THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, December 9, 1871

The President's Message.

The third annual message of President Grant, opens with a reiteration of the policy announced in his inaugural message. "The policy has been not to inquire into the wisdom of the laws already enacted, but to learn their own spirit and intent, and to enforce them accordingly"—a sentiment which, if literally adhered to, would preclude the Executive from making many useful recommendations for the repeal or modification of laws found to be bad.

The expectional calamities by fire and flood which have marked the past year, and which have led to the display of so much active benevolence and generous sympathy at home and abroad, receive appropriate mention, while the year is recognized to have been, "under a wise Providence, one of general prosperity to the nation."

Under the head of foreign relations, the country is properly congratulated upon the beneficial effects likely to result from the treaty of Washington, both as a settlement of our differences with Great Britain, and as an example to the world how wars may be avoided without a sacrifice of national honor. Credit is given to our diplomatic and consular agents at Paris for the manner in which they have performed their delicate duties without wounding the susceptibilities of French or Germans during the trying scenes in France of the past twelve months.

Some surprise will doubtless be felt to find M. Catacazy elevated to the dignity of a national grievance, and the purely personal difficulties between that obnoxious envoy and the administration at Washington deemd worthy of a place in the President's message. In former cases, such as those of citizen Genet during the administration of Washington, and of Mr. Crampton, during the Crimean war, it was the violation of law rather than of personal or diplomatic proprieties, which incurred the censure of the Executive, and which was brought to the attention of the nation. Reference is made to the diplomatic failure in Corea and to the success achieved by Admiral Rodgers over a semi-barbarous people, and the whole subject is left "for such action as Congress may see fit to take."

The abolition of slavery by Brazil, is made the subject of presideutial congratulation, and the enactment by Congress of a stringent law is recommended to reach the case of American citizens who in their business dealings with planters and others in centuries where slavery is still tolerated by law, may become interested as mortgagees or otherwise in this species of property.

The rumors which have been rife of pending difficulties with Spain, and possible intervention in the affairs of Cuba, find no countenance in what is said in the message upon these heads.

Turning from foreign to domestic affairs, the first and most important recommendation of the message is that both the tariff and internal laws be modified, with a view to lightening the burdens at present imposed upon the country. It is recommended that "all taxes from internal revenue sources be abolished, except those collected from spirituous, vinous and malt liquors, tobacco in its various forms, and from stamps," which amounts to a tacit recommendation to abolish the income tax. In any readjustment of the tariff it is recommended that those articles not produced at home, but which enter largely into general consumption through medicines, compounds, &c., and from which little revenue is derived, should be placed on the free list, and that "should a further reduction be deemed advisable, it should be made upon those articles which can best bear it without disturbing home production or reducing the wages of American labor." This latter recommendation has the merit of being so exceedingly general that it probably will give no offense even to the most ardent protectionists. For particulars upon this head Congress is referred to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. The fluctuations in the currency are deplored, and the wisdom of Congress is invoked to find a remedy, which is the nearest the President comes to showing any concern upon the subject of specie payments. The message reiterates the condemnation heretofore pronounced by the Secretary of the Treasury upon the present infamous system of moieties to informers in the revenue service of the country—a system which, while condemned in theory, is said in practice, however, to flourish exceedingly.

In the navy empnoyment of supernumerary officers in the merchant service, (as in England and other countries,) and that promotion above the rank of captain be made by selection instead of seniority (as at present) seem to be recommendations worthy the attention of Congress.

The plan of uniting the telegraph service with the ordinary postal service of the country is urged upon the favorable consideration of Congress, as recommended by the Postmaster General. The revenues of the department continue to improve.

The measures taken for the enforcement of the Ku-Klux law are next reviewed. The proclamation of October 17 is justified upon the ground that the requirements of the proclamation of october 12 requiring the members of unlawful combinations within five days to surrender "all their arms, ammunition, uniforms, disguises, and other means and implements used by them for carrying out their unlawful purposes" had not been complied with. The existance of the "unlawful combinations," "purposes," "arms," "uniforms" and "implements" is taken for granted. "A regular trial in the judicial tribunals of the United States" is promised the parties who have been arrested, in numbers some hundreds, and we may add also their conviction, inasmuch as it is added: "it is believed that no innocent person is now in custody." If a "regular" trial is to take place, the question of guilt or innocence, one would have supposed, might have been left to the "judicial tribunals." A reign of terror having been inaugurated, the fact that numbers of persons have "absconded," is assumed to be "good ground for supposing that all such persons have violated the law."

The suppression of polygamy in Utah, with a provision for the legitimization of "innocent children" up to a certain date, is suggested—the latter only "as a suggestion, not a recommendation."

The "peace policy" heretofore adopted by the administration with reference to the Indians, (though somewhat varied in practice by exploits like those of the "Piegan" massacre) is recommended to be adhered to, "not only because it is humane, Christian-like and economical, but because it is right."

Political amnesty is recommended, upon the ground, apparently, that no good comes from excluding a particular class of men from office because they had violated their oath to support the constitution, while thousands who would have done so had they been in the same position are admitted to be eligible. It is added, "if there are any great criminals distinguished above all others for the part they took in opposition to the government, they might, in the judgment of Congress, be excluded from such amnesty." It is needless to remark that such amnesty would not be "general," and that the very "exceptions" would go far to defeat its effect. Regret is expressed that the old citizens of the Southern States should not take a more prominent part in the public affairs, but the causes which hinder them from so doing seem to be imperfectly comprehended. The wretched misrule of the carpet-bag governments of those States, now upheld by Ku-Klux legislation, has far more to do with their present "unhappy condition" than any feeling of personal hostility or "social ostracism" on the part of the older inhabitants toward those who differ with them in political sentiments. Natural causes, such as climate, soil, and the state of the labor question, with present maladministration, have quite as much to do with retarding "immigration and the flow of much-needed capital" into the South as any of the causes which the President enumerates.

In conclusion, the President declares himself in favor of such civil service reform as will visit the responsibility for bad appointments upon those who recommend improper persons for office to the appointing power. He refers to the commission appointed under the act of Congress of March 31, 1871, to devise regulations for the reform of the civil service, and promises to give to the experiment a fair trial.

Taken as a whole, the mesaage is of moderate length, simple and unpretentions in its style, rather negative than positive in its tone and recommendations than might have been apprehended, and perhaps, by a certain class of political extremists and factionists, was desired.

The Press on the President's Message.

The annexed extracts from comments of prominent journals of both political parties upon the President's message indicate the general character of expression upon the subject:

[From the N. Y. Tribune, rad.]

To war-worn abolitionists it must be refreshing to read this message, wherein aversion to slavery at home and abroad, are so prominent. With regard to the Ku-Klux outrages, * * * we wish the President had seen fit, moreover, to indicate his abhorrence of the carpet-bag villanies whereby several Southern States have been inpoverished and their credit broken down—villanies which partially explain but in no manner excuse the crimes of the Ku-Klux prowlers.

We have some some plain strictures to offer on civil service reform, but these can wait.

[From the Philadelphia Age, dem.]

The message on its face is a bid—the bid of a candidate for re-election. Nor does he much mind that it is at the expense of his party. He is ready, he says, to abandon their tariff doctrine, to abandon the income tax, which he himself fixed on the party by a recommendation in his previous message; and he even hints in an ambiguous way that he wants a resumption of specie payments. Even the Ku-Klux law, which he himself helped to pass by a special message in its favor, after Butler's bill had been indefinitely postponed, even that precious scheme for military despotism is treated as a law, the wisdom of which is not to be inquired into. The rapid diminution of the public debt, which has hitherto been the boast of the administration, is said now to be too rapid, and the taxes that contribute to it ought to be lightened. One of the least dignified parts of the document is a bitter onslaught on the late Russian minister, Catacazy, which is entireiy out of place in a message to Congress.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

It is neither a long nor a strong document, as messages go, but it is eminently practical, especially if regarded as a summary of events. In expression it is so happily constructed that even the enemies of the administration will be likely to look through it vainly for subject for harsh criticism, but, like the Nile Sphynx, it is most remarkable for it repression, and in this it is characteristic.

[From the Washington Patriot.]

The message is short, and altogether too much so to convey to the people of this country an intelligent view of our national affairs. It is the duty of the President, under the constitution, to communicate to Congress a full exposition of them, with such recommendations as he may see fit. It is but just to say that the present message does not supply the popular want. Indeed, it is not unlike the brief addresses of monarchs to legislative bodies.

[From the New York Times, rep.]

We have repeatedly pointed out that there were three subjects on which the people asked for a modification of the policy which has been pursued of late years.—These are, civil service reform, revenue reform, and amnesty. The President's views on these are in direct accord with the views of the most liberal leaders of public opinion.

[From the New York Herald, ind.]

In a word, whether considered as embodying the views of a statesman ambitious only to promote the material prosperity and moral advancement of his country or as a political campaign document from a candidate for another presidential term, this message is well calculated to strengthen Gen. Grant and to weaken his adversaries throughout the United States.

ALEXIS AT A FAIR.—In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, the Grand Duke Alexis visited the fair in aid of the aged and infirm of the Methodist Episcopal Church, where he was presented on behalf of the ladies with an afghan. A local account says:

"He made a tour of the hall in company with his treasurer, Counsellor Machin, halting at most of the tables, and making numerous purchases of toys, pincushions, pictures, &c. At one table he paid ten dollars for a minature hat, valued at fifty cents; at another, twenty dollars for a fifty cent pin cushion, &c., leaving in the aggregate a considerable sum of money for the benefit of the Home. After arriving at the Continental he had his purchases all enclosed in a morocco satchel, which he had also purchased at the fair, and inquired for a little Miss Phillips, five years old, to whom he presented the entire lot of souvenirs. He had noticed the child in the hotel, and he had made quite a favorite of her during his entire stay."

THE RUSSIAN FLEET.—The Russian fleet will leave New York in a few days for New Orleans, where the Prince will join it and proceed to China.

Letter from Baltimore.

Editor Transcript:—We are nearing the Holidays—happy greeting of loved ones—joyous blessings for the wees who delight in toys and the dispensations of time honored Cris. Our Store windows look beautiful. Our Merchants are spreading out their invitations to come and buy. The windows are dressed in more than ordinary splendor, and the innumerable beauties of the season make it no hardship to find ways and means to get shut of our spare cash The brisk weather gives a quick step to the people of business, who rush pell mell along the streets; while the promenade is beautiful by bewitching beauty, whose grace and buoyancy is the pride and rival of the world. You hear by our dailies how we hold exchange with Europe by our ocean steamers.

To unload a black swan in 48 hours, and start her out with a fresh cargo to buffet again the ocean waves, is one of our pastime exploits.

Truly we have reached an apex in civilization, of which we are scarcely conscious until we stop and ponder over the progress of the age. Space is obliterated. We converse like two old yeomen—each standing on his own domain, though divided by a mountain brook which gives undisputed boundary to their farms.—Thus we talk with the crowned heads over the water; and the remotest portion of the earth is our next door neighbor. Is there anything strange? By the undimed light of history, we answer no! Where blessings are most profuse; when hope should put forth her sickle to reap the harvest of her expectancy—lo! and behold the fair fields are a desert; and the turning vintage but a trodden waste.

From the South comes a wail. The blood shed in countless wars, counting more than the Sundays of the calendar of our nationality has bought us that despotism which we have jeered and hooted at among the minions of the old world.

Where is the boon the nobles forced King John to vochsafe an oppressed people? If the present reign of terror is not nipped—who will not breathe with bated breath—lest while he pens a paragraph, he may be snatched by the mailed hand of the usurper from the sacred covert of his peaceful home, to be carried to some dungeon beyond his State lines, to be tried for pretended offences.

There is no hope! Din of battle—girded resolution—expostulation, are vain. The nation is drunk—drunk with the madness of her folly.

Our vain glorious boast is the idle vaunt of a giant in his cups. Let her alone; to pay the penalty of the debauch. John Q. Adams writes with the terse language of a sage. What is it all worth? Nothing. As well salt a tainted fish, as seek to preserve the liberties of a people, whose very social fabric reeks with the exhalation of its own foul rottenness. The substrata of our government is gone. And with it the hope of its preservation. The chastisement of a people is never wanting with the wrath of Him whose furry is aroused.

The presence of weak rulers is as much an evidence of the displeasure of the omnipotent, as were the flying serpents, among the sin cursed wanderers of the wilderness. We do not despair of this land; though we do of its government and people. The climate and soil are here for a purpose. If we will not use it for its legitimate ends, decimation will hand it over to those who will honor the oral mandate of organic law.

When she who should know the emotional throb of a nation's love—is less in the sphere of her existence than the thistle down which floats on the wing of the tempest; why wonder? the time is meet, when despair should settle over such habitations; and the reaper gather a harvest of blight, that the useless cumberer of the ground should give place for the growth of a less sickly effieminacy.

We wish no evil. We brood not on desolation. But Mr. Editor, are we worthy of our heritage? Is not usage an utter perversion. Is not the greatest vogue the greatest folly?

And as we near the time when music, and worship, will tells us of the plains where the shepards watched, and the angels gave out their immortal exclamation: is it not a plausable theory? The hero who fought the forty days battle of the wilderness, is weary of an ostensible worship, and vexed with the dulplicity in professed followers rejection. LEX.

Political Gossip in New York.

The New York Evening Post contains a surprising statement from Albany with reference to the political attitude of Gov. Hoffman. After announcing that he is no longer a Presidential candidate, the Post says:

"Governor Hoffman also renounces his long-cherished adherence to the Democratic party. He is unreserved in his conviction that the party must be dissolved. For a long time he looked for its simple reorganization upon the basis of the existing State and national organizations, but the utter overthrow of it in New York and its popular defeat in other States, too late to rally for next year's election, satisfy him that the final judgment of the people has been pronounced upon the party, under its present leaders, without regard to 'new departures,' or 'ancient usages,' 'passive policies' or 'reconstructed platforms.' He is for a new party, out and out, and is ready to act with Horace Greeley, Carl Schurz and Charles Summer in forming one on the basis of national reform, a strict construction, and the supremacy of the civil over the military power."

What, however, it may be asked, does Summer know about strict construction, except, perhaps, in the St. Domingo matter? A letter from New York says:

"Though the post is a republican journal, and not the best authority, therefore, to speak for a democratic Governor, yet the fact that Samuel J. Tilden and Charles O'Conor have intimate relations with it, and that both these prominent democrats are now in Albany, impart to its statements a peculiar importance, which the city politicians down here are not disposed to ignore."

There were 233 deaths from small-pox in Philadelphia last week an increase of 80 over the previous week. The number of new cases was 300 less than the week before.

Sunday School Teachers' Institute.

A Sunday School Teachers' Institute for Easton District, Wilmington Conference, M. E. Church, will be held at the M. E. Church in Easton, on Thursday and Friday, 14th and 15th inst., to be conducted by Rev. J. S. Ostrander, of New York, who is said to be one of the best Sunday School men in this country. No doubt, from the programme which we publish below, the Institute will be exceedingly interesting. The religious training of our youth is something which should command the attention of all good citizens, and any enterprise which tends to promote this object should receive their earnest approbation. All are invited to attend the sessions of the Institute. We have been requested by the committee of arrangements to announce, for the benefit of those at a distance who may wish to attend, that the Md. and Del. railroad and the Md. Steamboat Company will charge but one fare going and returning. The following is the programme:

THURLDAY MORNING.

9.00—Preliminary Exercises.
9.30—Origin, Objects and Success of the Institute, Rev. S. Ostrander.
10.00—Object of the Sunday School, Rev. J. A. Brindle.
10.30—Relation of Sunday School to Home and Church, Rev. J. S. Ostrander.
11.00—The Educational tendency of our S. S. Libraries and Text Books, Rev. S, T. Gardiner.
11.30—Best way of creating in the mind a love for the Scriptures, Rev. J. W. Hammersly.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

2.30—Devotional services.
2.45—Our District Sunday Schools—their work and wants, Rev. J. B. Quigg.
3.15—Organization and Management of Sunday Schools, Rev. J.S. Ostrander.
3.45—S. S. Officers—Relations and Responsibilities, Rev. J. S. Ostrander.
4.15—The Model Superintendent, Rev. C. F. Sheppard.
4.35—S.S. Missionary work, Rev. J. France

THURSDAY EVENING.

7.00—Opening services.
7.15—Illustrative Teaching, Rev. J. S. Ostrander.
8.00—How can our schools be brought into closer sympathy with the Church? Rev. A. W. Milby.
8.30—The Teacher's call and qualification, Rev. N. M. Brown.

FRIDAY MORNING.

9.00—Prayer and song, "Divine Aid."
9.30—How to get attention in the class, Rev. J. M. Williams.
9.50—How to prepare my lesson, Rev. J. S. Ostrander.
10.00—The Teacler's Helps, Rev. J. S. Ostrander.
10.40—Sunday School Visitation—Why and How? Rev. S. T. Williams.
11.00—Infant Classes—management and teaching, Rev. J. S. Ostrander.
11.30—Geographical Drills.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

2.30—Opening Exercises.
2.45—Graded Classes and uniform lessons.
3.10—Rev. D. C. Ridgaway.
Teachers' Preparation Classes, Rev. J. S. Ostrander.
3.40—Art of questioning, Rev. J.C. Sheperd.
4.00—Bible Architecture, with block models of Temple, Tabernacle, Oriental house, Inn, &c., Rev. J. S. Ostrander.

FRIDAY EVENING.

7.00—Religious Services.
7.20—The Question Drawer opened by Conductor, Rev. J. S. Ostrander.
7.50—Address by ——, The Influence of our Life.
Address by W. Kenney, D. D.—The Teacher's Reward.

Snow is two feet deep in some parts of Nebraska.

LOCAL SCRAPS FROM EASTERN SHORE EXCHANGES.

CECIL COUNTY.

Cecil has just completed a new Jail and Sheriff's house, which from the description is strong, comfortable and convenient. All the appliances of modern invention have been used to make the edifice complete. The walls are of solid granite, and the supports of the cell floors are rolled iron beams, nine inches deep and four inches apart.

TALBOT COUNTY.

The *Gazette* of Saturday last, says:

A Singular Fish.—We were shown a fish, a few days ago, that was caught in Wye River, of a very singular appearance. The fish was about six inches long, of dark brown color, almost square across the nose, the top of the head thorney, and a large dangerous fin on the back. Just in the rear of the gills there were also sharp thorns, and on each side of the body it had a wing about one inch in width, and one and a half long.

Sad Accident.—Yesterday afternoon while a number of little girls belonging to the Orphans' Home, near Easton, were on their way to Church, two horses attached to a wagon, in a full run and no one driving, met them near the steam mill. They made an effort to escape and all succeeded except one of the smaller by the name of Benny, but she being unable to get out of the way in time, she was either struck by the wagon or one of the horses with such force as to break her leg. The little sufferer was immediately cared for and medical aid rendered.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

We take the following from the *Observer:*

A Singular Kind of Sport.—Two young men of Church Hill, while out gunning on Thursday, being on opposite sides a ravine, concluded to take shot at each other, and blazed away, each getting a dose, however, with the first round. Both were stung, but no harm done. They have probably learned by this time that dueling for fun is not good for sore eyes.

We understand that the mouth of Queenstown Creek is filling up, and gives steamers trouble to get in and out on low tides.

Price of Pork.—The Trustees of the Poor for Queen Anne's county, have accepted proposals to supply the Alms House with pork at $6.00 per hundred; consequently this is the ruling price in our market.

Reduction in Salaries.—The Railroad Directors at their meeting on Thursday made a reduction of $500 per annum in the salary of the Treasurer, and $300 in the salary of the Superintendent.

The new light house to be erected on Love Point, Kent Island, has been commenced by the contractors. Its early completion is anxiously looked for by the boatmen.

DIED,

HOLMES —In St. Michael's, on November 29th, HENRIETTA LOUISA HOLMES, beloved wife of the Rev. John M. Holmes.

CHILDREN'S SERVICE

In the Methodist Protestant Church Sunday (to-morrow) morning, at 10½ o'clock. Sermon to the children by the Pastor. All invited to come. Front seats reserved for the children. [Dec. 9, 1871.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will appoint Constables for the County, on *TUESDAY, 19th of DECEMBER.*

By order. JNO. RUSSELL,
Dec. 9, 1871—2w. Clerk.

[redacted]

FOR SALE, a desirable Building Lot in the East section of Chestertown, between Water and Queen streets. The situation is high, open and very desirable for a building site. The water from the wells is most excellent.

Terms moderate. Apply to
Dec. 6, 1871. E. F. PERKINS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons that owe taxes for 1871 will bear in mind that on the first day of January, 1872, I shall be compelled to collect the same, and hope this notice will be sufficient. C. W. WARREN, Collector,
Dec. 5-3t. 2d Election Dist., Kent Co.

MISS REDUE'S SCHOOL
WILL GIVE AN EXHIBITION IN THE COURT HOUSE,
On Tuesday Evening, December 19th.

The entertainment will consist of *PLAYS, DIALOGUES, etc.,*

The music will be furnished by a good *COTILLION BAND.*

Doors open at seven o'clock.

Tickets can be bought at the Drug Store of Messrs. C. F. Stam & Bro.

Admission, 50 cts.; for children, 25 cts.
Dec. 9, 1871—2w.

FARMERS and Gardeners, subscribe for **THE AMERICAN FARMER,** now combined with THE RURAL REGISTER, and published monthly at No. 9 North st., Baltimore, Md., by SAML. SANDS & SON. It is *the oldest Agricultural Journal in America,* and was conducted over 25 years by our Senior! New series begins January 1, 1872. $1.50 a year, in advance; 5 copies $5; 11 for $10. Send for Prospectus, Premium Lists, &c. Dec. 9, 1871—4t.



For Rent.

A desirable Dwelling on Queen street in Chestertown, with a large Garden in front. The building is a two story Brick, and was recently occupied by B. B. Perkins. Rent $200 per annum,

The premises are also for sale.

Apply to E. F. PERKINS,
Dec. 9, 1871. Chestertown, Md.

R. B. Russell

HIGH STREET,

NEAR THE VOSHELL HOESE,

Has in store a full supply of very superior

Cigars, Confectionery, and Tobacco

for the season, which can be bought as cheap as any where in the Town.

CHEWING TOBACCO,

of all grades, both Sweet and Natural; also Fine Cut.



Smoking Tobacco,
SNUFF AND PIPES,
A good assortment.

Candies and Fruits.
GENERAL PROUDUCE.

FRESH BREAD every afternoon.

☞ Lovers of the weed are invited to call. Everybody is invited to call and buy something. Dec, 9, 1871.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale, on

TUESDAY, THE 12TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following property:

FOUR WORK HORSES
AND FIVE COLTS,
two coming 2, and one 3 years old, and two Spring Colts;

1 Pair of Extra Mules,
3 HEAD OF MILCH COWS,
3 YEARLING CATTLE,
1 GOOD FARM WAGON, AND

Farming Implements.

TERMS.—A credit of Eight Months on all sums over Twenty Dollars, on note with approved security.

H. V. B. CRAWFORD.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct.
Dec. 9, 1871—1t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

JOSEPH J. HOWARD,

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 5th day of July, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 5th day of December, 1871.

H. E. HOWARD,
Dec. 9, 1871—4t. Executrix.

ARE YOU IN WANT OF NECK TIES? Call on S. Merritt & Co., where you will find a full line of Black Ties and Bows; Fancy Ties and Bows, and Scarf.—all of the latest styles. Oct. 14, 1871

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.92
Red—$1.65@1.85.
CORN.—White—70@72. Yellow 70@73.
OATS—49@53 cents.

VENDUE.

THE undersigned, Executrix, will sell on **FRIDAY,** *The 15th day of DECEMBER,* 1871, at the late residence of Joseph J. Howard, near Turner's Creek,

ONE FINE COLT,
3 YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING;

2 Extra Milch Cows, fresh;
Six Fatted Hogs,
TWO CARRIAGES,

with Double and Single Harness, all in good order;

GOOD SLEIGH and BELLS,
BUFFALO ROBE, HORSE BLANKETS, and a variety of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE
OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

TERMS.—All sums of and under Twenty Dollars, cash; on all sums over that amount a credit of Nine Months will be given, on note with approved security.

H. E. HOWARD,
Executrix of J. J. Howard, dec'd.
Dec. 9, 1871.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber, intending to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale, (without reserve,) at his residence, at Lynch's Station, on the Kent County Railroad, on

Thursday, December 21st,
(if not fair, on the first fair day thereafter,)

His Entire Stock
AND FARMING UTENSILS,
Household and Kitchen
FURNITURE,

3 Head of Good Horses,
AMONG THEM
2 FINE BROOD MARES,

2 very fine Colts,

one rising 3 years old, of fine size, style and action, the other is 5 months old, and a very fine colt;

LOT OF YOUNG CATTLE,
Farming Implements,

WAGON & HARNESS, HORSE CART, NEARLY NEW; 1 LIGHT DEARBORN, 1 TROTTING SULKY, AND NICE SET OF HARNESS, GOOD SADDLE AND BRIDLE, FAN, CORN SHELLER, WHEAT RAKE, PLOWS, HARROWS, GRINDSTONE, SCYTHES CRADLES, and other articles:

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
CONSISTING OF
Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding,
CHAIRS, TABLES, CARPETS, WARDROBE, &c.

About 400 head of good CABBAGE,
AND LOT OF POTATOES.

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

TERMS.—All purchases of and under Ten Dollars, cash; over that amount, a credit of Nine Months, with note and approved security, purchasers paying for stamps.

LEVINUS C. GRAVES.
Dec. 9, 1871—tds.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber, intending to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, Gresham Hall, on

THURSDAY,
THE 28TH DAY OF DECEMBER, 1871,
at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

His Stock and Farming Implements,
consisting of

NINE HEAD OF GOOD HORSES,

1 pair of MATCH HORSES, good drivers, and only 7 years old; two others very fine drivers;

10 Milch Cows,

most of them now fresh, and good milkers; two Yearlings; one fine

DURHAM BULL,

1 Yoke of very superior Oxen,

well matched, large, and not over eight years old, gentle and true;

ONE WAGON AND HARNESS,
2 Ox Carts, 1 Corn Truck, 2 Spring Wagons, 1 York Carriage, 1 Wheat Rake, 1 Sleigh, Wheat Fan, Corn Sheller, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, one Twin Roller, &c., &c.

A superior set of Double Harness, new: Collars and Plough Gears.

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

TERMS.—All sums of Twenty Dollars and under, cash; on sums over that amount a credit of Nine Months on note with approved security, purchasers paying for stamps.

HENRY PAYNE.
Dec. 5—tds. J. W. CARROLL, Auct.

OVERCOATS.

WE have just received a large and handsome assortment of Overcoats: call and look at them. S. MERRITT & CO.

WE ARE JUST OPENING OUR FIRST SUPPLY OF
GENTS. FURNISHING GODDS,
such as Undershirts and Drawers, Neck Ties and Scarfs, Gloves, &c.
Nov. 18. S. MERRITT & CO.

HARDWARE, &c.

Nails a *specialty.*
Nov. 18, '71. J. E. WEER,

VENDU

THE subscriber will sell at P... his residence, near Goose ...

Thursday, Dec'r. 14

(if not fair, on the first fair day ... the following property, namely:

SEVEN HEAD OF H...

among them three *GOO... RIAGE HORSES and ... SADDLE HORSE;*

4 head of Mules,
3 Yoke of Oxen,
5 Milch Cows,
18 head of Young Cattle,
1 Superior ...
23 head of Shoats,
2 Carriages and Harness,
1 Dearborn and Harness,
2 Wagons and Harness,
3 OX CARTS, 1 WHEAT DRILL,
1 REAPER AND 1 REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED,
1 FAN, 2 CORN SHELLERS, HARROWS, PLOWS, CULTIVATORS,
and a large assortment of
FARMING UTENSILS GENERALLY.

Also, a general variety of
Household and Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS.—All purchases of $10 and under, cash. All over that amount a credit of nine months, on note with approved security,

DAVID BIDDLE.
J. W CARROLL, Auct.
Nov. 25, 1871—tds.

WINTER GOODS
OPENED THIS WEEK!

MAKING OUR STOCK NOW ON HAND VERY FULL AND COMPLETE, AMONG

THE VERY BEST
as regards extent and variety,
to be found in this or any other country market.

We have been buying during the entire season at the

Closest Cash Figures,

and we can and will furnish Goods to prompt and reliable buyers at as short profits as any other concern in this Town.

Our Goods are now as usual of *first class character* and are not offered at clap-trap rates, but at moderate and legitimate advances which will leave little room for complaint.

Rich Styles of Ladies Shawls,
IN HIGH COLORS,
PLAID AND STRIPED.

NEW WINTER PRINTS
OF BEST MAKES.

Our stock of Boots and Shoes
IS NOW VERY LARGE,
and we have now in store one of the finest Lines of
READYMADE CLOTHING
AND
Gentlemen's Underwear
which we have ever before offered.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, Nov. 25, 1871.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

THURSDAY,
The Twenty-eighth day of December,

eighteen hundred and seventy-one, at half-past twelve o'clock, meridian, at the Hotel Porch of the Voshell House in Chestertown,

ALL THAT FARM

in Morgans' Creek Neck, occupied and owned by Isaac Reynolds, containing

87 Acres, 2 Roods and 5 Perches

of land, more or less. This property adjoins the lands of Mr. Bosce and others, lies immediately on the new main road running through Morgan's Creek Neck from Chester River to near Urieville. The DWELLING and other buildings are convenient and sufficient for the farm. There is a

Small Peach Orchard

on the farm, which will soon be in bearing condition. This land has been much improved—the neighborhood is a good one—and it lies only about two miles from a Landing on Chester river.

THE TERMS ARE CASH—but the Trustee has power to modify them to suit purchasers.

GEORGE VICKERS,
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct. Trustee.
Chestertown, Dec. 2, 1871—tds.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

THURSDAY,
The Twenty eighth day of December, 1871,

at the Hotel Porch of the Voshell House in Chestertown, at Twelve o'clock, meridian,

All That Farm

in Kent county, lying on the new main road from Chestertown to Millington, and about two miles and a half from the latter place. This property belonged to the late Richard Embrey at his decease, and is sold to pay a Mortgage debt. It is now owned by his heirs. It was formerly known as the "Redgrave Farm," and contains

115 Acres, more or less.



There is a DWELLING and other Buildings on the farm, and with some outlay the Farm may be made productive and valuable.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—Cash on the day of sale, or within sixty days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee.

GEORGE VICKERS,
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct. Trustee.
Chestertown, Dec. 2, 1871—tds.

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