THE Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, December 24, 1870.

SUBSCRIBERS wishing their papers sent to a different Post Office for 1871 will notify us at once, as we desire to make out a new mail book.

☞ The Radical leaders in Congress are not the most harmonious set of politicians which the world has produced. In fact the party has lived upon the passions engendered by the war about as long as it is possible, and every election shows that it is rapidly, notwithstanding the large addition of the negro vote, disintegrating. The administration wing of the party received a severe shock in the Missouri election, and the recent speech of Mr. Shurz in the Senate has so completely unmasked the manner in which Radical supremacy has been maintained in the old Democratic States that the people will have their eyes opened more rapidly to the gigantic impositions which have been practiced in the name of loyalty and patriotism. This inside view of Radical registration, which Mr. Shurz gives the Senate and the country, should be read by every voter in the land. It is something however with which Democrats are tolerably familiar in Maryland, and with which all who oppose the negro party of the State would soon again experience, should the State ever pass into Radical hands. The Radical registration law of Maryland was worse even than that of Missouri, for it gave no appeal, even to a bench of registrars. The most gigantic efforts are being made by the administration to carry the State of Georgia, where the election has been held for the past few days. Even Butler's so-called Amnesty Bill has been deferred until after the holidays for fear it might have a damaging effect thereon. But where truth and justice have even a moderate show of existence, they will eventually succeed. Radicalism is false and dishonest, and its reign in Georgia has about died out.

Christmas.

To-morrow will be Christmas-day, and we tender to all of our readers, during the year, the compliments of the season.

This annual festival is observed not only in remembrance of the Heavenly gift to mankind on that day, but has come to be a day of social reunion and rejoicing. A day when parental and filial affection evidences themselves by gifts. A day in Maryland when the sons and their wives, with the daughters and their husbands, are gathered under the paternal roof, with all the merry little ones. Christmas is also to a great extent the beginning of a week closing with the thirty-first of December, which is stolen from the driving cares of business—a sort of interregnum between the business of the old and new years. The holiday comes to us this year after one of the most glorious Autumns within the memory of those now living. Never before do we remember such continued Autumn suns. And the bracing Winter weather of the past week has crept upon us unperceived, its progress has been so gradual. The farmer has housed all his crops, and the Winter's wood has been piled in the yard. In many instances a portion of the plowing usually deferred 'till Spring has already been done. The season has also been one of unusual health. We have, then, more than the usual combination of circumstances to make the Christmas of 1870 a merry Christmas indeed.

CENSUS OF BALTIMORE.—An enumeration of the people of Baltimore, under the auspices of the Board of Police, makes the entire population of the city 283,070. The females are in excess 16,814.

THE CENSUS OF 1870.—Contrary to expectation the census of 1870 will show the population of the United States to be less than 39,000,000. The population as near as can be ascertained at this time, compares with that of 1860, as follows:

States.	1870.	*Increase.*
New England	3,485,000	349,726
Middle	10,303,289	1,668,395
South Atlantic,	5,393,602	316,024
Southwestern	5,467,267	661,720
Western	12,944,153	3,902,785
Pacific	687,984	248,668
Total	38,281,304	7,147,319

From this statement it will be seen that over 54 per cent. of the total gain in the population of the States has taken place in the Western States.

Georgia Election.

Returns from the election in Georgia come in very slowly, and nothing definite can be known until the voting closes. The idea gains ground though that the Democrats will elect four, perhaps five, of the seven members of Congress, and a large majority of the Legislature.

The entire Democratic ticket was elected at Selma, Alabama, on Wednesday, by two hundred majority. At the State election the Radicals carried the town by fifteen hundred.

THE SCHENCK CONTEST IN OHIO.—Cincinnati, Dec'r. 21.—A formal notice was served on Col. Campbell by Gen. Schenk's friends, yesterday, that his right to a seat in the next Congress would be contested.

The Senatorial Election in Philadelphia.

On Tuesday last an election was held in the First Senatorial District of Pennsylvania, for the choice of a State Senator, in place of Mr. Wyatt, Republican, dec'd. The district is composed of the 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, 7th, 8th and 26th wards of Philadelphia. At the October election the Republican majorities in the district ranged from 756 to 1,010 for different candidates of that party. The fact giving importance to the election Tuesday is that the death of Mr. Wyatt left the two parties in the State Senate a *tie*.

Mr. Dechert, the Democratic candidate, has been elected by a majority of 1,343. The Republicans in October elected a majority of the House. The great business of the coming session of the Legislature will, in a political view, be the apportionment of the Congressional Districts for the next ten years, and the legislative districts for the next seven years.

THE Philadelphia *Inquirer* commenting upon this election says:

The result was far important yesterday that it gives the democrats a majority of a single vote in the State Senate at the coming session. This majority is not large, but still large enough for the democrats and too large for the republicans.

The reason for it at first glance seems difficult enough to discover, especially when we consider that the two candidates were singularly acceptable to their fellow-citizens. They were both intelligent, honorable, tried men. They had both previously held public office, and both discharged their duties with entire satisfaction to the people. So far, they stood upon equal ground. But, beyond that, there were principles involved, and, men being out of the question, principles settled the issue.

At the fall elections the people of the various States that voted protested as clearly as protest could be made at the ballot-box, against all forms of inordinate internal taxation, and especially did they condemn, by their votes, the men and the party that had revived the obnoxious and inquisitorial income tax. They believed that when Congress convened their protest would be regarded, and that almost the first act of that body would be to repeal the partial and unconstitutional tax law.

They were, however, informed yesterday, that, on the previous day, their representatives in Congress had voted against a repeal of the income tax law, and that the acknowledged heads of the party, President Grant and Secretary Boutwell, were both using their influence to prevent its repeal. The consequence was, the candidate of the income tax party was defeated in this city on Tuesday. This is the lesson that politicians may learn from the election in the first district. They may also learn from it that the people are, after all, the real masters of the situation, and that, if their public servants in Congress do not listen to their demands, they may expect both themselves and their party to find only defeat awaiting them in the next national political struggle for the presidency.

Decision in the Railroad Gold Case.

The second of the series of suits instituted by the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company in the Superior Court of Baltimore city terminated on Wednesday, and contrary to the result in the previous one, when the passenger tax was declared unconstitutional, the decision is in this instance in favor of the State. This action was brought to recover the annual interest upon $3,000,000 of preferred stock held by the State, *in gold*, claimed to be due according to the terms of the acts of Assembly granting to the company the aid of the State. The grounds upon which the company justified its refusal to pay in gold were, first, that the six per cent. dividend which the State was to receive upon its preferred stock was payable in currency, the State in this respect standing upon no other footing than that occupied by other stockholders; and secondly, that even if the State had been entitled to claim gold, there had been a waiver of its claim by the acceptance on the part of its officers—treasurer, comptroller, &c.,—of payments from the company in paper. The silence of the Legislature was also relied upon to show acquiescence on the part of the State, which it was argued was a bar to its present claim. Both points were ruled by Judge Dobbin in favor of the position taken by the counsel for the State, and adversely to the company.

By the confession of its own supporters, the Republican party is rotten to the core. There is not a single charge the Democratic journals have brought against it has not been acknowledged to be true by prominent Republican speakers and papers. We may pass over Gen. Grent's vindictive, but imbecile attempts to control elections in the several States, for all such efforts have not only brought him into well merited disrepute, but have resulted in signal disaster to his party. He is but the instrument of a certain clique of Radical politicians, who are using him to serve their own ends, and who are seeking, at the same time, to weaken his chances for a renomination to the Presidency. We may safely leave him in their hands, well knowing that by listening to the counsels, and responding to the suggestions of Butler, and Chandler, and Drake, and other Radicals of a similar stamp, he is destined, sooner or later, to find himself deceived and betrayed.

Nevertheless, if we take a general view of the policy of the Republican party, as a party, we shall find that General Grant is, in reality, its fit opponent, and that his Executive acts are but the natural outgrowth of his Legislative measures. Ever since the war closed the Republican leaders have carried matters with such a high hand that arrogance and pride of place go no further. Instead of regarding themselves the servants of the people, they have assumed to be the masters, and by a system of corruption unparalled in the history of any country, and by conniving at jobs, and by special legislation, they have plundered the Treasury and the country at large on the one hand, and on the other, have fed fat their ancient grudge against the people of the South. The recent elections have shown conclusively that large numbers of men who have hitherto voted with the Republican party are beginning to revolt at the outragess and at the burthens imposed upon them.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

The Alabama Claims--General Schenck to Reopen Negotiations--What our Government will Demand.

A Washington telegram in the New York Tribune, gives the following, which for the first time, indicates what are the definite ideas and demands of our government on the subject of the Alabama's depredations:

"There are strong reasons, from an authentic source, for believing that an amicable adjustment of our differences with England in connection with the Alabama claims will not be delayed for a much longer period. It is also believed that General Schenck will, soon after his arrival in England, resume the negotiations now suspended, and that they will be carried forward in a firm but friendly manner, and that the English government will meet the question in a frank and fair spirit. The temper of the British people is thought to be favorable at this time for the success of the undertaking. The following are believed to be the points upon which the negotiations will be made:

"The United States, as a basis of settlement, will require: First—That England shall pay the owners for the ships and property destroyed by the Alabama, with interest on the value of the same from the date of destruction. Second—That England shall reimburse the United States government for all expenses incurred by the United States in consequence of the Alabama and other cruisers. Third—That England shall make public recognition of the true principles of neutrality on the basis of their settlement. It is thought that the United States will not demand constructive damages in any event. Other sources of information from those alluded to above substantially confirm this statement of the subject. General Schenck will make no extortionate demands. He is not to threaten non-intercourse or the forcible annexation of Canada, nor is he to demand a confession from Great Britain that she has acted dishonorably toward us—a confession that no proud nation would make, unless conquered and reduced to extremities.—There is good authority for stating that General Schenck is expected to demand nothing more than a prompt and equitable settlement of our actual money losses, and that there will be no talk of damages for injured honor in the diplomatic negotiations which he is to open and conduct.—The reparation which he will be instructed to ask, it is believed, will be willingly accorded by the British government. The erroneous impression prevailing with regard to General Schenck's mission places him in a false attitude at the outset, which it is not pleasant for him to occupy."

Tenure-of-Office.

The extent to which party corruption has crept into the administration of public offices, has become the shame and scandal of the Republic. It is idle to pretend that is the peculiar and exclusive fault of this or that party. It is the fault rather of vitiated ideas and a vitiated system than of individuals or political organizations. False opinions prevail of the sphere and functions of government. Instead of considering the single objects of the State to do justice among all its members, all parties agree in looking upon it as a pigeon to be plucked, as a machine established in the interest of railroad making, banking, manufacturing cliques, to confer special grants and privileges, and thus it is that the "rings" are formed which are thriving upon the life-blood of the Government, and that legislation itself has only become a gigantic scheme of lobbyism. The party has yet to be seen which will insist that the State, the representative of the collective will and reason, shall be administered upon sound and scientific principles of government.

In the mode of appointing to office, and the tenure by which office is held, we find other causes of official detoriation.—Every other nation has plan, order and organization in its civil service. Our's has become a mere scramble for loaves and fishes. Our elections are not merely designed to determine principles of policy, or measures of administration. They have degenerated into a struggle between the Ins and Outs for office. The party that succeeds, makes a universal sweep of the adherents of the other party, without regard to integrity or qualifications, and the interests of the State therein involved, but to their own political advantage. These new men having no secure hold of their places, naturally make the most of them while they last, and having gorged themselves, are succeeded by other tribes of more thirsty and ravenous bloodsuckers, while all the time the poor State is bleeding at every pore. An able contemporary, of the Republican party, justly observes that at least two-thirds of the public corruption, of the frauds, speculations and robberies that disgrace every party, and degrade the nation, arise from the frequent changes in office, and the consequent elevation to places of trust and responsibility of men wholly unqualified, either by knowledge or character, for the discharge of their duties. No test is required of any one who solicits an appointment, but the simple test of blind adherence to party. In this condition of affairs, it seems to be admitted that three things are requisite to a reform; first a competitive examination of all applicants for administrative offices; second, promotion to higher grades on the principle of service and desert; and, third, a tenure during good behavior or for a term of years. The bill introduced in Congress by Mr. Jenckes, of Rhode Island, for a better organization of our civil service, has the merit of pointing in the direction of an essential reform. Is it not right to apply to the conduct of public trusts the same tests and rules of prudence that merchants or bankers would apply in the appointment of cashiers or clerks? Would any man in the conduct of his private affairs, appoint and discharge his agents, with reference to their political opinions, instead of capacity, of character, fitness for their duties, and honesty in the discharge of them? Yet we manage the infinitely more complicated concerns of the State, involving hundreds of millions, and the most vital, political, moral and social interests of vast communities, by thus going in the face of every principle of prudence, which is observed in the conduct of private business, and appointing and discharging according to the changes in the popular breeze, making blind adherence to party, without reference to either character or capacity, the standard of appointment. What can we have out of such a system but the disgraceful bungling, and the degrading and shameless ventality, which, in every variety of form, is found in official life.

Senator Sumner and the President.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—The political gossip of the day has been the development of the fact and the failure of negotiations for a reconciliation of the differences between Senator Sumner and the President. It appears that these were voluntarily proffered by two New England Senators and an ex-Governor of a New England State. The President is represented to have met them with the same spirit in which he waived similar offers to heal the causes of the split in the republican party in Missouri. The ventilation of the matter in the Senate by Mr. Sumner to-day is now the absorbing topic, though it is understood the President denies that he made conditional threat that if he were not President he would call Sumner to personal account, &c.

Mr. Sumner it will be observed, in his explanation did not deny the story of the negotiations for peace, and the peacemakers say that the President still believes that Mr. Sumner has spoken of him disrespectfully, and are inclined to think from what they can learn that be derived his formation from one whom they call a "well-known mischief-making member of Congress from Massachusetts." Both parties are annoyed that the fact of the negotiations should get into the newspapers; and it is among the amusing features of the gossip that the friends of the President charge to-night that Mr. Sumner has been the cause of this by having had telegraphed to a Boston republican paper a bare narrative of the facts, which were subsequently garnished by the same source in an account to fit the columns of the democratic daily here, to which account Mr. Sumner called public attention in his place in the Senate.

Mr. Summer only added fuel to the flame by making in the Senate this afternoon one of the boldest and most vigorous assaults on the San Domingo scheme, the President's part in it, the conduct of his agent (Gen. Babcock) in it, and the full negotiation which were consummated. These extraordinary statements, for which Mr. Sumner said he was fortified by official facts, caused a positive sensation on the Senate floor and in the well-filled galleries. The friends agree with the enemies of the administration that there is is no prospect of producing harmony between the President and Senators Sumner Schurz and their republican followers.—Some of the leading politicians of the party in Congress shake their heads and warn Messrs. Sumner and Schurz of the terrible consequences they are inviting.

The Religious Press on Grant.

For many years the religious journals of the country, with a few honorable exceptions, have been used as pack-horses for the Radical party. No matter how heavy or dirty a load was piled upon them by the party, they carried it, not only without murmuring, but with songs of rejoicing. They wafted men to Heaven, who met their deaths in places interdicted, "banned and barred" by all the canons of their theology; they threw the mantle of pulpit tapestry over scoundrels and thieves who were on the Radical ticket; they turned the public mind into forbidden and polluted channels, and preached partisan politics, instead of the pure and simple word of Him who said: "My Kingdom is not of this world." All these offences, and more, says an exchange, can justly be laid at the door of the religious press of this country. But at last rifts can be seen in the clouds. Some of the religious press have paused in their career, and one, at least, taken a new and clean departure for the future. The Boston Congregationalist regards it as "extremely painful to be forced to believe that the President has so ingloriously retreated from so just and noble a position, and surrendered without discretion to the dominion of the most undisguised and profligate party spirit." In plain English, the Congregationalist considers it a mournful failure, that the President has "backed down and caved in to the herd of unscrupulous politicians which afflicts and curses the Republican party at the present time." These remarks are pointed at the conduct of Gen. Grant in relation to the Missouri election and the case of Secretary Cox, and they show that one Saul has been smitten on his way to Damascus, and had the scales taken from his eyes.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

The Arlington Estate and Mary Custis Lee.

A correspondent of the New York World writes:

"It may not be amiss to state a few plain facts as to the matter of the Arlington estate. John Parke Custis left the Arlington estate to George Washington Parke Custis, the adopted son and stepgrandson of one George Washington. G. W. P. Custis had one child, Mary Custis, who was born at Arlington, and to whom he devised his estate. The daughter Mary married Robert Edward Lee. In his will, admitted to probate at Lexington, Va., in October last, General R. E. Lee bequeathed to his family only personal estate. No mention of lands is made in it, because he owned none. The will itself bears date anterior to the war. G. W. P. Custis died in 1857, and after that Gen. Lee held a life estate in Arlington as tenant by courtesy. It now belongs to Mrs. Lee free from claim whatever, except a tax title held by the United States government. Any lawyer knows that a court of equity would hold the owner of a tax title as entitled merely to what he actually paid out, returned to him with legal interest. Mrs. Lee has been under legal disability as a married woman. This is all removed by the death of her husband, and she stands as any other widowed lady claiming her patrimony and birthplace at the first moment that the laws allow her to do so. Nobody seeks to remove the Union dead. But shall the great-granddaughter of Martha Washington have her property? That's the question."

DEMOCRATS' STAND FIRM!—Now the Democratic victory in 1872 is almost certain, the Radical prints will continue to make every effort to weaken and divide the party of the people by the presentation of *sham issues*. Upon this subject the Baltimore *Gazette* gives the following good advice:

"There are two great issues before the country on which the next political canvas is to be fought. One is the right of the white man to rule and govern this country, and the other the right of every free man to cast his vote under the supervision of the civil authorities, without the interference of the Federal military. They are plain issues, and strong ones; issues which cannot be misunderstood, and which have to be met. Let us, then, meet them bold, and avoid all sham issues, the tendency of which, after all, is only to weaken and divide. Let us not make the blunder of supposing that we can gain anything by abandoning a strong position and occupying a weaker one. The North can have its Free Trade Leagues; the North-west its Revenue Reform, but in the Middle States and the South where we have our own issues, fully and strongly defined, let us stick em, and not allow ourselves to be fleeced by sham ones.

A Ship Canal

The agitation of the question of a ship canal across this Penin shortens the water communication between Baltimore and New York and northern cities is no new scheme, has been agitated for years. The establishment of a line of steamships between Baltimore and Bremen has, however, given new demands for such a canal, and Hon. John W. Garrett, President of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, in the course of an address which he made upon his election to the Presidency of the company a few days ago, referred to it as a which "must be undertaken at no distant period." He said:

The rapid development of the commerce of Baltimore must soon demand that a first-class ship canal be constructed to unite the waters of the Chesapeake with those of the Delaware. In view of the vast regions, North, Southwest and South, which are tributary to a continuously increasing extent Baltimore as their entrepot, the economy that can be effected by this canal the enterprise one of national import

Baltimore enjoys great advantages for coastwise commerce the Southern States, with the Indies and with South America. The construction of a canal but 20 miles length, more than 24 hours navigation be economized in another and extensive branch of commerce, the work be undertaken at no distant period

The Men who Advertise.

A cotemporary says advertising is to business what fertilize to the soil.—It is hard to make a good crop without them; and it is a matter, in these days, to conduct business without advertising. We sometimes, who are plodding along in the old way, and won't advertise, but the up hill work of it. Their shelves and counters are covered with dust, and themselves look as if they had just returned from the funeral of some Jo Wobegone is the visage they constantly wear. Talk with them, and they curse you about hard times, the dull trade, and the scarcity of money, look at the man who advertises. His store is filled with customers, and has not time to get the blues, or to look melancholy. He don't complain of hard times like the plodding nonadvertiser, his customers keep him busy. His countenance is bright and cheerful, he greets you with a smile and an air of confidence which at once assures you that the place to spend your money. And his prices are almost invariably lower than the prices of the man who don't advertise; because he is not dull and sleepy, like the other, but keeps up the times, buys low, keeps his stock and is always ready to buy or sell again. Isn't this all true? Everybody knows it is. Let the nonadvertiser—"to let" will soon be chalked on their doors, and they will have their attention to other channels of trade, or else retire from business a which is more probable. The columns of your county paper you want to find out where bargains to be had.

CHRISTMAS!

Attention!

THE elegant mode of *perfuming* clothing by placing them in contact with odoriferous substances. This end can be attained by purchasing at the Drug Store of T. W. Wickes. Call and find at Combs' Drug Store all of the most popular and prevailing prices now used. You can also find at Combs' Drug Store the most elegant assortment of Soaps, and Fancy Articles, ever brought into this country, and of the best quality, and at city retail prices. Combs' Bachelor Hair Dye, which is used extensively in Europe and this country, and has been satisfactorily proven by many to be the best Hair Dye in existence and taste to be the best in the world, is sold by T. W. Wickes. Also the celebrated Mineral Waters for the debilitated, such as Vichy, Kissengen, Saratoga, and other waters. Spices, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice, Mustard, Mace, Black Pepper, Nutmegs, and *ground* Sage for flavoring, of all varieties. Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Dec. 24, 1870.

NOTES can be obtained at this office.

BRUSHES! Hair and Blacking Brushes at J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White 1.33@1.75. Red—$1.36@1.60.
COR.—White—70@73. Yellow 70a72.
OATS—50@53 cents.

FOR RENT.

For rent for the year 1871, the Dwelling adjoining and over the Dry Store of Thomas W. Wickes, on High street. Apply to

dec. 24—3t. W. N. E. WICKES.

THE LADIES' AID SOCIETY

OF THE M. E. CHURCH, OF STILL POND, will have an

Oyster Supper and Refreshments,

for the benefit of their Parsonage, in the new house recently erected in Still Pond, on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, DEC'R. 28, 1870.

The public are affectionately invited.

dec. 24, 1870.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.

WE WILL SELL OUR BEAUTIFUL *ALL WOOL REPS,* Worth $1, for 68 cts. per yard, for cash.

☞ *Our whole Dress Goods Department we have marked down to near Cost!*

A Lady can buy a handsome Dress for less money at VICKERS' "People's Store," than at any other establishment in Kent county.

If you want any thing cheap, just call and examine. No trouble to show goods.

W. A. VICKERS'
Dec. 24, 1870. *People's Store.*

How can we do Business without Money?

WE would like all persons who are indebted to us to answer the above question by calling at our place of business and making immediate settlement, and that will enable us to pay those we owe without trouble. Our books for 1868 and 1869 must positively be settled.

JOHN T. DODD & SON.
Dec. 24, 1870—3t°

THE CHESTERTOWN Amateur Dramatic Association

HAVE the honor to announce to their friends and the public generally, that they will give another Performance at the

TOWN HALL,

ON TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 27TH, when the following capital Bill will be presented.

PROGRAMME.

The Performance will commence with the Laughable Farce entitled

'Brother Bill and Me,'

Mr. Archibald Noodle.....*Geo. T. Perkins.*
Mr. Simon Squib.....*B. C. Wickes.*
William Wiggles.....*H. C. Chase*
Benjamin Wiggles.....*J. H. Chase.*
Miss Seraphina Noodle.....*E. F. C. Perkins.*
Miss Wilhelmina Noodle.....*Julius Hunt.*
Martha Muggles.....*Geo. B. Westcott, Jr.*

To be followed by the irresistibly funny Interlude,

'A Thumping Legacy,'

Fillipo Geronimo.....*H. W. Vickers.*
Jerry Ominous.....*H. C. Chase.*
Bambogetti.....*Geo. T. Perkins.*
Leoni.....*B. C. Wickes.*
Brigadier.....*Wm. Houston.*
Rosetta.....*Geo. B. Westcott, Jr.*

and will conclude with the Screaming Farce of

'The Irish Tiger.'

Paddy Ryan.....*H. C. Chase*
Sir Charles Lavender.....*Wm Houston.*
Alderman Marrowfat.....*B. C. Wickes.*
Mr. Bilberry.....*H. W. Vickers.*
John.....*Geo. B. Westcott, Jr.*
Miss Julia Marrowfat.....*Julius Hunt.*
Nancy.....*E. F. C. Perkins.*

STRICT ORDER will be maintained.

☞ Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.

Seats may be secured rrom Mr. Colin F. Stam.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock: curtain rises at 8 o'clock.

COMMITTEE.
Dec. 24, 1870.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

COME ONE, COME ALL! AND PAY

J. K. ALDRIDGE

WHAT YOU OWE HIM! He has a large amount of money to pay on the 31st of this month, and earnestly requests those that owe him to call and settle on or before that time. Pay up and save extra expense, for he is determined to close all accounts by the first of the coming New Year.

Dec. 17, 1870. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

NOTICE

To the Tax Payers of the 4th District.

HAVING a large amount of money to raise by the 1st of January, 1871, you are earnestly requested to settle your taxes before that date, and save interest and costs.

WILLIAM A. THOMAS,
Dec. 17, 1870—3t. *Collector.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me will please call at my place of business and settle their accounts. I need the money, and all accounts of long standing I must insist upon being paid on or before the 1st of January, 1871.

E. W. PURNELL.
Dec. 17, 1870—2t.

CAUTION!

ALL persons indebted to me are hereby notified to call at my store and settle, by note or cash, on or before January 1st, 1871, otherwise they will find the claim in the hands of a Collector.

JOS. A. CATLIN.
Dec. 17, 1870—tf.

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent County, will be held at the office of the Hon. Geo. Vickers, on Monday, January 2, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

N. G. WESTCOTT,
Dec. 17, 1870—3t. Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned intending to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence near The Trappe, in Kent Co., Md.,

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1870,

HIS ENTIRE STOCK,

among which are some

Fine Horses,

and 3 good Milch Cows;

And all his Farming Utensils,

AND

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

☞ *Sale positively to take place on the day named,* and to begin punctually at 10 o'clock.

TERMS.—All sums of and under $20 cash: on all sums over that amount there will be given a credit of seven months, purchaser giving note with approved security.

GEARY H. LEAVERTON.
Dec. 17, 1870—tds.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of State of Maryland, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Wm. Caulk, John Caulk and Samuel Caulk, colored, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Wm. Caulk, John Caulk and Samuel Caulk, colored, of, in and to, the following property:

THREE HOUSES & LOTS,

situated in the First Election District of Kent county, the property of Wm. Caulk, Samuel Caulk and John Caulk, adjoining the lands of Thomas Peker, Frank M. Gooding and others:

And I hereby give notice, that on

Saturday, the 7th day of January, 1871, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Hotel of John Pennington in Galena, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.
Dec. 17, 1870—ts. [$3.75.]

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.

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 Land 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.

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.*