THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, December 10, 1870.

Loss of Southern Statesmanship.

One of the greatest calamities to the country which arose from the continued practical exclusion of the Southern States from the Union, is the loss to it of the genius for statesmanship and conduct of affairs by which the South has always been eminently distinguished. We need not refer to the proofs and illustrations of this which were given in the Colonial times, and in the grand drama of the Revolution. The South may claim with truth the Revolution and the Union itself as the product of Southern valor and wisdom. But for Washington the Revolution would have been a failure. Virginia led the way to the Union. All this is history, and cannot be denied. From that time to 1860, we have the testimony of the Radicals themselves, the South directed the affairs of the Union. This is the great burden of the Radical complaint. "The slaveholding aristocracy," they assert, "ruled the Union nearly eighty years, and we mean to rule it a hundred." Very well. And how did they rule it? Did ever nation make such a rapid and brilliant rise to greatness as under their counsels? History may be searched in vain for a parallel. The world may be traversed over in vain for a country in which there was so much general happiness and content. Not a drop of blood had ever been shed in civil war. When sectionalism threatened collision the resources of Southern statesmanship were always equal to the emergency, and some felicitous compromise carried the ship of State in safety by the edge of the breakers. Federal taxation was a thing unknown. The national debt had been wiped out with scarcely an effort. Look at our commerce, finances and all our great interests, before the Radical party came into power and since. England regarded us as her only commercial and manufacturing rival. Our territory was enlarged until the Rio Grande was its Southern boundary, and the Pacific its Western, an enlargement including Texas, California and New Mexico, only 76,000 square miles less than the whole original area of the Union; and this enlargement was the result of Southern statesmanship and valor. The annexation of Texas and the Mexican war were chiefly popular in the South. Was not the aversion to it in the North so great, that Massachusetts even threatened secession if Texas were annexed? Would she be willing to secede now from that prominent result of the Mexican war, California? On the contrary, she is foremost in singing psalms and prayers over the fruits of "the robbery from Mexico," as she used to look upon it. Pacific railroad rings, and California speculations in general, are the delight of her pious heart. She abhors bloody and violent men, who break into the premises of peaceful neighbors, like the Mexicans, but no one is more eager to lay hold of the stolen goods, and to ask a blessing upon them, than the Puritans. Here then is this California which through its railroad connections, is expected to add enormously to the wealth and population of this country, to become the great highway of the trade of the East, and which, since the period of its acquisition, has poured a steady river of gold over the world, which was a trophy of Southern statesmanship, which would never been ours if left to other counsels, and which may be said to gracefuly crown the pyramid of national progress which the South had achieved for the Union until it had the power in any way to influence its counsels and advance its welfare.

If the world, as we have said, does not exhibit as rapid a rise to progress as America presented under Southern counsels, neither can it surpass the sudden and profound descent which has been made since Southern men were driven off by the aggressive march of Radicalism, and kept out by its continued triumph.—There is not a martial or political interest of this country which has not deteriorated in Radical hands. The change in our condition is as great as from the genial temperature of summer to the freezing atmosphere of mid-winter. In nothing have we progressed under Radical rule save in the wholesale increase of debt, National and State and in taxation unequalled in any part of the world, and in an amount of official corruption which has never been surpassed from the earliest history of mankind. Yet, in the face of these facts, Radicalism persists in ostracising and excluding from the national councils the statesmen of that section which has heretofore furnished us our wisest and safest guides and leaders in prosperity and adversity. The race which claims consanguinity with Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Calhoun, Clay, and other bright and numberless stars in our political firmament, are consigned to outer darkness, while the farthing tallow dips of carpet-baggers are put in their place. The very sight is protentous of woe—those lean and ill-formed kine, who have eaten up the fat-fleshed and well-flavored; those empty and blasted ears of corn, which devoured the good and full ears. And a Senate which was once Roman in its dignity and power, and on the very spot where the Southern giants once stood, we now see, as representatives of the South, narrow-browed, stunted, evil-eyed adventurers and scalawags, who look like a combination of the Wandering Jew and the Impenitent Thief. And this at a juncture when the country needs more than ever, especially in the state of our foreign relations, its best statesmanship. The South does not ask to control this country; but, as its future fate is bound up with the rest, to have some voice in its own control and in the general guidance. Is not this a reasonable request? Do not the interests of the country demand that it should be granted? —*Episcopal Methodist.*

RALEIGH, December 7.—It is confidently expected that within two days a resolution will pass the House of Representatives sending a messenger to the bar of the Senate to demand the impeachment of Governor Holden.

☞ President Grant's message to Congress is thoroughly Radical in its leanings, and, in its references to taxation, thoroughly protectionist. Following close upon customary allusion to "a kind Providence," comes the lying declaration that "in several of the States lately in rebellion the citizens have been denied, by violence and intimidation, the free exercise of the elective franchise, and that the verdict of the people has thereby been reversed." Reference is then made to the progress of Reconstruction, and the restoration of all the States to representation in Congress, with the exception of Georgia.

But the latter, it is expected, will also take her place there at the beginning of the new year.

The obligation of the whole people to pay the public debt, "as the price of our Union," is next touched upon, and when this obligation is acquiesced in, and also the payment of pensions, &c., the President is good enough to say that he sees no reason why the country should not advance in happiness and prosperity. After this we have a glorification of what the United States have done—whilst pursuing a proscriptive policy at home—in protecting, through Mr. Washburne, at Paris, the subjects and citizens of half a dozen other countries. The prompt recognition of the Committee of National Defence as the *de facto* Government of France is also regarded as "a proper subject for the felicitations of Americans." On the subject of intervention in the Franc-German quarrel, the message states that the United States have adhered to their traditional policy, not, however, because it was traditional, but because Prussia was indisposed to listen to representatives from any of the neutral Powers, and therefore, the step would not have advanced the objects for which intervention was invoked.

In regard to the Cuban insurrection, we are informed that there has been no material change in the condition of the country since the close of the last session of Congress. So far as the arbitrary proceedings of the Spanish authorities have affected the persons and property of American citizens, they have been made the subject of complaint at Madrid, but nothing, as yet, has been done in the way of redress.

Neither have the good offices of the United States for the promotion of peace between Spain and the allied South American Republics resulted in accomplishing anything. But the President is satisfied that all the Republics of Spanish origin ought to be intensely grateful for the friendly interest in their welfare which the United States have shown by this effort, although it has proven abortive.

The President next takes up the subject of the annexation of San Domingo; regrets that the Babcock treaty was rejected; is thoroughly convinced that the best interests of this country demands its ratification, and proceeds in a glowing strain, to depict the wonderful fertility of the soil of the Dominican half of that Island, and the extraordinary commercial advantages that will accrue to us from its possession. The whole of this portion of the message is full of fine Oriental coloring, and the enthusiasm that gives warmth to the imaginative powers of the writer indicates how deeply General Grant—or the speculators among whom the Island has been parcelled out by Baez—feel the importance of the acquisition, and the pecuniary solace they would derive from it.

In regard to the Alabama claims, the President regrets that no conclusion has been reached for their adjustment—the British Government not being willing to concede that it was guilty of negligence. He suggests that the United States shall buy up the claims of private parties, and hold them until such time as a full and friendly settlement can be made with the Government of Great Britain.

The recent action of the Canadian authorities, in capturing American fishing vessels in what are alleged to be Canadian waters, is more boldly discussed, and bears evident marks of Mr. B. F. Butler's handiwork. The Canadians are warned that if they attempt to enforce the jurisdiction conferred by their own statutes over the waters in question, it will become necessary, on the part of the President, to take such steps as may be necessary to protect the rights of the citizens of the United States." Moreover, as a further means of retaliation, in case the Canadian authorities "repeat, the coming season, their unneighborly acts upon our fishermen," the President asks Congress to confer upon him the power to prohibit the transit of goods, wares and merchandise, in bond, across the territory of the United States to Canada, and to prohibit any vessels belonging to Canadian citizens from entering the waters of the United States.

The subject "of our depressed commerce" is dismissed in a short paragraph. As we have lost our European commerce, the President finds some consolation in the fact that the carrying trade between Pacific States and China and Japan is actually conducted in American vessels—the trade being limited to one line of steamers. In consideration of this fortunate circumstance, he recommends that Congress show towards the line in question "a liberal policy." In other words, that a subsidy shall be granted in a case where foreign competition is virtually excluded. The President acknowledges that, on this side of the continent, American vessels cannot be profitably run; that we cannot successfully build iron steamers without granting the shipowners Government assistance, and proposes, at some period later in the session, to lay before Congress suggestions "looking to a remedy for this evil."

Of the financial policy of the Government, the message takes, not merely a cheerful, but a positively jolly view The premium on gold has been reduced, and the approach to a specie currency—still remote, however—is said to be very gratifying. Unhappily, it is admitted that this gratification is dashed with gloom; for we are told—quite truthfully this time—that "the instability of the value of our currency is prejudicial to our prosperity, and tends to keeps up prices, to the detriment of trade." The action of Congress is, therefore, invoked to set this "prejudicial' matter right.

One thing, however, the message declares has been done during the past year—taxation has been reduced more than eighty millions of dollars. The prospect also is benevolently held out of dispensing with the tax collector altogether in the course of a few years, if the people will only consent to their impoverishment in the meanwhile by paying the tribute exacted for the protection of special monopolies. The new movement in favor of revenue reform is dismissed with a sneer, and the old argument of the necessity of protecting American labor against the pauper labor of Europe—threadbare as it is in its restricted application—is made to do service once more in the interest of the Pennsylvania iron-masters, the eastern manufacturers, and the salt monopolists of Onondag.

The remainder of the message is taken up with a review of the Department reports, and is of no importance. The message concludes with what is called a summing up of the policy of the Administration, which it declares to be a thorough enforcement of every law;" a faithful collection of the taxes and economy in their disbursement; a reduction of taxation, as soon as circumstances permit; reform in the treatment of the Indians and in the 'civil service, and a determination to secure "a pure, untrammelled ballot, without fear of molestation." Nothing is said about the presence of Federal agents, backed by the bayonets of the military, at the recent elections—but we are told there shall henceforth be "no proscription on account of political faith, nativity or color." Nevertheless, it seems to be understood that Federal officials must vote the Radical ticket or suffer decapitation, as they did in Missouri. This, however, is, by no means, what the Radicals would call "proscription." It is simply obliging men to act vigorously, according to the gospel of Grant, and the creed of Chandler, Cameron and Butler.

War News from Europe.

Details of the events leading to the evacuation of Orleans and the retreat of Gen. Paladines confirm previous reports, and and show that the Prussians, by attacking each French corps separately, in overwhelming numbers, finally succeeded in turning the French left, so as to render the loss of the city a necessity. The government, it is stated, favored further resistance, and opinions are divided as to the wisdom of the retreat. A military commission has therefore been instituted to investigate the matter. Several minor engagements have since occurred between the Prussians and the right wing of the army of the Loire, near Montargis, in which the French claim to have been successful. It is shown that Paladines succeeded in conducting his retreat from Orleans in good order, and that his army, which is estimated at 200,000 strong, with 500 pieces of artillery, is in good spirits and condition.

The authorities at Tours are using every effort to inspire popular confidence, and while insisting that the army of Paladines, though suffering terribly in the recent battles, is still intact in point of organization and esprit, they also give assurance that the forces in the field will be recruited within a month to 800,000 strong. Under these circumstances the government appeals for the continuance of steady faith in the cause of the Republic.

A London press correspondent states that according to the information of the secretary of Minister Washburne, at Paris, the French have been beaten at all points around that city but one, and "the end is apparently at hand." It is further stated that the capitulation of Paris within three weeks is looked for. An official report from the Saxon Prince George states that the French have retired behind the Marne, and that further offensive movements on the part of the beseiged is impossible.

King William has received a note from the King of Bavaria inviting him to assume the title of Emperor. The assent of other German States is also expected to the proposition.

☞ The *Calvert Journal* hits the "nail on the head" in the annexed article:

"The 'signs of the times,' indicate that the New England States no longer possess the powerful political influence which they have wielded for many years past. Constituting a manufacturing community, they have been successful advocates of high tariff duties that they might thereby fill their own pockets at the expense of the people of the South and West. Their policy in this respect has been especially antagonistic to that of the agriculturists, and has therefore received the unqualified opposition of the South. As long, however, as the farmers of the West received high prices for their grain, so long did they seem unwilling to have any change in the financial policy of the Government. These prices having declined, they can now readily see and feel the injurious effect of a protective tariff. Experience is teaching them what they ought to have known years ago. The slavery contest being ended, they are at last disposed to aid the Democrats of the South, in their opposition to the protective tariff principles of the North. To this fact we are greatly indebted for the large Democratic gains in the West at the late election. A majority of the people of the West and South are engaged either directly or indirectly in agriculture and are therefore to be benefited by free trade. Being thus united by a common interest and their mutual friendship strengthened through frequent intercourse, the combined efforts of these two sections will eventually lessen the conceit of Puritanical New England. In her day she has 'cried aloud and spared not,' and when by a reduction of the tariff duties her manufacturers shall come to grief, then will she feel the rod of chastisement. In the days of her triumph she bitterly persecuted her unfortunate adversaries, and enriched herself. Retributive justice yet awaits herself.

Right of Government.

The Democratic doctrines for this and all campaigns are concisely set forth in the following texts from the fathers of the Republic:

1st. "A wise and frugal government which shall restrain men from injuring one another, which shall leave them otherwise free to regulate their own pursuits and improvement, and shall not take from the mouth of labor the bread it has earned."

2d. "Equal and exact justice to all men."

3d. "The support of the State governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns."

4th. "The supremacy of the civil over the military authority."

5th. "Economy in public expenses, that labor may be lightly burdened."

6th. "The diffusion of information and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason."

7th. "There are no necessary evils in government. Its evils exist only in its abuses. If it would confine itself to equal protection, and, as heaven does its rains, shower its favors alike on the high and the low, the rich and the poor, it would be an unqualified blessing."

All these Doctrines or Principles, it will be seen, are against the Centralized government, to which, under a Radical Administration, the nation is drifting. Centralized government was a failure when attempted under the Colonies, and a greater failure, if possible, under the Confederation. If the government would not, and could not, stand the pressure of Centralization of the thirteen original States, surely it will break in pieces of its own force if the attempt is made upon nearly three times thirteen States, and with a dozen new States soon to ask for admission into the Union.

Presentation of the new French Minister—His Speech and the reply of President Grant.

WASHINGTON, December 6.

Viscount Trielhard, at noon to-day, in accordance with a previous arrangement, called at the Executive Mansion. He was not accompanied by any one, and was in a citizen's black dress, affording, in this respect, a strong contrast with Paradol, his predecessor, who was in full court dress at the time of his reception. The new minister was shown into the blue room by one of the ushers. A short time thereafter the Secretary of State arrived, and, having exchanged a few words with the minister and excused himself for a short time, proceeded to the office of the President, who, with the Secretary, came down stairs and together entered the blue room. After the usual salutation the minister addressed the President as follows:

"Mr. President, I have the honor to place in your hands the letter whereby the government of the National Defense accredits me as its envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary near the United States of America. The friendly relations which have existed between France and the United States, and which it will be the object of all my efforts to maintain, will facilitate the execution of the honorable task which is confided to me. I entertain the hope, Mr. President, that I shall also be aided by the kindness of the Federal government which I have in times past learned to esteem, and which I have preserved in grateful remembrance."

The President replied as follows:

"Viscount: You are welcome as the envoy extraordinary and the minister plenipotentiary of France. Your former acceptable abode here, in another diplomatic character, gives occasion to congratulate you upon your promotion. It is believed that full confidence may be entertained in your friendly disposition, and you may be assured that in our intercourse with you we shall always bear in mind the origin of our kind relations with your country, and shall endeavor to preserve and strengthen them."

The President then returned to his office and the secretary accompanied the minister to the door.

The credentials of Viscount Treilhard are signed by the official delegation at Tours, namely: Cremieux, Gambetta, Forichon and Glais Bizon. He is accredited as Minister of the Government of National Defense, there being no use of the word Republic.

The President's Care for his Relations—His Wife's Third Cousins.

Under that shameful system of personal and family government which General Grant has established, the relatives of the President, of whatever degree, enjoy unusual privileges in respect of honors, salaries, and fees. The extraordinary number and variety of these connections have induced us to make the attempt to present in the form of a kind of Court Register a list of these fortunate persons, and of the offices and distinctions which they respectively enjoy. The compilation of this list has cost us some labor; and we are well aware that, after all many cousins and second cousins who hold offices are not included; for, strange to say, this kind of Presidential benevolence does not seek publicity. But if any cousin or brothers-in-law whom we have not accurately described will kindly inform us, we will give him his due place and his proper title in a corrected catalogue of the ruling family:

I. Ulysses Simpson Grant, President of the United States.

II. Jesse Root Grant, President's father, Postmaster at Covington, Ky.

III. Frederick Dent Grant, President's son, Cadet at West Point.

IV. Orvil L. Grant, President's brother, partner with the Collector of the Port at Chicago.

V. Frederick T. Dent, President's father-in-law, Claimant of Lands at Carondelet, Mo.—suchered by Wilson, Commissioner of the Land Office.

VI. Rev. M. J. Cramer, President's brother-in-law, negotiator of gold and real estate speculations with James Fisk, Jr., and Jay Gould.

VIII. Brevet Brigadier-General F. T. Dent, President's brother-in-law, chief usher at the Executive Mansion.

IX. Judge Louis Dent, President's brother-in-law, Counsel for Claimants before the President. Fees estimated at $40,000 a year.

X. George W. Dent, President's brother-in-law, Appraiser of Customs, San Francisco.

XI. John Dent, President's brother-in-law, only Indian Trader for New Mexico, under Indian Bureau; place worth $100,000 a year.

XII. James F. Casey, President's brother-in-law, Collector of the Port of New Orleans; place worth $30,000 a year.

XIV James Longstreet, President's brother-in-law's cousin, Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans.

XV. Silas Hudson, President's own cousin, Minister to Guatemala.

XVI. George K. Leet, President's brother-in-law's cousin, Public Stores, New York; place worth $100,000 a year.

XVII. Orlando H. Ross, President's own cousin, Clerk in the Third Auditor's office, Washington.

XVIII. Dr. Addison Dent, President's brother-in-law's third cousin, Clerk in the Register's office, Treasury Department, Washington.

XIX. J. F. Simpson, President's own cousin, Second Lieutenant, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

XX. John Simpson, President's own cousin, Second Lieutenant Fourth Artillery.

XXI. George B. Johnson, President's mother's second cousin, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Third District, Ohio.

XXII. B. L. Wyman's, President's brother-in-law's second cousin, Clerk in General Spinner's office Treasuay Department.

It our duty to mention that there is one cousin of the President's who does not appear as yet to have received any office. This is Captain Peter T. Hudson, brother of the Hon. Silas Hudson, Minister to Guatemala. During a good part of the war he served as an aid-de-camp to Gen. Grant, and when the General became President, Peter turned up as an expectant of the office of Marshal of California; but the politicians beat him. Peter is a rough diamond, having been for much of his life a cattle drover in Oregon; but he is just as fit for high station as most of those named above. Perhaps he has got some good thing that is not generally known; and if so, we shall be glad to publish the fact.

Repeal of the Income Tax.

A demand for the abolition of the income tax comes promptly into the Senate on the first day of its session. As a matter of right, California leads the column, and Messrs. Cole and Casserly, with a friendly rivalry, have come forward each with his bill providing for the abolition of this imposition. Since the adjournment of Congress at the last session, as the Philadelphia Inquirer remarks, the members have been taught some things which are rather different from what their own ideas upon such subjects had been. Upon no other matter has it been more satisfactorily demonstrated that they were so hopelessly blind and wretchedly mistaken than in regard to the continuation of this tax. They treated the protest of the people against that odious burden as unworthy of attention. They insisted that the continuation of the tax was for the public good, and that it was folly to desire its discontinuance. By this time they have probably acquired some knowledge on the subject. All of them have been taught very clearly what the popular ideas are, and some of them, among whom we may particularize Mr. Schenck, have learned the lesson with sorrow. If they desire to recover the favor which they have lost by their folly, they will hasten forward in the Senate, pass one of the bills—the best one—of Cole or Casserly. In the House there ought to be a contest to upset Mr. Schenck and his ruinous policy as soon as possible. Let us get this imposition out of the way without delay.

Election of a Democratic Senator from Alabama.

MONTGOMERY, December 7.

The House yesterday seated Forester and unseated Davis, a sitting member, Forester having a certificate of election. Forester is a Republican and Davis a Democrat. Davis will probably regain his seat by a contest, as he received a majority of the votes cast in the county.

To-day, in joint convention for Senator, Goldthwaite, Democrat, received sixty-five votes; Warner, Republican, fifty votes; Naralson, Republican, fourteen votes. Goldthwaite received one majority over all cast, and was declared elected for six years from March next. Forester, seated yesterday, voted for Warner. A Democrat was absent, sick, and two Republicans were in the city, not voting. Goldthwaite has been a Judge of the Circuit and Supreme Courts, is an able lawyer, and has been a citizen of Montgomery county for over forty years. The people are greatly rejoiced.

The disabilities of the Senator elect, Goldthwaite, were removed by act of Congress.

DESTITUTION IN GERMANY.—The social and domestic misery produced in Germany by the war is very great. A German paper states that in the province of Westphalia, at the beginning of October, there were 11,817 married women, the wives and widows of soldiers, together with 22,714 children, obtaining relief from the public funds. In Hanover, 9,624 women and 26,418 children were dependent upon the public for support. In the Rhenish provinces there were 14,312 married women and 29,619 fatherless children who were utterly destitute. Thus in only three Prussian provinces there were, last October, 35,753 women and 78,750 children in a condition of misery and want, and it is believed that destitution to the same extent prevails in the other provinces of Prussia. The price of provisions is extraordinarily high.

NOTICE.

ORPHANS' COURT, Nov. 22, 1870.

WHEREAS, by the Records of the Office of the Register of Wills for Kent County, it appears that a considerable number of Administrators and Guardians are delinquent; and frequent complaint is made by sureties, creditors and others, relative to such delinquency. It is therefore

Ordered, by the Orphans' Court of Kent County, that the Register of Wills be and he is hereby directed to cite, regularly, such delinquents to return their accounts.

Ordered, also, that the aforegoing be published three times in the "Kent News" and "Transcript."

Attest: E. CROUCH,
Register of Wills for Kent County.
November 26, 1870—tf.

NOTICE.

WM. S. STAM respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to do all manner of Glazing and Window Hanging.
Chestertown, October 8, 1870.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White 1.33@1.75.
Red—$1.35@1.55.
CORN.—White—69@71. Yellow 71a73.
OATS—50 cents.

DIED.

RINGGOLD.—Near Chestertown, ANNA GROOME, second daughter of Kate and Josias Ringgold, Jr., in the second year of her age.

"A rosebud nipp'd by the frost."

Easton papers please copy.

VENDUE NOTES can be obtained at this office.

A CARD. A report is in circulation that JEREMIAH N. MOFFETT signed my name to a certain bond. The report is false, and I shall hold all hereafter circulating the same, to an account therefor.
Dec. 10—1t. THOS. G. JARMAN.

DR. J. T. TWILLEY will be absent from Chestertown *Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday* and *Friday* of next week, on business. [Dec. 10.



New House for Rent.

For rent for the year 1871, the desirable new Dwelling on Queen street, at present occupied by S. Hecht.

For terms, &c., apply to
MARTHA A. BISCOE,
Dec. 10—3t Admx. of A. A. Biscoe.



MULES FOR SALE.

For sale a pair of young, sound, well broken Mules: kind and gentle to harness, and will work any where.

Apply to S. J. ROSEBERRY,
Dec. 10, 1870—3t* *Still Pond.*



Millinery & Fancy Goods.

The undersigned having resumed business on her own responsibility, will be pleased to see her friends and former customers at her old stand on Queen street.

She has just returned from the city with a carefully selected stock of seasonable Goods, to which she invites their early attention.

MARTHA A. BISCOE.
Dec. 10, 1870—3t.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between M. A. Biscoe and M. A. Moffett was dissolved on the 6th instant, by the withdrawal of the undersigned.

Persons indebted will please settle at an early day. M. A. BISCOE.
Dec. 10, 1870—3t.

FLOUR AND MEAL STORE,

ON THE CORNER

OPPOSITE T. B. HYNSON'S.

FLOUR 7, 8, 8.50, and 9 per barrel—from 5 to 2 cents per pound retail. Buckwheat by the bag or pound.

CORN MEAL,
CHOPPED CORN,
BRAN, SHORTS,
And other CHOPS.

Dyspepsia Flour made to order.

☞ *Buy where you can get the Cheapest.*

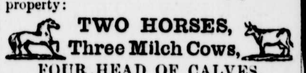
Call at BACCHUS'.
Dec. 10, 1870.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will sell on the premises where he resides, on

Wednesday, December 21, 1870,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following personal property:



TWO HORSES,
Three Milch Cows,
FOUR HEAD OF CALVES,
Eight head of Shoats,
Fan, Corn Sheller, Wheat Rake, Forks, Shovels, &c.,
YORK CARRIAGE AND HARNESS,
Set of Dearborn Harness, nearly new,
LOT OF CORN BLADES,
400 head of Cabbage;
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

☞ Terms made known on the day of sale. JOHN K. BOSEE.
December 10, 1870—tds.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

BY virtue of authority vested in us, the subscribers, administrators of William Gooding, deceased, by the Orphans' Court of Kent county, we will sell the entire personal estate of the said deceased, consisting of

Household and Kitchen Furniture,
ONE FIRST RATE
CARRIAGE & HARNESS,
BACON, COAL, &c., &c.
ALSO, HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF
STORE GOODS,

Embracing a Full Line of Goods such as are usually kept in a country store, consisting principally in

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS,
Domestics,
Hardware, Hollowware, Queensware,
GROCERIES, &c., &c.

☞ The sale of the Store Goods will commence on

THE 24TH OF DECEMBER, 1870,

and be continued from day to day until disposed of.

ON MONDAY, THE 26TH OF DECEMBER, the Household and Kitchen Furniture will be sold. The entire personal estate will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder.

TERMS.—All sums of Ten Dollars and under the cash will be required, exceeding that amount a credit of six months will be given, with approved security.

LYDIA A. GOODING,
AARON L. GOODING,
Dec. 10, 1870—tds. Administrators.

A Card.

THE report is being industriously circulated, that I have disposed of my entire stock of Peach Trees, which report is incorrect. I have some (25,000) twenty-five thousand good trees yet to dispose of.

N. BARNARD,
Nov. 26, 1870—tf. *Still Pond, Md*

NOTICE.

We hereby warn all persons not to gun or trespass in any manner upon the Farm in Kent county, near Chestertown, called 'Ratcliffe Hall,' and we include in this notice the Lane belonging to said Farm on the Chester River shore. All persons who may be guilty of such trespass will be proceeded against according to law.

GEO. A. HANSON,
WM. A. THOMAS.
December 3, 1870

NOTICE TO THOSE INDEBTED.

The undersigned respectfully but urgently requests to those indebted to him to make settlement, by cash or by note, on or before the 1st of January next. I should be sorry to *force* matters with my customers, but unless I can raise a sufficient amount of money by the date above mentioned my business will be materially interfered with, if not brought to a close.

GEORGE E. LAMBERT.
Dec. 3, 1870—tf.

$200 REWARD.

I AM INSTRUCTED by the County Commissioners of Kent County to offer a reward of Two Hundred Dollars for the arrest and conviction of the party or parties who set fire to the Stable and Carriage House of HON. GEO. VICKERS, on the night of the 8th day of November, 1870.

R. W. CALDER,
Nov. 26, 1870. Sheriff of Kent Co.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, all that

LOT OF GROUND

at Massey's Cross Roads in Kent county, on

MONDAY

the Twenty-sixth day of December,

in the year eighteen hundred and seventy, at half-past ten o'clock, A. M., at the Hotel of Mr. Christopher D. Sweatman in Massey's Cross Roads, containing

10 Acres, more or less,

adjoining the property of Mr. Wm. Casey on the west, and binding on the main road leading East and West, from and to Massey's and Galena, and at present occupied by Mr. Joseph Boyer, and late the property of Wm. C. Meginniss.



There is a ONE-STORY
DWELLING HOUSE,
and a Two Story *Store House* on the premises, BARN, &c.

This property would suit for Building Lots. The soil is good. The Rail-road facilities and accommodations make the property valuable and desirable.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE,—One-fourth of the purchase money on the day of sale or within thirty days—at the option of the Trustee, and the balance in three equal instalments in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale with interest from the first day of January next, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser with security to be approved by the Trustee.—The property will be sold clear of Dower. The creditors of William C. Meginniss are notified to file their claims against him duly proved with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Kent county within four months from the day of sale.

GEORGE VICKERS, Trustee.
December 3, 1870—tds.

OVERCOATS! OVERCO... until the...

IN FINE BLACK BEAVER CLOTH, gotten up in the most convenient style.

HEAVY KERSEY OVERCOATS,
VERY CHEAP.

SUPERIOR CASSIMERE CLOTHING,

all just bought direct from the Manufacturers. Our stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING

generally will now be found very excellent and is being offered at most reasonable prices.

Nov. 26 THOMAS S. WICKES.

KERSEYS! KERSEYS!!

OF MALLALIEU'S best manufacture. Virginia Kerseys very cheap and a large stock now on hand.

BLANKETS,

A very full line of various qualities. Heavy Colored Blankets for servants' use, and a large stock of *STAPLE WOOLENS* for Men's and Boys' wear, now being received by

Nov. 26 THOMAS S. WICKES.

SALT For sale by the Sack.
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, November 26, 1870.

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