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The Kent News.

SATURDAY - - - - - DEC. 12, 1874

THE TIMES.

Messrs. Editors:—As one of the tax paying portion of the community, connected with agriculture, I have been considering the subject of "hard times," and some of the causes which have led to them. This section of country is suffering from the scarcity of money and other causes, which is truly alarming to the landed interest and to those who, by cultivation of the soil, are dependent upon its productions. In the first place, taxation is very high. A new system of working public roads should be adopted; although the extent of the highways has increased, yet the expense of putting and keeping them in proper condition has increased in a greater ratio. I was gratified, during the last year, at a resolution of the board of county commissioners, that they would not alter or make any new roads. Whether this resolution was adhered to or waived, I am not informed; but surely with so many facilities for travel, the people of Kent county can wait a reasonable time till the heavy railroad tax shall be liquidated. Many a farmer would be pleased to gratify his wife and daughters by erecting a new dwelling, or of adding to the old one; but the question immediately arises, Does he owe money?—will his crops justify it? and he frequently concludes that it is most judicious to defer action to a more auspicious period. When his family are made acquainted with the reasons which have influenced him, they willingly concur and assent to the postponement. Should not similar reasons operate to defer the construction of other roads to a more propitious season? It may suit neighborhoods and specific localities to have roads opened; but does not the general good need the delay? Labor is disproportionately high and sometimes scarce; the crops are far from abundant and the prices do not requite the producer; he pays liberal prices for all he purchases—too much for some articles—and is certainly entitled to some halt in the taxing power, and some suspension of public improvements for a limited period. In contemplating the causes which have contributed in some degree to produce the present condition of affairs, I have set them down as follows:

First. Many have purchased too much land; they have considered what suited their convenience and interest, rather than their ability to pay; they have relied too much on *hope* and calculated too largely on future, not present resources; this mistake in judgment has been injurious, if not fatal, to many.

Second. Some have become sureties to others in unreasonable amounts, for those who had not a well grounded expectation of meeting their engagements, and who also relied upon *hope* to produce wonderful results. An overweening confidence, first in the borrower or purchaser, and next a similar feeling in the surety toward the principal. Suretyships are necessary and proper; but if more inquiry and discreet cautiousness had been used, the consequences would not have been so disastrous.

Third. The high prices and fine crops of the civil war have created habits of extravagance in living, equipage and furnishing of houses; many never stopped to inquire whether such prices could or would be likely to abate, and whether the high pressure would ever cause explosion or not; the imaginations of the people were excited, and a style of living was practised which later times and cooler experience have demonstrated to be erroneous.

Third. A vast number, too many, peach and other fruit trees and bushes and vines, bearing small fruit, have been planted on rich and valuable lands, diminishing largely the area which was formerly devoted to the raising of cereals. Either from natural or other causes, the trees and vines do not generally, and only in a few exceptional cases, yield their wonted supplies. Failure after failure follows, and yet its advocates, like the favored bird which springs from its own ashes, gather new hopes from each disappointment, and in many instances plant new orchards. A full crop never pays well—a very small one never. Wheat, corn and oats, to a large amount, can always be raised on enriched lands by judicious culture and management.

Fifth. The almost virtual abandonment of lime, and the substitution of modern fertilizers, have materially tended to embarrass the agriculturist. In the first place, the prices paid have been entirely too much for the benefit derived. Lime is a permanent improver of the soil, and its good effects may be seen on the first year of its application. In recent years its use is very limited. The phosphates or doubtful compounds act sometimes as a stimulant to the plant, and cause a large amount of straw to grow, with an occasional increase of grain; but such increase is rarely, if ever, commensurate to the growth of the straw, or to the outlay of money to produce it. They do not incorporate themselves with the soil, and their main advantage is merged in the first crop. They are manufactured in the cities, out of old bones, with a sprinkling of guano and a mixture of chemicals to confine the principle of ammonia, whose tendency is to fly off into the atmosphere. The manufacturers generally (if any of them) have no knowledge of the cost of the seed grain the farmer uses—the labor and expense of preparing his ground, of putting in the seed, of harvesting, stacking, threshing, and sending to market; and yet ignorant of these elements of expense, but conversant with the inadequate prices of the products, they fix the prices at least double that which the farmer can afford to pay. The writer has some experience in this matter, and a part of it is that when his expenses of cropping were paid, and the enormous cost of the fertilizers, he had no surplus. Renters of land must have a sad experience on this subject, worse, if possible, than the landlords. Lime is also at too high a price compared with the cost of labor, living, and of the products of the soil. Land owners cannot afford to pay it, under the circumstances in which they are placed. I would suggest that the landlords and tenants combine, and next year refuse to pay the prices now asked for fertilizers (so called) and for lime. They will find it to their interest and advantage to use neither, rather than labor and toil almost exclusively for those who vend them.

Sixth. The large amounts paid for life insurance have also aided to cripple the business and impair the resources of many people. It may be provident and wise in persons having families, and who are in very moderate circumstances, to effect a limited insurance; but those who have property and means and can live well and leave a reasonable competence for their children, ought not, for the sake of luxurious living and an indulgence in extravagant habits, make large insurances; nor should the man of limited means abstract from those means large amounts to pay for heavy insurances. The money derived by insurance companies generally is taken out of the State. It often goes to foreign companies, having offices and agents within our jurisdiction, and occasionally to companies doing business in Baltimore city. The money is taken from business and circulation, and effects injuriously, to some extent, the community from which it is taken.

Seventh. The high and exorbitant premiums paid or contracted to be paid for borrowed money, is another source of embarrassment and trouble, and sometimes ruin to the borrower. The writer has not been afflicted by this evil, but he is satisfied, from a careful view and outlook upon the community, of the prices of articles consumed and produced, of labor and of taxation, that no land owner or renter can afford to pay over six per cent. per annum for borrowed money. Can merchants and mechanics afford it? If they can, must they not tax their patrons with it in some indirect manner? It is said by some that money, like merchandise, should be regulated by the market price. If this were so none would be loaned, probably, at less than ten or fifteen per cent., or more. The error of those who thus contend for its sale as a mercantile operation, is in this: Merchandise, horses and cattle have no fixed or standard value, and are governed in part by supply and demand; but money has a fixed and legal value—it is made the standard of value; by it the prices are regulated, and any article of property is valued or priced by this standard. If the standard of value is to be changeable, according to the circumstances of abundance or scarcity, we should have no standard, and everything would be fluctuating in price. A horse that is worth $100 when money is worth six per cent. would cost much more if money would bring ten or twenty per cent. All civilized countries have fixed a value for the use of money. In England the rate is usually four per cent. In some of the States of this Union seven, and in one or two ten per cent.,—in most of them six; but in all it is fixed. A man who borrows at six per cent. can afford to sell goods at a less price than one who pays ten or fifteen, and he who borrows at six can purchase to a greater advantage than he who borrows at twenty. There are a few cases where persons are unfortunately situated, and to prevent a sacrifice of their property, can pay additional interest, and by a run of good luck, close economy and judicious management, they succeed in time in extricating themselves from difficulty; but these are rare cases, and it is said exceptions prove the correctness of a rule.

I have thus, frankly, and I know with the best feelings towards our people, endeavored in a brief, but no doubt in an imperfect way, to portray some of the causes which have produced our present state of embarrassment. It is very probable that some, if not many, may entertain opinions different from mine, and may look upon our condition from a different standpoint; but I have reflected considerably upon the subjects descanted upon, and have but one object in disclosing my own convictions—that is to create reflection, examination and thought upon the topics presented, that some good results may flow to the people.

A CITIZEN TAXPAYER.

JUDGE DURELL'S RESIGNATION.—Judge Durell, of Louisiana, has resigned the office of the United States district judge. He is the man who at midnight made a decree which imposed the Kellogg administration upon Louisiana after it had been defeated by the people. The judiciary committee of the House of Representatives at Washington last winter had reported articles of impeachment against him for drunkenness, incompetency, oppression and corruption. The impeachment articles were kept back till so late a period of the session that a vote was not reached upon them. It would have been one of the first duties of the House upon its reassembling on Monday to vote on these impeachment resolutions, and his resignation just before the reassembling of Congress seems to indicate his belief that the vote for impeachment would be carried. His assigned reason for resignation is sickness, and there can be no doubt that he is sick, or has reason to be, of his position, and that the Commonwealth of Louisiana and the United States in general are sick of such a judicial representative. The New York *Times*, republican, says that "Mr. Durell's resignation of the office of United States district judge, which he has so long disgraced, is practically a confession of judgment. He is accused of various crimes committed while he held a position which ought to be above reproach and above suspicion. The offenses charged against him were various; they embrace the greater one of an abuse of his large powers as federal judge for political purposes, and a corrupt administration of his functions, to the pecuniary benefit of certain favored individuals. It is too late for him to remedy the wrong which he did to Louisiana by any tardy confession or contrition. The evil he did will live after him; and his reluctant action, just on the threshold of the session of Congress that would have impeached him, is small reparation for the mischief of his administration. 'His resignation will, of course, be accepted, and the universal regret will be that it comes too late to have any other effect than that of a deathbed confession."

NOTICE TO DREDGERS.—The Virginians do not propose to be governed by Judge Bond's decision, which they say will be of no use in a Virginia Court, as they have rights they are bound to maintain and to make others respect. A Virginia oysterman writing to the Baltimore *American* says that their boats will be ready to take the Bay in three days, armed with steel rifle cannon with a range of three miles, in charge of experienced gunners, and with orders to capture every dredger found south of Smith's Point, whether at anchor or afloat, and if resistance is made to sink the vessel. The Virginia oystermen are outraged by dredgers from other States, and, the writer says, can muster any number of armed men—a thousand, if wanted.

A Valuable Medical Treatise.

Hostetter's United States Almanac for 1875, for distribution, *gratis*, throughout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hemisphere, will be published about the first of January, in the English, German French, Norwegian, Welsh, Swedish, Holland, Bohemian and Spanish languages, and all who wish to understand the true philosophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admirable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of diseases, it embraces a large amount of information interesting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miner, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations have been made for such meridians and latitudes as are most suitable for a correct and comprehensive National Calendar.

The nature, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the staple tonic and alterative of more than half the Christian world, are fully set forth in its pages, which are also interspersed with pictorial illustrations, valuable receipts for the household and farm, humorous anecdotes, and other instructive and amusing reading matter, original and selected. Among the Annuals to appear with the opening of the year, this will be one of the most useful and may be had for the asking. The proprietors, Messrs. Hostetter & Smith, Pittsburg, Pa., on receipt of a two cent stamp, will forward a copy by mail to any person who cannot procure one in his neighborhood. The Bitters are sold in every city, town and village, and are extensively used throughout the entire civilized world.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Both houses of the second session of the forty-third Congress assembled on Monday at noon, and the President's message was read. The document is not lenghty, but we have not space to give it entire, and therefore present our readers with the following synopsis and comments of the Baltimore *Sun*:

In the very first paragraph of the message, and with military bluntness and directness of purpose, he takes the bull of "the financial question" boldly by the horns. It is gratifying to find that upon this all important subject, which is preeminently and above all athers, "the question of the hour," the President's trumpet gives no uncertain sound. He declares in favor of resumption and of a return to decent money, not merely in the abstract or in vague and general terms, but explicitly and specifically, urging upon Congress, "at this session," the duty and necessity of placing the currency of the country upon a basis common to and recognized by the civilized world. In this portion of his message, *in principle*—we do not speak of details—the President's views are as sound as a dollar—and a gold dollar at that. The public creditors to be paid in coin, "according to the bond when the debt was contracted, gold or its equivalent," an obligation not to be evaded "without national disgrace," the repeal of the legal-tender clause, to take effect as to all contracts entered into after the day fixed in the repealing act; a revenue sufficiently in excess of expenditure to insure an accumulation of gold in the treasury to sustain redemption; and lastly, a system of free banking as essential to give proper elasticity to the currency. These are the salient recommendations urged by the President upon Congress at its present session as necessary to restore the currency to a normal and healthful condition.

Foreign affairs furnish no special occasion for remark or recommendation. The growing importance of our relations, both commercial and diplomatic, with China and Japan is adverted to, as is also the subject of Chinese immigration to this country, coupled with a suggestion as to the need of further legislation for the protection of Chinese immigrants, both male and female. The unfinished northwestern boundary survey between the United States and the British provinces, the chronic condition of lawlessness and brigandage on the Mexican frontier, and the no less chronic inability of Venezuela to discharge its indebtedness to American citizens receive stereotyped mention. The duration and tenacity of the insurrection in Cuba, and the injury and annoyance occasioned thereby to neutral powers are referred to in sufficient language, and the fact of "pending negotiations" made the excuse for the absence of some positive suggestion in reference to this subject, as well as the unsettled business of the "Virginius" indemnity. A renewal of former recommendations in reference to the defective state of our naturalization laws, and as well as the laws regulating the *status* of American citizens born abroad, concludes what the President has to say upon topics connected with our "foreign relations."

Attention is called to the reports of the Secretaries of the Treasury, of War, Navy, the Interior, and the Postmaster General, in reference to matters belonging to their respective departments. The troubles in Louisiana and Arkansas give the President an opportunity both to explain his past policy in reference to affairs in those States and to indulge in some general observation and recommendations in reference to the condition of the South, which are for the most part conceived and expressed in a moderate and conciliatory temper.

The President depreciates the necessity for any federal or executive interference in the local concerns of the States, justifies his recent action in Louisiana by reference to the neglect and failure of Congress at its last session to act upon the recommendations of his former messages, and indicates that in reference to Southern affairs generally, and "outrages" in particular, the truth is to be looked for between two extremes. An eminently just and proper suggestion in this connection, although found in another portion of the message, is the recommendation to restore to the list of pensioners of the war of 1812 the few old persons residing in the South whose pensions have been cut off by their inability to take the ironclad oath. The creation of two additional circuit judgeships, with or without the addition of two more justices to the Supreme Court, is recommended on account of the increased extent of territory to be traversed and business to be transacted in the federal courts. The President claims for his Indian policy, whatever that may be, "the most beneficial results," and promises adherence to it. For the comparative failure of civil service reform, the President plainly takes Congress to task, and intimates that, although himself still in favor of it, he "will have no more on't," and give up the whole business as a bad job, unless Congress comes to his aid with appropriate legislation."

The Philadelphia Centennial has a good word. Encouragement to American shipbuilding, and legislation for the relief (and embezzlement) of the District of Columbia are recommended, and for "more light" upon the cheap transportation question Congress is referred to the reports and recommendations of its own committees specially charged with the consideration of that subject. Altogether the message, which is rather shorter than usual, is more than usually chary of recommendations.—Except in regard to the currency, it is negative rather than positive in its character, and is calculated to afford but "cold comfort" either to a greedy lobby or a heated and unreasoning partisanship. It will probably meet with less adverse criticism and more positive commendation than any message which President Grant has sent to Congress since the commencement of his presidential term.

A Rare Chance for Bargains.—We call special attention to the advertisement of Mr. John F. Moffett, in another column. Mr. M. is disposing of his large stock of Boots and Shoes at greatly reduced prices, preparatory to removing, on the first of January next, to the farm which he recently purchased in Still Pond, in this county. 4t

A Substitute for Quinine.

For years, quinine was regarded as the only specific for malarious diseases, and immense quantities of the drug were annually consumed throughout our western country, more particularly along the river bottoms and adjoining low lands.

With the fall months malaria, in all its varied forms, stalks like an epidemic through the land, and whole districts are prostrated with chills and fever, the entire population shaking with ague. Heretofore, quinine was regularly resorted to; but, while it frequently failed to effect a cure, it invariably deranged the stomach, producing nausea, vertigo and fugitive pains in the head to such an extent that months elapsed ere the system recovered from its effects. These objections to its use were so marked, that the introduction of Mishler's Herb Bitters was hailed as a triumph in medicine. Infinitely more certain in its beneficial effects than quinine, it possessed none of the demerits of that drug. Instead of nauseating, it tones and invigorates the stomach, and while speedily expelling the noxious humors, increases the appetite and facilitates digestion, thus rendering the system stronger and better fitted to resist the attacks of disease. In fact, a judicious use of Mishler's Herb Bitters at this season of the year, will prevent the recurrence of this disease, even in those who have never passed an autumn without it. An experience of twenty years proves it to be the greatest ANTI-PERIODIC known to medical science.

There are, perhaps, no diseases so subject to climatic changes as affections of the Kidneys. Hundreds of our farmers, mechanics, and laboring men, strong and hardy in all other respects, suffer continual inconvenience, and occasionally excruciating pains in the back and across the loins; experience a frequent desire to pass water, pain during its passage, and frequent stoppages in its flow. These are manifestations resulting from some strain or heavy lift (perhaps years ago), and aggravated by every change in the weather. Every slight cold flies direct to this one weak spot, and unless promptly attended to the disease becomes chronic, and the once strong man a miserable wreck. Mishler's Herb Bitters is the *only certain* remedy for this class of diseases. It has a peculiar tendency to the kidneys, stimulates them to healthy action, and removing the cause, prevents the formation of brick-dust deposits, which, if permitted to continue, will by cohesion form gravel stone, necessitating a painful operation for its removal. Many of the ingredients entering into its composition, are universally recognized as specifics for all complaints of the urinary organs. In Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, all disorders of the Bowels, and affections of the Throat and Lungs, it is equally certain and efficacious; while, as a remedy for the complaints peculiar to the female sex, it has no equal. LADIES, old and young, married and single, in every condition of life, will find this GREAT FEMALE REMEDY *prompt, safe certain and reliable*. The pale, sallow complexion is replaced by a blooming, healthful countenance, and its *occasional use* enables Nature to perform her functions REGULARLY AND WITHOUT INCONVENIENCE. Sold only in bottles by all Druggists and general dealers.

STATEMENT

—OF—

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS

FOR

Public School Purposes

IN KENT COUNTY,

For the year ending September 30, 1874.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from late Treasurer		$ 153 81
State School Tax for 1874		6,570 22
State Free School Fund		1,708 87
State Donations		000 00
County School Tax at — cents on the $100		16,931 74
Interest on investments		000 00
Fines and Forfeitures		000 00
Private Donations		000 00
Books sold by Teachers		450 75
Sales of Books		461 91
State Appropriation to Colored Schools		1,129 32
H. Beck's note, School property		67 50
Old Plaster		2 25
Rent of Gafena School Room		9 00
Amount of Salary refunded		94
" " "		22 00
" " "		62 50
		27,570 81
Received by late Treasurer:		
Balance in hands of C. G. Ricaud, late Treasurer, Sept. 30, 1873	3,223 79	
State School Tax, 1873,	2,457 60	
County Tax	2,237 84	
State appropriation for Colored Schools	564 66	
Drafts on Collectors	1,400 00	
		9,883 89
		37,454 70

DISBURSEMENTS.

Teachers' Salaries (white)	18,003 70
Incidental Expenses of Schools	313 93
Rent	50 00
Books and Stationery	775 94
Building School Houses	1,552 63
Repairing "	783 02
Furnishing "	809 68
High Schools or Academies	000 00
Interest	000 00
Salary of Secretary, Treasurer and Examiner	600 00
Per Diem of School Commissioners	150 00
Office Expenses and Account books	59 05
Printing and Advertising	125 89
Paid to Colored Schools, County Tax	676 00
Paid to Colored Schools, Teachers' Salaries	2,151 33
Coal, 1873-'4	307 09
Stoves, 1875	311 09
Fencing Lots	204 42
School House Lots	62 50
Expenses State Teachers' Association	7 00
Donation to same	10 00
Attorney's Fees	15 00
Recording Deed	2 50
Balance in hand	600 04
	27,570 81
Paid by late Treasurer:	
R. W. Jones' note	2,000 00
Advertising	100 00
E. F. Perkins, Treasurer	153 81
Salary Secretary, Treasurer, &c.	250 00
Turnbull & Bro.,	300 00
Checks	5,238 58
Paid to J. T. Dodd & Son	1,400 00
Not accounted for	441 50
	9,883 89
	37,454 70

WE HEREBY CERTIFY, that the above Report is correct, to the best of our knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM JANVIER, *President.*
E. F. PERKINS, *Secretary.*

Dec. 5, 1874—3t.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

Samuel Ringgold, colored,
versus
Mary V. Ringgold, colored.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity, December 1st, 1874.

THE object of the Bill in this cause is to procure a Decree divorcing complainant from defendant "*a vinculo matrimonii.*"

The bill states that about five years ago the complainant, who is a resident of Kent county, in the State of Maryland, intermarried with defendant, whose maiden name was Wright, and also a resident of said place at that time, and that from that time until about four years ago he resided with his said wife in said county. The Bill further states that about four years ago his said wife abandoned complainant's house, and from that time has cohabited with another man bearing the name of Henry Smith, who resides in the city of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, and now resides with him in the said city; said abandonment being wholly without cause on the part of complainant, and that he has repeatedly endeavored to bring about a reconciliation, but to no avail, and that he has every reason to believe that the said abandonment is deliberate and final, and that there is no reasonable expectation of effecting any reconciliation. It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published at Chestertown in the said county, once in each of four successive weeks before the Eighth day of January next, give notice to the said absent defendant of the object and substance of the said bill, and warn her to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the 8th day of April next, to answer the premises, and show cause, if any she has, why a Decree ought not to pass as prayed.

D. C. BLACKISTON, Clerk.

True Copy,—Test:
D. C. BLACKISTON, Clerk.

Dec. 5, 1874—4t.

TAKE NOTICE.

Gentlemen and Ladies of Kent and Queen Anne's.—The undersigned has received another invoice of the best CUSTOM GOODS that is to be found in the county. Call and see for yourself.

J. H. THOMPSON.

MERCHANT TAILOR

FROM

PHILADELPHIA

1874. Fall and Winter. 1874.

ABE SCHWARTZ,

RESPECTFULLY invites his friends and the public to call and examine his

New Fall Goods and Styles

RECEIVING DAILY from the Eastern markets.

Fine Goods a Specialty

BLACK CLOTHS of the finest grades; and in ENGLISH and FRENCH CASSIMERES we have styles that must please the most fastidious.

OVER COATS of ALL STYLES,

For Fall and Winter.

Feeling confident that we fully understand the needs and wants of this community, and that we are now prepared to meet its demands both in styles and prices, we again solicit an examination before purchasing elsewhere.

We guarantee a fit in every case.

Oct. 17, 1874. ABE SCHWARTZ.

New Fall Goods!

1874. October 17. 1874.

WE BEG LEAVE TO ANNOUNCE that we have LATELY ADDED to the Stock of Goods already on hand, in LARGE PURCHASES OF

HEAVY STAPLE

AND

FANCY DRY GOODS,

Ready-made Clothing

SHOES, HATS,

And in other lies of goods usually kept by us.

These purchases have all been made at close *cash* figures, and in the present depressed condition of the market, enabling us to offer them upon terms which cannot fail to give satisfaction to the buyer.

We think we have seldom before had a larger and better assorted Stock of Goods than now, and we invite an inspection from our customers, and all others needing supplies to meet the demands of the season.

T. S. WICKES.

Chestertown.

New Goods, New Goods!

LOW PRICES!

LARGE STOCK OF

New Fall & Winter Goods

JUST RECEIVED BY

J. H. SIMPERS.

Dry Goods.—Calicoes, a pretty assortment; Bleached and unbleached Muslins, Canton Flannels, Shaker Flannels, All Wool Flannels, Red Flannels, Gray Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinets and Kerseys.

SHAWLS, Blankets, Skirts, &c.

Boots and Shoes.—Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children. LONG BOOTS for Men and Boys, such as we can recommend, at very low prices.

Notions.—Undershirts, Stockings Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, Cravats, Gloves, Collars, Corsets, &c.

Hats—the latest Fall Styles for Men and Boys.

Crockery.—Plates, Bowls, Pitchers, Dishes, Tureens, &c.

GLASSWARE, LAMPS, &c.

The Store has been recently enlarged, and the stock is full. We are selling at the very lowest prices for

CASH!

We invite an examination of our goods and prices by all in want of Bargains.

J. H. SIMPERS.

Chestertown, Oct. 24, 1874.

DOWN-TOWN

Clothing and Variety Store

JOHN K. WILLIS,

IS prepared to accommodate the public at Bacchus' old stand, corner High and Queen Streets, with

CLOTHING AT CITY PRICES!

Coats from $1 up; Under shirts and Drawers from 50 cts. up; Neck Ties 3c, 5c, 10 and 15c. Straw Hats 18 to 20 cts., and other goods in proportion.

Flour, Meal and Feed of all kinds.

BACON, DRIED BEEF, SAUSAGE, FISH, all at the very lowest prices.

Groceries, such as Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Syrups, &c., &c., a full supply, which require only to be seen to secure sales.

Notions.—A large variety of goods in this line, to which special attention is paid.

Give me a call.

JOHN K. WILLIS.

For Rent. 5 GOOD DWELLING HOUSES on Queen Street, Chestertown, and several smaller ones in other sections of the town.

jy18-tf. JOHN K. WILLIS.

50 Pro Made!

He buys his LIQUORS at STRAUSS'.

I have and keep constantly on hand French Cognac Brandy 200 bbl.

Brandy and Whiskey for medicinal purposes from 75c to 1 50 a pint.

	PIST.	GAL.
Oreand Whiskey		$ 1 25 to 8 00
W. Faust "		1 00 to 7 00
Bortner "		75 to 5 50
Burkwalder "		50 to 3 00
Nector "		40 to 3 75
Baker "		35 to 2 00
O. K. "		35 to 2 70
D. Faust "		35 to 2 75
Jockey Club "		25 to 1 75
Cincinnatti "		25 to 1 50
Parker "		20 to 1 25
Otard BRANDY		1 00 to 7 00
Washington "		60 to 5 00
Hennessey "		40 to 2 50
Old W. Brandy		30 to 2 00
Eagle "		25 to 1 50
Peach "		50 to 3 50
Apple Jack "		50 to 3 50
Ginger "		30 to 2 00
W. Rum "	25, 40, 50,	1 50, 3 50

GINS from 20, 25, 40, 50, 1 50 to 3 50

D. Kimmel Whiskey 30, 50, 1 75 and 3 50

STOCK OF WINES.

Rein Wine Deidesheimer 100 per Cdl

" " Loubenheimer 85 "

Catawba Wine 1 00 to 3 00 per gal.

Port " 40 to 50 pint, 2 50 to 3 50 gal.

Madera " 50 per pint, 3 50 per gal.

Sherry " 40, 50 " 3 00 "

Malaga " 30 " 2 00 "

Blackberry Wine and Brandy 30 and 2 00

Hoffman's Chill Bitters, recommended by many gentlemen in Chestertown.

All kinds of Produce and Wood taken in trade. Rags and Furs for cash.

Tobacco, Segars and Pipes.

Great varieties, by

Oct. 31. B. STRAUSS, Agt.

GIRL WANTED. A WHITE GIRL, 12 or 14 years of age, can secure a good home, with light work, in Chestertown, by application at the Kent News office. oc31-tf.

"THE SINGER"

Still Triumphant!

THE SINGER COMPANY

SOLD IN 1873

113,254

More Machines than any other Comp'y!

AND ABOUT

ONE THIRD of ALL the MACHINES IN THE UNITED STATES!

The above is taken from sworn returns made to the owners of the different Sewing Machine Patents.

"It will hardly be denied that the superiority of the Singer Machines is fully demonstrated—at all events that their popularity in the household is unquestionable."—*Pen and Plow.*

"If the number sold of any one machine be a criterion of its merit, The Singer carries off the palm.—*N. Y. Daily Press.*

MACHINES CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

FOR SALE BY

WILLARD MELVIN, Agent,

CHESTERTOWN, KENT CO., MD

Enquire at C. F. Stam & Bro.'s.

May 30, 1874—tf.

$18 HARNESS!

MADE by the undersigned, all good material, and guaranteed to be of

Good Workmanship.

I wish the people of this and the adjoining counties to take notice that I have commenced

HARNESS MAKING BUSINESS

IN CHESTERTOWN,

in the Burchinal Building, adjoining the store of James M. Vandyke, on Cross street, where I can be found at all times, and will work 25 per cent. cheaper than was ever done before.

The reason I can do this is that I do all my work myself, and work for the cash.

All kinds of REPAIRING done at short notice. Give me a call and be convinced.

W. W. COPPER.

Chestertown, Jan. 10, 1874—y.

NEW GOODS.

USEFUL! PRETTY! CHEAP!

TOYS, CONFECTIONERY, &c., &c.

J. H. SMITH

Has now in store a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

NEW GOODS,

Embracing a general variety of

TOYS,
CONFECTIONERY,
RAISINS,
CURRANTS,
CITRON,
PRUNES,
FIGS,
NUTS,

French and Common Candy,

Canned Fruits,

JELLY, PICKLES, CHOW-CHOW, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

Give me a call.

Dec. 20. J. H. SMITH.

Come to the Old Stand

—OF—

SHAFER'S,

At KENNEDYVILLE,

AND GET YOUR

WHEELWRIGHTING

And BLACKSMITHING

done. I have ready made and keep on hand

Plows,
Harrows,
Cultivators,
Farm Wagons

PEACH WAGONS, DEARBORNS, PEACH DEARBORNS, CARTS, &c., &c.

And I also have on hand a large and very superior lot of ALL STEEL CULTIVATOR TEETH, and of a new and best pattern out. Farmers would do well to get them.

We do all kinds of work that is generally done in a country shop.

HORSE SHOEING, Mowers and Reapers and all kinds of Repairing a specialty.

Farmers will please send their machines out early.

We give our personal attention to our work and therefore guarantee good work.

TILGHMAN SHAFER,

May 2, 1874. KENNEDYVILLE.

Galena Tin Store.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES!

R. E. KNIGHTON,

WOULD call the attention of the public to his new stock of goods in the STOVE and TIN line, now in store.

COOK STOVES.

In this stock of celebrated COOK STOVES is included

"FARMER," "VICTOR COOK," "CRICKET" and "CHARM."

HEATING STOVES—Among them the "Mutual Friend," "Base Burner," and a number of others.

Also, WOOD STOVES of various patterns. COAL HODS, SIEVES, SHOVELS AND POKERS, &c., &c.

Also, LAMP GOODS—a fine stock of

LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, WICKS, &c.

Which we sell at the lowest prices.

A Full Stock of TINWARE,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Roofing and Spouting done in the best manner at short notice.

REPAIRS for Stoves kept on hand.

By strict attention to business, and untiring efforts to please my customers, I hope to merit and receive a liberal share of patronage.

R. E. KNIGHTON,

Nov. 1—y. Galena, Kent Co

Removal--New Goods.

MRS. A. M. SMITH,

HAS removed to the store room, up town, lately occupied by B. Strauss, adjoining S. S. Usilton's and has now in store and will keep constantly on hand a general variety of

GROCERIES,

CONFECTIONERY and NOTIONS,

Consisting in part of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, FLOUR BACON, LARD, BUTTER,

SALT FISH, VINEGAR, MOLASSES, SOAP, BUCKETS, BROOMS,

Tobacco and Segars, Snuff, Pipes,

COAL OIL, LAMPS and CHIMNEYS,

Notions, Nuts and Candies

of various kinds, and other articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the very lowest cash prices.

ALL KINDS OF COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods.

jan3y. MRS. A. M. SMITH

SUPERIOR TEAS,

Green, Black and Japan, for sale by

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

COLIN F. STAM. LOUIS K. STAM.

C. F. Stam & Bro.

Cor. High and Court Sts.,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

APOTHECARIES, BOOKSELLERS, AND STATIONERS.

AND DEALERS IN

Paints,
Oils,
Glass,
Varnishes,
Dye Stuffs,
and Paint Brushes.

SOLE AGENTS FOR KENT COUNTY FOR

BRADLEY'S

PATENT ENAMEL PAINT,

The Cheapest, Most Durable and Brilliant Paint in the Market. It is acknowledged by all who have used it to be the best.

GLINE'S

Slate Roofing Paint,

in any quantity. French's Tip Top Iron Paint for Roofs, French, Richard's & Co.'s Tip Top and John W. Masury & Co.'s Strictly Pure and Pure Colors for Coach Makers' and Painters' use. John T. Lewis & Bro.'s Strictly Pure White Lead.

LUBRICATING OILS a Specialty!

Whale, Neat's Foot, Lard, Sperm, Engine and West Virginia. We buy for Cash, and Sell for Cash at City Prices.

Do not fail to Call and Examine our Prices before purchasing elsewhere.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

Chestertown, Sept. 5, 1872.

Fall and Winter

CRUSADE!

1874. 1874.

SAMUEL MERRITT. WM. J. MCFEELY.

S. MERRITT & CO.,

ARE NOW EXHIBITING at the OLD STAND, on Bordley's Corner, in Chestertown, their LARGE STOCK of

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING,

For MEN and BOYS

TOGETHER WITH THEIR USUAL COMPLETE VARIETY OF

Gents' Furnishing Goods!

Also, THE LARGEST STOCK OF

HATS and CAPS

Ever Offered to this Community,

BOTH IN WOOL AND FUR.

All our goods have been purchased with the greatest care to please our customers, and we have no hesitation in saying to the public that they will find it to their advantage to call and look before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell as low as the lowest.

S. MERRITT & CO.

BORDLEY'S CORNER,

CHESTERTOWN.

October 3, 1874.

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS and CHEAPER GOODS

At the NEW UP-TOWN STORE of

Mrs. Emily B. Usilton

(Wife of S. S. Usilton.)

WHERE I have just received from the city a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS usually kept in a first class country store.

Dry Goods, Clothing,

NOTIONS,

BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES,

CROCKERY, GLASS, STONEWARE,

&c., &c., which I will sell at MUCH LOWER PRICES than can be purchased elsewhere, for Cash and Country Produce only.

All I ask is a call and examination of my goods and prices, and defy all competition for goods of same quality.

Goods received every week from the cities. Come and see, and examine for yourselves—Marketing and Produce taken in exchange for goods at highest prices.

EMILY B. USILTON.

Chestertown, July 4—y.

JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE STOCK OF

Boots, Shoes, Dry Goods, Notions, &c.

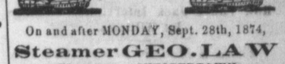
Which we are selling CHEAP FOR CASH.

We have heavy demands upon us for money at this time, and persons indebted are earnestly requested to call and make immediate payment.

Oct. 10—3m. WM. W. PARKS

Fall and Winter Arrangement!

CHESTER RIVER STEAMBOAT COMPANY.



On and after MONDAY, Sept. 28th, 1874,

Steamer GEO. LAW

WILL LEAVE CHESTERTOWN

Monday, Wednesday and Friday,

At 7½, A. M., stopping at ROLPH'S, BOOKER'S, QUAKER NECK GREY'S INN CREEK, QUEENSTOWN, and KENT ISLAND,

Returning, leave Baltimore every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7½, A. M., making the above stops.

Freight received every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, until 6, P. M.

R. A. BRAINARD, Agent

Chester River Steamboat Company.

OFFICE—Pier No. 7 Light St. Wharf.

Sept. 26, 1874—tf.

For Sassafras River.

THE STEAMER TRUMPETER

NOW being in complete order, will resume her trips SATURDAY, the 28th of Febr'y, leaving PIER No. 6, LIGHT ST.

EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 10½ A. M.,

FOR GEORGETOWN,

arriving in Georgetown at 4, P. M.

RETURNING, will leave Georgetown at 8, A. M., the alternate days, arriving in Baltimore at 2, P. M., touching at

Buck Neck, Barnard's, Betterton,