THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, December 26, 1868.

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

CHRISTMAS.

We send out our paper one day earlier, as a Christmas greeting to our readers, and at the same time to enable those connected with the office to spend their Christmas day as it becomes all members of a Christian community.

This day, every where under the broad shield of the American flag, the busy hum of traffic and commerce has ceased, and from thousands of shrines the glad anthems of praise go up to Him who gave his only son, a sacrifice for the sins of the world.

Never before has the season of Advent been more glorious in this latitude. A slight dash of winter has been followed by cloudless skies night and day, and a temperature most delightful for out-of-door work and sports, and we have evidences of its appreciation in an unusual degree of activity. The farmer has disposed of his well-filled garner, the merchant has provided abundant stores, and the bustle and activity of our town indicate that in perhaps, a greater degree than heretofore, the most bountiful provision has been made for the Christmas feasts. The day is commemorative of the greatest and most important event to mankind, and its observance should be in a spirit commensurate with its import. This day God, out of the fullness of his mercy, gave his son to a beggarly world: shall we, in the fullness of our worldly stores, deny to the poor in the creature comforts, some small share of our abundance.

This day, as our readers gather around the festive board, may no cloud bedim their mirth, and may the glorious advent but typify their Christmas season.

No Extra Session of the Legislature.

The letter of Governor Bowie to the Hon. James T. Earle, (an extract from which we published some weeks since,) declining to call an extra session of the Legislature this winter, seems to have given most general satisfaction. There has been enough of the public money expended in the last few years with Conventions and extra Legislatures. The last Legislature did some things which would been better left undone, and omitted some things which they should have done, and so will the next, and the next, and the next *ad infinitum*, until men become perfect.

One of the greatest mistakes of the last session was, the unlimited power over the purse given to the Boards of School Commissioners: but what guarantee have we that another session would improve upon the present law. This constant closing up of one system and inaugurating another is very expensive, and while the present power of the Commissioner is a dangerous one and should be modified, we can with a prudent and intelligent Board safely wait for the regular session. Governor Bowie has surely struck the popular will in this his first move upon the State Exchequer.

☞ The first number of the NEW ECLECTIC, for 1869, appears in a new dress. It is handsomely printed, and bears every mark of success. This Monthly meets the wants of a large class of readers.

We failed to receive the October, November and December numbers

Terms, $4 a year. Address TURNBULL & MURDOCK, 54 Lexington street, Baltimore.

☞ The Prize Medal at the "Exposition Maritime International du Havre," has been awarded to DURYEA'S STARCH AND MAIZENA. See advertisement.

HEARTH AND HOME is the title of a new weekly journal published in New York by Pettengill, Bates & Co., 37 Park Row, a copy of which we have received. The editors are Donald G. Mitchell (Ik Marvel) and Harriet Beecher Stowe, with Joseph B. Lyman and Mary E. Dodge as associate editors. The table of contents is pleasing and varied, the illustrations are good, and the journal altogether presents a neat and handsome appearance. The subscription price is $4 a year.

Jefferson Davis and Others.

A petition is in circulation for the pardon of Jefferson Davis and all others under presentment or indictment for having been engaged in the rebellion. Thus far, we believe, it has only been signed by Democratic members of Congress; but there are a great many others who would be very glad to see an end put to this dismal farce of trying to impose on the public by pretending to wish to try Davis or anybody else in this matter It is time the curtain had fallen.—*N. Y. Times, rep.*

The Trial of Jefferson Davis.

According to the *New York Post*, it is probable that soon after the United States Supreme Court meets again in January, a motion will be made to advance the case of Jefferson Davis on the docket, in order that it may be heard during the present term of the Court. Unless such a motion is made, the case will not be reached in its regular order under two years.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

THE Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution, which was foisted on the country by a series of shameless measures, contains as the public are aware, the following clause:

"Section 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when the right to vote at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, the executive and judicial officers of a State, or the members of the Legislature, thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear in the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State."

Some of the Radical journals are just now particularly happy over the idea that practical effect is to be immediately given to this provision in Maryland and Kentucky. We have declined to extend the right of suffrage and Congress is to be invoked to reduce the basis of our representation in that body. This threat we trust will fail to affect the people of this State. They believe that whenever two totally different races of men inhabit the same territory, one of them must sooner or later monopolize political power and rule over the other. They despise the senseless jargon which classes the elective franchise among the natural rights of man, and know that the State and Federal Constitutions could and did properly prescribe who should be considered as citizens.—They are satisfied that by placing the negroes on a political equality with the whites vast injury must ultimately be produced in Maryland, as anarchy and a bitter and deadly war of races must sooner or later be engendered further South.—They feel that if universal suffrage among the whites was not effective to save us from war, debt and military despotism, the addition to the voting population of some hundreds of thousands of excitable negroes will not greatly tend to insure the re-establishment of constitutional government in the future. Entertaining these convictions, it would ill become us to surrender them under any coercion short of absolute force. But we are told that do what we will universal suffrage is to be forced upon Maryland and Kentucky, and that there is a large and independent party of Democrats in both States who declare their intention to concede the rights of suffrage to all their colored men, rather than submit to a loss of representation in Congress." All this we regret to say may be probably true. The Radical party is capable of any every outrage upon us, and there are those among us who think it useless to make unavailing resistance and would advise a prompt and perhaps a graceful concession to the demands to be made upon us. We do not question for a moment the integrity of such persons, and it may be that their's is the part of wisdom. To us, however, it seems otherwise. Too much of concession has been already made by the people of this land to the insolent usurpations of the party in power. Too long has silent acquiescence in the despotic measures of Congress shamed the country in the eyes of men who really appreciate the blessings of a free and constitutional government. What good has humble submission brought to any State or citizen? What lasting mortification has not been brought upon every lover of this country by the fact that at the tinkle of William H. Seward's bell the doors of a score of bastiles flew open a year or two ago throughout the North, and closed on "State prisoners." How are the false and shameless demagogues and charlatans who now appear to control the destinies of this hybrid republic to be ever driven into outer darkness, if they are to find but obsequious subjects whenever they lift the rod? The old love of liberty and law may not sufficiently revive in this generation to permit us to hope that we shall soon witness the downfall of Radical usurpation. Nevertheless let us cherish the sacred flame in Maryland. If successful resistance be hopeless, let us go down before the sword and not before the lash. We shall be told that these views are eminently impracticable. Be it so.—It is enough to be conscious that they are right. If the status of Maryland is to be changed before the words—if she is to be compelled to take an attitude that it shames and angers her to occupy, let her not be consened into a false position by trickery, but rather choose to be crushed into it by an irresistable force. Let us offer through our wrongs further testimony to the world to prove that the Federal Government is no longer the constitutional government of a free and independent people.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT.—Mrs. ANN Owens, grandmother of Mrs. Wm H. Bostic, of this place, died on Tuesday night, at the very advanced age of ninety-four years. She was quite active up to within a few days of her death. She leaves one grandchild, twelve great-grand children and one great-great-grand child. Mrs Owens was born in Queen Anne's county, and moved from there to Smyrna, Delaware, where she lived for upwards of fifty years, and afterwards removed to Talbot, where she spent the remainder of her life. She became united with the M. E. Church in early life, and was a consistent member till the time of her death.—*Easton Journal.*

THE President's message has been received in England by steamer. The London *Times* refers to the President's stubornness, denounces his expedition proposition, and approves the action of the Senate and House in their disposal of the document.

ST. LOUIS is perturbed by the arrival there of a Frenchman, a count, who puts in a modest claim as the rightful heir to a tract of land covered with fine buildings, which is worth, exclusive of those structures, a million and a half of dollars. He has brought suits to test the titles.

Horace Greely told an audience in Montreal that "there was one thing in the United States that he had no desire to be, and that was President."

☞ On the second day of the present session, Mr. Ferry, one of the Senators from Connecticut, asked and obtained, by unanimous consent, leave to bring in the following bill;

A BILL TO REMOVE POLITICAL DISABILITIES.

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That all such parts of any act or acts of Congress as forbid any citizen of the United States to vote at any election, by reason of any of the disabilities mentioned in the third section of the fourteenth article of amendment of the Constitution of the United States, be, and the same are hereby, repealed."

The passage of this bill will be in accordance with the Radical programme. Its projectors have now pretty nearly finished their system of "reconstruction." They have set up State Governments of their own. They have placed the minority of the white men of the South and the ignorant negroes in power. They have caused State officers to be chosen, many of whom have only a slight and temporary interest in the affairs of the South, and they have made provision that the latter shall be represented in Washington by individuals who care little what rights may be denied to that section, or what wrongs may be inflicted on it. Feeling sure that the Radical party is now to rule the South for four years to come, and that nothing more is to be gained by disfranchisement, the Radical leaders propose to complete their designs by providing for universal suffrage and a general amnesty. Their contempt of the Constitution on the one hand is to be offset by an affectation of humanity on the other. Their revolution will then have been effected. Its fruits will soon be apparent. The Radical party will revel in the great plunder which is being extracted from the country through the Government, and the South will remain a prey to incressing discords and lawlessness, which must sooner or later culminate in some wide-spread and frightful calamity. If ever military despotism lays aside the sword, the great mass of the people of ten States cannot be expected to acquiesce in negro domination. Blood is thicker than water. It cannot be long before the two races will stand as far asunder as the two poles.—*Jeffersonian.*

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Value of our Monitors.

We have lately published a statement of the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, to the effect that Chief Engineer Isherwood, of the Navy Department, is said to have spoken in very severe terms of the monitors and their engines, asserting that they were never able to make a sea voyage without an escort, and making other objections to them. That part of his report, however, which condemns the monitor iron-clads as unfit for vessels of war is said to have been eliminated by the Secretary of the Navy from his annual report.

If the above is true, it certainly ought to be made known to the country, which has been led to suppose that its iron-clad monitors were alike efficient for defense and aggression, and Congress ought to have out all the facts in regard to it. Almost contemporaneously with the above, the "London Times" has a long article commenting on "A Treatise on Coast Defense, based on the experience gained by officers of the Corps of Engineers of the Army of the Confederate States, and compiled from official reports of officers of the Navy of the United States, made during the late North American War, from 1861 to 1865, by Von Scheliha, lieutenant colonel and chief engineer of the department of the Gulf of Mexico of the Army of the late Confederate States of America."

This treatise contains some interesting facts germane to the topic we have referred to, and which are of practical value in connection with the subject of coast defence. The Times, while agreeing generally with the author's declaration that exposed masonry is incapable of withstanding the fire of modern artillery, takes some exception to the looseness of his statements. It says:

"Fire of modern artillery from what and for how long? The bombardment of Fort Sumter is given as an illustration. Yet Fort Sumter, a weak construction of brick casemates, with barbette guns on the top, only succumbed to a heavy fire from shore batteries attacking its weakest part—the gorge—and then only after many days' bombardment. When 5,000 projectiles had been hurled against it from rifled guns up to ten-inch calibre, including two 80-pounder Whitworths, we are told that 'Sumter was a ruin, and had only one serviceable gun left.' But the garrison was made of the right material if the ramparts were not. Seven days' existence in an atmosphere of dust from crumbling masonry and smoke from bursting shells had failed to cow their spirts or quench their ardor. No sooner was there a lull in the firing than they commenced the clearing of rubbish to gain positions for new guns, made the bomb-proofs more secure, and tried by every means to render the ruin as tenable as possible. In this work they were interrupted by another bombardment that was opened by all batteries on the fort, on August 30, and continued for three days. No vestige of a heavy gun remained in the fort; Wagner had been evacuated; every chance seemed lost, and the moment appeared to have arrived when possession might be taken of the ruins. A boat attack was ordered, and failed as signally as it was possible to fail, more than 100 men being taken prisoners by the little garrison. Then came a third bombardment from shore batteries and fleet combined, and it was only when not a single gun remained to return a shot, and the defences were levelled to the ground, that the fort surrendered."

The defence was much more protracted than the Times supposes, wearing out the patience of the besiegers, and Fort Sumter never did surrender to the direct attacks upon it. The fall of Columbia, through Sherman's march from the interior, involved that of Charleston, including Fort Sumter and all its other defences.

What however, is most pertinent to the question of the value of the monitors in contests with forts is the bombardment of Fort Sumter by the naval force, previous to the land attack. They crossed the bar in safety, numbering eight monitors and the Ironsides, a broadside ship, and opened fire at distances vary from 550 to 1,000 yards. In forty minutes they retired, and and the Times leaves it to Admiral Dupont to state his opinion of their condition in the words of his official report:

"No ships had been exposed to the severest fire of the enemy over forty minutes, and yet, in that brief period, as the department will perceive by the detailed reports of the commanding officers, five of the ironclads were wholly or partially disabled; disabled, too (as the obstructions could not be passed,) in that which was most essential to our success—I mean in their armament, or their power of inflicting injury with their guns."

The Keokuk had only time to fire three rounds before she found herself to be in dange of sinking, an event which actually occured next morning. The Nahant was most seriously damaged. Her turret became jammed, and could not turn. Bolt ends and nuts flying about rendered the interior of the pilot-house nearly untenable. The turret of the Passic was jammed after the fourth shot. Cap-squre bolts carried away in the Patapsco rendered her rifled gun unserviceable. The Nantucket fired just three shots from her fifteen-inch gun, and then her turret became disabled.

"The other iron-clads, though struck many times severely, were still able to use their guns, but I am convinced that, in all probability, in another thirty minutes they would have been likewise disabled."

The guns in Fort Sumter were greatly inferior in calibre to those on board the fleet; so the difficulties of ships when contending against forts come out in all the stronger relief. Another thing, in this connection, is also suggested as worthy of being borne in mind; that no iron forts were tried during the war, and all attempts to strengthen existing masonry with railway bars and other temporary expedients failed signally. In view of the vital importance of this question to any future naval contest in which this country may be engaged, it ought to be investigated and ascertained whether our monitors, after all that has been said of their invulnerability and competency for sea voyages, are, in the opinion of the highest engineering authority in the navy, unfit for vessels of war.

California.

Few people have an idea of the extent of California. The State is 700 miles long, by about 200 wide. San Francisco and Sacramento together have a population of about 170,000, leaving about 300,000 population for this area of country—as large as all New England and New York and Pennsylvania together—an area large enough and rich enough to sustain a population of 30,000,000. It would make a large sized European kingdom. The State will have 13,000,000 bushels of wheat to spare, which will bring in from $18,000,000 to $20,000,000. The wool-clip is larger than ever before. The vintage promises to be the best ever gathered.—Twenty-five million grapevines are in bearing, and new vineyards are the order of the day. The State has just begun its network of railroads, soon to be connected by the long spider-thread across the continent. The development of the State promises to be more rapid during the coming months than ever before.

A Bloody Duel in New Orleans with Broadswords.

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

Disloyal Anti-Republican Maryland.

It seems that the fools are not all dead yet. The project to "reconstruct" Maryland and give her a "Republican" form of government is now most warmly entertained by the Judiciary Committee of the House. It is stated that even "the old war horse," Francis Thomas is ashamed of it, and gives it less attention than he formerly did. A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* says it has been determined by the committee to take more testimony, and the Maryland delegation have been notified of the fact. Lawrence, of Ohio, Churchill, of New York, and Eldridge, of Wisconsin, are the sub-committee. The testimony is to be taken during the ensuing recess and it will be printed for distribution early in January. What wonderful move next the Judiciary Committee expect to discover no one is able even to surmise; but there is more in the bowels of the earth that we wot of, therefore, we trust our people will be calm, collected, and put on their spectacles for a grand sight.—*Md. Journal.*

RECESS OF CONGRESS.—Both houses of Congress reassembled on Monday, and after the transaction of some unimportant business adjourned over until the 5th of January next. The session of the last two weeks has resulted in nothing of a practical character, only a few private bills having been passed, though some important measures have been introduced, especially as to the finances.

MARRIED.

SHRIVER—HAMILTON.—On the 20th of December, 1868, at the residence of Mr. A. T. Kennard, Broad Neck, Kent Co., Md., by Rev. J. Earle Maloy, JOSEPH SHRIVER, Jr., to Miss ELIZA MATILDA HAMILTON, both of said county.

Delaware Gazette please copy.

LIDDELL—BUCKMASTER.—On the 9th instant, in Baltimore, at the Parsonage of Poppleton street M. P. Church, by the Rev. John R. Nichols, JOHN H. LIDDELL, of that city, to Miss MOLLIE S. BUCKMASTER of Calvert county.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers at private sale, EIGHT FINE SIZED SHOATS, in good condition.

Apply on the "Parks Farm," near I. U. Church. WM. PELL.

December 26, 1868—3t.

Notice to Creditors.

MISS ANNA M. L. EARLE having given up business and removed from the County, has left her accounts for settlement with the undersigned. All persons indebted on book account or otherwise, are respectfully requested to make settlement on or before January 15th, 1869, as I am directed to place all accounts unpaid at that time, in the hands of an officer. J. A. PEARCE,

Dec. 26, 1868—2t. Attorney.

ROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned intend to apply to the County Commissioners, thirty days after the date of this notice, to open and condemn a Public Road, beginning at the Public Road near 'Fancy' and running through the lands of Robert Nicholson, to Whichcoat Run.

SAMUEL BECK,

Dec. 26, 1868—5t. and others.

NOTICE.

THE Annual Meeting of THE MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF KENT COUNTY, will be held at the office of Hon. Geo. Vickers, on *MONDAY, JANUARY* 4, 1869, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

N. G. WESTCOTT,

Dec. 26, 1868—2t. Sec'y.

FOUND.

HAVING looked over my Book, I find that I have accounts standing, from 12 months to 6 years. And I hereby notify all persons indebted, that my accounts will be made out by the first of January, 1869; and all accounts not settled by the first of February, either by Cash or Note, will be placed in an Officer's hands for immediate collection. Thankful for past favors, I will, on and after January 1st, be found at the "Old Stand opposite the Bank.

JAMES BRICE.

Dec. 26, 68-3t.

NEW HARNESS STORE!

JOSEPH W. EDWARDS

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and public generally that he has again removed to Chestertown, and has commenced the **SADDLE & HARNESS** business at his "OLD STAND" opposite the Voshell House. He has now in his employ good Workmen, and has now in store a fine assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Horse Blankets, Sleigh Bells,

all kinds of Oil for Harness, and all kinds of BITTS.

HARNESS of all kinds manufactured to order. REPAIRING done at short notice.

Having had some 18 or 20 years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I am able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.

Give me a CALL

JOS. W. EDWARDS.

Dec. 26, 1868—tf.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

New Volume for January 1st.

The Scientific American for 1869.

THE SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is the largest, the best, the cheapest, and most Popular Journal in the world, devoted to Invention, Mechanics, Manufactures, Art, Science and General Industry, and contains a vast amount of very interesting and valuable reading matter for all classes.

Among the many important subjects discussed, are Steam and Mechanical Engineering in all its branches, Chemistry and all its varied Processes and Discoveries, Agriculture and all Improved Farm and Household Implements, Architecture and Building, Mining and Metal Working, Fire-arms, Manufacturing, Hydraulics, Railroad Improvements Photography and the Fine Arts, New Inventions, Scientific Sports and Games, Popular Lectures upon Scientific and Mechanical Subjects, Articles by Able Writers, Practical Workshop and Household Receipts, and many other things instructive and useful to all classes of readers.

The New Volume commences January 1st, therefore now is the time to send in Subscriptions to begin the volume.

Terms:

The Scientific American is issued every week in 16 large quarto pages at $3 a year; $1.50 for 6 months; Clubs of ten names or upwards $2.50 each per annum.

Specimen Numbers sent free.

MUNN & CO., Publishers,

37 Park Row, New York.

☞ The Publishers of the Scientific American, for more than twenty-three years have been the leading Solicitors of American and and European Patents, and have prosecuted over thirty thousand applications at the Patent Office. An Illustrated Pamphlet of 110 pages, containing the Patent Laws and Information to Inventors, sent free.

Dec. 26, 1868.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White—1.90@2.10.
Red—1.75@2.25
CORN.—White—80@85 cts. Yellow 80@82 cts.
OATS—65@66 cents.

PORK WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE, FOR THE CASH, from 600 to 800 lbs. of Pork, Apply to E. F. PERKINS.

December 19, 1868—1t.

1868 CHRISTMAS.

New Goods.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods.

PLAIN & LIGHT GROCERIES.

HARDWARE, &c., &c.

A LARGE PURCHASE OF *WINTER GOODS*, just made in view of the approaching *HOLIDAYS* and *COLD WINTER WEATHER*, making our present stock unusually complete and full, and offered upon terms that cannot be unsatisfactory, our business facilities enabling us to purchase goods at the lowest ruling rates known to the market.

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, December 19, 1868.

A LARGE AND CHOICE SUPPLY OF

Foreign Wines and Liquors.

DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

some of them extra,

WINES AND BRANDIES,

for cooking purposes.

CHAMPAGNE, SCUPPERNONG, AND FINE OLD PEACH BRANDY, on hand and for sale by

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, December 19, 1868.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber, about to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his farm in Quaker Neck, on

THURSDAY, December 31st, 1868,

2 HORSES,

1 good Brood Mare and 1 fine Colt, 2 years old next spring;

7 MILCH COWS,

and 2 Young Cattle:

THREE YOKE OF OXEN,

well broken;

1 YOKE OF YOUNG STEERS,

ONE THOROUGH-BRED DURHAM BULL,

Two Years old;

THIRTY SHEEP;

1 Wood Mower, Wheat Rake, Fan, Corn Sheller, Cart and Dray, 1 Railway Horse Power and Thresher, and other Farming Utensils, 5000 lbs. Corn Blades and 10 Tons of Hay. ☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. TERMS made known on day of Sale.

Dec. 19, '68-tds F. BAKER.

HAMMER AND ANVIL,

A NEW NOVEL BY

FRAEDRICH SPIELHAGEN.

The Greatest of Living Novelists.

Translated from German expressly for

THE BALTIMORE STATESMAN.

The Statesman Free to the End of the Year,

To new subscribers remitting their subscriptions for the year 1869, THE STATESMAN will be mailed free of charge from the beginning of this Romance until the 1st of January, 1869.

THE STATESMAN is issued every Saturday morning.

It is published by the MARYLAND DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION, a Joint-Stock Company incorporated by the Legislature of Maryland, at its last session, with an authorized Capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars.

It is Democratic in politics, and contains, besides a variety of Editorial Matter, Reviews, Criticisms, Correspondence, Poetry, and a Summary of News.

TERMS—$3.00 per annum, payable in advance, $2.00 for six months. 1.00 for three months. Single copies, Ten Cents.

OFFICE OF PUBLICATION,
No. 162 West Baltimore Street.

Dec. 19, 1868.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters of administration on the estate of

WILLIAM PARKER, JR.,

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 15th day of July, 1869; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of December, 1868.

HENRY URIE,

Dec. 19, 1868—4t Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters of administration, on the estate of

WILLIAM LEGG,

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 15th day of July, 1869; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of December, 1868.

HENRY URIE,

Dec. 19—4t Administrator.

SALT.

FINE AND G. A. SALT, for sale by the sack and bushel at a small advance upon Baltimore wholesale prices—by

Nov. 21. T. W. ELIASON & SON.

BLACK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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

FAR

Dec. 1

JOHN
business
of Geo. Vicker

Dec. 12, 1868—

PANIER

B. B. PERKINS & SON have opened a large assortment of superior Black Alapacas for Panier Skirts. Prices 40, 50, 62½, 75, $1.00, $1.25 $1.50.

They would also call the attention of the Ladies of the County to their unusually Large Assortment of DRESS GOODS, AT CITY PRICES!

GOOD KID GLOVES,

White, Black and Colored, at $1,75.

LADIES FURS!

We are also dealing in Ladies Furs, from the lowest to the finest grades.

☞ Old sets of FURS altered and repaired.

Our Motto is still "Quick Sales and small profits." for *Cash*.

B. B. PERKINS & SON.

November 21st, 1868.

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.

Cassimers, Kerseys, and Flannels

A very large stock now on hand, all purchases. TH. S. WICKES.

November 21st.

BLANKETS, Whitney and other makes; MALLALIEU'S BLANKETS; COLORED BLANKETS for ordinary use; CRIB BLANKETS of beautiful Texture.—These goods were all bought at very close figures and will be sold at short advances.

TH. S. WICKES.

November 21st.

THOMAS S. WICKES calls the attention of Farmers and laboring men to a superior lot of HEAVY WINTER BOOTS which he will sell cheap.

These Boots are equal in quality of leather and workmanship to any Boot manufactured in this town.

☞ *GUM BOOTS FOR SALE.* ☜

November 21st.

SALT in large, well filled Sacks. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR of the best Family Brand—on hand and for sale by

TH. S. WICKES.

Chestertown, November 21st, 1868.

LATEST ARRIVAL!

Nov. 21st, 1868.

New and Beautiful Assortment of English and French Dress Goods!

WM. A. VICKERS has just returned from the city and is marking some choice Goods. Housekeeping, Fancy and Domestic Goods. His late invoice, added to his large purchase two weeks since, makes his assortment the largest in this market.—Call at the "People's Popular Store" motto for 1868—"can't be undersold by any one in this market" WM. A. VICKERS.

BOOTS & SHOES.

CITY made Goods for Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys, and Infants, can't be surpassed in quantity quality, or price. Long Boots for Men, from $3.50 to 7.50. We invite special attention to our Shoe stock.

Respectfully

Nov. 21st, 1868. WM. A. VICKERS.

Fertilizers

AT SHALLCROSS' WHARF.

FARMERS, ATTENTION! The subscriber having been appointed Agent for *Bower's Complete Manure and Alla Vela Phosphate*, is prepared to supply Farmers with these Fertilizers.

He is also prepared to supply all other Fertilizers in general use; and LIME.

WILLIAM A. MUSGROVE,

Locust Grove, Kent Co., Md.

August 8, 1868—5m.

The Celebrated Diamond and Gem Stoves,

PUT UP AT BALTIMORE PRICES, and warranted to perform as represented.

Fire Place Stoves Cleaned & Repaired

in a workmanlike manner and at moderate prices; at the Stove, Tin and Hardware Store of J. K. ALDRIDGE.

October 10, 1868.

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,
" Coffee Urns, } In sets to match.

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*—3 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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