The Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, Nov. 29, 1873.

IMPROBABILITY OF WAR.

Of course, nobody can foresee what some diplomatic blunder or some rash act of a naval commander may do to precipitate hostilities with Spain; but apart from possible accidents which are beyond the scope of calculation, there is no great likelihood of war. We proceed to state some of the reasons which lead us to this conclusion.

I. *The Administration deprecates war.* One proof of this is the sedulous care with which it withholds from publication every scrap of information which would tend to inflame public feeling. Another proof is its hesitation and delay in reaching any definite conclusion respecting the merits of the recent deplorable transactions. Still another proof is the fact that it has not made any peremptory demand on Spain for redress and reparation, but has given that Govenment an indefinite extension of time for hunting up evidence against the Virginius, with a view to prove that she was not entitled to American protection and had no right to carry the American flag. General Grant's Administration knows about that vessel all that it is ever likely to learn which has any important bearing on its national character, and is as well prepared as it is ever likely to become for taking ground from which it does not mean to recede. But instead of coming to a vigorous decision on its own independent information. It leaves the case open for Spain to put in her plea of justification. The Administration is evidently aiming to gain time for public feeling to subside in order that it may proceed with less embarrassment in its measures for pacific adjustment. What then, it may be asked, means all this great parade of naval preparation? Its sole object is to strengthen Castelar in managing the obstructive passions of his own nation. Negotiations backed by a formidable display of naval force in the Cuban waters is far more likely to be successful than diplomacy unsupported by armed menace. The passionate opposition to the loss of Cuba which is a unanimous feeling in Spain can more speedily be brought to reason by this means than by any other. Every intelligent Spaniard must see that the prompt conquest of Cuba by the United states would be the inevitable result of a war, and the Spanish nation may be brought to acquiesce in an apology and reasonable redress rather than lose their cherished possession forever. The tactics of the Administration in its great bustle of naval preparations are similar to those of President Jackson in relation to French indemnity. It came out, many years afterwards, that his bold threat of war was made in pursuance of a secret intimation from the Government of Louis Philippe, who was willing to pay the indemnity but could not do so without a vote of the refractory French Chambers, who were brought to reason by General Jackson's threat. They justly concluded that the payment of the indemnity was a small matter compared with the expense of a war with the United States. And in like manner, the Spanish people may conclude that an apology and the surrender of the Virginius is a small matter in comparson with the certain loss of Cuba in a war with this country. The Administration reckons that vigorous and perhaps a high tone in the forthcoming President's message, will satisfy public feeling in this country, and, at the same time, bring Spain to her senses and aid the pacific disposition of Castelar.

II. *The commercial interests of the country deprecate war.* They feel that, in a merely commercial view, the capture of the Virginius does not seriously affect them. It is notorious that she was not a vessel engaged in regular commerce, but a filibuster; and they have no fears that any vessel pursuing a legitimate trade will be interfered with by the Spanish cruisers. They expect the Government to protect vessels employed in ordinary lawful trade, but feel that they have no particular concern, as merchants and ship-owners, in a kind of adventures in which all their habits forbid them to embark. They dread the effects of war on busines, on the currency, and on the value of ships and cargoes which would be exposed to capture and condemnation by the Spanish cruisers in the event of war. They feel that the recent panic has brought evils enough without being multiplied and intensified by the uncertainties and hazards of a foreign war. If there should be a war, it will be against the interests and wishes of the mercantile classes, although ostensibly prosecuted for the protection of our merchant vessels.

III. *The ambitious Republican politicians do not desire war.* We refer more particularly to the Presidential aspirants, who are unwilling to be eclisped by a crop of military and naval favorites. Their experience has taught them how vain it is to contend against fresh military laurels. The success of General Grant, a new recruit, over all old and trusted Republican leaders, is a lesson which none of them will soon forget. He had never belonged to their party; the only vote he had ever cast in his life was for Buckhanan; but lest he should be taken up and run in by the Democrats, he was made the Republican candidate and elected, and no Republican who had borne the burden and the heat of party contests and had shared the responsibility of party measures, had any chance against him. A war with Spain would produce a new set of heroes; and the most applauded one in the list might chance to be a Democrat or a Southerner, whom the people would take up and run into the Presidency to the utter discomfiture of the Republican party and all its civilian candidates. If General Grant desires a third term a war with Spain might be equally fatal to him, for the newest military laurels are always the most seductive to the popular heart. The example of the Democratic party in 1846 is also an instructive lesson to politicans. The war against Mexico was a Democratic war, and the party did not miscalculate as to its great popularity with the people. But it bore no Democrat into the Presidency. The brilliant victories of the Whig generals gave them such a hold upon popular feeling that the next Presidential election after the war was carried by the Whigs for General Taylor. That veteran and honored Democrat, and trusted friend of President Jackson, Colonel Benton, closed one of the chapters of his Thirty Years in the Senate, with these instructive reflections:

"The result of the election was not without its moral, and its instruction. All the long intrigues to govern it, had miscarried, None of the architects of annexation, or of war, were elected. *A victorious general overshadowed them all;* and those who had considered Texas their own goose, and made it the staple of incessant plots for five years, saw themselves shut out from that Presidency which it had been the object of so many intrigues to gain. A soldier was elected, unknown to political machinations, and who had never even voted at an election."

The second and third order of Republican politicians, who merely aim to stand well in the Congress districts, will flaunt a great deal of war buncombe but the controlling minds of the party, who cherish higher hopes and aspirations, will not allow this difficulty to be pushed to extremities if they can prevent it. They will seemingly fall in with the war feeling while exerting all their tact to quietly thwart it; or in sailor's phrase, they will look one way and row another.

We therefore conclude that, when Congress meets, there will be a great flurry but no declaration of war. The Administration will be glad of the belligerent flurry as it will assist Castelar in yielding to its demands; the calculation being that the Spanish nation will sooner make concessions than incur the certain loss of Cuba. A settlement by arbitration is as likely a solution as any.

PROF. WOOLSEY ON THE VIRGINIUS AFFAIR.

Ex-President Woolsey, a high authority on international law, at his regular lecture Saturday morning at the Yale College Law School, took occasion to give his views on the Virginius affair. He explained that he had been misrepresented by some of the local press, and went on to say:

The question of the Virginius presents itself under two aspects:• First, the seizure of the vessel, which was irregular, or is claimed so to be; and second, the cruel treatment of those on board, or of some of them, calls for our attention. These two points have no necessary connection. The seizure of the vessel would have had the same legal or illegal character even had those on board of her been spared And though we might show that the carrying of the Virginius into a Cuban port was right, this would not remove or justify the inhumanity shown in the treatment of her passengers and crew. This latter question needs only a few words and I will dismiss it first—and then consider the seizure of the vessel.

"In general the independence of nations implies that they are sole judges in all things relating to what their own laws and legal punishments shall be; and to a considerable extent also they make their own usages in war. Nations, however, control one another in war by retaliation and in some degree by treaty. But yet there may be such wholesale cruelty practiced in war, such as extreme severity in the treatment of prisoners, or by treating insurgent privateers as pirates, or by such sanguinary rules as giving no quarter, &c., as to arouse the sesibilities of the world. Other nations may feel impelled to remonstrate, and if unheeded will take further steps by force."

The lecturer gave as an illustration that if in our own war we had shot and hung the "rebles" as traitors when taken prisoners, other powers might rightfully have interfered to put an end to such proceedings, whether by threats or by actually recognizing the Confederate States as a nation. He mentions also the fact that the cruelty of the Turks towards the Greeks led to the interference which ended in the battle of Navarino and the recognition of Greek independence, quoting Dr. Wheaton in justification of the action of the Christian powers. While Dr. Woolsey considers such a measure a violation of national sovereignty, allowable only in extreme cases, and to be applied with the utmost calmness, he holds that we cannot get rid of such interferences, now that the intercourse of Christain States is so close, and the conduct of each nation is felt and judged by the enlightened sense of all their peers throughout the world. On the question of the inhumanity and cruelty of the Spaniards towards their Cuban and other prisoners we should suppose there could be no diversity of opinion. On this ground alone according to Dr. Woolsey's exposition of this head of the subject, and according to his quoted authority, Dr. Wheaton, the United States have a right to interpose and put an end to the bloody barbarities of the Spaniards in Cuba. Dr. Woolsey does not himself announce this conclusion, but it inevitably follows from his legal premises, if, it in point of fact, as no one denies, the authorities of Cuba have been guilty of unvarying cruelty and barbarity to their prisoners.

As to the other part of the subject, the seizure of the Virginius, he does not consider the offense of the vessel piracy, for she only intended to transpost men and goods from one port to another; nor treason for any but the Spaniards on board; nor breach of blockade, for there was no blockade; nor carrying contraband of war for there was not techincally any war.—He adds:

"It is hard to define the crime, but it was a very great crime, none other than for a captain and vessel to be engaged in doing what was really a hostile act—more than carrying contraband—carrying officers of high rank in the rebellion as near to the scene of arms contest as possible. It is to be observed also that the vessel, although nominally American, seems to have belonged to Cubans, and to have been engaged in no regular commerce. Now in such a case as this, do the ordinary laws respecting the rights of visit and of capture apply? it seems to me that it is an extreme case which the ordinary law of nations does not meet, and that the Spanish captain of the Tornado was put to a necessity of making the capture for the sake of the peace of the island; it was a case of necessary self-defense for preventing war."

Dr. Woolsey proceeds to illustrate his proposition by the British seizure in New York waters of the Caroline, a vessel engaged in carrying men and munitions to Canada, which Lord Ashburton contended was justified by necessity of self-defense, which Mr. Webster had previously declared if "instant, overhelming," would be the only justification. Dr. Woolsey, however, concedes that in the seizure of the Virginus there was a violation of neutrality, and that there was not an "instant, overwheming necessity of self-defense," though the Spaniards could urge that it was necessary to seize the vessel while they could. Whatever may be the diversity of opinion on this point, it is sufficient that Dr. Woolsey consedes the right of nations to remonstrate, and if unheeded to use force to put an end to the inhumanity of other nations, which covers the whole question of the right of other nations to compel Spain to give up her bloody savagery in Cuba.

CURIOSITIES OF THE CUSTOMS.

Nearly the whole of the customs revenue of the United States is collected at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Baltimore, and San Francisco. There are, however, seventy or eighty custom houses in the country, the collections at some of which are a minimum. Thus, in New Jersey, there are several ports of entry, such as Newark, Burlington, Perth Amboy, Little Egg Harbor, Great Egg Harbor and Bridgeton. At these respective New Jersey ports the largest annual collection of customs is at Newark, $2,187, whilst it costs $4,138 to carry on the custom house there. At Perth Amboy $892 is collected, and $7,915 spent to collect it. At Burlington the collection of $302 costs $534. At Little Egg Harbor $4,324 a year is spent; at Great Egg Harbor $1,056, and at Bridgeton $649, yet not a cent of customs is collected. Maryland has three seaports besides Baltimore. These are Annapolis, Town Creek and Crisfield. The expenditure of $4,555 at Crisfield collected last year $28 81, whilst at Annapolis $2,246, and at Town Creek $165 were expended and nothing collected. Our near home examples of this kind of thing are not the only ones. At Pearl River, Mississippi, it costs $2,230 to collect $4 46; at Kennebunk, Maine, $1,272 to collect $6 79; and at York, Maine, $368 is spent; at Nantucket, Mass., $1,866; at St. Augustine, Florida, $6,731; at Cherrystone, Va., $5,729; and Sag Harbor, N. Y., $2,739, and nothing is collected at either place. This seems like a very extensive maintenance of sinecures, and the system no doubt needs overhauling. At some of these places, however, the government must necessarily have at least one customs officer for the protection of the revenue, and at nearly all of them one would be enough.

☞ Need we say that, from an editor's stand point, it is the duty of every one to subscribe to a paper—his paper, of course—and advertise in it? The good such a course does the subscriber himself is incalculable. And it is apt to turn up in unexpected places. As to advertising, take the extreme case of the man who went to advertise his lost pigeon, and the very bird flew in through the window. There is a striking instance of its advantages. Then as to subscribing, it may save your life. Regard Mr. Hughes, of Golden Gate Park, California, and his sad case. Suppose he had not taken the morning paper. Mr. Hughes fell into his well. This was on Monday afternoon. On Tuesday morning the carrier left a paper at the house, and, the man in the well hearing footsteps, called loudly, but the carrier was in a hurry, and, though he heard some one, he did not know where the sound came from, and had no time to investigate. On Wednesday morning the carrier noticed the paper of the preceding day on the steps, and, hearing at the same time a voice, he thought something must be wrong, so he got off from his horse and finally found Hughes in the well. He immediately procured assistance, and the man was taken out alive, although, of course, in an exhausted condition. As he is of good constitution, he will probably recover. There really is no calculating the benefit a newspaper subscription will bring.—*Balt. Gazette.*

☞ Few things were more unexpected than the fall of Tweed, and the papers appear never to get weary of describing the scene; the impatience of the Judge, the hopeless cavilling of the lawyers for the defense; the wilting of Tweed himself under his sentence, when he suddenly collapsed into his chair in a huddle like Dickens' Grahdfather Smallweed. It has been a wonderful fight this—money against justice. The guilt was clear as noonday, flagrant, undeniable. The robbery netted millions. All Tweed's private fortune, those of his intimate friends, and a goodly portion of the wealth of many a State Senator came from the same flowing treasury. Tweed believed in money. He would have snapped his finger at an offer to write the ballads of a people. What he wanted was a chance, not at their heads or hearts, but at their palms. He ignored the mental and moral faculties. As a New York paper says, in searching for the reason of his downfall:

Men have stomachs, it is true, but they also have brains and consciences. The former is an indispensable condition to the regular working of the latter, but under the ordinary conditions of life the latter are the supreme governors of the former. So soon, therefore, as such an exigency arose in the municipal affairs as to excite men's minds and consciences, Tweed and his system fell.

Curiously enough the name "W. M. Tweed" is already inscribed on a marble slab on the main gateway of the jail in which he is confined, he having been a member of the Board of Supervisors who erected the building.—*Gazette.*

☞ A curiosity has been exhumed in Augusta, Georgia. The Chronicle says that on Friday last, while a colored man named Adam Nelson was digging up a large lightwood stump, in what is known as DeLaigle's swamp, about three miles from the city, he suddenly perceived in the hole he had dug what was apparently a human hand. Although for the moment almost paralyzed by the discovery, he soon stooped down and picked up the thing. His first impression was correct. It was most certainly a human hand, but completely petrified, and as hard as adamant. After gazing at the singular affair for a few minutes, Nelson came to the conclusion that the body to which the hand belonged must be buried under the resinous roots of the huge stump. He therefore set to work, and in a short time had the last portion of what was once a mighty monarch of the forest on the surface of the ground. What an object then met his eager gaze! In the bottom of the hole was lying, in a somewhat cramped position, the entire body of a man, with the exception of the hand previously found. The whole figure was petrified like the hand, and had the appearance of a stone image. The skull was cleft in twain almost to the neck, and near by was lying a heavy stone hatchet, which had evidently been used to do the deadly work. The negro carefully raised the figure from the hole, and carried it, together with the hand and hatchet, to his cabin, near the Savannah road. He says he intends to sell them to some museum, if the authorities have no objection.

A SURE CURE FOR BOILS.—Dr. Simon, a physician of Lorraine, states that, as soon as the characteristic culminating point of a boil makes its appearance, he puts in a saucer a thimbleful of camphorated alcohol, and dipping the ends of his middle fingers with the liquid, rubs the inflamed surface, especially the central portion, repeating the operation 8 or 10 times, continuing the rubbing at each time for about half a minute. He then allows the surface to dry, placing a slight coating of camphorated olive oil over the inflamed surface. He states that one such application will, in most all cases, cause boils to dry up and disappear. The application should be made morning, noon, and in the evening. He avers that the same treatment will cure whitlows, and all injuries of tips of the fingers. As soon as pain and redness appear, the fingers should be soaked for ten minutes in camphorated sweet oil. The relief is said to be immediate, and three applications are generally enough to effect a cure.

☞ A curious dinner was recently given at one of the principal restaurants in Paris. Thirteen covers had been laid, but to the surprise of the waiters a single guest made his appearance, who, after pushing twelve chairs close to the table as if they were engaged, quietly sat down and dined alone. The mystery was afterwards explained. Twenty years ago thirteen friends—amongst whom were Alfred de Mussed, Theophile Gautier, Count de Fiehac, etc.—met at the restaurant in question, and agreed to dine together every year on the same day, keeping the places of those who had died as if they were to be present. The next year they were only eleven in number, two years after, ten; then seven, and so on. The last but one was Count de Flavigny, who lately departed this life. The solitary guest at present was M. Rubelles, a painter of some repute, aged 84.

A DELAWARE VILLAGE DESERTED.—The Wilmington (Del.) republican says:

"The town of Middleford, in Sussex county, we are informed, is now uninhabited, and the houses are tenanted by bats and owls, without a single human being residing in them. It used to contain flourishing mills and ship corn meal and flour to Europe. The mills are now idle, and Goldsmith's deserted village finds a counterpart in Sussex county." The Wilmington Commercial adds that "Middleford has been in a very delapidated condition for many years, and the Methodist church, the only one there, was abandoned more than ten years ago. The town was owned by a single man—James Ralston. It contained about thirty houses, and possessed the finest water power in the State."

☞ Mr. Woolford's official majority in the State is 19,033.

A word to the wise—Keep so.

Peninsula Items.

CECIL COUNTY.

The house of Miss Jane Torbet was robbed on Sunday week last, while the family were at church. The burglars helped themselves to coats, dresses, and other portable articles.

Rev. Charles Goodrich, recently Rector of Trinity Church, Elkton, has accepted a call to Abington, Washington Co., Va.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

Deceased.—Jos. N. Goldsborough, Esq., recently appointed Postmaster in Centreville, died on Wednesday morning of last week, after a lingering illness of consumption. He had been in office only about five weeks.

The 'Citizen' is still trying to persuade itself that the election in Kent was carried by fraud.

The vestry of St. Paul's Church, Centreville, (says the 'Observer') have very much improved the appearance of their church by the removal of the old windows and the substitution of handsome new double lancet windows. They have also added a new bell to the church, repaired the floors, and put in new front doors. They contemplate, we understand, the erection of new pews shortly.

The Hotel.—The recent cold snap has seriously interfered with the completion of the walls of the new hotel. The front walls are completed and a few days of moderate weather would enable the brick layers to finish the rear walls and chimneys. The wood work is progressing quite rapidly.

TALBOT COUNTY.

An attempt to shoot a prisoner on trial in Court (says the Easton Journal) is a sensation only practiced thus far in large cities, but a minor sensation was created in our Court one day last week by the discharge of Constable Simpson's pistol. It exploded in his pocket, a ball passing through the Sheriff's desk, but fortunately not hitting any one, though there were a number of persons, members of the bar, officers and spectators, in the immediate vicinity. The explosion naturally caused considerable excitement.

A NOVELTY IN RAILROADS.

[*From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov.* 26.]

There has just been completed at the machine shop of Lafferty & Bros., Goucester City, New Jersey, a four ton locomotive, designed to run on one rail. It is built for a street railroad company in Georgia. This engine can with propriety be called a steam velocipede, as it rests upon two wheels, one following the other. The rail or track upon which it is to run, a sample of which is laid in the yard of the builders, is styled a "Prismoid, or one-track railway," and is composed of several thicknesses of plank, built up in the style of an inverted keel of a vessel, with a flat rail on the apex. Upon a trial a speed of about twelve miles an hour was attained, and the inventer and patentee claims that the speed can be almost doub led on a lengthened track.—Mr. E. Crew, of Opelika, Georgia, is the inventor and patentee of both tracks and engines, and he claims that his inventions demonstrate a tractive power superior to anything in the locomotive line of equal weight. The capacity for running curves is very much greater than the two-rail system. The track upon which the trial wss made contained 36 feet of lumber and 18 pounds of iron to the lineal foot, proving itself equal to a span of 20 feet, remaining firm and unyielding under the pressure of the engine as it traversed the road. The revolving flanges attached to the engine, and which run on the out sides of each wheel, Mr. Crew claims, absolutely lock the rolling stock to the prism, and obviate the necessity of so much heavy rolling stock in light traffic at a high rate of speed. It is also claimed that a prismoidal railway built with a base of 14 inches, angles 45 degrees, can be built at a cost of $3,000 per mile.—The inventor is of opinion that his engine and track is particularly adapted to the propelling of canal boats, and will compete successfully with horse power on canals without necessarily interfering with the use of the latter, but he does not state in what way. The engine will shortly be shipped to its destination, Atlanta, Ga., where it goes into operation on a street railroad, built at na elevation of twelve feet above the sidewalk.

☞ At the Court of Oyer and Terminer, New York city, on Saturday last Judge Davis sentenced William M. Tweed to twelve years' imprisonment and a fine of twelve thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars. It is a righteous judgment, and it is to be hoped will stand the test of the bill of exceptions which Tweed's counsel are preparing. After sentence, applications were made to Judges Pratt and Ingraham respectively for a stay of proceedings, but both refused to grant it, and Tweed, who had previously been at large in custody of the Sheriff's officers, was taken to the Tombs. What a pity the Congressional Credit Mobilierists and land grabbers cannot be brought before a jury as conscientious as that which tried Tweed, and a Judge as determined as Davis.

THE CHIEF JUSTICESHIP.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald states that Associate Justice Miller, of the Supreme Court, will be promoted to the place of Chief Justice; that Attorney General Williams will be appointed Associate Justice in the place of Miller, and Edwards Pierrepont, of New York, be made Attorney General. As Mr. Williams hails from Oregon and Associate Justice Field is from California, this would give two places on the Supreme Bench to the Pacific coast.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1.57@1.85.
RED WHEAT—$1.50@1.73.
WHITE CORN—56@67.
YELLOW CORN—60@65.
OATS—40@49 cts.

New Advertisements.

VICK'S
Floral Guide
For 1874.

200 PAGES; 500 ENGRAVINGS, and COLORED PLATE.
Published Quarterly, at 25 cents a year. First No. for 1874 just issued. A German edition at same price.
Address, JAMES VICK,
Nov. 29, 1873. *Rochester, N. Y.*

County Commissioners' Notice.

THE County Commissioners will meet in their office, on

TUESDAY, THE 16TH OF DECEMBER

next, for the purpose of appointing CONSTABLES for Kent county, to serve for two years.

Persons intending to make application will hand in their petitions on or before that day. By order.

JNO. RUSSELL, *Clerk.*
Nov. 29, 1873—tda.

SIX EXTRA
MILCH COWS
For Sale.

WE offer for sale the following Cows, which have been carefully selected for their milking qualities, and are now giving milk.

Persons wishing Family Cows would do well to embrace this opportunity, as we intend shortly to abandon the milk business in Chestertown. We offer

CHERRY—Brindle, an extraordinary milker, gives very rich milk, for $50.
QUEEN ANNE—Large Roan, very deep milker, - - - - - - $40
COOK—Red, medium size, good, $30
BUFFALO—Red, polled cow—a good milker, - - - - - - $35
FAIRY—Grade Ayrshire, 2½ years old, the prettiest little Cow in Kent county, and tip-top every way, - - $75
DUCHESS—Large light Roan, nearly white, a splendid family cow, will milk 1½ gallons up to calving, and 4 to 5 gallons when fresh, - - $50

TERMS.—Six months credit, with approved security. These are all *picked cows*, and are sold only because we are going out of the milk business and only intend to keep our family cows.

MASSEY & HUDSON.
Nov. 29, 1873—tf.

VENDUE.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned, as Executor of George W. Beck, will offer at Public Sale, at the late residence of said deceased, on Swan Creek, near Rees' Corner, on

Wednesday, December 3d,

1873, his entire Personal Property, consisting of

TEN HEAD OF HORSES
AND TWO LAST SPRING COLTS;
SEVEN MILCH COWS,
Two Heifers,
1 YOKE OF OXEN,
THREE STEERS, THREE YEARS OLD;
16 HEAD OF SHEEP,
about 18 fattening Hogs,
16 Fine Shotes,
1 CARRIAGE AND HARNESS,
1 FARM WAGON AND HARNESS,
1 DEARBORN, 1 OX CART, 1 DRAY,
1 WOOD'S REAPER,
1 BUCKEYE MOWER,
2 Fans, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Rollers, and other Farming Utensils.

About 3,000 lbs. CORN BLADES,
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

consisting of 5 Feather Beds and Bedding, 3 Mattresses, Carpets, Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, 1 Large Cook Stove, 3 Coal Stoves, and other articles not necessary to mention.

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

TERMS OF SALE.—All purchases of ten dollars and under, cash; all over that amount a credit of Nine Months, with note and approved security. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

GEO. T. HOLLYDAY, Exc'r.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct.
Nov. 22, 1873—tds.

COMMISSIONS RECEIVED.

THE COMMISSIONS for the newly elected officers of Kent county, were received and placed on file by the Clerk of the Circuit Court, Monday, Nov. 17.

The law requires all officers to qualify within thirty days from the time of filing the commissions.

JESSE K. HINES,
Clerk of the Circuit Court
Nov. 22, 1873—2t. for Kent County.

MONEY WANTED.

ALL who are indebted to THOS. H. WHALAND for a less time than one year may claim a discount of ten per cent. on indebtedness, either on note or open account, if paid within thirty days. From one to ten years, six per cent.; and from ten to thirty years a very liberal deduction will be made. Those who are determined never to pay will call and get a receipt in full, and save the trouble of transferring from ledger to ledger. After the first day of January my books will be left with a collector.

T. H. WHALAND.
Nov. 22, 1873—tf.

BOARDING.

MRS. RACHEL WRIGHT has removed to
152 Lombard Street,
Between Sharp and Hanover Streets,
BALTIMORE.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at "Mount Airy," the late residence of Daniel Hanes, near Hanesville,

On Monday, December 1st,

1873, the following property:

SIX HEAD OF HORSES,
among them two excellent BROOD MARES, both in foal by LEGATEE;
1 Yoke of SUPERIOR OXEN,
ONE THOROUGH-BRED
DEVON BULL,
three years old;
A number of MILCH COWS
YOUNG CATTLE AND CALVES;
15 FAT HOGS,
and a lot of Excellent
Chester White Shotes,
And three Brood Sows
with pig by my Thorough-bred Chester Boar "*BISMARCK, JR.,*" also a lot of Farming Utensils, including 2 Wagons, 2 Carts, 1 *WOOD'S REAPER*, nearly new; one *IRON ARM AXLE CORN DRAY, NEARLY NEW, AND HAS never been used;* Dearborns, 3 Sleighs, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c., &c.

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

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of ten dollars and under, cash; over that amount, the note of the purchaser for nine months, with approved security. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

E. A. VANNORT, M. D.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct.
Nov. 22, 1873—ts.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber having discontinued farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his farm near Chesterville, on

Tuesday, December 2, 1873,

at 10 o'clock A. M., the following personal property:

2 Mules, 2 Horses,
TWO COLTS,
6 Milch COWS,
1 Bull,
FOUR CALVES,
15 Head of FAT HOGS,
ONE FARM WAGON,
ONE MILL WAGON,
ONE CARRIAGE,
One Pennington REAPER,

One Corn Sheller, one Dixie Fan, one Wheat Rake; Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Hoes, Shovels, Rakes, &c., &c., Wagon Gears, Carriage Harness, and lot of Plow Gears.

A Lot of good Timothy Hay and CORN BLADES.

TERMS.—Sums of Ten Dollars and under, cash; on sums over that amount a credit of Nine Months, on note with approved security. Property not to be removed until the terms are complied with.

WILLIAM T. MILLER.
Nov. 15—tds. *Near Chesterville.*

Tax Payers of the Third District.

YOU will find me at W. V. LUCAS' Store every Saturday afternoon, and hope that you will make it convenient to pay your Taxes as soon as possible, as I am badly pressed for money.

To those who are in arrears for 1872 I would say that I owe considerable to the School Board, and have got to pay it soon, and if you compel me to advertise your property I shall collect for 1872 and 1873.

WM. HEPBRON,
Nov. 15, 1873—3t. *Collector.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration C. T. A. on the personal estate in Kent county, Maryland, of

M. V. BOYER,

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 13th day of June, 1874; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 11th day of November, 1873.

EDGAR B. BRITTON,
Nov. 15, 1873—4t. Administrator.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE is hereby given, That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Admin' istration on the personal estate, in Kent county, Maryland, of

WILLIAM A. BRICE,

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 subscribers, on or before the 6th day of June, 1874; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 6th day of November, 1873.

MARY A. BRICE,
GEORGE H. BRICE,
Nov. 8, 1873—4t. Administrators.

WM. TOMLINSON WM. T. TOMLINSON

WM. TOMLINSON & CO.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Live Stock and
Country Produce Generally,
No. 80 Light St. Wharf, Balto.

ORDERS FOR GROCERIES, SEEDS Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other Machines promptly filled.

☞ *Consignments respectfully solicited.*
Jan. 19, 1872—y

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0888