THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 8, 1868.

Communications, unless accompanied with the name of the writer, will receive no attention from the Editor.

The following is an extract from a letter from ex-Gov. Perry of South Carolina, addressed to O. N. Butler Esq., now residing in Baltimore.

O. N. Butler, Esq.—My Dear Friend: In your letter to my son you say that the Northern people are not aware of the true condition of the Southern States, and that you wish me to write something on this subject for publication. I am willing, as I always have been, to do anything and everything in my power to enlighten the Northern mind as to the frightful and appalling condition of the South. But it does seem to me that I can say very little not already known through the public press, to the whole reading community.

It is well known to the world that ten of the Southern States have been stripped of every vestige of republican liberty, and placed, by the wicked and unconstitutional legislation of a radical Congress, under a military despotism, for partisan purposes. It is equally well known that negro conventions have been ordered in all those States, for the purpose of establishing in them negro supremacy. In order to accomplish this, a very large portion of the most intelligent, virtuous and patriotic of the white race have been disfranchised, and are hereafter to be governed by their former slaves and unprincipled adventures from the North! These facts are well known, and their consequences every intelligent mind may well anticipate.

When slavery was abolished in the Southern States, if the people had been let alone in their State legislation and restored to the Union, all would have been well. They would soon have recovered from their exhausted and crushed condition, and been once more a happy and prosperous people. They would have added hundreds of millions annually to the wealth of the republic instead of costing it, as they now do, a hundred million every year, through the freedmen's bureau and a standing army. But the unjust, unconstitutional and suicidal legislation of Congress has paralyzed them forever, I fear. The negro is no longer that industrious, useful and civil laborer which he once was, but an idle drone and pest to society. Inflated with his new and marvellous political importance, he has abandoned his former industrious habits and spends his time in attending public meetings and loyal league gatherings by day and by night. The whole race seem disposed to quit their work and resort to the towns and villages, where they may eke out an idle and wretched existence in pilfering and begging.

In regard to the political condition of the Southern States I am in deep despair, and have no hope except in a returning sense of justice on the part of the Northern people. The idea of placing the government of these States in the hands of negroes is preposterously absurd. None of them have property, and not one in five hundred can read or write. In the recent election for members of a convention many of the negroes had forgotten their names and scarcely one in a hundred could tell after the election for whom he voted.—They were controlled blindly by the loyal leagues. The tickets were printed in Charleston, with a likeness of President Lincoln on them. There never has been before such a wide field opened for the demagogues and unprincipeled aspirants to office. The negro is the most credulous being in the world, and most easily imposed on by vile wretches who are disposed to pander to his ignorance and passion. Emissaries from the North, white and black, have come here and prejudiced him against the white race. He has been told that unless he voted the radical ticket he would be placed back in slavery, and that if he voted that ticket he would have lands and mules given him. In some instances the negroes actually brought with them bridles to take their mules home with.

By military order in South Carolina negroes are to sit on juries. In some of the districts of this State the negro population is so much larger than the white that they will compose almost the entire juries. How it will be possible to administer justice, with such juries, in complicated cases, is more than I can tell. I am equally at a loss to know how the offices of the State are to be filled. The "iron-clad oath" excludes from office all who are competent and worthy. This difficulty was forseen by Gen Sickles, and he requested of Congress the removal of the oath. Gen. Meade has recently suggested the same thing in Georgia. It will be impossible for the negroes and the worthless whites to fill some of those offices, or give the security required by law.

Property of all kinds, and especially real estate, has depreciated in value one-half or two-thirds during the past year.—No one is disposed to purchase anything, and foreign capital has been driven out or deterred from coming here for investment. Property sold by the Sheriff brings nothing. The marshal of the State told me the other day that he sold a plantation, well improved, containing two thousand acres, in Horry district, at public auction to the highest bidder, for five dollars.—Mules brought only five dollars apiece.

A great many persons are moving from the lower country, where there are so many negroes, and that section of the State is destined to become a wilderness. The same thing must occur in many portions of Mississippi and other States. A gentleman just returned from Mississippi tells me that lands, which rented last year for fourteen dollars per acre, and no one would take them.

Unless there is a reaction at the North, and better legislation for the Southern States, they will be an incubus to the Union, utterly destructive of the whole republic. The present military force will have to be kept up to maintain peace between the two races, and there is no certainty of their ability to do this long. I have for some time thought that when the negro government went into operation it would be impossible to preserve the peace of the country. A war of races must ensue, and it will be the most terrific war of extermination that ever desolated the face of the earth in any age or country.

I am, with great respect and esteem, yours truly, &c., B. F. PERRY.

The Queen Ann's and Kent Rail-Road.

On Thursday the sixth inst., the work on this road was formally opened at Millington. A very large number of spectators were present, including the Masonic Lodges from Kent and Queen Ann's counties, and from Middletown Del. The first dirt was thrown under an evergreen arch by Col. Roberts of Queen Anne's, the children of the Sabbath School singing a greeting. Speeches were delivered by Lloyd Tilghman, the President of the road, General Vickers, the President of the Kent Road, Col. Roberts, Benj. Biggs and J. T. Hazel of Del. The speakers spoke with much earnestness, showing the necessity for the construction of the road, Col. Roberts mentioned that the road was to be constructed for the sum of $300,000, and explained that 240,000, was already raised.

The masonic fraternity were the guests of the Millington Lodge.

The entire proceedings where characterized by much enthusiasm and passed off to the entire satisfaction of every one.

May this work be the inauguration of a new era in old Queen Ann's, and may a few months witness the formal commencement of the road for our county.

A PLEASANT SURPRISE.—On Monday evening last, the Rev. Mr. Murray, of this town, was the victim(?) of one of those practical surprises, which the Worton people know so well how to get up.—We learn the following from one of the party. Between thirty and forty sleighs started from Hanesville at 4½ o'clock P. M. each individual therein, and the sleighs were not empty, carrying with them some article, mostly provisions, and after a pleasant ride, creating quite a commotion in our town, called upon the Rev. Mr. Murray and deposited with him their offerings. Dr. Vannort, as speaker for the party, explained the object of their visit to which the Reverend gentleman appropriately replied. Some of the party remained and partook of the hospitalities of the Parsonage, but the larger portion paid their respects to T. W. Eliason Esq., who had prepared a sumptuous supper for the party.

The merry gingle created by between thirty and forty sleighs can better be imagined than described, and it brought men of our town people to their doors. What next Worton?

Maryland Legislature.

The proceedings of the Legislature the past week, were mostly of a local character.

Wednesday, Attorney General Jones, of Maryland, submitted to the House of Delegates, as requested by a resolution of that body, his official opinion in regard to the legality of the election of the Hon. Wm. T. Hamilton as United States Senator. The opinion maintains that Mr. Hamilton was duly elected, in accordance with the spirit and intent of the law of Maryland, whatever be its language, requiring one Senator to be an inhabitant of the Eastern Shore and one of the Western Shore.

The House on Wednesday, unanimously adopted a resolution requesting the Governor to issue a certificate of election to Mr. Hamilton.

From the Baltimore Gazette of Tuesday.

Senator Hamilton's Commission.

Messrs. Editors—Your correspondent from Annapolis in yesterday morning's issue refers to a suggestion made by Mr. C. Bohn Slingluff in the Maryland House of Delegates, supported by Mr. Pentland, to the effect that the law passed January session, 1867, chapter 11, interposed some obstacle in the way of Governor Swann's performance of the duty which devolves upon him to commission W. T. Hamilton as United States Senator. Permit me to call Mr. Slingluff's attention to the case of *Barney vs. McCreery*, reported on page 167, volume of cases of contested elections, printed by order of the House of Representatives in 1834. He will there find the question he has raised settled in a manner that entirely relieves the Governor from all embarrassment; but what is yet more important, settled in a manner that entirely relieves Mr. Hamilton from any embarrassment in case Gov. Swann should hesitate in issuing to him the commission to which he is entitled as United States Senator. The head note in that case reads as follows: *The Constitution of the United States having fixed the qualifications of members, no additional qualifications can rightfully be required by the States.—Where two members were to be chosen from a district, and the State law required that one of them should be a resident of the town of B, and the other of the County of B, such law was held by the Committe to be repugnant to the Constitution, and therefore void, and the decision of the House seems to have affirmed this opinion.*"

The Report of the Committee on Elections in this case was very clear, and the debate in the House of Representatives interesting and voluminous.

The principle is now well settled that a State has no right to require qualifications from either Senators or Representatives different from, or in addition to, those prescribed by the Constitution of the United States. The law of Maryland, passed in November, 1790, requiring that a member of Congress should be an inhabitant of the district for which he was elected at the time of his election, and the law passed in November, 1802, constituting Baltimore city and county one election district entitled to two Representatives, one of whom should be a resident of Baltimore county and the other of Baltimore city, were both considered as void and of no effect, and in the case in question of *Barney vs. McCreery*, McCreery was admitted to his seat, being a resident of Baltimore county together with his colleague, Nicholas R. Moore, a resident of the same county.—The law of Maryland requiring one Senator to reside upon the Eastern Shore of the State and the other upon the Westeru Shore is in truth of no legal effect and may be disregarded by the Legislature at pleasure in electing United States Senators.

General Political News.

The Kansas City *Advertiser* of a recent date says: "We yesterday met a gentleman, a correspondent of an eastern paper, who during the last six months, has been traveling through Missouri. He has no doubt that our State will go strongly Democratic at the next election. He met thousands who voted the Mongrel ticket at the last election. They say they will never vote that ticket again. Respecting the new-comers to the State, he says they are almost unanimously, so far as his observation extends, against negro suffrage and in favor of the payment of the public debt in greenbacks; and will, therefore, generally vote the Democratic ticket in Nov. next. He believes just as we do, that Mongrelism is played out in this State."

The New Haven (Connecticut) *Register*, has the following summing up of recent Democratic results: "The result of recent municipal elections throughout the country indicate that the reaction, which commenced in the spring of 1867, still continues, and in no part of the North does the change of feeling make itself more apparent than in New Hampshire. The recent elections in the three cities of Dover, Portsmouth and Manchester, showed a Democratic gain of eleven hundred over the vote of last spring, when the Mongrels, carried the State by a majority of 3,146. It will be recollected that New Hampshire was the first State to vote after the passage of the infamous Reconstruct, and, while the Mongrels lost part of their strength, they were able to retain control of the State by a diminished majority. Since last March the people have been closely watching the doings of Congress and the workings of this system of so-called reconstruction, and what they at first only distrusted, they now heartily condemn. Our exchanges all speak enthusiastically of the prospects of the Democracy in New Hampshire. Outside of New Hampshire, the same change is apparent. In Massachusetts we have gained largely; in Connecticut we have carried a majority of the towns for the first time in fourteen years, and thus placed beyond a doubt the result of the April election. Recently an election was held in the town of Westfied, Ohio, at which the Democratic officers were elected by a large majority. At the election last fall, the Mongrels carried the town by forty-two majority, thus showing that the reaction is not dead in Ohio. In Columbia, Pa., an election was held on Monday last (6th.) at which there was considerable excitement.

The Democrats elected their ticket by an average of about fifty—a gain since last fall of over one hundred votes. What render this the more important it is the first Democratic victory there in twelve years. It is somewhat significient that we hear nothing of any Mongrel victories outside of the five military districts. Perhaps we should also except Tennessee, where the election of Brownlow was announced as a 'great Republican victory.' But even there the Mongrels have recently been defeated in the great negro stronghold, Memphis. In every northern State the Mongrel doctrines of such men as Stevens, Butler, Wade, and the other leaders of the party in power, have either placed the party in a minority or greatly reduced its strength. The vote of the southern States is considered necessary to secure the election of the Mongrel candidate for President, and so reconstruction is to be pushed ahead at any cost. No matter whether the South is converted into a Hayti or San Domingo, or not, if its vote can be secured in time for the November election. We do not believe that even this can save them. The people are aroused, and, if the municipal elections have any meaning, they show that the rule of demagogues is near its end.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Fred. Douglass to his People.

In a late speech at Akron, Ohio, Fred. Douglass, addressing the colored people, told them that the government emancipated the negroes as a matter of policy, and not from any Christian motive of right or justice, and that they had no more reason to be thankful to the government for their freedom than had the Hebrews to feel thankful to Pharoah for their deliverance from bondage. Douglass said that although it was possible that, naturally, the colored men were equal to the whites, they were not so practically, and that they must rise through their own exertions to a much higher degree of intelligence before being allowed all the rights and privileges of the white man. He added that they were now on probation, and if fifteen years hence found them as they are now are, it would be almost impossible for them to make any advancement. Perhaps this advice from an intelligent colored man may be received by his race as the counsel of a friend. It is certain that the competition against which they will have to contend for the means of support must increase by immigration every year, whilst they can rely on no such addition to their numbers, but must make up for the inequality by increased efficiency.—The ignorant and degraded of whatever color must always be subject to superior intelligence, and it behooves the colored people to reflect whether those are their true friends who would plunge them into politics without previous preparation and training, or those who would help to fit them, as far as may be accomplished, for the discharge hereafter of such duties as may devolve upon them.

MARYLAND COTTON.—The Charleston Courier acknowledges the receipt of a boll of cotton grown at Chrisfield, on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR:—"Laugh and grow fat," is a known maxim; I have thought that a brief account of two recent occasions, in which ample opportunity was afforded for increase of corpulence, by the application of this process, would be acceptable to some of the readers of your interesting columns.

Broad-Neck, of all the places we have sojourned in, is most notable for its genuine hospitality, for the genial and social qualities of its residents, for the large-hearted worth of its citizens, for the frank kindness of its matrons, and for the beauty and intelligence of its daughters; we give this as our opinion, not intending, or wishing to "curtail the fair proportions" of any other section of our unsurpassed county.

On the evening of the 24th ult., a large company of invited guests were assembled at the spacious residence of Mr. J. B. to witness the first performance of the Tableau Troupe, composed for the most part of the youth in vicinity of Trappe Corner, to this we shall but briefly allude; their performance illicited much praise from the spectators; many remarks might be made as to the merits of the actors, but where all acted with so much "eclat," it would be invidious to institute comparison. It occurs to us, however, that the old gentleman mending his pants ought to be mentioned. We have witnessed many exhibitions of the kind, yet have never seen one where more real enjoyment was manifested by all parties; after refreshments, prepared after the inimitable manner of Mrs. J. B. "music arose with its voloptuous swell," and all who desired to

"Come and trip it as you go
On the light-fantastic toe,"

joined in the dance; all went "merry as a marriage bell," at a late hour we departed, gratified with the entertainment, pleased with the cordial hospitality of our host, and delighted with the kind efforts and attentions of our hostess.

But before we left arrangements had been perfected for having another party,—one which would exceed anything yet brought on the tapis: this was a Masquerade;—now I do not mean a Masquerade Ball, in the *common acceptation* of the term,—a public entertainment where every one may enter on payment of the admission fee, and where strangers come under sanction of disguise: such an exhibition would scarcely be approved of.—*This* was merely a social party, given for the pleasure of a circle of friends and associates; where masks were used but to increase the enjoyment, to which the parents of the masqueraders were witnesses.

At an early hour on the evening of the 30th ult., the masqueraders began to assemble. We wish, Mr. Editor, that we could give a more graphic description of the curiosity excited in each one to know who the others might be. Now such an one was known to be Mr.—— he *walked* just like him, but after a while it was discovered that he *talked* unlike him. Another was certainly Miss——, she was just her figure, but then it was soon perceived that she danced differently; thus it was that everybody—to use a vulgarism,—was "between a quindary and a quandary" to know who the others were. Space will not permit an account of the different costumes, we might mention the charming appearance of the "Little Red Riding Hood's," but then, the "Peasant Girls," the "Nuns," the "Flower Girl," the "Old Lady," the "Telegram" and "Miss Dash," demand an equal share of praise. The costumes were gotten up in the most elaborate manner; some were fantastic, some personated serious characters, some were burlesques of serious personages; the entire effect was intensely amusing. We heard a worthy friend of ours, who had a son in the party, say that he "laughed till the nerves in the back of his neck were cramped," another laughed till the big tears rolled down his cheeks; altogether, it was the most entertaining, most enjoyable, spectacle we ever witnessed. Euphrosyne, herself, seemed to have graced the scence by her special presence, and the merriment of the entire occasion would almost tempt one to say

"These delights if thou cans't give
Mirth, with thee I intend to live."

And not the least of the attractions was the charming appearance of the ladies present; the costumes, without an exception, were most becoming; we can never forget the beautiful and graceful bearing of some of our lady friends, for, despite the oft repeated injunction of the frailty of loveliness, we agree with the poet,

"Is beauty vain because it will fade?
Then earth's green robes and heaven's light are vain;
For this shall be lost in the evening's shade,
And that in the winter's sleety rain."

At about 11 o'clock the masks were removed; then every doubt as to identity was dissipated; some who had been bestowing especial attention on certain fair masqueraders, were now a little perplexed, having evidently mistaken *some one else* for their "bright particular star."

After the masks were dispensed with, supper was announced; now this was a decidedly agreeable announcement; we believe that it is all bosh about love, or anything else, preventing one from enjoying one's food after dancing and laughing a few hours; besides, we remember that "a good rule at parties (to keep up a mercurial air) is to come in at supper." Certainly it is our opinion that, if love prevents an appetite, few around the festive board were wounded with Cupid's shafts; the supper was most sumptuous and bountiful, but, to all who are acquainted with the disposition of our host and hostess, it is needless to speak of the bounty and cheer of the occasion; dire was the clang of plates, knives and forks; the merry jest, excited peals of re-echoed laughter; the general mirth and festivity almost justified the cynical remark of the philosopher "the turnpike-road to peoples hearts lies through their mouths."

After supper the dance was resumed, unmasked; with flying feet "we chased the hours away;" the proceeding performance afforded abundant matter for amusing comment; but *Tempus fugit*, and the brightest hours are the fleetest. Aurora began to "checker the eastern clouds with streaks of light;" our horses pranced before the door; the sleigh-bells chimed merrier than usual: a pleasant good bye, and we departed, thinking that Broad-Neck, and Broad-Neck folks, grow more agreeable every time we visit them.

The Severity of the Weather.

Suffering among the Poor.

The papers from almost every direction speak of intense could weather and much suffering among the poor. Thursday the 30th ult., was the coldest day of the season at Lynchburg, Virginia, the thermometer falling to seven degrees below zero. Of course it has not ascended much since then. They New York Express, of Monday evening, referring to the severe cold weather in that city, says:

"The drivers of cars have to jump off and run by their horses' heads to keep themselves from being frozen. Ears, feet, fingers, and such other parts of the body as are not well protected, soon became the prey of Jack Frost, who is by no means particular as to whom he kisses with his icy lips. A gentleman walking from West Farms to Tremont, in Westchester county, had his ears frozen very badly.—A German teamster had his fingers destroyed while driving a wagon laden with lager, and a little girl, while riding from Harlem to Yorkville, had her feet severely injured by the frost."

There is great suffering among the poor of Philadelphia, New York and Boston, and other Northern as well at Southern cities. A letter from Newark, New Jersey, says:

"The stagnation in business has paralyzed the energies of a large portion of the industrial class, depriving them of their ordinary means of earning a livelihood, while the necessaries of life still command prices for above their ability to reach.—There is consequently in the city of Newark an unusual amount of suffering, which is not confined to the indolent or dissipated classes who usually from the needy class, but there are respectable people—men, women and children—whose customary employment is gone, and who are subjects for real sympathy and aid. The calamity has reached a point which calls for public movement on the subject, in pursuance of which the mayor has called a meeting of citizens to adopt some means of relief."

From Bad to Worse.

The New York Post (rep.) concludes an article upon the downward course of radicalism, citing the last demonstration against the independence of the judiciary by saying:

What is it, then, that the extremists at Washington desire to do in bring forward so incessantly these dangerous and agitating innovations? The original measures reconstruction were never popular; but these who deemed them harsh, injudicious and even unconstitutional, acquiesced in their adoption, in the hope of securing Union and peace. But no sooner had their faith been settled than supplements, one after another, came in quick succession to disturb the solidity of that trust. The more the country lost confidence the more new tests were applied to its fidelity. Popular conviction seemed to be regarded as subject to acts of legislation which have grown in multiplicity and force as the general mind has fallen off. At length, as a consummation of this novel congressional strategy, the reconstruction law are declared to be impracticable, and a system which, in order to carry the country with it, ought to court every scrutiny, because conscious of the strength to defeat, is put on a level with the Medean statutes which forbid comment and question. The compent constitutional court is put out of court; Mr. Stevens, like Louis XIV., going down to a bed of justice, prohibits decisions; and his committee, imitating the French convention, converts the acts of the legislature from laws into mere edicts or decrees.

The Treatment of Maryland.

The Alexandria Gazetee has the following pithy paragraph relating to the unconstitutional and arbitary exclusion of Maryland from her rightful representation in the United Station in the United States Senate, a fact which is beginning to arrest the attention of the whole country:

The constitution of the United States provides that each and every State shall have two Senators. In ten States—well, that nothing; we go on. Maryland, which never "rebelled"—which never "seceded"—which furnished troops and arms to the government during the late war—which was "Union"—which is as much, and always has been, as much a portion of the "United States" as Massachusetts—is allowed but *one* Senator! The other stands "knocking at the door"—nothing more!

A Great Skating Feat.

On Saturday evening, at Detroit, Michigan, Miss Anne Clara Jagerisky accomplished a feat never before accomplished or attempted by one of her sex—that of skating for thirty consecutive hours without sleep, and only thirty minutes rest during the time. This young lady is but seventeen years of age, and of Bohemian parentage. The feat was commenced at 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, and until the last hour of the trial she skated without apparent exertion but at that time she was thrown violently upon the ice by a collision with an awkward youth, sustaining a severe injury to one knee that well nigh concluded the affair, but with genuine pluck she persisted in continuing, and, despite a lameness and severe swelling of the limb, accomplished the undertaking in the presence of 1,200 to 1,500 spectators.

A Choice Library of Music.

The United States Musical Review, published by J. L. Peters, 200 Broadway, New-York, is before us, and merits the attention of all lovers of music. It is a mammoth monthly magazine, sheet-music size, containing over seventeen pages of musical news, reviews, and choice art item, every line of which is readable, and we should say, *invaluable to all musicians*. This alone is well worth a year's subscription, which is only $2. The publishers, however, do not stop here, for in addition to the above, each number contains four pieces of choice new music by the best writers in America, thus giving a select library of new music at such a low rate that even the poorest may indulge in what has hitherto been considered a luxury.

The U. S. Musical Review is published at $2 per year; single copies, 20 cents.—No musical family should be without it.

The Democrats have carried Wheeling, West Virginia, by 500 majority.

PERUVIAN SYRUP.—This valuable medicine has been silently making its way into public favor by the numerous remarkable cures it has performed. Its singular efficacy is owning to the *proxtide of Iron*, which remains unchanged in this preparation and is the only form in which that *vital element* of healthy blood can be supplied.

Baltimore Grain Markot.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White $2.90a3.10; Red 2.40a 2.85.

CORN—White 1.13a 1 20; yellow 1.16a 1.20.

OATS—73a76 cts.

CATTLE FOR SALE.

TWELVE HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE.

Apply to
LUTHER HANDY,
Worton, Kent Co. Md.
feb8-3t

Road Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that, thirty days after the 25th of Jan. 1868, they intend to petition the Hon. Commissioners of Kent county to appoint examiners to locate a public road begining at the most suitable point on the road leading from Locust Grove to Shallcross' Wharf, and running through the lands of W. O. Shallcross, James Willis, L. S. Vansant, James W. Hurtt, Dennis McCauly, T. J. Shallcross, the Skegs or Armstrong Farm, J C. Groome's heirs, William V. Myers, James S. Wilson, Henry Kraft, Dennis McCauly's home farm, and Wm. Gooding's to the public road at or near the Catholic Church.

THOMAS J. SHALLCROSS.
JAMES WILLIS,
J. W. HURTT.
W. O. SHALLCROSS.
feb8-3t

NOTICE.

Kent County to wit: I hereby certify that William O. Shallcross, of Kent county, brought before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 5th day of February, in the year 1868, as a stray, trespassing upon his enclosure, a RED BUFFALO COW, apparently old, white face and white back, no ear marks—Given under my hand, this 5th day of February, 1868.

Test: W. BACCHUS, J. P.

The owner or owners of the above described Cow, is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

WILLIAM O. SHALLCROSS.
feb8-3t

NOTICE.

From the 1st of February, selling off at and below cost all stock of

WINTER GOODS.

Cloth Sacks,
Ladies Hoods,
Children's Jackets,
H. S. Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' & Children's Hose,
Breakfast Shawls,
Infant's Jackets,
Cloth Gloves,
and many other desirable articles.

BEST CALICOES at 12 1-2 cts.

A. M. L. EARLE.
feb8-3t

E. H. BOLGIANO,
Carpenter and Builder.

Is prepared to erect Buildings of every description in town or country.

JOBBING

promptly attended to. Persons who intend building, would do well by calling or addressing No. 402 East 7th Street, WILMINGTON, Delaware.
feb8-3m

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned as Administrator of William Graves, deceased, will sell at Public Sale at his residence, near Lynches Corner, in Still Pond, Kent county, on

Tuesday, 11th of February, 1868.

all the Personal property of the said deceased, consisting in part as follows:

FIVE HEAD OF GOOD WORK HORSES,
AND THREE FINE COLTS,
TWO FINE
MILCH COWS,
TWENTY-FOUR HEAD OF FINE
SHEEP.
TWELVE SUPERIOR
SHOATS,
AND TWO FINE LARGE
BROOD SOWS,

1 Carriage, 1 Wagon and Harness, 1 Horse-Cart and Harness.

FARMING UTENSILS:

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Plow Gears, &c., &c. 1 Fan, 1 Corn Sheller, 1 Cider Mill, nearly new; 1 Wheel Wheat Rake, 1 Drill

3000 Weight of Good Corn Blades,

about 70 bushels of CORN in the ear, lot of Seed Oats.

Household & Kitchen Furniture:

Four Feather Beds and Clothing, Bedsteads, One Cook Stove and One Small Chamber Stove, 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, 6 months credit, on note with approved security.

LEVINUS C. GRAVES, Adm'r.
JACOB SUTTON, Auct.
feb1-tds

T. W. ELIASON & SON.

Respectfully invite the attention of Consumers, to their present stock of GOODS, which they are selling at *considerably reduced prices*. jan18'68

VENDUE.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale at his residence Willson's Point, near Sassafras, on

Tuesday, February 18th, 1868,

his entire stock, and Farming Implements, consisting in part of

TEN HEAD OF GOOD HORSES.
ONE PAIR OF MULES,
SIX YEARS OLD, WELL BROKE;
2 YOKE OF OXEN,
FIVE YEARS OLD,
suitable for either work or beef.
FIVE GOOD
Milch Cows,
14 HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE, 5 CALVES.
TWENTY HEAD OF FAT
SHEEP,
LOT OF SHOATS, CHESTER COUNTY WHITES.

4 Farm Wagons, 2 Ox Carts, 1 New Pennington Reaper, 1 Dorsey Reaper, (in prime order,) 1 Monitor Mower, (new.)

FARMING UTENSILS:

Wagon Harness, Plow Gears, and a general assortment, necessary for working a large farm, also a lot of

CLOVER HAY,

2 Wheat Drills.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS:

On all sums over Twenty Dollars a credit will be given of eight months, the purchaser giving note with approved endorser.

ALEXANDER WILSON.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct.
feb1-tds

REMOVED.

F. LLOYD
BOOT MAKER,
Has removed to the New Store,
No. 16 North Street, (opposite Chesapeake Bank,)

WHERE he solicits a continuance of orders from his old customers; he intends to keep on hand, as usual, a large assortment of

Ready-Made Work,

at greatly Reduced Prices. He will name in part

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, SLIPPEES, OVER-GAITERS, RUBBER SHOES, CORK SOLES, SHOE BRUSHES AND BLACKING, BOOT HOOKS.

Give him a call at NO. 16 NORTH STREET, (opposite Chesapeake Bank.)

F. LLOYD.
feb1

NOTICE.

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that in the Spring he will open a

LUMBER YARD

at TURNER'S CREEK, when he will be prepared to furnish any description of lumber wanted.

He will purchase his lumber direct from the

MANUFACTURERS,

AND ON AS

FAVORABLE TERMS

as any one, and consequently he will be enabled to sell at very

LOW PRICES.

TERMS.

Cash, or Note at ninety days, with interest, approved security and negotiable and payable at Kent National Bank.

G. W. JONES.
feb1-y

CARD.

WE have, I believe, the largest and best assorted stock of DRY GOODS, &c., in Kent county. We will commence Feb'y. 1st, to run off the Entire Stock of

Fall & Winter Goods

at or near cost Prices. We purchased our stock after the heavy decline. We shall need money for Spring purchases and will give decided Bargains to all who are in need. Shawls, Fine Dress Goods, Silks, Merino's, Alpaca's English and French, all Wool Reps, medium and common Delanes, &c. We will sell them cheaper than any other establishment in Kent county.

Respectfully,
WM. A. VICKERS.
feb1'68

COPARTNERSHIP.

John T. Dodd respectfully informs the public that he has associated with him in business, his son JOHN N. DODD. The business will in future be conducted under the name and style of JOHN T. DODD & SON. We are prepared to do carpentering in all its branches. Particular attention will be given to

Coffin Making.

We will make to order, at the shortest notice, Coffins of every size, style and finish.

Personal attention will be given to Funerals, when requested, and corpse will be sent to any part of the county.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to the new firm.

JOHN T. DODD,
JOHN N. DODD,
jan25-3m

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