THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, November 30, 1872.

Next Week.

As the time for the meeting of Congress draws nigh—and it is very near now—when the Executive, who is supposed to know something more than the rest of the world, will tell us what, in the future, he means to do, a little curious speculation is very natural. It is an odd feature of our present politics that, although General GRANT has been an actual President for nearly four years, there is just as much doubt as to his future policy as if he were the merest novice. His past gives no assurance for his future. He is about to begin over again. No one imagines that his course towards the Southern States will be preserved in. Heretofore, in this direction, his policy has been a worrying, teasing one; a course of conduct dictated by temporary political expediency or necessity, and his end being attained, there is no use of persevering in it. So far as the white race is concerned, it can hardly be persisted in, and unquestionably it cannot be changed for the worse. His relations to his negro allies are more complex. His debt to them is enormous, but it is an obligation by no means easy to discharge. If he pays it in full he must give every office in the reconstructed States to negroes, and not only that, but the must cooperate in any measure to protrude negroes into legislature functions. Against this, we incline to think, now that he is free to act as he chooses, his instincts revolt. So much for this politico-social question, as to the solution of which, we confess, we are curious. The prospect is much clearer as to financial policy. We take for granted there will be no change, even though Mr. BOUTWELL be translated—high protective duties paying off, as a matter of ostentation, the funded debt, and not a thought about specie payments. If there be any reduction of taxes, it clearly won't be in the matter of imposts.

As to the future of our foreign relations, a dark cloud obscures our vision. General GRANT's foreign policy heretofore, is not suggestive of what he may now be inclined to do. There have been but two salient points in the past—one measurably a success, the other an admitted failure. The Alabama negotiations, though once, owing to simple indiscretion, very much in danger, may be conceded to have been a success. Both arbitration and reference—at Geneva and Berlin—have ended happily. This was the success, and, being a success, it is done and ended.—The failure, of course, was San Domingo. That was utter and complete; so much so, that it failed to awaken any interest or sympathy in the hearts of the most adventurous. Success might change that feeling, and we are by no means sure that an effort to revive it will not be made.

These out of the way, we grope about vaguely for the clue which is to guide us. The journals which claim to be, and for aught we know to the contrary, are, in the secrets of the Administration, seem to be equally at a loss. Now where are the President's personal relations more close than in Philadelphia. If this be so, and he has vouchsafed confidence in that meridian, then are we threatened with a most latitudinarian and exorbitant foreign policy. The Philadelphia *North American* takes the most advanced ground, both abroad and at home. It urges, with earnestness, the assumption by the Federal Government of the whole railway administration of the country, under 'the power to regulate commerce.' Mr. GARRETT is no longer to work for the interests of Baltimore and Maryland and his own stockholders. Colonel SCOTT is to be curtailed in his excursive policy. General MAHONE is to be deposed in Virginia, and Commodore VANDERBILT to make no more Northwestern corners in New York. All is to be Federal and bureaucratic. Abroad our Philadelphia friends are, if possible, more latitudinarian. We are to have colonies all over the world. Have we not, says this ecstatic journal, Alaska, separated from our 'main land' as perfectly as if it were on the other side of Behrings Straits—and why not other distant possessions? A coaling station in the Straits of Malacca—Formosa, with its sulphur mines and cannibals—a harbor of refuge for whalers in the South Pacific—and San Domingo and Cuba of course? All this, which we state grotesquely, is seriously urged by the Administration organ, and not only so, but a very distinct intimation is given that some such policy is seriously entertained.

On the other hand—and here is the perplexity to which we have alluded—the New York *Herald*, also, though in another sense, and in its own peculiar fashion, a representative of the Executive, in well considered language, and with gravity that may, without offense, be described as unusual, repudiates all this, and urges upon the President the duty of peace and moderation. Beyond favoring something like a protectorate for Northern Mexico, it is not willing to go. It says distinctly: 'We want no annexation—we seek no territorial expansion.' These being the contradictory counsels—these the vaticinations of those who claim to be in confidence, we who have no such pretentions must be content to wait. We should do so more tranquilly were our confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of our rulers greater. We shudder at the thought of new excitement, new disturbances.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Post and Pillory.

Eight Culprits Yoked and Whipped.

[From the Wilmington Del., Commercial.]

Eight men—seven colored and one white—were pilloried and whipped at New Castle on Saturday. The punishment took place in the court-yard of the county prison, as usual it was inflicted, according to law, by the sheriff of the county, and as he is just elected and entering on the duties of his office there was an unusual public curiosity to see the performance.

The pillorrying began at 10 o'clock. Previous to that hour a large crowd assembled outside the gates of the court-yard, and when they were opened rushed inside. The number of these spectators was at one time probably three hundred, including men, women and children.—many of them seemed to especially enjoy the proceeding, and as each culprit was fastened up to be whipped the crowd closed in around the the sheriff to get a better view.

Sheriff Armstrong, except in the case of Cooley and Statfield, the former of whom manifested audacious impudence, used the lash with moderate force, and it was said showed greater humanity than has been usual.

Edward Green, a young mulatto, rather delicate, whose crime was the larceny of a band uniform, was brought trembling to the post. The twenty lashes of the 'cat' were laid on rather lightly, yet producing much distress. The flesh quivered and the tears flowed freely. He was then returned to his cell to remain six months, and wear a 'convict's jacket' six months after discharge.

The next man 'posted' was Henry C. Statfield, a colored man, for the larceny of a horse. While in the pillory, one hour previous to the whipping, Henry was inclined to be merry and to make the best of the situation, laughing and conversing with a companion in the 'yoke.' In this case the twenty lashes were applied with more vigor than in the first case, raising the blood and causing the prisoner to flinch considerably, but not even a groan or cry escaped his lips. This man returned to his cell to remain three years.

The next man whipped was John, Robison, colored, for charges of larceny and one of highway robbery. After an hour in the pillory he was fastened up and received sixty lashes, 'well laid on.' This punishment produced no other sign of pain than a slight jerking of the muscles.

Pretty oot Cooley, a light mulatto, for the same offence as the above, stood one hour in the pillory and was whipped with sixty lashes. This man came from his cell apparently enjoying the part he was to act, and admitted his guilt and expressed his willingness to 'take the consequences,' and to 'bear it like a man.' In the pillory, the hour of real, physical suffering was spent in laughing and joking with a companion in crime, perfectly indifferent to the punishment being inflicted.—The whipping was borne in the same manner, although the lashes were 'well laid on,' causing the blood to flow with each blow of the lash, the flesh being badly lacerated. When loosed from the post, Cooley jumped up, striking his heels together, saying: 'I told you I was the man to stand it,' and was then returned to his cell for three years.

Charles Williams, colored, for the same offence as the two former cases, stood in the pillory one hour and received sixty lashes. In this case the prisoner showed evident signs of pain by flinching and a twitching of the muscles. This man, also, remains in prison for three years.

William Benton, colored, for the larceny of a door-mat, received twenty lashes, bearing it firmly without a groan or cry. The completion of his sentence is six months' imprisonment and a convict's jacket six months thereafter.

Thomas Dixon, a colored man, for larceny, was whipped with twenty lashes.—The effect was not especially noticeable. Six months more in prison and to wear a convict's jacket six months thereafter is the penalty in Thomas' case.

The last case on exhibition was that of John Caldwell, a white man, charged with the larceny of a horse. The prisoner is rather an intelligent and respectable looking man of about thirty years, for whom there appeared to be more than ordinary sympathy expressed by the assembled crowd. He stood one hour in the pillory and received twenty lashes, but moderately applied; each blow, however produced blood. The punishment was borne without a murmur, and Caldwell returned to his cell for three years.

Startling Disclosures of Philadelphia Crime.

Hugh Mara, or Morrow, who was sentenced on Saturday, by Judge Paxson, of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Philadelphia, for wounding with intent to kill Alderman McMullin, (and who was before convicted of the murder of Brooks, a revenue officer, in that city, and pardoned,) to pay a fine of $1,000 and the cost of the prosecution, and to imprisonment in the penitentiary for six years and nine months, it is stated by the Philadelphia Ledger, has made a most startling revelation of crime. The Ledger says:

These confessions embrace attempted murder, perjury, subornation of perjury, two arsons, one of them involving terrible sacrifice of human life, murder, and a stupendous robbery. These confessions have been made to the mayor since the sentence was pronounced against him, and that they include the names of his employers, and have reference not only to the attempt to murder Mr. Brooks, but to a catalogue of other hideous crimes, alleged by Morrow to have been committed or instigated by the same combination of men whom he accuses with having employed him to murder Brooks. Beginning with the Brooks conspiracy, Morrow's affidavits profess to tell by whom he was immediately instigated to do the work of assassination in that instance, giving names and places and particulars; how the murderous gang dogged the footsteps of that faithful officer by day and by night to kill him, for no other reason that that he was faithful to his duty; how, when Morrow's assassin heart failed him, he was bullied until the attempted murder was accomplished; and how, when he had done the work, he was secreted for days and weeks, and carried from place to place, and paid "five dollars" for the fiendish job. Then follow particulars as to the *alibi*, which he says was fabricated for his defense, thus adding perjury and subornation of perjury to the attempted murder. Fourth in this startling catalogue of imputed crime is the charge by Morrow that the terrible "coal-oil fire" at Ninth and Wharton streets was instigated by some of the same gang. This is of a character to chill the blood of every man who recalls the terrible consequences of that calamity—men, women and children startled from their beds on a winter night with flames all around them—the very streets surging with liquid fire, so that every avenue of escape was cut off, and forced to fly from their burning homes only to be engulfed in the rivers of flame sweeping through the streets.

The names of the parties who employed Mara are not given in the newspapers, though they are embraced, it is stated, in the affidavits.

Horace Greeley's Health.

The reports concerning Mr. Greeley's health have been very painful within the past few days, but telegraph dispatches from New York Tuesday positively deny that his mind is unduly affected. He is at present staying at the residence of Mr. Stuart, of Tarrytown. The World says:

"Owing to the many cares and excitements, both private and public, which Mr. Greeley has been compelled to sustain during the few weeks just past, he has been for several days much depressed and greatly prostrated, which no one can regard as at all other than natural, but all reports of an alarming nature which may have gained some circulation are utterly without foundation, and his friends have the utmost faith in the efficacy of rest and a short exemption from the cares of business."

A reporter interviewed Mr. Whitelaw Reid, of the Tribune, who, in answer to inquiries as to Mr. Greeley's actions said:

"I tell you that he has done nothing which to those who know him seems strange. He is always an eccentric man, and at the best acts as if he were queer; but now, when he is nervously prostrated, strangers might think him crazy. I have seen him positively furious when a 'first proof' had been brought to him instead of a 'revise,' but I know and understand him. If you say anything about this, simply say that Mr. Greeley is nervously prostrate. There can be no good in saying more. He has had enough to worry him, and what he needs is rest and quiet."

☞ A serious conflict is now impending between President Grant and the Radical politicians. The election being over, the former now intimates that he intends to stick closely to the text of the Civil Service bill, and that all his appointments in future will be made with reference to that salutary measure. Four years ago, in the beginning of his official term, he had the same wrestle with the politicians, and for a while he stoutly resisted their persistent demands to control his action. But he soon yielded to the pressure that was made upon him, and it was not long after his inauguration that he struck his colors, and became the servile tool of the Radicals. Now he has again asserted his independence, and consequently there is weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth among his hungry partisans. What will be the result of this wrangle remains to be seen. It is related of an English peer that on every New Year's day he was in the habit of asking his wife, "How old will your ladyship please to be this year?" A somewhat similar interrogatory might now be addressed to the President: "What are to be the principles which are to govern you this year?" Let us have the Presidential policy in reference to civil service reform clearly stated, and then let it be rigidly adhered to.—*Balt. Gazette.*

How the President is Elected.

We have recently been asked for an explanation of the manner of voting for President of the United States, and as there may be others who are unfamiliar with the method, we herewith give a brief explanation of the matter.

The Presidential Electors who were chosen on the fifth instant, at the ballot box, are required to meet on the first Wednesday in December, at such place as the Legislature of each State has directed, which is generally the capital of the State, and there give their votes. They are required to make and sign and seal up three separate certificates of their votes, and to certify on the cover or envelope containing each of said certificates that a list of the votes for President and Vice President is contained therein. Each of these packets is also to contain a certified list of the Electors of the State. One of the packages so sealed and certified is to be sent by the hands of one of the Electors to the President of the Senate of the United States; one of them is to be forthwith deposited in the post office, also directed to the President of the Senate; and the third is to be delivered to the United States Judge for the district in which the Electors have assembled to cast their votes. The first mentioned of these packages is required to be delivered to the President of the Senate before the first Wednesday of the succeeding January. The law further provides that Congress shall be in session on the second Wednesday of February succeeding every meeting of the Presidential Electors, when the said packages containing the vote shall be opened, the votes counted, and the persons who shall fill the office of President and Vice President shall be ascertained and declared, agreeable to the Constitution.

The Mixed School Question.

It seems to be decided, at last, that the fourteenth amendment does not provide for every possible conflict of opinion between white and colored people. In considering the education of the children of the two races in the same schools, two Northern courts have recently held that the question belongs to the school board for decision, and not to the amendment or to the citizen. Their arguments are that any classification which preserves substantially equal school advantages is not prohibited by either the State or Federal constitution; that the citizen cannot dictate where or by what teacher his children shall be taught; and that "equality of rights" does not imply that white and colored children shall be educated in the same school any more than it implies the education of both sexes in the same school.—*New York Tribune.*

[*Dispatch to the Balt. Sun.*]

Grant and the Negroes.

WASHINGTON, Nov'r. 26.—A colored delegation representing the Equal Rights League of Pennsylvania called on the President this afternoon, and, besides making a formal printed appeal, also made a speech imploring the President, in the language of the address, to raise his "all-powerful arm" in behalf of the extension to the colored people of this country those civil and equal rights from which they declare they are debarred, especially on the "nation's highways." The President replied as follows:

"*Gentlemen of the League:*—In your desire to obtain all the rights of citizens I fully sympathize. That you should have all the rights that other citizens have, I know, and I wish that every voter of the United States should stand in all respects alike. It must come. A ticket on a railroad or other conveyance should entitle you to all that it does other men. I wish it to be so. I think, gentlemen, that your very earnest recommendation, however, belongs more properly to the next administration. All citizens, undoubtedly, in all respects, should be equal. Gentlemen, I thank you for the compliment you have paid me."

The delegation then retired, in the belief that the President would refer to their request in the annual message.

Elkton and Massey's Railroad.

The indomitable friends of this enterprise had another consultation on Tuesday last, in Elkton. Mr. Jackson, of Philadelphia, one of the largest capitalists connected with the Kent County railroad, who evinces a marked desire to connect his road with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad, at Elkton, was present, and made the definite proposition to build the road and make it ready for running, if private subscriptions to the amount of $50,000 could be obtained, and the right of way secured to him. He proposes to subscribe $6,000 himself, which will increase the private subscription to $62,000. This amount, with the State appropriation of $58,000, will form a basis of $120,000 on which to begin. Then he asks to be permitted to utilize bonds of the company to any amount not exceeding $12,000 per mile. This showing indicates that not quite fourteen thousand dollars have yet to be subscribed to secure this important work. The subscription committees reported the following amounts subscribed: First district, $28,500; second district, $7,000; third district, $7,300. Wanting, $12,200.—*Cecil Democrat.*

The Maryland and Delaware Ship Canal.

Commenting upon this work, the New York Post says: "We are glad to learn that one of the most important enterprises now before the public in a commercial point of view—the Maryland and Delaware Ship Canal Company—is fully organized, and has become a fixed fact. In consideration of the immense amount of freight transported from Baltimore to New York, the Eastern States, and *vice versa*, this enterprise cannot fail to meet with the full appreciation and hearty co-operation of the commercial masses. The advantages resulting from this enterprise to the commercial interest and also to the prosperity of the city of Baltimore are inestimable. This enterprise has also another great feature which gives it a national character and importance, as in the case of any foreign war the water communication between the James river, Annapolis, Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia for the largest Government vessels could be kept up without ever going out to sea. And we are, therefore, confident that the interest which we feel in this enterprise will be universal.

Medical Judgment of Sewing Machines.

During the late session of the State Medical Society of Virginia, at Staunton, Dr. Parker read a very interesting paper on the subject of sewing machines and their effect on the health of females, in which the conclusions were announced:

First. That fatigue is not disease, and that there is no reason to conclude that the use of the muscles employed in machine work a reasonable time is injurious. Second. That the machine may be used for four or five hours daily in a family by a lady in ordinary health without injury. Third. That the damage to health in the factory is due to the hygienic conditions under which the work is done, and the natural delicacy of some of the operatives, unfitting them for long-continued labor of any kind. Fourth. That the sewing machine is a great boon to woman-hood, increasing her compensation, protecting her sight, and in the family lessening her labors.

"CONSTANT and persistent advertising is a sure prelude to wealth," said Stephen Girard. "My success is owing to my liberality in advertising," wrote Robert Bonner. "I advertised my productions and made money," asserted Nicholas Longworth. All these gentlemen, like Barnum, "had complete faith in printer's ink," and the consequence was they all accumulated immense fortunes. In fact there is nothing like it—to make money!

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE,
For 1873.

THE GUIDE is now published QUARTERLY. 25 cents pays for the year, four numbers, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of *One Dollar* or more for Seeds may order Twenty-five Cents worth extra—the price paid for the Guide.

The January number is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, Designs for Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardens, &c., and containing a mass of information invaluable to the lovers of flowers. One hundred and fifty pages on fine tinted paper, some five hundred engravings, and a superb Colored Plate and Chromo Cover. The first edition of two hundred thousand just printed in English and German, and ready to send out.

JAMES VICK,
Nov. 30, 1872. Rochester, N. Y.

NOTICE
To consumers of Coal.

WE have procured our supply of Coal for the Winter, and are prepared to fill all orders with dispatch, especially those accompanied by the cash.

BLACKSMITH'S COAL always on hand at the Yard of

J. T. TWILLEY & CO.
Nov. 23, 1872.

WINDOW GLASS
Cut to fit any Sash.
Nov. 23. C. F. STAM & BRO.

Married.

GRAY—PINKNEY.—In Baltimore city, on the 26th instant by Rev. Alfred H. Ames, ANDREW GRAY, of this county, to SOPHIE, daughter of Frederick Pinkney.

Died.

BELL.—Departed this life on the 26th inst., MARGARET, daughter of Anthony P. and Margaret Bell, aged 25 years.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons, without distinction, are forbidden to trespass with dog or gun, for the purpose of shooting muskrats, birds, ducks, hunting rabbits, or any other purpose whatever, on the Ringgold farm, occupied by me. Parties who have been stealing posts and fencing are watched.

Nov. 30, 1872—3t° J. M. J. BYRON.

Winter Goods.

WE beg to inform our customers and buyers generally, that late purchases of all descriptions of Goods used in COLD WEATHER, have made our present Stock on hand, very large and attractive.

Having bought from first hands and at the closest cash figures, we are enabled to offer them to responsible parties upon most satisfactory and accommodating terms.

Making a specialty of no one branch of trade, we do not call special attention to any particular line of Goods, but would merely state that in all departments of our business, the Stock is being fully kept up to its old standard and dealing more particularly in first class Goods, we shall continue to make it our aim that our friends shall have no complaint to make about prices.

T. S. WICKES.
Chestertown, November 30, 1872.

POSTPONED SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale, on

Thursday, the 12th day of December,

1872, the following property:

7 head Horses,

one of them a fine "Patchen" Stallion, five years old and a superior animal; also, 1 colt 3 years old and 1 rising three years old of good stock and promise; 1 yoke of excellent

OXEN,
Six Milch Cows,
Two Young Cattle,

TWENTY-ONE HEAD OF SHEEP, a few Shotes and Pigs; Farm Wagon and Harness, Ambulance, Ox Cart, Dearborn and Harness, Carriage and Harness, Corn Dray, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators; 1 Wheat Rake; Wheat Fan. Some Household and Kitchen Furniture, including three Stoves, one Cook, one Sitting Room and small wood Stove, also, other articles unnecessary to mention.

☞ Sale positive, at 10 o'clock, A. M., unless very stormy.

TERMS.—On all sums of Ten Dollars and over, a credit of Nine Months will be given, on note with approved security; under that amount, cash. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

JAMES WOOD.
J. W. CARROLL, Auct. *Flatland.*
Nov. 30, 1872—tds°

VENDUE.

THE undersigned, as Administrator of James W. Skirven, late of Kent county, deceased, will, by direction of the Orphans' Court, sell at Public Sale, on

Wednesday, the 11th day of December,

1872, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the late residence of said deceased, "Green Point," the following property:

7 head Horses,

TWO OF THEM GOOD ROAD HORSES,
1 LARGE YOKE OF OXEN,

well matched and gentle;

4 Cows and 4 Young Cattle,

FIFTEEN HEAD OF GOOD SHEEP,

TWELVE HEAD OF FATTENING HOGS,

EIGHT LARGE SHOTES,

One good Wagon and Harness, one Dearborn and Harness, one Ox Cart; Plows, Harrows, &c.; one Fan, nearly new; one Cutting Box; A Lot of Corn Blades,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE;

72½ Bushels of Wheat seeded,

with two tons of Fertilizer on the same.

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

No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

JOHN T. SKIRVEN.
Nov. 30, 1872—tds. Administrator.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale, on

Tuesday, the 3d day of December next,

at his residence, near St. Paul's Church, all his personal property, consisting of

3 Head of Work Horses,

ONE MULE, ONE COLT,

5 head of Cattle,

12 head of FATTING HOGS,
SIX SHOTES,

one York Carriage, one Horse Cart and Cart Gears; also,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

consisting of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Plow Gears, Shovels, Hoes, Forks, &c.; also, one good Cook Stove; about

3,000 lbs. of good Corn Blades,

Lot of Turnips and Potatoes.

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

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

ALBERT ANDERSON.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct.
Nov. 23, 1872—tds.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.60@2.10.
WHEAT Red—1.68@2.07.
CORN—White—60@62. Yellow 57@62.
OATS—42@46 cts.

REMEMBER!

It gives us pleasure to display our goods. Call and examine them.

C. F. STAM & BRO.
Nov. 23, 1872.

Kent County R. R.



TIME TABLE:
TO TAKE EFFECT
Saturday, November 16, 1872.

GOING EAST.

Leave Chestertown	8:30 A. M.		
" Worton	8:48 "		
" Lynch's	6:55 "		
" Still Pond	7:02 "		
" Kennedyville	7:17 "		
" Black's,	7:32 "	Q. A. & Kent	
" Lambson's,	7:46 "	R. R.	
" Massey's,	8:02 "	1:24 P. M.	
" Morris',	8:12 "	1:38 "	
" Vandyke's	8:22 "	1:52 "	
Arrive at Townsend	8:35 "	2:10 "	
" Wilmington	10:15 "	3:55 "	
" Philadelphia	11:45 "	5:18 "	
" Baltimore	1:05 P. M.	8:10 "	

GOING WEST.

Leave Baltimore	7:25 A. M.	2:50 P. M.	
" Philadelphia	8:30 "	5:00 "	
" Wilmington	10:10 "	6:25 "	
" Townsend	11:40 "	8:00 "	
" Vandyke's	11:55 "	8:15 "	
" Morris'	12:05 P. M.	8:25 "	
" Massey's	12:20 "	8:36 "	
" Lambson's	12:30 "		
" Black's	12:40 "		
" Kennedyville	1:00 "		
" Still Pond,	1:10 "		
" Lynch's,	1:15 "		
" Worton,	1:25 "		
" Chestertown	1:35 "		
" Vickers'	1:55 "		
Arrive Parsons'	2:00 "		

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

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. 30, 1872. Superintendent.

WINDOW GLASS,
ALL SIZES,
For sale cheap, by C. F. STAM & BRO.
Nov. 23, 1872.

BE IT REMEMBERED,

That on this Nineteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, before the subscriber, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, personally appeared H. M. THOMAS, farmer, of said county, and made oath in due form of law, that he has taken up as an estray, trespassing upon his enclosures, one *BLACK AND WHITE YEARLING HEIFER*, no ear-marks.

Sworn before C. A. A. STANLEY, J. P.

The owner or owners of the above-described HEIFER, are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. H. M. THOMAS.
Nov. 23, 1872—3t. 2.00

RAZORS, Razor Straps, Mugs, Brushes, and every thing for complete outfit for shaving, at C. F. STAM & BRO'S.
Nov. 23, 1872.

Wanted,

TWO EXPERIENCED CLERKS. Applications to be in writing, accompanied by good recommendations as to qualification and morality.

GEO. W. COVINGTON,
STILL POND,
Nov. 23, 1872—3t° Kent Co., Md.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters Testamentary on the personal estate, in Kent county, Maryland, of

THOMAS W. RINGGOLD,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 22d day of June, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of November, 1872.

MARY J. RINGGOLD,
Nov. 23, 1872—4t. Executrix.

WYETH & BRO'S., BURNETT'S, and DAVIS & MILLER'S *FLAVORING EXTRACTS.*

C. F. STAM & BRO.

WARRANTED STRICTLY PURE SPICES,

MACE, CLOVES, CINNAMON, Nutmegs, Allspice, Jamaica and African Ginger, White, Red and Black Pepper, whole or ground, can be obtained in any quantity, at *C. F. STAM & BROS.*
Nov. 23, 1873.

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 H. BOWMAN,

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 June, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 19th day of November, 1872.

JAMES SKEGGS,
Nov. 23, 1872—4t. Administrator.

TINTED AND PLAIN INITIAL PAPER,

SHELL PAPER, Hair Pin Paper, Piere Rose, Linear, Silver Green, Mikado, Oriental, and Linen Paper. We can furnish any tint and style of Paper and have it stamped to order in Illuminated letters.

Envelopes and Paper,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Call and examine our stock.

STAM & BRO.

POSTPONED SALE
OF
BUILDING LOTS
IN CHESTERTOWN,
ON
Tuesday, Dec'r. 3rd, 1872,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
At the Voshell House, in Chestertown.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the day and at the time above named,

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.—One third cash; balance in six and twelve months, on note with approved security.

E. F. PERKINS,
Att'y. for Mrs. M. R. Perkins.
Nov. 23, 1872—tds.

CHEMICALLY PURE Nitrate of Potash (*SALT PETRE*)
One pound of ours will go as far as four pounds of the common.
Nov. 23. C. F. STAM & BRO.

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,

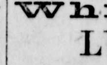
and other articles, too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold *LOW for CASH.*

☞ 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.

CALL and get one of our FAMILY ALMANACS for the year 1873. We are distributing them gratuitously.
Nov. 23. C. F. STAM & BRO.

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.

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 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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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