THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, March 16, 1872.

The Presidential Question.

THE DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE PRESS ON CANDIDATES AND POLICY.

The nominations of the Labor Reform Convention—Mr. Justice Davis for President, and Gov. Parker, of New Jersey, for Vice President—have been commented on by the press throughout the country. The Southern Democratic Conservative press generally pronounces them acceptable, and appears prepared to acquiesce in their adoption by the democratic nominating convention, at least if they be previously endorsed by the proposed Cincinnati convention of liberal republicans, which is to be held in May.

The Virginia press generally has favored a coalition of conservative elements, either by a Democratic adoption of the Missouri policy, so-called, (and which they claim as the original "Virginia policy,") or by some other plan of conciliation and mutual concession upon old party issues.

The North Carolina press is to a great extent hopeless of improvement in the misgovernment by which its State has been oppressed, though the Raleigh Sentinal believes that a National Conservative coalition, which shall lead to improved government in the South, is not impracticable, and is the one thing to be striven after.

The South Carolina papers give favorable notice of the characters of Mr. Davis and Gov. Parker.

In Georgia, the Atlanta Sun (A. H. Stephens) pronounces in favor of the labor nominees. The Augusta Chronicle considers "the action of the Ohio convention most significant and important, and makes eulogistic notice of the nominees as conservative statesmen whose candidacy augurs well for the future.

In Alabama, the Mobile Register, (Hon John Forsyth) "straight-out democratic," says that if a coalition of liberals and democrats on Judge Davis can be effected, "no man in the republican ranks could be presented who, on account of his antecedents and his present position, could be more acceptable to the democratic party, and especially to that part of it that belongs to the South."

In Louisiana, the New Orleans Picayune and the Times maintain that a liberal and conservative coalition on the Missouri platform is the only hope of the South, and also endorse the character of the labor nominees.

In Kentucky, the Lexington Press, pronouncing itself uncompromisingly democratic, says that if the liberal conservative coalition be effected, "it knows of no stronger compromise ticket that could be made."

In Tennessee, the Memphis Appeal advocates without qualification a liberal conservative coalition on the basis of civil service reform and constitutional principles of government.

In Illinois, the Chicago Times (sometimes called the leading democratic "organ" of the northwest) is also open in advocacy of a liberal and conservative combination, and approves the labor candidates as a judicious nomination.

In Missouri, the St. Louis Republican continues staunch in advocacy of the "passive" policy for the democratic party, of which it has been the leading advocate. It wants the party to announce that it will support the Cincinati nominees, and so leave that convention of liberal republicans free to name candidates, who may or not be those on the labor reform ticket.

In Massachusetts, the Boston Post maintains that the objects of the liberal republicans and the democrats are substantially the same; for while the liberal republicans want to get rid of President Grant, the democrats want "to elect an honest capable reform President in his place." The line of argument is to sustain a policy of coalition.

New Hampshire Election--Comments of the Press.

The result of the New Hampshire election, in favor of the republicans, elicits various comments from the press, but generally it seems to be conceded that its effect will tend to unite all opposition elements and beget a new party. The Granite State has never before been the scene of a more active and vigorous canvass than that which closed with Tuesday's election. The contest, though for State officers, including Governor, Legislature, executive council and a railroad commissioner, was made to turn upon National issues, and the result is taken by the republicans as a virtual endorsement of the present administration. The vote, however, is a very close one, and, in view of the full vote polled and the past record of the State, the present result is not surprising. We subjoin extracts from several journals commenting upon the election:

From the Washington Republican, adm.

New Hampshire has always struck the key-note of the presidential grand march. The mere statement of this fact ought to be enough to show republicans where their duty lies. They must see that a State which has nearly always been the index State has clearly anticipated public sentiment by declaring in favor of President Grant's re-election, and in reading the future they will not be ready to lend themselves to an impossible conspiracy.

From the Washington Patriot, Dem.

Although this election brings no disappointment, its instruction is not to be despised. To make the presidential election an assured success, all the elements of opposition must heartily combine upon a candidate who, while representing the great principle of reform in its best and broadest sense, should be free from all offensive record, and be commended to public confidence and favor by the absence of violent partisanship. The country can only be rescued from its present perils by the cordial co operation of all good men, by concession, and by the compromise of past differences.

From the Philadelphia Press, administration.

The administration of President Grant was on trial in New Hampshire. The whole country was agreed that the result in that State would decide the question of his renomination and re-election. All the charges against him were brought into the canvass, allegations of corruption made in the Senate were repeated on the stump, and every unfavorable republican criticism was brought into play. The people of the State were every day reminded of the fact that a republican victory would be an approval of Grant's administration and a declaration in favor of his renomination. They accepted the issue, and have settled it.

From the N. Y. Herald.

As the first skirmish or reconnoisance of the presidential campaign, therefore, this republican success in New Hamtshire, under the circumstances, assumes the proportions of a great and decisive victory for General Grant. It confirms the general impression and removes the last shadow of a doubt as to the action of the Philadelphia republican convention.

The Herald goes on to argue that the democratic party must needs combine with the liberal republicans, and says:

"We shall doubtless soon have now some decisive movements in this direction; movements which will make the Cincinnati Convention of 1872 a landmark of the organization of a new and powerful political party. And such, as we interpret it, will be among the great results of this little but important New Hampshire election."

From the N. Y. World, dem.

The democratic party is satisfied with this result. It confirms the certainty of Grant's renomination, precludes the taking up of any other candidate who might reunite the republican party, and though last, not least, it removes the last vestige of danger that any portion of the democratic party will protest against the complete abandonment of dead issues.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

New Hampshire is a decidedly republican State. The causes that swerved her last year from her former attitude were personal, not political. They ceased with that canvass, and were not felt in yesterday's struggle. With national issues paramount, and a full vote polled, but one result was possible.

Vaccination.

Deeming this subject of the utmost importance at this time, and knowing the confidence our community has in the opinions of Prof. N. R. Smith, of Baltimore, we republish the following from a letter of the Doctor's, to the Baltimore Sun of Tuesday last. Its importance should secure for it a careful perusal.

In 1796 vaccination was introduced by Jenner, and soon became general the world over. Let the skeptical now compare the condition of the world in regard to small-pox with that of the period to which I have alluded. It is not an exaggeration to assert that it has been a hundred times less fatal—A hundred times less terrible. Although we have now far more populous cities and more crowded communities, with infinitely more intercommunication, yet never does it assume the character of an epidemic accept where people, being lulled into security, neglect the practice of vaccination.

Its recent, general and fatal prevalence in a neighboring city is, at first glance, calculated to impair confidence in the great prophylactic. No epidemic pestilence, not even cholera, has within half a century, been equally general or fatal. The bills of mortality present an average of more than 200 deaths a week during the autumn and winter. It has raged during a period nearly ten times as long as did cholera, and it has not yet ceased. It is understood that many influential members of the medical profession in that city have lost confidence in vaccination; that they especially deny the necessity and efficacy of revaccination. It is certainly a very significant fact that the malady has raged so generally in a community where such doctrines are taught by the profession. But whether or not the profession be at fault, it is undoubtedly true that vaccination has in Philadelphia been greatly neglected.

Those who reject vaccination as a sure preventive, justify their want of confidence by urging that the virus has not the same power that it had when first introduced by Jenner, and that this has resulted from its reproduction through so long a series of years in the human system. But, aside from the fact that it has often been renewed from the heifer, the vaccine vesicle, as well as the constitutional symptoms of the disease are identical with those described by the most accurate observers at the time of the introduction of vaccination. The writer of this article has practiced vaccination for more than fifty years, and cannot perceive the slightest difference between the vaccine vesicle of fifty years ago and that of the present day.

Indeed it seems absurd to suppose that by propagation in the human system its power should be impaired. We might rather suppose that its relationship to small-pox would be increased on being restored to its original sonrce.

Another professional error, pregnant with mischief, is the doctrine that revaccination is unnecessary and ineffectual.—If we consider that vaccine is a much less intense disease than small pox—that it impresses the living system far more feebly than that disease—it is rational to suppose that one seizure of it should often fail completely to exhaust the susceptibility of the system to a much more potent disease. Small-pox it is well known, almost never occurs in the same individual twice; but vaccine can be, and is, often repeated, exhibiting all its characteristic marks.

The writer of this article was in in early life himself twice vaccinated within a few days, the second vesicle being as perfect as the first and attended with the same constitutional symptoms. Had but one vaccination has been practiced he would have been succeptible of small-pox or varioloid.

In as much as very erroneous notions prevail in regard to varioloid, it is necessary to state that it is nothing more than imperfectly developed small-pox. As one vaccination, cow-pox being a much weaker disease than small-pox, often but partially consumes that which, in the system, is the fuel of small-pox, another fire may be kindled by a more intense contagion, but burn less intensely and more briefly, for the want of fuel. That this explanation is correct is manifest from the fact that varioloid was unknown till vaccination had been practiced for some time, also from the fact that varioloid will always produce in one not vaccinated, nor having had small-pox, a case of small-pox as likely to be confluent as if derived from the most intense case of variola. As might be expected, varioloid occurs in every degree of intensity, from the most trifling eruption and fever up to an intensity but slightly differing from that of small pox.

We know not what is that material in the system which we term susceptibility, but we know that it is something which the disease consumes, and which is almost never reproduced, but for which wise provision of nature the world would be depopulated.

Now if the milder disease can act upon and, in some cases, only partially consume this fuel, is it not rational to suppose that the repetition of it will consume the remainder?

It comports with this that vaccine can often be had twice perfectly, and very often a second time imperfectly. This last may be termed vaccinoid, as it bears the same relation to vaccine that varioloid does to small-pox. The vesicle of vaccinoid is remarkably unlike that of the first vaccine, but has a well-marked character of its own, which is undeviating. It is not a mere disease of irritation, caused by impure virus, but is peculiar and easily recognizable.

Vaccinoid is attended with the same constitutionol symptoms which mark vaccine, and they are not peculiar.

Persons may have been vaccinated even a third time, or a fourth, with effect, if practiced after some years.

It is the belief of many that the effect of vaccination wears out after a term of years. This seems rational from the fact that persons who have been vaccinated have been exposed to small-pox without injury, but yet, after a term of years, have contracted the disease. Probably if an atom of the susceptility remains it may in time accumulate from this germ. As to this, however, or the term of years after which it may be restored, we know but little.

It is very important that we should here notice a belief which has greatly impaired confidence in the efficacy and safety of vaccination, and that is that the virus of ten transfers other poisons from one individual to another—poisons which are ineradicable, such as those of scrofula and syphilis.

During the long period that I have practiced vaccination I have never seen a single instance in which I was assured that any such transfer had been effected. I have seen many cases in which vaccination has waked up, in an impure system, scrofulous eruptions and glandular affections, such as might be developed by any other local irritation. They in whom such effects result are the very persons who would die of confluent small-pox if exposed to the contagion. I have known many instances in which vaccination has been charged with the production of certain blood diseases, but, on inquiry, have ascertained some previous disease. I do not mean to imply that care should not be taken to use, in vaccinating, matter from a perfectly healthy subject, and from one that has never been previously vaccinated.

In the experience of more than half a century I have never known a person, that I had good reason to believe was properly vaccinated, to have small-pox, though many that have had varioloid. I have never known but one of the many that I have revaccinated, and who have had *vaccinoid*, to contract varioloid. The writer of this article some ten years ago had, in his own numerous family, a case of confluent small-pox, in the person of Capt. Lanier, U. S. N. He had been vaccinated in infancy, and revaccinated twelve years before the attack. The vaccination produced vaccinoid in extreme degree, and effectually protected him at that time from the contagion of small pox, to which he was fully exposed. This case furnishes strong proof that susceptibility may be renewed after a term of years, and again destroyed by revaccination. My family were all revaccinated at the time, and none of them contracted any form of disease.

The conclusions, then, to which I have confidently come, are,

1st. That vaccination is sure preventive of small-pox.

2d. That, if vaccination be repeated as long as it preduces its characteristic effects, it is a sure preventive of *varioloid*.

3d. That, although it is possible that other diseases may be transferred with vaccine, yet the danger of it is infinitely small in comparison with the protective benefits of vaccination.

I would call attention to an exceedingly important fact in support of the efficacy of vaccination in averting an epidemic of small-pox. Since the occurrence of the epidemic in Phildelphia, Baltimore has taken the alarm, and vaccination has been very generally practiced. I have never, in an equal period, vaccinated so many persons as within the past three months. Other physicians have treated many more. The opinions of the medical men of Baltimore being sound on this subject revaccination has been very generally practiced.

The public and the profession are greatly indebted to the vigilant State vaccine physician, Dr. Jones, for his activity in supplying the best virus to the profession, and in applying it in all accessible cases.

The result is that, although small-pox has made a lodgment in this city at various points, yet from none of these centres has it diffused itself as an epidemic. To what can this immunity be attributed but general vaccination and revaccination?

N. R. SMITH. M. D.

Shipbuilding.

The total number of vessels turned out of all the building parts of the United Kingdom and registered in 1870 was 974, the average tonnage being 342,906 tons, including four vessels, of 407 tons, transferred to the British possessions. Of this total sailing vessels built were 571, of 117,032 tons, and the steamers 433, representing 225,674; so that, although the number of sailing vessels turned out exceeded the number of steamers by 108, the steam tonnage exceeded the sailing tonnage by 108,642 tons. The total number of timber vessels built in 1870 was 499, of 58,530 tons, against 445 iron vessels, of 271,780 tons, and 30 composite vessels, of 12,416 tons showing that such tonnage (iron and composite) has increased during the year in the ratio of five to one as compared to timber tonnage.—Glasgow turned out, in 1870, 105 vessels, of an aggregate tonnage of 81,439 tons; Sunderland, 93 vessels, representing 54,414 tons; Newcastle, 71 vessels, of 43,550 tons then Liverpool, 53 vessels, 22,301 tons then Hull, 34 vessels, 14,573 tons; London, 52 vessels, of 10,989 tons; and Stockton, 16 vessels, of 10,742 tons. The remaining ports at which vessels have been built are numerous, but the amount of tonnage turned out at each is small compared with the production of any one of the seven ports above mentioned. Of the 947 vessels launched from British yards in 1870, only 102 of them for foreigners. Of these, 70 were steamers, aggregating 42,222 tons, and two were war vessels. The London *Shipping Gazette* says that "already the commercial fleet of Great Britain and her colonies possesses carrying capacity nearly equal to that of all the fleets of all the foreign States combined, and the gradual tendency is to increase with the demands of the world's commerce."

Notwithstanding the current preponderance in the increase of iron ships as compared with wooden ones, we believe that the commerce of the world will largely return to those made of the latter material. Recent notable disaster to iron vessels show that property and lives may be lost through causes inherent in the material of such, to provide against which care and foresight have hitherto failed, it is likely must always fail.

It will be the case, also, that shipbuilding in a large degree will return to those communities which build ships and also sail them. The mariner and shipbuilder will have their homes side by side.

As to the revival of shipbuilding in this country, the suggestions which have hitherto emanated from the government at Washington will be found inadequate. Bounties, or other class favors, cannot restore this great industry and the predominance in the world's commerce which is dependent upon it.

But the case furnishes a standing example from which we shall draw lessons for the advantage of our entire system of revenue. It is obvious to every capable reader that the Constintion of the United States explicitly provides but one system of raising revenue. That is by direct tax levied upon the States in the ratio of the population of each, the only possible just basis of adjustment of the burthen of federal revenue. The shifts of needy administrations engaged in wars of doubtful issue, or the devices of West Indian adventurers in charge of the treasury, have twisted our government in this particular from its old and honest standing-ground. Let us return to the undisputed letter of the Constitution, which was framed by men wiser than Boutwell and as capable as Chase.

Let the federal taxes, which now fall substantially on the people *pe capita*, be assessed on the States according to the number of inhabitants in each, and leave it to each State, the legislature of which best understands its constituent community, to raise its quota by taxing such industries within its borders as can best and most lightly bear the load.

This policy, the only constitutional one, is that which at once and forever solves the controversies, which otherwise must ever be interminable, between those who advocate a federal tariff for protection and those who contend for a tariff for revenue only.—*The Stockholder.*

The Effect of Light on Small Pox.

The Journal of the Telegraph says:

"Among the many investigations now being made of the chemical action of light, there are none more interesting or more important than those which are directed to the observation of its effects on the health. It has been observed by Dr. Weber that the sensibility of the skin is very much increased in those parts of the body which are always exposed to the light, and this difference has even been measured by that eminent physician. This remarkable fact is especially observable on persons suffering from small-pox, the severity of the skin disease being visibly augmented if the patient be not confined in a dark room. Dr. Waters has recently published a paper on this subject, in which he states that if the room be darkened so that not a single ray can enter it, the effect is to arrest the disease at the papular or vesicular stage; it never becomes purulent, and the skin between the vesicles is never inflamed or swollen; liquor sanguinis is not changed into pus, nearly all the pain and itching are absent, and the smell is, if not entirely removed, greatly diminished. Another advantage, important in a therapeutical point of view, is the assistance given to medicines, the absence of light increasing the excretory powers of the skin."

The British Ballot.

The ballot that it is proposed to introduce in England will be something different from the tickets which are polled in this country. According to the ballot bill, it will consist of a piece of paper with the names "and descriptions" of all the candidates printed on it. This will be stamped or otherwise marked with an official mark and given to the voter. He will then scratch off the names of the candidate or candidates for whom he does not wish to vote, and then fold it up, so that the name cannot be seen. In that form he will exhibit to the officer presiding, the back of the piece of paper, to show that it bears the official mark, after which he will place it in a closed box.

A New Use of Leaves.

A Vermonter has recently tanned several sides of leather with lye, leached from forest leaves. He has been experimenting with leaves for two months, with satisfactory results. One ton of leaves, it is asserted, will tan as much leather as five cords of bark, and will complete the process in half the time. When leaves and bark are mixed in equal proportions one fourth of the time is saved. The leather tanned by this process, it is claimed, is more flexible and smoother than that tanned by bark, while the strength of the raw hide is retained in a much greater degree.

For the Transcript.

Nothing Particular.

We know, Mr. Editor, that you desire your correspondents to pitch into their subjects "like toad frogs into a willow swamp on a lovely evening of the balmy month of June." But, suppose we "haint got" any subject—how then? Don't write, eh? A French writer says we have come into the world too late to produce anything new. Turn us to whatever we will, have not the master minds of ages past, left it as barren as the desert of Sahara? Denuded as the carcass of a buffalo that has furnished a carnival to a pack of half famished wolves? Should we attempt a grand theme, would we not, like a certain feathered biped that attempted to carry away a sheep, find it "too many?" Like the frog that thought to swell himself to the dimensions of an ox, would he not—"bust?" Study your genius and stick to mice, says the quaint, terse, humorous Josh Billings. Why slumber so long the pens of your correspondents? Where is "Oula?" Where "Micawber?"—waiting for something to "turn up?" Where "Squeezebreeze?" "W," who penned that superb article, 'The Scholar's Mission?' From his footprint the lion, the proverb says, and we would be pleased to see his footprints again.

No local news of importance.

OCCASIONAL.

MARYLAND LEGSLATURE.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, petitions were presented from the Board of Trade and Corn and Flour Exchange of Baltimore, asking authority for the city to issue $500,000 in bonds to improve the channel of Baltimore, if necessary.

The joint resolution in regard to the cotton tax was amended so as to ask Congress to inquire into the expediency of refunding the cotton tax, and passed.

The optional liquor law bill, on its second reading, was referred to the committee on finance.

An order of inquiry was introduced as to the expediency of appointing State fishery commissioners.

Leaves were granted to introduce bills relating to streets in Baltimore county, and to amend the code relating to treason and kindred offences.

Among the bills on the second reading was one to create a new county in Allegany county, to be called 'Garrett' county. A motion to insert 'Spates' for 'Garrett' was lost by a tie vote.

The bill in relation to advanced mortgages was discussed, amended and postponed till Monday next.

The bill was passed to provide counsel to defend the Anne Arundel county election officers indicted under the enforcement act of Congress.

In the House, leave was granted to introduce bills to incorporate the Farmers, Mechanics and Merchants' Homestead Association; to amend the law relating to public printing, forbidding members of the Legislature or other officers receiving profits from any State contracts, and provide measures and couters of lumber for Havre de Grace and Port Deposit. The bill to amend the usury law was debated at length and finally defeated by striking out the enacting clause—yeas 37, nays 29. The bill for a commissioner of immigration was discussed until the hour for the usual recess.

A STARTLING DISCOVERY.—The Terre Haute *Gazette* gives the following:

Captain Samuel C. Scot, of Company E. 31st Indiana (Col. Charles Cruft's) Regiment, states that upon a certain time, late at night, dark and raining, and down in Alabama, his regiment marched into a village, and found that all the white inhabitants had fled, leaving undisputed possession to the regiment of brave boys. Seeing how matters stood, the privates were told to quarter in such vacant houses as they wished, and Company E. headed by their gallant Captain entered a small frame near by. Groping their way in the dark, they found a room in the rear, and still further back was another room with the door locked. A bayonet soon opened it, and it was at once filled with the Company, who sat down on the floor around the walls in the dark. A soldier, after locating himself comfortably, thought he would take a good smoke, and for that purpose lighted a match. This quick flitting light only lasted long enough to show the horrible surroundings. In the middle of the room, hanging by the neck from a ring in the joist, was a large naked human being, with his flesh about half carved from his bones, and hanging about him in strips a yard long or more. The investigation in the morning showed that they had taken possession of a doctor's office, the rear part of which was a dissecting room and that the doctor just then had a fresh subject on hand. The Captain further states that thereafter Company E. never bivouacked in strange premises at night without first having some light on the subject.

THE JUDGE'S GOWN.—In pursuance of the favorable opinion given by the lawyers of St. Louis as to the advisability of using the gown in court, one of the Judges of that city lately took his seat upon the bench in a black silk robe, and it is not altogether undesirable that others should follow the example. The utility of a special garb for public purposes is too manifest to need argument. A uniform always carries weight with it, and the propriety of adding moral force to our courts is self-evident.

MORE EASY DIVORCE.—The Massachusetts Senate has almost unanimously passed a law permitting divorce after the parties who desire it have lived apart three years. The only change as compared with the present law is to lessen the formality and expense. The three years' desertion was good cause for divorce any way, and this simply leaves to agreement what was before a matter of suit.

A FEMALE BEECHER.—Isabella Beecher Hooker, sister of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, has addressed an appeal to the women of the United States pointing out the ineradicable corruption of the Republicans, and calling upon them to transfer their allegiance to the Democratic party.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White, 1,90a2.00; red 1.18a1.75
CORN.—White—62@65c. Yellow 64 @65
OATS—55@56 cents.

Died.

WICKES.—On Sunday last, at her late residence in this town, Mrs. ELIZABETH CHAMBERS WICKES, relict of the late Col. Joseph Wickes, in the 73d year of her age.

GROVER & BAKER'S
HIGHEST PREMIUM
SEWING MACHINES,
For sale on reasonable terms, by
N. G. WESTCOTT,
March 16—tf. Chestertown, Md.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber will sell, at his residence near Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md., on

Monday, March 25th, 1872,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following personal property:

Seven head of good Horses AND ONE COLT, TWO YEARS OLD;

THREE MILCH COWS,
5 HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE,

Eighteen head of Sheep,
ELEVEN LAMBS,

TWENTY-ONE SHOATS,

1 IRON-AXLE WAGON AND SET OF HARNESS, 1 DEARBORN AND HARNESS, 1 HORSE CART AND HARNESS, 1 WHEEL RAKE, 1 TWIN HARROW, CULTIVATORS, PLOWS, GEARS, &c.

TERMS.—A credit of Nine Months, on note with approved security.

ALBERT MEDDERS.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct.
March 16, 1872—tds.

Public Vendue.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned Executors of John Gale, late of Kent county, dec'd., will sell at Public Sale, at his late residence, on "Worton Manor," on

WEDNESDAY, THE 27TH OF MARCH, 1872,

the entire Personal Property of said dec'd., consisting of a large stock of IMPROVED

Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Hogs.

There are 25 Horses and Colts,

among which are several *FINE YOUNG BROOD MARES*, several good Road and Farm Horses, 4 Colts 2 years old, 4 young or Fall Colts, sired by Improved Stallions.

The Cattle are nearly all Devons,

and consist of a number of good milkers, some with calf, others fresh with young calves;

TWO PAIR RED DEVON STEERS,
one, two, and three years old each;

TWO FAT BEEVES,

2 Pair of Work Oxen,

1 pair of them young and well broken, one Single Ox, well broken; 1 Brood Sow and

21 Fine, Thrifty Shoats,

27 SUPERIOR SHEEP,

1 Family Carriage, 1 light ditto, with Pole, Shafts, and Harness; one two-horse Sleigh;

THE FARMING UTENSILS

consist in part of Farm and Peach Spring Wagons, Ox Carts, 1 Champion Reaper and Mower, 1 Wheat Drill, 1 Wheat Rake, 3 Horse Hoes, 1 Sinclair Fluke, Subsoil Plows, Large, Flushing and Small Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, 1 Hay Press, 1 Cider Mill, 1 Wheat Thresher, Hay and Manure Forks, Shovels, Spades; Plow Gears, Bridles, Collars, Machine Belts, &c.

Household and Kitchen Furniture,

consisting of Beds, Bedsteads, Bed Clothes, Mattrasses, Tables, Chairs, Carpets, Mirrors, Window Shades and Blinds,

2,500 POUNDS GOOD SALTED PORK,
300 POUNDS LARD,

Five hundred Chestnut Rails,
300 RED CEDAR POSTS,
15 CORDS PINE WOOD, 35 CORDS OAK WOOD, at "Camelworthimore,"

15,000 lbs. CORN BLADES

5 Tons Clover & Timothy Hay,

together with a large assortment of unmentioned articles, such as are usually found on a well stocked and conducted farm, and by such a successful, energetic, and practical farmer as the deceased was well known to be. The public are respectfully invited to attend the sale, as such inducements and opportunities to purchase good stock are rarely offered.

The sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS.—For all sums of $20.00 and under, the cash; for all sums over that amount a credit of Six Months will be given on note with approved security. Purchasers to pay for Stamps, and to remove no property until the terms are complied with.

THOMAS GALE,
J. N. USILTON,
Executors of John Gale, deceased.
March 16, 1872—2w.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters of Administration on the estate of

JOHN GALE,
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 16th day of October, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under our hands this 8th day of March, 1872.

THOMAS GALE,
J. N. USILTON,
March 16, 1872—4t. Executors.

BOOTS AND SHOES of different quality and prices.
JOS. E. WEER,
Feb. 24, 1872. Kennedyville, Md.

READY MADE CLOTHING, a good assortment; fine and coarse.
JOS. E. WEER,
Feb. 24, 1872. Kennedyville, Md.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued by James Graves, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed; also, by virtue of four 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, and to me directed, at the suit of John V. Greenwood, use of John Greenwood of Wm.; one at the suit of Louis Rasin (colored), and two at the suit of John Mellvenny, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Corles, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said John Corles, of, in, and to, the following property, viz:

ONE PAIR OF MULES,
ONE YOKE OF OXEN,
ONE HORSE, ONE WAGON AND HARNESS, ONE PAIR OF TIMBER WHEELS, ONE DEARBORN AND HARNESS,
AND A LO TOF
Sawed LUMBER:

And I hereby give notice, that on

Thursday, the 28th day of March, 1872,

at 12 o'clock, M., at the Public Landing on Fairlee Creek, near the mill commonly called Fennimore's mill, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writ, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

CHAS. H. DAVIS, late Constable.
March 16, 1872—tds. [$5.00.]

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

SARAH A. BURGESS,
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 16th day of October, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of March, 1872.

SAMUEL BURGESS,
March 16, 1871—4t. Administrator.

Seed Oats.
100 BUSHELS WHITE SWEDISH OATS, for sale by
GEO. H. BRICE,
Price 80 cts. per bushel. Kennedyville,
March 9, 1872—tf. Md.

CYPRESS SHINGLES.
T. W. ELIASON, JR.,
INVITES attention to a large stock of *CYPRESS SHINGLES*, just received.
Chestertown, March 9, 1872.

FOR SASSAFRAS RIVER.



The steamer "TRUMPETER" having undergone thorough repair and being now in complete order, will resume her trips on *Saturday, March the 9th*, 1872, leaving Pier No. 6, Light street wharf, at 10½ o'clock.

Thankful for past favors, we will earnestly strive to merit a continuance of the same.

WM. CUNDIFF, Capt.
March 9, 1872—2w.

T. W. Eliason, Jr.,
INVITES attention to a large assortment of the following Goods:
SPRING CASSIMERES,
FLANNELS,
BLACK ALPACAS,
GINGHAMS,
CALICOS,
SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS,
TABLE LINEN DAMASK,
TABLE COTTON DIAPER,
LADIES' MISSES, CHILDR EN AND INFANTS. BAL. BOOTS AND SHOES,
HARDWARE, GROCERIES, &c.,
PLOW COLLARS,
BRIDLES, TRACES, &c.

☞ These Goods were all selected with great care and were purchased at the lowest net cash rates, and will be sold at a moderate advance upon net cash cost.

An examination of stock is solicited.
Chestertown, March 9, 1872.

SHOE FINDINGS!
SHOE FINDINGS!!
SHOE PEGS, Tituss' Sewing and Pegging Awls, Awl Hafts, Webbing, Eyelets, black and white; Gaiter Hooks, Heel Balls, Wax, Morgan & Fulton's round and square-pointed Knives, Lasting Tacks, Shoe Nails, Nippers, Peg Cutters, Rubbers, Barber's Thread, Bristles, &c., for sale at the Tin, Stove and Hardware store of
J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Rats, Rats,
Mice, Mice.
CALL at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store, and get one of those excellent Rat and Mouse Traps. A perfect exterminator.

Hardware, Hardware, Hardware.
Call and examine my
LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
FARMERS' & BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
TABLE AND POCKET
CUTLERY,
SCISSORS, RAZORS, &c., &c.
For sale at a very small advance on first cost, at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store.
J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Chestertown, March 9, 1872.

☞ CALL ☜
AT THE
Grocery, Provision and Variety Store
OF the undersigned,
opposite the M. E. Church,
Chestertown,
And you can always get a fair market price either in cash or goods, for
Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Tallow, Beef Hides,
Otter, Mink, Fox, Coon, Rabbit and Muskrat HIDES.
A. M. RUSSELL,
Feb. 3, 1872—3m. Agt.

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