THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 6, 1872.

The Old Year has passed, and we are fully launched upon the new. It were well also if, with the burial of the dead year, we could bury old animosities, and the hard stern thoughts and the sorrows and the troubles that the malice of others may have wrought, as well as the self-accusing memories to which our own deeds of omission and commission may have given rise. If we could enter upon the New Year "with charity to all and malice toward "none," and so order our future lives that "the accusing Angel" should be prompted to blot out our past follies, it were well for us and for the commonwealth in which we live, and move, and have our being.

But such things, we fear, are not to be. The good and the evil of this world are so closely interwoven, that the utmost that can be hoped for is that the good may predominate over the evil.

In this age of feverish activity men live fast. Steam and its appliances; electricity, which rivals thought in the rapidity with which it can put a girdle round about the earth; machinery, that multiplies labor a thousand-fold all these scientific and skillfull accessories, in the practical uses to which they are put, have wrought changes in our habits, customs, and modes of thought; in the comforts we enjoy, and in the intercourse they facilitate—changes that a century ago would have been deemed little less than marvellous. It is only when we touch the question of morals, or ask ourselves whether our higher civilization has brought with it a greater amount of happiness, that philosophy is at fault. In the earlier days of the Republic our fathers were content with simpler pleasures. Their mental strain was less, and they were measurably free from those cares and anxieties which beset the men of the present day who are "in populous cities "pent," and who realize, to the full, what DARWIN means when he talks of "the struggle for existence." The curse of our day is the sordid passion for gold. It is radically modifying the very nature of our people, as well as the only theory of classification that is admissible in a Republic. There was a time when men tacitly recognized the aristocracy of intellect. It was an honorable distinction, and whilst it did not infringe upon the doctrine of social equality, it won for its possessor increase of popular respect. It has been superseded of late years by the aristocracy of wealth. We have exchanged the pearls of thought for the pinchbeck of Shoddy.

But sadder changes even than this have taken place of recent years. Politicasters have been elevated to the seats of statesmen, and the power of the Lobby has controlled legislation. A public servant in high place has thought it no discredit to take gifts with both hands and provide for all of his relations out of the public funds. Offices have been made matters of bargain and sale, and those who should be the guardians of the people have become, in too many instances, their plunderers and oppressors. They have made the Constitution a thing of sherds and patches they have encroached upon the reserved rights of the States; abridged the liberties of the citizen, substituted military arrests for civil processes, and Federal Courts for the proper State tribunals. In all the older Republicans the pathway to Imperialism was through corruption and centralization. We are travelling, even now, the same road, and the saddest sign of the times is the apathy of the people, in the presence of the growing political and social demoralization. If, however, the new year should bring with it a more thoughtful consideration of the danger to which the Republic is exposed, and proper means be taken to avert it; the popular will, asserted in a lawful but resolute way, might yet suffice to overthrow and punish evil doers in all departments of the public service, as it has already shown itself sufficiently powerful to confound and hold to a strict account the evil doers of New York.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

KU-KLUX ORGANIZATION.—*What it is and What it is Not.*—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, writing from Yorkville, S. C. says:

Since the surrender of Robert E. Lee at Appomattox Courthouse, I have never heard of one finger being raised against the United States government. I never heard but one man say that he desired the negroes back in bondage, and that man was, at the time he made the declaration, and is to-day, a supporter of the infernal ring which is ruining—no, has ruined—the State of South Carolina. The people of South Carolina are taxed, literally, to death. Do you ask for what? Why, sir, to make this infamous ring rich. The point which I desire to make is simply this. The Ku-Klux organization is not, and never was, a conspiracy against the United States government; it was a blow aimed at the State government.

Under the peculiar circumstances what could the people of South Carolina do but resort to Ku Kluxing? This was an impossibility. A judge and jury might send a man to the penitentiary and the Hon. Robert K. Scott, Governor of the State, would pardon him and turn him loose upon the community to steal or plunder as before. No one has any desire to prevent the negro from voting in the abstract; but every man who has a grain of sense and principle desires the negro and white man, too, to vote for honest men and not for rogues.

Would you—I ask you the plain question—let Robert K. Scott or Niles G. Parker have charge of the monetary affairs of the Tribunal? I know you would not. They would reduce you to beggary in less than a year, and your noble paper would go the way that South Carolina has gone. Just think of the investments that Robert Scott, the leading spirit of the South Carolina carpet-baggers, has made. I tell you with no other motives than simply to make the truth known, that we are robbed an swindled as no people ever were. The great majority of those who, hold office in South Carolina do not care one farthing for her, any further than that they may get rich by plundering her treasury.

In conclusion, I am no advocate for Ku-Kluxing. I know it is morally wrong. Permit me to tell you, however, plainly and honestly, that so long as the present State government of South Carolina exists there will be Ku-Kluxing. This is not said boastingly, neither is it a threat. It is a simple declaration of truth. The United States can no more crush it than George III. could crush the patroits that threw the tea overboard. The name may be changed and the mode of procedure different, but rogues and their tools will die. Why does the United States institute a search for the house-burners? The civil authorities of South Carolina are insufficient for the task.

The Union League is the mother of all the house-burning that took place in York county. Why not ferret out the incendiaries? Why not pass a law that will meet the case? I am no politician; I never expect to be; I tell you that the people of South Carolina are run to desperation, not by democrats, not by the poor negroes, not by republicans, but by a set of thieving adventurers and unprincipled natives, who prowl, as the poet Burns says, like "hell hounds" arounds the treasury of the State.

THE CENSUS REPORT.—A report has been issued by the superintendent of the census which is intended to preface the first or population volume of statistics.—Tables of age and sex are yet wanting to complete this volume. The enumeration was completed by January 9, 1871, as to all but some 100,000 names, for which the country has had to wait seven and a half months. This is pronounced discreditable. The constitutional population of the United States (excluding, that is, the inhabitants of the Territories and "Indians not taxed") upon the 1st of June, 1870, is ascertained at 38,113,253. The positive increase during the decade has has been 6,929,509, a gain of 22.22 per cent. Maryland has increased from 687,049, to 780,894, a gain of 13,66 per cent., and ranks twentieth instead of nineteenth among the thirty-four States enumerated in the eighth census. Her gain in white population was 17.36 per cent., nearly keeping pace with the country at large, and taking rank, in point of white population, as eighteenth instead of nineteenth; her colored population had increased but 2.49 per cent., and ranks eleventh in point of number. The gain in representative population, due in part to emancipation, is from 652,173 to 780,894, equal to 19,74 per cent.

The table of true population, embracing the inhabitants of territories and "Indians not taxed," shows a total for the whole country of 38,823,210. Had the rate of increase during previous decades been preserved, this number would have been 41,609,000. The report shows several causes which have contributed to check the rate of increase. The colored population, which scould have shown an increase of about 1,000,000, shows instead, less than 500,000. The direct losses by the war are estimated in the Federal armies at not less than 500,000. The withdrawal from domestic life during four years of an average number of one and a half million men between 18 and 45 years of age checked the increase of population. During the war immigration was impeded, as shown by a comparison of figures before and since, by 350,000 persons; and fifth, the report claims as a notorious fact that in many parts of the country children are not born to American parents as they used to be, to a degree that, "in some sections, even threatens the perpetuation of the native stock."

It is claimed that the enumeration has been thorough, and is generally reliable. A protracted enumeration is shown to be essentially vicious; various defects in the census law are pointed out, which are in the nature of suggestion in the direction of improvement. The great number of new features introduced in the present census, and the new and valuable items of information obtained, are explained in detail.

Chinese Shoemakers in Massachusetts.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune at North Adams, Massachusetts, states that during the year-and-a-half that has passed since the Chinamen were first brought to that place as shoemakers many of the doubts that were felt as to the success of the enterprise have passed away, with some of the prejudices against the new-comers. He says:

Most of the Chinamen speak English, and many of them read and write quite well. The same room is used for the dining and school-room, and on the walls may be seen, interspersed among the charts for their study, the daily account for table expenses, kept in their queer hieroglyphics by their foreman, Ah Sing, who has charge of providing for their table, and who is obliged to render daily a strict account of all expenses.

Their success as shoemakers seems very satisfactory. I am told by the superintendent that the work accomplished by the 74 Chinamen now employed is equal both in quality and quantity to that formerly done by the same number of Crispins.—The Crispins were paid from $15 to $20 a week for doing the work for which the Chinamen are paid (as is generally supposed, though it is not definitely known) about $23 a month.

Their pay roll for the month of November shows that the aggregate loss of time by the seventy-four workmen was only about five days. Opportunities are here given them for earning additional wages, by working evenings at piece-work. The gaming tables, their proverbial delight, over which they spent considerable of their spare time when they first came here, have been set aside, and one now finds them spending their extra evenings over their studies, or in earning their extra pay.

The climate seems to agree with them, and they express themselves much pleased with their home; but they never will say even to their employers what course they intend to pursue when they have finished their three years' labor. Most of them are boys from 16 to 20 years of age, with a few older ones. Two of them are married, having wives in China. A report, which proves to be only sensational, has been circulated that the Celestials had smuggled some of their fair ones from their own sunny clime to make happy their new home.

The exceedingly effeminate appearance of some of them, and their marked affectionate bearing toward each other, was the only ground for this rumor, and so striking was these characteristics that it was a long time before even the assurance of the trustworthy Ah Sing could convince their employer that he was not deceived in the matter of sex.

OHIO POLITICS—*A Conservative Combination.*—A correspondent of the Boston Post gives that paper an account of political doings in Ohio as follows:

A new political movement has taken strong root in Ohio, espacially in Hamilton county, of that State, which looks to the formation of a new party. Prominent well-known citizens, republicans and democrats alike, have taken the matter in hand; such persons as Judge Storer, of the Superior Court, David Anderson, Judge Stalle, Frederick Hassaueck, Judge Matthews, Rufus King and several hundred persons alike well known among the radicals and former abolishionists join. Judge Caldwell, formerly chief-justice of Ohio, Judge Oliver of the Common Pleas Court, Robert Christie, and several hundred otherequally well known prominent democrats are also identified with the movement.—These persons from the parent society which has been working quietly for about a month, and is how preparing for organization throughout the State of Ohio and for the formation of similar associations in other States. They severally sign a pledge which reads as follows:

We, the undersigned, disregarding former political affiliations and laying aside all mere partisan prejudices, and believing that the condition of the country demands such a course, do hereby pledge ourselves, each to the other, to unite in an earnest and persevering effort to promulgate and disseminate throughout the whole country the following principles, which we deem vital to the existence of this government as a free and independent republic, and under such name as a majority may hereafter adopt when a permanent organization has been effected.

First.—The only legitimate purpose of a tariff is to provide necessary revenue.

Second.—The support of the constitu-as amended and the protection of the rights of every citizen under it.

Third.—Universal amnesty and the restoration of fraternal feelings and relations among the people of the difierent States.

Fourth.—A steady return to gold and silver as the only sound and safe basis of currency.

Fifth.—Opposition to the present caucus system in legislative bodies as corrupting, dangerous and at variance with the spirit of our institutions.

Sixth.—The inviolate maintainance of the public faith

Seventh.—The abolition of the demoralizing spoils system by a thorough reform of the civil service.

Eighth.—Opposition to all secret political societies and to violence and lawlessness wherever or by whomsoever committed.

Ninth.—And that, as our country progresses, the general government should more and more, within the limits of the Constitution, be confined to that which is general and common to the whole perple, and to each State should belong the care and supervision of all that is fairly reserved to it.

The organization thus far has no professional politicians within it, and its promoters seek now only affiliation with private citizens; and they claim that already they have sufficient numbers of the influential citizens of Hamilton county to control its elections and thus hold the balance of political power in Ohio. No name has been adopted for this new organization, and their effort will be to secure the cooperation of the men of all parties.

Greeley on the Presidency.

Greeley writes the following letter to a Missouri editor who has nominated him for the Presidency:

NEW YORK TRIBUNE,
NEW YORK, October 18, 1871.

P. Donan, Esq., Lexington, Mo:

My Dear Sir—I have yours of the 14th instant. I have no doubt that the policy you suggest is that which your party ought to adopt. They should have run Salmon P. Chase in 1868. Then, as the result of that contest, the return of genuine peace, and thrift would have been promoted.—That policy gave you more last year in Missouri than could have been achieved by a party triumph. You only err as to the proper candidate. I am not the man you need. Your party is mostly free-trade, and I am a ferocious Protectionist. I have no doubt that I might be nominated and elected by your help; but it would place us all in false positions. If I, who am adversely interested, can see this I am sure your good sense will, on reflection, realize it. You must take some man like Gratz Brown, or Trumbull, or General Cox (late Secretary Interior), and thus help to pacify and reunite our country anew. Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

If Mr. Greeley wrote this letter, which is dated only two months ago, he evidently intends to support the opposition candidate for the Presidency in case of the renomination of President Grant.—*Baltimore American.*

"GOING BACK ON 'EM."—The Washington Chronicle, which appears to be somewhat gravelled by the New York Tribune's quotations from its columns (before it came into its present hands) in favor of the one-term principle, is constrained to remember, "more in sorrow than in anger." than on the 19th of July, 1861, two days before the defeat at Bull Run, the editor of the Tribune declared his readiness to submit the struggle to the "ordeal of a fair, decisive battle." "If the rebels can beat double the number of Unionists they can end the struggle on their own terms." The Chronicle cannot forget that Mr. Greeley, in the Tribune of February 23, 1861, after the Southern Confederacy had elected Jeff. Davis president, printed the following declaration of his deliberate views on secession:

"We have repeatedly said, and we once more insist, that the great principle embodied by Jefferson in the Declaration of American Independence, that governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed, is sound and just, and that *if the slave States, the cotton States, or the Gulf States only, choose to form an independent nation,* THEY HAVE A CLEAR, MORAL RIGHT TO DO SO!"

Going further back—still "more in sorrow than in anger"—the Chronicle becomes melancholy to read, in the Tribune of December 17, 1860, on the eve of the section of South Carolina:

"If the declaration of independence justified the secession from the British empire of three millions of colonists in 1776, we do not see why he would not justify the secession of five millions of Southrens from the Federal Union in 1861."

Quoting the Tribune still further back, the broken hearted Chronicle rehearses Mr. Greeley's mandate of Nov. 9, 1860:

"If the cotton States shall decide that they can do better out of the Union than in it, *we insist on letting them go in peace!*"

And to fortify his mandate with arguments, the opinions of Mr. Greeley at the same date were added, as the Chronicle is mournfully forced to remember, as follows:

"The right to secede may be a revolutionary one, but it exists nevertheless."

"We do not see how one party has a right to do what another party has a right to prevent."

"We must ever resist the asserted right of any State to remain in the Union, and nullify the law thereof; *to withdraw from the Union is quite another matter.*"

"Let the act of secession be the echo of an unmistakable popular fiat."

"A demand for separation so backed would either be acquiesced in without the effusion of blood, *or those who rushed upon carnage to defy or defeat it, would place themselves clearly in the wrong.*"

"Whenever a considerable section of our Union shall deliberately resolve to go out, we shall resist all coersive measures designed to keep it in."

We await the New York Tribune's rejoinder with anxious expectancy. Can it be possible that H. G. will quote from one of the editors of the Chronicle, whose paper in Raleigh flamed like a meteor in the front ranks of the Confederate war? We pause for a reply.

Married,

EARLE—RINGGOLD.—On Thursday last at the residence of the brides father, by the Rev. Mr. Perryman, SAMUEL T. EARLE, Jr., of Queen Anne's county, to MARY BELL, eldest daughter of Thos. W. Ringgold of Kent county.

GREENWOOD—DUYER.—On the same day, at the residence of Wm. A. Thomas, near Chestertown, by the Rev. A. W. Milby, GEORGE W. GREENWOOD to Miss R. A. DUYER—all of Chestertown.

CACY—ELBIN.—On the 19th ult., by the Rev. J. France, Mr. SAMUEL B. CACY, of Kent county, to Miss BENANNA ELBIN, of Queen Anne's county.

ERDMAN—MEEKS.—On the 21st, by the same, at the residence of Samuel Meeks, Esq., in Millington, Mr. MILARD F. ERDMAN to Miss MOLLIE R. MEEKS, all of Kent county.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have just received by Capt. Taylor's boat this week, a full supply of LUMBER, consisting in part of 4-4 Cullings, 6-4 Culings, 4-4 Hemlock Lathes, Sash &c., and can fill orders satisfactorily.

JOHN T. DODD & SON.
Chestertown, Jan. 6.

NOTICE.

The annual meeting of the Agricultural Club of the Third District of Kent county, will be held on THURSDAY, THE 11TH INST., at half-past 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞ A full attendance is desired.

By order of Club.
J. W. COREY,
Jan'y 6, 1871. Secretary.

NOTICE.

The Notes given at the Vendue of the late L. L. Rollison's personal property are over due, and if not paid by Tuesday, the 9th day of January, inst., they will be put in a legal train of collection.

J. RAYMOND LUSBY,
Jan. 6-3t. Adm'r.

NOTICE.

The postponed semi-annual meeting of the Stockholders and Members of the "Workingmen's Library Association, of Chestertown, Kent Co., Md.," will be held at the office of Messrs. Hines & Burchinal, on Wednesday, January 10, 1872, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. By order,

M. deK. SMITH,
Jan. 6, 1872-1t. Secretary.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between L. J. Cox, Jr., James Warden and James A. Merritt being dissolved by limitation on the 1st of January. Jas. Warden and Jas. A. Merritt will continue the business at the old stand.

WARDEN & MERRITT.
January 6, 1871—3t.

Removal.

MRS. CLARA RAWLEIGH—Milliner, has removed her Store to the room on High street, next door to the Bank, and lately occupied Miss Duyer, where she will be pleased to see all her old friends and customers, and the public generally.

January 5, 1872—3t.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.60@1.70.
Red—$1.57@1.60.
CORN.—White—66@67. Yellow 68@69.
OATS—52@56 cents.

A Card.

THE subscriber, lately of the firm of Cox, Warden & Merritt, will continue the GRAIN COMMISSION BUSINESS, at the corner of Bowly's Wharf and Pratt St.

We hope that his long experience in, and knowledge of the business, will result in a due share of the liberal patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

LUTHER J. COX.
January 6, 1872—4t°

SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION!

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL connected with St. James' M. P. Church, at Worton, intend having an Exhibition, on

Thursday, January 11th, 1872,

at 7 o'clock, P. M., at the Church. Proceeds for benefit of said School.

☞ Admission, 25 cents.

If Thursday should prove too stormy, it will take place on Friday evening.

January 6, 1872—

John T. Dodd & Son,

THE ENERGETIC *LUMBER FIRM* of our town, took advantage of the thaw last week, and laid in a full supply of

Lumber,

so as to supply their numerous customers They will be pleased to see their friends, as they can fill their orders satisfactorily. Jy6.

GRAND VOCAL CONCERT!

WITH

INSTRUMENTAL ACCOMPANIMENT!!!

At the Court House,

IN CHESTERTOWN,

On Thursday evening, Jan'y 11th, 1872,

For the benefit of the Catholic Church to be built in Chestertown.

The music for this Concert will be furnished by nine artistic musicians, selected from the best Catholic Choirs in the city of Philadelphia.

Concert and Comic Pieces;

COMIC SINGING, by one of the best artists in Philadelphia.

TICKETS, 50 cts., (no half-price) To be had at C. F. Stam & Bro's Drug Store. Secured Seats, 25 cents extra.

☞ Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Concert at 7½ o'clock.

THOS. P. DIXON,
EDW. McCAULEY,
LOUIS K. STAM,
EUGENE WILSON,
Committee.

Jan 6-1t.

The Mutual Fire Insurance Company

Of Kent County.

REPORT of the Secretary and Treasurer of The Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent County, January 1st., 1872.

Amount of Property Insured in Perpetual Policies,	$248.744,00
Amount of Property Insured in other Policies,	1,101.880,00
Total amount of Property Insured,	$1.350.624,00
Premium Notes on Perpetual Policies,	$14.952 00
Premium Notes on other Policies,	71.895,00
Total amount of Premium Notes,	$86.847,00
INVESTMENTS.	
Invested in Stocks,	$13.850,73
Loans on Judgment,	33.042,00
Loans on Mortgage,	4.500,00
Total amount invested,	$51.392,73

N. G. WESTCOTT,
Jan6-3t. *Secretary and Treasurer.*

JAS. WARDEN. JAS. A. MERRITT.

WARDEN & MERRITT,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

GRAIN, FLOUR & COUNTRY PRODUCE,

72 South Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

Thanking our old customers for the patronage so liberally bestowed upon us, we would respectfully ask a continuance of the same, assuring them that at all times our best efforts will be used for the promotion of their interest. Jan. 6, 1872.

1872. January 1st. 1872.

A LARGE STOCK OF DESIRABLE *WINTER GOODS,* in store.

T. S. WICKES.

AXES—Of Stewart's best make, on hand and for sale by

T. S. WICKES.
Chestertown, Jan'y 6, 1873.

KENT NATIONAL BANK,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,
December 28th, 1871.

This Bank has this day declared a dividend of Ten per cent. on the capital stock, for the past six months, payable to the stockholders on and after January 2d, 1872.

W. N. E. WICKES,
Dec. 30, 1871. Cashier.

PERSONAL.

LADIES, I can send you anything by mail. Just send us a *lock* of your *hair,* if you want one of those superb HAIR NETS to match, or a sample of goods the color. Only 25 cents and stamp, by mail.

W. H. RINGGOLD,
95 N. CHARLES STREET,
Sept. 16. *8 doors South of Mulberry.*

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.

RINGGOLD'S HOSIERY BAZAAR.

Selling off,
Selling off,
at very low Prices.

175 W. Baltimore street,

☞ Under the New Hotel. ☜

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 low as they can be purchased in the cities.

☞ Dealers are particularly requested to call and examine my stock and judge for themselves. L. C. BAKER.
Dec. 16, 1871—4w.

Just Received, and for sale,

ALL GRADES OF FLOUR,
BY THE BARREL,

SALT, by the SACK;

HORSE SHOES, by the Keg,
AND NAILS;

Blacksmith's Coal & Antiracite.

Besides this we have, as usual, a regular stock of LUMBER and other BUILDING MATERIAL. Apply to

TURNER BROS.
Betterton, Dec. 30, 1871.

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, at the store door of G. W. Holyday, Esq., on

SATURDAY,

THE 27TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1872,

At Twelve o'clock, Meridian,

A LOT OF LAND,

late the property of Richard Hodges, deceased, lying at Edesville or Forktown, in Kent Co., containing BETWEEN TWO AND THREE ACRES, adjoining the property of Mr. James H. Edes, and bounding on the two roads leading to Pine Neck and Rock Hall. It fronts 405 feet on the Pine Neck road, and thirty-six feet front. This lot will be divided into building lots suitable for dwellings and stores. Either front will be suitable for building lots. A portion of the lot is in Peach Trees, healthy and the fruit good. The neighborhood is a populous one, and the country is improving in this section of our county.

Also, about ONE-FOURTH OF AN ACRE OF LAND, a part of the Garden of the Hodges property, on the opposite side of the road, occupied by Mrs. Mary M. Hodges, and which will also be laid off in Lots suitable for building purposes.

The property is to be sold to pay debts.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE—on a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, payable in three equal instalments, with interest from the first day of January, 1862, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser or purchasers, with security to be approved by the Trustee. It will be sold clear of dower.

The creditors of the late Richard Hodges are notified to file their claims, duly proved, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Kent county, within four months from the day of sale.

GEORGE VICKERS, *Trustee.*
Chestertown, Dec. 30, 1871—tds.

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.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of execution, against Richard Peacock, at the suit of Edward W. Lockwood, G. W. Jacoby, S. J. Meeks, assignee of R. B. M. Massey, John S. Tyson, William J. Hurlock, Josias Ringgold, William D. Burchinal, Thomas Burns, Joseph W. Peacock, Colin F. Taylor, and the State of Maryland, I will expose to Public Sale, on the farm occupied by the said Richard Peacock, about a mile from Galena, on

Wednesday, the 10th day of January,

1872, at eleven o'clock, A. M., the following property, to wit:

1 WHEAT THRESHER, 1 REAPER AND MOWER, 1 FARM WAGON, 1 CART, AND RESIDUE OF FARMING UTENSILS;

Also, Lot of HAY AND BLADES.

Terms Cash. Sale positive. All parties desire the public to attend and purchare.

R. W. CALDER, late Sheriff.
Dec. 30, 1871—tds. [3.00]

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.

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.

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.]

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of the following writs of execution, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, one Fieri Facias at the suit of Charles G. Ross, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Joseph E. Gilpin, William M. Gilpin, Thos. C. Lynch and William Welch; 1 Fieri Facias at the suit of Andrew Woodall, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Joseph E. Gilpin and Thomas C. Lynch; one Fieri Facias at the suit of the State of Maryland, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of William M. Gilpin and Thomas C. Lynch; one Venditioni Exponas at the suit of Thomas J. Shallcross, use of George Vickers, Trustee for the sale of Jeremiah Stull's real estate, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Thomas C. Lynch and Jesse K. Hines; one Venditioni Exponas at the suit of Jeremiah Peacock, use of Richard Hynson, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Thomas C. Lynch, Jesse K. Hines and Joseph E. Gilpin; one Venditioni Exponas at the suit of Ellen Spry and George Vickers, executors of C. W. Spry, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of A. T. Gilpin and Thomas C. Lynch; one Venditioni Exponas at the suit of Robert A. Cochran, use of Sarah A. Boyer, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Thomas C. Lynch and William M. Gilpin, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of Thomas C. Lynch, of, in, and to, the following property:

One House and Lot,

now occupied by Elizabeth Grindage, situated near Galena:

And I hereby give notice, that on

Wednesday, the 10th day of January,

1872, at Galena, at the hour of 11 o'clock, A. M., 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, debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

EUGENE GOODING,
Dec. 16, 1871. [4.00] Late Constable.

Notice to Tax Payers.

THE Tax Payers of the Third Election District of Kent County are hereby notified that the taxes for 1871 are in the hands of the Collector, and prompt payment is hereby demanded.

All persons indebted for taxes for 1870 are seriously urged to make immediate payment, or the Collector will resort to the summary process of the law.

WILLIAM V. LUCAS,
Collector of Tax for Third District.
July 15, 1871—tf.

BUILDING LOT FOR SALE.

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.

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