THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, December 7, 1867.

The President's Message

Is a very able state paper, and will doubtless, be read at large. The important question of reconstruction and negro suffrage are discussed at length, and the position heretofore taken by the President re-affirmed and sustained to the satisfaction of every lover of his country. Of the reconstruction laws passed by Congress, he recommends their repeal, and thus speaks:

On the 22d day of July, 1861, Congress declared, by an almost unanimous vote of both Houses, that the war should be conducted solely for the purpose of preserving the Union and maintaining the supremacy of the Federal Constitution and laws without impairing the dignity, equality and rights of the States, or of individuals, and that when this was done, the war should cease. I do not say that this declaration is personally binding on those who joined in making it any more than individual member of Congress are personally bound to pay a public debt created under a law for which they voted. But it was a solemn public official pledge of the national honor, and I cannot imagine upon what grounds the repudiation of it is to be justified, if it be remembered that this promise was not made to Rebels only. Thousands of true men in the South were drawn to our standard by it, and hundreds of thousands in the North gave their lives in the belief that it would be carried out. It was made on the day after the first great battle of the war had been fought and lost. All patriotic and intelligent men then saw the necessity of giving such an assurance, and believed that without it the war would end in disaster to our cause. Having given that assurance in the extremity of our peril, the violation of it now in the day of our power would be a rude rending of that good faith which holds the moral world together; our country would cease to have any claim upon the confidence of men.—It would make the war not only a failure but a fraud. Being sincerely convinced that these views are correct, I would be untaithful to my duty if I did not recommend the repeal of the acts of Congress which place ten of the Southern States under the domination of military masters If calm reflection shall satisfy a majority of your honorable bodies that the acts referred to are not only a violation of the national faith, but in direct conflict with the Constitution, I dare not permit myself to doubt that you will immediately strike them from the statute book. To demonstrate the unconstitutional character of those acts I need do no more than refer to their general provisions. It must be seen at once that they are not authorized to dictate what alterations shall be made in the Constitutions of the several States to control the elections of State Legislators and State officers, members of Congress, and electors of President and Vice President, by arbitarily declaring who shall vote and who shall be excluded from that privilege. To dissolve State Legislatures or prevent them from assembling! to dismiss judges and other civil functionaries of the State, and appoint others, without regard to State law; to organize and operate all the political machinery of the States; to regulate the whole administration of their domestic and local affairs according to the mere will of strange and irresponsible agents, sent among them for that purpose—these are powers not granted to the Federal Government or to any one of its branches. Not being granted, we violate them in the face of a positive interdict, for the Conctitution forbids us to do whatever it does not affirmatively authorize either by express words or by clear implications.—If the authority we desire to use does not come to through the Constitution we can exercise it only by usurpation is the most dangerous of political crimes. By that crime, the enemies of free government in all ages have worked out their designs against public liberty and private right. It leads directly and immediately to the establishment of absolute rule; for undelegated power is always unlimited and unrestrained. The acts of Congress in question are not only objectionable for their assumption of ungranted power, but many of their provisions are in conflict with the direct prohibitions of the Constitution.—The Constitution commands that a republican form of government shall be guaranteed to all the States. That no person shall be deprived of life, liberty or property without due process of law, arrested without a judicial warrant, or punished without a fair trial before an impartial jury. That the privilege of *habeas corpus* shall not be denied in time of peace, and that no bill of attaindor shall be passed even against a single individual. Yet the system of measures established by these acts of Congress does totally subvert and destroy the form as well as the substance of republican government in the ten States to which they apply. It binds them hand and foot in absolute slavery and subjects them to a strange and hostile power more unlimited and more likely to be abused than any other now known among civilized men. It tramples down all those rights in which the essence of liberty consists and which a free government is always most careful to protect. It denies the *habeas corpus* and the trial by jury. Personal freedom, property and life, if assailed by the passion, the prejudice or the rapacity of the ruler, have no security whatever. It has the effect of a bill of attainder or bill of pains and penalties not upon a few individuals, but upon whole masses, including the millions who inhabit the subject States, and even their unborn children.

The question of negro suffrage is fully treated, and that portion of the message should be attentively read, we make the following extract:

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

The morality is always false which excuses a wrong because it proposes to accomplish a desirable end. We are not permitted to do evil that good may come. But in this case the end itself is evil as well as the means. The subjugation of States to negro domination would be worse than the military despotism under which they are now suffering. It was believed beforehand that the people would endure any amount of military oppression for any length of time rather than degrade themselves by subjection to the negro race.—Therefore, they have been left without a choice. Negro suffrage was established by act of Congress, and the military officers were commanded to superintend the process of clothing the negro race with the political privileges torn from white men.

The blacks in the South are entitled to be well and humanely governed, and to have the protection of just laws for all their rights of person and property. If it were practicable at this time to give them a government exclusive their own, under which they might manage their own affairs in their own way, it would become a grave question whether we ought to do so, or whether common humanity would not require us to save them from themselves. But under the circumstances, this is only a speculativive point. It is not proposed merely that they shall govern themselves, but that they shall rule the white race make and administer State laws, elect Presidents and members of Congress, and shape to a greater or less extent the future destiny of the whole country. Would such a trust and power be safe in such hands? The peculiar qualities which should characterize any people who are fit to decide upon the management of public affairs for a great State have seldom been combined. It is the glory of white men to know that they have had these qualities in sufficient measure to build upon this continent a great political fabric and to preserve its stability for more than ninety years, while in every other part of the world all similar experiments have failed. But if anything can be proved by known facts, if all reasoning upon evidence is not abandoned, it must be acknowledged that in the progress of nations negroes have shown less capacity for government than any other race of people No independent government of any form has ever been successful in their hands. On the contrary, wherever they have been left to their own devices they have shown a constant tendency to relapse into barbarism. In the Southern States, however, Congress has undertaken to confer upon them the privilege of the ballot.

Sales of Land in Kent County.

On the 3rd of December inst., George Vickers Esq., as Trustee, sold the following land:

No. 1, The Browne Farm 183 Acres, part of the late Saml. E. Baker's estate, to W. H. French, subject to the charge of a legacy of $1265, for $5500;

No. 2, The Gordon or Jacobs Farm, part of same estate, containing 212 Acres, subject to legacies of $2000, to Solomon Sparks for $4.400.

No. 3, The Yearly Farm, of 200 Acres, part of same estate, subject to legacy of $1.000 to John Parsons for $6175.

No. 4, The Evins farm, 230 Acres at private sale to Dr. Samuel Beck, at $38, per acre.

No. 5, As Agent on the 30th of Nov. a House and Lot at Locust Grove, the property of Mrs. Mary M. Hall, to Ezekiel Anderson, for $2040.

No. 6, At Chestertown, at public sale as Trustee, on the 4th of December, the Osborn Hotel property, in Millington for $2900, to Dr. William T. Urie.

By G. Vickers and R. Hynson, trustees. No 7. A part of the late Hugh Wallis' Home Farm, containing 311 Acres to Thomas S. Wilmer, for $37.50 per acre; this is the lower portion including the building.

No. 8, The upper part of the said Wallis Farm, without buildings, containing 211 Acres, to Bevins Morris, of Sussex County, Delaware, at $44 per acre.

No. 9, A portion of the said land, lying to the left of the road after crossing Morgans' Creek bridge, on going from Chestertown, near the landing, containing 38 Acres, to John F. Melvin, at $50.50 per Acre.

☞The suggestion for the formation of Democratic clubs, seems to meet with favor in the several districts. From Kennedyville district we have information, that after the present busy season is over, the formation of a club will be set about in earnest. We hope the other districts will move early in the matter, and let us hear from them.

The Visitors and Governors of Washington College in this county, have elected Robert C. Berkley of Amherst county, Virginia, Principal, and Alexander Hogg of Gloucester county, Virginia, Vice Principal, in the place of Rev. A. Sutton and C. B. Wolff, resigned.

THE MOST UNHAPPY PERSON.—In the world is the Dyspeptic. Everything looks dark and gloomy; he feels "out of sorts" with himself and everybody else. Life is a burden to him. This can all be changed by taking Peruvian Syrup (a protoxide of Iron). Cases of 27 years standing have been cured by it.

COURT.—Chief Justice Robinson and Associate Justice Wickes appeared in the Circuit Court for Talbot county, Monday, and qualified and entered upon the discharge of their respective duties. Judge Goldsborough retired. The case of Arnold and all other business before the Court was postponed until the 11th inst. —*Easton Star.*

THE MASSACHUSETTS ELECTION.—The official result of the Massachusetts election in November is announced. For Governor, A. H. Bullock, republican, received 98,306 votes, and John Quincy Adams, democrat, 70,360, whilst 125 scattering votes were cast. The republican vote has increased 6,326; the democratic vote has increased 43,689, and the republican majority, which in 1866 was 65,808, has decreased 37,363.

Testimony of Senator Thomas, of Maryland.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune writes as follows:

Senator Philip Francis Thomas, of Maryland, was examined on Saturday before the Senate judiciary committee, and answered the charges preferred against him relative to a collusion with Secretary Cobb to put down the government securities, while and after that gentleman was Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Thomas stated to the committee that he did not know of his appointment as Secretary of the Treasury until the night before it took place, and that he never saw Mr. Cobb after he assumed the duties of his position; that so far from doing anything calculated to depreciate the credit of the government and bring about the fall of the $12,000,000 loan in the market, he used every exertion to get it taken at the hightest possible figure; that he had advertised it extensively, and gave all the usual notices. He requested that John A. Stevens, former President of the Bank of Commerce, and John J. Cisco, United States Treasurer in New York, should be called and examined on the subject. The committee subpenaed these gentlemen, but in consequence of sickness they were unable to attend. In regard to the charge that he removed all the money from New York to Washington, he stated that he drew for $50,000, and ordered $300,000 deposited at St. Louis, and placed to the credit of the government in New York, showing there was no truth in the statement that he had attempted to withdraw money from New York to Washington Mr. Vail, a former president of the bank, was also examined by the committee. He gave a full history of the transaction, and stated that the loan was advertised in due form, and that the bank took a million and a half at 12 per cent. When they found that the loan was not taken regularly, they asked permission to take some four or five millions additional, which was granted by Mr. Thomas. The committee adjourned to next Saturday, in the hope of getting Mr. Cisco or Mr. Stevens before them — They will be the last witnesses called, and the committee will immediately afterward present their report.

A GOOD AND CHEAP PAPER FOR EVERY FAMILY.—We have received the *American Agriculturist* for December, and this number closes the Twenty-sixth volume of that paper. We are sure that those who have taken it the last year must feel that they have received a large return for the money invested. The *Agriculturist* is a large periodical of 32 to 40 pages, well printed, and filled with *plain practical, reliable, original* matter, including hundreds of *beautiful* and *instructive* Engravings in every annual volume.

It contains each month a Calendar of Operations to be performed on the Farm, in the Orchard and Garden, in and around the Dwelling, etc.

The thousands of hints and suggestions given in every volume are prepared by practical intelligent working men, who know what they write about.

The Household Department is valuable to every Housekeeper, affording every man useful hints and directions calculated to lighten and facilitate in-door work.

The department for Children and Youth is prepared with special care, to furnish not only amusement, but also to incalculcate knowledge and sound moral principles.

Circulation—Terms —The circulation of the *American Agriculturist* (about 150,000) is so large that it can be furnished at the low price of $1.50 a year; four copies, for $5; ten copies, for $12; twenty or more, $1 each; single numbers, 15 cents each.

We advise all our readers to try it a year. Subscriptions should be sent to the publishers, ORANGE JUDD & CO., 245 Broadway, New York City.

Restoration, not Reconstruction.

We are glad to see the radical journals coming round to reasonable views. The New York Tribune, in its money article, in reference to the action of Congress on financial affairs, can see that neither "expansion" nor "contraction" is exactly the thing to restore the country to prosperity. It says:

"What is needed most is the reconstruction of the South and the termination of the bitterness growing out of the war — With this secured, the premium on gold will fast disappear, and there will spring up in Europe a demand for United States bonds at low interest sufficient to enable the treasury to resume specific payments with no fear of another suspension."

We agree with the Tribune entirely, and also with the comment of the New York Express on this subject, that there will never be peace nor prosperity under mere *reconstruction*. What is wanted is *restoration*—the restoration of the South to all its rights and privileges under the constitution. Nothing short of that will do, and that, it seems, is never to come, so long as the radical pary is in power.

Hon. Horace Greeley and the Austrian Mission.

Mr. Greely has published the following card in the New York Tribune:

"I long ago resolved not to decline any office until responsibly invited to accept or become a candidate therefor; and, as I have never had a word, or hint, from either the White House or the State Department, that I had been or would be nominated to the Austrian mission, I am not yet at liberty to decline a commission which has not been and may not be tendered me. In order, however, to stop the waste of stationery by gentlemen who desire the post of secretary of legation, I am impelled to say that I purpose not to leave my own country at present—certainly not till after the next President is chosen. Possibly, Gen. Burnside, were he in millitary command here, might move me through a court-martial; but, so far as may depend on my own choice, I purpose to stay on this side of the Atlantic. H. G."

RELEASED ON BAIL.—Messrs. E. P. Powers, Samuel L. Hall and Ralph E. Lutterloh, who have been for the past four or five months in confinement at Fort Macon, Raleigh, on the charge of complicity in the killing of the negro Archibald Debee, in February last, were last week released on $5,000 bail for each, and permitted to return to their homes.—*Fayetteville, (N. C.) News.*

Views of the Press on President Johnson's Message.

The annual message of the President to Congress is generally received with favor. We quote the views of several prominent journals:

[From the N. Y. Times, rep.]

The message is an able document, as have been all the State papers of President Johnson. Its style is clear and very forcible There is neither vagueness in its statements, nor weakness in its phrases. But its temper savors far too much of arrogance—its spirit is far too bitter and hostile—its pervading tone is too decidedly one of stern rebuke and denunciation, to permit the hope that it will contribute anything to the pacification of the country, and the restoration of the peace and concord of which all its States and sections stand so much in need. * * The doctrines of the message on the currency, on the obligations of the government to maintain its plighted faith, and on the duty of relieving and equalizing the burdens of taxation, are such as must commend themselves to general approval —

[From the N. Y. Sun, independent.]

What the message lacks in sharpness and force it makes up in dignity and good taste. In its discussion of national questions there is nothing upon which an objection can be raised, so far as the tenor and temper of the message are concerned. Although the issue with Congress is plainly stated, it is not stated in a manner that is in the least discourteous or offensive. It is noticeable, at the first glance, that nearly the whole document is devoted to matters within our own borders —not more than one-tenth of it relating to foreign affairs. The reconstruction question and the points at issue between the President and Congress take precedence in the message, and are discussed at great length. The argument against the course of Congress is strong and difficult of refutation.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

The message is eminently worthy of careful and thoughtful perusal. Its tone and temper challenge admiration, while its fervid patriotism, its expressions of devotion to popular liberty and constitutional right, and the consciousness and cogency of the arguments presented cannot fail to make a profound impression upon every honest citizen, and to cover with confusion even the most obdurate of those plotters against the life of the nation who have made occasion for such a message from the Executive to the legislative branch of the government.

[From the Boston Post, dem.]

An attentive persual will satisfy all that it is a document conceived in a calm and wise spirit, free from the slightest taint of partisan feeling, large and comprehensive in its views, tenacious of truths in self-government which experience has made exemplary in our national history, and in its entire tone and spirit patriotic without qualification. No production of a President who had not the support of a party in Congress was ever more judicious and prudent, and both in its discussions and recommendations.

[From the Washington Republican.]

Whatever may be thought or said of the doctrines enunciated by the Executive, one thing is clear, the message, in its style, in the conciseness of its argument, and in its terse, compact and forcible utterances, is not surpassed by any State paper which ever emanated from the Chief Magistrate of this nation.

[From the New York Tribune, rep.]

Altogether, the message is an extraordinary document—a strange compound of statesmanship and passion. From his views on reconstruction, so full of anger and prejudice, we turn to his views on finance, which are patriotic and wise.

Notices of Marriages and Deaths will be inserted without charge, and we look to the friends of the parties to furnish the notices. OBITUARIES will be charged for at the rate of fifty cents a square, of ten lines, to those handing them in, unless otherwise directed.

MARRIED,

PENINGTON—WOODALL.—On the 4th instant, at the residence of James Darling, by the Rev. Richard Hinkle, Dr. WILLIAM COOPER PENINGTON to Miss REBECCA WOODALL, both of Kent county Md.

DIED.

STAFFORD.—On Wednesday morning, 27th of November, 1867, near Preston, Md., Mrs. SALLIE M. STAFFORD, of Caroline co.

For Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale a lot of fine SHOATS.
WM. B. WILMER.
Dec. 7, 1867.

MARYLAND:
Kent County Orphans' Court,

DECEMBER 3, 1867.

On the application of Reh'd. B. Willson, Administrator of Jno. C. Willson, late of Galveston, Texas, deceased.

Ordered, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, in Kent county, Maryland, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in "*The Chestertown Transcript*," printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 3rd. day of December, 1867.

(SEAL)

Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN C. WILLSON,

late of Galveston, Texas, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber

On or before the 2nd day of July, 1868;

they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 3d day of December, 1867.

RICHARD B. WILLSON,
Adm'r. of John C. Willson, dec'd.
Dec. 7, 1867—4t

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White $1.80a2.50 Red $240a 2.45.
CORN—White 95a1 15 yellow 92a1 28;
OATS—55.471 cts.

Constable Sale.

BY virtue of 4 writs of *Venditioni Exponas*, issued by John T Hurtt, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent County, one at the suit of John S. Hurlock, one at the suit of W. S. Sparks & Co., one at the suit of William A. Hyland & Co., against the goods and chattles, land and tenements of James A. Sutton, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim, interest and estate, at law and in equity, of the said Jas. A. Sutton, in and to

4 Head of Horses, 1 Sorrel Stallion 1 Carriage and Harness,

AND THE

FARM

where he now lives; and I hereby give notice that on

Monday, the 30th day of December, 1867.

at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises. I will offer for sale the said property so seized and taken in execution, by Public Auction, to the highest bidder, for Cash, to pay and satisfy the debts, interest and costs, due, and to become due thereon.

EUGENE GOODING, Constable.
Dec. 7, 1867.—tds. [$3.75.]

Public Sale.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale on the

17th day of December,

(if fair, if not, the next fair day,) all his stock consisting of

HORSES,
AND A LOT OF FINE
CATTLE
AND

Shoats,

also his

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

consisting of
HORSE POWER,
THRESHING MACHINE,
CARTS,
PLOWS,
HARROWS,
CULTIVATORS

and other things.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.—Terms made known on the day of sale.

HENRY KELLEY.
JACOB SUTTON, Auct.

PORK WANTED.

AT SHALLCROSS WHARF.
T. I. SHALLCROSS.
Dec. 7, 1867—4t.

LADIES DRESS GOODS

IN RICH, PLAIN AND FANCY COLORS, AND AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

HAVING been bought from first hands and selected with great care, Ladies desiring to purchase a Handsome Winter Dress, might find it to their advantage to give these Goods an inspection.

SHAWLS of Superior quality offered for sale at mere nominal advances.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Dec. 7, 1867.

THOMAS S. WICKES

HAS on hand a Large Stock of WINTER CASSIMERES,

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS,

and Woolen Goods generally, to which he respectfully calls public attention, as he believes he is selling these goods as low as they are being sold by any other respectable House on the Shore.

Dec. 7, 1867.

SALT by the Sack, for sale by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, Dec. 7, 1867.

C. O. D.

THE ABOVE WAY OF DOING BUSINESS AT

BETTON'S STORE
GALENA,

is quite successful and satisfactory to all parties in want of

Good and Cneap Goods.

HE IS SELLING

Good Molasses for	50 cts
Golden Syrup	70 cts
Good Rio Coffee	23 cts
Bright Brown Sugar	10 cts
Best White Coal Oil	55 cts
" Navy Tobacco	80 cts
Light Virginia Do	$1.00
Snop Made Kip Boots	$6.00
Hand Stitch Calf Do	$8.75
All Wool Twill Kersey	90 cts
Prints	6¼ to 14 cts
Fig'd Delaines	18 to 20 cts
Bleh'd Muslins	61-4 to 25 cts
Brown Do	6 1-4 to 18 cts
Balmoral Skirts	$1.50
Turner's Jersey Pattern Axes	$1.50
Cumberland Nails	7 cts
Sleigh Bells and Skates.	

For sale at
BETTON'S.
Dec. 7, 1867.

COAL HODS, Shovels and Pokers—for sale by J. K. ALPRIDGE.

SCOTT'S JOURNAL of Useful Information for the People.

BY PROFESSOR J. WALTER SCOTT.

A Magnificently Illustrated Family Magazine of High Character, containing Information worth Thousands of Dollars to Men an Women.

Only $1 per Year. Sample Copies 30 Cents. *Address* PROF. SCOTT, *President. New York University.*
No. 30 Clinton Place, New York City.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR.

If you want good BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, call at R. P. STEWART'S, where you will find it fresh from the Pennsylvania mills.

If you want CRAMBERRIES, call at STEWART'S, where you will find them fresh and good.

Do you want a good pair of BOOTS? call at STEWART'S.

Do you want a good SUIT of KERSEY? stop at STEWART'S, and you will find the home made as cheap as 90 cents.

If you want a good KERSEY COAT or PANTS call at STEWART'S.

Do you want one of the best JERSEY AXES? stop at STEWART'S.

Do you want

SHAKER FLANNEL

EXTRA HEAVY?

call at STEWART'S

If you want a Superior Article of MACHINE OIL, stop at STEWART'S.

Do you want some of that beautiful New York SYRUP or that splendid RIO COFFEE? stop at STEWART'S.

Do you want a Pair of Genuine BUCK GLOVES or a pair of nice GLOVES for either Gent or Lady? stop at STEWART'S.

LAST BUT NOT LEAST.

If you want any kind of goods commonly kept by a first class store, you can get them by calling at STEWART'S and leaving there a few Greenbacks.

R. P. STEWART.
Nov. 23, 1867.

NOTICE
OF THE
Commissioner of Slave Statistics.

The subscriber having qualified as *Commissioner of Slave Statistics for Kent county*, is prepared to discharge the duties imposed upon him by the Act of Assembly relating thereto.

Persons whose Slaves were emancipated by the Constitution of 1864 are hereby notified to appear before him with lists of their Negroes, containing the ages, condition and sex of the same; also, with such information as they may possess as to whether any of said former Slaves had prior to or after that time entered the service of the United States.

He will be found at Forktown on the 16th, 17th and 18th of December.

I will be at Hanesville on the 19th and 20th.

PHILIP MEDDERS,
Commissioner of Slave Statistics.
Nov. 30, 1867.

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent County, the undersigned as Administrator of James Gale, deceased, will sell at Public Sale at the late residence of said deceased, in Still Pond, Kent county, on

Wednesday, 11th of December, 1867,

all the personal property of said decease, consisting in part as follows:

3 Head of Good Work Horses,

Four Fine MILCH COWS and CALVES,

22 Head of Fine Domestic Sheep,

12 Head of Fattening HOGS

6 SHOATS and SOWS and PIGS,

1 DOUBLE-CARRIAGE & HARNESS, 1 OLD CARRIAGE & HARNESS, 1 SLEIGH & BELLS, 1 DEARBORN, 1 AMBULANCE, 1 WAGON and HARNESS, 1 HORSE-CART.

FARMING UTENSILS.

PLOWS,
HARROWS,
CULTIVATORS,
PLOW GEARS, &c. &c.,

1 WOODS' REAPER; Self-Raker,

NEARLY NEW.

1 Fan,
1 Corn Sheller,
1 Wheat Drill,
6,000 Weight good Corn Bades, and a lot of Clover Hay.

HOUSEHOLD
—AND—
KITCHEN FURNITURE.

6 *Feather Beds and Clothing,*
Bedsteads,
Mattrasses,
Cook Stove and several Coal Stoves,
One good Sideboard,
Several Bureaus,
Centre Table,
Tables, Chairs,
Looking-Glasses and numerous other articles.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. TERMS.—All sums of and under. $10 CASH, all over that amount, 9 months credit on note with approved security.

J. THOMAS GALE. Adm'r.
J. W CARROLL. Auct.
Nov. 16, 1867.—tds.

WHEELER & WILSON

LOCK STITCH

FAMILY

Sewing Machine!

OVER 30,000 SOLD.

Are adapted to all kinds of Family Sewing, Army Clothing, and to the use of Seamstresses, Dress Makers, Tailors, Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Skirts, Cloaks, Mantillas, Clothing, Hats, Caps, Corsets, Ladies' Boots, and Shoes Linen and Cotton goods, with silk, cotton or linen thread. They will seam quilt, gather, hem, fell, cord, braid, bind and perform every species of sewing, making a beautiful and perfect stitch, alike on both sides of the articles sewed.

W. MERRILL, AGENT,
214 West Baltimore Street,
Nov. 30, 1867—y BALTIMORE.

VICKERS' COLU

NEW STOCK,

NEW GOO

LATEST ARRIVAL AT T
LIVE STORE.

STILL CHEAPER, OLD TIME PRICES NOW OPENED AND STILL RECEIVING.

THE LARGEST and most complete stock of New Goods on the Eastern Shore, can be found at "THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE" *Entirely New Prices*, for inspection now in Store:

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN GOODS

of Splendid Texture and Beautiful Styles at the Centre Counter. It cannot be denied that Vickers maintains his reputation in having the Largest and most Complete Stock of Goods in Town.

DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

A FULL LINE of all kinds of Go SHEETING of every grade, BLEACH MUSLINS at your own price Mr. Bayo CHECKS, GINGHAMS, &c., &c.

Flannels! Flannels!

A City assortment, all grades and best makes known. For Ladies and Gentlemen's wear an examination will sell them.

BLANKET SHAWLS, CLOAKS, & CLOTHS, BEAUTIFUL STYLES AT NEW PRICES. $2500 WORTH OF

NOTIONS,

Fancy Goods,

Three times as many as can be found in any Store in Town.

A GENTLEMAN CAN FIND THE BEST KNIT SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, COLLARS, CRAVATS, TRIMMINGS, PERFUMERY, EXTRACTS, &c. LADIES CAN FIND CHOICE GOODS AND NEED NOT VISIT THE CITY FOR THEM, IF THEY WILL GO TO VICKERS'

MOURNING GOODS.

BLACK SILKS FROM $1.00 TO $3.00 PER YARD.

BLACK MERINOS, DELAINES, ALPACAS from 40 cents to $1.25 per yard.—Double weight ALPACAS for Street Dresses. SILK and CROWN MOHAIRS, MOHAIR POPLINS, WHITE ALPACAS, WHITE THIBET CLOTH, CREPE VIELS, CRAPES, &c.

BOOTS & SHOES

Made up expressly for W. A. VICKERS, they are good Goods, that we can recommend to the Ladies, CHILDREN'S FINE GOODS: Farmers who want HEAVY MADE BOOTS, BOY'S Do. of Superior quality, should examine and *see very a GOOD BOOT.*

CARPETS
AND
OIL CLOTHS,

For Tables and Floors. No 1 *GOOD of Exquisite Patterns. WINDOW SHADES in OIL or LINEN CHEAP.*

LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

HATS AND CAPS.

We have some Fine Goods for Gentlemen & Boys, made up for us 20 per ct. less than CITY PRICES, *Examine our new Styles.*

NEW STOCK OF

HARDWARE,

Six Doz. TURNERS AXES, just received, CUTTLERY, &c. QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, LAMPS, GROCERIES, TEAS, TOBACCO'S WHIPS, BUFFALO ROBES, &c.

NOTICE.

We offer no Baits and have all Goo advertise, at small Profits to Cash Bu Punctual Paying Customers, to all invite, to examine our Large Stock.

We will duplicate any bill of bought in Kent County. We pur right time and can sell Bargains

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WM A

Chestertown, Dec

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