The Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, Oct. 25, 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.

BALTIMORE MUNICIPAL ELECTION.

The election in Baltimore city on Wednesday last, for Mayor and City Councilmen and Chief Judge of the Supreme Bench, resulted in the re-election of the Hon. Joshua Vansant and the entire Democratic ticket, except the candidate for the first branch in the first ward, he being a reform democrat. Mr. Vansant's majority is over two thousand more than he was elected by before; a flattering endorsement of his administration, Hon. George William Brown, for the Supreme Bench, had no opposition, and received nearly the entire vote.

The Sun says—"In the sixth, ninth, fifteenth and sixteenth wards, large numbers of colored men not only voted the Democratic ticket, but at the four precincts of the sixteenth ward colored men held Democratic tickets during the entire day.

The Gazette makes the following comments:

We have fought the enemy and beaten him so signally, that for many a year hereafter, if he fight at all, he must be content to fight a losing battle. We have shown what the Democrats of this city can do when they close up their ranks, and, animated by their ancient spirit, work energetically. The Republicans, who fought under cover during the whole canvass—not daring to come out into the open under their own leaders, are now—figuratively, at least—sitting sorrowfully by the waters of Salt River, twanging to disconsolate airs their harps of a thousand strings. "Oh carry the news to Creswell," is the melancholy burden of their song. They resorted to all kinds of devices. They disguised themselves as Reformers; they spouted temperance speeches; they kept the negro in the backgrounds; they manipulated the ward nominations; they brought the influence of the Custom House and the Postoffice, backed by the power of the Federal Government, to bear upon reluctant voters of their own party; cajoled or bought others; disturbed thousands of spurious tickets with Democratic headings and a mixture of Republican and Democratic names, and yet, spite of all their tricks and artifices, their coquetting with dissentients, and their bullying of weak-kneed brethren, they have been beaten by a majority of 9,968. And now, on the morning after their signal triumph, the Democrats and Conservatives of Baltimore send greeting to their friends in the counties. They have shown them the way to victory. They exhort them, for the sake of the party and the good of the State they love so well, to put aside all trivial grievances, and by energetic work now, and unity of effort at the November election, prove to our sister States that, though lying in the cold shadow of Washington, Maryland is Democratic to the core, and intends to remain so.

TO THE MARYLAND CITIZEN.—The sentence in our editorial remarks of the eleventh, which our friend of the Citizen complains of were not quoted, nor intended to be so understood. We said, "in other words," using then our own language and giving our interpretation of his admission. We felt fully justified in making the argument as we did, for if secession justified the bayonet election of '63, what justified the disfranchisement of Democrats AFTER the close of the war, by the Republican Registry Law.

RETIREMENT OF JAY GOULD.

The New York Tribune of yesterday has the following, which as far as refers to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, may be partly but not wholly correct:

"Perhaps the most important feature of the day in Wall street was the official announcement of the liquidation of the affairs of Jay Gould, preparatory to his retirement from Wall street. The first steps in this matter have already been taken. Mr. Gould has resigned the presidency of the New Jersey Southern railroad, and been succeeded by Mr. Serratt, the late general manager. The associates of Mr. Gould will remain in office, it is understood, until the road is taken possession of by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, which has secured control of it.—*Sun of Saturday.*

THE NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—In connection with a statement which we copied from the New York Tribune on Saturday relative to Jay Gould's "retirement" and his resignation of the presidency of the New Jersey Southern railroad, was the further statement that Mr. Gould's associates would remain in office "until the road is taken possession of by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad company, which has secured control of it." We ventured then the assertion that this at least was not wholly correct. Information which we have since received as to the position of the Baltimore and Ohio to the New Jersey Southern road enables a more exact statement. Mr. Jay Gould claims to own the majority of stock and bonds of the New Jersey Southern road and to have built with his own means the links between the Delaware and Chesapeake bays, (in the States of Delaware and Maryland,) which are about completed, and that he is building unaided the remainder. This being the case, he some time ago had an understanding with the Baltimore and Ohio company that upon the completion of these works that Company would put on a line of boats and barges to make connection between Rock Hall (Kent county, Maryland,) and Locust Point, at Baltimore. As his lines will not be finished until next spring, the Baltimore and Ohio company will defer their part until then, and they have no doubt but that an admirable freight route between Baltimore and New York can be thus established, and in summer a pleasant route for passengers. The Baltimore and Ohio company, however, does not own a dollar of the bonds or stock of the New Jersey Southern road, nor are any of its friends here interested. They have no responsibility whatever with the enterprise beyond that stated.—*Sun of Monday.*

THE "OFF YEAR" SUBTERFUGE.

The Republican and Liberal-Republican organs, begin at their wits' end to explain the unexpected Democratic triumph in Ohio, agree in attributing it to the "off year." By the "off year" they meant the next year following a Presidential election; and the substance of their allegation is, that in the next year after a Presidential election the victorious party is confident or indifferent and does not bring out its strength. But this statement has a double edge. If the victorious party is confident and does not exert itself, the beaten party is discouraged and its vote falls off in an equal proportion. But in Ohio, this year, both parties did their best and strained every nerve to carry the State. A seat in the Senate was at stake, and there was an adequate motive for effort. But even in the absence of such a motive there has never been an instance in Ohio, until now, of the party which carried the State in the Presidential election losing it the next year. The recent Democratic victory is unexampled, in spite of all the profuse nonsense about the "off year."

To expose this "off year" folly it is only necessary to go back and examine all the "off year" elections in Ohio since the formation of the Republican party. We will proceed backwards taking the elections in their regular order:

Grant's Ohio majority in 1868	28,808
Hayes's (Rep.) majority over Pendleton in 1869	75,011

It will be seen from these figures that the "off year" argument makes a bad beginning! When an "off year" election is vigorously contested, the party which was victorious in the preceding year has a great advantage in the prestige and sense of power which result from recent success. Let us go back another four years and see how the case stood then:

Lincoln's Ohio majority in 1846	59,586
Cox's (Rep.) majority in 1865	29,035

In 1865 there was nothing to inspire exertion like Pendleton's candidature in 1769, and things followed their usual course in an "off year." The result was that Cox's majority was about half that of Lincoln in the preceding year; and if the Republicans had done comparatively as well this year, Noyes would have been elected by about half Grant's majority in 1872—that is to say, by a majority of 19,000, instead of the total defeat he has encountered. We will go back still another four years.

Lincoln's majority in Ohio in 1860	44,378
Tod's (Rep.) majority in 1861	55,203

In 1861 public feeling was greatly excited, with the usual advantage to the party which triumphed the preceding year. Before the Republican journals undertook to dogmatize so confidently about the "off year," they ought to have seen whether they were borne out by the election returns.

Going back four years farther to the first Presidential election in which the Republican party ran a candidate, we find this result:

Fremont's majority in 1856	16,623
Chase's majority in 1857	1,481

The falling off of the Republican majority is easily explained. Although Fremont carried Ohio he was beaten in the country, and the Republicans labored under the discouragement of a defeated party. But even with the tide against them, they did not lose the State in the "off year," but elected their candidate for Governor. We have given the statistics of every "off year" in Ohio since the Republican party came into existence, and in no instance, *until now*, have they ever lost the State after carrying it in the Presidential election. In every Presidential election in which they carried both the State and the country, their majorities have been heavy in Ohio the next year. So the result this year, instead of following the usual rule of the "off year," has been altogether exceptional.

At the risk of being tedious, we will look at the figures for 1852, before the Republican party was formed, as they afford a confirmatory illustration of tendencies:

Pierce's Ohio majority in 1852	16,415
Medill's (Dem.) majority in 1853	61,843

A beautiful exemplication of the falling off of majorities in the year after a Presidential contest! The immense increase of the Democratic majority in the "off year" was due to the fact that the Whig party was not only beaten, but annihilated, in the Presidential election of 1852. If, as so many have asserted, the Democratic party was in like manner annihilated by the Greeley defeat of 1872, the Republican majority of 1873 should have shown a parallel to the Democratic majority of 1853 after the final overthrow of the Whig party. But instead of that, General Grant's heavy majority in Ohio has been completely destroyed, and we have a Democratic majority instead.

Of course, we shall continue to hear endless repetitions of the "off year" nonsense, for the Republicans have nothing else to offer to mitigate their intense chagrin. But what we have said will enable fair-minded and truth-loving citizens to see how preposterous is this pretence.

And now a few words of common sense and sound philosophy on the politics of the so-called "off years."

Every American politician undestands the powerful influence which successive elections exert on one another. The most remarkable examples are witnessed in the autumn elections which precede our Presidential battles. The Maine election in September is always hotly contested, not because it is of much importance in itself, but because victory or defeat in that early skirmish makes a difference of many thousands votes in the great States which hold their elections in October. The October elections generally decide the Presidential contest which comes in the following month. "Nothing succeeds like success," especially in political campaigns. The same kind of influence goes over from one year to the next, unless new and powerful counteracting causes come into play. The confident predictions of Democratic defeat in the elections of this year in which all the Republican and Liberal organs have been indulging through the summer and during the month of September, were founded on the signal defeat of the Democratic party in the disastrous Presidential campaign of last year. The reasoning would have been correct enough if there had been no considerable chance in the political situation. Had nothing occurred during the winter and spring to startle and arouse public feeling, the Republicans would easily have held their own in all the States, because the Democrats would have despaired of producing any effect by repeating the arguments which they exhausted last year. Had the situation remained unchanged, the elections would have been tame; the Democrats suffering the torpor of discouragement and the Republicans having no incentive to much activity. In that case, the "off year" reasoning would have held good in so far as it inferred uniform Republican success with diminished majorities in all the States they carried last year. That condition of things would not account for Democratic victories, but only for a diminished vote on both sides without any shifting of majorities.

The Democratic success in this post-Presidential year is owing to the fresh grounds of accusation against the party in power. They had a greater effect in Ohio than in any other State, because there the canvass was more active and the new charges were more vigorously pressed home upon the attention of the people. Had the Democracy of other States been equally energetic, courageous, and hopeful, they would have achieved corresponding results. As it is, we have redeemed Oregon, and virtually redeemed New Jersey by carrying the municipal election in Newark, besides weakening the Republican party in other States. In Ohio the Democracy understood the value of the new weapons, and the battle was well fought. It was not the "off year" that defeated the Republicans; the "off year" never defeated a political party; but the strong impression made on the public mind by the salary-grab, the Credit Mobilier evidence, the exposure of the Washington Ring, the Louisana usurpation, and other kindred iniquities which have either been perpetrated or been brought to light since the Presidential election. These enormities would have produced more effect if many of the Democracy had not remained in a state of depression and despair, and if other indignant citizens had not kept waiting to see whether a new opposition party would not be organized. These causes of inertness are now fully removed, and the fresh accusation against the Administration party will have their full practical effect, as will be seen next month in New York and New Jersey.

IMPROVEMENTS OF RIVERS AND HARBORS IN MARYLAND.

The report of Maj. Wm. P. Craighill, of the corps of engineers, for the last fiscal year has been submitted to Gen. Humphries, chief of the engineer corps. Major Craighill is in charge of the harbor defenses and public works for Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina. The following is from the summary of his report as to operations in the harbors of Maryland.

WORTON HARBOR, MARYLAND.

The apporpriation of June 11, 1872, was expended in dredging. A channel was excavated one hundred feet in width at bottom, and about seven feet in depth at low water, connecting the wharves in use with the deep water of the creek. A basin was also made at the head af navigation, having a length and width of 150 feet. The amount expended during the year was $11,714 16. No further appropriation is required.

NORTH EAST RIVER.

Under a contract dated August 16, 1872, Morris & Cumings commenced dredging at this place August 29, 1872, and after considerable delay from ice and bad [illegible] completed the proposed improvement April 5, 1872. The results of their operations are the following: A channel sixty feet wide at the bottom, with a ruling depth of five feet at mean low water, leading from the five-foot curve in North East river to the wharf at North East; a basin about one hundred and twenty feet long and one hundred and twenty feet wide in front of the wharf, and a channel twenty-five feet wide and three feet deep at mean low water leading from the wharf to Alexander's mill. Amount expended during the year $9,975 86. No further appropriation required.

QUEENSTOWN HARBOR.

The appropriation of $6,000 of June 10, 1862, was expended in 1872 in dredging, operations being concluded December 3, 1872. The result attained was that orginally proposed: the excavation of a channel one hundred feet in width and about eight feet in depth at low water. No further appropriation is required.

CHESTER RIVER AT KENT ISLAND NARROWS.

A survey of this locality was made in October, 1872, and a report submitted. It was estimated that to excavate a channel from Eastern bay to Chester river one hundred feet in width would cost $23,000 if seven feet deep at mean low water, and $15,000 if six feet deep at mean low water.

An appropriation of $15,000 was made March 3, 1872. Some legal questions having arisen as to the right of the United States in the progress of the work to remove a causeway which has been standing under the authority of the State of Maryland for more than fifty years across the channel separating Kent Island from the main land, it has been decided by the Secretary of War, after consulting with the Attorney General of the United States, to defer operations until the laws of the State relating to the subject have been repealed or properly modified. This locality is in the collection district of Baltimore. The appropriation of $15,009 is yet unexpended. Amount required to complete the work according to estimate, 10,000.

CAMBRIDGE HARBOR.

The appropriation of $10,000 of June 10 1872, was expended in 1872 in dredging. The width of the mouth of the creek was increased from 50 to 100 feet, and the interior basin was dredged throughout nearly its entire area to a depth of about 8 feet at low water, thus making it available as a safe harbor. An additional appropriation of $5,000 was made March 3, 1873, which will be applied to improving the connection between the river and the inner basin. The work will be completed in August, 1873. No further appropriation required.

WICOMICO RIVER.

A survey of a portion of this river was made in 1871 and a report submitted. It was found that the improvement needed was the opening of a channel by dredging from the existing seven-feet water to the bridge, about seventy-five feet in width and seven feet in depth at mean low water, at a cost of about $20,000. The inhabitants offered and agreed to construct such bulk-heads as might be necessary to receive the material excavated from the river, and give proper banks to the stream. Congress appropriated $5,000 June 10, 1872, which was expended in 1872 in making a channel of reduced dimensions, the width being about twenty-five feet and the depth being from five to seven feet at low water. This was in itself a valuable improvment. The dykes, however, were not built when the dredging began, and it was then promised that they should be placed so soon as the dredging was completed, before the ice of winter and the freshets of spring should have degraded the banks of dredged material.

The consequence has been what might have been expected: a considerable filling of the dredged channel, due in great part to the causes mentioned above. A new appropriation of $5,000 was made March 3, 1873. The understanding with which the appropriations were made being that the community interested were to construct the necessary bulk-heads, it has been thought proper to defer further dredging until those structures are placed. It is hoped that this may be the case at an early day.

GENERAL ROBERT TOOMBS'S ADVICE TO THE PEOPLE OF GEORGIA.—In an address of General Toombs to the people of Warren county, Georgia, during a recent term of the court, he advised the planters against the pernicious habit of borrowing money to make cotton, and to live within their means, making their provisions at home. His advice to them with regard to the disposition of the present cotton crop was to sell enough cotton to pay their debts at once, and retain at home the remainder until money was easier and prices more satisfactory. He was rejoiced to see the planters organizing for their protection against the oppressive exactions of vast railroad monopolies and the corruptions of designing politicians. He urged the organization of granges and farmers' associations, and said he cared nothing for their forms nor the secrets of their body. He was with them in the fight, and would not hesitate to accept the aid of the devil in the struggle against the enemies of his country. He called upon the people to hold county meetings and instruct their present representatives to vote at the next session of the Legislature for a convention of the people to abolish the present State constitution and adopt the old constitution, under which they had grown to be a prosperous, great and happy people. He was in favor of enacting the usury law of James I., which not only subjects the offending party to the forfeiture of his money, but inflicts, in addition, corporeal punishment with a cat tail.

STATE OF MARYLAND,
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Annapolis, Oct. 17, 1873.

Editor "Transcript," Chestertown, Md.

Dear Sir:—The following persons, published as defaulters, have since paid in full. Please put an "†" to the name of each of them and designate at bottom thus—"† since paid."

Harford county—A. Lingan Jarrett, Clerk Circuit Court.
Anne Arundel county—C. McCeney Claytor, collector.
Baltimore City—Joseph T. Atkinson, Notary Public.
Cecil county—Charles W. Simpers, collector.
Kent county—Wm. Hepbron, collector.

Very respectfully,
LEVIN WOOLFORD,
Comptroller Treasury.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$156.@1.60.
RED WHEAT—$1.30@1.75.
WHITE CORN—66.
YELLOW CORN—no sales.
OATS—50@57 cts.

Married,

NELSON—JONES—In Snow Hill M. E. Church, on the 15th of October, by Rev. Wm. O'Neill, Rev. EDWIN H. NELSON, of the Wilmington Conference, and Miss EVELYN JONES, of Snow Hill.

Died,

CARROW.—Very suddenly, in Philadelphia, while in church, on Sunday last, Mr. JOSEPH CARROW, recently a resident of Still Pond in our county.

KRAFT.—Suddenly, on the 15th inst., at her residence near Galena, Mrs. MATILDA C. KRAFT, in the 58th year of her age, consort of Henry H. Kraft, Esq., and daughter of the late Joseph Malsberger.

OBITUARY.

The profound sorrow occasioned by the death of this most estimable lady, was wide-spread among her large circle of relatives and friends. But little more than a year ago, she with the family, mourned the loss of a devoted daughter, quite recently of an affectionate niece resident with them, and now so soon to lose her, in whom was the true embodiment of all that can be expressed in that word, Mother. The deceased was of a gentle, retiring nature, possessing that cardinal virtue of prudence, combined with that of meekness, and ever sought that proper sphere of a true Christian wife's usefulness, the bosom of her family. May an All-Wise and Beneficent Providence assuage the grief of her bereaved husband and family, and reconcile them to the loss of her, whose place in their love and affections, can never be filled on earth. Truly, whom God most loves, He takes to Himself. May she rest in peace. B.

New Advertisements.

Office of the School Board.

THE EXAMINER may hereafter always be found at the Office of the School Board, in Chestertown, *on the First and Third Tuesday of every month*, for the transaction of his official business, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. The balance of his time will be devoted entirely to visiting of the schools. Persons having business with the Examiner or to be laid before the School Board, will please call at the above named time and place, as business can only be satisfactorily transacted at the office where the papers are all at hand.

Office in Post Office Building, above the room of Messrs. Hines & Burchinal.
October 25, 1873—3t.

NOTICE.

OCT. 23d, 1873.—At a meeting of the School Board, Oct. 18th, the following resolution was adopted and ordered to be published:

RESOLUTION.

Resolved, That the persons with whom the School Books are deposited be required to report four times a year the amount of the sales of the same, to wit:

November 15th, January 31st, April 15th, and June 30th, and that they also be required to pay to the Treasurer of the Board the amount due for the same.

Be order of the Board.
CHARLES G. RICAUD,
October 25, 1873—3t. *Secretary.*

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE KENT NATIONAL BANK Of Chestertown,

At close of Business, Sept. 12th, 1873.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	104,035.63
Overdrafts,	64.90
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,	18,674.11
Due from Redeeming Agent,	55,565.62
Due from National Banks,	16,234.79
Due from State Banks,	4.06
Banking House,	2,250.00
Other Real Estate,	2,570.54
Expenses,	617.09
Taxes paid,	593.35
Cash items, (stamps,)	185.00
Bills of National Banks,	12,827.00
Bills of State do.	18.00
Fractional currency, including Nickels,	200.04
Specie,	425.05
Legal Tender Notes,	20,645.00
	$284,910.38

LIABILITIES.

Sapital stock paid in,	50,000.00
Surplus Fund,	10,000.00
Discount,	1,325.98
Exchange,	229.32
Interest,	1,023.46
Profit and loss,	9,471.74
National Bank circulation outstanding,	43,155.00
Individual deposits,	169,081.17
Due to National Banks,	186.37
Due State Banks and Bankers,	487.34
	$284,910.38

State of Maryland, County of Kent, ss.

I, WM. N. E. WICKES, Cashier of the Kent National Bank of Chestertown, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. N. E. WICKES, *Cashier.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 16th day of October, 1873.
CHARLES ESTES,
Notary Public.

Correct—attest:
G. B. WESTCOTT,
R. HYNSON,
E. WILKINS,
October 25, 1873. Directors.

New Advertisements.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

READY-MADE CLOTHING
In Fine CASSIMERE SUITS!

READY-MADE CLOTHING
In separate Garments, Coats, Pantaloons and Vests!

Fine Quality and Low Priced OVERCOATS!

We have now on hand a finer and more desirable stock of these Goods than usual and invite an examination.

Gentlemen's Underwear in Merino and Heavy Scotch Wool,

A very FULL LINE: also,

MEN'S RUBBER GOODS,

IN LARGE VARIETY,

Boots, Officers' Coats, &c., &c.

Our present stock of Goods generally, is large, attractive and seasonable, and we believe our prices will be found moderate.

T. S. WICKES.
Chestertown, October 25, 1873.

Millinery and Fancy Goods.

Mrs. Laura Thomas

Having just returned from the city with an assortment of *MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS* has opened in the room on High street, recently occupied by Mr. Richard Russell, where she has moved.

The latest styles in BONNETS, RIBBONS, NOTIONS and FANCY ARCLES. Call and examine her stock.

FOR RENT,

The Store Room next door above.
Apply to MRS. LAURA THOMAS.
October 25, 1873—3t.

Trees, Trees, Trees!

CONCORDVILLE NURSERIES.—(Established 1845.) 100,000 Peach Trees—orchard varieties, including the King of Peaches—(acknowledged the most profitable variety in cultivation; awarded first premium in Pennsylvania and Delaware.) Atlanta, Richmond and other new and valuable varieties. An immense stock of Fruit, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Plants, &c., of thrifty growth. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Send for Catalogues.

CHAS. P. PETERS,
oc25-3t. *Concordville, Del. Co., Pa.*

STOVES! STOVES!!

J. K. ALDRIDGE respectfully calls the attention of the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's counties to the fact that he has now on hand a larger stock of Stoves of all kinds, than he has ever before kept. He names, in part, as follows:

Cooking Stoves.

Spear's Calorific Cook, Excelsior Hot Blast, Niagara, All Right Cook, Continental, Champion, Complete, and Washington Cook: also, Portable Ranges, and the Parlor Cook Stove.

Heating Stoves.

Spear's celebrated Anti-Clinker and Silver Moon; also, the Golden Sun Fire-Place Heater; Token Base Burner, Token Reflector, Magic Light, and Aurora Light; Vulcan, Egg, and Crystal.

Wood-burning Stoves.

Tuscan, Union Air Tight, Woodland, and Flame.

REPAIRS for all of the above Stoves.

Also, a large and complete Stock of

Hardware,
CUTLERY,
TINWARE,
Japanned Ware, Wood Ware.

Store opposite the Court House.
J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Chestertown, Oct. 2, 1873.

LUMBER!
LUMBER!!
LUMBER!!!

With the aid of our SAW MILLS we are enabled to offer the best facilities to parties wishing to erect any kind of buildings. Address

TURNER BROS
Betterton, Oct. 25, 1873.

NOTICE.—The Orphans' Court for Kent county will sit for business on TUESDAY and THURSDAY, the 21st and 23d of October, for the transaction of business. EDW. CROUCH,
oc18-1t Register Wills for Kent Co.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trespassing on the farm where I reside; also, the "Airy Hill" farm, and the farm where James Steward resides.
Oct. 18—3w. WM. FORD.

FOR SALE!
ONE FINE DRIVING MARE,
SLEIGH AND BELLS,

SADDLE and BRIDLE: also, a FIRST RATE SULKEY, but little used.
Sold for want of use. Apply to
WM. F. WROTH,
Oct. 18—3t. *Still Pond, Md.*

For Rent,

For the year 1874, the STORE HOUSE in Galena, Kent Co., Md., now occupied by George W. Sutton.

Also, a *DWELLING HOUSE* in the same place, on the Sassafras road, and *THE SHOP* on the same road, next to J. Peacock's—suitable for a tailor or shoemaker. For terms apply to

F. M. GOODING,
Oct. 11, 1873—3t. *Chesterville.*

New MILLINERY & NOTIONS.

Mrs. H. C. Carroll

Would call the attention of the LADIES of Chestertown and vicinity to a Fine Assortment of *NEW and BEAUTIFUL*

MILLINERY GOODS,

and NOTIONS, including the LATEST FALL STYLES, which she is selling at the *very Lowest Prices.* An examination of her goods and prices is respectfully solicited. MRS. H. C. CARROLL,
oc11-3t. *Successor to Mrs. C. R. Fiddis.*

A CARD.

ROBERT S. WILDS,

Formerly of Kent County,

WILL be pleased to see his friends, at

JONES' Extensive Clothing House,

604 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

READY MADE CLOTHING,
AND MADE TO ORDER.
October 11, 1873—3m.

Book Notice.

AFTER THIS DATE the following shall be the prices for the various Books, &c., sold by the School Board at their several depositories, and those who have charge of same shall act accordingly; and for any article not specified in this List there shall be made an additional charge of 15 per cent. to the present price of the same. This is found necessary in order to cover the expenses of the Books, &c., and make them self-supporting.

LIST OF PRICES.

Holme's Speller	18c.
" 1st *Reader*	21c.
" 2d "	35c.
" 3d "	46c.
" 4th "	63c.
" 5th "	$1.00
Venable's First Less. Arithmetic	.25
" *Mental*	.37
" *Elementary*	.37
" *Practical*	.75
" *Higher*	$1.00
" *Elementary Algebra*	1.25
Maury's First Less. Geography	.52
" *World we Live in*	1.00
" *Manual Geography*	1.85
" *History United States*	1.15
Steel's Fourteen Weeks Philosophy	1.25
Carter's General History	1.05
Copy Books	.11
History of Maryland	.38
Harvey's English Grammar	.87
" *Elements* "	.43
Webster's Pron. Dictionary	.52
School Diaries	.06
Chalk Crayons per box	.36
Slate Pencils " "	.28
Pens per box	.37

Liquid Slating for the making of Black Board for the several schools may be procured of John W. Collins, Esq., upon written order of at least two Trustees of the School.

This Slating comes in pints and quarts, and one pint will cover 25 square feet of surface, and must be applied at once when opened. By order of the Board.

CHARLES G. RICAUD,
Oct. 11, 1873—3t. *Secretary.*

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.

Wm. P. Francis. *Sol. Wright*

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GROCERS
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
92 Light St. Wharf, Balto.

Particular attention paid to all kinds of Country Produce on consignment.

Orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly filled.
July 22, 1872.

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JOHN G. DAVIS & SON,
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