THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, December 23, 1871

CHRISTMAS.

The following, from an exchange, so much better expresses what we would write, that we adopt it as our own:

Monday next will be Christmas day—the joyous and universal holiday—that day of common rejoicing to old and young. To each, and to all, in almost every land, in almost every clime, it will prove a day-spring of common sentiment and common enjoyment. And the sweet and precious story, which will never grow old, of that momentous night in Bethlehem, when the Virgin-Mother realized the fulness of the heavenly prophecy that she should be "blessed among women," and brought forth her first-born Son, and "wrapped him in swaddling clothes" and laid him in the lowly manger,—this will be repeated by pastor and people, and will rise in the symphonies of grandest music, all over the civized world, and will bring to our remembrance the angels' salutation to the shepards, as they watched their flocks upon Bethlehem's star-lit plains: "Fear not, for behold I bring you good tidings of great joy, which shall be to all people. For unto you is born this day in the city of David, a Saviour, which is Christ the Lord." And our ears will seem to catch the lingering echoes of that grand and sublime choral song, which was sung by the heavenly host on that eventful night, "*Gloria in excelsis*," "Peace on earth, good will toward men."

The institution of the festival of Christmas is attributed to the decretal orders of the church in the early part of the second century, but it was not until the fourth century that the date of the birth of Christ was fixed as having occurred on the 25th of December, and the theologians of all schools have since acquiesed in the identification of that day as the proper one for the celebration of this important event.

The mode of its observance has been different in different ages. But it is not our purpose to go back into the past, and bring up these various modes of traditions. It is enough for us to know that Christmas is upon us, and that it comes but once a year. No heart should be sad, no brow should be cloudy, no breast should be cold, on that day. Every one should be merry and glad, when we think upon the sweet story of the Messiah's birth.

But to the young especially, is this a season for mirth and happiness. From now until the ushering in of Christmas morn, their young minds will be filled with visions of Santa Claus and his wonderful piles of toys and good things. Our toy, confectionery, and notion stores will drive a brisk trade, and many a little heart will be gladdened by finding a well-filled stocking.

This is also a season for family reunions. There will be dinners, such as can only be prepared on "Christmas day," and and around the well-filled board will gather happy family groups and friends, who, perchance, only meet once a year, and this is the day of their annual rejoicing. But amid all these rejoicings, the reflection will force itself upon us that there are homes in which no Christmas dinner will be provided, for poverty has has sternly forbidden it; and it will give zest to the appetite and lightness to the heart of every one able to eat a Christmas dinner, if he sits down with the consciousness that he has done something toward making his poor neighbor happy in a holiday feast.

The TRANSCRIPT wishes one and all a happy Christmas.

LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

Editor Transcript:—Who that wanders over a great city but finds food for meditation, and time for the cultivation of the finer susceptibilities at every step of the way. It is not only among the poor, who sell a bunch of matches or solicit a suit of seedy raiment, or scratch a few crisped embers from the dumped garbage or sidewalk coal boxes that we find mental contemplation and means to gather incidents, over which mind is strengthened for a fresh struggle with life's turmoil—and hope, gleaming like a solar ray through the fierceness of the darkness around us, bids us pluck up courage, thank God, and go on our way.

Let us cite a few. A friend of standing—surrounded by all the social and domestic comforts it were possible for man to be blessed with, except he was but the confidential agent of a millionaire, and not the man of means. Trouble had been upon him—sickness—first one and another, until by turns the whole family were sick. The man's nervous system was worn out by watching the broken sleep of his loved children, and the ill though now convalescent consort. The long strung up nerves were relaxing, and the poignant grief was recoiling on the man, who unconscious of the cause of his own repining, began to imagine himself the most unfortunate man in the world, when really he was the very reverse. He said to us, "If I would give way to my feelings, I would sit down and have a hearty cry." We felt a little like laughing, but knew it was wrong. He was just in a mood to require consolation. We had not talked with him five minutes, when the sunlight was playing over his face, and the portrayed beauty of his own cheery group, and the superior loveliness of his own dear companion, made him to know he was guilty of misgiving, when he should be in rapture with the firm resolution which prepares the man of true metal for the hour of misfortune.

We write in this strain to-day because we know countless harm is done by the lack of a little thought, which would give balm to a wounded soul in the hour of grief.

We passed from this party to yet another, who sat in his counting-house sober and sombre, as though the black messenger was awaiting without, ready to claim a part of his household. And so it proved. We asked, "how is your mother?" "Just lingering in the last fe[illegible] flickering throes of dissolution. Poor [illegible]ow, he has the consumption. The man knew he was nigh akin. The dim lamp which shades the dial of the old time-piece as it traverses its round on the face of time, admonishes the vigil watcher.

Evening came. We took our hat, went over into old town, called on a widow of a dear friend, on whose mound but one summer has bloomed the myrtle, and sought comfort amid the thoughtless merriment of her bonnie jewels. We watched her ply the needle in trying to sew some fragments of furs into a symmetrical cape, for one of the lassies. Surely, thought we, this woman is happy in this garden of flowers, surrounded by such buds of promised hope? Thus coning, in this group of sweet children, we suggested: "Mrs. ———, these growing gems of beauty are excellent company for you: certainly they beguile what would ottentimes prove without them a very dreary hour?" To our astonishment she replied: "they are a great burthen and care to me, and when I ponder on my trust, its responsibility, and my inability to meet it, I often wish I had ne'er been born, or had died when very young, that I might have escaped this trouble, now weighing so heavily upon me." "Ah, but," I suggested, "what may yet grow out of all this? Is there no comfortable contemplation in what they might grow up to become? Is there no solace in the thought you are high in standard in filling the destiny of your pilgrimage? Is there no joy in their musical prattle? Would your repining not be more heavily a burthen on you, did not their gratitude bless your solitary hours? Besides, you grow now in Christian beauty, for you are learning endurance, and fortitude only is found in the experience of trial.

We next met with a lady of three score and five. During an hour's colloquy she told us of her opulence and reverses The time when the dread reality of her poverty first burst upon her: how heartily she prayed she might die, and find a refuge in the grave from her troubles. But now how happy she was in penury: how resigned in the very terror of want; how perfectly tranquil in the ordeal of adversity.

I met yet another—he is a man silvered with years, and known to fame. The hunt for wealth has been realized, but it proves a mockery in his grasp. For the gentlemen vagabonds are fascinating his daughters, and the sons are busy in hunting every short route to ruin The envy of rivals outdone is cruel, and the sycophantic whining of the supple-knee'd is sickening.

Another, princely-rich, a merchant. When he was young he aspired to be worth $20,000. His domicil is worth more than that sum. His lady girls weigh him heavily with toggery, big trunks, summer tours, late fashions, and "nothing to wear." He told us he once took a tour on business across the mountains, and he so sincerely envied the humble cottagers on the slopes of the mountains, and thought to himself if he could only get his family to come and live quiet in one of those cabins how glad he would be.

Athwart the street from where I pen this recital, lives a young wife, not appearingly but a few years over her majority. Two little silken-haired children, playing under the falling folds of a lace curtain—looking out the window, and then into a radiant mother's face, tell me they are happy. A short interim we missed the beautiful young mother. Again we beheld her; at at the accustomed window, essaying the destruction of a spider, in the folds of the lace, which had sought that propitious place, that it might bask in the bright glow of a December's morning sunlight. Bringing the young stranger to gaze out on God in his sunshine, she turned suddenly away, for the flood of sunlight was too strong for its young eyes. And as we watched the fond caress of the foster hand which hushed it to its wonted equilibrium, we could but think we would give as a price—if we had it to offer—the worth of a realm—to know and feel, in this desert waste, the very lively gush of affection which electrified that pure woman's soul in the lullaby song to the fond one of her care. We buy of her husband the supplies of his vocation. His pleasant countenance tells us—though not wealthy—yet he owns the whole area of God's acres; and what more, save the ray which refracts from over the water, is worth living for in this world of thistles and thorns.

WALTER.

LOCAL SCRAPS
FROM EASTERN SHORE EXCHANGES.

CECIL COUNTY.

Daring and Successful Robbery..—On Sunday evening last, about half-past seven o'clock, the residence of John A. Rankin, Esq., of this town, was entered, and seven watches, last with Mr R. for repairs, were taken from a glase case in which they hung. Mr. R. and his family were at church at the time, and though the house is on the main street of the town, where persons are constantly passing back and forth, the depredution was committed without detection. Entrance was obtained through the window. The same evening a noise was heard in the dwelling of Mrs. Lum, adjacent to the scene of the robbery, but a lady in the house, who began a search, found that the culprit has fled, leaving the doors standing open. Wm. Wallace, whose name has been connected with sundry acts of pilfering, was arrested on suspicion, and a colored girl living in Dr. Jamar's family testified to having seen him in the locality about the time of the robbery, but several persons made statements seeming to establish an *alibi*, and Justice Howard, deeming the evidence insufficient, released Wallace.—*Democrat.*

Frozen Up.—The unexpectedly early close of navigation has caught some of the farmers of the lower districts in a fix.—Large quantities of grain that had been ordered to market are cut off, and several vessels laden with grain, are frozen up in the river. This will cause considerable annoyance, if not actual distress One farmer is carting his grain from Pond's Neck to Middletown, a distance of not less than eighteen miles. Teams also passed through Elkton a few days since, on the way to Delaware City, having come from Harford county, to transport goods purchased in Philadelphia, but frozen up in the Delaware.

Cecil County Temperance Convention.—The seventh session of this convention met at Port Deposit on the 12th inst.—Nine lodges of the order was represented by about thirty delegates, and a large large number of visiting members. The convention was presided over by the Rev. T. E. Martindale

Rev. Chas. Goodrich, D. D., has accepted the call tendered him by the vestry of Trinity Church, Elkton, and entered on the duties of his charge.

DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Fruit Shipments—During the year there have been carried over the railroad from Cambridge 41,314 quarts of strawberries, 1,224 quarts of raspberries, 5,816 quarts of gooseberries, 534 buckets of plums and apricots, 2,100 buckets of cherries, 3,812 buckets of blackberries, 6,430 buckets of whortleberries, 124 baskets of quinces, 2,262 baskets of apples, 498 baskets of pears, 89,168 boxes of peaches, 471 cases of grapes, 21 barrels of peas, 239 barrels of potatoes.

CARCLINE COUNTY.

Fruit vs. Grain Raising.—Farmers and others have been setting out largely of strawberries, apple and peach this fall. Edward Goslin, of Federalsburg, has set out lately two thousand apple trees. Peanuts likewise are being planted, some experiments the past season demonstrating that they can be raised in this soil successfully.

Senator Stanton's Dying Opinion of Grant.

A distinguished Louisianian was in Boston recently, and had an interview with Senator Sumner at his room at the Coolidge House. During a lengthy conversation with him, Mr. Sumner related an interview, the last he ever had with Edwin M. Stanton, the late Secretary of war. It took palce shortly prior to Mr. Stanton's death. Mr. Sumner had made one of his customary calls. Mr. Stanton requested Mr. Sumner to come near his bedside. The dying man placed his hand in that of Mr. Sumner's, and said:

Sumner, I am going over the river. I shall never recover. I wish to say one word to you before I die.

Sumer—I hope that you are not dying, Mr. Stanton, but go on.

Stanton, (emphatically)—Gen. Grant cannot administer this Government. He is not equal to the duties.

Sumner—Mr. Stanton, your statement is broad.

Stanton—I mean it as broadly as I state it.

Sumner—Why did you not mention this before the nomination.

Stanton—I was busy in my office, and was not consulted by the politicians who made the nomination. They did not take me into their councils.

Sumner—But, Mr. Stanton you made speeches during the campaign; why did you not state this important fact then?

Stanton—You examine my speeches and you will not find one word in favor of Gen. Grant for President. I spoke for the Republican party only.

Sumner—But you say Grant cannot administer the goverment. He succeeded well in the army, and the people gave him credit for our success.

Stanton, (stretching forth his right hand)—Senator Sumner, this hand supplied him with men and money, unlimited. I gave him the direction of the affairs I am dying, Mr. Sumner, and I state this to you. Use it whenever the interests of the country demand it.

At the time Mr. Sumner made this statement about his last interview with Mr. Stanton. he did not agree with the gentleman from Louisiana as to the merits, of Gen. Grant, and made this plain to the group of gentlemen who were listeners to the Senator

[From the Delawarean.]

VACCINATION.

The subject of vaccination and revaccination, and their power to prevent the contagion of smalll-pox, seems to be creating much interest and discussion at this time—some advocating, some opposing it.

In a matter of such grave and vital importance the community should be enlightened only by the counsels of honest and judicious medical men, whose opinions are founded upon close observation and careful experiment.

In view of the possibility of small-pox extending into Delaware, and the fact of its being exceeding contagious under the most favorable circumstances, I submit to your readers the results of my own carefully recorded experience, and that of medical men whose attention has been drawn to this subject, both in this country and in Europe.

During the winter of 1864, the small-pox having seized two men in the ward then under my charge, containing 63 patients, I revaccinated all but one, (he being absent at the time) of whom twenty developed the perfect vesicle; twenty-five modified success, and fifteen no result beyond the local inflamation produced by the operation. In this instance, the only case who failed to be protected was the man I failed to vaccinate.

I might state, that, pursuant *to a general order*, vaccination was performed in the other fifty wards of the hospital, yielding—according to the reports of the different surgeons—the same results; that is: successfully in twelve out of every eighteen, and entirely preventing the spreading of small-pox through the building containing about four thousand persons within a space of only seven acres.

During the present epidemic, I have vaccinated fifty-two persons, twenty of whom developed the same sort of vesicle as would arise from the first insertion of the vaccine lymph; twenty-five modified success, and seven failed.

Of the forty-five who took the vaccine disease, four were primary vaccinations; six, individuals who had been vaccinated in childhood, but, notwithstanding had varioloid between the ages of 15 and 25. Their ages at present range from 40 to 70. Of these successful revaccinations, sixteen have already been exposed to small-pox, some of them for several days consecutively, but harmlessly.

In Holstein, from the year 1801 to 1822, 234,959 individuals were vaccinated, and only two persons during that time had the small-pox.

In Denmark, during the same period, 447, 605, and only one case of variola.

In countries and provinces where vaccination is compulsory, as the Rhenish, the deaths from variola are only 4 to 1000; while in countries where it is voluntary, and of course neglected, (as in England) it is 30 to 1000.

The report of the committee appointed by the Medical Society of Philadelphia, composed of Drs. Cox, Candie and Meigs, contains the remarkable fact, that, during the malignant epidemic of 1827, out of the 80,000 vaccinated, only one death occurred.—The report of Drs. Bell and Mitchell states that of the 248 cases treated in hospitals for small-pox, 150 were unprotected, of whom 85 died. Of the 64 who had been vaccinated only one died.

The subject of revaccination, which formed the subject of my experiments, is of later origin. What do the statistics of Europe on this subject say? In Wortemburg, in 1829, the practice of revaccination, which was commenced, resulted as follows:

"Out of 1400 experiments, 34 out of every hundred persons developed the perfect vesicle. In the Prussian army, tried first in 1833, in about 40,000, 33 per cent. took satisfactorily, and in 1436 individuals presenting marks of previous small-pox, perfect vesicles would arise as often as in persons who had been previously vaccinated."

Without further multiplying statistics, which my experiments would corroborate, it is evident from the above that vaccination is necessary to prevent the violence and spread of small-pox, and that a previous attack does not, after a certain period, insure a person against a second attack.

The experience of the present epidemic shows that, though vaccination will fail to prevent the poison of the disease, it will so modify it as to rid it of much of its violence and danger, and that revaccination is necessary every five or six years; it not being safe to assume that its protection will extend beyond that period.

Another fact developed by experience is that children, though exceedingly liable to the disease, are less liable under 8 years, than from 8 to 15; and that the largest number occur between 15 and 25. It is probable that the violent and wonderful change the system undergoes at puberty has the tendency to throw off the impression, and leaves the system susceptible to the disease in many persons; hence partly the modified influ-of its protection to different individuals.

In concluding the subject, I would strongly urge upon my friends the propriety of universal revaccination as the means not only of promoting the comfort, and saving the life of the individual, but of eradicating it from communities.

If the individual be in health at the time, I know of no contra-indications; formerly, physicians condemned it in pregnant females; but, I have found by experience, that it will do no harm if properly done, and women in *utero gestation* seldom recover from small-pox, as the records of our hospitals show, Even if the patient had been exposed, I should vaccinate; it will frequently abort the disease if done some days previous to the eruption, and where it does not, simply runs *pari passu* with it, in no way inway increasing its violence.

If it was impossible to get pure vaccine lymph that would act, I should unhesitatingly inoculate, experience proving traumotic small-pox two hundred times preferable to the contagious unmodified form.

Much is said about pure matter by the public; that question should be left to the conscienetious physician. He, by its history, or the chemical test, will verify its purity before he uses it. Sometimes it will cause a sore arm, no matter how pure and fresh it is. There is always more or less blood and scales of skin entangled in the lymph, which, if the blood is in a bad condition, will produce more or less inflamation; and a tumid arm and unhealthy sore be the consequence, especially if it is bruised or used; but this state need cause no alarm, for, in the end they invariably get well, the exaggerated stories of the populace "to the contrary notwithstanding." Very truly,

Yours, &c.,

S. D. MARSHALL, M. D.

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, December 19.—The contest between the conservative republicans and democrats on one side and the administration Senators on the other, ended in the Senate to-day by a substantial triumph of the former in the adoption of instructions to the committee on retrenchment to investigate the New York custom-house and all its abuses, its recent influence over the republican State convention in New York, the Treasury defalcation, and the National Bank examiner who was involved in the late bank suspensions in New York. The instructions proposed by Messrs Schurz, Trumbull and Tipton, of the republicans, and Bayard and Casserly, of the democrats, which had been voted down in effect last week, were all accepted to-day by the Senate without a dissenting voice. Indeed the committee were unanimously instructed to go ahead and send for persons and papers. This new-born zeal for investigation, as Mr. Trumbull termed it, was brought about by the tone of public sentiment expressed in letters and newspapers sent to Senators. There is still a want of confidence in the composition of the committee, as it remains composed of republicans who were originally opposed to investigation. The chairmen stated to-day that the Senate had already imposed upon it more than it could do. The discussion has had the effect to summon to Washington ex-Collector Murphy, and the firm interested in the general order business of the New Yok custom-house, and to cause uneasiness in other quarter where congressional inquiry is feared. The committee is clothed with ample powers, and it remains to be seen whether it will stifle inquiry by a policyof inaction.

The committee on elections of the House of Representatives to day heard the case of Lewis McKensie, contestant, against Elliott M. Braxton, the sitting member from the Alexandria (Va.) district. The contest was based on the grounds; Misnomers on ballots, violation of secrecy of the ballots by placing numbers thereon, and want of proper authentication of returns by judges of election. Messrs. George Tucker and L. H. Chandler appeared for Mr. McKenzie. Mr. Braxton conducted his own case, concluding his own case, concluding his argument by saying: "I am the first of my name that has held a seat in the Congress of the United States since 1776, when a revered ancestor of mine pledged life and fortune and sacred honor to the cause of freedom. That honor I still claim, and I do not wish a seat in Congress unless I can have it honerably."

The committee unanimously decided that Mr. McKenzie had no claim whatever to the seat of Mr. Braxton. The claim was so utterly groundless that the committee will probably decide not to pay the expenses of a contest.

RINGGOLD'S
HOSIERY BAZAAR.

Selling off,
Selling off,
at very low Prices.

175 W. Baltimore street,
Under the New Hotel.

Images, Vases, Card Baskets,
CIGAR STANDS, FRENCH, ENGLISH & AMERICAN *PERFUMERY, POMADES, TOILET SOAPS, BRUSHES, &c.* C. F. STAM & BRO.
Chestertown, Dec. 16, 1871—2w.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.65@1.85.
Red—$1.58@1.72.
CORN.—White—65@72. Yellow 68@73.
OATS—51@55 cents.

ORPHANS' COURT NOTICE.

Parties having business with the Orphans' Court are hereby notified that the Court will meet on FRIDAY, DECEMBER 29, instead of Tuesday next, the regular day.

By order. EDW. CROUCH,
Dec. 23, 1871. Register.

Notice to Physicians.

ORDERED BY THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS for Kent County, that they will allow and pay any and all regular practicing Physicians the sum of Fifty Cents for each person, (white or colored, adult or child,) they may vaccinate, who are in very indigent circumstances and unable to pay.

By order. JNO. RUSSELL,
Dec. 23, 1871—3t. Clerk.

Chiefs and Bros. of Ozenee Tribe,

No. 49, I. O. R. M.

YOU are hereby notified that the next "Council Fire" will be kindled on the 28th sleep of the Hunting Moon, at the 7th Run, in the new Wigwam over the ware-room of Messrs. Hines & Burchinal.

By order of SACHEM.
Dec. 23, 1871.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

THE PUPILS OF SCHOOL NO. 7, MR. J. A. GREENWOOD'S—Old Caulk's Field—will give an Exhibition at Salem Church, Fairlee, on *TUESDAY, January 2d*, 1872, commencing at 7 o'clock, P. M.

In the selection are several amusing Original pieces—among them "The Grecian Bend"—Dialogues, Charades, Tableaux, &c. No pains will be spared to make the occasion one of rare enjoyment.

Admission 25 cts: children under 10 years 15 cts. Dec. 23, 1871.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent County, the undersigned, as administrator of Benjamin Hazell, dec'd., will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of the said Benj. Hazell, near Millington, on

WEDNESDAY, THE 3RD DAY OF JANUARY, in the year 1872,

The Personal Property

of the said deceased, consisting, in part, as follows:

FOUR HEAD OF GOOD HORSES,
THREE COLTS,
3 Milch Cows,
SIX HEAD OF CATTLE,
50 Acres of Wheat Seeded,
3,000 Weight of CORN BLADES,
75 BUSHELS OF POTATOES,
14 SHOATS,
300 LBS. LARD,
ONE LOT OF SALTED PORK.

1 large Carriage and Harness, 1 York Carriage, two sets of Harness, one new; 1 Dearborn and Harness, 2 Wagons, 1 Peach Rigging and Springs, 2 Wheat Rakes, 1 new; 1 Wheat Drill, 1 Russell Reaper and Mower, 1 Sleigh, 600 Peach Baskets, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c.

Household & Kitchen FURNITURE,

including, in part, 1 Sofa, Extension Table, 2 Feather Beds, Bureau, Cook Stove, &c.

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

TERMS.—Sums of Ten Dollars and under, cash: on sums over that amount a credit of Eight Months, on note with approved security, the purchaser paying for stamps. The property not to be removed until the terms are complied with.

BENJAMIN M. HAZELL,
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct. Administrator.
Dec. 23, 1871—tds.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of Franklin H. Harper, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of James A. Gale: also, 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 William J. Vannort, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of James A. Gale, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said James A. Gale, of, in, and to, the following property:

All that Tract of Land,

adjoining the lands of George W. Crossley, Hanson Crew, and others, and situated on Still Pond Creek, of which the late James Gale died seized, and containing

200 ACRES,

more or less, the interest of the said James A. Gale therein being one undivided fourth part thereof, subject to the dower right of Mrs. Sarah Gale, widow of the said James Gale:

And I hereby give notice, that on

TUESDAY, the 16th day of January,

1872, in front of the Court House door in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at Public Sale to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, late Sheriff.
Dec. 23, 1871—ts. [5.00.]

Wm. Cullen Bryant's Library
OF POETRY AND SONG,
TENNEYSON'S LAST TOURNAMENT,
CHEAP EDITIONS OF SIR WALTER SCOTT AND CHARLES DICKENS, bound in Cloth, $10.50.
Complete assortment of
Story Books for Children,
PRAYER BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS AND BIBLES. C. F. STAM & BRO.
Dec. 16, 1871—2w.

Constable's Sale.

BY Virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias, issued by T. Waters Russell, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, two at the suit of Wickes & Bro., against Ann M. Porter, J. C. Porter and B. F. Crew, and one at the suit of John Kent, use of J. P. Carothers, use of R. W. Calder, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of John H. Porter and Ann M. Porter, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of Ann M. Porter, of, in and to, the following property:

All the said Ann M. Porter's interest in the Real Estate of the late Henry Porter, in the Third Election District of Kent county, adjoining the lands of John Duyer, James L. Bowers and others: also,

2 COWS, 1 HORSE,
1 CARRIAGE AND HARNESS,
CORN CROP, and interest in Wheat Crop: and I hereby give notice, that on

SATURDAY, THE 13TH DAY OF JANUARY,

1872, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Market House in Chestertown, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above mentioned property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writs, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

CHARLES H. DAVIS, Constable.
Dec. 23, 1871—tds. [5.00]

TO BE HUNG

IN front of the undersigned store, opposite the M. E. Church, *a large sign market Christmas Goods*, that the public may know where to find the

Largest Assortment of Christmas Goods!

ever offered in Chestertown, and at city prices. A. M. RUSSELL,
Dec. 16, 1871—3t° Agent.

Christmas!
CHRISTMAS!
CHRISTMAS!

IF YOU WISH TO MAKE YOUR FRIEND A PRESENT, CALL ON
C. F. STAM & BRO.,
CORNER HIGH & COURT STS.,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.
Dec. 16, 1871—2w.

STRAYED from the subscriber, on the 5th of November, a RED COW, with a small star in her forehead, about 4 years old—giving milk when strayed. Any information of her whereabouts will be liberally rewarded.

WM. A. THOMAS,
Dec. 16, 1871—3t. Near Chestertown.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS
Of the 4th District.

I HAVE large demands to meet by the 1st of January, and must have money. Those who do not heed this notice will find their names in the paper.

WM. A. THOMAS,
Dec. 16, 1871—3t. Collector.

VENDUE NOTES can be obtained at this office

SCIENTIFI[illegible]
For
TWENTY-SEV[illegible]

THIS splendid weekly, and improved, is one of and interesting journals ever p[illegible]ery number is beautifully print[illegible]per, and elegantly illustrated [illegible]engravings, representing New [illegible]novelties in Mechanics, Manufactu[illegible]istry, Photography, Architecture, [illegible]ing, Science and Art.

Farmers, Mechanics, Inventors, Eng[illegible] Chemists, Manufacturers, and people o[illegible]professions or trades will find the

Scientific American

of great value and interest.

Its practical suggestions will save hu[illegible]dreds of dollars to every Household, Worl[illegible]shop and Factory in the land, besides affording a continual source of valuable instruction. The Editors are assisted by many of the ablest American and European writers, and having access to all the leading Scientific and Mechanical Journals of the world, the columns of the Scientific American are constantly enriched with the choicest information.

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Address MUNN & CO.,
Publishers of the Scientific American,
Dec. 23, 1871. 37 Park Row, New York.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent County, will be held at the house of the subscriber, in Chestertown, Md., on *MONDAY, JANUARY 1st*, 1872, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

N. G. WESTCOTT,
Dec. 16, 1871—3t. Secretary.

FINE ASSORTMENT OF POCKET CUTLERY.
Dec. 16—2w. C. F. STAM & BRO.

A VOCAL CONCERT

WILL be given at the M. E. Church, in Chestertown, on

Thursday Evening, Dec'r. 28th.

PROF. ROBINSON, of Baltimore, has been engaged, with several distinguished singers of the same city. The Professor's repute as a Vocalist and Musician, is too well known to demand commendation.

While this is an appeal to the charity of our citizens, we at the same time promise them a First-Class Concert. Proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

Tickets may be purchased at the Post Office, C. F. Stam & Bro.'s drug store, and at the door the evening of the Concert.

Doors open at 6½: Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Tickets, 50 cts.: children under 12 years, 25 cts. Dec. 16, 1871.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to call and settle the same on or before the First day of January next. Those failing to comply must not think hard to find their accounts in a train for collection.

Dec. 16, 1871. W. VANNORT.

CALL AND GET ONE OF
C. F. STAM & BRO'S. ALMANACS.
They are more correct than any other now in use. *We give them away.*
Chestertown, Dec. 16, 1871—2w.

50,000 Bushels of Corn Wanted.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE PAID.

TO be delivered on the Kent Co. Railroad at Worton, Lynch's, Still Pond and Kennedyville stations.

BELL & BRO.,
Agents for E. JEFFERSON & SON,
Office, Worton Station.
Dec. 16, 1871—3m.

NEW LIQUOR STORE.

THE subscriber has opened a Liquor Store in the basement of the Voshell House in Chestertown, where he will keep on hand

WINES, WHISKIES, BRANDIES, GIN, RUM, &c.,

of various grades, which will be sold as l[illegible] as they can be purchased in the cities.

[illegible]Dealers are particularly requested to call and examine my stock [illegible] for themselves. L. C. B[illegible]

Dec. 16, 1871—4w.

To Executors, Administrators, and GUARDIANS.

AGREEABLY to an order of the Orphans' Court for Kent County, passed December 11, 1871, this is to give notice to all delinquent Executors and Administrators, that the law requires them to pass their first Administration account within *Twelve Months* from the date of Letters, and an additional account every *Six Months* thereafter until the estate is fully settled. And that every Guardian, where the income of the ward is over $50 per annum, is required to pass an account *once in each year*, agreeably to law, and on the arrival of their wards at age to exhibit and pass a final Guardian Account before the Orphans' Court.

Frequent complaint having been made to the Court relative to such delinquency, the above is published for the information of all whom it may concern.

E. CROUCH,
Dec. 16, 1871—3t. Register of Wills.

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