Fenimore Cooper, the novelist, for libel, which consisted in Mr. Greeley's remark in the Tribune, on a similar suit by the same plaintiff against Mr. Weed, that the damages were assessed by the jury at $300, from which he concluded that Mr. Cooper's character had been judicially decided to be worth exactly $300. In his report of the case of Cooper against himself, in a short space he published the force of a full volume on the surplusage of form that embarrasses the arrival at the issue in pleas, which caricature influenced very largely the amendment to the New York laws that introduced the simple forms of the present code. However, as he tells us, Mr. Cooper coopered the Tribune with a verdict of $200. His biographer, James Parton, in describing a night scene in the Tribune office, draws a picture of Mr. Greeley at work. He says:

"The editor-in-chief is at his desk writing, in a singular attitude; the desk is on a level with his nose and the writer sitting bolt upright. He writes rapidly, with scarcely a pause for thought, and not once in a page makes an erasure. The foolscap leaves fly from under his pen at the rate of one in fifteen minutes. He does most of the thinking before he begins to write, and produces matter about as fast as a swift copyist can copy, yet he leaves nothing for the compositor to guess at. Not unfrequently he bounds up into the composing room and makes a correction or adds a sentence in his own hand. At midnight Mr. Greeley has finished his work and gone home."

Mr. Greeley's religious belief was that of a Unitarian Restorationist. He says in a letter to the Rev. J. M Austin: "I believe that the moral character formed in this life will be that in which we shall awake in the life to come, and that many die so deeply stained and tainted by lives of transgression and depravity that a tedious and painful discipline must precede and prepare for their admission to the realms of eternal purity and bliss."

TRAPPE CORNER, Dec. 3, 1872.

Mr. Transcript—The returns of the Presidential election show that the candidate of the Belmont Convention at Baltimore did not take with the old-school Jackson Democrats, and I for one am truly glad they met with so signal a defeat. It will learn the party leaders that oil and water will not mix. And it will learn them not to hold their Convention in harvest time, as has been the case for the last twelve years, so that the farmer or laboring class cannot attend, and so give the matter up to office-seekers, pettifoggers, and bond-holders, who nominate their candidates and then expect to whip in others or call them bolters. Had this been a Democratic Convention and Democrats been nominated in the old-fashioned way, the result would have been different, as the Republicans were divided. But how was this Convention managed? Mr. Belmont rose before the Convention was called to order and by a strong Greeley speech biased the minds of the delegates. But I suppose that he and other government bond-holders are satisfied, as they receive gold twice a year for interest and pay no tax, which is very unequal and will not long be tolerated by an intelligent people.

We have been very busy gathering corn and preparing for the winter which is fast approaching, judging from the past few days. The cold weather calls to mind again our old dilapidated school house, the clap-boards of which are fast falling off, so that you can see the plastering as you ride by. I expect the school will have to be suspended on account of the cold. If the trustees or school commissioners cannot better this state of things, I hope the next grand jury will indict it as a public nuisance, and then we will know what to do with it.

We have had a protracted meeting at Hynson's Chapel, which was well attended, and with good results: also, one at Broad Neck, which has been adjourned on account of sickness in the pastor's family, and will be resumed on Sunday the 8th instant.

From the new-made graves at Hynson's and St. Paul's cemeteries it has been quite sickly hereabouts, but it is very healthy at this time. H.

Address of the National Democratic Committee.

NEW YORK, December 3.—The national democratic committee have issued the following:

Headquarters National Democratic committee, New York, December 3, 1872 — The democratic national convention did, in July, 1872, with an unanimity unprecedended in the history of the party, nominate as their candidate for the office of President of the United States Horace Greeley, of New York. Six States cast their electoral vote for him at the late election, and millions of men in the other Staes where we failed of success testified their appreciation of his noble character and the great services he had rendered the country by voting our electoral ticket.

But Horace Greeley is dead, and the splendor of the political victory achieved by his opponents is now diminished by sorrow which this sad event has cast upon the people whom he loved, and who regarded him as one of the best truest and bravest of men. The lesson of his pure and blameless life will long remain impressed upon the age in which he lived.

Every beat of his great heart was in sympathy with humanity in its broadest form. He loved the government, he loved his fellow-men, and the labors of his whole life were to elevate the condition of mankind. No struggle for liberty, civil or religious, was ever made on the surface of the earth since his manhood began with which he did not affectionately sympathize, and to which he failed to give faithful and powerful aid. Every day of his life abounded with acts of kindness, of charity, of forgiveness and love. Not his stricken family alone, but a stricken people sorrow for a loss so wholly inscrutable and almost unparallelled.

The national democratic committee, in behalf of a great party, who achieved honor by their faithful effort to elect him to the first office in the government, will do all in their power to honor his name and memory.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL.

Chairman National Democratic Committee.

THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, December 7, 1872.

Mr. Greeley.

Since our last issue our readers have been made acquainted with the death of Horace Greeley, the great American journalist, and the late Democratic candidate for President of the United States. It is somewhat remarkable that on the very day the electors met to cast their votes for General Grant the remains of his opponent should be consigned to the earth. Mr. Greeley possessed a most vigorous constitution, but his continued efforts during the campaign, under the pressure of domestic affliction were too great for him, and he yielded as easily as the sturdy oak to the tempest.

Mr. Greeley has, perhaps, left a greater impress upon our country than any public man of the nineteenth century. He is the recognized founder of the Republican party, leaving it when he failed to direct its further progress. As the author, in large measure, of the late Cincinnati movement, he has been chiefly instrumental in shaping a new course for the Democratic party. We do not suppose the Democratic party will ever attempt to recede from the declarations of the Cincinnati platform. Inventors, whether in mechanics or politics, rarely realize the benefits of their genius. It never has been the fortune of those American statesmen who mostly contributed to direct her legislation to be called to the head of the nation. The Executive chair has oftener been filled by purely executive men.

The impress which Mr. Greeley has left upon his country, whether for good or evil, will be felt when his name shall be known only to the student of American history in ages to come. "It is done;" yes, his work is done.

Funeral of Horace Greeley.

The remains of the distinguished Journalist were consigned to earth in Greenwood Cemetery near New York city, on Wednesday. The funeral services were held in the Church of the Divine Paternity, New York, Rev. Dr. Chapin pastor. The funeral was attended by President Grant, Vice President Colfax, Senators Wilson, Schurz, Lyman, the Secretary of War, Postmaster Cresswell, Gen'l. Dix, Governors Morgan and Randolph, Gen'l. Sheridan, and many other distinguished men of the country. The funeral services were opened by Dr. Chapin. Miss Louisa Kellogg sang "I know that my Redeemer liveth." A funeral oration was delivered by Henry Ward Beecher.

The Late Democratic Nominees.

The discussion of the nomination of Mr. Greeley by the late Democratic Convention is not in good taste under the circumstances of his recent death, but our correspondent from Trappe Corner has seen fit to introduce the subject in his letter, and we are not disposed to refuse legitimate matter on the plea of good taste. We refer to it, because his idea seems to have been that of numbers of Democrats during the canvass. He says, "if this had been "a Democratic Convention and had Dem-"ocrats been nominated in the old-fash-"ioned way." Now H., like many others, seems to have been possessed with the idea that Mr Greeley was not the candidate of a Democratic Convention. The Convention in Baltimore last July was the largest Democratic National Convention ever assembled and was composed of as able men as usually compose such bodies. No Democratic candidate has, within our recollection, been selected with such unanimity, and had the nominee been earnestly and heartily supported by H. and such as he, all over the country, the result would have been different. But the discussion of this subject is fruitless; the past is behind us. Let H. direct his attention to the consolidation of the Democracy of the Old Fifth District for the battles yet to be fought. The next campaign will be a County affair, and its results will be more directly felt at home. Let him cease to talk about oil and water mixing. There is nothing to prevent the utmost harmony of action between Liberal Republicans and Democrats. The negro question, as understood by the old anti-slavery party, is out of the political issues of the day, and Democrats can and do cheerfully extend the right hand of fellowship to all who are opposed to Grantism.

President's Message.

After the usual expressions of gratitude to the Divine Author of all our blessings, national as well as individual, the message proceeds directly to a review, equally gratifying and succinct, of the state of our foreign relations.

Appropriate congratulations are addressed to the national legislature upon the results of the Washington treaty—the award in favor of the United States pronounced by the Geneva tribunal and that of the Emperor of Germany in the matter of the San Juan boundary. Here again there is not a syllable to show that the award of $15,500,000 in satisfaction of the Alabama claims is not up to the full measure of the demands and pretensions of our government, but, equally with the decision of the German Emperor, it is accepted as entirely satisfactory. Thanks are awarded to the several powers and their representatives concerned in these acts of arbitration, and also to the counsel and agents of the United States, for the spirit and manner in which they have discharged the several trusts and duties confided to them. Immediate provision by law for the prompt distribution of the proceeds of the Geneva award among the parties entitled thereto is urged. The hearts of two great nations will re-echo the hope expressed by the President that the governments of Great Britain and the United States may remain as at present, without a shadow to cloud their friendly relations.

Congress is urged to the passage of the supplementary legislation required to give effect to other provisions of the treaty relating to the fisheries, &c., the parliaments of Great Britain and Canada having already passed laws to carry those provisions into effect. The appointment of a joint commission to determine the boundary between Alaska and the coterminous possessions of Great Britain, as also an increased appropriation in aid of the similar commission now engaged in running the boundary between the United States and the British possessions, from the Lake of the Woods to the Rocky Mountains, are also recommended.

The suggestion is made that the International Statistical Congress should be invited to hold its next session, three years hence, in this country, and that the centennial celebration in 1876 would furnish an appropriate occasion for such meeting. The subject of the centennial itself comes in for appropriate mention in another portion of the message. An appropriation in aid of American exhibitors at the Vienna Exposition, to be held next year, is recommended, also, that two vessels of war be commissioned to transport to Trieste and back, articles sent from this country for exhibition.

Sympathy is expressed with Mexico in its efforts to maintain a stable republican government, and the revival of the commission heretofore appointed to inquire into depredations along the Mexican frontier is deemed desirable, with a view of removing existing causes of complaint.

Allusion is made to the disturbed condition of Cuba, and the belief confidently expressed that the abolition of slavery and the introduction of needful reforms into the local administration would not fail to advance the restoration of peace and order. The promulgation within the past few weeks by the home government of regulations designed to carry into effect the emancipation law of 1870 is hailed as an earnest of the good intentions of the present liberal government of Spain in this respect. The owning of slaves in Cuba by American citizens is again adverted to as an evil requiring repression by law.

The failure of Venezuela to make provision for the satisfaction of what are known as the "Venezuela claims" is again brought to the attention of Congress, "for such action as may be deemed proper."

In view of the growing importance of our relations, commercial and diplomatic, with China and Japan, it is recommended that provision be made for the support and education of at least four American youths in each of those countries, to serve as part of the official family of our ministers there, and to act in the capacity of interpreters and translators. More adequate provision than at present exists by law for the relief of shipwrecked and distressed American seamen in foreign countries is urged. At present persons in this situation must either throw themselves upon the charity of foreigners or be relieved at the private charge of our consular or other representatives abroad.

Passing from subjects connected with our foreign relations, the recommendations of the message will be found to conform to the opinion already expressed by us, that the present Congress, in its closing session, will not be called upon to perform or adopt any important scheme of legislation. The more important topics of domestic interest alluded to in the message are brought forward more with a view to their consideration and discussion at the present session, than with any expectation or desire, apparently, that anything immediate should be done. With respect to the all-important subject of the revenues and of taxation, the President plainly says:

'I would recommend that no more legislation be had on this subject, unless it be to correct errors of omission or commission in the present laws, until sufficient time has elapsed to prove that it can be done and still leave sufficient revenue to meet the current expenses of the government, pay interest on the public debt, and provide for its sinking fund established by law.

'The preservation of our national credit is of the highest importance. Next importance to this comes a solemn duty to provide a national currency, of fixed, unvarying value, as compared with gold, and as soon as practicable, having due regard for the interests of the debtor class and the vicissitudes of trade and commerce, convertible into gold at par.'

In these two sentences the whole financial policy of the administration for the present appears to be summed up. It is one of 'masterly inactivity.'

A long list of special recommendations made by the Secretary of War is recited, and 'the favorable attention of Congress invited;' the report of the Secretary of the Navy is more briefly referred to, as showing, however, the important fact that 'unless early steps are taken to preserve our navy, the United States will be the weakest nation upon the ocean of all the great powers.'

'Suggestions are made for the encouragement both of inter-State and foreign commerce. In reference to the former, attention is suggested to the extension of the James River and Kanawaha and the Chesapeake and Ohio canals, and the connection of the Missippi Valley with the seaboard at Charleston and Savannah, by the way of the Ohio and Tennessee rivers and canals, and slackwater navigation, to the Savannah and Ogeechee rivers. The project of a ship canal around Niagara falls, on the United States side, is also referred to, and gratification expressed at the results which have already attended various works of river and harbor improvement.

In reference to our foreign commerce and shipping interests generally, the confession is made 'that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury will show an alarming falling off in our carrying trade for the last ten or twelve years, and even for the past year. He does not believe that public treasure can be better expended in the interest of the whole people than in trying to recover this trade in the expenditure of $5,000,000 per annum for the next five years. But in our judgment the evil is one which requires a more radical remedy.

The modification, if not abolition of the franking privilege, with a view to the correction of some of its more glaring abuses, is again urged upon Congress. The scheme of a government postal telegraph monopoly, which occupies so large a space in the report of the Postmaster General, and which is destined to excite a good deal of attention and discussion on the part of the press, is presented as a suitable matter for consideration and investigation by a committee or commission to be appointed by Congress.

The President justifies his action under the recent acts of Congress to enforce the rights of citizens to vote, and to enforce the provisions of the fourteenth amendment, (the bayonet election and Ku-Klux laws,) and the necessity and salutary effect of those enactments. Referring to the numerous applications for pardons addressed to him in behalf of persons convicted under those acts, he states that his action thereon is not to be construed as indicating any change in his determination to enforce with rigor such acts, so long as the conspiracies and combinations therein named disturb the peace of the country.'

Satisfaction is expressed with the results of the Indian policy inaugurated by the present administration, and a determination to adhere to it without any change, except such as experience may show to be necessary to make it more efficient. The ultimate removal of all the Indians into the territory south of Kansas, and the erection of a territorial government there for their protection, is suggested as the proper complement of the existing Indian policy.

The practical workings of the land office, the pension bureau and the patent office are illustrated by statistics collected from the reports of the heads of those departments. The near approach of the ninth census to completion is announced, and another census is recommended to be taken in 1875.

The condition of affairs in Utah is spoken of as unsatisfactory, and the attitude of the Legislature of that Territory as hostile to the government. A careful revision by Congress of the laws of the Territory, with a view to the ultimate extinguishment of polygamy, is recommended. Satisfaction is expressed with the working of the territorial government recently established in the District of Columbia, which may not be altogether shared by taxpayers and property holders in that District, although the further suggestion that the country at large should bear part of the burden of expenses incurred by the present board of public works will doubtless command their heartiest approval.

The message finally concludes with a reference to the popular desire for civil service reform, and the need of further legislation on the part of Congress to render such reform permanent and effective. In its recommendations it is singularly guarded and non-committal, stupiously avoiding all exciting topics, and attempting the solution of none of the more difficult problems connected with the financial and business interests which are at present engaging the attention of thoughtful minds, and which are destined to enter so largely into the politics and statesmanship of the future.

Appeal in behalf of the Maryland Bible Society.

The Managers of the Maryland Bible Society, relying upon the general interest of the religious community in their work of circulating the Holy Scriptures without note or comment, and confiding in the liberality of the Christian public, who have, for many years, sustained their enterprise, in their present need appeal once again for prompt and liberal help.

The cost of our work for the six months ending October 1, 1872, is $134.37 more than for the corresponding period of 1871, while the contributors for the same period are less by the sum of $563.22.

TO PASTORS:—Will you not, at the earliest opportunity, notify your congregation of our work and wants, and solicit their contributions? Many of the churches throughout the State have had large donations of Bibles from the Society, and have made very slender returns to our treasury. Give a speedy response to our call.

TO ALL WHO LOVE THE BIBLE:—Send us out of your plenty such supplies as will enable us to give the Book to all who need. You will be rewarded and enriched by every gift to this cause, and the more abundantly as you give freely and promptly.

ALPHÆUS W. WILSON,
THOMAS D. BAIRD,
JOHN DICKSON, M. D.

Communications may be addressed to Wm. H Cole, Agent, Bible House, 75 W. Fayette street, Baltimore.

Baltimore, October, 1772.

An Election Bet Question.

The death of Mr. Greeley gives rise to a question of the liability of his backers for their bets on the election. A writer in the New York Herald says:

"A rule of the turf is, where there is no chance to win there can be no loss. Bets on Mr. Greeley are in that category. The different States have cast a vote for an electoral college. These electors meet in the capitols of the respective States on the first Wednesday in December following the general election, and cast their votes in conformity to their idea of the wishes of the constituency electing them. An observance of the will of the constituency is not a legal obligation, but is complied with as a moral duty. Now Mr. Greeley being dead, he cannot be voted for, and his backers would have no chance to win, and, technically, bets on him are considered as off, though the moral obligation to pay still holds. If the turf regulation holds good in the betting circle, this will prove a nut for them to crack. One gentleman who has just paid $17,000 in bets on the election, said this morning that he would telegraph George Wilkes (in Europe) immediately on the subject."

Five hundred men were discharged from the Charlestown, Mass., navy-yard on Saturday.

Do the People Read Advertisements!

There is now and then a person so stupid as to believe that advertisements in the newspapers are not generally read, and that money expended in advertising is practically wasted. Even such will concede that if a hundred men of polite address, of fluent speech and ready wit, were to call daily or weekly each upon a hundred others, and get the ears of each long enough to say John Smith, or Jones, or Thompson, at such a place, has such and such goods at such prices, or would sell a farm, or house and lot, or had lost a horse or pocket-book, or would loan money, etc., we say such men concede that the services of this one hundred men would be of great value to Smith or Jones, and in some measure advantages to the party to whom this statement was made.

This hundred men could not be employed to go from door to door and make this statement to ten thousand people at less than a cost of several hundred dollars each trip. All this is done by the newspapers at a cost of a few shillings, or a few dollars at most, and the visits are made week after week day after day. The messenger who travels addresses himself to the ear, and takes the party addressed when he may have his thoughts absorbed in business or other matters; but the newspaper reaches the party sought through the eye, when the reader has his thoughts solely fixed upon the paper before him.

But those who affect to believe that there is little use in advertising urge as an objection that advertisements are not read. They can be easily convinced of their errors in this aspect by making inquiry.—Let them insert an advertisement offering to purchase some article that is tolerably plenty in the market, and they will be flooded with offers to sell before the ink of the advertisement is dry. An enterprising weekly that has a circulation of one, two or three thousand copies is in a position to do the village merchant great good, and for which as a rule, the publisher does not get one fourth of what he justly deserves. In its sphere the weekly is of quite as much service to the advertiser as is the daily, and oftentimes it enjoys the privilege of being the exclusive family visiter—a privilege the daily seldom has.

The Electoral Vote.

Wednesday being the day fixed by law for the meeting of the electors chosen in November to elect the President and Vice-President of the United States, the electors for the State of Maryland met at the capital, in Annapolis, and were duly organized by the choice of Frederick Raine, Esq., of Baltimore city, president, and Augustus Gassaway, Esq., of Annapolis, secretary. Appropriate resolutions were passed respecting the memory of Horace Greeley, the democratic and liberal nominee for the presidency, and speeches were delivered by ex-Governor Bradford and Hon. James A. Buchanan upon the sad event to which they referred On motion of Ex-Governor Bradford, who is the only liberal republican elector on the Maryland ticket, the full electoral vote of the State was cast for Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana, for President, and B. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, for Vice-President. The electors for New York, although the vote of the State was cast for Grant and Wilson, made the occasion of their meeting the opportunity for adopting resolutions, in which they paid a fitting tribute to the memory of Horace Greeley.

Another unpublished letter from Mr. Greeley.

The Concord (N. H.) Patriot says that in a letter to the Hon. Mason W. Tappan, dated Nov. 8, one of the very last that Mr. Greeley wrote, he expresses great gratitude to Mr. Tappan for going into the recent contest in his behalf with such zeal, and says, in his gravely jocular manner:

"I have been so bitterly assailed that I hardly know whether I was running for the presidency or for the penitentiary."

Mr. Greeley thus speaks of the death of his wife:

"In the darkest hour my long-suffering wife left; not too soon, as she had suffered too deeply and long. I laid her in the grave with hard, dry eyes. Well, I am used up. I have slept little for weeks, and my eyes are hard to close, while they soon open again."

Certain allusions made in the letter, as stated by Mr. Tappan, the Patriot says, we are not at liberty at present to specify; but hope that he will find it consistent with propriety ultimately to publish the whole letter, the contents of which are specially interesting on account of their conveying the latest impressions of Mr. Greeley's mind on the situation of public affairs.

Resignation of Justice Nelson---Appointment of his successor.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—The resignation of Associate Justice Nelson of his judicial position was received yesterday, addressed to the Secretary of State. The President to-day accepted the resignation, and appointed Ward Hunt, of New York, as Judge Nelson's successor. The nomination will be sent to the Senate to-morrow or Thursday.

The appointment of Ward Hunt, of New York, to the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Associate Justice Nelson, is received with satisfaction by those in this city who know him either personally or by reputation.

THE question of the abolition or modification of the franking privilege will, we understand, occupy the attention of the President and Congress during the present session. What they will do with it is a matter of extreme doubt, as heretofore Congressmen have persistently refused to give up a privilege which afforded them so many benefits of a personal as well as official character. The system, as now practiced in this country, is full of abuses, that should be promptly corrected, and any attempt to reform the existing evils will meet with the hearty approval of the public.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Gents are to have small pockets on the sleeves of their overcoats, for the lady's hand. This is *on dit.*

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—2.05@2.10.
WHEAT Red—1.65@2.05.
CORN—White—57@68. Yellow 57@58.
OATS—43@48 cts.

FOR RENT,
For the year 1873,
THE MILL near Smithville,
Kent county.

For terms, &c., apply to T. C PARSONS, ISAAC PARSONS, or ROBERT NICHOLSON. Dec. 7, 1872—3t.

Tax Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for taxes for 1871 and 1872, are hereby notified to settle the same on or before the 15th day of January, 1873 otherwise I shall be compelled to proceed and collect by the shortest legal process An Act of the last Legislature makes it incumbent upon Collectors to collect and pay over the State tax by the period above named.

C. W. WARREN,
Dec. 7, 1872—t15J. Coll. 2d Dist.

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

GEORGE H. W. JEWELL,

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 8d day of July, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of December, 1872.

JAMES A. FRENCH,
Dec. 7, 1872—4t. Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber, of New Castle county, Delaware, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters testamentary on the estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

WILLIAM J. HURLOCK,

late of New Castle county, Delaware, dec'd.

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 3d day of July, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 3d day of December, 1872.

WILLIAM D. CLARK,
Dec. 7, 1872—4t. Executor.

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*

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.

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

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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