didate himself and determined to elect himself, in a senatorial district containing about nine thousand males over the age of twenty-one years, he registered them down to sixteen hundred and twenty-one. But this year the same Conklin registered in the same district fifty-nine hundred and ninety-three legally qualified voters.—Whence the discrepancy? There were about twelve hundred colored voters in the district, swelling the number of legal voters to that extent. But, then, there is still a difference of thirty-one hundred and seventy-two to be accounted for; thirty-one hundred and seventy-two over and above the number registered two years ago.—The increase did not result from immigration, for in those counties immigration was notoriously inconsiderable. No aside from other influences that may have been brought to bear upon him, Conklin was this time not a candidate himself, and, as I heard him declare in a speech, he made it a special object to defeat the Liberal Republican candidate for Congress, Col. Dyer. And so he registered "liberally" against him.

And now, sir, what does this prove?—Simply this: that under such a system the right of citizens to vote was completely at the mercy of any villian who might happen to be appointed a registration officer, and there was no remedy against the grossest of outrages. But the case was, if possible, even worse than that.

Permit me to give you another instance. In 1868 there were in Buchanan county, Missouri, 4,621 persons registered as qualified voters. Before the board of review met over one thousand affidavits were filed with the members of that board against persons who had taken the prescribed oath and had therefore been registered, and who were afterwards to be disfranchised. When the board of appeals and review met, hundreds of them besieged the door of their meeting place. But the proceedings of that board, limited by law to a very few days, were remarkably slow. About three hundred were considered—about forty favorably, the others unfavorably; the board closed their doors in the faces of the rejected citizens, and the rest of the one thousand who had not been heard were simply disfranchised. On what ground was this done? On the ground that the registration of those individuals had been objected to by somebody. By whom they were objected to they were never informed. They simply learned that affidavits had been filed against them. Neither was their demand to have the affidavits produced complied with.—They obtained only a general intimation of the charges against them, and were required to prove their loyalty; and the board of review not sitting long enough to hear even one third of them, they were simply disfranchised, for the registering officers were sufficiently satisfied that they ought not to vote.

Time has shed a little more light upon those proceedings also. It turns out that over five hundred of those secret affidavits, on the ground of which so many citizens were deprived of their right to vote, had been manufactured by and under the direction of one man, one James Beach, living at St. Joseph, Missouri, an employee of insurance companies, who was at different times prosecuted for embezzlement. The hundreds of affidavits of this individual were for a long time kept a profound secret among the official records of the registering officers. But some of them have found their way to other people's eyes, and it will edify you to know, sir, that hundreds of men were deprived of their suffrage for no other reason but that such a disreputable individual, of whom the most respectable Republicans of St. Joseph assured me that they would not believe him under oath, objected to them simply on the ground, as the affidavits read, "that the person mentioned in the affidavit has the reputation of being disloyal or of being a rebel sympathizer." It is also instructive to know that the same man importuned the Representative in Congress of that district to obtain for him the post office at St. Joseph, urging as his peculiar claim to reward that he had disfranchised so many hundreds of individuals; an application which was properly rejected.

American Stock Journal.—The December number comes to us with a new and handsomely engraved cover, and an attractive table of contents, varied to suit the tastes of almost every Farmer, Stock Breeder, Dairyman, Poultry Keeper, &c., while the splendid Premiums offered make it an inducement to all to work for it. Specimen copies, show bills, &c., *sent free*. Address N. P. Boyer & Co., Publishers, Parkesburg, Chester county, Pa.

The Franchise in Missouri.—Gov. McClurg, of Missouri, has officially proclaimed the adoption of the amendments to the State constitution which were adopted by the people at the late election.—The Lexington Caucasian, in its heading to the proclamation, says: "The Work Accomplished—Missouri Redeemed—The Amendments officially declared part of the Constitution—White Men Freed at Last, and Every Citizen a Voter."

The Next Congress.—In the House of the Forty-second Congress there will be one hundred and thirteen new members and one hundred and eleven who are in the present Congress, so far as the elections have been held.

Georgia United States Senator.—The new Georgia Legislature, (Democratic,) to assemble on the first Monday in January, will elect another United States Senator to fill the vacancy which will occur on the third of March next. This makes eight Senators elected by the various Legislatures of that State, seven of whom are still in the position, nominally, of claimants for admission to a seat.

Death of Kit Burns.—This well-known New York ruffian, dance-house proprietor, rat pit keeper and dog fighter died at his den in Water street, on Monday night. His last hours were spent in great agony of body and mind.

There are said to be seven U. S. Senators elect from Georgia, from which the Senate can select the two that it wants.

THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, December 31, 1870.

Encourage Your Local Mechanics.

Men of wealth and means, it seems to us, make no greater mistake than in their failure to encourage the home artisan. The proper encouragement will secure as good work in a town of our size, as in a city; and this being accomplished, there is no possible motive to go abroad for work. There seems to be a disposition on the part of most persons to depreciate that which is made at home, and to magnify the work of that manufactured beyond our particular horizon. Better and cheaper work at home is often passed by for the more glittering, airy work of some one we do not know, and who has no special motive to properly represent his work, being transitory. The wealth of most towns is estimated by its prosperous mechanics. The wealth of any agricultural district is greatly enhanced by its nearness to a thriving town. The benfits of town and country are mutual, and it is the interest of agriculturalists to build up their county towns; to encourage the mechanics of the towns, so that economy as well as convenience may be served.

In our town of Chestertown there are several branches of mechanical industry, which, if properly sustained by our own people, should secure first-class operatives in their particular departments, and build up flourishing factories. There certainly seems no reason why a Delaware carriage or tin pedlar should carry away the capital of our town and county. We do not mean to say that the want of success with our own mechanical departments are owing entirely to the want of patronage. First-class work, accompanied with energy and boldness, will always secure its reward in the long run, but the battle is often a serious one. Would men of means have their work done at home they might, without waiting for a first-class workman to spring into existence and starve through half his life, command the convenience of local tradesmen in every respect equal to city workmen. Plenty of work will command good wages, and wages will always secure the best labor.

We are about to commence a new year, and it is a favorable time to put this theory into practice. Whatever inconvenience may result from it at first will be amply repaid in a short time. Who of our readers will change their practice in this respect, and give a stimulus to home industry?

A Warning from Richmond.—It seems that the loss of some of the lives by the burning of the Spotswood Hotel was caused by the jam of a crowd of panic-stricken people against doors that opened inwardly. It was in the same way that the seventy victims of the burning theatre in Richmond, fifty-nine years ago, were held secure against all struggling till the doom of death could reach them. We should take a warning from this late disaster. Our theatres and hotels usually have their doors opening outwardly, or on swinging hinges, that they may open both ways, but all of them need more doors for egress. Some of our theatres have narrow winding staircases leading to the street doors, and nearly all of them, especially the most crowded, have camp chairs blocking up the passage ways.—*New York Herald.*

A Wonderful Family.—There is on Colonel Daniel Ammen's farm, near this town, an old colored woman, about one hundred years old, who has living and in the same house a daughter, grand daughter, great-grand-daughter and great-great-grand children. One of her grand-daughters is the mother of seventeen children. There are thus in one house five generations of people, one great-great-grand-mother, one great-grand-mother and one grand-mother. One mother and a number of children sprung from the old woman, who, though nearly blind is sprightly and sensible.—*Fincastle (Va.) Herald.*

"Where the Woodbine Twineth."—Donn Piatt writes that Hon. S. S. Cox tells him in regard to the origin of the above mysterious expresion, that he (Cox) one day asked Fisk, "What the devil, Jim, did you mean by the place where the woodbine twineth?" to which interrogatory Fisk responded: "You see I was before that learned and dignified body, the committee on banking and currency, and when Garfield asked me where the money got by Corbin went to, I could not make a vulgar reply and say up a spout; but observing, while peddling through New England, that every spout of house or cottage had a woodbine twining about it, I said, naturally enough, where the woodbine twineth."

The Late Election in Florida.—The Tallahassee Floridian reports a majority for S. L. Niblack, the democratic candidate for member of Congress from Florida, of 212. It reports, also, a majority of 52 for Bloxham, the democratic Lieutenant Governor. The State Senate, it thinks, will stand 12 democratic and 12 republican, with the House of Representatives democratic. The injunction against the State board of canvassers is still in force.

An Obscure Boundary.—The State of New Hampshire borders on Canada for a distance of thirty or forty miles, and there is not a road of any kind across the line. It is a wild region on both sides, little frequented, except by hunters.

Population of Maryland.

We have at length the census returns made by United States Marshal Goldsborough, of the population of the State of Maryland for 1870. It is gratifying to see that for an old State, Maryland shows a very handsome increase since 1860. The total population is given as 781,055, being an increase of 94,006 since 1860, when the total population was 687,049. As the population of Baltimore has increased, according to this national census, 55,181, the total increase of population in the State outside of the city of Baltimore is 38,812. The Police Board's census of the city, however, being 283,070, or 15,471 more than the marshal's, if we take the former as the test, would show a less relative increase in the counties. The census tables furnished by the marshal do not give the proportion of colored persons in the State, which would enable us to ascertain the relative increase or decrease in various localities of the colored population, which in 1860 numbered 173,131. The classification of the population and all other such details are to be worked out at the census bureau at Washington. The percentage of increase in the whole State is 13.07, it being in the city of Baltimore, 25.55, and in the counties 8.10 per cent. In the annexed table we make the comparison with the census of 1860, and add the number of farms, dwellings, &c., as furnished for the past year:

MARYLAND STATE CENSUS.

Counties.	—Inhabitants— 1870.	1860.	Farms.	Dwellings.
Anne Arundel	24,513	23,900	1,250	4,266
Allegany	38,544	28,348	1,495	6,697
Baltimore Co.	63,059	54,135	2,856	10,473
Balt. City	267,599	212,418	.....	40,826
Calvert	9,856	10,447	495	1,726
Caroline	12,121	11,129	1,052	2,175
Carroll	28,710	24,532	2,504	5,302
Cecil	25,888	23,862	1,633	4,745
Charles	15,751	16,517	501	2,512
Dorchester	19,598	20,461	790	3,287
Frederick	47,637	46,591	3,169	8,372
Harford	23,308	23,415	1,536	3,920
Howard	14,167	13,338	809	2,392
Kent	17,256	18,267	837	5,530
Montgomery	20,572	18,322	1,308	3,362
P. George's	20,957	23,327	833	3,778
Queen Anne's	15,033	15,961	1,044	2,514
St. Mary's	15,089	15,213	816	2,525
Somerset	18,200	24,992	790	3,143
Talbot	16,157,	14,795	897	2,600
Wicomico	15,844	.....	1,223	2,847
Worcester	16,472	20,661	1,453	2,911
Washington	34,714	31,417	1,560	6,274
Total	781055	687049	27477	132192

All the counties, except seven, in the State show an increase in population. The counties in which the increase has taken place are as follows: Anne Arundel 613, Allegany 10,196, Baltimore 8,924, Baltimore city 55,181, Caroline 992, Carroll 4,177, Cecil 2,026, Frederick 1,046, Howard 829, Kent 3,989, Montgomery 2,250, Talbot 1,362, Washington 3,297, making a total of 95,512, to which must be added the 15,844 population in the new county of Wicomico. The decrease has been in Calvert 591, Charles 766, Dorchester 863, Harford 107, Queen Anne's 928, St. Mary's 129, Somerset 6,792, Worcester 4,089 and Prince George's county 2,570—total decrease 16,730. The large decrease respectively in Somerset and Worcester is to be accounted for by the fact that the new county of Wicomico has been formed out of portions of those counties within the past decade. The population of Wicomico county balances the decrease in the counties named, less 886, thus making the entire increase in the State 94,006.

The returns from Georgia, which indicate a Democratic triumph far greater than was anticipated. It is another significant sign of the turn which the tide of popular feeling has unmistakably taken, and shows the fatal mistake which Grant and his party have made, in endeavoring to continue disfranchisement, and to interfere with the freedom of the polls.—The recent elections in Georgia have been made under circumstances most adverse to the Democratic party. Since the day when Congress passed an act virtually declaring that the ejected negro legislators, who were not eligible under the State Constitution, should be reseated, and that the Fifteenth Amendment should be passed, as conditions precedent to admission, Georgia has been under the heel of a despotism. General Terry's bayonet's were at hand to enforce Congressional over State authority. But there came also another question as to how long the Radical Legislature was to retain power, and while this point was being battled over, Georgia was still treated as a province. Last summer, however, Congress again legislating for this unfortunate State, passed an act ordering an election, and the Georgia Legislature framed an election law to suit. By it no vote was to be challenged, the judges of election were all to be appointed by the Radical Governor, and the penalties for rascality were reduced to a minimum sum. These were only some of the provisions of a law, which meant fraud and, perhaps, violence, and the intent of which was to sustain in power a dirty, despicable and despotic minority. The week before Christmas was chosen, as a time of general holiday, when the negroes are always at leisure. As three days were allowed for the election so as to march the blacks from poll to poll, there was, at least, a strong probability that the carpet-baggers and scallawags, who kept the ballot-boxes, would return a fraudulent Radical majority.—The pressure of public opinion has, however, evidently had its effect. Men have probably been ashamed longer to outrage every sense of decency in a community in which they lived, and the consequence has been that throughout the entire State there have been large Democratic victories. Three fourths of the Legislature is Democratic and five members out of seven appear to have been elected to Congress. Thus ends, we trust, the reconstruction of Georgia, which with Missouri, West Virginia and North Carolina, promises, at last, to assert its rights to the privileges of constitutional government.

This news is all the more gratifying because it comes to us at a period when the disintegration of a corrupt party seems most imminent. In Philadelphia, in a district which gave a Radical majority of one thousand in October, Colonel Dechart has been elected to the State Senate, to fill a vacancy, by a majority of nearly fourteen hundred. This is all the more important because it secures a Democratic majority in the Senate, and not only puts a check to the corruption and jobs which have characterized the Pennsylvania Legislature, but prevents the Radicals from reapportioning the State, under the new census, to suit their own purposes. It is the precursor of important political changes in that State. The revulsion of feeling is said to be owing to the domineering and inconsiderate action of Congress, in regard to the Income Tax and other desirable changes which are demanded by the country in vain.

When, in connection with this, we take into consideration the bitter feud which exists among leaders in Washington between Sumner, who vilifies Grant, and Grant, who ignores Sumner, and when we see in the St. Domingo business, as we did in the Missouri election, that our worthy President and General, strong in the faith of his own infallibility, is bent on pursuing his course with a sort of juggernaut inexorability, we cannot but flatter ourselves that the signs in the horizon portend brighter days. Coming, as they do, at the last of the year, we have all the more cause to be grateful and hopeful, and while, we trust, that they may already have made brighter Christmas hearts in many a Southern household, we also hope that they may prove the dawn of a brighter year to the whole country.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

The Impeachment of Governor Holden.

A telegram, dated Raleigh, N. C., December 23, says:

Upon the announcement of the arrival of Chief Justice Pearson, of the State Supreme Court, this morning, the Senate appointed the hour of twelve o'clock M., to organize the High Court of Impeachment and arraign the Governor. At that hour the Chief Justice made his appearance in the Senate Chamber, when, upon invitation of President Warren *pro tem.*, he came forward to the chair, the Senate courteously standing to receive him. Upon taking the chair Judge Person said he came at the summons of the Senate to take part in the organization of a High Court of Impeachment. He remarked he did not think it necessary that he should take the oath on this occasion, that which he had already taken being, in his estimation, sufficient. This precedent was established by Mr. Chase in the trial of President Johnson, and unless the Senate was of opinion it was necessary that he should be sworn he would not take the oath. The Senate concurred in the views of the Chief Justice. The roll was then called and the following oath administered to each Senator, who repeated it after the clerk:

I swear truly and impartially to try and determine the charges in the articles of impeachment against Wm W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina, under the Constitution and laws thereof, and according to the evidence. So help me God.

The following rules were then adopted to govern the Court:

First—The Clerk of the Senate shall act as Clerk of the Court of Impeachment, and shall record the proceedings of the Court in the same manner as the legislative proceedings of the Senate.

Second—The Doorkeeper of the Senate shall execute all orders of the presiding officer, and he may employ such assistance as may be necessary.

Third—Counsel for both parties shall be admitted to appear and be heard upon the articles of impeachment.

Fourth Before proceeding to the trial on each day, the following proclamation shall be made by the Doorkeeper of the Senate:

"O yes! O yes! O yes! all persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the Senate of North Carolina is sitting upon the trial of articles of impeachment against Wm. W. Holden, Governor of the State of North Carolina."

The Chief Justice then announced the Court of impeachment organized, and commanded the doorkeeper to make the above proclamation, and a notice of the organization was sent to the House of Representatives, after which a recess was taken until one o'clock P. M. At that hour the court again met, and the managers of impeachment presented themselves and were seated in the main aisle, confronting the Chief Justice, Process was then issued against Governor Holden, who shortly after made the following response through Mr. Badger, one of the seven counsel employed to defend him:

Mr. Chief Justice—Wm. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, having been served with a summons to appear before this honorable Court, sitting as a Court of Impeachment, to answer certain articles of impeachment found and presented against me by the honorable the House of Representatives of the State of North Carolina, do hereby enter my appearance by my counsel, Richard C. Badger, who has my warrant and authority therefor, and who is instructed by me to ask of this honorable Court a reasonable time for the preparation of my answer to said articles. The time has been so short since my impeachment that I have not yet received replies from other members of the bar to whom I have written, requesting them to appear as my counsel in this honorable Court. I, therefore, respectfully ask that they may be hereafter added to the counsel already employed by me.—After a careful examination of the articles of impeachment, and consultation with my counsel, I am satisfied that at least thirty days will be necessary for the preparation of my answer, and I respectfully ask that it may be allowed.

W. W. Holden.

On motion it was ordered that the respondent file his answer to the articles of impeachment on or before the 28d day of January, 1871, and that the managers of impeachment file their replication thereto within six days thereafter, and that the matter stand for trial on the 30th day of January, 1871. The Chief Justice gave notice that the Court would stand adjourned until the 23d of January. The managers and counsel for the Governor retired. During the proceedings the lobbies were thronged by a large and deeply interested crowd of spectators. The Governor *pro tem.*, the Treasurer and other State officials were on the floor.

It is said that it is probable that Chief Justice Chase will resign and retire upon full pay, his health being so impaired that he can hardly hope to resume his duties.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's Paper.]

Wheat.—White, no sales.
Red—$1.40@1.50.
Corn.—White—75@78. Yellow 73a74.
Oats—54@55 cents.

MARRIED.

DAVIS—CROUCH.—On the 22d inst., at the residence of Mr. Merritt, in Millington, by Rev. E. Beverley Newnam, Wm. H. Davis of Baltimore, to Miss Rachel M. Crouch, of Millington.

SCHWATKA—HURTT.—On the same day by the same, near Galena, William H. Schwatka to Margaret E. Hurtt—both of this county.

MEREDITH—JESTER.—On the 29th of December, 1870, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. H. E. Miskimon, Henry A. Meredith to Miss Mollie Jester—all of Kent county.

DIEHL—USILTON.—On the 9th of December, 1870, by the Rev. J. T. Murray, Theodore Diehl to Miss Esther A. Usilton—both of Kent county.

VANNORT—BARTHOLOW.—On Tuesday morning last, at the M. P. Church, by Rev. H. C. Cushing, Wm. Jos. Vannort to Mrs. Avis Bartholow, daughter of Col. John N. Denning—both of this town.

Obituary.

Died, Dec. 27th, of heart disease, at the residence of her parents near Chestertown, Janie Dixon, in the 16th year of her age.

Death has removed from our midst a dear daughter, a beloved sister, a pious Catholic. She illustrated in her innocent, daily life, especially during her long and painful illness, the beautiful teachings of Her Holy Religion, and all the sweetness and patience of a devout servant of God.

Her mission on earth is ended,—her short life has closed,—but it has not been without profit to those around her. It will be long indeed before we forget her gentle, winning ways, her good example, and all her lovely traits of character, which diffused sunshine and joy in the family circle.

Heaven, we confidently believe and hope, has received her pure soul. Her bereaved parents and friends are stricken with grief, but to her death can have no terrors. Fortified with the last Sacraments, and calmly trusting in God, she has passed away to her eternal home.

May her soul rest in peace. M.

Kent National Bank,

Chestertown, Dec. 29th, 1870.

The President and Directors have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of ten per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Tuesday, Jan'y. 3d, 1871

W. N. E. WICKES,
Dec. 31, 1870—1t. Cashier.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

The PRIMARY SCHOOL,
J. A. GREENWOOD, Teacher,
will hold an Exhibition at Salem M. E. Church On Monday Evening, January 2d, 1871.
Admission 25 cts. [Dec. 31—1t.

Attention, Company G.!



Meet at your Armory on *Friday Evening next*, Jan. 6th, in Full Dress Uniform, with Arms and Equipments, at 7½ o'clock. Every member is specially requested to be present. By order,

CHARLES DUGAN, O. S.
Dec. 31, 1870—1t.

NOTICE.

HAVING SOLD OUT all my interest in the Drug Store of John L. Stam & Son to my sons Colin F. and Louis A. Stam, the partnership existing between the firm is dissolved from this day.

All persons indebted to me, or the firm, are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts, as it is absolutely necessary that my business shall be closed. Myself or my sons will settle all accounts.

JOHN L. STAM.
December 31, 1870—3t.

PUMP MAKING.

THE subscribers have located themselves in Chestertown for the purpose of prosecuting the business of *WELL DIGGING AND PUMP MAKING* in any part of Kent and Queen Anne's counties.

WILLIAM H. BOWMAN,
WILLIAM CUNNINGHAM.
Dec. 31—3m.

MILLING.

CHESTERTOWN, DEC. 27th, 1870.

The subscriber most respectfully informs the Public that after the first day of January next he will take possession of the Mill and will conduct it, he hopes, more to the satisfaction of the Public than for some time past. He is in treaty for a very superior Miller, and soon as the Spring opens will make some improvements which must render her equal to any Mill on the Eastern Shore.

He hopes whenever there is any cause of complaint to be at once notified of the same. By strict attention or supervision, and competent workmen, he hopes soon to be able to re-establish her former reputation.

THOS. H. WHALAND.
Dec. 31, 1870—tf.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, C. T. A., on the estate of

SAMUEL CLARK,

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 27th day of July, 1871, otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of December, 1870.

SAMUEL T. CHAMBERS,
Dec. 31, 1870—4t. Administrators.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, C. T. A., on the personal estate in Maryland, of

SAMUEL W. ROBERTS,

late of New Castle county, Delaware, dec'd.

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 27th day of July, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of December, 1870.

HENRY DAVIS, Administrator,
New Castle county, Delaware.
Dec. 31, 1870—4t.

The American Stock Journal

Improve your Stock, improve your land;
Use the best means at your command.
Th' American Stock Journal, read—
A sure relief in time of need.
If horse is sick, or sore, or lame,
Consult the "Journal" for the same.
If your Horses, Cows, Sheep or Swine
Exhibit symptoms of decline,
Apply at once the true prescription,
Worth more than one whole year's subscription.
The Journal gives in every case,
A proper remedy in its place:
Just how to mix and how to give;
And thus insure the beast to live;
Tells how to work and how to feed,
And when to rest in time of need:
How crops to grow, and how to cure;
How to make and apply manure;
How deep to plant, how deep to plow,
And gives the wherefore and the how.
Tells how to gear and how to drive;
By noting which your horse will thrive.
From hitching strap to working collar,
All—all for one currency dollar.
This knowledge then's a mine of wealth,
Keeping your stock in perfect health;
Thus every month the whole year round,
These useful lessons may be found.
Subscribe at once, the prize secure;
The benefit to you is sure.
The next best thing that you can do;—
Get your neighbor to subscribe too.

Send for *free* specimen copies, show bills and subscription lists. Address

N. P. Boyer & Co., Publishers,
Parkesburg, Chester County, Pa.

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

MARTIN L. NEWSOME,

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 27th day of July, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of December, 1870.

LEWIS F. NEWSOME,
Dec. 31, 1870-4t. Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

JOHN BLAKE, colored,

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 27th day of July, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 27th day of December, 1870.

JACOB HANDY, colored.
Dec. 27, 1870—4t. Administrator.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias, issued by T. Waters Russell, a justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, one at the suit of James W. Ivens, one at the suit of William T. Ruth and one at the suit of John W. Dwyer, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of John Long, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said John Long, of, in, to the following property:

ONE BAY HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS, also interest in

Ten Acres of Land, more or less,

adjoining the lands of James Gore and others.

And I hereby notice, that on

TUESDAY, 31st day of January, 1871,

at 12 o'clock, M., in front of the Market House in Chestertown, I will sell the said property, to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

CHARLES H. DAVIS,
Dec. 31, 1870—tds. [$3.75] Constable.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by T. Waters Russell, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland in and for Kent county, at the suit William H. Hamilton, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Mary Hazzard, colored, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Mary Hazzard, of, in and to the following property:

11 Acres of Land, More or Less,

WITH IMPROVEMENTS,

situated in the Big Woods, adjoining the lands of Theodore Butler, and others.

And I hereby give notice, that on

TUESDAY, the 31st of January, 1871,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Market House, I will sell the said property to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the said writ, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. CHAS. H. DAVIS,
Dec. 31, 1870—tds [3.75.] Constable.

FOR RENT.



For rent for the year 1871, the Dwelling adjoining and over the Drug Store of Thomas W. Wickes, on High street. Apply to
Dec. 24—3t. W. N. E. WICKES.

Kent National Bank,

Chestertown, Dec. 20th, 1870.

Notice is hereby given, that an election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on Tuesday, January 10th, 1870, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

W. N. E. WICKES.
Dec. 24, 1870—3t. *Cashier*

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.*

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.

Attention!

THE most elegant mode of *perfuming* clothing is by placing them in contact with odoriferous substances. This end can be attained by purchasing at the Drug Store of T. W. WICKES the most popular and prevailing perfumes now used. You can also find at his store a most elegant assortment of Combs, Brushes, Soaps, and Fancy Articles, all of the finest quality, and at city retail prices. The Bachelor Hair Dye, which is used so extensively in Europe and this country, and which has been satisfactorily proven by men of science and taste to be the best Hair Dye in the world, is sold by T. W. Wickes. Natural Mineral Waters for the debilitated, such as Vichy, Kissengen, Saratoga, and other waters. Spices, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice, Mustard, Mace, Black and Red Pepper, Nutmegs, and *ground* Sage. Extracts for flavoring, of all varieties. Fine Cigars and Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.
Dec. 24, 1870.

THIS an old saying that "easy folks will kill the devil," but I do know that they will not collect money—and I have made up my mind to collect by law from all persons who do not settle with me by the 1st of January, 1871. *To the above I will strictly adhere.*
A word to the wise should be sufficient.
Dec. 24—3t. JAMES BRICE.

CHRISTMAS GIFT!

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*

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.]

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.*

POSTPONED
Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of two writs of Venditioni Exponas, one at the suit of Moses Lambson and one at the suit of J. F. Newnam, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Richard F Moffitt, one at the suit of the State of Maryland, use of Wm. K. Merritt & Co.; also by virtue of three writs of Venditioni Exponas, at the suit of Moses Lambson, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Rich F., Jeremiah N. and Enoch J. Moffitt; also, by virtue of three writs Alias Venditioni Exponas, one at the suit of G. W. Blackston, one at the suit of G. H. Leaverton, and one at the suit of John Kennedy, use of William J. Vannort, against the goods and chattels, laads and tenements of Richard F, Enoch J. and Jeremiah N. Moffitt; I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of said Richard F. Moffitt, of, in and to, the following property:

THE FARM

where the said Richard F. Moffitt now resides, situate in Kent county, Md., adjoining the lands of M. Price and others:

Two herd of HORSES, Two MULES, Six head of Cattle, lot of Hogs, one Wagon, one Carriage, one Dearborn four No. 9 Plows, three Wiley Plows, and three Cultivators;

And I hereby give notice, that on

Tuesday, the 10th of January, 1871,

at half past eleven o'clock, A. M., in front of Court House in Chestertown, I will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debts, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. And on

Wednesday, the 11th of January, 1871,

on the farm and premises of said Richard F. Moffitt, at half past eleven o'clock, A. M., I will expose to Public Sale, the goods and chattels aforesaid.

R. W. CALDER, *Sheriff.*
December 17, 1870—tds. [7.00.]

DR. J. T. TWILLEY,



Dentist,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens o Kent county, that having located in Chestertown, he can always be found at his office on High Street, next door below the residence of Miss T. Bradshaw.

☞ His charges are moderate and all work done by him guaranteed to be as he represents.
Jnuray 13, 1865—y.

FOR RENT, the Dwelling House on High street, adjoining the Titter property, for the ye ar 1871. Apply to E. F. PERKINS.
Sept. 24, 1870.

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