, &c. Catalogues sent free. [Sept. 20—1t.

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 country, 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 Admin' istration 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.

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.

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