msa_sc2901_scm1622-0150 copyright Maryland State Archives

The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday, Dec. 26, 1868

FIRE.—We regret to learn of the destruction by fire, on Wednesday morning last, of the dwelling of Mr. Elias Deputy, on his farm called "Stepney," in Broad Neck, in this county. The fire is supposed to have been caused by a spark from the chimney, and before discovered had gained such headway as to render it impossible to save even the furniture, so that, with the exception of two feather beds, Mr. Deputy loses all of his household goods. His loss is heavy; and only insured to the amout of $800.

The Middletown *Transcript* states that the grain buyers of that place received last week about thirty thousand bushels, four thousand of which had been hauled in wagons from four miles below Chestertown, a distance of thirty-two miles. If the Kent county Railroad was completed what a great convenience it would be to farmers, and every one else at a season like this. It is hoped that before another winter shall come the road will be in running order, and the farmers and business community freed from the annoyance and great inconvenience resulting from the close of navigation.

THE OYSTER LAW.—In reply to a letter of inquiry by Captain Davidson, commander of the State oyster police, for the opinion of Attorney General Jones upon the construction of the clause in the oyster law, section 16th, forbidding dredging for 'oysters in any river, creek, cove, inlet, bay or sound *within the limits* of any county of this State,' that officer states that he is of opinion that it does not apply to rivers which form the dividing line between two counties, and which cannot properly be said to be *within the limits of any county*.

ADVICE TO OFFICE SEEKERS.—The editor of the *Cambridge Intelligencer*, who ought to be posted in such matters, states in his last issue that the offices in Maryland at the disposal of the incoming President, are all to be filled by Baltimoreans, and if there are any expectants in the counties they had better remove to the city instanter, or at least *claim* that as their residence. So, be wise in time!

VENDUES.—Attention is called to the following sales avertised in our columns this morning to take place next week:

Monday, Dec. 28—Jas. Polk DeCorse, in the lower part of Quaker Neck.

Tuesday—Robert McMullen, near Massey's Cross Roads.

Wednesday—R. L. Nichols, on "Huntingfield," in the lower part of this county.

Thursday—James A. Gale, at the head of Still Pond Creek.

ROLPH'S LANDING.—Lloyd Tilghman, Esq., as Trustee, offers at public sale today at Church Hill, the farm on Chester River, known as Rolph's Landing, containing from 160 to 190 acres.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We appreciate the very complimentary and kindly manner in which our cotemporaries notice our appearance in new type. We transfer a few of these notices to our columns, not simply to gratify our vanity—although we all like flattery—but that our readers may see that the intelligence and enterprise of a community is judged by persons at a distance by the support given their local newspapers. It is a fact, well established, that where the county paper exhibits a flourishing condition, in having its columns constantly filled with local advertisements, there you will be sure to find a live and flourishing community. Such is the case in our own town and county, and our readers will doubtless feel gratified, as well as ourselves, that the newspapers in other sections so regard it in their notices of our paper.

"THE KENT NEWS made its appearance on Sadurday last in a suit of new type.—This is an evidence of the prosperity of the News, and of the energy and enterprise of its publishers. Both the News and the Transcript appear to be doing a remunerative business, judging from their crowded advertising columns. It is an evidence, also, of the energy and thrift of the people of the county, generally.—Wherever you find a well supported press, you may be sure of a prosperous and intelligent community. The one is a sure concomitant of the other.—*Middletown Transcript.*

THE KENT NEWS.—This excellent journal, published at Chestertown, on the Eastern Shore, comes to us this week in a new dress, making a handsome appearance. We tender Messrs. PLUMMER & USILTON our congratulations upon the auspicious event, and wish them long life and great success.—*Prince Georgian.*

THE KENT CO. NEWS.—This welcome journal shows a decided improvement in its last issue, in the way of new type. The *News* is a well-conducted paper, and has always shown a spirit of enterprise. Its editors are thorough-going business men, and knows how to conduct a good journal. —*Maryland Republican.*

THE KENT NEWS.—On Saturday last the *News* came out in a new dress, and presents a fine appearance. It is one of the best, as well as one of the most prosperous, of the Eastern Shore papers. Indeed, if we may judge from appearances, we think it could afford to enlarge considerably, and get a Newbury press,—undoubtedly one of the best country newspaper presses in use.—*Cecil Whig.*

DR. SHURTLEFF, democrat, has been elected mayor of Boston by 1,839 maj.

Sauce for the Goose and Sauce for the Gander.

The difficulty which the colored representative from Louisiana, Menard, finds in obtaining a seat in the House of Representatives, presents a significant contrast to the facility with which the colored men of the South are assisted into the Legislatures and conventions of the Southern States by the very party which seems so reluctant to make the acquaintance of its colored brother from Louisiana. Whilst Representative Menard is only permitted to look on as yet at the legislative performances in the House, and is reported to be left out in the cold socially as well as politically by his republican comrades, Mr. Pomeroy introduces a bill in the Senate having the purpose of so amending the constitution of Georgia as to place beyond all possibility of doubt the right of every citizen of the State, black and white, to hold office. The world connot fail to observe the difference between republican theory and practice, by listening to Mr. Pomeroy in the Senate and looking at Representative Menard in the lobby of the House. The contrast is striking and suggestive. It may be an ingenious device for perpetuating political power, and, though designed as an exquisite gratification of revenge it has failed of its object so far as humiliating the Southern people is concerned, most of them having received it with the calmness of demeanor which might be expected of them, whilst as a political expedient, it may prove a petard which will in the end hoist the inventor. With the progress of intelligence among the colored people of the South, it is quite possible that they may come in time to inquire why it is that such solicitude is manifested by the radical leaders for their right to office in the States, and none at all for their right to enter Congress. Some of them, more ambitious than others, may not be always content with official equality with Southern Statesmen, but may aspire, as Mr. Menard does, to that wider field of usefulness and loftier elevation, where they may fraternize with those choice radical spirits by whose incubations they have been hatched into political consequence. It is difficult to see why colored men, who are considered competent to sit in the legislative and convention halls of the South, should not be equal to a place alongside some of our intelligent Congressmen from the North.

A BLOODY DUEL AT NEW ORLEANS WITH BROADSWORDS.—The famous dueling ground on the Metairie ridge, known as "The Oaks," was the scene yesterday morning of a sanguinary duel between two young men of this city, which has rarely had its parallel in the annals of the code, either in this country or in Europe. The antagonists were—the one a native Creole of New Orleans, the other a Frenchman by birth—the provocation, a blow in the face at the hand of the Creole; the weapons were broadswords, the hour daybreak. Arrived on the field, accompanied by their seconds, the combatants stripped to the waist, and, sword in hand, in the freezing air of the morning, sprung at each other like tigers. There was no hesitation or playing to try each other's skill. A few lunges and cuts were successfully parried, when suddenly an upcut from the Frenchman's sword wounded his opponent in the right arm. The *riposte* from the Creole laid open the Frenchman's left cheek, laying the inside open, and exposing his teeth. Nothing daunted, the wounded man stepped back had a handkerchief bound round his face, and again put himself in an attitude of offense. His first lunge penetrated the breast of his antagonist, between the rib and the skin, but it was made with such relentless force that it passed also through the off arm. An attempt was made at this moment by the seconds to stop the matter at that point; but the man with the handkerchief around his jaws rushed at the second who was most anxious to settle the matter, sword in hand, asseverating that nought should quiet his animosity except a cut across his throat. The battle was renewed, and lasted until the Creole had received eight wounds and the other six—all severe and painful, but none it is hoped, dangerous. Both men displayed extraordinary courage, animosity and endurance, and, during the course of the bloody encounter, neither was willing to give up the contest until both had to let their hands fall helpless to their sides from loss of blood and the pain of their wounds. The parties were carried home after having their wounds dressed.—*N. O. Crescent, December* 13.

COMPLETION OF THE SASSAFRAS RIVER BRIDGE.—The Sassafras River Bridge is completed. On Monday last, pursuant to notice, the Contractor, the bridge examiners of Cecil and Kent counties, and County Commissioners of Cecil county, met and examined the structure. It was unanimously approved as a work fully up to the terms of the contract. Owing to some misunderstanding, the County Commissioners of Kent county were not present. As no part of the levy by Kent county has been paid to the contractor, the bridge still remains in his hands, though the public are freely travelling over it. Thus the route is now opened direct to Chestertown, and the distance lessened by six or seven miles. After the bridge had been examined, the company repaired to the residence of Dr. Massey, one of the examiners appointed by Kent county, and partook of a sumptuous repast. Viands were spread in profusion, and the flow of wine produced the era of good cheer. Toasts were drunk and speeches made, and though we did not hear of any songs being sung, we are reliably informed that some of the Good Templars were doubtful of their "pins." It is expected that the Kent county levy will be paid in a few days, when the bridge will be transferred to the county authorities and regularly opened for travel.—*Cecil Democrat.*

J. P. PRICE, the fast youngster who recently turned up in Richmond in the character of a Judge, has been lodged in jail in Easton, to await an investigation as to his right to run off with hired property.

THE STEAMER CHESTER will leave Chestertown hereafter, (when the ice does not prevent) on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, returning alternate days.

ANSWER to Enigma published a week or two since:—"Reckless marriages often bring distress."

EXTRACTS FROM SPEECH of HON. GEO. VICKERS.

In the United States Senate on Thursday, Dec. 17th, the resolution censuring the President for views expressed in his annual message with reference to the National finances, being under consideration, Mr. VICKERS said:

Mr. President, I do not desire to detain the Senate, but to express briefly the views which explain the vote I shall give. The Executive is a coordinate department of the Government, and it is his constitutional duty—a duty which he cannot avoid—to make known his views upon the condition of the country and its finances.—The very theory and genius of our Government and the practice which has grown up under it allow great liberty and even license in oral discussions and in communications in writing with reference to subjects of a political and financial nature.—I do not understand the President to recommend repudiation. I do not understand, in the language of this resolution, that his message contains a proposition and sentiment as it is called, the resolution proposes to disagree to the proposition and the sentiments expressed by the President. I have looked in vain for any proposition in the message in reference to the subject under consideration. I see no language of recommendation. I do not agree with the Senator from Oregon and the Senator from Michigan that here is a direct or even an implied proposition to pay less than the principal and the interest of the public debt. The President knew as well as any one how to make a recommendation, and when he designed to make one he did not fail to use language to do so. For example, on page 28 of his message he says:

"I renew the recommendation contained in my communication to Congress dated the 18th of July last—a copy of which accompanies this message—that the judgment of the people should be taken on the propriety of so amending the Federal Constitution that it shall provide," &c.

Here is a direct recommendation of the President; but there is none either express or implied, in the passage which is contained in the resolution under discussion. If there is no proposition it is only, then, the sentiment of the President; and is the Senate of the United States called upon to criticize sentiments ane become sentimental? I consider this resolution a mere abstraction; and shall we legislate upon abstractions? Let us rather legislate upon some practical subject.

I ask, if this resolution should pass what would be its effect? Would it enlighten the public mind in reference to the payment of the national debt and its interest? Would it indicate the policy of Congress in reference to the payment of the debt? Is there anything tangible in this resolution, anything which can afford to the people any hope of relief from the heavy burdens of taxation which they are called upon to bear? Is there anything to commend it to the people? Will it exhibit to them any mode or measure of relief? The national debt, as was stated yesterday by the honorable Senator from Delaware, amounts to $2,500,000,000; but I hold in my hand an editorial from a paper published in this city, the National Intelligencer, which makes the debt, not the national debt proper, but the debt growing out of the war, much more than that spoken of by the Senator from Delaware.

The view of the President, as I understand it, is practically illustrated as follows:

The United States in account with A. B.

Dr.

1863. To cash paid for one bond of $100, say in gold	$50 00
To interest for twenty-one years	63 00
	$113 00

Cr.

1868. By interest for five years, from 1863 to 1868, in gold, upon $100	$30 00
By interest for sixteen years, proposed to be paid	96 00
	$126 00

Being thirteen dollars actually paid above the value in coin given for the bonds; and if you calculate the interest of $100 at nine per cent. for twenty-one years you will have an over payment of the bond at the end of that time of seventy-six dollars. This is a practical application of the principle which the President has suggested in his message, for I have considered it merely as a suggestion for the consideration of Congress and not as a proposed measure.

I prefer greatly to pay the debt, both the principal and interest; we are, fi able to do it; and I would prefer if it were funded to pay it at a particular period with six per cent. interest. I desire that no creditor shall receive anything less than his principal and interest. But this is a practical question, and the inquiry must come home to every Senator how is this debt to be paid? There is not specie enough in the country to pay it, and according to the estimate which I have read from the National Intelligencer the debt of the General Government and the debt of the cities and the towns growing out of the war amounts to five billion dollars.—Where will you get the specie necessary to pay this debt? Five billions is estimated by some to be the debt; and the Senator from Delaware told us yesterday that there were but four billions of coin in the world. How is it to be paid? Resolutions will not pay it. This resolution and its kindred resolutions now lying on the table and ready to be discussed will not provide a means or a remedy for the payment of this debt.

I know not why we should be so sensitive upon this subject when a mere suggestion is made for our consideration. I do not think that we have a right, properly considering the comity that should exist between the different branches of the Government, to pass, either directly or impliedly, a vote of censure upon the Executive simply because he submits to us a subject for our consideration. Why, if the President had recommended that the debt should be funded at a less rate of interest there would have been no proposition to pass a vote of censure upon him; but, as was so eloquently stated by the Senator from Delaware yesterday, the principle is the same; it is paying less than you contracted to pay. When the Government borrowed this money it agreed to pay interest at six per cent. in coin. If that is a part of the contract how can the Government evade the payment of six per cent. in coin upon the national debt? If it funds the debt and pays only four or four and a half or five per cent., does that fulfill the letter or the spirit of the contract? Then it impairs the obligation of the contract. How, then, can it be said that one mode is to be called repudiation and another mode which does not fulfill the contract is to be called an honorable mode?

Why, sir, I do not consider that in any of these propositions there is anything like dishonor or anything like bad faith intended; but these are propositions which are submitted to the consideration of the representatives of the people and of the States.

I do not believe that the President of the United States ever designed to intimate anything that was unfair or dishonorable. It was only a suggestion, which, of course, must receive the sanction of the creditors before it can be effective, whether they should be paid in sixteen years, gold interest, or whether they shall run the hazard which everybody seems to have some apprehension of, that this debt never will be fully paid. I wish it were in the power of this Government to-day to pay every dollar of the debt, both principal and interest. I do not indorse this recommendation of the President; but I have looked upon it with that respectful consideration with which I always regard state papers that emanate from those in high authority. He occupies a very eminent position. He has opportunities and advantages for ascertaining the true condition of the country in all its interests and in all its financial affairs, and in its productions, and looking at them from a standpoint so different from that which I am enabled to occupy, I must have some respect for views which emanate from a man distinguished as he is, and occupying with such advantages as he does his high and elevated position.

Who can believe for a moment that the President, in his suggestion of another among the many modes devised for the payment of the public debt, meant anything like dishonorable repudiation? He has acquired a reputation for singleness of purpose and integrity of which he may well be proud and jealous. What motive could he have, as President of a great people, to advocate repudiation? He has been educated in the school of adversity in moral and political principles that have commanded the highest respect.

MR. WARNER—(a carpet-bag Senator from Alabama.) I should like to ask the Senator from Maryland a question. The President in his message, proposes that the Government should never pay the bondholder a dollar, either of interest or principal. If this is not repudiation, what is?

MR. VICKERS. I thought the proposition was to pay the interest for sixteen years. If the Senator had read the message as I have certainly he must have seen that the President does not propose to repudiate the payment of interest.

MR. WARNER. I ask the Senator if the President proposes ever to pay the bondholder a single dollar of money? I ask if a single dollar of money under the President's proposition is ever to go out of the Treasury to the bondholder?

MR. VICKERS. If the Senator from Alabama had listened attentively to the account which I stated between the bondholder and the Government he would have perceived that when the bondholder paid but fifty dollars for a Government bond of $100, if he received interest on $100, for twenty-one years, according to the President's proposition, he would be paid both principal and interest on the fifty dollars which he loaned at six per cent., and be overpaid by thirteen dollars, and overpaid by seventy-six dollars if the interest be computed at nine per cent., which the President has stated it to be in his message. That, I say, is the President's view, that the payment of interest at six per cent in gold on the nominal amount of the bond will pay both principal and interest on the actual amount which was loaned by the creditor. That is my view of the President's position.

MR. WARNER. That does not answer my question. Does not the Senator understand that the President proposes that the Government shall never pay the bondholder any money out of the Treasury? Is not that the proposition of the President?

MR. VICKERS. The President's suggestion is to pay him the interest for sixteen years and eight months.

MR. WARNER. Does he propose ever to pay the boudholder any money?

MR. VICKERS. He proposes to pay him interest on $100, double the sum which he loaned to the Government, for sixteen years and eight months. He does not propose to pay the principal, because, as he states, the payment of this interest on double the actual amount loaned will pay both principal and interest of what the creditor loaned.

MR. WARNER. Will the Senator answer my question? Under the President's plan will the bondholder ever receive a dollar of money out of the United States Treasury?

MR. VICKERS. He receives every six months the interest in gold at six per cent. on double the amount of the money he loaned. That is what I understand as the President's view of the subject in the message.

MR. WARNER. Is that a payment to the bondholder?

MR. VICKERS. Certainly. Who else can it be paid to? The Government owes the bondholder. The Government gives him a bond for $100 where the bondholder only paid the Government fifty dollars; and then the bondholder every six months gets interest in gold, which is worth nearly nine per cent. a year, not upon the fifty dollars, but upon the $100; and if the calculation is made as I have made it here, it will be seen that when you reduce to practical operation the President's view it will have paid and more than paid both principal and interest of the money actually loaned. But it is not the mode in which I desire to see the bondholder paid.

But, I was going on to say that the President has been educated in the school of adversity, in moral and political principles that have commanded the highest respect. No one could have gone through the alphabet of office, grading from the lowest to the greatest by qualifications and merit, and taken the first honor in the highest political school of his country among thousands of competitors, unless he had the will, the capacity, and the experience of a statesman as well as the moral and intellectual stamina of a man of honor and ability Like all public men he may have committed official errors; but I have yet to hear of a suspicion of his personal integrity. In some respects he has disappointed the views and expectations of both political parties; but this only vindicates his independence and firmness. It is not contended that he is infallible; but it is assumed that he is incorruptible and patriotic. No President has had to breast the storms of difficulty, of embarrassment, and of, I will not say persecution, that has attended his administration. He is the only one who has not had a party to sustain him. He has passed through a fiery ordeal unparalleled in the history of his country; and the recorded verdict of the American Senate, by the votes of those who differed politically from him, but whose high sense of judicial duty induced them to vote his acquittal, will go down to posterity crowned with immortal honor. I mean no reflection or disrespect, even by implication, upon those who differed with them upon that occasion; but the magistrate who has thus been in peril is not the one to tarnish his own fame or the bright escutcheon of the nation's faith.

Georgia Reconstruction--Position of Gen. Grant.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette says: A great hue and cry in and out of Congress followed the action of the Georgia Legislature in expelling the negro members, and Congressional interferance was invoked by those who have determined not to be satisfied with any reconstruction which gives the white population of the South a chance to recover their lost prosperity and happiness.—This action of the Legislature of Georgia has been seized upon as a pretext to remand that State back into a condition of military despotism. Reconstruction is to be reconstructed according to the new programme, but before this is accomplished General Grant's opposition will have to be met and overcome. There is good authority for stating that the President elect is not only opposed to the whole proposition, but that he fully anticipated precisely what occurred in the Georgia Legislature, and that that occurrence had the sanction of the military. This may scarcely seem credible to the shriekers for negro supremacy in the South, nevertheless the fact is vouched for by gentlemen high in authority, and who are in positions to know. They say that General Grant not only anticipated all that has occurred in the South, but that he never would favor or sanction any further Congressional meddling with the reconstructed States. This presents a plain, broad issue with the radicals upon the very threshold of the new Administration, and one, too, of the greatest magnitude. The unexpected position assumed by General Grant on this question of "reconstructing Reconstruction," furnishes the topic of conversation in high official circles, and the Georgia delegates in Congress are encouraged to hope that their State will be saved from the threatened calamity of being again placed under military rule.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—Persons desirous of obtaining the benefit of the bankrupt law should remember that application must be made before the first day of January next, as the fifty per cent. clause will take effect on that day in relation to voluntary applications.

Baltimore Price Current

[Corrected from the Sun of Thursday.]

WHEAT—White	$2.35a2.40
" Choice Red	2.30a2.40
" Medium and good red	2.10
CORN—Good to prime White	93a96
" " " Yellow	97a98
Oats	67a70

MARRIED:

In Philadelphia, at Trinity M. E. Parsonage, Dec. 8th, by Rev. R. H. Humphries, WILLIAM N. BRICE, of Phila., to Miss MARTHA DYRE, of Kent county, Md.

Nov. 14, 1868, by Rev. J. B. Quigg, JOSEPH FORD to EVELINE BROWNING, all of Kent.

Dec. 15, by the same, JAMES COLEMAN to THOMASANNA SAPPINGTON, all of Kent.

Dec. 22, by the same, JOHN P. CROSSLEY of Queen Anne's, to SALLIE M. FISHER of Kent county.

Dec. 2d, by Rev. E. Stubbs, JAMES JONES to MARY JANE DUYER, both of Kent.

Dec. 3d, by the same, GEO. E. KNOTTS to ANNIE M. REED, all of Kent.

Dec. 23rd, at Kennedyville M. P. Church, by Rev. Henry E. Mizkimon, Mr. T. F. HYNSON DILL to Miss EDMONIA WOOD, all of Kent.

DIED:

Dec. 18, of Croup, ALBERT MALOY, aged one year and eleven months, son of John and Sarah M. Smith. "We shall go to him, but he shall not return to us."

PREACHING IN SALEM M. E. CHURCH at Bell Air, every Sabbath Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, commencing Jan. 3rd. d26.

NOTICE. The Annual Meeting of the MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Kent Co., will be held at the office of the Hon. George Vickers, on MONDAY, January 4th, 1869, at 11 o'clock, A. M.
d26-tm. N G. WESTCOTT, Sec'y.

FOR RENT, A PRODUCTIVE FARM near Williamsburg, Va., containining 350 acres of arable land. There is on it an excellent House, &c. This property will be leased for several years on liberal terms. Also, a smaller Farm in Cecil county, Md. For particulars call promptly on JAMES B. GROOME,
d26-3t* Elkton, Maryland.

Notice to Creditors.

MISS ANNA M. L. EARLE, having given up business and removed from the county, has left her accounts for settlement with the undersigned. All persons indebted on book account or otherwise, are respectfully requested to make settlement on or before January 11th, 1869, as I am directed to place all accounts unpaid at that time in the hands of an officer.
d26-2t. J. A. PEARCE, Attorney.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Still Pond and vicinity, that we have rented the WHEELWRIGHT SHOP belonging to the estate of D. W. Turner, and expect to conduct the Wheelwright business in all its branches. Would solicit the patronage of the public.
N. T. HYNSON, JR. & BRO.,
d26-3t. Still Pond, Kent Co.

TAKE NOTICE.

Having discontinued the Wheelwrighting and Blacksmithing business at Still Pond, the undersigned hereby gives notice to all those with whom they have unsettled accounts, that they desire a settlement with one and all, by note or otherwise, on or before the 12th day of January next, so that the books of the concern may then be finally closed. All accounts not settled by that date will be placed in a train of collection. HARBOURD & CLINTON,
d26-3t. Still Pond.

FOR RENT, A FARM OF 280 ACRES, near Colgan's X Roads, about six miles from Centreville and Church Hill. Good HOUSE and necessary Out-Buildings; all under good fencing. The Railroad passes within a half mile of it. For particulars apply to Col. H. S. McCOMB, Wilmington, Del., or to THOS. Q. PRIMROSE,
d19-3t. Queen Anne's Co.

FOUND.

Having looked over my books I find that I have bills standing from twelve months to six years, which must be paid. After the first of January these bills will all be made out, and those not settled by the FIRST OF FEBRUARY will be placed in an officer's hands for collection. Thankful for past patronage, I hope by fair dealing and strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

After the first Jan. may be found at the old stand opposite the Bank.
d26-3t. JAMES BRICE, Butcher.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Distress, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Wm. T. Urie against the goods and chattels of James R. Hanes, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Hanes, of, in and to the following property:

1 FEATHER BED, 2 STRAW BEDS, 1 Bolster, 1 Pillow, 5 Sheets, 3 Comfortables, 1 Spread, 6 Pictures, lot of Straw Matting, 1 Buffalo Robe, 1 Tub, 3 Stands, 2 Bed Steads, 3 Chairs, 1 Cricket, 1 Spittoon, 1 Glass Frame, lot of Tinware, lot of Carpet, 2 empty Jugs, 1 pr. Blinds, 1 Wash Pan and Bowl, 1 pr. Table Cloths, Bureau and contents, 2 Brushes, 1 Counterpane, pair Blankets, &c.

And I hereby give notice, that on *FRIDAY, the 1st day of January*, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Brick Hotel in Millington, I will sell said property to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

JOS. E. GILPIN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Dec. 21, 1868.

New Harness Store!

JOS. W. EDWARDS

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and the public generally that he has again commenced the Harness making business at his old stand opposite the Voshell House, and has now in store a fine assortment of

SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS, WHIPS, HORSE BLANKETS, Sleigh Bells, all kinds of OIL for Harness, all kinds of BITTS, &c.

HARNESS manufactured to order out of the best material, by good workmen. Repairing of every description done at short notice.

Having had some eighteen or twenty years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I can give general satisfaction, and shall spare no effort to please all who favor me with their patronage. Give me a call.
d26-tf. J. W. EDWARDS.

1115. CHESTNUT ST. 1115.

HOOP SKIRTS.

WM. T. HOPKINS, Manufacturer of Champion Hoop Skirts, HAS REMOVED TO No 1115 *Chestnut St.*, (*Girard Row.*) PHILADELPHIA,

Where will always be found a complete assortment of his well-known SKIRTS. In all the newest, and most desirable Styles, Shapes, Sizes and Lengths for Ladies, Misses and Children, at the very lowest prices, and warranted in every respect. SKIRTS made to order, altered and repaired.

Full lines of good Eastern made Skirts at very low prices. 15 springs 35c; 20 springs, 45c.; 25 springs, 50c; 30 springs, 60c.; 35 sp. 65c.; and 40 springs, 75 cents.

Also, the largest assortment of CORSETS in the city, retailing at wholesale prices, including Thompson & Langdon's Glove Fitting; Beckel's superior shaped Woven and extra-quality hand-made whalebone Corsets, making over forty different styles and prices, from 75 cts. to $7.00. Sole Agent in this city for Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Abdominal Corsets, highly recommended by physicians. Do not forget our new place—1115 Chestnut Street.
d26 3m. WM. T. HOPKINS.

REMOVAL.

TO MY FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC.

I have taken the store owned by Mr. Jno. H. Burchinal, formerly occupied by R. P. Stewart and lately by Clark & Usilton, where I am now opening a new and cheap lot of Goods.

My friends and the public generally are invited to give me a call. My motto is still not to be undersold. WM. W. PARKS.
Dec. 19, 1868—3t.

TAKE NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned by account, note or otherwise, are requested to call and settle their respective accounts on or before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY. All accounts remaining unpaid after that day will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. This step will be very unpleasant to me but will be resorted to in all cases where the accounts are not paid.

A. L. VANNORT.

N. B—On and after January 1st, 1869, I will conduct my business on a strictly cash system.
A. L. VANNORT,
d19-3t. Hanesville.

SELLING OFF!

MISS A. E. MIDDLETON,

Intending to discontinue business for the present, offers her stock of WINTER MILLINERY at reduced prices. The Ladies are requested to call and get Bargains.

Persons indebted to me are earnestly requested to call and settle their accounts before the first of January next.
d12-3t. A. E. MIDDLETON.

TO OUR PATRONS.

All persons indebted to the "KENT NEWS" OFFICE for Subscription, Advertising or Job Printing, are requested to make payment by the FIRST OF JANUARY. We desire to settle accounts at least once a year with all persons with whom we do business.
d12-3t. PLUMMER & USILTON.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the undersigned are hereby requested to call and settle on or before the FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT. At that time I shall place all unsettled accounts in the hands of an officer for collection
d12-3t* JOHN M. HUDSON.

NOTICE.—An election for Directors of KENT NATIONAL BANK will be held at the Banking House, in Chestertown, on TUESDAY, Jan. 12, 1869, to elect Seven Directors for said Bank, to serve the ensuing year.
Dec. 5, 1868-3t. S. W. SPENCER, Cash'r.

FOR RENT, The ROOM used as a Store by Miss Annie Earle.
Apply to WM. H. MEETEER.
Dec. 12, 1868—3t

C C C

Not the "Elephant" but the MAMMOTH CHRISTMAS CAKE, and try some of Hudgins' COUGH CANDY.

It is good for the young, its good for the old,
And its good for all that takes a fresh cold.
It is good for singers, it is good for the babys,
And its good for the young man that goes to see ladies. So give it a trial.
d5. W. HUDGINS.

BLANKETS, Whitney and other makes. MALLALIEU'S BLANKETS, COLORED BLANKETS for ordinary use, CRIB BLANKETS of beautiful texture. These goods were all bought at very close figures, and will be sold at short advances.
Nov. 21st. TH. S. WICKES.

THOMAS S. WICKES calls the attention of Farmers and Laboring men to a superior lot of HEAVY WINTER BOOTS which he will sell cheap. These Boots are equal in quality of leather and workmanship to any Boot manufactured in this town.
GUM BOOTS FOR SALE.

HO! FOR CHRISTMAS!

TOYS! TOYS! TOYS!

JOHN H. REDUE, (adjoining the Bank,) has just opened a fine assortment of GOODS FOR CHRISTMAS, embracing TOYS of every description, CANDIES, French and Common, RAISINS, ORANGES, FIGS, CITRON, CURRENTS, NUTS, APPLES, &c., &c., &c.

Everything calculated to please the 'little folks' may here be found, together with articles suitable for presents, &c. A call is solicited.
d19. JOHN H. REDUE.

1868. CHRISTMAS!

NEW GOODS!

STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, Plain and Light GROCERIES, HARDWARE, &c., &c.

A large purchase of WINTER GOODS just made in view of the HOLIDAYS AND COLD WINTER WEATHER, making our present stock unusually complete and full, and offered upon terms that cannot be unsatisfactory, our business facilities enabling us to purchase Goods at the lowest ruling rates known to the Market.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, December 19, 1868.

A LARGE and choice supply of FOREIGN WINES AND LIQUORS, DOMESTIC LIQUORS some of them extra, WINES and BRANDIES for cooking purposes, CHAMPAGNE, SCUPPERNONG, and fine old PEACH BRANDY, on hand and for sale by THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, Dec. 19, 1868.

A. H. ROCKWELL'S EATING HOUSE, CHESTERTOWN.

THE undersigned having opened an Eating House on the corner opposite the jail, is prepared to accommodate the public with OYSTERS, Beef Steak, Tea and Coffee, &c., gotten up in the very best style. I will spare no effort to give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.

OYSTERS by the quart or gallon supplied to families. A. H. ROCKWELL.
Dec. 12, 1868.

In the District Court OF THE UNITED STATES, FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND.

In the matter of Wm Rodgers, Bankrupt. IN BANKRUPTCY.

THIS is to give notice, that a petition has been presented to the Court, this fourth day of December, 1868, by William Rodgers, of the County of Kent, State of Maryland, and District aforesaid, a Bankrupt, praying that he may be decreed to have a full discharge from all his debts, provable under the Bankrupt Act, and upon reading said Petition:

IT IS ORDERED by the Court, that a hearing be had upon the same on the

12th day of January, 1869,

before the Court, in the City of Baltimore, in said District, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and that notice thereof be published in the Kent News and the Baltimore Gazette, newspapers printed in said District, once a week for three weeks before that day; and that all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear at said time and place and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

JAMES W. CHEW,
Clerk of District Court for said District.
Dec. 19, 1869—4t.

Ratification Notice.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County, as a Court of Equity.

DECEMBER 5th, 1868.

ORDERED that the sales made and reported by GEORGE VICKERS and RICHARD HYNSON, Trustees for the sale of the Real Estate of Hugh M. Wallis, deceased, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the seventh day of March next; Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed at Chestertown once in each of three successive weeks before the first day of January next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $22,687.20.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
True copy, Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
Dec. 12, 1868—4t.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration on the personal estate of William Legg, late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of July, 1869, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit in said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 15th day of December, 1868.

HENRY URIE, Adm'r.
Dec. 19, 1868—4t.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county letters of administration on the personal estate of DAVID SHRIVER, late of said County, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of July, 1869, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit in said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 15th day of December, 1868.

SAMUEL CLARK, Adm'r C. T. A.
Dec. 19, 1868—4t.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Kent County, letters of administration on the personal estate of Wm. Parker, Jr., late of said County, deceased.

All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the proper vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of July, 1869, otherwise they may by law be excluded from all benefit in the said estate.

Given under my hand and seal this 15th day of December, 1868.

HENRY URIE,
Adm'r of William Parker, Jr., dec'd.
Dec. 19, 1868—4t.

CALL AND EXAMINE The Splendid Assortment of Watches, Jewelry, CHAINS, SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE, at WILLIS'.
d12.

SALT in large well filled sacks, BUCKWHEAT FLOUR of the best family brand on hand and for sale by
Dec. 5. TH. S. WICKES.