THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, November 9, 1872.

The Presidential Election.

General Grant has been re-elected for four years longer. We had hoped, at one time we expected, to have been called upon to record a different result. Since the October elections no politician has expected any other result. A calm review of the field would seem to reveal the alarming fact that the present party has the power to perpetuate its control of the government. Reckless of encroachments upon the reserved rights of the States, it has multiplied Federal office-holders until they swarm in every locality. This secures paid, interested partisans at every polling place in the country, who are construed to be Radical depositories for electioneering purposes, and their pockets are always open at the call of their master. The National Banks are also convenient creatures of the Government. These sources of raising funds enable the Administration party to concentrate any amount of money upon a single State or several States, and the number of voters who can be directly influenced by their corrupted local leaders, is sufficient to control any State in the Union. We have no doubt that the great States which voted in October were literally purchased for their direct bearing upon the Presidential question. Had no Presidential election been approaching, Mr. Buckalew would have swept the State of Pennsylvania, but he bent like a reed before the concentrated blast from the pockets of the thousands of office-holders. The thousands who follow in the wake of success is so well understood that our Presidential elections have of late years been fought out in October. The immense patronage of the Government and the regal powers which it has drawn to itself leaves no glimmer of hope to our minds. The election law which was defeated by the combined efforts of the Democrats and Liberal Congressmen will, doubtless, receive the early attention of the next Congress, and our State elections will then be worse than the election farces of Louis Napoleon.

We are among those who believe that our late overwhelming defeat would have resulted with any leader, had he been as pure a type of Democracy as Moses was of Israel. The liberties of the people are gradually yielding to the corrupting influence of the purse, the entering wedge having been made by the sword, during our civil war. During the early days of the Republic the people were taught the blessings of free government by those who had bought them with blood. The oppression of a despotism has been as unknown to our people as the plague. Our country is becoming old, and with other scourges of old countries, the loss of liberty approaches. There is no earthly reason why General Grant should lay down the reins. All the facilities for his continuation a third term will be doubled by the end of the coming four years. The evils which have been foreshadowed by the intellects which have co-operated in the opposition to the Grant party, will, we believe, be speedily realized. The history of these States as a free Republic, may be commenced to be written. The history of the great Empire of the West commences.

ELECTION RETURNS.

KENT COUNTY—OFFICIAL VOTE.

For President.	Districts.				
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.
Greeley	378	308	204	324	409
Grant	359	291	284	468	256

Total vote of Greeley, 1623
" " " Grant, 1658

Majority for Grant, 35

Greeley has 19 maj. in the 1st, 17 in the 2d, and 153 in the 5th district.

Grant has 80 maj. in the 3d and 144 in the 4th district.

For Congress.	Districts.					
	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	Total
Wilson	404	314	214	335	411	1678

Majority for Wilson, 23.

Wilson has 48 maj. in the 1st, 21 in the 2d, and 155 in the 5th district.

Spence has 69 maj. in the 3d and 132 in the 4th district.

Wilson has 20 majority over Grant.

MARYLAND.

The returns from the counties of Maryland are as yet very incomplete, but enough has been received to warrant the belief that Mr. Greeley has carried the State by not more than 3,000 or 4,000 majority. His majority of 5,179 in Baltimore city is reduced instead of being added to in the counties, as expected, the Republicans having carried two Congressional Districts, electing William J. Albert in the fifth district, over Hon. Wm. M. Merrick, dem., the present incumbent, and Lloyd Lowndes, Jr., of Allegany, over Hon. John Ritchie, dem., of Frederick, present member. It is conceded that Mr. Archer, dem., is re-elected in the second district, defeating Mr. Hancock, the republican candidate, by about 300 majority. The returns from the first district, comprising Worcester, Somerset, Wicomico, Dorchester, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Caroline and Kent counties, show republican gains enough to throw doubt upon the result. Our best information up to the time of going to press, elects Mr. Wilson by 500 majority.

RESULTS IN THE STATES.

Alabama is claimed for Greeley, and elects six members of Congress from districts, four of whom are claimed by the democrats, who also claim the two Congressmen at large. The republicans claim three of the eight Congressmen, and at last accounts laid claim to the State for Grant.

Arkansas is claimed by both parties. Four Congressmen are elected from this State.

Arizona Territory sends a delegate to Congress, but no sufficient returns have been as yet reported.

California gives Grant a heavy majority. Four Congressmen were elected by the republicans.

Connecticut goes for grant by a small majority, and elects a republican to Congress, (Hawley,) to fill the vacancy in the first district.

Delaware has gone for Grant by 611 majority. The democratic Congressman was elected.

Florida, whose State Legislature votes for presidential electors, elected a Governor and two republican members of Congress. Both parties claim the Governor.

Georgia gives Greeley a majority of about 30,000, and probably elects a full democratic delegation of nine to Congress. The republicans however, claim two members.

Idaho Territory sends a republican delegate to Congress.

Indiana gives Grant a majority of from 5,000 to 10,000.

Illinois elects a republican Governor, gives a large majority for Grant, and elects nineteen Congressmen, thirteen of whom are claimed by the republicans.

Iowa gives Grant 20,000 majority, and elects nine members of Congress—all reported for the republicans.

Kansas elects a republican Governor, gives a majority for Grant, and elects a republican Congressman at large.

Kentucky gives Greeley about 10,000 majority, and elects ten Congressmen, eight of whom are democratic.

Louisiana gives Greeley about 10,000 majority, elects the liberal State ticket, and six Congressmen, three to three.

Maine gives Grant a majority of about 30,000.

Michigan gives a republican majority of about 30,000, and elects nine republican Congressmen, full delegation.

Massachusetts elects republican State officers, gives Grant about 60,000 majority, and sends a full republican delegation to Congress, eleven members.

Maryland elects four democrats to Congress and the republicans two. The majority in the State for Greeley is estimated at three or four thousand.

Mississippi is believed to have given Grant over 30,000 majority. Six Congressmen were elected, five of whom are claimed by the republicans.

The election in New York results in favor of Grant for President by about 40,000 majority, Dix, republican candidate by about 40,000 majority in the State Assembly, estimated at from 35 to 40 over the democrats—the Senate, which is republican, holding over. Kernan's majority in the city of New York is estimated at 30,000. The republican and reform committee of seventy) candidate for mayor, Havemeyer, was elected in New York city over Lawrence, Tammany democrat, and O'Brien, Apollo Hall democrat, by a plurality. New York State elects to Congress 21 republicans, 10 democrats and one liberal republican.

The election in New Hampshire resulted in favor of Grant by about 5,000 majority.

Minnesota goes for Grant, and elected three Congressmen, all claimed by the republicans.

Missouri is thought to have given Greeley a majority of over 20,000. Six republican and seven democratic Congressmen are reported elected.

Nevada elected one republican congressman and went for Grant.

New Jersey is said to have given Grant 12,000 majority, and elected six republican and one democratic member of Congress.

North Carolina is conceded to Grant by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority.

Nebraska gives Grant about 10,000 majority.

Ohio goes for Grant by about 40,000 majority.

Pennsylvania gives Grant over 50,000 majority.

Rhode Island gives a majority for Grant of over 8,000 and elects the two republican Congressmen.

South Carolina gives Grant a heavy majority.

Tennessee is thought to have gone for Greeley by a good majority. Ten Congressmen were elected, six democrats and four republicans.

Vermont gives Grant about 30,000 majority, and elects three republican Congressmen.

In Virginia the vote was very close and it is supposed the State has gone for Grant, contrary to prior expectations of the democrats and liberals. This result is wholly due to democratic apathy. The democrats, however, elect six of the nine Congressmen.

West Virginia is said to have given a small majority for Grant, but this is not conceded. Two democratic and one republican Congressmen are reported elected.

Wisconsin gives Grant about 12,000 majority, and elects six of eight republican Congressmen.

THE FLAVOR OF BUTTER.—The German Agriculturist says that a great portion of the fine flavor of fresh butter is destroyed by the usual mode of washing, and it recommends a thorough kneading for the removal of the buttermilk, and a subsequent pressing in a linen cloth. Butter thus prepared is pre-eminent for its sweetness of taste and flavor, qualities which are retained for a long time. To improve manufactured butter, we are advised by the same authority to work it thoroughly with fresh cold milk, and then wash it in clear water; and it is said that even old and rancid butter may be rendered palatable by washing it in water to which a few drops of a solution of chloride of lime have been added.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—The presidential Electoral College consists of 366 members; necessary for a choice, 184.—The State colleges vote respectively at the State capitals, and a special messenger is sent with the result to Washington, where Congress counts the votes and proclaims the result.

The Acquittal of Mrs. Lloyd---What such cases Suggest.

The late trial of Mrs. Lloyd, in Leesburg, Va., upon an indictment for the murder of her child, Maud, by poisoning, which has just resulted in her acquittal, will probably rank among celebrated criminal cases with the trial of Mrs. Wharton at Annapolis. The alleged agency of effecting death in both cases was the same; the accused were women, and widowed women, and in each case public rumor was busy in attributing to the prisoner other and similar crimes to those for which they were on trial. The enormity of the alleged offense was greater in the case of Mrs. Lloyd than Mrs. Wharton, as the former was accused of the unnatural and monstrous deed of putting to death her own offspring. Both women had previously been of good moral reputation, and, in addition, it had been shown that Mrs. Lloyd not only evinced in general no lack of maternal affection to her children, but that she seemed to exhibit special solicitude in regard to the proper disposition of their remains after death, and the adornment of their graves.

We have not to do with the guilt or innocence of the prisoner who has just been acquitted by the verdict of a jury, which verdict the judge who presided at the trial took occasion to say that he considered warranted by the evidence. It is to be presumed that few lawyers will differ from him in that opinion. The State had upon it the duty of establishing in the first place that the deceased died by poison, and in the second, that the poison was administered by the prisoner. Neither of these facts was so established in the opinion of the jury as to warrant a verdict of guilty. In regard to the effort to prove the first of these essential points, there was the same complaint of chemical and medical testimony that was witnessed upon the Wharton trial. The symptoms of arsenical poisoning were asserted on one side and denied on the other. One expert has a process by which he found arsenic from the bismuth, which medicine had been administered to the child, and these last concluded from the hypothetical cases submitted to them by counsel that the child died a natural death. The experts drew their tests and conclusions to such a fine point that the naked eye of common sense could not discern anything in their experiments to warrant a conclusion of any kind. Each side frittered away its results to atoms so infintessimal that the smallest globules of homeopathy appeared like mountains in comparison, and upon these atoms, "growing small by degrees and beautifully less," they combatted each other with inextinguishable ardor.

At the last accounts, after the verdict had been rendered, they were contending over their various analyses of bismuth with as much earnestness as if any practical results were dependent upon it, and as if the public, after the experience of the Wharton and Lloyd cases, had not pretty much made up its mind that the tests relied upon to show the existence of poison in those cases were inconclusive, and that the chemical witnesses were as expert in partisanship as in science. Under such circumstances as the verdict of the jury in the Lloyd case could not have been other than it was.

The necessity of great precaution, with the view of identifying the parts of the body affected, is shown in the fact that in the Lloyd case the acting coroner, Mr. Bentley, who brought the stomach of the deceased to Prof. Tonry for examination, having died before the trial, and there being no proof that the stomach of the deceased ever reached Prof. Tonry, and no private seal or seal of the court by which it could be identified, all other evidence touching it was ruled out It may be also suggested that when a poisoning case comes up for trial the ascertainment of the facts will be promoted by the practice proposed in Europe, and which Prof. Mallet, of the chemistry chair of the University of Virginia, recommended in a communication to this paper, to allow the evidence of experts as at present, but, in addition, to have summoned on the part of the court a commission of men eminent in the profession, whose special knowledge may be employed to examine and report. Such a commission might be at least expected not to degenerate into the extreme partisanship which is now displayed by experts on either side.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Woodhull and Claflin Sensation in New York.

NEW YORK, Nov. 4.—At 12 o'clock to-day the United States grand jury found indictments against Victoria Woodhull and Tennie Claflin, who were arrested on Saturday charged with mailing indecent printed matter through the post. The prisoners were taken from Ludlow-street jail at one o'clock, and brought before Commissioner Osborne, who said the indictments relieved him of the necessity of holding an examination. The accused were visibly affected on hearing of the indictments, Woodhull almost to tears. Claflin looked somewhat defiant.

The counsel for the prisoners complained of the conduct of the government in presenting an indictment pending an examination as a most arbitrary proceeding. The accused came prepared for the fullest examination. The commissioner ordered warrants following the indictments to be served upon the accused, and they were removed to jail in default of $8,000 bail each.

William Smith, publisher of Woodhull's Weekly, found $5,000 bail yesterday, and was released from Ludlo-street jail.

Stephen Pearl Andrews was arrested to-day charged with being concerned in the obscene libel by Woodhull of Mr. Challis and bailed in $2,500. A writ of habeas corpus, returnable on Wednesday, has been granted in favor of Col. Blood, the reputed husband of Mrs. Woodhull.

PRESTON BROOKS'S CANE.—The Boston Transcript says that at the last monthly meeting of the Massachusetts Historical Society, Rev. Dr. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard College, exhibited the cane with which Preston Brooks assaulted Charles Sumner. It was presented to Dr Peabody in his recent visit to the West, by Judge Bellamy Storer, brother of Dr. Storor, of Boston, and its identity is assured beyond all doubt. The cane is of ebony, solid and heavy, with a carved ivory head, and it encloses a substantial sword or dagger of steel.

Ingenious Robberies by a French Architect.

The Propagateur de Lille gives some details of two robberies committed under singular circumstances, the perpetrator of them being a man named Lemay, an architect and business agent of that town. In 1870, at the outbreak of the war, he sent his wife to the house of a friend of his, named Baude, a rich landowner at Autrive, and afterward to that of a widow, Mme. Mollet Baude, an equally wealthy proprietor at Escanaffle, the two localities being situated near Courtray. On July 21, 1871, Lemay conducted to a representation at the American Circus, Place de la Republique, his wife, accompanied by Mme. Mollet. He had scarcely arrived when he quitted the representation under pretext of indisposition, took the train for Roubaix, where he had engaged a carriage, got into it, drove to Escanaffle, penetrated into the house of Mme. Mollet, and carried of 65,000 frans' worth of railway securities and jewels. The next day, at half-past five o'clock, he was at Lille, in his own house, and behaved to Mme. Mollet as if nothing had happened.

In the course of the morning the lady received a telegram informing her that she had been the victim of a robbery. She begged the assistance of Lemay to trace the thief. The latter placed himself at her disposal, and remained at Escanaffle six weeks, of course without discovering the author of the theft. Lemay then decided on the means of committing another. In fact, he made a present of his own watch-dog to M. Baude, assuring him that a mouse could not enter his dwelling without Medor barking. That gentleman was completely reassured; but in the night of October 2, 1871, he was himself the victim of a robbery of 40,000 francs in securities, gold and silver. It so happened that Lemay had rebuilt the house of M. Baude, so that he knew all the passages in it. Moreover, the dog had not barked, so that here were two indications, and the gentleman who had been despoiled, arrived at the supposition that the thief might very well be Lemay himself. He therefore applied to the police, and the hero of the tale was arrested by the Belgian authorities, and, after active researches, the property stolen from M. Baude and Mme Mollet was recovered in two hiding places in Lemay's house, Lemay is now awaiting his trial.

Mr. Greeley Returns to the Tribune--His Card to the Public.

NEW YORK, Nov 6.—The Tribune will to-morrow publish the following card:

"The undersigned resumes the editorship of the Tribune, which he relinquished on embarking in another line of business six months ago. Henceforth it shall be his endeavor to make this a thoroughly independent journal, treating all parties and political movements with judicial fairness and candor, but courting the favor and deprecating the wrath of no one. If he can hereafter say anything that will tend to heartily unite the whole American people on the broad platform of universal amnesty and impartial suffrage he will gladly do so For the present, however, he can best command that consummation by silence and forbearance.

"The victors in our late struggle can hardly fail to take the whole subject of Southern rights and wrongs into early and earnest consideration, and to them he for the present remits it.

"Since he will never again be a candidate for any office, and is not in full accord with either of the great parties which have hitherto divided the country, he will be able and will endeavor to give wider and steadier regard to the progress of science, industry and the useful arts than a partisan journal can, and he will not be provoked to indulgence in those bitter personalities which are the recognized bane of journalism.

"Sustained by a generous public he will do his best to make the Tribune a power in the broader field it now contemplates, as when human freedom was in peril it was in the arena of political partizanship. HORACE GREELEY."

"New York, November 6, 1872."

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.—The Fayettesville (Ark.) News describes a singular phenomenon that occurred in Madison county, in that State. Some of the citizens were astonished by a noise like the rush of a cannon-ball through the air. On looking up they discovered something that looked like a solid column of fire passing with tremendous velocity through the air, with a whirring, hissing sound, something like that of a shell, but many fold louder. About a minute or two after it had passed out of sight an awful explosion was heard that shook the earth for miles around, and was heard at a distance of fifteen miles.

THE POPE'S HEALTH FAILING.—The Rome correspondent of the London Times says that the Pope is approaching the close of his earthly career. So patent is this fact that foreign ministers have long since begun to send daily bulletins concerning his health to their respective governments. His brother's recent death has made a great impression on his mind, and the spirit that once held up and strengthened the decaying frame is no longer there. His physical weakness, says the correspondent, is shown in the bent shoulders, the drooping head, the feeble gait, and, above all, in the failing memory of the good old man.

THE NEW COUNTY OF GARRETT.—By the vote on Tuesday of the people of Allegany county, Md., living within the bounds of the proposed new county of "Garrett," the proposition to create the county was carried. The territory embraced is that part of Allegany county lying south and west of a line beginning at the summit of Savage mountain to the middle of Savage river, where that river empties into the Potomac, thence by a straight line to the nearest boundary of the State of West Virginia; then, with that boundary, to the Fairfax stone It is stated that the chances are in favor of Oakland for the county seat.

Death of General Meade.

PHILADELPHIA, November 6.—Gen. George G. Meade died at his residence, No. 1836 Delancy Place, this evening, of pneumonia.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.87 @ 2.05.
WHEAT Red 1.75@1.95.
CORN—White—55@67. Yellow 63@64.
OATS—44 cts.

Resolutions of Respect.

CLUB ROOM, Nov. 7th, 1872.

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to remove by death, our beloved fellow-member and brother, JAMES W. SKIRVEN, and

WHEREAS, The members of "Kent County Agricultural Society, No. 1," deeply regret his demise and separation from us;

Resolved, That we, in acknowledging this dispensation of an All-wise Providence, feel that our organization and the community at large have sustained a great loss.

He was a devoted member, an honorable gentleman, and a good citizen.

Resolved, That we sympathize with his widow and family, in their great affliction. His last days were days of great suffering, and death to him was but the removal to a better land, where the weary are forever at rest.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be conveyed to the widow of the deceased; also, that a copy be printed in both the county papers, and the same be placed upon the records of the Association.

E. A. VANNORT, M. D.,
JOHN W. COREY,
WM. W. STEPHENS,
Committee.

SAMUEL VANNORT, Recording Secretary.

Died.

SKIRVEN.—At his residence in Worton, on Monday last, Mr. JAMES W. SKIRVEN, in the 69th year of his age.

Public Sale
OF
BUILDING LOTS
IN CHESTERTOWN,
ON
Saturday, Nov. 16th, 1872,
AT 3 O'CLOCK, P. M.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the day and at the time above named, in front of the Transcript Office,

All that Lot of Ground

situated on Queen street, in Chestertown, opposite the residence of A. W. Sparks, fronting about 103 feet on Queen street and running back about 63 feet.

The Lot will first be offered in three equal parts, and then as a whole.

TERMS made known at the sale.

E. F. PERKINS.
Att'y. for Mrs. M. R. Perkins.
Nov. 9, 1872—tds.

Men's and Boys' Overcoats.

WE have just opened a large and splendid stock of
OVERCOATS,
IN GREAT VARIETY OF STYLES, COLORS AND MATERIAL.
Also, a nice stock of
TALMAS,
for Gents., all of which we propose to sell as low as possible. Call and look at them.

S. MERRITT & CO.
Nov. 9, 1872.

AN IMPORTANT SALE.

ON account of the condition of my health and the advice of my Physician, I have concluded to discontinue the mercantile business for a more active life. My many warm friends in Kent county will accept my hearty thanks for their many kind acts, patronage and confidence so liberally manifested towards me for the last fourteen years.

WE WILL TO-DAY COMMENCE TO SELL OFF
THE ENTIRE STOCK
AT COST.

We have some very desirable Goods in every line of our business. Persons in want should not fail to go immediately to VICKERS' to procure

BARGAINS IN REALITY!

To any Merchant!
Who would like to engage in the trade, we
OFFER A RARE CHANCE!
The best store room and fixtures in Chestertown. Our stock of Goods will speak for itself. A well selected, clean, and nice stock. *Will be sold on easy terms.*

Respectfully, WM. A. VICKERS.
November 9, 1872.

VICKERS

OFFERS THE BEST CITY MADE
Boots. Gaiters and Shoes,
for Ladies, Misses and Children,
25 per cent. Cheaper
THAN ANY STORE IN TOWN!

Go to VICKERS' and get Bargains in almost everything. He is selling off to close business. Nov. 9, 1872.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

J. ALBERT KENNARD,
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 8th day of June, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of November, 1872.

JAMES COHEE,
Nov. 9, 1872—4t. Administrator.

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me are requested to come forward and settle, as I am in need of money to meet my obligations. Those who disregard this appeal will find their accounts in hands for collection according to law. M. C. RAWLEIGH,
Nov. 2—3t. Next door to the Bank.

MALLALIEU'S
KERSEYS AND CASSIMERES,
For sale by T. W. ELIASON, JR.
November 2, 1872.

Prospectus for 1873.---Sixth Year.

The Aldine,

An Illustrated Monthly Journal, universally admitted to be the Handsomest Periodical in the World. A Representative an Champion of American Taste.

Not for Sale in Book or News Stores.

THE ALDINE, while issued with all the regularity, has none of the temporary or *timely* interest characteristic of ordinary periodicals. It is an elegant miscellany of pure, light, and graceful literature; and a collection of pictures, the rarest specimens of artistic skill, in black and white. Although each succeeding number affords a fresh pleasure to its friends, the real value and beauty of THE ALDINE will be most appreciated after it has been bound up at the close of the year. While other publications may claim superior cheapness, as compared with rivals of a similar class, THE ALDINE is a unique and original conception—alone and unapproached—absolutely without competition in price or character. The possessor of a complete volume cannot duplicate the quantity of fine paper and engravings in any other shape or number of volumes *for ten times its cost; and then, there are the chromos, besides!*

ART DEPARTMENT.

Notwithstanding the increase in the price of subscription last Fall, when THE ALDINE assumed its present noble proportions and representative character, the edition *was more than doubled* during the past year; proving that the American public appreciate, and will support, a sincere effort in the cause of Art The publishers, anxious to justify the ready confidence thus demonstrated, have exerted themselves to the utmost to develop and improve the work; and the plans for the coming year, as unfolded by the monthly issues, will astonish and delight even the most sanguine friends of THE ALDINE.

The publishers are authorized to announce designs from many of the most eminent artists of America.

In addition, THE ALDINE will produce examples of the best foreign masters, selected with a view to the highest artistic success, and greatest general interest; avoiding such as have become familiar through photographs or copies of any kind.

The quarterly tinted plates, for 1873, will reproduce four of John S. Davis' inimitable child-sketches, appropriate to the four seasons. These plates, appearing in the issues for January, April, July, and October, would be alone worth the price of a year's subscription.

The popular feature of a copiously illustrated 'Christians' number will be continued.

To possess such a valuable epitome of the art world, at a cost so trifling, will command the subscriptions of thousands in every section of the country; but, as the usefulness and attractions of *THE ALDINE* can be enhanced, in proportion to the numerical increase of its supporters, the publishers propose to make 'assurance double sure,' by the following unparallelled offer of

Premium Chromos for 1873.

Every subscriber to *THE ALDINE*, who pays in advance for the year 1873, will receive, without additional charge, a pair of beautiful oil chromos, after J. J. Hill, the eminent English painter. The pictures, entitled 'The Village Belle,' and 'Crossing the Moor,' are 14 X 20 inches—are printed from 25 different plates, requiring 25 impressions and tints to perfect each picture. The same chromos are sold for $30 per pair, in the art stores. As it is the determination of its conductors to keep *THE ALDINE* out of the reach of competition in every department, the chromos will be found correspondingly ahead of any that receive a certificate, over the signature of the publishers, *guaranteeing* that the chromos delivered shall be equal to the samples furnished the agent, or the money will be refunded. The distribution of pictured of this grade, free to the subscribers to a five dollar periodical, will mark an epoch in the history of Art; and, considering the unprecedented cheapness of the price for *THE ALDINE* itself, the marvel falls, little short of a miracle, even to those best acquainted with the achievements of inventive genius and improved mechanical appliances. (For illustrations of these chromos, see November issue of *THE ALDINE.*)

The Literary Department.

will continue under the care of Mr. RICHARD HENRY STODDARD, assisted by the best writers and poets of the day, who will strive to have the literature of *THE ALDINE* always in keeping with its artistic attractions.

Terms.

$5 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE, WITH OIL CHROMOS FREE.

THE ALDINE will, hereafter be obtainable only by subscription. There will be no reduced or club rate; cash for subscriptions must be sent to the publishers direct, or handed to the local agent, *without responsibility to the publishers*, except in cases where the certificate is given, bearing the *fac-simile* signature of JAMES SUTTON & Co.

Agents wanted.

Any person, wishing to act permanently as a local agent, will receive full and prompt information by applying to

JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers,
58 MAIDEN LANE, NEW YORK.
Nov. 9, 1872.

MALLALIEU'S GOODS.

WE have just received a large stock of these well known Goods, 3-4 and 6-4
KERSEYS, FLANNELS & CASSIMERES,
some of them unusually heavy, and are offering them at prices far less than were foreshadowed by the ruling rates of wool during the early summer.

They are by far the most desirable Goods to be found in this market when their durability is taken into account.

November 2. T. S. WICKES.

T. W. Eliason, Jr.,
HAS A FULL assortment of **BOOTS,** which he has made to order, and which have given entire satisfaction for the last fifteen years. Nov. 2.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

FREE FROM SLATE AND DIRT, quality and weight guaranteed, and shipped direct from the mines by the car load, to any station on the Kent or Queen Anne's R. R., at a very low price, if application is made to G. M. D. CANN, or GEO. W. BUSH,
Oct. 19, 1872—1m. *Wilmington, Del.*

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned from trespassing on the lands occupied by the undersigned, to hunt, shoot, or for any other purpose. The law will be strictly enforced against all offenders.

DANIEL CREW,
ENOCH A. MOFFITT.
Oct. 12, 1872—3t.

Kent County and Townsend Branch RAILROAD.



TIME TABLE,
TO TAKE EFFECT
Monday, November 4th, 1872,
Superseding Time Table dated Oct. 7, 1872.

LEAVE EASTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	MIXED. P. M.	Q.A.& K.R.R. P. M.
°Parsons		2:30	
°Vickers		2:35	
Chestertown	6:45	2:45	
Worton	6:57	3:05	
Lynch's	7:03	3:10	
°Still Pond	7:09	3:20	
Kennedyville	7:22	3:35	
°Black's,	7:35	3:50	
Lambson's,	7:46	4:05	
Massey's,	8:02	4:25	1:24
°Morris',	8:12	4:35	1:38
°Vandyke's	8:22	4:45	1:52
Townsend Ar.	8:35	Ar. 5:00	Ar. 2:10
Townsend Le.	8:40	Le. 7:54	Ft. 2:22
Wilmington	10:15	9:50	3:55
Philadelphia	11:45	11:30	5:18
Baltimore	P.M. 1:05	A.M. 3:50	P.M. 8:10

LEAVE WESTWARD.

STATIONS.	MAIL. A. M.	MIXED. P. M.	Q.A.& K.R.R. P. M.
Baltimore	7:25	2:50	2:50
Philadelphia	8:30	5:00	5:00
Wilmington	10:10	6:25	6:25
Townsend Ar.	11:40	Ar. 7:54	Ar. 7:54
Townsend Le.	11:45	Le. 8:10	Le. 8:00
°Vandyke's	11:55	8:25	8:15
°Morris'	12:05	8:35	8:25
Massey's	12:20	8:46	8:36
Lambson's	12:30	8:58	
°Black's	12:40	9:07	
Kennedyville	1:00	9:16	
°Still Pond,	1:10	9:25	
Lynch's,	1:15	9:31	
Worton,	1:23	9:37	
Chestertown Ar.	1:35	P. M. 9:50	
Chestertown Le.	1:45		
°Vickers'	1:55		
°Parsons'	2:00		

☞ All trains daily (Sundays excepted.)
Stations marked ° have no agents.

"Mixed" West will stop only for passengers between Massey's and Chestertown, until further notice.

To insure connections with Trains on the Delaware Railroad, shippers must have their marketing at stations at least one half hour before the train is due.

☞ Trains run to Vickers' and Parsons' stations for freight only.

JOS. T. RICHARDS,
Nov. 9, 1872. Superintendent.

NEW GOODS
AT
Low Prices,
AT
T. W. ELIASON, JR.'S.
Nov. 2, 1872.

SPORTSMEN, LOOK!

GUNS, PISTOLS, CARTRIDGES, Caps, Shot, Gun Wad, Tubes, Ramrod Heads and Screws, Shot Pouches, Powder Flasks, Game Bags, Gun-washers, &c., for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.
November 2, 1872.

IF YOU WANT
A GOOD SUIT OF CLOTHES,
Do not fail to call and examine the large assortment of
Cassimers and Cloths:
now for sale by
Nov. 2. T. W. ELIASON, JR.

This is to give Notice

THAT I have appointed *G. W. DAVIS* of Still Pond, my Agent for the transaction of my business, and have authorized him to collect all debts due me.

WILLIAM S. BUSICK.
November 2, 1872—3t°

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration D.B.N.C.T.A. on the estate of

WASHINGTON G. LOCKERMAN,
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 29th day of May, 1873, otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of October, 1872.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
Nov. 2, 1872—4t. Administrator.

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, in Kent county, Maryland, of

WILLIAM J. MASLIN,
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 22d day of May, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of October, 1872.

JOHN C. HYNSON,
Oct. 26, 1872—4t. Administrator.

LUMBER.

JUST received direct from Williamsport, a full assorted cargo of
Hemlock
AND
White Pine
LUMBER.

☞ Call on us for our terms and figures before purchasing elsewhere.

TURNER BROS.
Betterton, Oct. 26, 1872.

BROMO CHLORALUM,

THE most powerful Deodorizer and Disinfectant known. Prevents Small Pox, and cures Diptheria, Sore Throat, &c.
For sale by C. F. STAM & BRO
April 27, 1872.

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