The Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, Dec. 6, 1873.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President's message, was delivered to the two houses of Congress Tuesday, shortly after one o'clock, touches upon a great number of important subjects, hardly discusses any of them in a way to challenge special criticism or comment. In the very first sentence of the message the President speaks of the past year, "especially the latter part of it," as "an eventful one to the country," and then proceeds to summarize the *events* that have happened, somewhat oddly including among them, and in the same breath with the Virginius affair, the fact that "political partisanship has almost ceased to exist, especially in the agricultural regions." The statement is somewhat obscure, and whether intended to refer to the rise of the granges at the West, or the decline of the Ku-Klux at the South, does not clarely appear. In any case the fact chronicled can hardly be classed among *events*.

Following the usual order of subjects observed in such documents, the message begins as far from home as possible, with our foreign relations, and with one of the remotest of these—the Emperor of China. Gradually approaching matters of more consequence, the President refers to the payment by Great Britain of the Geneva award, and urges the appointment of a commission to make distribution of the amount among the parties entitled to it. A very sensible and timely recommendation is made in reference to the subject of expatriation. It is shown how exceedingly defective our present legislation is, and how anomalous the position of this country before the world in this respect. The nation which was the first to resist the lavish doctrine of perpetual allegiance is now among the last to indicate how its own citizens may elect a foreign nationality.

Upon the subject of the Virginius nothing new is communicated in the message. The terms of settlement are stated in the most favorable manner possible to the United States, with a curious omission to mention those provisos and qualifications which the public have been given to understand form part of the settlement and which were evidently inserted as safeguards of Spanish honor and to soothe Spanish pride. The President excuses himself from going into greater detail, upon the ground that the correspondence between the two governments was conducted in cypher and by telegraph, and he awaits the receipt of the actual text by mail.

Passing from matters foreign to domestic, the President recommends further amendments to the constitutiou authorizing the executive to veto bills in part and to approve in part; prohibiting any legislation by Congress within the last twenty-four hours of its sitting, and restricting that body when convened in extra session to such business as the executive may lay before it. It is questionable whether any of these measures are sufficiently important to require an amendment of the constitution.

In introducing the subject of the national finances, the President alludes to the present difficulty of making both ends meet, and the necessity of greater economy in the matter of Government expenditures. One saving recommended being the suspension, for the present, of work upon Government buildings not yet commenced, the hope is incidentally expressed that one day we may feel rich enough to build houses at Washington for the cabinet officers and all persons who now receive commutation for quarters or rent at Government expense, and that the States may be tempted to do the handsome thing by building similar residences for their Senators.

Upon the subject of the finances generally, and the cognate topics of the currency and the "panic," the message will hardly satisfy the expectations of those who have been more or less eagerly awaiting its utterances. There is a want of clairness in the language of the message which is painfully suggestive of want of clareness in the idea of the writer. First and foremost we have the declaration "that we cannot have permenent prosperity until a specie basis is reached, and that a specie basis cannot be reached and maintain until our exports exclusive of gold, pay for our imports, interest due abroad, and other specie obligations, or so nearly so as to leave an appreciable accumulation of the precious metals in the country from the product of our mines.

Next we are shown how, from increase of population, increase of manufacturing industries, and the habit of the Southern negroes to carry their wages in their breeches' pockets instead of depositing them in savings banks, the currency is practically in a state of gradual contraction.

Next to that portion of the message which treats of financial matters directly perhaps the most important is that which relates to the bankrupt law, of which the President recommends, if not the absolute repeal, at least the repeal of so much as provids for involuntray bankruptcy on account of the suspension of payment. There can be no doubt that the whole law, an especially this feature, is susceptible of very great improvement and needs careful revision.

Of the topics that formerly occupied the largest space in General Grant's annual messages we find in the present one a notable dearth, St. Domingo is only alluded to in a single sentence, where we are told that republic (?) has applied for the exercise of an American protectorate over it. About the Ku-Klux, Louisiana, and southern lawlessness generally, there is not one word. A sentence is devoted to a renewal of former recommendations in favor of general amnesty. The Mormons also escape notice this time, although additional legislation is asked for to enable the United States Courts in Utah to obtain juries, and a restriction of the jurisdiction exercised by the territorial probate courts is also urged. The recommendation in favor of an immense system of civil improvments, to be undertaken at the expense of the general Government, is not renewed.

A quinquennial census is recommemended. Civil service reform is again discussed as something to be accomplished one of these days, in some uncertain and blessed future, when the "rule" shall have been definitely settled, and for that purpose a conference between a committee of Congres and the civil service board is deemed advisable. Finally, in a single sentence, and that the last of the message, the passage of a law to better secure the civil rights of the "newly enfranchised" is recommended.

THE COMPOSITION OF CONGRESS.

Of the members of the present United States Senate one is in the fourth term, ten in the second, sixteen have just entered the Senate, and the remainder of the seventy-four members are well along in the first term. Gen. Gordon, of Georgia, an able Confederate soldier, is one of the new Senators. Pinchbeck claims the vacant seat of Louisiana, and if admitted will be the only colored member. Mr. Sumner is the first of the Senators in continuous service. He took his seat in 1852, and has ever since been one of the representatives of Massachusetts. Mr. Cameron was a member before him, having first entered in 1845, but he had never served two continuous terms. His first service was limited to four years, and elected again in 1857 he resigned in 1861, and did not again appear in the Senate until 1867. Prominent among the Senators now serving in the second term are Senators Conkling and Morton.

In the House of Representatives there has been a much larger infusion of new material. Forty-nine members are added by the new apportionment, most of whom are entirely unknown to public life. Of the whole House of two hundred and ninety-two members, one hundred and seventy-two were not in the last Congress. Among the few new members who were prominent in former years is A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, vice president of the late Southern Confederacy. On the hand several distinguished members have been dropped, such as Shellabarger, Morgan, and Bingham of Ohio.

The republicans have a large majority in Congress than last session, and if they will ignore personal interests for the public good will show themselves stronger in public virtue than the last Congress as well as in numbers.

MEETING OF STATE TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE—LOCAL OPTION AND DAMAGE LAW.

A meeting to advance the cause of temperance was held in Baltimore last Monday night at Temperance Temple, the State Temperance Alliance having invited the other temperance organizations of the city, through representatives, to meet the Alliance in joint convention. Wm. Daniels presided, and C. S. Mosher was secretary of the convention. Mr. Daniels stated the object of the meeting to be to take measures to present their cause to the Legislature next January, and in furtherance of that purpose a petition had been prepared asking the Legislature to give them a local option law and to pass a damage law, making the keepers of drinking saloons and the owners of property who rent out premises for that business responsible in money damages for any injury sustained by a person in consequence of having been furnished with the means of intoxication. It was proposed to have the petition circulated throughout the State, and presented with numerous signatures, and attended by so large and respectable a delegation as would be likely to command a respectful hearing.

Rev. James H. Lightbourn addressed the meeting in an earnest manner as to the best measures to be adopted, and offered resolutions that it is the sense of this meeting that the next Legislature should submit to the people of Maryland a local option law, and also pass what is commonly known as a damage law, to apply to the whole State. Also that this meeting, recognising the State Temperance Alliance as the representative of the various temperance organizations of the State, call upon the Alliance to address the different temperance bodies of the city and State upon the subject of the above resolution, and urge them to earnest action in the matter, and to adopt such measures as will bring their full influence to bear upon the Legislature.

The resolutions were discussed by the mover, by Mr. Sumwalt, Prof. Krantz, W. P. Spencer, Rev. E. N. Harris and others, when they were unanimously adopted.

Mr. W. M. Connoly, representing the order of Humanity, made some remarks about the difficulty of convicting restaurant keepers for violating the Sunday law, and suggested that justices of the peace be given jurisdiction by law in such cases.

Mr. A. D. Evans, chief templar of the order in Maryland, offered a resolution embodying the suggestion, which was adopted.

Rev. Mr. Bailey, Methodist Episcopal missionary for the city, addressed the meeting, stating that his duties were to visit the liquor saloons and lager beer shops, and during the past week he had visited two hundred and fifty, distributing tracts and appealing to men to give up drinking, and with good effects. The speaker said he had seen more suffering from intemperance in California, where he had lately labored, than any one in the audience, and his life was devoted to reducing the evil. His earnest manner excited much interest.

Mr. McClenahan, of Port Deposit, said he had some experience in waiting on the Legislature to get them to take action on petitions, and suggested that each county temperance organization be requested to send a delegation with the petition to Annapolis that a powerful influence may be exerted on them. Mr. Smith offered a resolution, which was adopted, that each church and temperance body be requested by the State Temperance Alliance to select three delegates to co-operate with the executive committee of the Alliance at such time as the latter may invite them to proceed to Annapolis for this purpose. The convention then adjourned.—*Sun.*

TERRIBLE DISASTER.

LOSS OF THE VILLE DU HAVRE AND OVER TWO HUNCRED LIVES.

London, Dec'r. 1.—The ship Trimountain, from New York, arrived at Cardiff at an early hour this morning, bringing intelligence of a dreadful disaster to the steamship Ville du Havre, which left New York, November 15, for Havre, under command of Captain Surmount. At two o'clock on the morning of November 23, the Ville du Havre collided with the British ship Loch Earn, from London for New York, and sunk shortly after. Two hundred and twenty-six of the persons on the steamship lost their lives.

At the time the Ville du Havre was run into the majority of the 130 passengers who were aboard of her and a large proportion of her ship's company, of over 150 men, officers, and crew, were of course asleep. Beyond the always existing, however faint, possibility of collision with another vessel in that dark hour—two o'clock—before the dawn, there was no reason to fear such a catastrophy as that which was about to occur. It may be accepted as reasonably certain that every know and proper precaution in such an hour of darkness was taken by the officers of the Ville du Havre to guard against the chance of a collision, and that all the officers and men whose duty it was to keep a lookout were at their stations. Supposing that similar precautions were taken on board the Loch Earn it seems necessary, in order to understand how the latter ship should have crushed into the Ville du Havre, to accept as true the statement that a fog was prevailing at the time which, heightened in its effect by stormy weather, rendered it impossible for one ship to discern the other in time, the one to prevent and the other to avaid, a meeting. The foghorns and the bells were unheard through the tempest, and the people on the two vessels were only made aware of the danger by the crash of the ships coming together.

The shock of the collision instantly startled passengers and crew, and they rushed in the cabin and on the decks as the water poured in the chasm made by the Loch Earn. Most of the passengers were too terrified to try to save themselves. Many prayed and many laid down with the calmness of utter despair. Some hearing the water pouring into the ship never quitted their staterooms. Whole families thus went down together. The four boats lowered by the Loch Earn found passengers and crew floating on the waves, holding to planks, buoys, spars, and whatever could be seized as the wreck went down. Many had thus prepared themselves from the first.

Many of the women saved were found floating in the water. The captain of the Ville du Havre is reported to have been quite exhausted by his three days and nights of uninterrupted duty. The officer who was in command when the collision took place was lost. The sufferings of those who were rescued was intense, the cold being very severe. Many persons were nearly insensible, and would have utterly perished in a few minutes more. The rescues were nearly all a matter of haphazard, as the time permitted no organized effort or attempt at choice.

STATEMENT OF THE PURSER.

The purser of the steamer says: In a few minutes the ship began to sink amidst great disorder and frantic terror. The scene was awful beyond all description. The air was rent with shrieks; but some were heard saying calmly, "As we must die let us die nobly." The water rushed into the hold with incredible velocity. I undressed myself, and with a companion jumped overboard and swam toward the Loch Earn, then half a mile distant. As I left I heard the ship cracking, and looking back saw her go down with a plunge forward. For a moment the shrieks were terrible, then all was silent. Alas, it was the silence of death. Among the passengers on the deck of the Ville du Havre was a French gentleman of remarkable coolness and presence of mind. He comforted many by his words. A priest asked, "Are you a Roman Catholic?" "Yes," was the answer. "Repent then," said the priest, "and I forgive your sins." With these last words the priest sank in the waves. The penitent was saved.

BOSS TWEED AS HOSPITAL ORDERLY.—New York, December 1.—It was rumored to-day that Tweed dropped dead in prison this morning, then this was said to be premature, that he had brain fever and would die by night. The rumors proved to be untrue. He has been appointed one of the hospital orderlies, and assumed his duties to-day.

Peninsula Items.

CECIL COUNTY.

On Saturday the 22d ult. a man named Frank Devlin, a printer, was killed on the trestle work as the six o'clock train was crossing near Perryvillo.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

The Rev. Jas. A. Mitchell has been installed Rector of St. Paul's Parish, Centreville, by the Bishop of the Diocese.

A man named Thomas C. Bailey, white and aged about 25 years, was placed in the Centreville jail last week, to whom Sheriff Dudley gave the keys, and he passes in and out at pleasure.

John T. Hand, Esq., editor of the Citizen, has been appointed postmaster in the place of Jos. N. Goldsborough, dec'd.

A COLORED MAN'S THANKSGIVING.—A colored man from the country visited Cambridge, Dorchester county, Md., on Thursday the 26th ultimo, and as all the stores were closed and business suspended, he drove from one place to another without knowing what was the matter. At this moment he saw a congregation coming from church. "Fore God," he exclaimed, "never know'd Sunday to come in the middle of the week afore." He had not heard of the President's proclamation.

CASE OF BISHOP CUMMINS.—Right Rev. B. B. Smith, D. D., Bishop of Kentucky, has issued a paper announcing that Dr. Cummins will be tried for violation of section 1, canon 9, title 2, and saying that any Episcopal act of his pending his trial will be null and void. All members of the church are enjoined to give no countenance to the movement in which Dr. Cummins is engaged.

☞ Jay Cooke & Co. have been forced into bankruptcy in Philadelphia, and Jas. Mason has been appointed receiver.

LOCAL NEWS.

ORPHANS' COURT.—Present, Judges Beck and Scott.

The Court passed a number of claims against the estates of deceased parties.

Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham Roeder, late of Kent county, deceased, was granted and committed unto Susan Roeder and Columbus A. Leary, who gave bond with Richard B. Wilson and A. B. Wheatley as sureties. R. W. Jones and William Thomas were appointed to appraise said estate, and the usual notice to creditors ordered.

William D. Burchinal was appointed guardian to Luisa Munson, minor child of Frederick Munson, with John C. and J. B. Burchinal as sureties.

Edw. Plummer, the Sheriff elect for Kent county, presented his official bond, which was approved and directed to be filed with the Clerk of the Circuit Court.

THE NEW BOARD of County Commissioners, consisting of the same gentlemen as the old board, have organized by the re-election of Mr. Roseberry, President, and Capt. John Russell as their Clerk.

THE DROWNING OF JOHN BAUER.—The Baltimore Sun of Tuesday says: An investigation into the death of John Bauer, whose body was washed ashore near Rock Hall, Kent county, on the 22d of November, has been made by Marshal Gray, of the Baltimore police force, and notwithstanding a jury of inquest, consisting of twenty-three men, rendered a verdict that the death of young Bauer, (to them unknown,) had been caused by violence, the statement originally published in The Sun from a correspondent at Rock Hall that he was accidentally drowned has been corroborated by the investigation made by Marshal Gray. What were supposed by the Justice of the Peace and the jury to be gashes upon the throat of the deceased were marks made by fishes after death, and it was clearly shown to Marshal Gray that Bauer was seen to fall from the pungy Fashion, and that every effort was made to save him by the captain and two men on board the vessel.

☞On last Friday the dwelling of Mr. George W. Roloson, at Pine Neck, Kent county, was burned during the temporary absence of the owner and his family. Most of the household goods were saved, but the building was entirely consumed. The fire was accidental. On the following day Mr. George Diehl's fine residence at Rock Point, in the same county, was destroyed by fire.—*Baltimore American.*

DOOR DUTIES.—The following is seasonable and good advice:

Now, in December, when you go into a neighbor's premises, be sure to leave the doors as you find them. If you find a door shut you may reasonably suppose that your friend wanted it shut, and therefore, you have no right to leave it open; and if you find it open, no matter how cold the weather is, do you leave it open, for it is reasonable to suppose that it was left open for some good purpose. And the same is good for all places whether they be houses, shops, factories offices, or whatever they may be. Remember the rule, it has no exception: "Leave the doors as you find them." If the owner of a door does not know how he wants it how do you know how he wants it?

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, Rochester, N. Y.

Nov. 29, 1873.

AUGUST FLOWER.

The most miserable beings in the world are those suffering from Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint.

More than seventy-five per cent of the people in the United States are afflicted with these two diseases and their effect; such as sour stomach, sick herdache, habtiual costiveness, impure blood, heart burn, water-brash, gnawing and burning pains at the pit of the stomach, yellow skin, coated tongue and disagreeable taste in the mouth, coming up of food after eating, low spirits &c. Go to the Drug Store of Stam & Bro., or T. W. Wickes, and get a 75 cent bottle, or a sample bottle free of charge. Try it.

WOODBURY, N. J.

For sale by all Druggist, and whole sale by Stam & Bro.

Why suffer with a bad cold if one bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup will cure a cough of the worse kind. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup is sold for 25 cents per bottle, or five for one $1,00, in every respectable drug store in the United States.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1.57@1.85.
RED WHEAT—$1.55@1.60.
WHITE CORN—62@75.
YELLOW CORN—70
OATS—47@50 cts.

New Advertisements.

Wanted, a Farm on Shares,

Or to carry on for the owner. Can give good reference. Can furnish 3 plowmen and 1 good woman to work in kitchen. Inquire at this office.

December 6, 1873—2t.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road Company are hereby notified that the regular Annual Election of officers of the said road, was postponed to MONDAY, the 22d day of DECEMBER, inst., at which time they are requested to attend a meeting to be held at the Court House in Centreville, for the election of a President, Treasurer, and seven Directors, to serve for the year ending 1st Wednesday of December A. D. 1874. W. H. JACOBS, *Sec'y.*

Dec. 6, 1873—tdm.

PATRONS OF HUSBANDRY.

ALL persons favorable to the formation of a Grange of Patrons of Husbandry, will meet at the Hall of the Kent County Agricultural Association, at Hanesville, NEXT MONDAY AFTERNOON, December 8, at 2 o'clock.

The Ladies are particularly requested to attend. [Dec. 6.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS who have Kent County Bonds and Coupons, issued for Kent County Rail Road, will please inform the County Commissioners for Kent county, Md., by letter, (each class separate) the amount, numbers, and time when due.

By order.

JOHN RUSSELL, CLERK.

December 6, 1873—tf.

FOR RENT,



For the ensuing year, 1874, the Dwelling House and Land on the North East side of the road leading from J. W. Corey's to the Mill. Also, the GRIST MILL, land, and Out-buildings attached. A small tenant house and lot, on the South side of the mill pond; and the Store Room on the corner of Queen and High streets, now occupied by Wm. Bacchus. For terms apply to WM. BACCHUS.

Dec. 6, 1873—4t.

New Advertisements.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of an Order or Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, on

THURSDAY,

The First day of January,

in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, at the Court House door in Chestertown, at eleven o'clock, A. M.,

ALL THAT FARM

in Kent county, of which the late Samuel E. Baker, died, seized, commonly called "*THE PIPPIN FARM,*"

Containing 160 Acres,

more or less, adjoining the lands of Messrs. Henry W. Carville and Josiah Ringgold, lying immediately on the public road leading to Belle Air from Chestertown, and about two miles from the latter place. The Farm is divided into four fields, is well watered, has a comfortable Frame DWELLING and suitable OUT BUILDINGS.



THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:

One fifth of the purchase money on the day of sale, and the balance in three equal instalments, in six, twelve, and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale; to be secured by the Bond of the purchaser, in the usual manner, with security to be approved by the Trustee.

GEORGE VICKERS, TRUSTEE.

Chestertown, Dec. 6, 1873—tds.

Trustees' Sale of TOWN HOUSES.

THE undersigned Trustees, by virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity, passed in a cause wherein Mary Margaret Biscoe is complainant and William A. Biscoe and others are defendants, will offer at Public Sale, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY,

The 30th day of December,

1873, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., the Real Estate of the late A. A. Biscoe, in Chestertown, as follows:

Lot No. 1.

A LOT OF LAND ON QUEEN ST., adjoining the lot of John Waibel, improved by a TWO STORY DOUBLE FRAME DWELLING, finished throughout, and in good repair; one part occupied by Mrs. Biscoe, and the other part by Henry O. Payne. Each part contains on the first floor two good rooms and kitchen, and on the second floor three good chambers; the garret is also finished thoroughly. This house was built by Mr. Biscoe himself, for his own use, is nearly new, and is in all respects an excellent building. There is a good Garden attached.



Lot No. 2 is a

TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING, with good Back Building—opposite Lot No. 1—on the other side of Queen street, and is now occupied by Mr. E. C. Reiche. There are four rooms on each floor; and this house, like the Dwelling on Lot No. 1, was built by Mr. Biscoe in person, and is nearly new and in good repair. It has a good Garden, and there is a good Stable and Carriage House on the premises.

Lot No. 3 is

AN EXCELLENT BUILDING LOT, of about one half an acre, on Queen st., adjoining Lot No. 2. Upon it is a frame BUILDING, formerly occupied as a House of Worship by the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and which could readily be converted into a fair Dwelling or an excellent Shop, if desired.

THE TERMS OF SALE

As prescribed by the Decree, are:—The sum of eight hundred dollars cash on the day of sale, or in 30 days thereafter, to be apportioned at the time of sale; and the balance due on each purchase in one and two years from day of sale, the credit payments to be secured by the Bonds of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustees, and to bear interest from the day of sale. Deed at the expense of purchaser.

RICHARD HYNSON,
JAMES A. PEARCE,
Dec. 6, 1873—tds. TRUSTEES.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

ABRAHAM ROEDER,

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 2d day of June, 1874; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 2d day of December, 1873.

SUSAN ROEDER,
COLUMBUS A. LEARY,
Dec. 6, 1873—4t. Administrators.

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—tds.

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.*

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.

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.

N. B.—Mr. CHARLES H. WICKES will attend to the settlement of accounts, until further notice. T. H. W.

Nov. 22, 1873—tf.

GROCERIES,

WINES AND LIQUORS.

NOTICE.

TO ALL LOVERS OF GOOD BRANDIES, WINES, TEAS AND GROCERIES.

I AM PREPARED TO OFFER GREAT inducements to customers, wholesale and retail. Keep constantly on band a large and well selected Stock of Goods, consisting in part of

Green and black teas, of choice chops; Coffee—Java, Laguyra, Rio, &c.

English and American Pickels, Capers and Condiments, Olives, Italian Maccaroni and Vermecilla. Fresh canned Fruits of all kinds; Canned Meats and Fish; Foreign and Domestic Preserves and Jellies. I have on hand a fine stock of

Old Brandies, Wines, Whiskies

which I offer to Hotel keepers at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, and ask a call.

THOMAS M. GREEN.

West Baltimore Street, near Holiday

Sept. 25, 1842—y.

"RISING SUN"

SALOON,

ON BRIDGE ST. NEAR CROSS, CHESTERTOWN

IS fitted up for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentleman with all the delicacie usually found in the Saloons of the city.

In the Ladies' Saloon, Ladies will be served with Cake, Ice Cream, Oysters in all styles of cooking, Terrapins, Crabs, Beef-Steaks, Fried Ham, all the delicacies of the season, at the short notice.

In the Gentlemens Saloons, Gentlemen will in addition be served with choice cigars.

☞ Parties will be supplied with everything needful for refreshment tables and Ice.

☞ Families supplied with Oysters, Ice Cream, Water Ices, Custard &c., by the gallon upon reasonable terms.

ICE

in large or small quantities for sale, and delivered every morning to regular customers in Chestertown.

The long experience of the subscriber as a caterer, justifies him in asking a liberal patronage from the public.

WILLIAM PERKINS,
Proprietor

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.

AGENTS WANTED.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., NEW YORK.

Oct. 4, 1873—3m

JOHN T. DODD & SON,

J. T. Dodd. *J. N. Dodd.*

Undertakers,

And dealers in all kinds of Lumber, Sash, Doors, Shutters, Contractors and Builders.

Orders by mail will meet with prompt attention. Jan. 11, 1873.

If You Want a Nice Suit Made Up.

AT A LESS PRICE THAN A CITY TAILOR WOULD CHARGE YOU, call on

S. MERRITT & CO.,

May 10. Chestertown.

BOARDING.

MRS. RACHEL WRIGHT has removed to

152 Lombard Street,

Between Sharp and Hanover Streets,

BALTIMORE.

COAL NOTICE.

THE undersigned having on hand a supply of Coal, both hard and soft, of different sizes, intends to continue the business, and will furnish it as low as can be bought in Chestertown of the same quality—for the cash—giving 2240 lbs. to the ton, weighed by true platform scales.

J. T. TWILLEY.

July 19, 1873—tf.

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