THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, November 14, 1868.

The Late Election.

The late Presidential campaign resembled, in some respects, modern European wars. The hosts were a long time arraying their forces, and the contest was finally decided by a fierce preliminary engagement. The late Presidential election was decided on the fields of the Ohio and Pennsylvania State elections. This has been most clearly shown in the large floating vote which has already flocked to the winning side. The October fight was fierce, but it was decisive; and the large increase in the Republican majorities is explained by the floating vote. The fact that the contest was decided by the October elections may also explain the further fact that a remarkable calm seems to prevail with all classes of politicians so shortly after the day of election. If we may judge from the tone of the press, there are indications of a better feeling between political opponents than has existed since the revolution of eighteen hundred and sixty-one. We have read no Democratic paper since the election of General Grant became a fixed fact, that has not urged upon its readers a patient and hopeful compliance with the result of the verdict. The Republican party has secured absolute control of every branch of the government, and its Democratic foes somehow feel impressed with the belief that it will be more tolerant than in its struggle for victory. The people of this Country have always testified their homage to military prestige, and the tried self-will of the present successful hero, has almost unconsciously given a quiet to those who have lost the fight. The fact that General Grant can in no sense be claimed by his party as a representative man, like Mr. Colfax, is a fact which may also be taken into consideration. General Grant was not the choice of the Republican party, and this fact is distinctly recognized by the great mass of the party; and while we have no idea that he will become estranged from those who have elected him, as Mr. Johnson has, there is apparently a spontaneous sentiment which indicates that he will be governed by a liberal and conservative policy. He has distinctly left himself free to be the President of the Country and not of a party. To the conservative sentiment which was clearly indicated, just previous to his nomination, we are indebted for his selection by the Radical party, and we shall await with hope the disappointment of the extreme wing of his party.

The Democratic Association of Baltimore City, on Tuesday last, passed the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas, as at all times in the history of our country, the great democratic party has acted upon the maxim of "principles, not men," and can proudly point in the past to numerous noble examples of the practical illustration of this unselfish and sacrificing patriotism, and by thus acting has often saved and preserved the violated and imperiled constitution and liberties of the republic, it does not hesitate now, as heretofore, in the same spirit of devotion to the great principles of constitutional freedom, bequeathed us by our patriotic ancestry, to solemnly declare its purpose to offer no factious or partisian opposition to the incoming administration of General Ulysses S. Grant. That, as true democrats, we regard the so-called defeat of our party in the late presidential contest, as on previous occasions in our history, as but a temporary triumph of those opposed to our present organization and party leaders; and that in spite of misjudment, errors, and treachery on the part of those entrusted with the temporary management of our party affairs, we may yet point to to the immense popular vote in all sections of the country, given freely and unpurchased, despite all the arts, blandishments, and corruptions of our opponents, in support of the undying principles of our party, as a magnificent evidence of the irrepressible vitality and recuperative fortitude of its ranks. We would be lacking in candor and justice to that noble host of democrats who thus voted against the successful candidates in the recent contest, to the world at large, if we refused at this time to refer to the unquestioned fact, that although nominally in defeat, we should really be the victors but for the disfranchisement or exclusion from the ballot of large numbers of citizens, amounting in the aggregate to nearly a million of voters, who would otherwise have sustained our ticket; that the number thus disfranchised in the States of West Virginia, Tennessee and Missouri alone, would constitute nearly as large a vote as the popular majority of the successful party.

"And whereas, as a party, the democracy in the future, as in the past, intend to keep its ranks well closed up, and under its immutable standards be prepared to repel all attacks upon its principles—which are the only true exponents of the constitution—as well as co-operate with all who desire to 'preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States,' and to administer the Federal Government in pursuance thereof.

"And whereas one of the declarations of principles of this association, long ago adopted, and to which we pledged ourselves, is, 'That we will sustain the federal government in all of its constitutional powers,' we now, and at all times, are ready to fulfil this pledge irrespective of men or parties administering said government.

"And whereas whilst we openly opposed the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, now that he has been elected to that high office, he is entitled to exercise all the functions appertaining to said office, and to administer the same as authorized by the constitution, and as heretofore recognized from Washington down. In thus proclaiming we assent to no new assumption of powers by him; and whilst claiming for him the prerogatives of his office, we emphatically disclaim for the democratic party all intention, desire or expectation of official appointments or patronage from his administration, as well as ignoring all fellowship with the radical party, as it is at present constituted, and whilst it holds its present views: Therefore

"Resolved, That General Grant, having been elected President of the United States, he is entitled to possess and to exercise all the functions, powers and prerogatives delegated by the constitution to the President of the United States, and his oath of office being that he will 'preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States'—that being the primary object and purpose of the democratic party—we pledge his administration the support of the democracy of the country so long as the federal government is administered in pursuance of the constitution."

Speech of Mr Colfax at Harrisburg, Pa.

The Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice President elect, delivered one of his characteristic harangues at Harrisburg, Pa., on Friday last. We give the following extracts:

Mr. Colfax said: Governor Geary and fellow-citizens—You have taken me to-day, I can assure you, completely by surprise. [A voice. "As we like to do."]—[Laughter and applause.] But I will answer your upturned faces, though briefly, in consequence of the shortness of the time allowed me, as the railroad officials have kindly consented to withhold the train in which I take departure, for a short time. I shall talk to you for a few moments with pleasure. I know how happy you all feel to-day. [Applause.] You have a right to be happy. [A voice, "We have indeed" and cheers.] You belong to a party with the noblest principles that ever inspired an organization in all time.

You belong to a party that has never bowed to wrong and oppression; that has never declared that we ought to enchain rather than enfranchise; crush, rather than elevate; trample down, rather than build up. It elevates and ennobles the mind; it appeals to the highest and noblest instincts of human nature; it has dared to take our cause down to the humblest, to the most down-trodden, and it has dared to plant them on their feet, and make them men—men equal with ourselves. It has wiped out that stain upon our national escutcheon which has been a by-word throughout the civilized nations of the world. [Applause.] We have, indeed, dared to uphold our principles, and though we were calumniated and reviled by all the enemies of right in this broad land, and set upon by the haters of human freedom we pressed on, with the magic motto upon our banners, "Liberty to all men!" and by this sign we have triumphed. [Great cheering.]

* * * * * *

This is not all the significance of this victory which we have won. I can imagine, while we are here rejoicing over the glad news of victory, that there are some men in the South who, though they are rejoicing in their hearts, do not exhibit their enthusiasm. They are the tried Union men of the South, who rejoiced not in the public streets, but hung upon the out-skirts of hostile crowds, with blanched faces, to learn when they were to have protection—whether this great country would stand by them, or whether their dearest rights were to be outraged, and amid the murmers and scowls, and the acts of the crowd that was rebuked by the glorious news, they were assured that there should be peace in all this land; that there should be protection for every loyal man, they did go home, not shouting with joy, as you do here to-day, but these good, loyal men of the South gathered around their hearthstones, on bended knees, with their wives and daughters and sisters, to thank God that they were protected. [Applause.]

My friends, it is a noble, a magnificent, a patriotic triumph. It means, in the decisive language of our great leader, emphatically, "Let us have peace." [Tremendous applause.] It means protection to every man in our land. By this grand popular vote you have settled that principle that every man has the right to go South or North, East or West, throughout the whole length and breadth of the Union, unmolested, so long as he is devoted to our flag, and that, he is to be protected by it against outrage and wrong, it means that he may sing his loyal songs wherever he may go, with none to molest or make him afraid. The only place in this broad land where you cannot sing the battle songs of freedom such as—

"Down with the traitors,
And up with the star,"

is on the blood-stained fields of the South, where your soldiers fell. We may sing them everywhere throughout the world except in that region. You may sing those songs among the banditti of Italy or among the thugs of India, with no one to lift even a finger against you. You may even sing them among the cannibals, and no one dare molest you under the protection of the flag of the United States. The only place where you can not sing them is over the graves of our patriotic dead, the graves into which rebel bullets sent our brave soldiers. But this sad era is about ended. We will have a chieftain in the chair—I mean President Ulysses S. Grant. [Great cheering, and a voice, "Yes, and President too"—renewed cheering], who broke down power and tore their traitorous weapons from their hands, and he will protect you in your rights. [Immense cheering.]

He told me himself that every man should have liberty to express his sentiments under the broad and powerful protection of the Government. [Renewed cheering.] What he says he means. Be assured that the day of liberation is at hand. Now, my friends, I have little time to spare. Thanking you for your kind and friendly greeting, I bid you God-speed, and I bid you good bye. [Prolonged and tremendous cheering.]

A marriage took place in Thomaston, Maine, last Saturday week, in which the bridegroom was eighty-five and the bride eighty.

The Late Episcopal Convention.

The session of the recent General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held at a time of great political excitement, and consequently less attention was paid to its proceedings, by both the press and by the people, than would have been the case had so important a body held its deliberations when more exciting topics did not engross the minds of all. It may be mentioned, in review of the proceedings of the Convention, that five new dioceses were formed by the division of Maryland and Western New York, by the subdivision of New York into three dioceses, and by the admission of Nebraska. Two bishops were elected, one for Oregon and the other for Nevada. The new Indian territory to be formed out of part of Dacotah was prepared for a bishopric, and after the United States government shall have completed its proposed legislation it is expected that a bishop will be selected who will have jurisdiction over the territory. The committee on canons, to whom the subject of ritualism was referred, not being able to frame a law which would restrain malpractices and at the same time allow individual liberty, made two reports embodying their separate opinions, and offered two series of resolutions. The matter was referred at last to the House of Bishops, that they might present suitable rubrics to the next Convention, if they should find them to be necessary.

"During this discussion," says a writer familiar with the proceedings of the convention, "it was generally acceded that the church was on the eve of a movement of higher practical value than the doctrinal reformation on the continent and in England. Illustrations were given to show that this practical reformation is progressing so rapidly, with the full sanction of the authorities of the church, that ere long the inmates of every humble home and of every tenement house may be successfully reached, instructed in the Scriptures, and brought into the church by the help of just such ministering women and laymen as are in some parishes working under their respective ministers. It was further urged that difference and sketicism almost invariably yield to the influence of genial, practical Christianity, when it is brought to bear intelligently and perseveringly on the individual mind and heart. The strongest incentive to this personal service was given by speeches and by resolutions passed unanimously in the House of Bishops and in the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies. The pastoral letter, in which all the Bishops united, pressed this obligation home upon every baptised member of the church, and also urged the ministers and members of the churches to have frequent varied free services, that all the hitherto neglected people might be persuaded to come in to be cordially welcomed by the power of a true Christian fellowship."
—*Newark Advertiser.*

The Alabama Claims.

Some interesting facts have become known within a day or two in regard to the diplomatic movements on both sides to effect a settlement of the Alabama claims. The former position of the British Ministry was to propose, first, an arbitration about the lawful responsibility of England on account of the Alabama's depredations; second, a joint commission to decide on cases themselves arising out of those depredations.

Secretary Seward accepted these propositions, but added a third point that the arbiter should decide whether England was right in recognizing the belligerency of the Southern States. The British Minister not acceding to the last proposition, Mr. Seward, it is understood, now waives it, but declines any sort of arbitration, saying that the appointment by England and the United States of a joint commission should be equivalent to an acknowledgement of her wrong doings towards the United States in recognizing the belligerency of the South, and that there is no necessity for an arbitration previous to the appointment of the commission.

There seems to be a dead lock existing between both Governments just at the present time. It is said at the State Department that Minister Johnson has received no instructions to settle this question upon any basis other than the one in the terms of English Minister by ex-Minister Adams.—*Washington Star, Nov.* 19.

When the Presidential Electors Meet.

The electors chosen in each State meet at the Capital of their respective States on the first Wednesday in December. They vote by distinct ballots for President and Vice-President, and send the result, carefully sealed, by a special messenger, who will deliver it to Hon. Benj. F. Wade, President of the Senate. The Senate and House, having fixed a day for a joint convention, will assemble together in the House. Mr. Wade will open the certificates, count the votes, and announce that Ulysses S. Grant is elected President and Schuyler Colfax Vice-President of the United States.

The Lady of the White House.

In connection with the election of Gen. Grant to the Presidency, and only second to it in point of interest, is the promotion of Mrs. Grant to the position of "Lady of the White House." It is gratifying to think that the position is one which Mrs. Grant will fill with the true simplicity of an American woman. There will be no attempt to ape the grandeur of a regal court, and no vulgar striving after mere sensation. Mrs. Grant is a lady who has maintained through every event which has marked the vicissitudes of her husband's life a marked propriety of demeanor. She has been helpmate in days of adversity, and has shared his honors without being dazzled by the position or contaminated by the foolish adulations of those who worship at the shrine of success.—*Boston Journal.*

Presidential Privileges.

It is said that certain democratic members intend to introduce a bill for the restoration of the full privileges of the presidency to Gen. Grant, and it is believed that the republicans will anticipate them, and that an act will pass in December, to take effect from the fourth of March, which will give the new President the full privileges of his office.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

Educate Yourself.

The New York Sun is urging working men to cultivate the intellect, and become as intelligent and well informed as any other members of society:

"It is surprising (says the editor) how much may be obtained by devoting a few hours each day to study, during a series of years. Gibbon produced his great work rather by the regularity than the protracted nature of his daily studies. Franklin became the wisest and one of the best read of his cotemporaries in the midst of incessant labor. And if the workman, with his healthful mind so well prepared for the reception of knowledge, will give two hours each day to careful study, he may, in a few years, surpass in general information the great majority of college graduates, who so often obtain a diploma without deserving it, or who have laid aside their learning the moment they left their preceptors. He may elevate his own intellect by coming into communion with eminent intellects of the past."

Gen. Robert E. Lee.

We were informed yesterday that the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, of New York, have transmitted a communication to General Lee, tendering to him the position in the Southern States. The salary proposed to be paid is $10,000 per annum.

In this connection we may state that there has recently been considerable "talk on 'Change" about the expediency of electing General Lee to the presidency of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company. The advocates of the idea argue that his election to that position would secure the immediate realization of the funds required to complete the road to the Ohio river.
—*Richmond Whig.*

CURIOUS FACT.—A Washington correspondent writes: "It is a singular fact that no President of the United States, up to the present time, has had a child born in the White House." He adds: "It is understood the fact will not exist long after the 4th of March next."

DIED.

CHANCE.—In Centreville, on Saturday night last, of consumption, Mr. FRANCIS E. CHANCE, in the 30th year of his age.

PARKER.—In this county, at his late residence near Rock Hall, on the 3rd of October last, after an extreme illness of several weeks, of typhoid fever, WILLIAM, only son of the late Wm. Parker, of this county, in the 22d year of his age.

HALE.—On the 8th inst., at the residence of Mr. Richard Ll. Nicols, after an extreme illness of Pneumonia, Mrs. MARY, widow of the late Colin F. Hale, formerly of this county, in the 65th year of her age. She died a triumphant and happy death, in the full assurance of a blessed immortality. May she rest in peace.

A general and well selected LINE of WINTER DRY GOODS, just purchased at very close figures, will be opened during the early days of the coming week, by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, Nov. 14, 1868.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. STUART R. EMORY having rented Mrs. Pearson's House, known as the Taylor House, is prepared to receive Boarders. House, and Table Boarders. Nov, 14, '68-3t

MRS. STUART R. EMORY will give instructions upon the PIANO to beginners in Music. She solicits patronage from Chestertown.
Nov. 14, 1868—3t.

LECTURE.

PROF. ALEX. HOGG, OF WASHINGTON COLLEGE, will deliver a LECTURE before the
Young Men's Christian Association
of Chestertown, in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at 7½ o'clock, on
The Evening of Thanksgiving Day,
November 26th. The public generally are invited to attend. Seats free.
By order. S. E. SULLIVAN,
Nov. 14, 1868—2t. Rec. Sec'y.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, by Note or otherwise, are hereby notified that I have urgent need of money, and must ask that they come forward and settle at once, as it is impossible for me to grant further indulgence. All claims remaining unpaid after December 15th, 1868 and January 15th 1869, will be placed in a train for collection. I hope this notice will not be disregarded, as I have no desire to resort to law to settle matters that can be arranged without its unpleasantness. I may be found at the office of James Graves, Esq.
W. J. VANNORT.
Nov. 14, 1868—2m.

Road Notice.

To all whom it may Concern.

BY virtue and in pursuance of a Commission, made by the County Commissioners for Kent County, Maryland, we, the undersigned, were appointed by said County Commissioners; Commissioners to lay down a private Road in the First Election District of Kent County, for Joshua Vansant, to his farm in said district.

All persons who may be interested are hereby notified that we the undersigned Commissioners will meet at the farm of the said Joshua Vansant, in the first election district of Kent County, Md., on the 12th day of December next, 10 o'clock, A. M., and proceed to execute said Commission.
WM. GOODING,
R. H. CORBALEY,
ALEX. WILSON,
Commissioners.
Chestertown, Nov. 14, 1868—5t.

WANTED.—For the ensuing year, and perhaps longer, a TENANT for a first class farm.

A steady and industrious man with sufficient energy and means to manage properly an improved place, and prepared to give approved security for stock and fixtures of farm, if wanted. None other need apply.
E. A. VANNORT,
Hanesville, P. O., Kent Co., Md.
Oct. 31, 1868—3t.

BLACK and GALVANIZED COAL HODS, Shovels, Pokers and Coal Sifters, for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White—2.10@2.25.
Red—1.80@2.00.
CORN.—White—80@1.08cts. Yellow 90@1.15cts.
OATS—65@68 cents.

EXAMINER'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed, by the County Commissioners for Kent County, Examiners, to view and determine whether the public convenience requires the widening and improving of the Public Road in the Second Election District, commencing at the Public Road leading from Massey's Cross Roads to Sassafras, near the residence of D. C. Blackiston, Esq., and running thence through the lands D. C. Blackiston, Joseph Morris, Mrs. S. A Morsis, Mr. Naudain's heirs, Wm. E. Cummins and others, to the Delaware line; herey give notice to all persons interested that they will meet on
TUESDAY, December 15th, 1868,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Massey's Cross roads, to execute the duties of their commission.
WILLIAM JANVIER,
JACOB HIGHLEY,
SAMUEL MERRITT,
Examiners.
Chestertown, Nov. 14, 1868—5t.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber will sell at Public Auction,
On Thursday,
The 26th day of November, if fair,
(if not, the first fair day thereafter), the following property, viz:
FOUR GOOD HORSES,
two of them good for the saddle as well as harness, and will work any where;
TWO COLTS,
3 years old next Spring, and 2 younger ones;
A YOKE OF YOUNG STEERS,
well broken, and
Several Good Milch Cows:
1 Sinclair Thresher, in good order, a Montgomery Fan, and a Corn Sheller. Also, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c., in good order. A Farm Wagon, Ox Cart, Dearborn, with tongue and shafts,
A Rockaway Carriage and Harness,
A SET OF DOUBLE HARNESS,
and a small lot of
KITCHEN UTENSILS.
TERMS.—On all sums of Ten Dollars and under, the cash will be required: on larger sums a credit of Nine Months, on Note with approved security, will be given.
T. G. WROTH.
November 14, 1868.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, D. B. N., on the estate of
WILLIAM PARKER,
late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 10th day of June, 1869; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 10th day of November, 1868.
HENRY URIE,
Nov. 14, 1868—4t Adm'r. D. B. N.

FALL MILLINERY.

MRS. MARTHA BISCOE
Has returned from the city with a select stock of
FALL MILLINERY
AND
FANCY GOODS,
OF THE LATEST STYLES, which she is determined to sell *very low.* Store on Queen St., near the Chapel.
Persons indebted please call and settle their old bills and make new ones. [Nov. 7-3t

Road Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the County Commissioners of Kent County Examiners to view and determine whether the public convenience requires the improvement of the road leading from Sassafras to Cecil county, hereby give notice to all persons interested, that they will meet on
Monday, the 7th day of December, 1868,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Hotel at Sassafras, to execute the duties of their commission.
D. C. BLACKISTON,
ALEX. WILSON,
WM. GRIFFITH,
November 7, 1868—tdm Examiners.

WINTER GOODS.

I HAVE just returned from the City and have opened a *FINE STOCK of GOODS,* SUCH AS
Dry Goods,
NOTIONS,
Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps,
HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES,
And a Fine Assortment of
READY MADE CLOTHING,
all of which I will sell CHEAP *for Cash or Trade,* or to prompt paying customers on three or four months credit.

My stock is well selected, and at the lowest Cash Prices.

All persons in arrears for last year will please call and settle immediately, as I am in need of funds.
C. W. WARREN,
Nov. 7, 1868. Kennedyville.

Road Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That application will be made to the Honorable the Commissioners of Kent County, thirty days from the date hereof, for authority and permission to widen, in some parts, and improve the road, from its intersection of the road to Swan Point, running parallel with the Bay, between the lands of Hynson Smith and Morgan Brown, James H. Gale, Walter T. H. Miller and others, and through the land of Thomas R. Brown and Abel J. Rees to the Oak Grove School House, or where the said road intersects the road through Caulk's Field.
JAMES H. GALE,
JOHN LEVIN GALE,
MORGAN BROWNE,
ABEL J. REES.

N. B.—There has been nothing done to the greater part of this road for three years until within a few days past.
November 7, 1868—5t.

1868. 1868.

CLOTHING.

FALL & WINTER CLOTHING.

New Styles.

New Prices.

TURKHEIMER & CATLIN.

WE HAVE TRIED IT TO OUR SATISFACTION THAT
GOOD GOODS
WILL SELL!
WE HAVE THEREFORE LAID IN THE LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED IN THIS MARKET!
AND ARE CONTINUALLY RECEIVING
CLOTHING
MADE TO OUR OWN ORDERS!

WE CAN FIT ALL
FROM A BOY THREE YEARS OLD TO A MAN MEASURING FORTY-SIX BREAST.

IN FACT, WE HAVE A COMPLETE STOCK OF
MEN'S, YOUTH'S AND BOYS'
CLOTHING,
All Kinds and at All Prices!!

FURNISHING GOODS!
Furnishing Goods!!

Hats & Caps,
Hats & Caps.

ALL WHO HAVE EXAMINED OUR STOCK, SAY WE SURPASS BY FAR, ANY THING ON THE SHORE! AND THAT NO BETTER ASSORTMENT CAN BE FOUND IN ANY OF OUR LARGE CITIES, AT *PRICES CERTAINLY*
LOWER
THAN
The Lowest!
WE DO NOT CARE WHERE THEY ARE!

TURKHEIMER & CATLIN,
Corner High and Cross streets,
CHESTERTOWN.

VENDUE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from Lewis T. Anderson to the undersigned, I will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on
FRIDAY,
THE TWENTIETH day of NOVEMBER, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, on the Jacob Barkman farm, on Chester River and Morgan's Creek Neck, where L. T. Anderson resides, ALL THE PERSONAL PROPERTY of the latter, consisting of
One Bay Mare, one sorrel Mare,
ONE CHESTNUT SORREL STALLION,
FOUR YEARS OLD;
TWO COWS,
TWO HEIFERS,
TWO CALVES,
10 head FATTENING HOGS,
TWO BROOD SOWS,
One Wagon and Harness, one Dearborn and Harness, one York Carriage and Harness, one Ox Cart, two three-horse Concave Flushing Plows, three two-horse Plows, three one horse Plows, three Cultivators, Fallow Harrow, six sets of Plow Harness, a lot of Hoes, one Pennington Reaper, 1 Van Winkle Fan, 1 Pippin Corn Sheller,
FROM EIGHT TO TEN TONS OF
Timothy Hay
600 to 800
BUNDLES OF BLADES,
And the Tenant's Share, being
One Half the Corn, &c., &c.
THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—Cash for all purchases under Ten Dollars, and for all purchases of Ten Dollars and upwards, Note with approved security, payable in Six Months, with interest. No property to be removed till terms are complied with.
Sale to commence at ten o'clock, A. M.
If the day should be too inclement, the sale to take place on the first fair day thereafter.
GEORGE VICKERS, *Trustee.*
Chestertown, November 7, 1868—tds.

PUBLIC SALE.

I WILL SELL AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
On Monday, November 16th,
if fair, if not, the next fair day, on the Bay Side farm of Wm. P. Francis', where I now reside,
SIX HEAD OF GOOD FARM HORSES,
ONE PAIR SUPERIOR MULES,
five years old;
ONE ODD MULE,
3 well grown unbroken Mules,
5 COLTS, 1 and 2 years old;
2 Good Cows,
ONE VERY SUPERIOR YOKE OXEN
17 HEAD GOOD SHEEP,
TEN FAT HOGS,
14 *GOOD SHOATS,*
Wagon and Harness, Ox Cart, Dearborn, Corn Truck, 1 small Carriage, 1 Westinghouse Horse Power and Thresher, the largest size, in order; 1 Reading Corn Sheller, new; 1 Montgomery Fan, 1 Wheel Rake, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, and all necessary Tools used on Farms. Log Chains, one lot of Peach Baskets, Corn blades, &c.
TERMS.—All sums under $20, cash; all sums over that amount, a credit of Nine months, with approved security. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with. JAS. LEWIS.
J. W. CARROLL, Auct. Nov. 7, 1868.

VENDUE.

DR. J. A. PERKINS will sell at Public Sale, on his farm near Chestertown, on
THURSDAY, Nov. 19, 1868,
at 10½ o'clock, A. M., the following stock and farming implements.
Three Head of Horses, 3 Head of Milch Cows, 2 Heifers, 3 fat Beaves, Sheep,
A Wheat Reaper, Wagon, Cart, Dearborn, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Wagon, Cart and Dearborn Harness, &c.
TERMS:—All sums of and under ten dollars, cash, over that amount a credit of nine months on note with approved security.
Oct. 31, 1868—tds.

New House Furnishing Store.

SAMUEL CHILD & CO.,
No. 20 N. Charles St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

PLATED TEA KNIVES, with Pearl and Ivory Handles, in cases. Plated, Pearl and Ivory Handle Nut Picks, in case. Ivory Table and Dessert Knives, in dozens.
Plated Butter Dishes.
" Tea Sets, } In sets to match.
" Coffee Urns, }
" Tea Trays, }
JAPANNED TEA TRAYS & WAITERS,
IN SETS OR SINGLY.
Block Tin Coffee Urns,
Block Tin Chafing Dishes.
Plated Nut Cracks, some very beautiful, in cases.
PLATED CASTORS—5, 6 *and* 7 *Bottles.*
" *Breakfast Castors*—8 *and* 4 *Bottles.*
" *Syrup Pitchers.*
" *Fruit Bowls and Dishes.*
FRENCH CHINA Dinner and Tea Sets.
PLAIN WHITE CHINA " " "
BLUE INDIA CHINA Dinner Sets.
INDIA CHINA Punch Bowls, Vases, &c.
FRENCH, Ditto.
CHAMBER SETS, French & English China.
We also offer some
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS OF
English, French and American Table Glassware.
Whiskey, Brandy and Wine Decanters.
Singly and in Sets.
Bowls, Dishes, Celery Stands, &c.
☞ Our entire Stock has been purchased for CASH, from first hands in Europe and America, opened NEW within the last three months, and will be sold at fair and moderate profits. Sept. 12, 1868—6m.

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