The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, Jan. 11, 1873.

THE TRANSCRIPT IN NEW TYPE.—We present the Transcript to its readers to-day in new type. It is usual on such occasions, for newspapers to refer to the fact and call attention thereto. This always seemed to us about as appropriate as to advertise any other improvement by labelling the fact upon it. As the occasion, however, does not happen many times in the life of a country publisher, they may be pardoned the custom, and as this is the first occurrence of the kind in the history of the Transcript, we for observing it,

The type was purchased of F. H. Lucas, the son and successor of H. A. Lucas, Baltimore; the heading was engraved by A. G. Tomay, at Lucas'.

The type, while actually smaller than that formerly used, presents a larger surface to the eye, the face or letter being larger and more easily read.

We have commenced sending out bills to those indebted to the office, to enable us to pay for the improvement, and hope all receiving notice will respond.

While thankful to the many friends of the Transcript we would ask a little interest on their part, to extend its circulation and patronage. The better we are sustained the better paper we shall be able to give our readers.

Local correspondence, from all sections of the county, is solicited.

THE PRESIDENCY.—The following table is taken from the Baltimore American of January the third, and is presumed to make the best possible show for General Grant. In the case of Louisiana the vote is given as declared by the Lynch-Longstreet-Radical returning board. The other returning board gave the State to Greeley by over 8,000 votes.

	1872		1868	
States.	*Grant*	*Greeley*	*Grant*	*Seymor*
Alabama	90,272	79,441	76,360	72,086
Arkansas	41,296	38,448	22,152	19,078
California	54,044	40,749	54,592	54,078
Connecticut	50,638	45,880	50,996	47,951
Delaware	11,116	10,208	7,623	10,980
Florida	17,765	15,428	By legislature	
Georgia	62,716	76,278	57,134	102,822
Illinois	241,248	184,770	250,293	199,143
Indiana	186,144	163,637	176,552	166,980
Iowa	131,233	71,119	120,399	74,040
Kansas	66,942	32,970	31,046	14,019
Kentucky	88,970	100,208	39,569	115,889
Louisiana	71,653	57,029	33,263	80,225
Maine	61,422	29,087	70,426	42,396
Maryland	66,760	67,687	30,438	62,357
Mass.	133,472	59,260	155,477	59,408
Michigan	138,455	78,355	128,550	97,069
Minnesota	51,558	34,327	43,542	28,072
Mississippi	82,466	47,287	No vote.	
Missouri	119,196	151,433	85,671	50,788
Nebraska	18,245	7,705	9,729	5,439
Nevada	8,413	6,236	9,689	5,218
N. Hamp.	37,184	31,421	38,191	31,224
New Jersey	91,661	76,861	80,121	83,661
New York	440,749	387,279	419,883	429,883
N. Carolina	94,304	69,494	96,226	84,090
Ohio	281,852	244,321	280,128	232,700
Oregon	11,818	7,745	10,961	11,125
Penn'a.	349,689	211,961	342,280	313,382
R. Island	13,665	5,329	12,993	6,548
S. Carolina	72,290	22,703	62,301	45,207
Tennessee	83,655	91,391	56,757	26,311
Texas	47,406	66,500	No vote.	
Vermont	41,480	10,926	44,167	12,045
Virginia	92,953	91,424	No vote.	
W. Virginia	32,823	29,533	29,025	20,306
Wisconsin	104,992	86,477	108,857	84,710
Total	3,592,984	2,833,847	3,013,188	2,703,600
	2,833,847		2,703,600	
Maj.	759,137		369,588	

A comparison of the above tables show some very interesting facts. If we throw out the vote for Greeley in the non-voting States of 1868 and those electing by Legislature, it appears that Mr. Greeley received 90,392 less votes than Mr. Seymour in '68, which is just about balanced by the non-voting Democrats of Pennsylvania. For although General Grant's majority in November last is 137,728 over Mr. Greeley in Pennsylvania, he only received 7,407 more votes than in 1868.

In the six New England States, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, Gen. Grant receives smaller majorities than in '68, except Rhode Island, and in the aggregate 15,299 less votes than in '68.

In Maryland Mr. Greeley received 5,330 votes more than Mr. Seymour did when Seymour carried the State by nearly 32,000. The negroes did not vote in '68, Illinois, General Grant's own State, gives him 9,045 fewer votes than in '68.

A careful inspection of the above table places beyond doubt that a majority of the white vote of the country is opposed to General Grant.

THE CENTREVILLE OBSERVER, on Tuesday last, commenced the publication of County Sketches, from the early settlement of the county. As Queen Anne's county was carved out of Kent, the sketches will doubtless, embrace many facts interesting to Kent county people.

THE GROWTH OF CENTRALISM.—If there be one thing more remarkable than another in the political history of this country during the last eight years, it is the apathy with with which the great mass of the American people, unconnected with politics, have viewed the gradual inroads and encroachments of the federal power upon the barriers of the constitution and the reserved rights of the States. If the work of centralization could, in fact, go on without interference with the material interests of the country or any injurious effect upon its material prosperity, it is very questionable, to say the least, whether the lingering attachment which any portion of the American people may be supposed to feel for the forms of the constitution, or to the principles even which were once thought to constitute its substance, would be sufficient to arouse them to any very vigorous exertions in its defense. Happily, however, the business of the country is not so entirely independent and seperable from politics as the average run of business men seem to consider. The limits of constitutional power cannot be habitually overstepped, and the discretion of a federal official—be he judge or general, deputy marshall or President—substituted for the rule of law and the regular action of the local authorities, without injury to property, embarrassment to trade, and the paralysis of all active industry. This has long and painfully been experienced in South Carolina where Ku-Klux legislation and Ku-Klux trials have illustrated the effects of federal interference more conspicuously than in any other of the Southern States.—The same effects, flowing from similar causes, are now being realized upon the most extensive scale in Louisiana. If these warnings are not sufficient to arouse the attention of the public, and to set sensible men everywhere thinking, we may rest assured that other and even graver warnings will not long be wanting.—It is not in the nature of revolutions to stand still; and the centralizing tendencies which are illustrated in the experience of the Southern States and of the past eight years will not fail of further development.

Already schemes of legislation are being mooted at Washington which involve even greater departures from the principles and practice of the framers of the constitution, and which tend to a still vaster enlargement of the powers and functions of the general government.—We have already referred to Senator Carpenter's bill to enable the federal government to acquire territory and exclusive jurisdiction within the State, without the consent of the State Legislature, as expressly required by section eight of the first article of the constitution, in its seventeenth clause. It is understood that upon this bill the Wisconsin Senator proposes to make a speech, the object of which shall be to show that the limitations upon the power of the federal government are much less narrow than is popularly supposed, if, indeed, "the war" may not be considered to have practically abolished all limitations whatever.—General Butler and other leaders of advanced radical opinions in the House have already made us familiar with the doctrine of "parliamentary omnipotence," as applied to the powers of Congress.

We have also adverted, on several occasions, to the favorite scheme of the Postmaster General in favor of the acquisition and control by government of all the telegraph lines throughout the country—a scheme which, so far from being abandoned, it seems to be the intention of the administration to press at each succeeding session of Congress until it is carried through. Here the direct and immediate operation of the centralizing tendencies of the government upon private and business interest is made perfectly palpable. Following in the wake of this scheme of Mr. Cresswell we have Mr. Shellaberger's proposed law to regulate railroad travel and rates of fare throughout the country. An entering wedge for this measure was furnished at a previous session by the bill to regulate the transportation of cattle upon railroads. From live stock we ascend to human beings.—According to the suggestions of intelligent Washington correspondents, this is to serve itself in turn as the wedge for the introduction, either at the present or subsequent session, of a national railroad law, providing for the construction of additional railroads between the West and the Atlantic seaboard, to be built, owned and operated by government. General Grant's comprehensive recommendations in his recent message in favor of providing additional facilities for trade and intercourse between the seaboard and interior, by means of an enlarged system of water communication by canals, by government means and direction, are already before Congress and the country. The only difference between the Executive recommendations is canals, the advocates of the schemes in question propose railroads. The express power given by the constitution "to *establish* postoffices and *postroads*" is supposed to give sufficient sanction to these projects; while the aid heretofore given to other works of internal improvement is to be made a precedent. Party support is freely challenged for these stupendous measures, upon the ground that the vast, expenditure of money which they will entail, and the army of officials and employees which they will render necessary, will consolidate and perpetuate for generations to come the party ascendency. The temptations which such a prospect holds out to ambitious and needy politicians, and the rich harvests and "pastures new" which it offers to the "lobby" may be readily imagined. To oppose such schemes upon grounds of expediency merely, or of public policy, would seem, even judging from past experience, to be throwing away breath.—They can only be successfully fought and defeated upon grounds of *principle*—upon high constitutional ground—by relying upon the wise provisions of the constitution, which were designed to furnish a perpetual barrier against centralization, but which, of late years, seem almost to have been lost sight of, and in danger of being forgotten. The very magnitude of the centralizing projects which are said to be in contemplation may possibly serve to attract attention to the original departure from principles which has made them possible subjects for discussion.—*Balto. Sun.*

The heaviest snow for twenty years fell in Kansas and Missouri Friday and Saturday, and lies one and two feet on a level, drifting in some places badly. All trains are delayed.

[COMMUNICATED.]

STILL POND, MD., Jan. 1, 1873.

Dear Transcript—There are many topics of interest in our vicinity and Still Pond is, as ever, a very flourishing burg. But I propose, this time, to speak of the grand concert held in the Town Hall of our village last Friday evening for the benefit of the Order of Knights of Pythias here.

It certainly was a very creditable affair and deserves the praise bestowed by those who witnessed the performance.

The orchestra music, as managed by Mrs. Mary Geo. Stephens, was exquisite, and her reputation as a thorough musician is not endangered by this exhibition.

Prof. Loren Waldo, who assisted with violin, is certainly one of the best amateurs in the country. His 'Grand Dutchess' was magnificent and hardly appreciated by the audience, Indeed, it would take an audience of Professors to *fully appreciate* such music. The other pieces were good, but we cannot particularize. The Professor also, according to advertisement, produced and performed upon his "Dulcimer," to the delight of all present.

The first in order on the programme was the "Minstrel Troupe," and the truth is, we did not believe that such talent could be produced in our midst. Comic and sentimental songs, instrumental music, violin and accordeon solos, and jokes, as in all such bands, composed the list. Space is not sufficient to speak of the different characters, but the inimitable *bones* and *tambourine* on the *ends* were fully up to the standard. We have seen tambourine as tragedian, artist, orator and priest, (in a sham matrimonial ceremony) and knew he had experience with dry *bones*, and had other musical attainments, but never saw him in the role above: he sustained it well, and with *bones* kept up a continual uproar of laughter. The whole troupe did excellently well.

Songs by gentlemen and ladies then followed, and was a real treat.

"O, Ye Tears," by *Miss Edda Kelley*, and "Katie's Secret," by *Mrs. T. A. Hulme*, deserve more than a passing notice. The other contributions were also excellent,

The whole concluded with the laughable Ethiopian face of 'Rip Van Winkle,' which was well sustained.

A brilliant red light at the end of the play, and regular theatrical machinery and appliances, contributed to the effect of the presentment.

Prof. Thos. A. Hulme was present with his huge Scioptican, and the first picture thrown upon the canvas was worth the admission fee. The Prof. is a brick, and his quaint style of describing the illustrations add a charm to the scene. The views were magnificent indeed, and Hulme in his most happy vein of humor. He shall surely have a *monument*—so he shall!!

The whole performance was enlivened with selections by the orchestra, which was really a good feature of the affair.

This display reflects great credit upon the Order here and upon the committee in charge; upon J. H. Kelley, its chairman, and Dr. E. A. Vanmort for his exertions and manipulations upon the occasion, as manager and director.

Something else next time. BIG JIM.

[COMMUNICATED.]

SWAN CREEK, Jan. 6th, 1873.

Mr. Editor.—As you have not heard from our part of the county for some time, we thought a little news from us might be of interest to the readers of the Transcript. Christmas passed away very quietly except the almost incessant jingle of sleigh bells, for sleighing was indulged in to the greatest extent by our young folks. Farmers have finished husking corn, but have not been able to get it to market on account of the ice in the creeks and river. There has been great complaint among the farmers in regard to labor, help has been scarce and wages high. Our School we think is doing very well, but would do better if the children were more punctual in their attendance. The parents should take more interest in the matter than they do; we understand that sickness is the cause of irregularity in attendance, but we notice that the children are running about in the water and mud at the same time they have bad colds: Now it would be much better to send them to school, for they would be in the school house the most of the time and would not be exposed as much as they would if they were at home. Our neighbors at Rock Hall Cross Roads appear to enjoy themselves to the greatest extent. We understand that they occasionally amuse themselves in testing the pugilistic abilities of the canine species, but the dogs do not appear to like such sport, for in passing the Cross roads they are very apt to take a circuitous route. This is quite a business place; They have a store, shoe shop, school house and church; and a short distance from the Cross Roads is Messrs. Leary & Thompson's grist, saw and planing mills. The steamboat wharf at Gray's inn is undergoing thorough repair. Edesville is also quite a lively place, we find here the store of Mr. Geo. Holliday, who keeps a good stock of goods and takes great pleasure in showing them to all who wish to buy, Mr. Van Lear, has a very neat little store with a plenty of good bug juice, Mr. Asher has also opened a store here and keeps a plenty of bug juice and we have heard some say it is powerful, we also find here a shoe shop carried on by Mr. Dudley, a black smith and wheelwright shop carried on by Messrs. Wagner & Elburn. The Knights of Pythias have a Lodge at Reese's corner and are in a flourishing condition, having about fifty members. ZEPPHYRUS.

The Vienna exhibition will commence on the 1st of May, and close on the 1st of November, 1873.

Married.

MATTHEWS—NEWCOMB.—On Jan. the 7th, by Rev. Dr. Murray, ISAAC W. MATTHEWS to EMILY L. NEWCOMB.

WOOD—MILLER.—On Jan'y. 7th, by Rev. Mr. Caldwell, WM. A. WOOD to SARAH R. MILLER.

CREW—HOWELL.—On January 7th, by Rev. Mr. Caldwell, EDWARD CREW to ANNIE E. HOWELL.

BRINSFIELD—MEDDERS.—On Jan. 9th, by the Rev. George Tyler, PETER BRINSFIELD to SUSAN M. MEDDERS.

CLEMENTS—CRUIKSHANK—On the evening of January 2nd, in the M. E. Church, Church Hill, by the Rev. Joel Clements, CHARLES W. CLEMENTS of Queen Anne's Co., to Miss ALICE A. CRUIKSHANK, of Springfield, Illinois.

Died.

BLACKISTON.—On Dec. 31st, of pneumonia, HELEN, only daughter of S. Hepburn and Sallie T. Blackiston, in the 4th year of her age.

SKEGGS.—On Sunday last, Mr. LEMUEL SKEGGS, after a protracted affliction.

FRAZIER.—On Friday, the 3d instant, near Sassafras, Dr. JOHN FRAZIER, aged about 88 years.

GOODING.—Suddenly, of heart disease, on Sunday evening last, January 5th, AARON L. GOODING, in the 53d year of his age.

New Advertisements.

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING of *The Mutual Fire Insurance Company* was held at the Court House in Chestertown, on the 6th of January, 1873.

The old Board of Directors were re-elected and the same officers continued.

The following synopsis of the Report will show the condition of the Company:

Amount of property Insured in Perpetual Policies	$279,171.00
Amount of property insured in other Policies	1,126,467.00
Total amt. property insured	$1,405,638.00
Premium Notes on Perpetual Policies	15,900.00
Premium Notes on other Policies	73,659.00
Total amt. of Premium notes	$89,559.00
INVESTMENTS.	
Investments in Stocks	$13,850.73
Loans on Judgment	33,230.21
Loans on Mortgage	4,857.69
Total	$51,938.63
Losses paid during the year 1872	5,580.00
Losses unpaid	3,420.00
Losses during the year 1872	$9,000.00
Cash in hand, Jan. 6, 1873,	$2,410.68
Invested fund increased during the year 1872	$545.00

N. G. WESTCOTT,
Jan. 11, 1873. *Sec'y. and Treas.*

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE KENT NATIONAL BANK Of Chestertown,

At close of Business, December 27th, 1872.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	110,114.93
Overdrafts,	64.90
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000.00
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages,	12,595.44
Due from Redeeming Agent,	133,854.82
Due from National Banks,	2.03
Due from State Banks and Bankers,	6.37
Banking House,	2,250.00
Other Real Estate,	2,644.09
Expenses,	1,549.14
Taxes paid,	536.90
Cash items, including stamps,	219.54
Bills of National Banks,	998.00
Bills of State do.	18.00
Fractional currency and nickels,	700.22
Specie,	428.05
Legal Tender Notes,	16,765.00
	$332,747.93

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in,	50,000.00
Surplus Fund,	10,000.00
Discount,	3,170.85
Exchange,	664.88
Interest,	3,294.00
Profit and loss,	6,171.31
National Bank circulation outstanding,	43,545.00
Individual deposits,	214,520.24
Due to National Banks,	1,330.65
Due to State Banks and Bankers,	51.00
	$332,747.93

State of Maryland, County of Kent, ss.

I, WM. N. E. WICKES, Cashier of the Kent National Bank of Chestertown, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. N. E. WICKES, *Cashier.*

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 7th day of January, 1873.

CHARLES ESTES,
Notary Public.

Correct—attest:
G. B. WESTCOTT,
T. B. HYNSON,
EDW. WILKINS,
Directors.

January 11, 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

RICHARD JONES,
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 7th day of August, 1873; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of January, 1873.

MARY JONES,
Jan. 11, 1873—4t Administratrix

RUNAWAY APPRENTICE.

RAN AWAY from the employment of the subscriber, on Dec. 30, 1872, SAMUEL D. VOGLE, a white apprentice, aged about 18 years, indentured by the House of Refuge of the city of Philadelphia. A Reward of 6¢ cents will be given for his return to my possession.

WILLIAM THOMAS,
Near Swan Creek,
Jan. 11—3t. Kent county, Md.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—No sales.
RED WHEAT—$1.60@2.00.
WHITE CORN—61@62 cents.
YELLOW CORN—63 cents.
OATS—47@50 cents.

New Advertisements.

The Chester Cemetery Company.

According to previous notice, a meeting of the Board of Managers of the Chester Cemetery Company was held at the office of the Hon. George Vickers, on the 4th of January, instant.

S. W. Spencer, one of the Board of Managers, having died, the vacancy was filled by the unanimous election of Dr. Wm. H. Meeteer.

Ordered, That as soon as the funds will justify a pump will be placed in the Cemetery, and that suitable trees be planted therein.

It is further ordered, That the walks be cleaned and that the new ground be laid off in suitable Burial Lots, for sale.

Ordered, That no lime, sand, bricks or dirt be permitted to remain on the Cemetery ground two weeks after a burial on the lot for which the same was furnished and that the same be used by the Company, or the sum of one dollar be paid for every day the same shall remain on the premises after the expiration of the two weeks.

Ordered, That the Secretary be directed to institute action of trespass against every person whose horse, cow or hog, shall be found trespassing on the land of the Cemetery.

The Secretary and Treasurer reported that he had received from the sale of lots &c., twenty-two hundred and thirty-one dollars, and had paid out twenty-two hundred, twenty-two dollars and fifty-one cts. leaving a small balance in his hands.

The expenses were for the iron railing, grading, &c. By order,

J. L. STAM,
Secretary and Treasurer.
January 11, 1873.

☞ The following resolutions were unanimously adopted and ordered to be published by the Vestry and Wardens of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Kent county, Md., at a meeting held December 9th, 1872:

WHEREAS, The Vestry and Wardens of this Church have of late been applied to upon several different times for the privilege of holding funeral services in said Church, said services to be conducted by Ministers of dissenting Denominations:

AND WHEREAS, The denial has been misunderstood by persons so interested, and since it is far from the intention or wish of any member of this Body Corporate to add one pang to any sorrowing friends:

It therefore becomes us as officers endeavoring to do our duty—the more so as Guardians of a Christian Church—at all times to allay such bitterness of feeling and to correct such wrong-thinking persons, by publicly explaining to them that this denial has been by no one and at no time given, save and except from a lifetime conviction by each and all who have at all understood the Teaching, Laws, Traditions and customs of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and to satisfy all parties that such customs are not merely traditional—and since the matter has been so forced upon us, as above mentioned—

Therefore, be it Resolved, That it is a fitting and imperative duty devolving upon us as Vestry and Wardens, to whom as a Body Corporate is entrusted the Keeping, Governing and Administering the affairs and matters pertaining to said Church according to the Canons laid down by our General Convention, and from which we have no right to depart—

That we hereby declare to all persons interested that we derive our authority from the Bill of Rights, Art. 3d, of the Church Constitution adopted in General Convention in Philadelphia, Oct. 1789 and from Canon IX, Title 1st, of the "Digest of the Canons for the Government of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America."

This Canon is no new thing, but comes to us from our Mother Church of England.

And be it further Resolved, That we, as Wardens and Vestrymen of St. Paul's Church, do therefore endorse the action of said persons in holding to the requirements of the Church, and that we do plainly assert that such persons could not have given their consent without a direct violation of their official oaths, unless ignorance be their plea.

And be it unanimously Resolved, That we must continue the withholding of such consent for the use of any such Ministers officiating, unless from persons properly authorized and accredited as regularly ordained Ministers of the Protestant Episcopal Church. And these are the words of our authority:

"No person shall be permitted to officiate in any congregation of this church without first producing the evidence of his being a Minister thereof to the Minister, or in case of vacancy or absence, to the church wardens, vestrymen, or trustees of the congregation."

We judge no one, but having a brotherly love for all sects, must insist upon the doing of our duty.

BY ORDER OF THE VESTRY.
January 11, 1873—3t.

VENDUE,



On Wednesday, January 20th,

if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter.

Intending to discontinue farming, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, at his residence near Chesterville, on the day above named, the following property:

5 head of Horses, 1 Colt,
2 yrs. old next May, Frank Pearce stock;
1 Mare and Colt, 1 Pair Mules,
5 head of Cows, 3 giving milk;
Two WESTINGHOUSE HORSE-POWERS AND THRESHERS;
1 WOOD'S REAPER and 1 MOWER,
1 PIONEER STUMP PULLER,
1 WHEAT DRILL, 1 WHEAT RAKE,
1 Grain Fan, nearly new; 1 Corn Sheller;
2 WAGONS AND HARNESS;
1 Little Giant Corn Crusher, 19 ft. Roller, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Grubbing and weeding Hoes, Shovels, Forks, Plow Gears, &c.

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

TERMS.—All sums of $10 and under, cash; on all over that amount a credit of 8 months will be given, with approved security.

JOHN SCHWATKA.
Jan. 11—tds. *U. A. C. Garrett, Auct.*

THE undersigned secure the unpaid claims believed to urgently requests a note or open account 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.

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.

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

T. W. ELIASON, JR.

WINDOW GLASS
Cut to fit any sash.
C. F. STAM & BRO.

New Advertisements.

L. J. COX. EDWARD SEARS.

COX & SEARS,
Grain Commission Merchants,

Corner Bowly's Wharf and Pratt St,
UP STAIRS,
BALTIMORE.

THE subscribers having formed a co-partnership under the name and style of *COX & SEARS*, will continue the *Grain Commission Business* heretofore carried on by *L. J. Cox*, corner Bowly's wharf and Pratt street, up stairs.

Their special attention will be given to the sale of Grain, and they hope that their ample facilities for conducting said business, added to their long experience, will receive due consideration and encouragement.

L. J. COX,
EDWARD SEARS.
January 11, 1873—3m.

RASIN & CO.,
Grain Commission Merchants,
No. 73 South Street,

Opposite Corn and Flour Exchange,
BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ Personal attention to all business entrusted. Jan. 11, 1873.

Seasonable 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. Kennydyville, Md.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the circuit court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of John N. Usilton, use of Lewin Usilton, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Stevenson Constable, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title claim and interest of the said Stevenson Constable of, in, and to, the following property:

5 head of Horses and 1 Colt,
SIX HEAD OF CATTLE,
TEN HEAD OF HOGS, LOT OF SHOTES,
1 Farm Wagon and Harness, 1 cart and Harness, 1 carriage and Harness, lot of
FARMING IMPLEMENTS:

and I hereby give notice, that on

Wednesday January the 8th

12 o'clock M., on the premises, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash the above named personal property.

And so, by virtue of the writ as above named and issued, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of Stevenson Constable of, in, and to,

All that Farm

Tract of land, in Worton, adjoining lands of Isaac Parsons, Lewin Usilton, and others: and I hereby give notice, that on

Tuesday January the 14th, 1873,

12 o'clock M., in front of the Court House door in Chestertown, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER,
Dec. 21, 1872—4ds. [6.25] Late Sheriff.

Late Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the circuit court for Kent county, at the suit of Samuel Rolph; also, by virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the circuit court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Evans and Ralph, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of William T. Burgess, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said William T. Burgess of, in, and to, the following property:

EIGHT HEAD OF HORSES,
FOURTEEN HEAD OF CATTLE,
A LOT OF HOGS AND SHEEP,
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
ONE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS:

And I hereby give notice that on

Thursday January the 16th, 1873,

12 o'clock M., on the premises, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above named personal property.

And also, by virtue of the writs as above named and issued I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of William T. Burgess of, and to,

ALL THAT FARM

Whereon the said Burgess now resides, situated in the Second Election District of Kent county: also,

That Farm or Tract of Land

which he has in possession, adjoining the lands of Robert Lusby, John Nowland and others, near Spry's Gate, bought of George Rollison:

And I hereby give notice, that on

Wednesday January the 22nd, 1873,

12 o'clock M., in front of the Court House door in Chestertown, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the above mentioned property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writs, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, Late Sheriff.
Dec. 28, 1872—4t [7.50]

WATCHES, CLOCKS, AND JEWELRY!

JUST RECEIVED AT
E. T. WILLIS',
a full assortment of the above named Goods, together with

SILVER PLATED WARE,
SPECTACLES, &c.,

Call and examine the Stock and the

Great Reduction in Prices!

E. T. WILLIS is the sole Agent for the celebrated *SCHAFFHAUSEN SPECTACLES* and EYE GLASSES, manufactured at Schaffhausen, Switzerland.—The superiority of these grest eye preservers consists in the careful mathematical accuracy in the construction of the lenses, being manufactured of the best white flint glass, the exact shape of the eye, thus obviating all glimmering and wavering of the sight, dizziness, and all the other train of evils produced by the use of inferior spectacles. Every one whose sight is failing understands its value.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING done at short notice and BETTER than can be done elswhere in the county.

Chestertown, May 4, 1872.

FINE WATCH REPAIRS! *at trade prices. Cleaning $1.50. Mainspring $1.25. Warranted for one year by the English Watchmaker, JOHN R. HARE, 63 Fayette St., opposite Barnum's, Baltimore. The Cheapest Stock in the city.*

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