The Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 1, 1873.

Democratic-Conservative Ticket.

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,

to Radicalism will in fact be its political master. While the negroes of this county are welded together by oath-bound associations and voted at the will of some negro understrapper of John Andrew Jackson Creswell, who, Governor Whyte well says, "if he had the power of '63 would represent both sides of the bay in the United States Senate"—will white men hesitate to combine as white men for mutual protection. Give Maryland to Radicalism, and the declaration has already gone forth that we are to have a new constitution. A new constitution to saddle white people with additional debts, a constitution to create offices for hungry office-seekers, to disfranchise white men—and this time the halter will be securely fastened—a new constitution to give the negroes a seat beside you at the hotels and your public schools. A new constitution, constituted to perpetuate the power of Radicalism, and finally to destroy republican institutions in our State, if possible.

Democrats, arouse to the magnitude of the occasion. Cast personal interest and individual feelings behind you; gird on the armor of Democratic-Conservatism, take up the battle-ax of Anglo Saxon Supremacy, and press eagerly to the front of the contest; and on Tuesday next, from the dawn of day until the last ballot is deposited, do battle for your institutions and your race.

☞ If you would like to be compelled to take an oath as long as your arm before being allowed to vote, vote the Republicans into power.

☞ If you believe in free governments, free speech, free press, and an unobstructed ballot box, vote the Democratic ticket.

☞ If you would be saddled with the expenses of another constitutional convention, vote the Republican ticket.

☞ At the great Democratic rally in Baltimore city, on Monday night last, Governor Whyte presided and made some remarks. He closed as follows:

"By your votes on the 4th of November, show the people everywhere your faith in Democratic principles, your devotion to Jefferson's theory of our Government, your appreciation of honesty in public officials and your utter repudiation as well of Postmaster General Creswell's political heresies as of his unwarrantable slander of his own fellow-citizens. Do you want reform? What kind of reform? Putting out Democrats and putting Radicals in office? Look at your State and municipal administrations to-day! Have you cause for alarm as to the safety of the public funds, the honest administration of justice, the freedom of the elections and the right to the enjoyment of the largest liberty?

Can you turn to any act of the State Administration wanting in honor or discreditable to your high officersof State? Have the Comptroller and Treasurer, or any of their subordinates, committed any act of peculation? If so, let us know it. Is not the bonded debt of the State high in public confidence? Look at the Maryland Defense loan, paying but six per cent. in currency, selling at 101¼ within the last few days. Is not the Treasury in a healthy condition? Did not the Comptroller and Treasurer when the panic was at its height, strive in vain to purchase $100,000 of the State loan *at par?* Do you know of any gigantic, or even diminutive job in this State that cries for reform? The Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company, with its President's salary reduced from $10,000 a year to $4,000 a year, has been paying more money in reduction of its unpaid interest debt than ever before.

The Maryland Penitentiary, for the first time since its existence, is now a self-supporting institution. The blessing of education are falling alike upon the white and colored population of our State.—Has not crime been punished with the most unhalting severity? Where has justice been denied to any man; where has a court been closed upon any citizen or his case submitted to a packed or partisan jury? If you need reform, let us know what reform, and should it be reform indeed, no party could be more ready to put it into practice.

There are defects in law now in force, which ought to be remedied, and the Legislature will, I feel sure, provide for their modification. The registration law of which our Radicals friends now complain, is not the contrivance of Democratic politicians. It is the child of that beautiful Constitution of 1864, never in reality the work of the people of Maryland, but forced upon us by the votes of New England soldiers, whose names figure on the registration lists to-day, and furnish convenient certificates to increase the vote in 1872 for Grant 5,000 over that for Tome in 1871.

The law was not passed by the Legislature of 1865 to *secure* to every legal voter his right to elective franchise, but to *exclude* from the polls every honest citizen of Maryland who did not sympathize with the Republican party in its outrageous and flagrant violations of the Constitution of the United States. Enacted in such a spirit, and with such a purpose, it is not remarkable that such a law should not commend itself to the sober second thought even of a Radical, and the tinkering of it by the Democratic Legislature has only made its deformities more transparent. The list of voters should be strictly scrutinized annually, and the voting precincts increased, so that free and fair elections may be secured to the people. To that end, whatever my influence may be worth, it shall be most sacredly dedicated.

I do not believe that one Democrat of Kent county, who felt the iron heel of Radical despotism in 1863, '4, and '5, will so far forget his interest, his past, his manhood, his friends, his offspring and the interests of future generations, as to swerve in the least particular from the stern mandates of duty. Why the ignorant black, in pursuance of what he has been deluded to believe to be his duty, strikes down the hand that feeds and protects him, and actually follows the lead of him who striped him and sold him for hire. We shall not believe that any petty personal or political feud will so far warp any Kent county Democrat as to deter him from his duty. No hasty, rash or ill-considered declaration should weigh one feather; the sooner a wanderer returns to the path of duty the easier, and the sooner he is comforted. Our country is almost bankrupt; the National Banks, with here and there exceptions, are denying the people the poor boon of even paper money. The chosen agents of the National Administration are defaulters and bankrupts; the National Legislature is salary-grabbing the public money; even the reserves of the National Treasury are being silently and slowly wasted away. Defalcation and official corruption run riot in the land. The custom-house clerks and other petty Federal office-holders are so many kept and paid cross-roads and bar-room politicians to build this great Republican monstrosity by which they live and get their bread. The Republican party is a grand combination to possess the offices and plunder the country, and that man in county or State who can control the greater number of votes is the man who receives the most consideration at the hands of the high-priests of Radicalism. Who controls the greater number of votes for the Radical party of this county? Is he a white man? No. He is a negro, who to-day controls your county post-offices and post-routes, at whose nod the white Republican aspirants for nomination to offices tremble; who has the power to have discharged from the army of the United States a minor, whom the combined white influence of Kent county Radicalism failed to release; and who, if you give this county

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The first thing military commanders do, after a brief interval of rest from the confusion of a great battle, and before planning new operations, is to call the muster-rolls and gain an exact knowledge of their available forces. Let us imitate this prudence, and examine what ground the Democratic party has for future hopes. The figures we shall have occasion to use may be verified by reference to the census of 1870 and to any authentic statement of the election returns for 1871. The aggregate popular vote for the several candidates for President last year was as follows:

For Grant	3,591,793
For Greeley	2,842,425
For O'Conor	29,489
Total popular vote	6,469,707

The total population of the States (excluding the territories, which do not vote for President) in 1870 was 38,205,508; from which it appears that the actual voters were very nearly one-sixth of the population

The totol negro population of the States (excluding the Territories) in 1870 was 4,835,106, and reckoning one voter to six colored inhabitants, the negro vote was, in round numbers, 806,000. All the negro votes were given to Grant. We have accordingly the data for estimating the number of Grant's *white* supporters:

Grant's total vote	3,597,793
Deduct negor vote	806,000
The *white* vote for Grant	2,719,792

Let us now compare the white vote for Grant with the white Democratic vote:

Total Democratic vote	2,871,814
White vote for Grant	2,791,793
Democratic white majority	80,121

This result is deduced from the actual figures, on the supposition that the whole Democratic vote was polled and that the ratio of negro voters to negro population was the same as the ratio of white voters to white population. Neither of these suppositions is quite accurate. Hundreds of thousands of Democrats stayed away from the polls, disgusted with Greeley's nomination, and every negro voted who was entitled to the elective franchise.—At least 300,000 should be added to the Democratic strenght for the stay-at-home Democrats, and the negro vote would be more truly estimated by calling it one to five, instead of one to six, of the negro population. Making these corrections, the relative strength of parties as represented by white citizens would stand thus:

Democratic white citizens	3,171,914
White vote for Grant	2,612,093
White Democratic majority	558,821

The white Democratic majority of the citizens of the United States is thus more than half of the whole negro vote. Even taking the actual figures of the election returns without any rectifications, *the Democratic party had last year a clear majority of the white voters of the United States.*

We now proceed to what the old-fashioned sermonizers used to call the "application."

We may safely assume, without exposing ourselves to the charge of being visionary or over-sanguine, that an administration so vulnerable as that of General Grant cannot escape a formidable and thoroughly organized opposition. A powerful and growing opposition party there is certain to be, and the only ground for difference of opinion is whether that inevitable opposition shall be led by the Democratic party, or by some new party.

As yet, only two new parties have come into notice:—The Federal Republican party, and the Farmers' Granges. The Liberal Republican party, which started last year, is already defunct; it cannot, to-day, command 100,000 separate votes in all the States of the Union. Too evidently, *it* is not to be the nucleus of future opposition. The Farmers' Granges have a great deal more independent strength; but they are confined to six to seven agricultural States, and the issue they present is one of State, and not of national, politics. The railroads, whose extortions they denounce, are State corporations and subject only to State control. It is true, indeed, that the demand for a deduction of railroad charges leads directly to an important national question, and a question which the farmers will more fully appreciate in proportion as it is discussed—the tariff. The enshanced cost of building and running railroads is the direct consequenc of our absurd protective tariff, and the unanimous cry of the farmers for relief can be satisfied only by cheap iron. But in arraying themselves against the tariff, they will only adopt one of the chief cardinal doctrines of the Democratic party.—They have not yet grown to this issue, but when they adopt it (as by logic and necessary progress they must) they will be merely an important wing of the Democracy. We may assume then as certain, that there will be a great and formidable opposition, and that neither the Liberal Republican party nor the Farmers' Granges will be the nucleus of that opposition. There remains, therefore, only the Democratic party to form its basis.

Since the recent splendid result in Ohio, the manifest logic of events is recognized except by a few journals whose editors acquired all their political standing by opposing the Democratic party, and who recoil from such a shock to their sense of consistency as would be implied in supporting a party which they have spent the best years of their life in denouncing. But the success of the Democracy does not lie in making proselytes of self-constituted leaders of public opinion, but in converting the people. The Democracy learned, to their cost, last year, that they might make a great harvest of Republican leaders without any perceptible addition to the strength of the party. We had Greeley, and Brown, and Trumbull, and and Schurz, and Banks, and Sumner, and Fenton, and Farnsworth, and a host of other renowned Republican leaders; and among the great Republican journals, the *Tribune*, the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the Chicago *Tribune*, the Springfield *Republican*, the *Sun*, and others of lesser note; but we found that leaders who could not control votes damaged more than they helped us. We have learned by experience to set a small value on that kind of assistance. The Democratic party will hereafter appeal directly to the mass of voters, who have no public sense of consistency to preserve, and can change their party relations without making a great fuss about it. It is an inevitable necessity that the whole body of opposition voters cluster around the Democracy; and it is of little consequence what would-be leaders may choose to do or say to preserve their consistency.

It stands to common sense that the three millions of Democratic voters must form the bulk of any successful opposition party. They need only a few hundred thousand recruits to make them a majority. They will gain these recruits, not by capturing Republican leaders and journalists, who, as last year's experience proves, can control no votes, but by direct appeals to the people. If a successful new party were formed, the Democracy would necessarily form nine-tenths of it. They would be on overwhelming majority in every primary meeting, in every caucus, in every county convention, every State convention, and in the national convention for nominating a candidate for the Presidency. The people have too much penetration to attach any importance to a mere change of name, when a controlling majority of the new party would necessarily consist of Democrats. A change of name would be a mere skulking *sham*, which honest Democrats have too much self-respect to practise.—*N. Y. World.*

THE NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD—ITS PRESENT EMBARRASSMEMT.

Reports having been circulated to the effect that the New Jersey Southern railroad was seriously embarressed, and that a suit had been begun against it by Prosper P. Shaw was questioned on Saturday in regard to the affairs of the road, and the New York Post thus reports him:

He said that the company was owing more than 1,000,000, and he believed that some of its notes had gone to protest. The cause of the trouble was the work on the extensions of the road between the Delaware and Chesapeak bays, in which about one million of dollars had been expended this year, and the failure of the company to sell its bonds, the proceeds of which were expected to defray the cost of the extension. The trouble in selling the bonds was due to the general depreciation in railroad securities. But for the panic he believed that the condition of the road would be satisfactory.

He said that he had made call loans to the road amounting to $100,000, and being unable to obtain payment, had instituted a suit for $70,000. An attachment was obtained against the property of the company, but could not be served, as all the property is in New Jersey. He brought this suit under advice, but now regretted having done so and intended to take no further steps in the proceedings. Jay Gould, who retired from the board of directors after the late election had resulted in a change unfavorable to his management, had advanced $600,000 for the work of constructing the extension, and is a creditor of the road to that amount. Besides the debts due to those who are or have been officers of the company, the corporation owes about $300,000 to outside parties for the furnishing of supplies, &c. The former creditors are in a different position.

Mr. Shaw said that to offset these obligations was the whole property of the company, including about $3,000,000 of bonds in its treasury. A fuller investigation of its affairs, since he was induced to bring suit against it, had convinced him that it could be made to meet all liabilities and become a profitable enterprise. He knew of no steps to throw the road into bankruptcy, and believed that none would be taken.

A committee had been appointed to form a plan for raising money and completing the line, the idea being to in some way dispose of the floating debts due to outside parties, and to obtain $375,000 for finishing the work. The last named sum, which would be sufficient for the purpose, would probably be raised among the directors, while the outside creditors would be induced to grant an extension or to take the bonds of the road at a fixed value.

This is the road, as a line between New York and Baltimore, in connection with which the Boltimore and Ohio Company has agreed to run barges hence to Rock Hall, the southern termenus, in Kent County, Md.—but to which it has advanced no money and for which it has assumed no obligations. It only agrees to run the barges as a connecting link whenever the road shall be finished.—*Balimore Sun.*

☞ Mr. Burgot, an epicurean French resident of California, becoming disgusted with the cuisine of the average boarding-house, has taken up his abode in the San Francisco Almshouse, paying the city therefore $5 a week out of his income of $700.

LETTER FROM THE SECOND DISTRICT.

MR. EDIMOR:—Is it possible that there is a Democrat in Kent county who has contemplated for a moment not to support the whole ticket, as presented by the party, for their suffrages? If so, let him pause and reflect: think what he might do and might not. We are on the eve of an important election, perhaps the most important to us as a party, for a series of years. We have a ticket regularly made, by and with the consent and expressed wishes at the ballot box, of the major portion of the party; of integrity and undoubted qualifications, I may say, for such offices—strongly identified with the interests of the county—fairly and squarely nominated and honestly contested—with an opposition drilled and solidly united, who are using every exertion; (night as well as day,) in churches, school houses, forests, and cross-roads, to succeed. What more can you ask, what more to urge you to increased exertions. Let personal prejudices go with the winds of heaven; gird on your armor of principle, and follow the example of our fellow-Democrats of Baltimore. They, like us, differ before nominations; but, with courage renewed, and zeal increased, more firmly united because of trouble—and the result has been an overwhelming defeat of the Radical grabbers. Like results can be accomplished in old Kent. There are not many of us who would like to take the responsibility of a defeat in days to come; the duty we owe to ourselves, our children and our our neighbors, is too great, to make so great a sacrifice of principle. If by us, a *Legislative majority* were defeated, direful results would follow, and how would we stand with the Democracy in other portions of the State. Suppose a county officer beaten! how would our children reflect upon us, *their sires and grand-sires.* What would the poor man say, with his increase of taxes, and undoubted *social equality*, indelibly fixed upon his children, *in all the schools.* Is this justice—is this charitable—is this principle? No good Democrat can deface his ticket. Think of the past! our trials, our misfortunes, and our losses under this Republican rule. Then, for the good of your county, your State! for the good and well-being of your children and your neighbors, be true to your principles through *your ticket!* Make no *ugly, unsightly mark or scar upon its face!* Let your own consciences be your guide; and on the fourth day of November you will breathe freer, feel more like a man who has done his whole duty for principle's sake; sleep quieter, and be ready to rejoice with a great joy, with your brother Democrats when the glorious news is thundered from the Alleganies to the ocean, that the Democracy have triumphed over anarchy and ruin!

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

FATAL AFFAIR AT CUMBERLAND, MD.—AN EDITOR SHOT IN HIS OFFICE.

CUMBERLAND, MD., October 27.—About 2 P. M., to-day, Lloyd L. Cleary, one of the editors of the Daily Times, was shot and mortally wounded by John H. Resley. The affair was caused by the publication in the Times of this date of an article assailing the character and honesty of his father, Horace Resley, clerk of the County Court, about paying jurors and talesmen in the Lear rape case, tried last week. Resley, it is alleged, when to the Times office, met Cleary in the second story, and asked him (Cleary) if he wrote the article. Cleary said, "John, give me a chance," to which he replied "no," and at the same time drawing a pistol he fired two shots in succession. One passed through the neck; the other lodged in the breast near the heart. D. Bradley was in the editorial room, and heard all that passed between the parties. Dr. C. H. Ohr was summoned, and pronounced the wound fatal.

Cleary expired about 8.52 P. M. Resley surrendered, and was committed to jail. An inquest will be held to-morrow, and the funeral is announced to take place at Frostburg in the evening. Clearly was thirty-one years of age.

THE PROBLEM OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS is at last to be practically solved in Massachusetts. A woman's community has been formed in the town of Wobern, near Boston, in which the women will own all the real estate and have the entire management of affairs. The tyrant man is to be utterly disqualified in a political sense. The members of the community will be obliged to attend uncertarian services once a week. Industrial and domestic schools and a laundry on a very large scale will be established. One thousand persons are already committed to this novel enterprise, which will hereafter be known as "The Women's Economical Garden Home-stead League," The result of this exclusively feminine experiment will be watched with interest by the members of the sisterhood everywhere.

END OF THE STOKES TRIAL.—The third trial of Edward S. Stokes, for the murder of James Fisk, Jr., in New York, on the 6th of January, 1871, closed at New York Wednesday night with a verdict of guilty of manslaughter in the third degree. The sentence passed upon the prisoner consigns him to prison and hard labor for four years. The first trial of Stokes, it will be remembered, resulted in no agreement, and the second of conviction of murder in the first degree. The result of this last trial in connection with the other two affords a curious commentary upon the phases of human character and the mutations of time.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1.60@1.65.
RED WHEAT—$1.62@1.65.
WHITE CORN—80.
YELLOW CORN—68.
OATS—48@52 cts.

New Advertisements.

Notice.

THE ORPHANS' COURT for Kent county will sit on THURSDAY next, the 6th of November, for the transaction of business,

EDW. CROUCH,
Nov 1—1t. *Register of Wills.*

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby warned not to trespass with dog or gun, or for any purpose, on the "Hopewell Farm" of George W. T. Perkins, near Chestertown.

GEO. W. T. PEEKINS,
JOHN RUTTER.
Nov. 1, 1873—3t.

THE DIPLOMAS

AWARDED at the late Fair of the Kent County Agricultural Association are ready for distribution. Call at the regular meetings of the Club (every Thursday afternoon) or forward stamp and address to Secretary. Frames and glass to fit the Diplomas can be had by leaving the cost with the Secretary on meeting days, or with Mr. A. L. VANNORT, Hanesville, Md., at other times. Frames cost $1.00, 1.25, 1.50, and 1.75—furnished at wholesale prices to the Society.

SAMUEL VANNORT,
Nov. 1, 1873—3t. *Recording Sec.etary.*

FAMILIAR LECTURES.

THE REV. JOHN C. ECCLESTON, of St. John's Church, Staten Island, N. Y., will deliver TWO LECTURES, descriptive of recent

Travels in Palestine and Egypt,

at the Court House in Chestertown, on TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11th, and THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 13th, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Both Lectures will be illustrated by Charts, beautiful Paintings, and Views of the Ruins, Antiquities, and Manners and Customs of the people of those countries.

The proceeds of Tickets will be devoted to the Sunday School of Chester Parish Church.

PRICE OF ADMISSION for adults 50 cts.; children under twelve years 25 cts.

Tickets for sale by C. F. STAM & BRO.

☞ Cecil Democrat and Middletown Transcript copy till day of sale, and send bill to Trustee.

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.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES G. RICAUD,
October 25, 1873—3t. *Secretary.*

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 profitety in cultivation; awarded first Pennsylvania and Delaware.) hmond and other new and eties. An immense stock and Ornamental Trees, &c., of thrifty growth. ill receive prompt attentalogues.

AS. P. PETERS.
ordville, Del. Co., Pa.

STOVES!!

GE respectfully calls of the citizens of Kent counties to the fact hand a larger stock of than he has ever beis, in part, as follows:

Stoves.

ific Cook, Excelsior agara, All Right Cook, Champion, Complete, Cook; also, Portable Parlor Cook Stove.

ng Stoves.

ated Anti-Clinker and so, the Golden Sun Fire-Token Base Burner, To-Magic Light, and Auroral Egg, and Crystal.

urning Stoves.

ion Air Tight, Woodland, r all of the above Stoves. and complete Stock of

dware,
TLERY,
WARE,
are, Wood Ware.
the Court House.
J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Oct. 2, 1873.

ER!
UMBER!!
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.

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,
oct1-3t. *Successor to Mrs. C. R. Fiddis.*

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