The Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 15, 1873.

THE LATE ELECTION.

The late election has attracted more than ordinary attention, and has been generally discussed by the press of the country. Its bearing upon parties in the future is fully recognized by those of all parties who reflect calmly upon the situation. As admissions against interest are regarded as the very best testimony, we prefer to draw from the Republican press. The Baltimore *American* of Tuesday last. has the following extract from the New York *Times:*

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

We believe it may safely be said that privately the Republicans acknowledge the difficulties of the position in which their party is at this moment placed. They have, of course, to put up with the usual weary and stupid slang which political writers like the prescient Mr. Samue Bowles take to be so funny and effective, to wit—that they have heard "something drop;" that the noise will be heard "above the din of the surf at Long Branch," and all the rest of the stale old jargon. This drival should not prevent them from addressing themselves with quiet determination to the unquestionable wants and necessities of the people, which have found adequate expression solely through the Republican party for many years past. Thus far the party has been true to the nation, and has, with all its faults and drawbacks, made a record for itself in history of which none of its leaders, past or present, have cause to be ashamed. It now remains to be seen whether it is capable of meeting the requirements of the present day, or whether it is destined to perish through its inability to grapple with a new series of problems which will put to the test the highest powers of statemanship. Its past achievements are well known to the world, but it cannot expect to endure forever on the mere recollection of them. It must advance from point to point, or it will justly forfeit the confidence of the country, and the party which has long been excluded from power will be invited to take up the work which the Republicans are unable to perform. It must obey the laws that govern the destinies of parties in all constitutional countries, or be content to see itself superseded by a more energetic organization.

It ought to be obvious to the Republican leaders that such another session of the Legislature as the last which was held in this State, or another session of Congress like that which closed in the Spring will utterly extinguish the party. In this State, months were wasted in idle wrangles, in mismanagement, and in bungling attempts to deal with urgent public business. This may not have been so much the fault of the leaders as of the material with which they had to deal, but the party has had to take the responsibility of all mistakes. Nor ought we to complain of this. The public at large cannot be expected to apportion the blame for party failures among individuals. It deals with the party in the mass. In Congress the record was still more injurious. We frequently begged the Senators and Representatives to apply themselves to practical business, but the only "practical" measure which the people vividly recall is the odious Back-pay bill. It may be said that it is unjust to Congress thus to single out an unpopular measure, and to take it as the representative work of the session. Yet the people cannot be blamed, for the Back-pay bill touched their interests very closely, and was certain to provoke resentment and indignation. Why the Republicans who voted it and defended it never foresaw these consequences has always been a mystery to us. This was one of the cases in which the party journals proved themselves much wiser than the party leaders. So far as we can recall, no important Republican journal failed to condemn the Back-pay bill from the t ime it was first proposed. Their remonstrances and warnings have been fully instified by subsequents, events, although there are some prominent Republicans still living, and calling themselves intelligent beings, who say that the complaints about the bill in question were caused solely by the "hubbub" raised in the newspapers.—That only shows how little they are able to feel the pulse of public opinion. Newspapers are only strong when they truely represent the thoughts and wishes of the general community.

If mistakes of this kind are to be repeated next Winter the Republican party will be utterly wiped out, and no newspapers or "orators" can save it. Some leaders may think they know better, but they will be wiser by and by. Indeed, it will not be sufficient for the party to avoid glaring errors. It must produce a new and definite policy—a broad, sound and far seeing policy—adapted to the new and critical circumstances in which we now find ourselves placed. It will not do to underrate the financial crisis, and say that it will all be over in "thirty days." Predictions founded upon ignorance and thoughtlessness are not very likely to be verified. There are few public men, Republicans or Democrats, who seem to have any just idea of the causes which led to the present deplorable confusion in our finances and trade, or of the means by which it may be remedied.—The Democrats simply treat it as a party question, and try to make political capital out of it—thus conclusively proving their complete unfitness to be intrusted with the task of. extracting the country from its difficulties. The Republicans have thus far done nothing, although it is in the Republican newspapers that the most valuable contributions to the discussion of the question have appeared. We have offered our own columns very freely to writers of all shades of opinion, and in the letters of "Knickerbocker" alone there are facts and suggestions which might go far toward affording a solution of the problem.

Congress must take up the subject directly it meets—there ought not to be even the usual dilatoriness befors the Christmas holidays. The Republicans may perhaps allow the Democrats to anticipate them, although it is hard to believe that this will happen. We shall be glad to see Senator Conkling taking a position in the inevitable discussion which will be worthy of his abilities, and of the confidence which his party in this State has long reposed in him. He has carefully studied trade and financial questions, and this very year he worked assiduously upon the Transportation Committee. It will be very fitting that the ablest Republican in Congress from this State should take the lead in financial debates during the ensuing session. It is a great opportunity for any man, and it is impossible to suppose that Senator Conkling is blind to it. For the sake of the Republican party, we should be glad to see men of our own side acting with the requisite vigor and judgment in this emergency—but, if they fail, it will only remain to write a suitable epitaph over the grave of the Republican party.

A TABLE OF THE REGISTERED VOTERS, THE VOTE POLLED ON THE FOURTH INST., AND THOSE NOT VOTING.

Districts.	White.	Black.	Total.
1.	706	367	1073
2.	549	287	836
3.	336	253	589
4.	425	427	852
5.	553	242	795
Total.	2569	1576	4145
	1576		
White maj.	993		

Districts.	Registered Vote.	Votes Polled.	Not Voting.
1.	1073	836	237
2.	836	685	151
3.	589	532	57
4.	852	806	46
5.	795	712	83
Total	4145	3571	574

Proportion not voting.

Districts.					
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	Whole.
.22	.18	.1	.05	.1	.13.

In the last issue of the Cecil Democrat we find the following table:

Districts.	Registered Vote.	Votes Polled.	Not Voting.
1.	852	713	139
2.	696	551	145
3.	1,113	922	191
4.	504	406	98
5.	1,034	801	233
6.	628	549	79
7.	1,105	886	219
8.	281	250	31
9.	331	305	26
Total.	6,544	5,383	1,161

In the fifth district of Cecil county the proportion not voting is .224; the proportion not voting in the whole county .18 nearly—from which it will be seen that no district in our county polled so few votes in proportion to the registered vote, as the fifth district of Cecil county, nor did we poll as few votes in the whole county in proportion to the whole registered vote.

For Kent county, from the white majority on registered vote deduct 181=812, which divided by 2 gives 406, the whole white Radical vote of the county; add 406 to 1576 negro registered vote, and we have 1982 whole Radical vote of the county. Goldsborough received 1695 votes, which is .85 of their whole vote. From the white registered vote 2569, deduct 406, and we have Democratic vote 2163. Woolford received 1876 votes, which is .86 of the whole Democratic vote, by which it appears that of their whole vote the Democrats only polled 21 votes more in proportion than the Republicans, by giving the Republicans all the white men who did not vote and all the negro vote, whereas the greater part of the non-voting whites were Democrats, and a few negroes voted the Democratic ticket.

PRICES BEFORE AND SINCE THE PANIC.

The depression caused by the panic continues to be felt in various branches of trade, large dealers reporting a general reduction of prices on goods of all kinds. The decline in the prices of some articles is owing to the fall in gold, of others to the scarcity of money and the want of funds by dealers to meet their payments, and of others again to these and further causes combind. Flour has fallen from 50 cents to $1 25 per barrel; sugars have fallen from 1 to 2 cents per pound, while teas are about the same, no reduction whatever having place in fine grades. Coffee has altered but little, owing to the scant supply; fancy groceries, such as canned fruits, spices, jellies, wines, &c., are in very slight demand at much reduced prices; raisins have fallen 75 cents per box.

In provisions there is a decline of 25 per cent, but only a few market men or retail dealers have reduced their prices. Bacon sides and shoulders, which were 9 and 9½ cents before the panic are now quoted at 8½. Mess pork is $2 a barrel lower, and hams have fallen from 1 to 3 cents per pound. Beef cattle are somewhat lower, but butchers generally still preserve the same price for fresh meats on the plea that while there is an increased demand there is a correspondingly diminished supply, not from lack of cattle, however, but because they are held from market by large dealers. Others say that the price of live cattle will not be any lower, because hides and tallow have been materially reduced in value, hides having fallen 3 cents per pound, calfskins from 5 to 8 cents, and tallow of all kinds 2 cents per pound. By reference to the advertising columns of this issue it will be seen that some of the butchers have greatly reduced their prices on fresh meats.—Owing to the depression of the provision trade, and the consequent decrease in the demand for salt, the price of that article has fallen off from 10 to 15 per cent. The fall in the price of fish has been very heavy since the outbreak of the panic, varying on codfish from 25 to 30 per cent. Lard is also lower. Butter still continues high, owing no doubt to the fact that it is held at high rates by the productors, who are able to carry large stocks.—Fruits and vegtables remain about the same.

In day goods the depression is particularly evident. Cloths and cassimers, although much reduced in price, find scarcely any sale. Gentlemen' furnishing goods of the finer qualities, ribbons. feathers and millinery goods have not been so much affected. Black silks which brought $1 75 and $2 per yard now sell for $1 12 and $1 25; poplins, worsteds, flannels, muslins, ginghams, blankets, shawls, &., have all been correspondingly reduced in price. Alpacas and a few other staple goods, although lower at wholesale, have not been reduced by retailers as yet.

Jewelry and fancy articles are at a discount prices being very much lessened, as likewise the sales and manufacture, which is a bad lookout for the holidays.

Furniture is lower, but stoves and households utensils remain about the same in price. Lumber and building material is much lower. Tobacco has slightly depreciated, and it may be noted that whiskey, which advanced in price some time since, is now going down quite actively.

The boot and shoe trade has experienced only a nominal fall, but the demand is less. A steady decline in prices in almost every branch of business is recorded, but it is neither so great nor comprehensive probably as one might expect from the general depression consequent upon the unsettled condition of affairs.—*Sun of Saturday.*

THE NEWLY-ELECTED OFFICERS.

The offices which are to be filled by the candidates elected in the State last Tuesday are those of the comptroller of the treasury, clerk of the Court of Appeals. in the State at large; a number of State Senatros, (one half of the number of State Senators being chosen every two years;) members of the House of Delegates from all the counties and Baltimore city; clerks of circuit courts in the counties, and of the five courts in Baltimore city; register of wills; sheriff; county commissioners, and surveyors. The comptroller-elect and present incumbent, Levin Woolford, enters on his new term the third Monday in January 1874, the constitution requiring him to-qualify on that day, or as soon thereafter as practicable. His salary is 2,500 a year, and term of office two years. The clerk of the Court of Appeals, James S. Franklik, also re-elected holds office six years, at a salary of $3,000 a year. The members of the Legislature—Senate and House—both receive a compensation of $5 per day, except when absent for other causes than sickness, or without leave of absence. The president of the Senate and speaker of the House each receive $3 a day more than the other members of those bodies. The Legislature meets on the first Wednesday of January next, and the session may continue for a period not longer than ninety days. Senators are elected for four years, and members of the House Delegates two years. The clerks of the courts and registers of wills are elected for six years, and must qualify as soon after election as practicable. The compensation for clerks and registers in the counties is fixed by the constitution at $3,000 annum in all cases to be taken out of the fees or receipts of the offices respectively. The sheriffs are elected for two years, and shall be ineligible for re-election for the next succeeding term, but no longer. His compensation, as is that of all officers not specifically described by the constitution, is $3,000 a year and the sheriff elect is to enter upon his term of office as soon after this election as practible.

RAILROAD RE-ORGANIZATION.—It is stated from New York that it has been decided to re-organize the New Jersey Southern railroad, portions of which line are in Delaware and Maryland cross to Chesapeak bay, 20 miles from Baltimore. The name of the road is to be changed to the New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. The lines now connecting with it are to be consolidated and the uncompleted portions finished. To do this and pay creditors will require $7,000,000, for which additional bonds will be issued. The stockholders will receive an amount of stock of the consolidated company equal to that which was held in the New Jersey Southern.

REMARKABLE LONGEVITY.—One of the most remarkable families, says the Charlestown, W. Va,, Spirit, in point of longevity that we know of is the Wysong family of this county; Four brothers, all raised in Shepherstown, are now living, and are aged respectively, as follows: Joseph, living in Ohio, ninety-one years; Isaac, residing in Frekerick city, Md., eighty-five years; Lewis, aged seventy-six, and John, aged seventy-three, still living near Shepardstown.

MARYLAND ELECTION RETURNS

Nearly all the returns now received are official and indicate a larger vote than for Governor in 1871 or President in 1872. The aggregate vote of the State for Governor was 132,728, of which Whyte (Democrat) received 73,908 and Tome (Republican)58,820; Whyte's majority, 15,088.

The aggregate vote for President was 134,447, of which Greeley received 67,687, and Grant 66,760; Greeley's majority, 927.

The aggregate vote on the 4th instant was 139,065, of which Woolford (Democrat) received 79,657, and Goldsborough (Republican) 59,393; Woolford's majority, 20,259. Franklin's Democratic majority was 19,679.

On the State ticket for Comptroller the Republicans carry six counties, viz: Calvert, Charles, Frederick, Prince George's, St. Mary's, and Talbot. They also carry these counties for Clerk of the Court of Appeals, except Talbot, which is Mr. Goldsborough's county. In seven counties they elect the sheriffs, as follows: Allegany, Calvert, Frederick, Howard, Prince George's, St. Mary's, and Talbot. In Charles and Wicomico counties the candidates for sheriff elected are independent. In the Legislature there is a Republican gain of one Senator and eight Delegates. The table of the State, by counties, is as follows:

STATE TICKET.

Counties.	Comptroller. Woolford, D.	Comptroller. Goldsboro'R.	Ct. Appeals. Franklin, D.	Ct. Appeals. Price, R.....
Allegany	2,235	2,291	2,299	2,278
A. Arundel	2,853	2,431	2,860	2,426
Balto. city	28,332	13,332	27,376	13,092
Balt. county	4,820	3,578	4,786	3,616
Calvert	1,025	1,096	1,028	1,095
Caroline	1,237	1,188	1,240	1,186
Carroll	2,964	2,666	2,959	2,664
Cecil	2,867	2,516	2,867	2,512
Charles	1,235	1 328	1,233	1,334
Dorchester	2,119	1,750	2,118	1,767
Frederick	4,310	4,799	4,316	4,788
Garrett	735	653	728	649
Harford	2,590	2,004	2,514	2,061
Howard	1,393	1,332	1,394	1,331
Kent	1,876	1,695	1,878	1,694
Montgomery	2,369	1,908	2,373	1,905
Pr. George's	2,263	2,429	2,261	2,429
Q. Anne's	1,995	1,584	1,994	1,584
St. Mary's	1,468	1,485	1,485	1,454
Somerset	1,790	1,743	1,823	1,784
Talbot	1,672	1,713	1,709	1,698
Washington	3,653	3,606	3,667	3,589
Wicomico	1,865	1,102	1,936	1,088
Worcester	2,086	1,169	2,116	1,167
	79,657	59,393	78,870	59,191

Woolford's majority 20,259; Franklin's majority 19,679.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature is composed of 26 Senators and 84 members of the House of Delegates; total, 110. Twelve Senators hold over for two years; the others were elected on the 4th inst. to serve four years. With Dr. Steiner, of Frederick, holding over the Republicans will have 2 straight-out Senators of that party, having elected one other Senator, Mr. Suit, of Prince George's. Dr. Mudd, the Senator elected in St. Mary's county, is reported as an independent Democrat on the fusion ticket. To the House of Delegates the Republicans elect twenty straight-out members of that party, as follows: Allegany, 4; Caroline, 1; Calvert, 2; Charles, 1; Frederick, 5; Garrett, 1; Prince George's, 3; Talbot, 1; Somerset, 2; total, 20. In the last Legislature there were twelve Republicans. Five independent and fusion Delegates are elected, (though all are claimed as Democrats,) from the following counties: Charles, 1; Talbot, 1; St. Mary's, 1; Worcester, 2.

SENATE.

The members of the Senate are as follows. Senators holding over two years:

Anne Arundel county—Wm. H. Tuck.

Baltimore city—First district, John R. Blake; third districs, Isaac M. Denson.

Baltimore county—T. Sturgis Davis.

Calvert county—Henry Williams.

Carroll county—John K. Longwell.

Frederick county—Dr. Lewis H. Steiner, republican.

Howard county—John Lee Carroll.

Kent county—George W. Spencer.

Queen Anne's county—James T. Earle.

Washington county—Z. S. Claggett.

Wicomico county—Andrew J. Crawford.

Senators elected for the term of four years:

Allegany county—Thos. G. McCulloh.

Baltimore city (second district)—Francis P. Stevens.

Caroline county—Daniel Fields.

Cecil county—William M. Knight.

Charles county—George D. Mudd, fusion.

Dorchester county—Francis P. Phelps.

Garrett county—William R. Getty.

Harford county—John Carroll Walsh.

Montgomery county—Dr. Nicholas Brewer.

Prince George's county—S. T. Suit, republican.

St. Mary's county—Chapman Billingsley.

Somerset county—R. F. Brattan.

Talbot county—Edward Lloyd.

Worcester county—Wm. J. Aydelotte.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Anne Arundel county—Dr. E. J. Henkle, George W. Nutwell and James S. Robinson.

Baltimore city (First District)—Thos. McCosker, Thomas H. Hamilton, John H. Cooper, Charles H. Hamilton, John J. McWilliams, J. Nelson Foster. Second District: Senator, F. P. Stevens; House of Delegates, John Staylor, Jr., William E Stewart, Charles J. McAleese, John Gill, Jr., Henry B. Hart, Henry E. Loane. Third District; Aquilla H. Greenfield, James McColgan, Bernard L. Harig, Eugene T. Joyce, Jacob Groh, John J. Fenton. Nine of the Baltimore city Delegates were members of the last Legislature.

Allegany county—C. B. Wack,* John Weir,* William Brace, Jr.,* and James Park.*

Baltimore county—Robt. Fowler, John Merryman, Charles A. Buchanan, D. M. Mathews, Lewis Turner, Jr., William S. Keech.

Caroline county—J. H. Williams,* J. F. Dawson.

Calvert county—Dr. John Turner,* Dr. Samuel R. Bird.

Carroll county—Dr. S. R. Waters, Henry Vanderford, Thomas C. Brown, Henry Galt.

Cecil county—James B. Groome, James Turner, James Mackie.

Charles county—D. W. Hawkins,* F. F, M. Lancaster, ind. dem.

Dorchester county—James J. M. Gordy, Gliver P. Johnson, Eugene Hodson.

Frederick county—Job B. Miller,* Andrew Annan,* John A. Koons,* Lewis Lamar,* John L. Nicodemus.*

Garrett county—E. H. Glotfelty,* R. J. West.

Harford county—Otho S. Lee, Nathan Grafton, Dr. David Riley.

Howard county—Littleton Maclin and Claudius Stewart.

Montgomery county—John T. Fletchall, Greenbury M. Watkins, Oliver H. P. Clark.

Kent county—Jesse K. Hines, Samuel A. Merritt.

Prince George's county—A. Van Robey,* Eatimer A. Etcilson,* William A. Latchford.*

Queen Anne's county—J. West Thompson, Jr., Thomas H. Hemp.

Talbot county—Wiliam H. Valliant,* Joseph B. Seth, ind. dem.

St. Mary's county—R. Johnson Colton, independent democrat; Thomas H. Bond.

Somerset county—E. F. Duer,* Wm. Coulbourn,* John S. Sadler.

Washington county—George Freaner, W. H. Grimes, Alonzo Barry, A. K. Stake.

Wicomico county—Wm. J. Leonard, democrat; James L. Edsworth, independent.

Worcester county—Alfed D. Merrill, independent democrat; Wiliam C. Pruitt, independent democrat.

*Republicans.

THE CONVICTION OF UDDERZOOK.

The protracted trial in the extraordinary case of Wm. E. Udderzok for the murder of W. J. Goss in Chster county, Pennesylvania, resulted in the rendition of a verdict of murder in the first degree. were cut in consideration of the case near about forty-seven hours. They retired about four o'clock P. M., on Friday and were not discharged till three P. M. Sunday. They had come into court once in the mean time to receive further light as to certain points of the evidence. This related in part to the identity of the letters in the case as from Goss and Wilson as one and same person, and these having been put in their hands appear to have aided in removing the doubts which had previously prevented their agreeing upon a verdict. There will be a very general assent to the correctness of this verdict by all who have read the testimon though the counsel for the accused entered a motion for a new trial. The verdict in this case is of course practically a determination that W. S. Goss was not burnt to death in his shop on the York road, near this city, months before the occurrence of the Chester county tragedy. Hence it is also determined that both Udderzook and the unfortunate Goss were conspirators in a most cunning effort to defraud several insurance companies of large amounts insured upon the latter, the legal resistance to the payment of which finally led to the murder of Goss by his co-conspirator in order to get rid of the burden and the risk of keeping him in hiding.

☞THE Senate of the United States can hardly be called a fine looking body of men. Still less can the House of Representatives be complimented. Probably it would be a greater strain on the conscience to call Grant, Boutwell Richardson, or Fish handsome men; and if we seek personal comeliness abroad, we are even worse baffled, for Schenck and Washburne, the finical Jay, and the obnoxious Cramer stare us out of countenance. Judging from the prints, the best looking body of public men are the Prussians, the next the English; then the Russian, French, and American. As to our Congress, a pleasant letter writer gives us this glimpse of the invalids of the last Senate:

Just as we were comfortable seated a member painfully crossed the room, the right leg in limbo, the left arm in a sling. "Who is that?" "Senator Blair," In a moment another with but one arm appeared. "Who is that?" "Senator Clayton." A door to the right of the Speaker opened, and Senator Morton hobbled in on crutches. A door to the left swung aside, and Senator Sumner came slowly along, bearing the quarantine flag. Then Senator Wright limped across the floor with a foot disjointed. Another Senator put in an appearance with his throat bandaged. Colfax walked in evidently on the sick list, and finally, after a number of Senators "hors du combat" had passed in review. came Brownlow, of Tennessee, carried in bodily and deposited on a stretcher. "Is the Senate of the United States a hospital; inquired my astonished friend. "No, my good madam, but it is evidently a Hotel des Invalides somewhat after the manner of Napoleon's lame, halt and blind soldiers at Paris—pensioned off at the expense of the State."

Snow has fallen at various places to the north of us.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1.50@1.58.
RED WHEAT—$1.50@1.60.
WHITE CORN—74.@76.
YELLOW CORN—63@64.
OATS—47@52 cts.

Died,

HOPKINS.—Departed this life, Nov'r. 3d, MAGGIE, infant daughter of Mary Anderson and Bateman Hopkins, of Kent Island—aged 13 months.

New Advertisements.

Tax Payers of the Third District.

YOU will find me at W. V. LUCAS' Store every Saturday afternoon, and hope that you will make it convenient to pay your Taxes as soon as possible, as I am badly pressed for money.

To those who are in arrears for 1872 I would say that I owe considerable to the School Board, and have got to pay it soon, and if you compel me to advertise your property I shall collect for 1872 and 1873.

WM. HEPBRON,
Nov. 15, 1873—3t. *Collector.*

VENDUE.

THE subscriber having discontinued farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his farm near Chesterville, on

Friday, December 2d, 1873,

at 10 o'clock A. M., the following personal property:

2 Mules, 2 Horses,
TWO COLTS,
6 Milch COWS,
1 Bull,
FOUR CALVES,
15 Head of FAT HOGS,
ONE FARM WAGON,
ONE MILL WAGON,
ONE CARRIAGE,
One Pennington REAPER,
One Corn Sheller, one Dixie Fan, one Wheat Rake; Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Hoes, Shovels, Rakes, &c., &c., Wagon Gears, Carriage Harness, and lot of Plow Gears.

A Lot of good Timothy Hay and CORN BLADES.

TERMS.—Sums of Ten Dollars and under, cash; on sums over that amount a credit of Nine Months, on note with approved security. Property not to be removed until the terms are complied with.

WILLIAM T. MILLER,
Nov. 15—4ds. *Near Chesterville*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration C. T. A. on the personal estate of M. V. BOYER,
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 subscriber, on or before the 13th day of June, 1874; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of November, 1873.

EDGAR B. BRITTON,
Nov. 15, 1873—4t. Administrator.

Window Glass,

Window Glass,

Window Glass,

OF ALL SIZES,

FOR SALE BY THE BOX OR SINGLE PANE,

BY

C. F. Stam & Bro.

—:o:—

WINDOW GLASS CUT TO FIT ANY SASH.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

—:o:—

PURE SALT PETRE

CAN BE HAD AT

C. F. STAM & BROS.

November 15, 1873—2t.

NOTICE.

BEING compelled to close the Medical accounts of W. M. A. S. Maxwell up to March 1st, 1873, (at which time the business of Wm. M. A. S. Maxwell & Son began) all indebted are requested to call and settle with money or note.

WM. M. A. S. MAXWELL.
Mill Pond, Nov. 8, 1873—tJ1.

Fall & Winter Millinery.

Mrs. M. A. Biscoe

has just returned from the city with a splendid assortment of *Fall and Winter Millinery and Fancy Goods,* to an examination of which she invites her patrons and the public.

Store on Queen street, at the old stand.
Nov. 8, 1873—3t.

$50 REWARD.

A REWARD of $50 will be paid for the arrest and conviction of TRILUS KENNEY, (colored,) who shot Mr. Joseph H. Boyer at the election at Massey, on Tuesday, Nov. 4th.

Nov. 8—3t. S. W. BOYER.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are hereby prohibited from trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned, with gun, dog, or otherwise, under penalty of the law.

WM. OVEREND.
Nov. 8, 1873—3t.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby notified not to trespass upon the lands of the undersigned with dog or gun, to hunt or shoot, or for any other purpose. The law will be enforced against all offenders.

JOHN W. HINES.
Nov. 8, 1873—3t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

WILLIAM A. BRICE,
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 6th day of June, 1874; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 6th day of November, 1873.

MARY A. BRICE,
GEORGE H. BRICE,
Nov. 8, 1873—4t. Administrators.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0880