THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 18, 1871.

Premium to Getters Up of Clubs.

We offer the following inducements to persons to raise Clubs for the Transcript:

To any one who will procure us eighteen advance-paying subscribers, we will furnish one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, illustrated with 3,000 engravings, 1840 pages quarto—price $12.

For ten advance-paying subscribers, Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary, 600 engravings, 1040 pages octavo—price $6.

Build up your County Town.

At the beginning of the present year, we submitted to our readers some remarks upon the subject of encouraging the local mechanics. The very flattering notice they received, from our peninsula and other exchanges, emboldens us to refer once again to the matter. That many of the necessaries of an agricultural people can and would be supplied by our mechanics, if properly encouraged, we believe beyond question. But somehow our people have the habit, from long usage, to look abroad for almost every thing, when they might be supplied at home, and added to the convenience and economy thereof, thereby create a home demand for many of their products.

Why there is not in a town like Chestertown a regular and ample machine shop; has always been to us a matter of surprise, and we can only solve it on the well known disposition of our people to look abroad. This singular disposition was most signally illustrated here this winter. Thus, we have in our town a manufacturer of a burning fluid, a cheap and brilliant illuminater. For more than a year this fluid has been offered by the manufacturer to our people and the sales have been extremely limited. Some months since an agent from a Baltimore house introduced a fluid apparently the same and at a higher cost, and it immediately obtained a large sale, principally because it was not made at home. It is of the utmost importance to every community to keep as large an amount of the circulating medium at home as possible. Cities are built up because the greater part of the money of the county flows into them. And if communities can retain the result of their produce they will flourish proportionally.

War News From Europe.

Serious apprehension exist that the entry of Paris by the German army will be attended with disorder and bloodshed. Some of the Paris newspapers allude in an excited manner to this prospective triumphal march of the Germans, and the Reforme, in an article opposing it, predicts a bloody encounter betwen them and the citizens. A majority of the journals, however, counsel the citizens to remain indoors, and display mourning emblems during the passage of the victorious army through the city. A dispatch from Versailles states that the Emperor William though unwell, persists in his determination to enter the city. The same dispatch also states, in conflict with all recent dispatches, that a resumption of hostilities is strongly apprehended at headquarters, in view of which the destruction of the monster guns in Fort Valerien has been ordered.

Berlin advices estimate the numerical strength of the monarchists in the French Assembly at two-thirds of the whole body, the imperialists being in a small minority, the future of France lying betwen the Bourbons and Orleanists. Up to Wednesday 481 deputies had arrived at Bordeaux, and some republican accessions were reported among the new comers. At the meeting wednesday the president announced that the Assembly would proceed to constitute a new government. The question of accepting the terms of peace proprsed at Versailles will follow. Although many statements have been made respecting the terms of peace, none are authentic. Germany, it is stated, has refused even the request of Great Britain to make them known at present, and it is not likely the correspondents enjoy better facilities for getting information than the diplomats.

THE SMITHS, JOHNSONS, BROWNS AND JONESES.—The local scribe of the Baltimore Sun says: The City Directory for 1871 shows that the Smiths, Johnsons, Browns and Joneses are still the leading stars of the community. The prolific Smiths stand first in numbers, reckoning 1,218 members, of which number 268 are colored smiths, although not all blacksmiths. Among them, too, are 170 John Smiths, 14 Sallie Smiths, 1 Nancy Smith, and only 13 Christian Smiths. There should be more Christians in such a large family. Of the orginal Smiths, those who still bear the name of Adam, there are but 9. Closely following the Smiths come the mighty Johnsons, 756 in number, and 456 of them colored, 44 Johns and 10 Sallies. Next in order stand the undaunted Browns, numbering 702, of which number 268 are of the brown shade.—Sixty-nine John Browns *still live*, 6 Sallie Browns, and worse than the Smiths, but one Christian Brown. Last, and least only in numbers, comes the immortal family of Jones, 659 strong; 266 are colored members, 60 John Joneses, and but one Jones' falls. This record does not include the little Smiths, little Johnsons, little Browns and little Jones, and the same are said to be very numerous.

RESIGNATION AND APPOINTMENT.—Gen. George H. Bier has resigned the position of Adjutant General of the State, which he has held for over two years, and Govenor Bowie has appointed in his place Mr. Charles H. McBlair, one of the clerks in the adjutant general's office. Mr. McBlair was formerly in the army.

GENEROUS GIFT.—Mr. A. T. Steward, of New York, is sending five thousand barrels of flour to the suffering people of France.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Worton Farmers' Club.

At the meeting on last Thursday we had from a member a most valuable suggestion. In this vicinity there is no horse that farmers can employ with a view to improve their stock, and the same with other animals. Now it is proposed that the Club take hold of this matter—as they are well able to do—and with a view to some definite action in the matter, a committee of three were appointed to investigate the subject. It is not proposed to purchase at present, but to hire. Suitable animals, I understand, can be obtained at a fair price, which when brought here, will be placed at some convenient point, thus placing it in the power of every member who raises stock of any kind, to raise an animal that will pay for the trouble and expense incurred. This is but a beginning, as it is proposed that the Club shall own animals of this description in the course of time.

It was suggested that the Club should become an incorporated body, but there being no session of the Legislature this winter the matter was deferred. [The Worton Club can be incorporated under the general Act for Incorporations, without waiting for the Legislature.—*Ed.*]

"Planting Peach Trees" was the subject discussed; and while the views of members differed upon some minor points—as, for instance, time of planting, whether Spring or Fall—and location, whether Northern or Southern exposure; upon the following points there was great unanimity: First, selection of varieties. It is a nice point to select where there are so many kinds, all claiming to be just the peach you want: but one variety was spoken of, Hale's Early, and pronounced not worth planting. A committee of five, from the largest peach growers, was selected to prepare a list of such kinds as they would plant, each one to prepare a list without consulting the others. Second. Dealing with reliable nurseries. There have been more losses sustained in the peach business by planting tress not true to name, and having varieties mixed throughout the orchard than in any other way. Upon this point it was recommended to encourage home nurseries, and make it to their interest to put out none but reliable trees. Two Nurserymen in New Jersey were severely condemned for the manner they had treated persons in this neighborhood, and I suppose it is the same elsewhere. Third. Planting the trees. As before remarked, there was a difference of opinion as to whether Spring or Fall was the best time to plant, though I believe Spring planting had the most advocates; but plant them well is the main point, no matter what season you take for it. A tree not properly planted will die, and cannot be replanted for a year; thus entailing the loss of fruit for one year, besides double expense of tree and planting. The surest way to get trees to live was thought to be, "wetting the roots at time of planting." This can be done by placing them in a hole of water until you are ready to plant, and when ready place them in a covered wagon, dropping one at a time as they are planted, thus preventing the sun from getting to the roots and drying them: or have a hogshead of water in the cart, place the tree in position, pull some dirt on the roots, pour about a quart of water on it, and fill up the dirt, packing it firmly with the foot. As soon as the planting is finished ridge them by turning two furrows to the trees, from each side, as this will prevent them from blowing about, and keep the water from laying around them. Last season was thought to have been unusually bad for planting, owing to the excessive rains.

In my next I will give you the names of the varieties the committee select for planting, the publication of which will practically benefit all who wish to engage in planting peaches.

"Sowing clover and other grass seeds," is the next subject for discussion.

Worton, Feb. 14. KENT.

The next Rebellion.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher once preached a remarkable sermon from Plymouth pulpit, in the first parts of which he spoke of immigration, which, he thought, brought us strength which intelligence would fully develop, but added that as the extent of this country was immense, so there was a greater chance of disintegration. Mr. Beecher remarked that the recent failure of such an attempt ought not give us a notion that the nation is undoubtedly secure from future disruption. "*Few know how near the rebellion came to proving a success.*" It was, however, according to Mr. Beecher, founded upon bad grounds, upon that which was odious to the moral sense of the world, meaning thereby, we suppose, slavery, which Mr. Beecher ought to know to be a falsehood. The South distinctly put its quarrel upon the ground of its own freedom, and the Government, on its side, never went to war on any slavery issue. Through every branch of the Government, it declared that the war was for the Union, and not for abolition. Mr. Beecher proceeded: "But should the Pacific States in another generation (without slavery, a vile curse, interfering) undertake separation on strong commercial and politico economical grounds the issue would probably be very different. Our late success must not lead us to suppose that no other attempts would be made If the Southern States, temporarily exhausted, should renew the struggle on the ground of political policy and economy, the result could not be foretold. Such was the extent of the country that in the future, when the respective parts became populous and wealthy, separation could not be stayed if their interests lay in separation. National unity was secure only when it was to the interest of each section that there should be such unity. Rhode Island might not be able to withdraw alone [laughter], nor New Jersey, [renewed laughter,] nor Connecticut, even South Carolina, nor any single State, but the whole South, the whole South-west, the great North-west, and the vast Pacific slope moved on different planes. Hereafter moral force alone could accomplish such a result. While he would look upon the disintegration of the Union with the most profound feelings of sorrow, still however, he could not regard a movement in that direction with the same abhorrence that he had of the late attempt at disintegration. If four great republics were proposed in place of the present Union, and the movement was one of the people, he should certainly feel not as he felt toward the late movement. Separation would not be fatal. But still the Union of the whole States was so much better that he considered it the duty of of every Christian patriot to maintain and preserve that Union by every moral means which would secure that end in perpetuity. It should be remembered that there was no band nor strap of iron long or strong enough to hold together unwilling parts. No political force could do it; neither was there artillery enough to do it. If the Union stood, it would do so by common consent, founded upon common interests."

Now this sounds like the true doctrine, but we should like to know why the South alone is compelled to adhere to the Union by bayonets, while common consent is the only bond to be looked to for binding the rest to the common Government. No doubt Mr. Beecher is right in the belief that hereafter artillery cannot be relied on to preserve the Union. Such a costly remedy for disunion as the late war, if often resorted to, would be worse than the disease. Mr. Beecher expresses his doubts as to what part the South would take in any future sectional contest. If Mr. Beecher had lived in the South, he would know that the South has had enough of war for the present generation. It will take some time before the locks of Samson have sufficient grown, and his case otherwise become so desperate, as to take a pull at the pillars of the political temple which will involve his enemies and himself in a common destruction. At present, the extreme South is rapidly recuperating, and has become already the richest agricultural section of the country. The whole South, agricultural and cotton States, now desire fraternal relations, but the more they have sought reconciliation, the more they have been repelled and oppressed. Now is the time to change the policy of vindictiveness and persecution, or hereafter it may be forever too late.—We do not agree with Mr. Beecher in looking upon separation as anything less than a vital calamity to the best interests of humanity, if it is possible to preserve the Union without the sacrifice of freedom and self-government. The division of this country into three or four nationalities, may be inevitable, but when it does come, our condition will be like that of Europe, cut up into rival States, possibly kingdoms! large standing armies established involving frightful taxation; and our sons dragged off by conscription to be demoralized and made food for gunpowder.—Horrible as this prospect is, we cannot see how we are to avoid, what has been the common fate of humanity in all ages, except by cherishing that spirit of fraternal concord and justice which is the only cohesive power that can be relied upon to hold this country together.—*Episcopal Methodist.*

The German Empire and the Kaizer.

The fuller and more detailed accounts which have recently come to hand of the ceremonial observed at Versailles upon the occasion of the formal assumption by the King of Prussia of the style and title of Emperor of Germany confirm that impression as to the reactionary ideas and tendencies of the old monarch which the tenor of the proclamation issued on the same occasion was calculated to produce. There will be found little either in consonance with the liberal ideas and spirit in which the new scheme of German unity is supposed to have had its birth, or which can justify the comparison which President Grant was recently pleased to make between the constitution of united Germany and that of these United States. Perhaps it was not altogether by accident that, at the grand ceremony alluded to in the Hall of Mirrors of the Palace of Louis XIV., the new Emperor took his stand, as Dr. Russell, of the London Times, informs us, beneath the allegorical picture entitled *Le Roi governe par luymeme*, (the King governs by himself.) In the addresses which the Kaiser made to the brilliant assemblage of princes and nobles by whom he was surrounded, he said: "In consequence of the appeal of *the German princes* and of the free towns *for us to restore* the German empire, after a lapse of sixty years, we announce that we consider it our duty to accept the imperial dignity," &c. It is hardly necessary to observe that "the free towns" referred to are the Hanseatic towns of Hamburg, Bremen and Lubeck, constituent members of the German Confederation. Not one word is said of the desires of the free German people, as expressed through their representatives in the North German Parliament, and formally communicated in an address presented through their president, Herr Delbruck. No mention is made either of people or Parliament. The very treaties by which the new bond of union was cemented, and the provisions of the political constitution by which the German Empire is substituted for the late North German Confederation are alike ignored. The old monarch, who hates the very name of progress and all ideas of popular sovereignty as he hates a deserter or a Frenchman, recognizes no element or feature of popular creation or confirmation in his promotion to the imperial dignity.—With him, the empire is not even a new creation, but a *restoration*, and the act of restoration is his own individual act—of his own sovereign will and pleasure—prompted only by the "appeal" of his royal brothers, "the princes of Germany;" that the present German Confederation has nothing in common with the ancient empire of Charlemagne, of Barberossa, or of Charles V.; that it is in no sense the same with the empire of the Othos, the Henrys, the Maximilians, which has ceased to exist even in name since the beginning of the present century, and of which the very regalia have been transferred to Vienna, as heirlooms of the house of Hapsburg, the last reigning imperial German house—no student of history, past or contemporaneous, needs to be told. Thus far the idea of the new Emperor is simply chimerical and illusory. But what shall we say of the delusion into which a portion of the press of the country have fallen, and which is countenanced by the language of the President's recent message to the Senate—that this "revived" German empire, over which the Kaiser Wilhelm in imagination reigns, has anything in common with our own political constitution? If such resemblance does exist, it is not the empire of King William or of Bismarck. Doubtless there is in the hearts of the German people a yearning after that ideal of popular sovereignty and federate union which the American republic is supposed to symbolize. The new German empire may be a step towards the realization of that ideal, but such is evidently not the theory of those who are at present at the head of affairs, and by whose efforts the empire has been created. If so be that the political unification of Germany shall hereafter lead the way to the political liberation and enfranchisement of the German people, and the empire be in fact, and not in imagination only, the precursor of a United States of Germany, then Bismarck and his royal master may be found to have been useful, but none the less unconscious and unwilling agents in producing this great result.

Fallen Paris--The Last Sunday in the Unconquered Capital.

The correspondent of the London Times in Paris wrote on Junaary 23d:

"Yesterday afternoon, along the principal line of the boulevards, it was not easy to make one's way through the thick crowd of well-dressed loungers enjoying their usual Sunday promenade as composedly as if there were no shells or short-commons to disturb the ordinary routine of their life. The cafes were filled with guests, discussing over absinthe or beer, busily but with less vehemence than might have been expected from French politicians at such a crisis, the downfall of Trochu and the hopes entertained of the more energetic Vinoy. At Theatre Francais a large audience was listening to one of Moliere's masterpieces, too absorbed to notice the frequent and now familiar explosions which filled up the pauses between the speeches of the actors. Masses of infantry lined both sides of the Champs Elysees, making the passers by believe that the new commander-in-chief was resolved to make up for lost time, and that another sortie was already imminent, despite the crushing failure of the last. Nobody had probably a suspicion at that very moment the troops were wanted for service scarcely a mile off, in the heart of Paris, and that the French bullets got ready against the Prussians were piercing French hearts. While one party of citizens were applauding 'Tartuffe,' another were shooting each other from window and doorway across the open space in front of the Hotel de Ville. All the time the Prussian bombs, as if to supply the key to the strange scenes enacting in Paris, and the answering cannon of the forts, made themselves almost continuously heard.—A quarter of an hour's walk from the Boulevards or the Theatre Francais would have brought one within reach of the falling shells. To complete the picture I ought not to forget the silent, worn-out crowds, composed principally of women, waiting wearily but patiently before the doors of some butcher's or baker's shop until their turn at last came round to get their pittance of meat or bread.

THE FAMILY OF THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—The members of the bar of the Supreme court of the United States met in the Supreme Court room at the Capital in Washington, on Saturday morning, for the purpose of taking measures to afford the members of the legal profession throughout the country an opportunity to make some provision for the surviving members of the family of the late Chief Justice Taney, his daughters. The meeting was called to order by James M. Carlisle, Esq., and, upon his motion, Attorney General Akerman was called to the chair, and D. W. Middleton, Esq., clerk of the Supreme Court, was chosen secretary. Hon. Montgomery Blair moved that a committee of five be appointed to take general charge of the subject, and secure concert of action among members of the bar thoughout the country. Addresses were then made by ex-Attorney General Evarts, Senator Carpenter, Senator Edmunds, Hon. C. N. Potter, and General Garfield, all of whom expressed themselves thoroughly in accord with the movement, and paid a glowing tribute to the virtues and ability of the late Chief Justice. The motion of Mr. Blair was then adopted, and the chair appointed as the committee Mr. Blair, ex-Attorney General Evarts, Senator Carpenter, James M. Carlisle, and Solicitor General Bristow.

Victor Emanuel and the Pope.

On Sunday a public demonstration, protesting against the action of Victor Emanuel in despoiling the Pope of his temporal power, and in immuring him as a prisoner in the Vatican, was made in the Church of St. Mary of the Immaculate Conception, in Williamsburg, New York. Among the speakers was the Hon. Enoch Louis Lowe, formerly Governor of Maryland. The New York Sun says:

Gov. Lowe in the course of his remarks, said: "The six millions of Catholics in the United States are in perfect accord with the two hundred millions scattered all over the world, and no matter in what country they live, be it a kingdom or a republic, their first duty is to God. The great political heresy of the age is that human affairs belong to God. God forbid, however, that there ever should be a union of Church and State, and I say this in the highest interest of the Catholic Church. That Catholics desire this is a foul slander. We want and have a free Church, but in a higher sense than our opponent dreams of."

After speaking of the fact that here in our own country a portion of the territory is ceded to the Federal government for its good working, the Govenor asked, "Has ever the title of eight hundred years which guaranteed to the Pope temporal power been disputed? The Pope, nevertheless, was not a temporal ruler by divine right, any more than was that mushroom king, Victor Emanuel. The temporal power was not necessary to the spiritual supremacy. Were the Pope a subject of a king or the citizen of a free government, the whims and caprices of a prince or ruler might cause annoyance, but could not defeat the grand object for which Christ established His Church. Let Victor Emanuel pause and carefully read that chapter in the life of Napoleon when, a victor, he scornfully asked the aged pontiff "Can you make the arms fall from my soldiers' hands?"

Referring to the history of the nations of Europe, Governor Lowe said: "Who, what were they? and we ourselves—from whom do we come? Henry Ward Beecher, who made you, your forefathers, and us all what we now are. Who turned us from howling barbarians into civilized men? The Roman Catholic Church, with the Pope at the head. Were we but half earnest in our protest, Victor Emanuel, the robber King, would pause, and all Christendom would demand the re-establishment of the Pope.

"That all people have the right of changing the form of government I deny. I deny that the Italians can do so. The States of the Church do not belong to them. They belong to Rome, and to the two hundred millions of Catholics of the world. The Italians are a mixed class. The dark-eyed Neapolitan and the blue-eyed Lombard have nothing in common; their habits, manners, and dispositions are different. It is false that the people prefer the rule of Victor Emanuel to that of Pope."

At different times the speaker was interrupted by applause. After the people had signed the protest read by the pastor, the meeting was dismissed.

A SICK LADY.—A lady transiently stopping at Barnum's City Hotel complained of being sick and ordered her dinner to be sent to her room. What was the astonishment and alarm of the waiter when she ordered dishes to the amount of thirty-four, besides sauces and pickles of various kinds, carefully marked off on the bill of fare. Among these dishes were prominent English pea soup, boiled haddock, roast beef, filet of beef, stuffed turkey, "pork and sauerkraut," with a plate of "Irish stew," represented different nationalities, and these were properly settled by a "boiled onion," "corn-starch pudding" quivered on the pastry throne, and "loin of veal" ruled the roast. Eight different dessert delicacies, beginning with the cooling cream and ending with a hot cup of coffee, ended the sick lady's choice dinner, but not her life. She at least showed herself a lover of all nations by partaking of their different dishes, not slighting the French "gateau de pomme" or the Italian macaroni.—*Baltimore Sun.*

DIED,

HOPKINS.—In this county, on the 30th of January, WM. H. HOPKINS—aged 66.

I. U. Concert.

THE LADIES OF I. U. CHURCH will give a *Vocal and Instrumental Concert*, **On Tuesday Night, Feb'y. 21st,** at the Court House in Chestertown.

Talented performers from our county have kindly offered their services, and will be assisted by PROF. THEODORE ASCHERFELD.

Admission - - - - - 50 cts.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert begins at 7½ o'clock.

No postponement on account of weather.

TICKETS for sale at the Drug Stores in Chestertown, and at the door on the evening of the Concert. Feb. 18.

GALENA FEMALE SEMINARY,

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL,
GALENA, KENT CO., MD.

E. L. Benny, Principal.

THE Third Semi-Annual Term of the above Institution will begin on the 21st of February. For terms, or other particulars, apply to the Principal. Feb. 18—tf.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have to-day entered into a Co-partnership, and in the future will transact business at *Betterton* under the title of TURNER BROTHERS.

R. T. TURNER, JR.,
Jan. 1st, 1871. JOSEPH TURNER.

WE NOW HAVE ON HAND AND offer for sale,

LUMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES,
COAL, JOISTS, SCANTLING,
FLOUR, BRICKS, LIME, HAIR,
SALT, RAILS, LOCKS,
CLOVER SEED, &c. &c.

And orders filled for OYSTER SHELLS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, OYSTER SHELL LIME, OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS, LOCUST POSTS.

TURNER BROTHERS.
Betterton, Feb. 18, 1871—3t.

VENDUE.

THE undersigned, Administrator, will offer at Public Sale, on

FRIDAY, THE 24th INSTANT,

at her late residence near Bell Air, all the Personal Estate of Mrs. Melvina Baker, deceased, widow of the late William T. Baker, consisting of

FOUR HORSES,
6 LARGE COWS,
OF SUPERIOR STOCK,
ONE YOKE OF STEERS,
2 Carriages and Harness,
Corn Blades, Clover Hay, Corn,
and a large variety of
GOOD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Feather Beds, Bedsteads, Carpets, Cook Stove, &c.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS:—All purchases of Ten Dollars and under, cash; all over that amount a credit of Six Months, with note and approved security. Purchasers to pay for Stamps.

No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

C. H. BAKER,
Feb. 18, 1871—tds. Adm'r.

For Rent.

A STORE ROOM under the Hall of the Knights of Pythias, at Still Pond, Md. Apply to

EDWARD CREW,
S. J. BUSICK,
THOS. RASIN,
Feb. 11, 1871—3t. *Trustees.*

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White, no sales reported.
Red—$1.45@2.80.
CORN.—White—80@88. Yellow 81@82.
OATS—58@60 cents.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF A
Valuable Farm in Kent County,
NEAR KENNEDYVILLE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the Hotel of D. U. Dewees in Kennedyville, Kent county, Maryland, on

Wednesday, the 15th day of March, 1871,

between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 1 o'clock, P. M.,

All That Farm

Known as the Maxwell or Dunlap Farm,

and now occupied by Lewis C. Justis, and containing

381 Acres, 1 Rood & 16 Perches,
MORE OR LESS.

This Farm lays about one mile from Kennedyville, the present terminus of the Kent County Rail Road, and adjoins the lands of the late Daniel Jones, Dr. T. C. Kennard, and others.

The Farm is divided into five fields, and is under good fencing, all the road lines being enclosed by a good Osage Hedge. About

65 Acres are in Meadow and Wood,

the balance all arable. The soil is a medium clay, kind and productive, has been well limed, and is in a high state of cultivation. No portion of Kent county is more thrifty or improving, or more accessible to the markets of both Philadelphia and Baltimore, there being a daily boat to Baltimore, touching at Turner's Creek, two and a-half miles from this farm.

The Kent County Rail Road, as extended, cuts one corner of the farm, giving opportunity for delivery of lime, &c., on the farm; and the track is now laid four miles below Kennedyville, and will soon be completed to Chestertown.

The Improvements are a two-story BRICK DWELLING, in good condition; three rooms and a Kitchen down stairs, and four rooms up stairs.

There are the usual OUT BUILDINGS.

THE TERMS OF SALE are—One thousand dollars, cash, on the day of sale, and the balance in three equal instalments, in six, eighteen, and thirty-six months from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the purchaser's bond, with approved security; or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. Stamps and deed at expense of purchaser.

J. A. PEARCE, *Trustee.*
Feb. 18, 1871—4t.
☞ Middletown Transcript publish three times.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent sounty, and to me directed, at the suit of George M. Stradly, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Edward Thompson, colored, of, in and to, the following property:

ONE HORSE AND DEARBORN,

Also, One House and Lot of Land,

situated on the North side of the public road leading from Chesterville to Millington, and adjoining the peoperty of John Schwatka and others, and being the same land which was conveyed to Edward and Pere Thompson by James Boone and wife, by deed dated 6th of December, 1833, recorded in Liber, J. N. G., No. 3, page 298, one of the Land Record Books for Kent county: And I hereby give notice, that on

Saturday, the 11th day of March, 1871,

at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Hotel in Chesterville, I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debt, interest and cost, due and to become due thereon. R. W. CALDER, *Sheriff.*
Feb. 18, 1871—tds. [4.50]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of John A. Schwatka, against the goods and chattels, land and tenements of C. W. S. Medders and S. W. Aldridge, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest, of the said S. W. Aldridge, of, in and to, the following property:

7 head of Horses,
TWELVE HEAD OF CATTLE,
ONE YOKE OF OXEN,
2 WAGONS, 2 CARRIAGES & HARNESS, LOT OF SHOATS,
LOT OF WHEAT SEEDED on the farm

where the said Aldridge resides.

And I hereby give notice, that on

WEDNESDAY, 1ST OF MARCH, 1871.

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the hotel in Chesterville, 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 become due thereon. R. W. CALDER,
Feb. 18, 1871-tds. $3.00 Sheriff.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

PHILIP DRUGAN,
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 12th day of September, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of February, 1871

WILLIAM T. DORE,
Feb. 18, 1871-4t. Administrator.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued by John T. Hurtt, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of J. P. Ireland, assignee of Williams & Walls, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Millaminta Peacock, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Millaminta Peacock of, in and to, the following property:

ONE CARRIAGE, AND
THE HOUSE AND LOT

in Galena, now occupied by Jas. P. Mason: And I hereby give notice, that on

TUESDAY, the 14th day of MARCH,

1871, at the Hotel in Galena, at 11 o'clock, A. M., I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the said property, to pay and satisfy said writ, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

EUGENE GOODING, *Constable.*
Feb. 18, 1871—tds. [3.75]

J. A. Catlin's
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
CLOTHING
HALL,
Cornor Cross & High streets.

MUST BE SOLD THE ENTIRE STOCK OF

Fall and Winter
CLOTHING,
Regardless of Cost!

To make room for my
EXTENSIVE
SPRING STOCK.

☞ Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Chestertown, Feb. 11, 1871.

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 P. SMITH,
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 3d day of October, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of February, 1871.

EDWIN SMITH,
Feb. 11, 1871—4t. Executor.

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

MELVINA BAKER,
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 3d day of October, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of February, 1871.

CHARLES H. BAKER,
Feb. 11, 1871—4t. Administrator.

Medical Card.

DR. T. S. HOLTON having located in Chestertown, respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

He may be found during business hours, (when not professionally engaged,) at Mr. T. S. Wickes' Drug Store.

Chestertown, Feb. 4, 1871—tf.

OYEZ! OYEZ!! OYEZ!!!

All manner of persons having CLOCKS, WATCHES OR JEWELRY
TO REPAIR!
can have the same repaired, with dispatch, at
W. G. RUSSELL'S,
adjoining the store of T. W. Eliason & Son.

☞ All work guaranteed to give satisfaction, or no charge made Charges moderate. Be particular and ask for W. G. RUSSELL'S.

Chestertown, Feb. 4, 1871—tf.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

WE call the attention of Physicians to the elegant Pharmaceutical Preparations of John Wyatts & Bro. of Philadelphia. They are made with scrupulous exactness, and have the reputation of being the best in the market.

The names of a few of them we give below:
Elixir of Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth.
Elixir of Cinchona Ferratre.
Elixir of Bromide of Potassium.
Elixir of Bismuth.
Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonia.
Bitter Wine of Iron.
Wine of Pepsin.
Comp. Syrup of Phosphates or Chemical Food.

☞ We receive orders for all kinds of Books, and furnish them at city prices.
Jan. 21, 1871.

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.*

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0259