THE Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, November 16, 1872.

POLITICAL. It would seem that breathing time should be given after a Presidential election, and that our people should have their minds lead to other subjects. But politics is a part of the business of our people, and it is because it is their business, that they have been able thus far to preserve their liberties. When they cease to do so, or even when temporarily neglected they will suffer thereby. The dissatisfaction, to our mind the unreasonable dissatisfaction, with Mr. Greeley as a candidate, was the excuse for a large number of Democrats to temporarily neglect their duty. The result has been a virtual defeat of their party in Maryland on the fifth instant. Now the result of this temporary neglect of duty will be increased vigilance and additional labor to bring the party back to its former stand-point. We have a general election next year for legislative and county officers, and the sooner work is commenced the better. It is not to be supposed that the late result is any test of the actual relative strength of parties in Kent county, yet the result has been to materially strengthen the Radical forces, and to depress the Democratic masses. Political battles are very like armed contests, and it by no means follows that because a weak but vigilant, united and active enemy succeeds in dealing a blow which amounts to a reverse, to a strong, but careless and dissatified army, the next engagement will result similarly. A reverse generally, if any heed is given, reminds that the battle is not to the strong alone, and brings about a re-organization, a closing up of the ranks and a vigilance, which is sure to bring its reward. The anti-radical forces of Kent county should be at once thoroughly organized. Clubs should be formed in every school district of the county, and the proper machinery put into practice to consolidate the whole into one harmonious mass. Rings, cliques, and divisions must be broken up, and individual interests must be put aside for the good of the whole. Aspirants for office must learn a lesson from the black leaders of the enemy, who have up to this time restrained their ambition for the advancement of their cause. A solid mass of blacks, voting through the gauntlet of five inspectors of ballots within ten feet of the polls, must be met by a solid vote of the white race. Fortunately, the whites are numerically strong enough to control the ballot boxes of Maryland, when united, and the unbroken line of blacks marching to the polls will justify the strongest appeal to race. If blacks as a race are justified in opposing Democratic principles, Democrats are compelled to oppose them as a race. The conflict will go on, and in the end the result is not doubtful. But it is not necessary now to discuss this question. The important point now is to organize the Democratic forces. A Republican triumph next Fall will act immediately upon our State and county affairs. A Republican Legislature, judging from the past, (and we know of no better way,) will disfranchise half the white voters of the State. Fore-warned is fore-armed. Organize!

The Great Fire in Boston.

Saturday evening last, about 7 o'clock, a fire commenced in the city of Boston, which raged with unceasing fury all the night and until the afternoon of Sunday. The scene of the conflagration was in the very heart of the business centre of Boston, in the streets occupied by warehouses in which were carried on the boot and shoe trade. The number of firms and business houses burned out is 930, and the number of dwellings 60. Thirty lives are known to have been lost.

The losses in buildings and treasure have been variously estimated. Though at first put at one hundred millions of dollars, they have since varied higher; but subsequently are down within the original estimate. The ground swept by the fire at Boston is not as large as that in Chicago, but many of the buildings consumed in the latter city were frames, and comparatively valueless, while in Boston the half mile square destroyed has consisted mainly of massive structures devoted to mercantile purposes. While there was more individual suffering in Chicago, because so many dwelling houses were involved in the flames, the storehouses destroyed in Boston are said to have been the finest ever erected in this country for business purposes, and the materials especially rare and valuable.

When it is remembered that Boston is the second commercial city of the Union, and that her store-houses of granite, marble, brownstone and brick, filled with choice importations and domestic manufactures, were the food of the late conflagration, we can better appreciate the character of the disaster, which seems in its ravages, being chiefly confined to the business heart of the city, to have resembled the great commercial fire in New York in 1836 more than that of Chicago. It is matter of congratulation that many of the old historic buildings of Boston, such as Faneuil Hall, the old South Church, the great libraries, &c., are spared. The loss of these great landmarks of the past could not have been made up, and the beneficent institutions were the chief glory of the city. Houses of trade and merchandise can be restored, but the historic treasures could not have been replaced.

A Wurtemburg gunsmith has invented, for the Prussian government, a rifle that fires 26 shots a minute; range 1,200 yds.

The Vote for President in the State.

The following is the vote for President in the different counties in the State as compared with the vote for Gov. Whyte in 1871.

	—1872—		—1871—	
	For President.		*For Governor.*	
Counties.	Greeley (D. L.)	Grant (Rep.)	Whyte (Dem.)	Tome (Rep.)
Allegany	2,695	3,301	2,711	2,541
A. Arundel	2,219	2,546	2,703	2,403
Balto. city	24,694	19,524	22,874	14,662
Balto. Co.	4,172	3,573	7,200	3,054
Calvert	692	1,070	1,073	908
Caroline	1,036	1,408	1,269	1,198
Carroll	2,508	2,587	2,858	2,588
Cecil	2,103	2,647	2,536	2,676
Charles	1,200	1,591	1,575	1,400
Dorchester	7,756	1,652	2,030	1,766
Frederick	3,810	4,994	4,671	5,068
Harford	1,958	2,119	2,553	1,891
Howard	1,197	1,304	1,497	1,153
Kent	1,623	1,658	1,907	1,698
Montgomery	2,121	1,949	2,257	1,698
P. George's	1,631	2,264	2,285	2,191
Q. Anne's	1,807	1,655	2,046	1,691
St. Mary's	1,140	1,536	1,512	1,404
Somerset	.....	490m	1,751	1,641
Talbot	142	.....	1,703	1,569
Washington	3,203	3,529	3,740	3,652
Wicomico	1,496	1,080	1,680	1,006
Worcester	1,733	1,166	1,504	728
	64,998	63,653	73,908	58,820
	63,653			

Greeley's m. 1,345

THE CONGRESSIONAL RESULT

1st district—Wilson, democrat, 638 majority.

2nd district—Archer, democrat, 302 majority.

3rd district—O'Brien, democrat, 1,329 majority.

4th district—Swann, democrat, 1,202 majority.

5th district—Albert, republican, 1,120 majority.

6th district—Lowndes, republican, 1,705 majority.

The Election result in Maryland.

Full election returns from the whole State give Mr. Greeley a majority of 1,064 in Maryland, against 15,088 Democratic majority for Governor in 1871—difference 14,024 votes. The total vote foots up Greeley 67,506, Grant 66,442. In 1871 the totals for Governor were, Whyte, Democratic Conservative, 73,908; Tome, Republican, 58,820—Democratic Conservative decrease from the vote for Governor, 6,402; Republican increase over the vote for Tome, 7,622. One year ago Mr. Whyte carried Baltimore city and 20 out of the 22 counties, Cecil and Frederick alone giving majorities for Tome, Republican. This year the tables are almost completely turned. The Republicans on the *Presidential* vote carry 17 counties, leaving the Democratic liberals Baltimore city, Baltimore county, Montgomery, Wicomico, Queen Anne's and Worcester counties by reduced majorities.

The Centennial Exhibition---Address to the People.

The Centennial Commission has issued an address to the people of the United States, signed by President Joseph R. Hawley, for subscriptions to a fund of ten millions of dollars, required to make the centennial such a success as the patriotism and pride of every American demands. The commission looks to the unfailing patriotism of the people of every section to see that each contributes its share of the expenses and receives its share of the benefits of an enterprise in which all are so deeply interested. It would further earnestly urge, the formation in each State and Territory of a centennial organization, which shall in time see that county associations are formed, so that when nations are gathered together in 1876 each Commonwealth can view with pride the contributions she has made to the national glory.

Confidently relying on the zeal and patriotism displayed by our people in every national undertaking, we pledge and prophesy that the centennial celebration will worthily show how greatness, wealth and intelligence can be fostered by such institutions as those which have for one hundred years blessed the people of the United States.

Contemplated Cabinet Changes.

[Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald, November 11.]

The Boston fire has but momentarily interrupted the anxious discussion here of the changes through every grade of official position that are to mark the opening of the second term of the President. In the inferior places there will be but little movement, but as the grades ascend to chief of bureau, the prospects are brighter for the aspirants for place. With respect to the Cabinet, President will be subjected to no other embarrassment than that of satisfactorily disposing of the retiring members without displacing other officials who expect to retain their positions. The certainty, as it is admitted to be in the best informed circles, that all the present Cabinet, except Secretary Delano and Attorney General Williams, will be counted out with the present term, makes the task of placing such as require suitable offices outside the Cabinet the matter of difficulty. Secretary Fish is said by his friends to desire nothing beyond the retention of the cordial friendship subsisting between himself and the President, and the kind treatment of the personal and political friends on whom he has bestowed offices suited to their capacities. Secretary Robeson, who desires to go abroad, covets a vacant foreign mission, but will permit none to be vacted expressly to make a place for him; and Postmaster General Creswell is said to be willing to take anything that an ex-Senator and Cabinet Minister can take with propriety. There is absolutely no reliable date concerning the successorship to the Cabinet officers soon to be vacated by the present incumbents, the President evading all attempts to smoke him out, and manifesting no disposition to take anybody into his confidence except those immediately concerned, it being doubted, even by near friends, if he has exchanged a word with anybody as yet on the subject. Senator Harlan is known to be anxious for a seat at the council board, and if he cannot get the State Department, will be content to relieve his fellow-Iowan at the War Department. But the most careful inquiry fails to indicate anything in favor of his prospects, and it is known that he is personally disfavored, and must count on his assumed political strength and party services in the last session and during the campaign for support to his pretensions. But to get the War Department he must be acceptable to General Sherman, as the President, with so many to choose from, will unquestionably be careful to put nobody over the General-in-Chief who cannot establish and maintain the same personal relations that exist now, and must continue to exist, between the heads of the War Department and the army. The colored aspirant for Cabinet honors has met the fate that has befallen the long line of white predecessors whose 'claims' and chances were prematurely advertised by themselves or partisans, his name being only mentioned with derision, and his self-asserted rights repelled by the President's friends and the local politicians of his own color.

Gov. Jewell and Gen. Hawley on the Result of the Election.

HARTFORD, CONN., Nov 8.—At a grand republican demonstration here to-night, speeches were made by Governor Jewell and General Hawley, both of whom were serenaded. Governor Jewell said: 'We first elected General Grant because of his military deeds, not knowing whether he was a republican or not, but he has proved himself as capable of leading the republican party on republican ideas as he was the loyal army on questions of loyalty.'

He (the speaker) urged that it was now the duty, and he believed it would be the pleasure, of the party in power to make good use of the overwhelming endorsement it had received, making wisdom, prudence and justice its guiding principles during the next four years.

General Hawley, after alluding to some of the issues settled by the canvass, closed as follows;

'Now, if their republican party would faithfully serve a confiding nation and retain its power, it must conduct its relations with foreign nations upon the highest principles, collect the revenue carefully, disburse it honestly, keep expenditures down to the lowest honorable limit, perfect the banking system, return to specie payments, furnish a uniform and stable currency, protect the American citizen, however humble, at home as well as abroad, observe well the limit between State and national authority, deal wisely, firmly, kindly and justly with the Indians, honor the purity of the ballot-box, scourge bad men out of office and out of the councils of the party, encourage the honest efforts of labor to establish better relations with capital, and perfect reform of the civil service, as well by a higher tone of sentiment as by a technical system. In short, be alive to the fact that this is the nineteenth century, and that the party which would govern the leading nation must hourly watch for constantly-coming opportunities to serve the good cause to the world's better future. It is easy to break the republican party with warping fragments within six months. It is easy to retain four fifths of its best elements in an organization that shall govern the country for a generation to come. Let us stand by our best thoughts and purposes. Parties will then take care of themselves.'

What Berlin Knows About Dr. Schœppe.

Pennsylvania had a curious and exciting criminal case which occupied a large share of public attention of three years, and before it was concluded caused some extraordinary legislation by the General Assembly of the State. Dr. Schœppe was charged with the murder of Miss Steinnecke, an aged maiden lady to whom he was engaged to be married. He was finally acquitted and turned loose on the 8th of September last, at Carlise, Pa., and immediately made application to the Probate Court to administer to the estate of Miss Steinnecke on the ground that she was his lawfully wedded wife. This was, to say the least, putting a bold face on the matter. It was a resolute effort to stamp the period of three years' imprisonment and the damning suspicion of crime with the seal of innocence, which has succeeded, or bids fair to be successful.

There is in Berlin a law journal called the *Criminal Bibliothek*, the last number of which has the following notice of Schœppe's case: 'From America, very singularly, we have nothing to report except the proceedings against the well-known Schœppe, who once here in co-operation with his father—the worthy Pastor Schoeppe—stole 100,000 thalers from the Countess Blankensee, and in America is said to have poisoned an old lady to whom he was betrothed. He is again at liberty. A bill was prepared with the object of reopening the case. When the Governor vetoed the bill both Houses of the Legislature carried it over his head.' This is the way in which the German law journal treats the case. Schoeppe and his pious father and their crimes seem to be well known in Berlin. Their reputation there is public property, and its odor is a stench in the nostrils of those countrymen of Schoeppe's in America who have used extraordinary means to have him acquitted and turned loose upon society.—*St. Louis Republican, Oct.* 17.

Crisfield, 'on the Eastern Shore.'

The Crisfield Leader, published at the new town of Crisfield, Somerset county, presents in a condensed form the inducements which Crisfield offers to enterprise and business tact to locate and employ capital and abilities in remunerative trade in that Section of our State. It says:

Barely six years ago the low flat ground, the present site of the town of Crisfield, attracted the attention of a few shrewd, intelligent men, who saw and comprehended the importance of this point as a receiving depot for the immense oyster trade of the Chesapeake bay and estuaries. The Eastern Shore railroad terminating here placed it in intimate relationship with the great distributing cities of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, while the Eastern Shore Steamboat Company's line gives it daily communication with the latter city by water. Similar faliceities exist between Chrisfield, Norfold and the South.

The main trade of Crisfield at the present time is in oysters, and upon these fisheries all other branches of traffic in a great measure depend. Large capital is already embarked in the business, and the harbor at all times is alive with the white-winged crafts engaged in the trade. Eighteen firms are already employed in packing, and over a million of bushels of oysters are annually handled by them, whilst nearly eight hundred vessels engaged in dredging are entered at this port. The ramifications of this trade are large, and it gives employment to a great number of persons. To each vessel is an average of four men, and over fifteen hundred men, women and children are employed shucking in the several packing houses. They in their turn must be fed and clad, and thus a large business in merchandising is done at this port. Over a half a million of goods are annually disposed of, and to accommodate the increasing demands of trade, at the present time there are a hundred buildings in the course of erection or enlargement. Messrs. Samuel W. and Wm. L. Kennerly have almost completed, at great labor and cost, and extensive wharf four hundred and fifteen feet long and ninety in width, along the entire length of which they propose to lay a railroad. This wharf is intended for coal, lumber and wood, and vessels carrying a hundred tons can discharge their cargoes there. Bay boats also will be permitted to land their freight at mere nominal charge for wharfage.

It is however to the future we would desire to direct attention. Situated as Crisfield is, it is in constant communication with the great receiving depot of the Union, and immense quantities of cotton are daily transported through our town. There are several industries not represented here which afford rare opportunities to energetic business men to embark in.—The great number of oysters packed here requires more than ten thousand pork barrels annually, and oftentimes the packer is driven to his wits end to procure the necessary kegs or barrels with which to fill his orders. So, too, a marine railway in a port of entry, with a registration of almost eight hundred vessels, is greatly to be desired. Every legitimate occupation, whether of a mechanical or manufacturing nature, will be sure of success in our rapidly growing town, and the product of that labor easily and cheaply turned into the channels of trade in the eastern cities.

A Curious Will Case.

Metempsychosis.—The surrogate of New York has given a decision of considerable interest upon a curious will admitted to probate in that city, not, as generally supposed, merely for the disposition of the personal estate, but embracing the realty. Louis Bonnard, a native of France, died in the city of New York two years ago. He left his property, amounting to $300,000, to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. Bonnard was a believer in metempsychosis, that is, that the soul after death inhabited some inferior animal; and not recognizing any necessity for a change of locality, he thought that the probability was that his spirit would enter into the body of a street-car or Broadway omnibus horse. Under these circumstances he desired to provide for his own comfort. His relatives were of a different religious belief, and contested the will on the ground that Bonnard was not of sound mind, as evidenced by the legacy. The surrogate held that the entertainment of this ancient and curious faith did not destroy the testator's 'sound and disposing mind and memory.' The surrogate forfeited his position by the fact that the ancient philosopher Plato, Pythagorass and other sages of the East held the same opinion as Mr. Bonnard. Any other decision would have opened the field very wide for relatives to contest wills.—Any religious opinion differing from the opinions of the heirs-at law might be made the plea for setting aside the bequests of a testator, and the courts would be compelled to dicide upon what was the true and rational belief on a subject upon which so many differ.

EIGHT CHILDREN AT A BIRTH.—The Boston Medical and Surgical Journal states that on the 21st of August, Mrs. Timothy Bradlee, of Trumbull county, Ohio, gave birth to eight children, three boys and five girls. They are living and healthy, but quite small. Mr. Bradlee was married six years ago to Eunice Mowery, who weighed 273 lbs. on the day of her marriage. She has given birth to two pairs of twins, and now to 8 more, making twelve children in six years. Mrs. Bradlee was a triple, her mother and father being twins, and her grandmother the mother of five pair of twins.—MEDICUS.

POSTPONED

Public Sale.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the subscriber, as Administrator of William J. Maslin, will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, in Quaker Neck, on

Monday, the 25th day of November, 1872,

(if fair, if not, the next fair day,)

the following personal property:

Horses and Cows, Yoke of Oxen

16 KILLING HOGS,

Lot of Good Shotes,

11 VERY FINE SHEEP,

1 Carriage and Harness, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Horse Cart, 2 Spring Wagons, (one of them nearly new), half-interest in a Wood's Reaper; 1 horse Wheat-rake, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c. About

10 Cords good seasoned Oak Wood:

10,000 Lbs. of good Corn Blades:

150 LBS. LARD, 300 LBS. BACON.

HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE.

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

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

JOHN C. HYNSON,

U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct. Admr.

November 16, 1872—tds.

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.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.65 @2.00.

WHEAT Red 1.45@2.00.

CORN—White—60@64. Yellow 60@63.

OATS—40@43 cts.

TO RENT,



For the year 1873, the new two-story Dwelling, with Stable and Carriage House attached, on the North-west side of Queen street, at present occupied by Mr. J. W. Dwyer. Terms moderate. Apply to

Nov. 16, 1872—3t. M. A. BISCOE.

GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.

HAVING taken the store room formerly occupied by Mr. A. M. Russell, I would respectfully inform my friends and the public that I intend to keep

A FIRST-CLASS

Grocery and Provision Store,

consisting in part of

SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS, FLOUR,

BACON, LARD, BUTTER, MOLASSES, Vinegar, Salt Fish, Soap, Buckets, Brooms, Coal Oil, &c.

Tobacco, Cigars, and Snuff.

VEGETABLES OF ALL KINDS;

NOTIONS OF VARIOUS KINDS.

CANDIES, NUTS,

and other articles, too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold *LOW for CASH.*

☞ All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE taken in exchange for goods, or at a cash price.

Store opposite M. E. Church, Chestertown.

J. W. CARROLL.

November 16, 1872—tf.

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

JAMES W. SKIRVEN,

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 15th day of June, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 12th day of November, 1872.

JOHN T. SKIRVEN.

Nov. 16, 1872—4t. Administrator.

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.

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.

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.

NEW GOODS

AT

Low Prices,

AT

T. W. ELIASON, JR.'S.

Nov. 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 unparalleled 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.*

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.

NEW GOODS!

Stoves!  Stoves!

RECEIVED DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS, and for sale at *VERY SMALL ADVANCE ON FIRST COST!* Call and examine my large assortment of

Hardware,

CUTLERY,

TINWARE,

Japanned Ware, Wood Ware,

AND

STOVES.

We have the Excelsior Cook Hot Blast, Spear's Calorific Anti-Dust Cook, a splendid Coal Stove; All Right Cook, Niagara, Continental, Champion Cook, and several other Cook Stoves, which we will guarantee to give entire satisfaction.

Morning Glory,

Spear's Anti-Clinker Hot Base,

Magic Light Base Burner.

These three above are self-feeders.

Token Base Burner with Reflector, Dawn, Comet, Myrtle, Vulcan, and Crystal Egg Stoves. Casket, for wood and coal; Tuscan, Union Air Tight, Woodland, Rame, &c.

SPEAR'S GOLDEN LIGHT, and

BIBB'S SILVER PALACE.

For sale at city prices, and put up to heat one, two and three rooms.

Store opposite the Court House.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Chestertown, Nov. 2, 1872.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

TAX PAYERS of the Third Election District, are notified that their Taxes for 1872 are due, and demanded. The Collector will shortly begin to serve parties with their accounts and the legal notice to pay. In all cases where the legal notice is given, he will proceed, at the expiration thereof, to collect by law. The last act of Assembly renders this course necessary.

The Collector will be found every SATURDAY AFTERNOON at WILLIAM V. LUCAS' STORE, Smithville, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HEPBRON,

Collector of Taxes for Third District.

July 27, 1872—tf.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

Lumber.

NEW STOCK.

Just received a full assorted cargo of Shingles, Pickets, Flooring, Joist, Girders, Bill Stuff, Plastering Laths, and Sash, glazed and unglazed. All orders filled satisfactory.

JOHN T. DODD & SON.

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.

BLANKETS, QUILTS, COUNTERPANES, a large assortment, for sale very low, by

Nov. 2. T. W. ELIASON, JR.

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

November 2, 1872.

1 LARGE CATHOLIC FAMILY BIBLE, 1 ST. VINCENT MANUAL, and 1 HISTORY OF CATHOLIC CHURCH, for benefit of the Catholic Church of Chestertow

C. F. STAM & BRO.

November 11, 1871.

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