THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, Dec'r. 21, 1872.

HELP.—This word has within the past few years, become of more frequent use in Maryland than formerly. The question of Help, both agricultural and domestic, is fast becoming one which must occupy considerable attention. The farmers of our county are, year after year, more and more perplexed to procure reliable help or farm labor. And domestic servants in the county are even more unreliable. Many of our largest land owners are abandoning the cultivation of their lands and renting them out simply on account of the difficulty of procuring, or rather retaining, the necessary house servants. But the condition of affairs is little better, if any, in the towns. The women servants are much inferior to the men, and they are decidedly more unreliable. They are crowding into the towns, not for the purpose of procuring work but to avoid it. They expect to be supported by their lovers in idleness and dirt.

What the future may develop it is impossible to foresee. The negro can never, in the American States, successfully compete with the white race. In this part of the country the climate forbids him to live in idleness the year round, and when he realizes the fact that freedom is simply the privilege to work for himself, there may be a change for the better. At present, every year shows a retrograding condition of the race in our midst, in the aggregate. The contrast between the patched and scantily clad negroes of to-day and the well fed and warmly clothed servant of the past is very marked. The characteristic improvidence of the race will always continue, but as the white population increases and they learn more and more to help themselves, the American African will be driven to more constant habits of industry. When the negro learns—as learn he will—that politically he is nothing but a tool to help white Republicans to office, he may probably give less attention to his club and more to providing for his own and the wants of his family. The prospects, however, from this portion of our population is gloomy. The old negroes who were brought up to habits of industry under the slave system are beyond all question the most industrious and reliable generally. The young negroes who have grown to maturity since the war are generally idle and worthless. The cultivation of our lands are absolutely necessary to our prosperity, and it is discouraging to see so many of the owners of the soil tenanting out their farms to those who cannot feel the same interest in their improvement, or who cannot be so well fitted, pecuniarily, to combat the labor difficulties.

☞ The negotiations to place Mr. Colfax in the editorial chair of the Tribune have been finally successful. He is to assume charge immediately, and his salutatory may be expected in a few days.

Revelations of a Pardoned Ku Klux Prisoner.

A Washington dispatch to the New York Herald states that Reuben C. Young, a Ku-Klux prisoner, who has been pardoned by the President, arrived in that city from the Albany penitentiary on Saturday, in a dying condition. He was on his way home, to Youngsville, Alabama. He was interviewed in the cloak-room of the House of Representatives, where he was attempting to sleep. The reporter says:

He appeared to sleep in death. His face had a leaden, ghastly look, with wrinkles deeply and rigidly set, as if void of sense and motion. My companion touched him lightly. He raised his head slowly and cast a languid look toward me. It seemed to me the look of a galvanized corpse. He was dressed in a suit of homespun. His face was thin and ashy, with a three weeks' beard upon it; his eyes and cheeks were sunken in, and thin gray hairs straggled down upon his forehead. He was asked whether he was treated kindly in prison? He answered:

"All the officers treated me kindly, except one overseer, who was harsh to me. When I was too feeble to work I had to remain in my cell, which was very cold. I sometimes asked him to let me go to the stove in the corridor to warm myself, but he refused. 'Don't be hard on an old man,' I would say, but still he wouldn't let me go out. I was confined in the same cell with my son Ringgold, who is still there. He has to work in the shoe shop from daylight till evening; but he has been in good health—never missed a day in the shoe shop. If it had not been for him I should have been dead long before this He took good care of me."

The dying man gave the following history of his case:'

"It was all the work of a man named Barnes. He is a lawyer. He hated me, and wanted to have me put out of the way. For this purpose he went to John D. Young, a Ku-Klux prisoner, now in the Albany penitentiary, but no relation of mine, and asked him to turn State's evidence against me, but John refused. The next day he was arrested and tried, and, like me, sentenced to ten years. This man Barnes was a United States commissioner, and had unlimited power in my county. He was on the grand jury which found an indictment against me They wanted to convict somebody, and they selected me and my son, Ringgold T Young. There are now six Ku-Klux prisoners in the Albany penitentiary—three from Tallapoosa and three from Randolph county. One of them, Charles Howard, is a perfect idiot; another, named Blanks, is a boy."

MUCH has been said and written about the constant efforts that were made by HORACE GREELEY to secure an honorable settlement between the North and South during the pendency of the late civil war. In a copy of the *Tribune*, dated March 28, 1863, we find the following paragraph, which throws some light upon the question, and which will be read with additional interest, now that its author has passed away forever:

If the rebel chiefs consent to peace on the basis of reunion, they will do so simply and solely because they have no longer the means of protracting the struggle. They deliberately set their all upon the hazard of the die, with a clear understanding that failure was ruin. They will consent to no other than a disunion peace while they have a hope of resisting successfully the National arms. And whenever they realize that their cause is hopeless, they will endeavor to secure the best possible terms, as is reasonable and proper. What those terms shall be, it is the province of the Government to decide.—We have not ventured, and shall not presume to indicate them. *Loathing war intensely, we mean to support the President in making peace as we have done in making war.* We have severed and still confidently maintain *that his power to make peace, and to prescribe or accept conditions, is nowise fettered by the proclamation of freedom*, save that he is bound to protect the liberty of all persons who, in deference to that proclamation, shall have escaped from slavery and rebellion to freedom and loyalty. But we hold that the rebellion and slavery should, if possible, lie in the same grave.

Loathing, as he did, war intensely, he sought in every way to settle the difficulties between the contending parties; and will ever be honored as one of the first Radicals in the country, of any prominence, who was willing to make peace at a time when such an event would not have left the South impoverished and sadly crippled, as she was when the unhappy war terminated.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

The Misses Greeley.

MISS IDA GREELEY.

[N. Y. Correspondent Chicago Times.]

The eldest, whose name is constantly mentioned as having lost her betrothed upon the till-fated Missouri, is too absorbed in her real grief to discover through the press all the many unpleasant things which associate her name with that of Mr. Hempstead.

She not only was never promised to him in marriage, but such a thought was never entertained by her, and whatever hopes the poor fellow may have entertained and been unwise enough to express to his friends, Miss Greeley was wholly ignorant of them until she saw her engagement mentioned in the gossip of a newspaper.

The writer *knows* this to be true. Miss Greeley is not the young lady to desire the position of heroine in a tragedy Heaven knows she has suffered enough in her young years already. Since she was fourteen years old she has been almost constantly by the bedside of a suffering mother, never murmuring, never showing weariness by her manner, and, only that her cheeks had a way of growing very white at times, no one could have discovered an evidence that she was aware that her life was not like that of other girls. The quiet smile never wholly faded out of her face, no matter how vividly other young ladies drew pictures of gay society and the pleasures belonging to her years and position.

Of the many heroines of whom I have read, and the few whom I have seen, for patient and continued endurance, and for sweet and endless endeavor to make the whole, the broken life of a mother by the sacrifice of her entire girlhood, Ida Greeley ranks first and most glorious. A man or woman may risk a life, and perhaps give it away entirely under some sudden and compelling inspiration: but it is the long days of self-renunciation, which come one by one, each requiring the same amount of sacrifice, and each one repeating the last more pitifully, which crowns Ida Greeley a saint. And yet she is unconcious of her greatness. Doubtless, she would be amazed should she find her name written among the heroic women. The truly great are usually unaware of their moral magnitude.

Miss Ida possesses literary ability, which is somewhat remarkable when devoted to the descriptive, and, with opportunity and leisure for study, doubtless she will develop genius. Her sterling qualities of self-forgetfulness, persistent endeavor, quick sympathies, and sweet womanliness, are qualities which are rare in degree, and, with quick intellectual perceptions, will make her a woman of extraordinary power.

MISS GABRIELLE GREELEY,

during the last year, has shared her sister's ever increasing duties as a nurse in her mother's sick-room, and the beautiful young girl has grown sweeter and more beautiful, because of the sensibilities which have dawned in her heart and blushed out in her face. A few evenings before her mother's decease, and before the coming stroke of death was felt to be approaching, at a pleasant little party, I heard an elderly gentleman, who as certainly believed that Mr. Greeley would be elected as he believed in the promises of the Bible, say to Miss Gabrielle:

'I suppose you anticipate much pleasure in the White House?'

'No,' said she, gravely, 'I have been hindered from study by mamma's long illness, and the necessity of travelling with her, and I am far behind girls of my age in cultivation. Besides, I am weary of seeing strangers, and in the White House I should never escape them. If it would not disappoint papa to be defeated, I had much rather remain in school.'

Few girls of fifteen could have said that.

In their mother's death, these young girls forgot the political strife raging about them, and scarcely knew of the defeat, even when it came. Their father was so stunned with sore grief that they did not at first observe a deeper bruise upon his heart when one more blow fell upon him, although it turned his brain and murdered him. The mother was a rarely beautiful woman, with a splendor of eyes, and a marvel of delicacy in color, while her hair was a wonder to her friends, even up to the day she died, so dark and luxuriant, and fine and long was it. Her wit was Keen, her perceptions incisive and alert, always penetrating to the depths of a deception, to which she was merciless. Her love of truth, about which there was no drapery of affections of any sort whatever, and her instant exposure of disguises, gave her a reputation for severity which was misunderstood by strangers.

Her friendships were sweet and deep and true, and her ambitions were far more intense than her husband's, if such a condition of mind were possible.

She said to the writer when in a confidential talk:

'If I possessed the health, the youth and the advantages of my daughters, I would shake the world,' and she would. You could see that she spoke the truth by the flashing of her eyes, and that subtle expression of power which cannot be explained, but which was always fully understood by those who looked in her face. It was her heroic will that saved her life through so many years of illness. Common women would have died, but she recognized the demands which the world and self-imposed duties made upon her husband, and she determined to remain long enough to see her daughters fully grown, or mature enough to stand upon their individual forces, and she did.

Inheriting such extraordinary capabilities from both father and mother, Mr. Greeley's daughters cannot fail to be an honor to the memory of both.

An Incident of Mr. Greeley's Life.

Dr. Edward Bayard, the family physician of the late Horace Greeley for eleven years previous to his death, has been interviewed by a New York Sun reporter, who recalls an incident of his life just after the battle of Bull Run. Dr. Bayard says:

'Now I will tell you all I can remember of his illness after the disastrous retreat of the Union army from Bull Run. I was called in to see Mr. Greeley, and I found him utterly prostrated in body and mind. He was stretched at full length on the sofa when I entered; his face, which was naturally very white, as you know, was exceedingly pale even for him, and he looked to me as though he was fast breaking up into a total wreck. He took very little notice of anybody around him, and did not even salute me when I approached him.' He had lost his appetite, and was unable to sleep. His thoughts seemed to be continually dwelling on one subject, and he repeated these words all the time, seldom varying them; 'I am ruined. The country is ruined, and I am instrumental in its ruin. I wish I could die. I never can survive it! It seemed to me, as I looked upon him, that his mind was fast slipping away. There was no evidence of insanity, however, either then or at any time during the sickness. I saw what the matter was in an instant. Mr. Greeley had overtaxed his brain and body, and the sudden reverse of the Union army at Bull Run had fallen upon him like a crushing shock. He saw brother arrayed against brother in deadly strife, and his name was mentioned by his enemies as one of the main causes of the bloody war. It was too much for his sensitive organization, weakened as it was by hard, unremitting toil, and he sank under the blow and became as powerless as a babe.'

Dr. Bayard adds that in all respects except his insanity, Mr. Greeley's disease at that time was similar to the one with which he died.

Funeral of the late Edwin Forrest--Terms of his Will.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 16.—The remains of Edwin Forrest were interred in the family vault at St. Paul's this afternoon, the cortege arriving there at half-past three. Rev. Dr. Joseph D. Newland, accompanied by Rr. Quackenboss, physician to the deceased, headed the little procession that entered the church gate, the pall-bearers following. The coffin was decorated with a floral cross and wreath. Rev. Dr. Newland read the burial service, while the surrounding friends bowed in silence, with uncovered heads. Upon the conclusion of the prayers the coffin was lowered into the vault, and, the last scene in the solemn act being finished, the assemblage slowly retired.

At the vault, in addition to distinguished pall-bearers, were several prominent in the theatrical profession, and a delegation of the Lotos Club, from New York, headed by Mayor Hall.

The will of Edwin Forrest is dated April 5th, 1866, and contains provisions for his sisters, which have become inoperative by their death, It appoints as trustees, James Oakes, of Boston, James Sansom, of New York, and Daniel Dougherty, of Philadelphia, and directs the sale of all his property except Springbrook, in Philadelphia, which he fixes as the location of the Edwin Forrest Home, said institution to be for the support and maintenance and support of actors and actresses decayed by age or disabled by infirmities, who, if natives of the United States, shall have served at least five years in the theatrical profession, and if of foreign birth, shall have served in that profession ten years, whereof the three years next previous to application shall have been in the United States, and who shall in all things comply with the laws and regulations of the home, otherwise to be discharged by the managers, whose decisions shall be final.

The number of inmates shall never exceed the annual net rent and revenue of the institution; after the number of inmates shall exceed twelve, others to be admitted shall be such only as shall receive the approval of a majority of the inmates as well as of the managers.

The said corporation shall be managed by a board of seven managers, chosen by the trustees, and shall include themselves so long as any of them are living, and also of the mayor of Philadelphia for the time being, and as vacancies occur the managers shall fill them, so that only one vacancy shall ever exist at a time. The managers shall elect one of their number as president, and appoint a treasurer, secretary, steward, matron and, if needed, a clerk. Except the treasurer, said officers shall be chosen from the inmates, but the treasurer and sureties shall not be managers.

Provision is made to remedy any failures to fill vacancies and correct any failure or breach of trust by application to the Orphans' Court. The purposes of said home are intended to be partly educational and self-sustaining, as well as eleemosynary, and never to encourage idleness or thriftlessness in any who are capable of useful exertions. He provides that his library shall be located at the home, which shall also contain a picture gallery for the preservation of his collection, and a neat theatre for private exhibitions and histrionic culture, to which pupils shall be admitted. Lectures on science, literature and art are also provided for, as well as celebrations on the 4th of July and Shakspeare's birthday.

He directs that a charter for the institution be obtained from the State Legislature.

Codicils to the will give an annuity of $2,500 to James Oakes, and bequests of $5,000 each to James Lawson and Daniel Dougherty; $10,000 to Miss Elizabeth Welsh, daughter of John R. Welsh, and $2,000 to S. S. Smith, of Cincinnati, and $2,000 to the Actors' Order of Friendship, of Philadelphia.

Reminences of Edwin Forrest.

The New York Sun has some gossip about the late Edwin Forrest, from which we take the following:

He was one of the most straightforward and honest men ever lived. His word was literally, in Scripture language, 'yea, yea, and 'nay, nay.' Sometimes and in many matters honesty of tongue and purpose were quite the reverse of pleasant. But although brusque in general manner, now and then offensively so towards those he did not like, when conversing with a friend and delivering his opinion of men or things, he was as agreeable a companion as one could wish to find. He was once playing in a Western town, when one of the minor actors annoyed him terribly by persisting in reading his few lines incorrectly. Forrest showed him several times how to do it, but to no purpose, and then commenced abusing him, 'Look here, Mr. Forrest,' finally said the poor fellow in sheer despair, 'it's all very nice for you, with your fifty dollars a night, to talk that way, but what can you expect from me, who gets six dollars a week?' Forrest said only, 'you are right, I ought not to expect much for that sum, and left him alone, but on the conclusion of the engagement sent him a check for forty dollars, with a recommendation to act up to the worth of that.

"You have said that he would not contribute to religious objects?'

'Nor would he, although essentially a religious man. He was not fond of creeds or formulas. Despite his ill-luck in marriage he was very fond of the society of women, and I never saw him in a gentler mood than when he was taking of or with one. His respect for truth in others as well as in himself was singular. He had almost a reverence for facts—anything that was real, actual—and I have frequently heard him say in his forcible style that the man who refused to accept any truth was an ingrained liar.

'How was he in his relations with other actors?'

'Just as he was with everybody whom he met. To use a slang word, he was extremely apt to 'bully' all in the theatre, from the manager down. But he once met his match. It was when he was playing at the old Broadway Theatre, near Pearl street His pieces were followed by an exhibitions of lions by their tamer, a certain Herr Driesbach. Forrest was one day saying that he had never been afraid in all his life could not imagine the emotion. Driesbach made no remark at the time, but in the evening, when the curtain had fallen, invited Forrest home with him. Forrest assented, and the two, entering a house, walked a long distance through many devious passages—all dark—until finally Driesbach, opening a door, said, 'This way, Mr. Forrest entered, and immediately heard the door slammed and locked behind him.

He had not time to express any surprise at this, for at the same moment he felt something soft rubbing against his leg, and putting out his hand touched what felt like a cat's back A rasping growl saluted the motion, and he saw two fiery, glaring eyeballs looking up at him. 'Are you afraid, Mr Forrest?' asked Driesbach, invisible in the darkness. 'Not a bit.' Driesbach said something; the growl deepened and became hoarser, the back began to arch and the eyes to shine more fiercely. Forrest held out two or three minutes, but the symptoms became so terrifying that he owned up in so many words that he was afraid. 'Now let me out, you infernal scoundrel,' he said to the lion-tamer, 'and I'll break every bone in your body.' He was imprudent there, for Driesbach kept him, not daring to move a finger, with the lion rubbing against his leg all the time, until Forrest promised not only immunity, but a champagne supper into the bargain.'

'He leaves quite an amount of property, I believe?'

'Yes; full if not over $1,000,000.—His library is, with the exception of that in the British Museum, the finest and richest extant in Shakspeariana. You probably recollect that he bought the greater part of Burton's superb collection, and should his books come to the hammer they will furnish a magnificent feast for his biographers.'

GARRETT COUNTY CONVENTION.—The first nominating convention (composed of members of both political parties) for Garrett county met at Glades Hotel, in Oakland, on Saturday morning last. Wm. A. Brydon, Esq., was chairman, and Messrs. Ralph Thayer and Gilmor S. Hamill secretaries. The Cumberland News says:

'The proceedings were not as harmonious as could have been desired, we regret to say, some defection having occurred. The convention, however, made the following nominations: Clerk, R. T. Browning, democrat, register of wills, Ralph Thayer, republican; sheriff, Sol. Turner, democrat; State's attorney, Gilmor Hamill, democrat; judges of Orphans' Court, Jos. B. Davis, republican, J. McMason, democrat, D. H. Friend, republican; county commissioners, D. E. Offutt, democrat, Jacob Boyer, republican, W. H. Barnard, democrat; county surveyor, A. M. Ambrose, republican.

'Ah, John,' said a sympathizing friend to a man who was just too late to catch the train, 'you did not run quite fast enough.' 'Yes, I did,' said John. 'I ran fast enough, but I did not start soon enough.'

Died.

JONES.—At his residence in this county on the Baker farm, RICHARD JONES, in the 59th year of his age.

COMEGYS.—On the 4th of Dec., after a brief illness, at the residence of her brother, Wm. H. Newnam, Mrs. LEONORA E. COMEGYS, in the 60th year of her age.

RINGGOLD.—On Friday morning the 20th inst., Mrs. ANN, consort of Josiah Ringgold, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday (to-morrow) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at her late residence.

Tax Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for Taxes are hereby notified that the same must be settled on or before the 15th of January, 1873, otherwise I shall be compelled to proceed and collect by the shortest legal process. The Act of the last Legislature makes it incumbent upon Collectors to collect and pay over the State Tax by the period above named.

I will be at the office of D. J. Blackiston every day, to receive the same.

C. H. DAVIS,
Dec. 21, 1872. Collector.

LOST.

THE undersigned is now losing by all unpaid claims, and respectfully and urgently requests all persons indebted on note or open account, to settle up by the 1st of January, 1873. May be found, after New Year's day, next door to C. F. Stam & Bro.

JAMES BRICE,
Dec. 21, 1872—3t. The Butcher.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent County, will be held at the Court House in Chestertown, on *MONDAY, JANUARY 6th*, 1873, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

N. G. WESTCOTT,
Dec. 21, 1872. Sec'y.

STRAY GEESE.

ON THURSDAY last, 5th inst., *FOURTEEN GEESE* strayed away, on the water, from the premises of the subscriber. For their return, or information of their whereabouts, a suitable reward will be paid.

GEORGE S. DIEHL.
Dec. 21, 1872.

Christmas Goods.

Christmas Goods!

Christmas Goods!!

CALL AT T. W. WICKES' and examine his stock of CHRISTMAS GOODS.

HANDSOME PRESENTS FOR LADIES.

TOYS FOR CHILDREN,

TOY STEAM ENGINES,

Toy Boats,

with men who row with oars, and other ingenious Toys. Call and see

Kris Kringle.

Dec. 21, 1872.

Christmas Goods.

THE subscriber has received from the city a full supply of

Ready Made Clothing,

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

Groceries,

CONFECTIONERY,

and other seasonable goods, which he will sell cheap for Cash or Produce.

☞ *GOOD POULTRY WANTED*—for which the highest price will be paid.

JOS. E. WEER,
Dec. 21, 1872. Kennedyville, Md.

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.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—2.15.
WHEAT Red—1.90@2.15.
CORN—White—58@65. Yellow 60@62.
OATS—47@49 cts.

CHRISTMAS--1872

HEADQUARTERS OF

Kris Kringle.

JAMES H. SMITH,

AT THE OLD STAND opposite the Court House, invites all in want of *CHRISTMAS GOODS* to call.

Among his stock will be found a full assortment of

RAISINS, CURRANTS, PRUNES, FIGS, CITRON, ORANGES, LEMONS,

And Pure SPICES.

A general assortment of

FRENCH and PLAIN CANDIES AND CONFECTIONERY,

COCOA, CHOCOLATE AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS,

CANNED FRUITS AND PICKLES, WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, CHOW-CHOW,

CRACKERS, ALL VARIETIES; CAKES NUTS, ALL KINDS; TOYS, COMBS, BRUSHES, FANCY ARTICLES, LAMP FIXINGS.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

Boston, November 27, 1872.

Messrs. J. H. SMITH & CO., Baltimore.

Yours of the 25th at hand, and we have concluded to consign our stock of CLOTHING saved from the fire to you, and have shipped per fast freight TWENTY CASES, and will forward the balance of our stock as fast as your sales justify it.

Yours, respectfully,
RAINSFORD, KILBOURN & WALDO.

TO OUR PATRONS.

We are pleased to inform you that we have secured the control of over

60,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING

saved from the Boston fire, and shall commence the sale of them to-morrow. The stock was made up by a first-class Boston house, and we are enabled to dispose of it at 25 per cent. below the actual cost. We can now offer substantial bargains in Clothing. This large stock added to our own, makes the largest and most complete assortment of Clothing ever offered in this city. We name in part some of the goods:

CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS	$3.50 to $ 6
1,500 BOYS' OVERCOATS	4.00 to 12
1,000 YOUTHS' OVERCOATS	7.00 to 15
MEN'S OVERCOATS	7.00 to 20
BUSINESS SUITS, $9, $11, $13, $15, $18 and $20.	
BUSINESS PANTS, $2.50, $3.50, $4.50 and $6.00.	
DRESS PANTS, $4.50, $5.50, $6.50 and $7.50.	

We design to make this a large and speedy sale, and offer such inducements as will lead you to buy. We want our customers and the citizens of Baltimore to have the whole of this stock of Clothing, which, together with our own, will constitute over two hundred thousand Coats, Pants and Vests to be disposed of to the citizens of Baltimore, if they appreciate our efforts to supply them with good, substantial Clothing at low prices If this stock does not meet with speedy sale, we shall ship it to our Washington house, but shall give Baltimore a chance at it first. We have exerted ourselves to get the control of this stock, and trust the citizens of Baltimore will appreciate. Bear in mind that you can now secure substantial bargains in *CLOTHING* for MEN, YOUTHS and BOYS.

CHILDREN'S OVERCOATS,	$3.50 to $6.
BOY'S OVERCOATS,	$4 to $10.
MEN'S OVERCOATS,	$7 to $15.
BOYS' SUITS,	$5 to $10.
YOUTHS' SUITS,	$9 to $15.
MEN'S SUITS,	$9 to $18.

We have increased our corps of salesmen so as to be able to wait on all as promptly as possible during the sale of these goods.

J. H. SMITH & CO.,
Marble Hall Clothiers and Tailors,
48 and 50 West Baltimore st.
December 21, 1872—y.

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

ISABELLA BRISCOE,

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 17th day of July, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 17th day of December, 1872.

GEO. W. HOWARD,
Dec. 21, 1872—4t. Administrator.

VENDUE NOTES,
On hand and for sale at this Office.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS! HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

Holiday Presents!!

At C. F. STAM & BRO'S. The most beautiful stock ever exhibited in Chestertown. Don't fail to call and examine them.
Dec. 14, 1872.

STEREOSCOPES
And STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
Of the Holy Land, Egypt, France, Switzerland, England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, the United States and Canada. For sale by

C. F. STAM & BRO.
Dec 14, 1872.

FOR RENT, for the year 1873, the store room in Still Pond adjoining the house I now occupy. Possession to be given January 1st, 1873. Apply to

JOHN KELLEY.
Dec. 14, 1872.

BOOKS

FOR THE OLD AND YOUNG, beautifully bound, *PRAYER BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS and BIBLES.*

TOILET SETS,

French, English and American *PERFUMERY* and *FANCY ARTICLES,*

For sale by C. F. STAM & BRO.
Dec. 14, 1872.

KENT NATIONAL BANK.
CHESTERTOWN, Dec. 14, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House, on *Tuesday January*, 14th, 1873, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

W. N. E. WICKES,
Dec. 14. 1872—3t. Cashier.

KENT COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY No. 1.—Owing to the Epizootic among the horses, the attendance at the Club on the 21st inst., was small, and the subject for discussion 'Are Agricultural Fairs advantageous to the Farming interest?" was postponed until December 26th, at 2 o'clock, when the Ladies and public are invited to attend and participate in the discussion. Any one not desiring to speak, may write out his thoughts and hand them to the Secretary, who will read them, withholding the name of the writer if requested. It is hoped that many, if not all present, will have something to say or read on the occasion, at which time it will be decided whether we will have an exhibition next fall or not. By order,

S. VANNORT, Sec'y.
Dec. 14.

VENDUE,

On Monday, December the 30th,



At the SPRY FARM, near Chesterville

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

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the above named day, place, and time, the following Personal Property:

SEVEN HEAD OF HORSES,

TWO COLTS,

One Superior Pair of Mules,

Among the horses are two nice drivers. These Horses and Mules have had the Epizootic, but now are well and in good condition for any kind of service.

EIGHT MILCH COWS,

some of them fine milkers, three with calves by their sides.

1 YOKE OF GOOD OXEN,
1 FINE BULL,
A LOT OF YOUNG CATTLE,
24 HEAD OF GOOD SHEEP,
12 HEAD OF FINE SHOTES,

1 Roadaway Carriage and Harness, 1 Sulky, 1 Dearborn, 2 Farm Wagons and 1 Ox Cart, all good: 1 Wood's Reaper, nearly new; 1 Steel-toothed Wheat Rake, two Corn Shellers, one a barrel sheller, the other a hand sheller; 1 Grain Fan, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, and a variety of other Farming Utensils not necessary to name. Also,

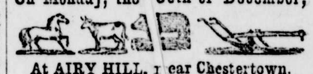
A LOT OF GOOD HAY.

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

J. J. HURLOCK.
December 14, 1872—tds.

VENDUE,

On Monday, the 30th of December,



At AIRY HILL, near Chestertown.

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

THE subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at the place and on the day named above, the following personal property:

4 Horses, and 1 Mare and Colt.

These horses are well of the Epizootic, and ready for service.

8 Cows, all good Milkers;

16 Shotes,

Wagon and Harness, Carriage and Harness, Dearborn and Harness, Ox Cart, Pennington Wheat Reaper, in good order; 1 Sinclair 8 horse Power, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c. A lot of Kitchen Furniture.

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

H. T. URIAN.
Dec. 14, 1872—

Public Sale.



Saturday, December the 21st, 1872,

IN THE VOSHELL HOUSE YARD, CHESTERTOWN.

☞ *Sale to commence at 1½ o'clock, P. M.*

THE undersigned, wishing to reduce his stock, will sell at Public Sale, at the time and place above named,

22 HEAD OF CATTLE,

Consisting of Milch Cows,

some soon to be fresh. HEIFERS,

SOME FINE STEERS, LOT OF CALVES,

1 COW, WITH CALF BY HER SIDE.

1 Yoke of good Young Oxen,

And CART, in good order:

10 head Fine Shotes.

These Cattle are mostly young and in good order for the winter. Some with little feed will do for butchering.

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

SALE POSITIVE—if stormy will be under cover.

WM. A. THOMAS.
Dec. 14, 1872—tds.

Medical Card.

DR. T. S. HOLTON having located in Chestertown, respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

He may be found during business hours, when not professionally engaged,) at Mr. T. W Wickes' Drug Store.

Chestertown, Feb. 4, 1871—tf.

BROMO CHLORALUM,

THE most powerful Deodorizer and Disinfectant known. Prevents Small Pox, and cures Diptheria, Sore Throat, &c.

For sale by C. F. STAM & BRO.
April 27, 1872.

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