. C. Fulton, the Editor of the Balti-
ore *American*, writes as follows, from
an Francisco, in reference to the Chinese:

THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

The vast throng of Chinese already here
novel sight to the stranger, whilst the
t entire absence of colored people is
lly striking. I have seen but three
e I have been in the city, and they
peared to be strangers. In more than
ne-half the families in the city Chinese
men are employed as cooks and servants,
and give universal satisfaction. They are
cleanly, tidy and saving, and always kind
d good-natured. They do not com-
in and give notice to quit if the wash-
should be heavier than usual, and
eir honesty is proverbial. An Irish
ok gets thirty dollars per month in spe-
, and the Chinaman demands no more,
xcept in some cases where the work is
ry heavy, and he has a high reputation
a cook. They are also employed in
ores as porters, and for gardening and
boring work of all kind, though the Ir-
hman will not work with them.

The Chinese stores in the city cannot
be less in number than three or four hun-
dred. In some places whole blocks are
occupied by them, and their establish-
ents are heavily stocked with every va-
ety of Chinese and Japanese goods.—
here are numerous establishments where
hinese shoes are manufactured; cigar
akers are in abundance, and tea stores
re to be found everywhere. They are
ngaged in all manner of business except
lling liquor, which they seldom drink
nd never handle. The smoking of opium
eems to be the only small vice they have,
nd this is not general. There seem to
e no loafers or drones among them, as
ven those that are to be seen on the streets
move along as if they were on some spec-
al business. A large number have their
igns up in all sections of the city as wash-
rs and ironers, and I have seen them
roning fine white dresses, with frills and
ruffles, with all the tact that an experienc-
ed woman would handle the iron. I have
also seen them sewing on buttons and re-
pairing clothing. The old men are large-
ly employed in picking up rags and other
street refuse, and can be seen in the mor-
ning moving about everywhere with two
baskets balanced on the ends of a pole.

The number of Chinese in the State is
said to be one hundred thousand, and pro-
bably of this number ninety-five thousand
are men. It is doubtful whether there
are even one thousand women. Some of
the wealthy merchants have their wives
and children, but the average Chinaman
has neither wife nor family, nor apparent-
ly any desire to obtain them. The wo-
men were brought here with the expecta-
on of securing domestic employment for
them; but this entirely failed, and having
very loose moral principles, have all
become prostitutes, and [illegible] back
alleys in the Chinese qu[illegible] are
all young, some appearing [illegible]
dren, but are very cleanly in [illegible]
ance, and adhere to the plain C[illegible]
tume, only following the practice of the
frail white sisterhood in their immediate
neighborhood in painting their cheeks.—
They make no vulgar or obscene displays,
and those who desire to look into Chinese
life in all its phases can pass through their
streets at night without fear of being mo-
lested. They sit in crowds at their win-
dows and doors chattering, and, with all
these throngs of wifeless Chinamen, but
few are to be seen in their vicinity.

There seems to be no disposition among
the Celestials to become citizens of the
United States. In the mining districts
they pay four dollars per month tax, which
they might escape if they would declare
their intention to become citizens. The
question, therefore, of allowing them to
vote under the Fifteenth Amendment is
not likely to come up very shortly. They
have been so persecuted by the Irish and
Democrats, and received such kind treat-
ment from Republicans, that they would
as citizens be likely to kill many an Irish
vote if they should ever come to the bal-
lot-box. There are enough of them al-
ready in this city to control its political
destiny, as I doubt if the white voters
would exceed thirty thousand.

CHINESE JOSS HOUSE.

We paid a visit to-day to the Chinese
Joss House, or, as they call it, the "Kong
Chow Asylum," which is inscribed over
the entrance to the premises and purports
to haave been built in 1855. It is a fire-
proof brick building, standing back of the
other houses; with an open passage way
to it surrounded by brick walls about
twenty feet high. Iron doors and shut-
ters surround the building on every side,
and the yard and passage way are very
filthy, indicating that the cleanliness of
the Chinese extends only to their persons.

The building is two stories, and there
is a small and plain worship room down
stairs, but the temple of Josh is on the
second floor, and is reached by a narrow
flight of stairs. We passed several Chi-
nese in the passage and on the way up,
but they took no notice of us, and we
moved on until we entered the temple.—
After we had been in the room a few min-
utes a Chinaman came in, apparently to
see that we committed no depredations.—
We passed around the room and behind
the altar, and stood face to face with the
wooden god of the Celestials. He sets
back in a recess canopied with silk and un
der an arch of richly carved and gilded
wood-work. He is a black, swarthy figure,
with a crown on his head, clothed in rich-
ly worked silk of all the colors of the rain-
bow, and a carved wooden girdle around
his waist, in the centre of which a piece
of looking-glass is set. The left hand was
not visible, but the right hand was rest-
ing on the knee, with the forefinger point-
ing upwards. The face was that an Af-
rican negro, with large thick lips, and
mouth partly open, and a long flowing
black beard, apparently made of horse-
hair. In front of the [illegible]
burning, and immediately [illegible]
square glass lamps [illegible]
which a [illegible]

Father shoots
[illegible]

[illegible]ardington, Ohio,
[illegible]rdy, last Thurs-
instantly. The
[illegible]
who was killed
wife, and that
wife of most
ons were a-
wife. The
wronged step-
displeasure.
quarrel on
ight at the
man had
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father's
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fucious. There were also eight richly carved and gilded wooden banners on each side of the room, and a number of large Chinese lanterns suspended from the ceiling. There was also a silken canopy, and a variety of other queer and inexplicable devices in all directions, as well as another table in the rear of the room, richly carved. Independently of the lanterns, a gas chandelier was suspended in the centre of the room. On the table in the rear of the room stood a large iron pot, in which the attendant told us that incense was burned.

A tall, well-formed Chinaman entered the temple while we were there, and answered a few questions we put to him in broken English. He said that the figure on the altar was called the "precht man," that he was a "good man," that "he had died and gone up," pointing up with his finger. "When Chinaman sick he come here and precht man make him well;" "if he do bad he pay one dollar or two dollar for prayer papers to precht man, and he forgiven." The prayer papers are strips of red paper with Chinese characters printed upon them, a large number of which were stuck upon the wall near the door. They buy these and burn them at the altar.

The whole place was dingy with smoke but there was perfect symmetry observed in all its decorations. The only seats were eight large solid mahogany chairs arranged on either side of the room. It is said to be mostly patronized by the dissolute Chinese women, who come here to get forgiveness of their sins. At the time of our visit no one was worshipping, and Josh sat all alone in his glory, his shining face and thick lips being scarcely visible in the dark recesses in which he is stationed. Why, they should make such a hideous creature the representative of their good man is a mystery

Honors to the Remains of Geo. Peabody in England.

The Cork Constitution, of the 19th of November, has the following:

Mr. Peabody's remains will arrive at Portsmouth early on Friday morning, the 26th instant, where they will be received with due funeral honors and be forwarded to the dockyard direct, whence they will be taken on board the Monarch, seven guns, armor-clad turret-ship, Capt. Jno. E. Commerell, C. B., V. C., now moored alongside the northeastern jetty of that establishment.

The stern cabin of the Monarch will meanwhile have been properly prepared for the reception of the coffin The cabin is of an elliptical form, twenty-four feet wide at its greatest width, twenty-one feet long and about eight feet high. The stern post, through which the heavy seven-inch six and a half ton gun would be used for firing, will be stopped up: the gun itself, which ordinarily stands half in and half out of the cabin, will be moved more amidships, and the bulkhead through which its muzzle projects will be closed in. The cabin, it is understood, will be fitted by the dockyard workmen.

The body, on its arrival at the Landport Railway Station, will be saluted with minute guns from the garrison and from the ships in harbor, the firing of which will be continued during the progress of the cortege to the dockyard.

The procession will include the deceased's private friends, the minister, the consulates of the United States from many ports; the naval and military port and district commanders-in-chief and other officers of the army and navy; principal officers of the several royal establishments in the neighborhood, and the corporate body of the borough of Portsmouth. The Monarch, having received the remains, will, on the afternoon of the 26th, steam slowly out to Spithead under salutes of minute guns, and will there anchor for the night, leaving on the following morning for Boston, United States.

It is expected that at least four ships of the American navy will have arrived at Spithead before the day on which the Monarch will weigh anchor, and of these the America, Ticonderoga and the Sabine are spoken of as being certain to be among the convoy. Currency is given to a report also that a French man-of-war or two will accompany the Monarch, and it is believed that a number of yachts will assemble at the anchorage and proceed with the flotilla to a certain distance.

The Coal Trade.

The Philadelphia Ledger of Tuesday, referring to the coal trade, remarks:

The anthracite coal trade for the past week was quite active, although parties interested in it were not a little astonished at the unexampled decline in the prices of coal at the last public sale by the Scranton Company. The average falling off was about one dollar per ton. There are various causes assigned for this. Coal producers, interested in keeping up prices, ascribe the decline to the want of good faith towards buyers on the part of sellers at these public sales, failing, it is charged, to make satisfactory delivery of the coal, in consequence of which buyers became disgusted, and refused to bid at the last sale. Consumers, who naturally favor low prices, ascribe the decline to the fact that the coal production is equal to the demand, and that prices, which have been arbitrarily advanced during the summer and fall, can now, near the end of the season, be maintained no longer. The truth as to the cause of the decline probably lies between the two reasons here assigned. As yet there has been no material change in prices in this city since the public sale of Scranton coal. The production of the past week was quite large, and in excess of that of the previous week The Reading railroad reports a tonnage for the week ending on the 25th of Nov., of 126,213 tons, against 122,086 tons the previous week, and for the year 4,147,381 tons, against 3,523,099 tons to the same time in 1868, an increase of 624,282 tons. The Schuylkill Navigation Company shipped for the past week 26,206 tons, against 25,540 tons the previous week, and for the season 646,846 tons, against 946,615 tons to corresponding time in 1868, a decrease of 300,279 tons. The entire tonnage of the week reported by all the several companies was 898,571 tons [illegible], and for the year 12,[illegible]

in the production of bituminous coal over last year is estimated at about 600,000 tons, making the year's production of the two kinds of coal, anthracite and bituminous, nearly a quarter of a million of tons in excess of their production last year. These figures show an active production, and it will probably continue to the end of the season, although there were differences last week between miners and operators, in adjusting a basis for wages, that for a time threatened a strike. The average prices were finally agreed upon at twenty-five cents advance on the October rates, which makes the advance 15 per cent. on the basis fixed in May last. High freight charges have contributed, with the Scranton public sale of coal, to depress the trade the past week at Port Richmond.

The Schoeppe Murder Case---Letter to Gov. Geary.

The following letter has been sent from New York by eminent chemists to Gov. Geary, of Pennsylvania:

"NEW YORK, November 30, 1869.—His Excellency Governor J. W Geary, Harrisburg: The undersigned, chemists by profession, have read in the papers that your Excellency has issued your warrant for the execution of Dr. Schoeppe, for the alleged crime of murder by poison.

"We have examined with care the chemical testimony upon which such conviction was had. A criminal act is alleged to have been proved by the evidence of a chemist, who testified to having discovered in the deceased indications of prussic acid. This scientific witness stated with precision the experiments upon which his opinion was based. These experiments were conducted in such a way that they would have given evidence of the presence of prussic acid in any ordinary healthy stomach. The first step in the examination, that of treating the stomach with sulphuric acid, precluded the possibility of determining whether the faint traces of prussic acid claimed to have been discovered existed in the stomach as such, or resulted from the action of the sulphuric acid on the nervous fluids which must have lined the interior of that organ.

"In view of these considerations, in the interest of scientific truth, and in the interest of a wise administration of justice, we have thought it our duty, though personally unacquainted with Dr. Schoeppe, to express to you this our opinion that the evidence of the presence of prussic acid, as such, in the stomach, upon which he was adjudged guilty, is insufficient to sustain his conviction.

E. N. HAMMOND,
"Late Rumford Professor in Harvard University, Massachusetts.

B. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D.,
"Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology, New York Bellevue Hospital Medical College."

DESTITUTION AMONG THE COLORED PEOPLE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—Reports of the proceedings of the State Labor Convention, held at Columbia, South Carolina, have been received at the Freedmen's Bureau, from which it appears that the statements of delegates from the several counties depict a condition of affairs among the colored people bordering on starvation. The following synopsis of the verbal report of the delegate from the Laurens district is a fair sample of the whole:

He declares that the people in his county were breathing, not living. Unless something is done they cannot live. He had tried to give his family a living by working on a third. He had worked as long as he could see, and began again at sunup; at Christmas he had nothing. He had tried fifty dollars a year, and fifty cents a day—always with the same result If the Legislature does not keep us we shall be driven down into the ground.

A PICKPOCKET ON A RAILWAY TRAIN—*How His "Little Game" was Exposed.* When the Epress train from New York reached Springfield Friday night, one of the passengers stepped hastily from the car to the platform in the depot, and seizing hold of the iron rail of the car with one hand, called out that he had dislocated his left shoulder, at the same time requesting two men to take hold of the arm and pull the shoulder back into his proper place. The two men did as requested, but the bone failed to "snap in" as the patient (?) declared it would. A crowd gathered. Pretending to be suffering, the man requested others to pull, among them a Boston physician and a detective. The former, on examination, declared the shoulder perfectly sound with no trace of a dislocation, at which assertion the pretended patient became highly indignant, declaring that the injured limb often served him so. At this point the detective ordered the crowd to disperse, while the fellow, resuming his coat, slipped away and was seen no more. A gentleman in the crowd soon after missed his pocket-book, and no doubt the aforesaid chap with the disjointed (?) shoulder, or an accomplice, or both, was made so much the richer thereby.—*Boston Journal.*

Financial Depression--Dullness of Business--Continued Business Decline.

[From the Philadelphia Age, Nov. 29.]

The dullness now existing in financial affairs exceeds anything experienced for years past. Speculators have suddenly become cautious and conservative, confining their operations within very narrow limits. This severe contraction cannot fairly be attributed to the revulsion following the September panic in New York, but it is rather the expression of a reaction from speculative excesses, which that event only helped to culminate. It will be a sympton of returning health if capital, deserting the haunts of speculation, shall embark in legitimate industrial and commercial enterprise, and we are not, therefore, inclined to officiate as chief mourners when we witness the stringency now prevalent at the financial centres, and listen to the complaints of hard times that reach our ears from all quarters. This is the path that must be trodden if we would get back to the ancient landmarks. *Per angusta ad augusta;* bret nauseous physic and convalescence.

[From the Chicago Republican, Nov. 26.]

The local money market continues to [illegible] stringent, and it is with difficulty bankers are enabled to accommodate their customers, and in some intances we hear of parties being refused accomodations that have heretofore been enabled to secure all they needed. There is no disputing the fact that money is tight—much more stringent than it has been at any time for several months past, and bankers, without exception are free to admit the pressure is very severe.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Nov. 27.]

The market is working very close, and the prospects of any relaxation soon are far from encouraging. Outside parties have generally ceased making applications at the regular discount houses, finding it useless, as the latter are restricting their favors to depositors, and even they are in some cases denied accommodations. There is still a large amount of paper afloat in the open market, and high rates are being paid for money. Depositors are supplied at 10 to 12 per cent., but outsiders are compelled to pay 1½ to 2 per cent. a month, according to the character of the paper and the necessities of the borrowers. The bankers are allowing depositors ½ discount, but others are compelled to accept $1 50 to $2 per $1,000 off.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 27.]

None of the banks report any abatement in the rates of discount, which are still quoted at 10 to 12 per cent.; and in the open market 1½ to 2 per cent. is still the asking rate, but the majority of transactions are now at the inside instead of outside figures. Eastern exchange was not offered so freely yesterday, and with the accessions of currency rates were a shade better to sellers. We quote at $2 discount buying over counter, and selling at 50c. a $1 discount. Between banks some sales were made at $1 50 per thousand off, and one or two at ½ per cent., but the great bulk at $2 discount.

[From the Louisville Courier, 27th.]

The complaints of the scarcity of currency continue, and the banks are still unable to meet the demands of the business community. Under these circumstances rates of interest are irregular and fluctuating, and reliable quotations cannot be given. Those who have funds to loan are able to make their own terms, and the majority of transactions are at rates ranging from 15 to 20 per cent.

[From the New Orleans Commercial, 24th.]

The money market worked still closer to-day. The demand for accommodations was greater, and with a comparatively limited supply of funds available for the wants of borrowers the street rates showed a further advance: All notes with unquestionable collaterals 1½ per cent. per month, and second-class 2: All business paper without collaterals 1¾ to —, and second grade nominal at 2½. Mortgage notes are quoted at 10 to 12 per cent. per annum for A1, and 12 to 15 for second-class.

The Growth of Baltimore.

The city of Baltimore, with her 50,000 houses, and with real and personal property valued at $225,000,000, with her 160 churches, her many noble monuments, it would scarcely be credited in 1730 contained just 75 inhabitants. Wm. J. Preston, Esq., in his interesting lecture on "The Reminiscences of Baltimore," states that on the 12th of January, 1730, Mr. Philip Jones, who was then the surveyor of Baltimore county, aided by commissioners appointed for the purpose, laid off Baltimore town, then consisting of sixty acres, the intention being that each house should have an acre of ground attached. The metes and bounds were as follows: "Beginning at a point now kown as the corner of Pratt and Light streets, and running on the margin of a small stream called Uhler's Run, (where Uhler's alley now is,) until it intersected a deep gully at the corner of what is now McClellan's alley and Baltimore street; thence by an irregular line on the eastern side of the gully until it reached the high ground near what is now the intersection of Little Sharp and Saratoga streets, not far from where old St. Peter's Church once stood, and where Calvert Hall now is; thence southeastwardly to the corner of an abrupt hill upon which the first St. Paul's Church was afterwards built, near wheresthe present St. Paul's now stands; then over the hill and down a wooded precipice to the margin of the north branch of the Patapsco, since called Jones' Falls, to a point near the corner of Gay and Fish (now Saratoga) street, a short distance from the African Church lot; thence along the edge of the stream to a point near the present postoffice, and thence westardly and southerly by the bank of the river to the place of beginning." This survey was made less than one hundred and forty years ago, and goes to show how wonderful has been the growth of the city. The growth still continues, and large as her boundaries now are, Baltimore is fast stretching out into the county, already some of the finest avenues having been extended far beyond the limits of the city proper.—*Balto. Sun.*

☞ The "situation" on the fifteenth amendment is as follows: Whole number of States, 37; necessary to adoption, three fourths,) 28; States which have ratified, 17; States whose ratification has been defective, (Kansas, Missouri and Indiana,) 3; States which have rejected the amendment, 4; States which have not yet voted, 13. Of the latter, five, (California, Maryland, Oregon, New Jersey and Tennessee) are certain to reject the amendment, and if any one of the others, (Alabama, Iowa, Minnesota, Mississippi, Nebraska, Rhode Island, Texas or Vermont,) holds out against it, it is dead

LECTURE
FOR THE
Benefit of the M. E. Church South,
BY REV. S. S. ROSZELL, D. D.

Subject—FUNERAL SERMON OF THE SOT.

☞ To be delivered at th[illegible]
On Wednesday Evening, De[illegible]
at 7 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.
Nov.[illegible]

THE MONEY IS W[illegible]
FOR REPAIRS OF YOU[illegible]
as we stated in our adver[illegible]
Drill work that it would in all c[illegible]
Yours, CHAPMAN & [illegible]
Chestertown, Nov. 27, 186[illegible]

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.45.
Red—$1.28@1.40.
CORN.—White—85@95 cents. Yellow 90@96 cents.
OATS—56@57cts.

MARRIED.

HUDSON—STANSBERRY.—On the 29th of November, at the residence of Mr. J. W Hurtt, by Rev. H. E. Miskimon, Mr. JOHN HUDSON to Miss MARGARET A. STANSBERRY—all of Kent county.

VANDERFORD—NEALE.—In Baltimore, on Thursday morning, the 25th November, WM. H. VANDERFORD, Esq., Editor of the Westminster (Carroll county) *Democratic Advocate*, and ADA, daughter of Francis Neale, Esq., of Baltimore.

CRUIKSHANK—CRUIKSHANK.—On Thursday the 24th ult., by Rev. Mr. Billopp, GEORGE W. CRUIKSAANK, Esq., Editor of the *Cecil Democrat*, Elkton, Md., and Miss SALLIE, daughter of Thomas C. Cruikshank, Esq., of Sassafras Neck, Cecil county, Md.

DIED.

DIED—November 28th, OLIVIA MARY, youngest daughter of Charles G. and Catharine Wood, of Kent county, aged 6 months and 28 days.

Oh, the pain our little Mollie suffered for almost three weeks, no one can tell but Him who says, "Suffer little children to come unto me." He takes these little lambs and lays them in his breast. It is a fact that Jesus does receive children when they die. How cheering to parents who are called upon to let their little ones go. Mollie was the dearest little child, the attraction of the house. How often it is that death comes to those first who are brightest and dearest. She is free from care, and has only gone a little before. Let her brief stay here teach us to be ready. May God give us grace to bear our loss.

MOTHER.

KENT NATIONAL BANK,

Chestertown, Dec. 2, 1869.

The Stockholders of this Bank will hold an Election, at the Banking House, on *Tuesday, January 11th*, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, for Seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

By order of the Directors.
W. N. E. WICKES,
Dec. 4, 18, & Jan. 8. *Cash'r.*

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the School Board, for which provision was made in the Levy of the present year, are notified to file their claims with the Secretary on or before December 15, 1869.

W. F. MASSEY,
Dec. 4, 1869. *Sec'y. and Treas.*

The Farmers' Club of Lower District,

WILL MEET *EVERY THURSDAY EVENING*, at 7:30 P. M., until further notice.

All persons who favor this move will meet us at the SCHOOL ROOM, at Rees' Corner, whenever they can, as we believe "In Union there is strength;" and we would like the whole District to co-operate with us. We propose to meet at different parts of the District, so as to accommodate all.

By order of the Club.
CHAS. G RICAUD.
Dec. 4, 1869. *Sec. pro tem.*

County Commissioners' Notice.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS for Kent County will meet in their office on

Tuesday, the 14th of December,

for the purpose of appointing Constables for the County: two for each Election District is allowed by law: all who intend making application will attend on that day and hand in their petitions.

By order. JNO. RUSSELL,
Dec. 4, 1869. Clerk.

A Card.

FINDING the general notices to settle through the County papers overlooked or disregarded, and a determination to give those indebted to me another opportunity to make amicable settlement, I shall send C. W. WHALAND, (my son,) with full instructions to close my books. I expect to send with him a prompt and accurate accountant who will render him any assistance. My books must be closed to the 21st day of January last, when I associated with Dr. Perkins. My duty demands it.

T. H. WHALAND.
December 4, 1869—tf.

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

ORLANDO F. SUTTON,

late of Kent 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 7th day of June, 1870, otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 30th day of November, 1869.

R. AUGUSTUS BRICE,
December 4, 1869—4t. Administrator.

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

The Democratic Almanac for 1870.

We have now in press, and wi[illegible] about the 1st of January, TH[illegible] CRATIC ALMANAC for 187[illegible] contain, besides the usual mat[illegible] manacs, full and official retur[illegible] tions held this year, compare[illegible] ones, the most important Ac[illegible] sion of Congress, lists of [illegible] officers, members of Con[illegible] all the important eve[illegible] tical and other in[illegible] every politician[illegible] or mechanic.

All orders [illegible] *date of their r*[illegible] company all [illegible]

R. CLAY CRAWFORD,

PHOTOGRAPHER,
Cor. High and Front streets,
Chestertown, Md.

I WOULD CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO MY NEW STYLE OF

CABINET
AND
LIFE SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS.

☞ THEY ARE NOW OFFERED AT PRICES LESS THAN ONE FOURTH OF WHAT THEY ARE SOLD FOR IN CITY GALLERIES.

A Finely colored Cabinet Portrait,
With Rosewood Frame, complete,
Only $5.00.
LIFE SIZE PORTRAIT, Colored, $10.

I have also a new and complete assortment of

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS AND STEREOSCOPES,

Among them one series of 40 Views, the most wonderful pictures ever made.

Stereoscopic Pictures of the INFERNAL REGIONS, price only 50 cts. Those who have so often heard of his Infernal Majesty can now see him at home and study his peculiarities at a safe distance.

I have added to my Gallery a complete *POSING MACHINE* and a 3B. *DALLMEYER CAMERA*, which enables me to produce work unequalled by any other establishment.

☞ Over 40,000 Pictures on Exhibition.

All are invited to call and examine specimens. Chestertown, Dec. 4, 1869.

THE MISSES HYNSON
HAVING TAKEN HOUSE
No. 62 Barre Street,
Between Hanover and Sharp,

Convenient to Light street Wharf and Camden Depot, will accommodate Transient, Permanent and Table Boarders.
Baltimore, Nov. 27, 1869—6m.

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

THE subscribers have fitted up a COAL YARD on Queen street, below the Post Office, Chestertown, where they will always keep on hand *COAL of different varieties*, which will be sold at the lowest current rates. Patronage respectfully solicited. Orders left at the Bank will receive prompt attention.

J. W. HINES,
J. C. BURCHINAL.
Nov. 27, 1869—tJan. 1.

N. B.—A vessel load of Coal is expected by TUESDAY or WEDNESDAY next. All orders filled from the vessel at $8.50 per ton, cash on delivery. H. & B.
Nov. 27, 1869—1t.

Notice to the Stockholders of the

KENT COUNTY RAILROAD.

By order of the President and Directors of the Kent County Railroad Company, the undersigned hereby notifies the individual subscribers to the capital stock of said company that all calls for payment of their subscriptions have heretofore been made and are now over due, and that

Immediate Payments

are now desired, and will be urged by legal proceedings unless promptly made. That in all cases where judgments have been obtained against delinquent stockholders payments will be enforced by execution after the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT.

The work on the road is now under active and energetic prosecution, and it can only be continued, and the Company enabled to meet its engagements with the contractors, by prompt payments of its Stock subscriptions.

R. HYNSON, Treasurer.
Nov. 27, 1869—3t.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ESTATE of Joshua B. Fennimore, Jr.

On application ordered, that Chas. T. Westcott, Administrator of Joshua B. Fennimore, Jr., dec'd., give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased will be made in this Court on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1870.

Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
Register of Wills.

N.B.—All creditors of J. B. Fennimore, Jr. are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before TUESDAY, the 11th day of January, 1870, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend of the Personal Estate.

CHARLES T. WESTCOTT,
Nov. 27, 1869—4t. Adminis[illegible]

CONSTABLE'S SA[illegible]

BY virtue of 3 writs of Ventid[illegible] as issued by Thos. J. Britt[illegible] of the Peace of the State of Ma[illegible] for Kent county, to me direct[illegible] of Jeremiah Peacock, against [illegible] chattels of C. C. Redding. [illegible] taken in execution all the [illegible] and interest of the said C. [illegible] and to the following pro[illegible]

ONE LOT OF OSAGE [illegible]
[illegible] on the lot [illegible]

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