THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 7, 1871.

The Old and the New Year.

The year 1870 which is now numbered with the past bears, perhaps, as conspicuous a record as any of the present century. On the other side of the Atlantic it has witnessed the downfall of the French Empire, the capture and imprisonment of Louis Napoleon, the rise of a French Republic, the consolidation of the German States, and in fact the German Empire, with its Emperor William. It has witnessed the assembling of a Council of the Church of Rome, and the declaration and promulgation of the doctrine of Infallibility: it has also seen the Roman Pontiff shorne of his temporal power. In our own country the glorious privilege of the ballot has been degraded and trampled in the dust by the strong arm of the Federal authority. The The freedom of the ballot, the life-blood of the American system, has received a wound at the hands of its constitutional guardians; the Atlantic and Pacific have been connected by rail; and a semi-barbarous people, but recently serfs, have been elevated to the highest privileges of American citizens. But the horizon of Republicanism is brightened by streaks of returning day. Its enemies are beginning to quarrel among themselves, and the prospect for 1871 is full of hope for the American citizen.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Monument to General Lee.

We take advantage of this Christmas season, when the charities of Christian men and women are so lovingly invoked by the sacred history and the time honored traditions, which unite to make it a holy season, and when the hearts and hands of the most worldly are quick to respond to the sufferings of humanity, to bring before the people of Kent county an undertaking which we think must commend itself to all just and truthful men—aye, and women and children too. Many of our people already know that at a Convention held at Richmond during the Fall, it was resolved to build a monument at Richmond to the memory of that noble soldier and pure Christian, GEN. ROBERT E. LEE. But it may not be generally known that an Association has since been formed in Maryland, called the "Lee Monument Association," the object of which is to organize the aid of Maryland for this purpose, and it is to this Association that we desire now specially to ask the attention and sympathy of the people of Kent county. It is characteristic of our age to be too material, to reverence too little in our day and generation those signal examples of piety and virtue, which in spite of the degeneracy of the times, sometimes are vouchsafed to our country, and still less to value for the sake of our posterity such permanent memorials of those private and public virtues, which may serve at once to show our own appreciation and to cultivate and perpetuate the same sentiment in those who succeed to our inheritance.

No appeal is made here to any sectional feeling. The fame of such a man as LEE—like that of Washington—is no more to be hemmed in by State lines, or sectional prejudices, than the love of the true and beautiful is to be narrowed to one creed or race. As when the separation from the mother country was accomplished, Whig and Tory united to do homage to the military genius and lofty patriotism of Washington, so now should the adherents of North and South join hands in this movement to honor the name and perpetuate the glory of LEE—like Washington a mighty soldier and a noble citizen of America. The writer knows how generally in this community the animosities engendered by the war have sunk to rest, and believes that everywhere subsiding passion and a returning sense of justice will sooner or later accord to the leaders of the South the credit their conduct deserves—and while those who adhered to the "lost cause" are confidently expected to give character and weight, by their numbers, to this movement, it is yet believed that those who opposed it will bear a large share of the work. No Federal soldier who in his military career imbibed a love for military genius and respect for high personal attributes in the service of his own beloved commander, but should recognize the preeminence of those qualities in the leader who is gone—and no citizen of the North who appreciates the purity and devotion of his own most favored son should hesitate to add his voice to the acclamation which has forever established the lofty character of LEE. The concurrence of the whole nation in this tribute will be a fitting recognition of those eternal principles of truth and justice which must ultimately prevail, and would be an auspicious omen of the revival of that primitive national respect for private and public virtue which constitutes a foundation stone in the fabric of our Republic.

This Association has been organized by the appointment of a President in Baltimore and a Vice President in each county; and books of subscription have been opened at convenient points in each county, in the hands of responsible agents.

Subscriptions may be made in Chestertown at the store of Colin F. Stam & Bro.; at the Trappe with Messrs. Beck & Strong; at Kennedyville with Mr. C. W. Warren; and at Galena with Mr. T. H. Horsey.

Each subscription has been wisely fixed at one dollar, the intention being to make the work a general one and to bring it within the reach of all the friends of LEE and all admirers of greatness, whether rich or poor; and we trust Kent county will not be slow to testify her appreciation of the plan.

A Swedish preacher out West, who studied thirteen years at different colleges, is serving a congregation at $350 a year. He says his wife can earn twice as much by sewing as he can by preaching.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson's Letter on the Alabama Claims.

The London Times, of the 17th of December, contains the following editorial:

We publish in our outer sheet a letter written by Mr. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, which is, for many reasons, curious and interesting. The subject is the interminable question of the Alabama claims, over which a remarkable dispute has arisen in the United States themselves. The claimants are not a little discontented that the federal government has done nothing substantial for them; but the government has turned round on the more clamorous of these remonstrants and declared roundly that they have no claim that can be substantiated. A Mr. Parker, the president of an insurance society of New York, has made himself the spokesman of the citizens who have been thus treated, and about a month ago he wrote a letter to Mr. Reverdy Johnson describing their grievances. They complain that if they had laid their demands directly before the English government they would have been long since satisfied. Some annonymous visitor to Europe submitted their case to Lord Clarendon in May last, and was so impressed with the courtesy of his reception that he wrote to New York, saying: "If you can get a word of consent from the United States government I can get your money as fast as you can count it." But the United States government rebuked the suggestion as involving a high misdemeanor, while the President and Mr. Fish are reported to have added that Mr. Parker and his fellow underwriters had no claim to take into court. Under these circumstances. Mr. Reverdy Johnson was consulted for his opinion, and the letter we publish today, besides containing a concise review of the negotiations that were prosecuted by himself, declares the government at Washington to be ignorant of the principles both of constitutional and commercial law.

One of the first reflections that must be excited here by a study of the dispute on the other side of the Atlantic is that the parties to it are quarreling over the ownership of about £2,600.000, which we have not paid, and despite the authority of Lord Clarendon's annonymous "interviewer," do not expect to be called upon to pay. We are ready to submit the question of our liability to arbitration, but we have a confident belief that the verdict will be in our favor.

* * * * * *

The contention that has arisen in America is interesting from a legal point of view, but, as we have said, it is entirely premature. We have never admitted ourselves liable for the destruction caused by the Alabama. We have always demurred to the proposition that international law imposed upon us the duty of stopping such a ship as the Alabama was at the time she sailed, and if on this point of law we are wrong, we still believe that we cannot be proved guilty of such a degree of negligence as would make us responsible for the mischief done by her.—Some strange miscomprehensions seem to have arisen in the United States as to the extent to which we have gone in meeting the complaints that have been made, and it is desirable they should be removed.—A careful perusal of Mr. Reverdy Johnson's letter will show that we have never acknowledged any liability. He says, indeed, that "the public sentiment" exhibited during his visit by invitation to all the large towns of England and Scotland obviously favored the payment of the Alabama losses, and there was no doubt some ground for receiving this impression.

It is plainly for our interest that the doctrine should be established, novel as we believe it to be in the international law, that a ship capable of being converted into a ship of war may not be allowed to sail out of a neutral port without a violation ofneutrality, and in the amended foreign enlistment act of last session more stringent provisions were enacted to restrain the fitting out of such vessels.—But there is an immense gap between this and the admission of liability in respect of the Alabama. What, indeed, have we admitted? When Lord Russell was foreign minister he refused to acknowledge that there was any case for arbitration, so clear was his opinion of the innocence of the English government. Lord Stanley, his successor, was willing to refer the question of the Alabama to the judgment of an arbitrator, but refused to allow the question of the recognition of the beligerent status of the South to be included in the reference. He held, as President Grant has since fully admitted, that this was a matter for the uncontrolled discretion of neutrals; but so great was his desire to settle the dispute that he subsequently signed the convention, afterwards adopted by Lord Clarendon, which did, in fact, involve the submission of this print also to the impartial judgment of an arbitrator. That convention, happily, perhaps, for our honor, was rejected by the Senate, but we have ever since remained, and still remain ready, to go before a proper tribunal to have the case of our negligence and consequent liability in the matter of the Alabama considered and determined.

Greeley Rolls the Sweet Morsel under his Tongue.

Brother Greeley says:—

"Either we are inconceivably stupid, or this whole business of shutting rebels out of Congress, when there are constituencies eager to send them thither, evinces an amazing lack of common sense."

The editor of the *Tribune* is one of those happy fellows, who, as Senator Schurz tells us, "delight to roll the word 'rebel' as a sweet morsel under their tongues." If it were not for this word "rebel," the *Tribune* would be an almost blank sheet. We will not exactly say that it would be stupid, but it would be decidedly stale and uninteresting. It seems to have no other political stock in trade. But this is pretty good stock, as long as the Democrats shrink away from the word as a thing of reproach. The true policy of the Democratic party is simply to laugh at, instead of running away from, this word "rebel" whenever it is used in Congress, or elsewhere. It is used as a bag bear by a set of the worst political knaves that ever encumbered the ground. Phillips, Sumner, Garrison, and we must not forget brother Greeley, were for ten years before 1860 desirous of breaking up this Union. They saw no other way to establish their sectional principles in power, but by getting rid of the Southern States. But the instant these States felt compelled, for safety, to resume the exercise of the powers which they had delegated to the Federal Government, then these Northern hypocrites set up a yell of "rebels," that was enough to scare the devil himself. But it was all hypocricy; and the Democratic party deserves a whipping for suffering itself to be influenced in the least by it. Whenever this cunning crying out "rebel" is treated with becoming laughter and contempt by the whole Democratic party, both in and out of Congress, all the power of the Mongrel party will be spent But as long as Democratic members of Congress dodge every time this word is used, the Mongrels may employ it with success. —*N. Y. Day Book.*

The Pope and the King of Prussia---The Pope Visited by a Miraculous Lady.

Last week Father Kozmian, secretary of Monsignor Ledochowski, Archbishop of Posen, arrived here from Versailles, and proceeded immediately to the Vatican to visit Cardinal Antonelli. The next day Father Kozmian was received by the Pope, to whom he presented a letter from the King of Prussia. The Archbishop of Posen was sent to Versailles by the Holy Father to ask the King's intervention in favor of the Holy See, and whatever you may see stated in other journals, I am in a position to inform you that his mission was successful. The King informs the Holy Father that he can take no active steps during the war with France, but that he will make the cause of Holy See his first thought as soon as the conflict shall cease. He even says that he is in accord on this point with France, which is thought to imply that he has come to an understanding either with Napoleon III. or Henry V. I hear a whisper, however, of his promises being accompanied by a proposal which gives them a Bismarckian air, requiring the Holy Father, after the fall of Paris, to urge the French not to continue a hopeless struggle. The Vatican retains a strong belief in France, and the Holy Father will not allow himself to be drawn into a measure which the French nation would never forgive. But there is no doubt that the King of Prussia has need of the Pope's countenance in other projects, one of which is his assumption of the imperial crown; and Count Bismarck will find it hard to attain his end without full satisfaction to Cardinal Antonelli.—The Vatican, indeed, declares that this is already given, and, far as the Prussian assurances go, there is certainly some prospect of a restoration, in some limited form, of the temporal power.

The Holy Father has at last come to the assistance of the prelates whom the Italian government deprived of their salaries, sending each of them a present of money, by which he avoids committing himself to a regular payment. Rich gifts continue to pour in upon his Holness. A day or two ago he was sitting alone, when suddenly perceived at his side a veiled lady, who, as he looked up, sank on her knees and presented him with a casket of gold. Astonished that any one came into the saloon unannounced, the Holy Father waited for an explanation, but the mysterious stranger said merely, "Pray and hope," and, before the Pope recovered from his surprise, left the saloon by the great door. The Holy Father instantly summoned Monsignor Ricci, the maestro de camera, and inquired why the lady had not been announced. It was now Monsignor Ricci's turn to be astonished, and he declared that no lady had been there.

"Not only has there been one here, but she has presented me with this," replied the Holy Father, holding up the casket. The casket was opened and the Holy Father drew from it an ivory crucifix of exquisite workmanship. The incident was probably got up by the Jesuits to sustain his religious exaltation, and, at the same time, produce an effect on his adherents.

The Ice Boat Chesapeake Burned.

On Saturday evening last the Ice Boat Chesapeake bursted a boiler and was burned to the waters edge. Capt. Griggs gives the following report. That on Saturday evening, at 6½ o'clock, on his return to the city, after having towed the brig Chattanooga to the edge of the ice, being between Magothy river and Sandy Point, the centre one of the after boilers, three in number, suddenly exploded, from some cause not known. The port side of the hurricane deck was completely torn away by the force of the explosion. The hot water from the boiler fell on and instantly killed one of the firemen, named George Ayres, and badly scalded three other firemen, (one of them, Thomas White, since dead.) Capt. Griggs and crew were on deck at the time, and immediately went to all parts of the boat, extinguishing the fires in the furnaces, and, carefully examining, could not observe any trace of fire on the steamer.

The boat was at once anchored, Capt. Griggs intending to remain during the night, and if not able to raise steam in the morning to await a tow to the city. About an hour after the explosion, discovery was made of fire in the coal bunker in the fire room, and in the space of five minutes the flames had spread throughout the boat.—It was supposed that the force of the explosion threw the fire from the furnace beneath the coal, which becoming ignited set fire to the boat. The captain and crew, on the discovery of fire, sought to extinguish the flames, but their efforts were unavailing and they were at last compelled to take to the two small boats, having first removed the bodies of Ayres and the three other firemen. In these boats they were enabled to reach Sandy Point about 10 or 10½ o'clock at night.

The Chesapeake was built in Baltimore, in 1867, by Messrs. Cooper & Sliger, at the ship-yards on Philpot street, in the most substantial manner and out of the very best materials. She was 165 feet in length, with 34 feet of beam and 11½ feet depth of held, her tonage being about 600 tons, and was calculated to break a track sixty feet in width. Her hull was strongly sheathed with iron. She was built under the special superintendance of Captain David C. Landis, and was supposed to have been as strong as wood and iron could make her. Her engines were built by Mr. Charles Reeder, at his works on the south side of the basin, and were of seven hundred horse power. She cost, ready for service, $135,000, and was built by the joint subscription of the city and State, and was under the management of a commission composed of the presidents of the Board of Trade and Corn and Flour Exchange, and a representative appointed by the insurance companies.—Mr. Charles Reeder, Jr., was the chief engineer of the Chesapeake at the time of the accident.

Captain John H. Cooper, the port warden, accompanied by Captain Laudis, superintendent of the Chesapeake, left the city on Monday in the city tug Baltimore, with a view of visiting the wreck and saving some portion of her valuable machinery, if possible. About 1.30 P. M. Capt. Cooper found the Chesapeake still burning, the wreck having floated up to the outer edge of the Craigbill channel, off the mouth of Magothy river, in about seven fathoms of water. The crew of the Baltimore were at once set to work, and with the donkey engine endeavored to extinguish the fire forward by pumping water into the hold, so that her chains might be slipped and then to tow the wreck into shallow water and save her immense engines, but after the tow-line was attached to the wreck, about 2.15 P. M., the last of the Chesapeake sunk into the waters of the bay whose name she bore. She now lies fully nine feet below the surface of the water, the Baltimore passing over her after she sunk.

The Chesapeake originally cost $135,000, but up to one year ago was insured for 125,000, but at that time the amount was reduced to $90,000, divided among different insurance offices.

How they Live in Paris.

The following details relative to affairs in Paris are taken from the Lettre-Journal of the last week of November, which has been received by balloon post:

On the 19th of November Gen. Trochu, the governor of Paris, issued a new order forbidding all persons to pass beyond the outposts on account of the conduct of the Prussians toward unarmed men, women and children who venture beyond the lines. The Prussians fire upon them, and have killed and wounded a great many, especially in the plain of Bondy.

A GREAT REDOUBT,

constructed by the Prussians at Chatillon, and mounted by 131 pieces of heavy artillery, has been rendered useless by the French works before Villejuif and by the armament of the forts. All the reports received in Paris represent the troops of the enemy as greatly cut up by the typhus and small-pox. It is estimated that the victims of these two maladies have already reached the extraordinary number of 30,000. The single town of Saint-Germain, which the Prussians have converted into a hospital camp, contains over 10,000 sick.

HOW THE PARISIANS ARE OFF FOR PROVISIONS.

On the 26th of November the Lettre-Journal has the following upon the subject of provisions: Now we have reached the period of the salt meat regimen; but there still remains a considerable quantity of cattle, so that we shall have fresh meat from time to time. We have, moreover, in order to remedy the evils which may possibly arise from the use of salt meat, a quantity of vegetables, both fresh and preserved. We shall have bread until the end of January, without the necessity of giving it out in rations. Rice, sugar, coffee and wine will last much longer, and these aliments will enable us to continue the resistance not only without the falling off in the public health, but the preservation of all the necessary vigor. Meanwhile we accept the situation with the best grace in the world. The first few days certainly did appear to us rather rough; but we have become accustomed to the thing now, and the more privations increase the less people appear to mind them One curious fact is that the resignation is greatest among the upper classes. At every moment persons accustomed to a sumptuous table may be heard to speak with the greatest indifference of the time when our nourishment may be reduced to bread and wine. But we have every reason to hope that we shall not be reduced to such an extremity, and that approaching events will change the condition of things. Nevertheless it is well to be prepared for everything; and the cool determination of our population, under present circumstances, does the greatest honor to Parisian patriotism.

It is reported that General Grant has determined not to interfere in the Senatorial contest in Illinois, and that he has magnanimously given the Federal officials in that State full liberty to express their opinions, and preferences, for the different Senatorial candidates, without incurring, as in Missouri, the danger of decapitation. This is kind in his Excellency, and indicates that he is at length convinced that, in taking sides between members of his own party in Missouri, he alienated many of those who professed to be his friends, and strengthened those who are politically opposed to him and to the party which he represents. As Generals Sherman and Halleck have both of them also taken occasion, recently, to question the propriety, and to point out the dangerous consequences, of using Federal troops to execute civil processes, in contravention of the rights of the States and in contempt of the judiciary, it is to be hoped that General Grant has learned from these soldierly rebukes that even in the service to which he belongs, officers of a rank but little inferior to his own are very far from approving of his imperial and imperious mode of doing things.

☞ There is nothing so succesful as success. This is strikingly illustrated in the homage paid by Great Britain to the prowess of Prussia. Some days ago a French vessel, having on board a telegraph cable, took refuge in the river Thames. The Prussian Minister lodged complaint with the authorities, demanding the seizure of the vessel as required by a faithful observance of the obligations of neutrality, and in three hours his demand was complied with. An application was then made for her release by the representative of the French Goverment, but it was promptly refused.

☞ A man in Lee, Mass., boasts a great-grandfather who had fourteen children by his first wife, and married a widow with five for his second, and another with ten for his third. None of the twenty-nine children died under forty years of age. It was the father's custom to give $1,400 in silver as a marriage portion to each of his sons, and $700 to each daughter. At his death he had 104 children and grandchildren, including sons and daughters-in-law.

AN INTERESTING RELIC.—The oldest stove probably in the United States is the one which warms the capitol at Richmond, in Virginia. it was made in England in 1770, and warmed the House of Burgesses for sixty years before it was removed to its location, where it has been for thirty years. It has survived three British monarchs has been cotemporaneous with four kingly monarchies, two republics and two imperial goverments in France.—The great American republic has been torn by internal strife, the breech partly healed, and still the old stove remains the same, unmoved in the midst of all.

THE COLORED CADET AGAIN IN TROUBLE.—An order has been issued from the War Department directing a court-martial to assemble at Weit Point, without delay, to try the case of the colored cadet J. W. Smith on pending charges. The detail for the court consists of an equal number of the officers of the academy, and others selected from posts most convenient to West Point, none above the rank of captain. The cadet is charged with untruthfulness, &c. West Point seems to be a "hard road to travel" for that young man.

MARRIED.

SHUSTER—PRIMROSE.—On the 3rd of January, 1871, by Rev. H. C. Cushing, JOSEPH N. SHUSTER of Kent, to Miss SUSAN A. PRIMROSE, of Queen Anne's Co.

JOHNSON—HOLLIDAY.—On the 2nd of January, by the Rev. Mr. Newnam, Mr. JAMES JOHNSON to Miss ELLEN HOLLIDAY.

DORITY—MOFFITT.—On the 3rd day of January, by the Rev. J. B. Quigg, JOHN E. DORITY, to Miss MARTHA MOFFITT.

TAYLOR—DUYER.—On the 3rd of Jan. by the Rev. J. B. Quigg, Mr. R. E. TAYLOR to Miss SUSAN A. DUYER.

CAULDWELL—STEWART,—On the 3rd of January, 1871, by the E. B. Newnam, Mr. SAMUEL T. CAULDWELL to Miss ARIMINTA STEWART.

RAMBO—CULP.—On the 3rd of January, by the Rev. Mr. Miskimon, Mr. W. H. RAMBO to Miss MARGARET S. CULP.

THE FARMERS' COUNTY ORGANIZATION
will meet in Chestertown on TUESDAY, THE 10th INSTANT, at 2 o'clock, P. M. A full attendance is desired. C. H. BAKER,
Jan. 7, 1871. Sec'y.

TO THE PUBLIC.

R. W. RINGGOLD offers his Professional services as Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Office at the Court House, in the apartment of the Register of Wills.
Jan. 7, 1871—3t.

Wanted--Money or a Settlement!

AS we now are entering upon a New Year we would like all persons indebted to us to settle up, either with the money or by note. CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
Chestertown, January 7, 1871—tf.

MILK! MILK!!

THE subscriber's milk wagon is now running, and he is prepared to supply the citizens of Chestertown with pure rich milk every morning and evening, (Sunday evening excepted,) at a reasonable price.
S. L. RAWLEIGH.
Jan. 7, 1871—6w.

BENJAMIN STRAUSS'
CLOTHING HOUSE,
Cor. of High and Cross sts.,
Chestertown, Md.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL SUPPLY OF
Fashionable and seasonable CLOTHING.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER
OF THE BEST MATERIALS, AND IN CITY STYLE.
Jan. 7, 1871—y.

ATTENTION.

THURSTON'S PEARL TOOTH POWDER
Whitens the teeth, strengthens the gums, purifies the breath, and is the most perfect Tooth Powder made. For sale at
Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THERE is no class of remedial agents so extensively or so justly used as Medicated Plasters. The timely use of one of Alcock's or Wells' Strengthening Plasters will prevent much suffering and sickness, especially if predisposed to weak lungs or any affection of the chest or back. They afford great relief in Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, etc. For sale at
Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

To Mothers.

LIEBIG'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.—This valuable and popular food for infants is now so firmly established that it is unnecessary to make any remarks upon its efficacy. Further information can be obtained at
Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

FOOD FOR THE SICK.

CORN STARCH,
FARINA,
RICE FLOUR,
TAPIOCA,
SAGO,
SEA MOSS FARINA.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

FINE POMADES AND HAIR OILS.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

Baltimore Grain Market,
[From Thursday's Paper.]
WHEAT.—White, 1.55.
Red—$1.27@1.15.
CORN.—White—79@82. Yellow 75.
OATS—55@60 cents.

The Home for Friendless Children

ON the Eastern Shore of Maryland is now open for the reception of inmates.—Persons having applications to make will please confer with the Episcopal clergymen in the county, who will give them the necessary instructions.
Pres.—Mrs. HENRY C. LAY.
V. P.—Miss Anna M. L. EARLE.
C. S.—Miss Alice E. COLQUHOUN.
Jan. 7, 1871—1t.

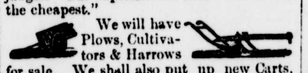
Natural Mineral Waters
For the Debilitated.

VICHY,
KISSENGEN,
CONGRESS,
AND OTHER WATERS.
For sale at
Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

C. F. STAM & BRO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
J. L. STAM & SON.

TENDERING our thanks to the Citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's counties for their liberal patronage extended to us while we were associated with the old firm, we solicit a continuance of the same.
We always have on hand a well selected stock of
DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE STUFFS AND WINDOW GLASS.
Also, a large stock of
PERFUMES and FANCY ARTICLES
not to be excelled on the Shore.
PHYSICIANS' prescriptions compounded with accuracy, and neatness at all hours.
☞ The *night bell* promptly answered.
Respectfully,
C. F. STAM & BRO.
January 7, 1871—y.

BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING.

WE, the undersigned, take this method of informing our friends and the public that we have connected Wheelwrighting with our former business, believing it will be better for ourselves and our customers too, as we will be able to work much lower where there is to be but one profit. We have
Good Seasoned Stock,
And Good Workmen
in our employ. We intend to have the wood work done as we have had our Blacksmithing—that is to say, *in the very best manner;* and we are willing for the public to be the judges. Our experience is that "the best is the cheapest."

We will have Plows, Cultivators & Harrows for sale. We shall also put up new Carts,
Wagons, Dearborns, Express Wagons,
&c., in good style.
ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING DONE AT SHORT NOTICE.
Our work will be done as low as at any other establishment here or else where, in the State or outside of it. We are determined to leave no excuse in the way of those who have heretofore been sending their money out of our own community—where it is so sadly needed—to build up manufacturers at a distance. We challenge a comparison of our work with that done any where else, as to price, material, workmanship, style, finish, or any other essential.
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT
Chestertown, January 7, 1871.

Exposition
AT
T. W. WICKES' DRUG STORE.

BAZIN'S AND BARNES' MAGNOLIA & FLORIDA WATER, the most agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes for use on the handkerchief, at the toilet, or in the bath. Jan. 7.

Pure Spices.

GINGER, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Allspice, Nutmegs, Sage, Mustard, Black and Red Pepper: all can be obtained, ground, at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Queen Anne's county as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder
ON THURSDAY, 19TH OF JAN., 1871,
at half past eleven o'clock, A. M., at the Hotel of Mr. Fenland, at Crumpton, in Queen Anne's county,
A FARM OR PLANTATION
in said county, late the property of Wm. C. Anderson, and at present owned by Mrs. Ruth A. Lynch, containing
142 ACRES,
MORE OR LESS,
lying on the main road from Millington to Church Hill, and about three miles from Crumpton, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Robinson, Woodruff and John Kennedy.—A portion of the land is in Wood.

THE DWELLING is in fair condition.
The Granary, Corn Crib and Stable, are under one roof and comparatively new.—There is a young Peach Orchard of 800 or 1,000 trees about five or six years old, and about fifty young apple trees.
THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—Cash on the day of sale, or within 30 days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee.
GEORGE VICKERS, Trustee.
January 7, 1871—tds.

GENUINE EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.
VANILLA,
LEMON,
ALMOND,
AND OTHER EXTRACTS.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

Something Wonderful.

READ'S Sore Throat and Catarrh Powder is the most wonderful article I ever heard of, for sore throat almost vanishes at a touch.—Rev. J. Foley, Balt For sale at
Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE*

HALL'S VEGETABLE HAIR RENEWER.
CHEVELIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR.
MONTGOMERY'S HAIR RESTORER.
STONEBRAKER'S HAIR RESTORER.
BURNETT'S KALLISTON.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

GREAT OFFER.

CHOICE CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

TO THE LADIES.

LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH, FOR Beautifying and Preserving the Complexion and Skin. Mr. Laird has every confidence in recommending his Bloom of Youth to the Ladies as being the only perfect and reliable Toilet article now in use.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*
January 7, 1871.

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.
Jan. 7, 1871.

NOTICE.

HAVING SOLD OUT all my interest in the Drug Store of John L. Stam & Son to my sons Colin F. and Louis K. 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, 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.

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.

LUMBER,
For Sale at Buck Neck Wharf.
Nov. 20, 1869. J. BELL & BRO

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