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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday, May 4, 1867.

RADICAL CANVASS OF THE SOUTH.

Previous to the adjournment of the late Congress a number of the Radicals Senators and Representatives agreed to canvass the South during the spring and summer for the purpose of instructing the negroes as to their duties and privileges under the reconstruction act, how to vote, &c. In fulfilment of this understanding Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, has been in Virginia and North Carolina for two or three weeks, and in his speeches has said some things holding out a hope of restoration, which, it seems, has given offence to Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, who has published a letter taking him to task for his utterances. For instance, in one of his Virginia speeches, Mr. Wilson said "there would be no impediment to Southern representation in Congress if they elect Union men," and expressed the opinion that the prompt acceptance of the terms now offered would preclude confiscation and secure amnesty. Mr. Stevens dissents from these views, and contends that "much is to be done by the people *and Congress* before any Representative or Senator of State can be recognized." And he further asks: "By what authority does any one say that by the election of legal delegates they will be admitted? Who authorized any orator to say there would be no confiscation, as in another place? Who is authorized to travel the country and peddle out amnesty?"

These objections to any assurance of representation being given to the Southern States on their accepting the terms of reconstruction proposed by Congress, substantiate the charge that the extreme radicals, represented by Stevens, Sumner, Creswell, and their followers in Maryland who favor congressional interference in the affairs of our State, do not regard that measure in good faith, but hold themselves in readiness to exact further conditions, as may suit their whims or caprices, or conduce to their political supremacy; thus ignoring entirely the provisions of the act referred to, which declares that the States named shall be entitled to representation on complying with certain prescribed conditions. It is some consolation, however, to know that while these views and purposes are held by a considerable portion of the radical party, there are others who are disposed to regard the late reconstruction measure as a finality, and on its acceptance by the South to regard all differences as settled. In view of the fact that the Supreme Court is not likely to arrest the operation of the reconstruction act upon the Southern States, and as the people will be forced to accept the conditions, whether willing or not, this division of radical sentiment may be the means of bringing about a restoration much sooner than the extremists expected or desired. A large number of republicans regard the Southern States as still entitled to their distinctive organization as States, and these acting with the democrats and conservatives on this question, will no doubt constitute a majority of the next Congress, and favor the admission of Southern representatives as they present themselves for seats. Even this hopeful view of the case presents a rather gloomy prospect, but it is the brightest that facts justify us in giving.

CAMP-MEETING. — The camp meeting committee of Kent circuit M. E. Church have decided unanimously to hold a camp-meeting, commencing on Friday, July 26th, in Baker's woods. The decision of the committee, we have reason to believe, is in accordance with the wishes of the membership of the circuit generally. The religious success attending the two camp-meetings last held on the circuit, and the good order which prevailed, have had a tendency to popularize this time-honored Methodistic institution and to remove the principal objections which have heretofore been urged against it.

SCHOOL MATTERS. —In accordance with the provisions of an act of the late General Assembly of Maryland, the President of the Board of School Commissioners of Kent county gives notice to the voters of the several school districts of the county to meet at their respective school houses on Monday next, the 6th instant, at four o'clock, P. M., to determine what amount of money, in addition to the regular school tax, they will have levied upon their respective school districts for the repair and improvement of old school houses or building new ones. The act authorizes the County Commissioners to levy whatever amount may be determined upon.

POSTAL AFFAIRS.—The name of the postoffice at Bel Air, in this county, heretofore known as "Rogers' Store," has been changed to "Fairlee," and Enoch N. Roland retained as postmaster. This change of name was made at the request of many gentlemen who receive their mail matter at that office.

George Elliott has been appointed postmaster at Spry's Landing, in this county, vice Mrs. Susan Anderson, resigned.

George Peabody, on Thursday week, while in Washington, placed fifteen thousand dollars in the hands of Messrs Corcoran & Riggs for the establishment of a circulating library in Georgetown.

THE RADICAL REVOLUTIONISTS.

Handbills were posted at various places in our town on Saturday night last, with the title, in large letters: "*Republican State Convention.—No Distinction on Account of Color.*" Where they came from or who put them up, we have not been able to learn, but suffice it to say that the agent in the matter preferred the "*darkness* rather than light." The bills set forth that a "State Republican Convention" is to be held in Baltimore on the 14th of May, to which "loyal" delegates are requested to be sent, "*without regard to race or color*," the only condition annexed being that they must subscribe to the "doctrine" of the Radical party,—by which of course is meant *loyalty* to the negro and negro suffrage. The object of the convention is stated to be, "to take into consideration the present condition of political affairs in the State, and to deliberate upon the best method of guaranteeing to the people a republican form of government."

We would ask those persons engaged in this movement, if they are aware of the fact that under the Constitution of Maryland—a Constitution made, too, by the radicals themselves—the negro is denied a voice in the political affairs of the State, and that any attempt, in violation of the constitutional prohibition, to clothe him with suffrage, is plainly revolutionary, and subjects the offender to the penalty of the law? The people of the State have decided by a vast majority to hold a Constitutional Convention—the election was fairly conducted, and all qualified citizens were entitled to vote; if any declined to do so, the responsibility rests upon themselves. There is no force in the objection that persons heretofore disfranchised were allowed to vote at the constitutional election, for the Registry law was repealed precisely in the manner in which the radicals, in their Constitution, said it might be done, namely, by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the General Assembly. And now the republican party of the State, or at least its leaders, have taken the very position assumed by the secessionists at the South in the election of Mr. Lincoln, by declaring their unwillingness to abide by the voice of the people, fairly expressed. It was this step that led to secession, and the same spirit of insubordination is now exhibited in Maryland by many of the very persons who so loudly condemned it in the South. Wherever manifested it is productive only of evil.

We advise all who are disposed to be law-abiding and peaceable citizens, to refrain from any participation in this unlawful and fanatical movement. We have had turmoil and contention in the State long enough: what we now want is concord and quiet; and it should be the effort of all, instead of fostering, to allay the bitterness and dissensions of the past, to bind up the wounds which unfortunately have been made, and restore society to its former sense of harmony and security.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANK ROBBERY.—*Plea of Guilty Entered by Samuel H. Wentz*—In the United States District Court, in Baltimore, on Monday, Samuel H. Wentz and John H. Rogers were arraigned for trial on the charge of embezzling the funds of the National Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, the particulars of which case are familiar to our readers. The counsel for Wentz read a statement to the Court, in which the prisoner pleads guilty and asks for mercy, an account of his age and former good character. The statement asserts that Wentz "has been the victim of a mania for stock gambling, which, once gratified, he was never afterwards able to subdue. By engaging in stock speculations he became greatly embarrassed, and was induced to appropriate the funds of the bank as a means of extrication, believing that by new ventures he would speedily be able to replace the money. One such defalcation led to many; the first act made all the successive peculations a necessity; loss followed rapidly upon loss, until all his acquisitions were scattered and gone. Thus he continued in this wretched round, hope always delusively beckoning him on, until the habit was formed and could not be broken"—Judge Giles said he would be governed in giving sentence by the facts that should be brought out in the trial of Rogers, which takes place next Tuesday.

THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—The length of time occupied by constitutional conventions heretofore in Maryland for their setting becomes a subject of interest, in view of the like convention which is to assemble at Annapolis on the eight of May. The "reform convention," so called, assembled at Annapolis November 5th, 1850, and adjourned May, 14th, 1851, having been in session six months and nine days, with the exception of a short recess. The last convention assembled on the 27th of April, 1864, and adjourned September 6th, having been in session, with the exception of one or two weeks recess, four months and ten days. It is not anticipated that the coming convention will occupy so much time as either of those in its work. Members elect express the belief that they will be able to conclude their labors within thirty days.—*Baltimore Sun.*

THE TRIAL OF MR. DAVIS.—On Monday next the United States District Court meets in Richmond, Va., and a motion will, it is supposed, be made to proceed to the trial of Jeff. Davis immediately.—The present indications are that it will be denied, and a further postponement will be effected. An effort to procure Mr. Davis's release on bail will also be made, and the advisability of granting it is being considered. The Tribune's Washington correspondence says "it is asserted on the very highest authority that the government has offered to release Mr. Davis on his own parole, but that he has positively declined to accept his freedom unless the same is given unconditionally."

For the Kent News.

The Kent County Railroad.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

The discussions which have taken place through the medium of the press during the past winter and the spring, have developed the importance of a Railroad to Kent county. Although the writers have had different opinions upon details or matters of secondary, though of great importance, they have concurred in the opinion as to the necessity and immense value to our whole county of a Railroad. There is scarcely an acre of land in the county that would not be increased in price, when such a work is completed. While the lands along the route and in the more immediate vicinity of the road will be greatly enhanced in value, the beneficial influence of the work will extend to and affect every foot of land. The salutary influence of such an enterprise cannot be restricted or confined within narrow limits.

As such an institution will carry its advantages to all, hence the necessity of a contribution from each holder of property, by means of taxation. The tax will be so arranged and the redemption of the County Bonds so provided for by the Directors, who have to plan the same, that the burthen will be divided, and apportioned, in a manner to fall the lightest on the persons charged. We are also informed that the Board have it in contemplation to suggest a modification of the law, so that each tax-payer who may pay to the amount of twenty-five dollars, (the price of a share of stock in the company,) shall have one of the county shares assigned to him: the county will have four thousand shares, and as the taxes paid by an individual shall amount to that sum ($25) he shall have an assignment of a share of stock and an interest in the road; and so from time to time, until the whole interest of the county shall be absorbed by the tax-payers.

It has been properly stated, that a Railroad of more than thirty miles in length, (for no one contemplates anything but an entire completion of the road, as less than that would detract from its value and usefulness: to be successful it must have important termini,) will be a work of much expense. Its connection with the Chesapeake Bay and a steamboat connection with Baltimore will be essential to its success and prosperity; it would be incomplete and unprofitable unless thoroughly finished between two great points. But it is and must necessarily be a work of expense, requiring large contributions and applications of means. The cost of iron and other materials, and the amount of labor and cost of it, are items of magnitude, and can only be met by the people, who are energetic and public spirited enough to advance and furnish the resources. We must rely on ourselves, for the city of Baltimore, so largely interested in the construction of our road, and which must receive immense advantages from it, has not contributed a dollar to it: besides diverting a portion of the Southern trade to that city which now goes to Philadelphia and New York, she will receive from our rich county, and counties adjacent, material supplies of produce, &c., which now find their way north. We all feel a preference for our own great city, and desire to build her up and increase her wealth and usefulnsss, but it seems to be a short-sighted policy on her part to stand aloof from the works of internal improvement on the Eastern Shore. Baltimore city should take either stock or the bonds of the company at par, to an amount of at least one hundred thousand dollars. However she may act, it is the part of wisdom and prudence on our part to make every possible and speedy effort to accomplish the work. Such as have not taken stock should do so at once.

It has been estimated by discreet and sensible men, who have experience and practical views upon the subject, and who have matured their opinions upon it, that the advantages of the Rail Road will be such to every one who now has two or three miles to haul his grain and through whose lands the road may pass, that he could donate or give the land to the Company, as a consideration for such advantages, and be the gainer by it. A Rail Road occupies about eight acres to the mile. If the road be 35 miles in length the land occupied by it will be 280 acres, but less it is presumed will answer the purpose. The whole road will therefore occupy but an ordinary size farm, and what is such an appropriation of land compared to the great interests of the county? Probably not over six acres would be taken from any one person, and rarely as much; how inconsiderable is it, when the advantages are taken into the account! Who would not contribute such an amount to insure the completion of the Road? In other sections of the State the land is cheerfully and wisely bestowed. In some peculiar cases, where land is cut off by the road, and in such a quantity as to make the portion thus separated comparatively useless to the owner, without considerable expense in fencing, and, perhaps, in a few other instances, a reasonable valuation might be made, and the owner take stock in the Company to that amount. We have confidence in our people, that they will act magnanimously and liberally in this matter, so essential to the completion of the work.

The Queen Anne's county Rail Road Company have by their charter the right to cross our road in its upper section, but when they reach it, the probability is that they will unite with us and make their travel upon our road to the northern terminus, and thus contribute to the interest and profit of our work.

A TAX-PAYER.

For the Kent News.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

The notice we gave of your article by "Stockholder" of the 30th ult. was intended as a respectful refutation and denial of certain malign statements therein made, the intent of which we considered slanderous to the section where we reside and where our interests are.

The assumption of Railroad Instructor to the Directors, and citizens of Kent county, certainly implies two requisitions: first, truthfulness; secondly, a knowledge of the subject. "Whosoever exalteth himself shall be abased." This *arrogant* stockholder's perversion of facts and profound ignorance of the subject are fully proven, by his stating distances to be shorter or longer, as *suited his wilt*, than made by actual survey; by his stating regions known and admitted to sterile to be fertile; by implying that other sections known to be productive are not so; by advising a road over a wide and navigable river as a cheap route, without alluding to the expense of a bridge; by villifying a town, because of its inland position and its thrift not being so great as other towns that have steamboats and railroads; because its citizens are desirous to have such; and finally, by making three towns count *more than three*. This is the character of the man who would set himself up as instructor to the Directors of the Kent Railroad and citizens of the county.

Our exposure of this *boastful man's* selfishness and mendacity has excited his spleen to the highest pitch; and writhing under the sting, he has recourse to vindictive and vulgar epithet, always the resort of the ignorant and impudent when exposed. We cannot indulge in such language as is used by this *learned* and *extensive* Stockholder; his vocabulary exceeds all English lexicographers, and is unknown in genteel society, but judging from his apparent familiarity with "tadpoles" and "jungles," he has probably learned language from the inhabitants of Hindostan or Congo.

Had this *rich* "Stockholder" confined his illucidations to his avowed object of "throwing light," that is, *true* light, on the best interests of the road and citizens of Kent, in a respectful and intelligent manner, we would have received with pleasure his instructions, and accepted his statistics and financial statements without the trouble of analysis. We love truth and admire wisdom, and would bow with humble reverence at the footstool of genius, however humble the orgin, when her teachings are robed in purity.

Extensive Stockholder is evidently chagrined at not having his statistical and financial report receive notice, and by some one with more ability than ourselves. But audacious mendacity excites scorn with contempt, and statements thus made do not merit investigation. In the last communication of this *boastful* illuminator, he is forced to reveal what he attempted to conceal in his previous *essay*—that his favorite route is from Middletown two miles north of Massey's Cross Roads to Kennedyville. Thus desirous to ignore not only the town of Millington, which he charges with "decay and dilapidation" from its inland position, but that large section of country southeast of Massey's, which would be, portions of it, from ten to twelve miles to the nearest rail junction. This is a large and thrifty section of country, and peach orchards abound. This is wonderful *light*, and extremely *wise* and *benevolent* to favor a route within three miles of one of the best navigable streams on the Shore, to the exclusion of ten miles of inland country—and make the impudent assertion that a town suffering for want of communication with the markets, deserves to continue to suffer because it has suffered.

As we made no professions of throwing *light* upon the path of the Directors, we can accept of no reproof for not doing so; and as we expressed no predilection for the Townsend junction, "Stockholder" might have saved much of his venom. We simply stated the Engineer's report, as making that terminus a much shorter and cheaper route, and worthy of consideration. As we have a very moderate share of stock, and some little interest centering around Massey's, and as that was the first point in the county the Directors ordered the survey made to, as being a central one, where a large portion of the upper district would be accommodated, we feel perfectly justifiable in wishing it will be made a point on the route. From thence to the upper terminus, we have nothing to say. Middletown would answer our purposes equally well, and probably better, if money can be raised to meet the increased cost; or Elkton might probably meet the views of many. But as we before stated we think it better to leave this matter to the good judgment of the honorable Board of Directors, and *not barriny* the present Delaware Director.

We do hope that the present or the future Board of Directors will treat with contempt the dictation and impudent meddling of boasting and selfish Stockholders, who would sacrifice the welfare of the whole county to subserve their individual interest, though such Stockholder should possess *thousands* of dollars worth of stock, or tens of thousands. MILLINGTON.

Letter from Washington.

Correspondence of the Kent News.

WASHINGTON, April 30th, 1867.

Unless the Connecticut election had given some signs of a turn in the tide of frenzy which has been setting in over the country, it might reasonably have been questioned whether any change of the sort would have been able to accomplish the slightest good. "Too late" might have been a phrase as full of judgment for this nation, as it has proved for more than one occupant of a throne in Europe. We are going to political ruin as fast as the reckless leaders in Congress could put us over that very smooth road. One by one, the main safeguards have been taken away. Step by step, the vigor of the authority residing in the Constitution has been sapped. First, it was the resistless plea of the necessity of a nation in imminent peril, which patriots generally were willing to allow for; then, it was the habit of contempt for authority, which alleged necessity had prevailed on us temporarily to lay aside.

From making these infractions of the fundamental law of our liberty exceptional, and to meet a temporary urgency, it has come to pass when infraction is to be the rule and obedience the exception. A part of the Radical element defy the Constitution outright, and assert that it is an old and dead dogma. Another part, like Mr. Sumner, hold their moral sense entirely above it, as if it were an act of compromise to pay the least regard to its distinct prohibitions and limitations when these happen to stand in their way. The one is reckless, the other is more subtle. When men are appealed to on the moral side not to pay any further heed to the authority of the organic law, they are not slow to demonstrate, by their response, how effective, because how delusive, such an appeal unfortunately is.

The result of the election in Connecticut must administer a timely and wholesome check on both of these classes of fanatics. It will recall the people to the use of their sober senses, and warn them not to confide in the leadership of even the best men without a constant and searching inquisition of their motives and conduct. "Eternal vigilance" is still "the price of liberty." The people can safely take nothing in the way of professions as trust; and at no time must they suffer supreme power to pass out of their hands. This is their own government, and it is to be hoped that they will continue to be sovereign. Could its framers now witness the complete subversion of their inimitable work in many of its most essential features, methinks that they would exclaim, alas! "Constitutional freedom, which they hoped would be perpetual, had ceased to exist at an earlier period than the least sanguine of its friends had anticipated or predicted."

The threatened reduction of Maryland, to a condition worse than colonial, is one of the sequences of a departure by the fanatical party which now rules our national legislature, from the plain obligations of constitutional authority. A sovereign and original State is menaced with political annihilation by the very creature which it helped to create. This unnatural offspring, inflated with the vanity of power and a spirit of intolerance, now denies the exercise of those privileges and rights, which, until the present, no political creed or party ever questioned, and threatens to enslave, yea even to destroy her, whom the common instincts of humanity, association and gratitude should prompt to elevate and prosper. And her enslavement, strange to say, is strongly advocated by many of the representatives of some of the new-fledged States, which have just emerged from their swaddling-clothes. Her revolutionary services, and the self-sacrificing devotion of her sons and daughters in three sanguinary wars, are reckoned as naught by these new-born communities, because her citizens still cling as a sheet anchor to those principles which underlie the Government as it was originally founded. Her contributions to the national revenue for three quarters of a century, her cheerful acquiescence in every constitutional demand during this long period, and the effective assistance which her representatives in Congress have contributed to our national greatness—pass for nothing in these days of passion and political degeneracy. Let us hope, however, that the worst has been realized, as indicated by the late elections in Connecticut and elsewhere. The financial gloom which now hangs heavily over the entire land, we trust, is ominous of good, as it must necessarily excite inquiry among all classes. The result of such investigation will inevitably convince the people that the present troubles alone proceed from the unsettled political condition of the country, rendered designedly so by that party which now controls its legislation. Then will they disregard all former ties of party, and in the majesty of their strength will expel from their places these modern miscalled statesmen, whose actions evince a willing purpose to destroy our whole constitutional framework, if it shall be necessary to secure their retention of political power. * * *

THE CASE OF SURRATT AND CONOVER.—Additional evidence taken before the House judiciary committee in the case of Surratt, which has just been published, shows the groundlessness of Mr. Boutwell's charge against the President, accusing him of revoking the order of a reward for the prisoner's capture. Secretary Stanton has assumed all the responsibility for this revocation. He has testified that the President left the matter to his discretion whether or not to withdraw the offer of reward for Surratt's capture, and that he decided to and did withdraw it, assigning as a reason that such a step would lead Surratt and his friends to believe that pursuit was over, which would afford a better chance to have him taken through officers of the government, who ought not to receive rewards.

Many persons are now under the belief that, in view of the changed complexion of the case since the execution of the alleged assassination conspirators, that some leading officials have been indisposed to bring Surratt to trial. This impression is strengthened by the course which has been pursued in Conover's case. He was not tried for the perjury in the false testimony which he himself gave in the assassination cases, as that would have opened up the whole ground of conviction of the persons who had been executed by order of the military commission.—*Washington Cor. Balt. Sun.*

THE NEXT GOVERNOR.—The Snow Hill Shield suggests that the democrats and conservatives of Maryland should select for their candidate for Governor either the Hon. John Wethered, of Baltimore county; Dr. George R. Dennis, of Somerset; Col. Samuel Hambleton, of Talbot; or Gen. George Vickers, of Kent.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The School Meetings.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

The special attention of your readers is invited to the District School Meetings advertised for Monday next, at 4 o'clock, P. M. The object is to vote a sufficient sum to be levied on each District to build, repair and improve the school houses as may appear to be necessary. This matter should be referred to a committee, upon whose report, after careful examination, the action of each district will be based.

In this town we need a NEW HOUSE out and out, the present structure is old and crazy, and is universally conceded to be unfit for the purpose to which it is applied. We trust the vote on Monday will be a large one, and in favor of a liberal tax, so that we may have a building worthy both of the cause of education and the citizens of our growing town. Enough should be raised to build a house with at least four class rooms, and office for school business, and a spacious hall for lectures, concerts, school meetings, &c., the rent of which would pay a good interest. At Galena the people, we learn, are moving to get a high school.

At Fairlee a new District and new house will be called for; also, at Skinner's Neck, and at some point between Millington and Chesterville. New Houses are also proposed at Massey's X Roads, and at the Friends' Meeting House near Lynch's Corner.

The meeting for the Fairlee District will be held at Rogers' Store, the one for Skinner's Neck at Leary's store, and at Chesterville for the School above that place.

The Secretaries of these meetings should send a report of proceedings to John W. Hines, in time for the annual levy.

A FRIEND TO CHILDREN.

STATE OF THE TREASURY.

Being a subject of vital interest to our people we have ascertained from official sources that the state of the Treasury is not owing to an excess of disbursements by reason of late Legislation; but, by the curtailment of revenues flowing into it—This was done by making the State tax 20 instead of 30 cts. and repealing the laws, authorizing the Treasurer to issue loans to the amount of four millions. Thus the Treasury was embarrassed and with no means in the power of its officers to relieve its financial difficulties. We understand that this will continue until about the middle part of June, when the revenues for licenses will once more enable the Treasury to resume its payments.—*Maryland (Annapolis) Day Star.*

AN election for judge and clerk of the new City Court was held in Baltimore on Wednesday. The vote was as follows:—For judge, T. Parkin Scott, 11,317; Reverdy Johnson, Jr., 1,994; John R. Kenly, 4,841. For clerk, George 11,397; Lynch 1,749, and Kennard 4,920.

AFFAIRS IN CECIL COUNTY.—We copy the following from the Cecil Democrat:

Crop Prospects.—The wheat over the county generally never looked more prosperous than at present. The peach crop promises, too, to be full. Orchards everywhere are blooming thickly, and the yield must be beyond an average.

Large Haul.—The fisheries are doing much better than at the beginning of the season. The supply of shad is limited, but herring are caught in abundance.—Eighty thousand herring were landed at Wilson's shore on Tuesday at one haul.

Heard From.—John B. Magee, whose reported drowning was noticed in our last issue, has been heard from. He is alive.

Baltimore Price Current

BALTIMORE, May 2, 1867.

Wheat—Red sold at	$3.30
White Wheat, good to prime,	3.50
White Corn, per bush.	119@123
Yellow " "	125@128
Oats (weight) "	75

MARRIED:

On the 25th of April, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John H. Dashiel, ROBERT J. CATLIN, of Queen Anne's county, to CLARA AUGUSTA, second daughter of Oliver P. Merryman, Esq., of Baltimore city.

On the 23rd ultimo, Grassland, near Georgetown, D. C., by Rev. Mr. Ciampte, EDMUND P. ZANE, of Baltimore, formerly of Wheeling, to MARIA LOUISA, second daughter of the late Hamilton Loughborough.

DIED:

Suddenly, on the 26th of April, at Altoona, Pa., WILLIAM B. WILMER, in the sixty-third year of his age, formerly of this county.

In this county, near Rees'-Corner, suddenly, on the 2nd inst., SUSAN, beloved wife of Edward Smith. The funeral will take place in St. Paul's Church at 3, P. M., to-day.

In Galena, on the 27th ult., JOHN HURTT, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Oh, mourn not the dear departed,
He has gone to realms of bliss,
Gone where none are broken-hearted,
To a world more bright than this.
He has left this vale of sorrow,
He his earthly bonds has riven,
God has kindly now bereft us,
That our thoughts might turn to Heaven.

Oh! thou partner of his bosom,
Sharer of his joys and pain,
Mourn thou not as one all hopeless,
Thou shalt meet the lost again;
And oh, thou child of his affection,
Weep not for thy father more,
Thou shalt not mourn his absence ever,
He has only gone before.

LOCAL LAW.

AN ACT for the relief of Thomas Lusby, John Haddaway and Samuel Franklin Smith, and to appoint Commissioners to assess damages sustained by them in the opening of a public road through to their lands.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That so much of the return of examiners appointed by the County Commissioners of Kent county to lay down a public road through the lands of Thomas Lusby and others to Chester River, and to lay down a public landing on said river, and of the judgment of the County Commissioners relating to damages sustained by or compensation to be made to the said Thomas Lusby, John Haddaway and Samuel Franklin Smith, be and the same is hereby opened, and that George W. Spencer, Richard C. Johnson and William T. Spry, of Kent county, be and they are hereby appointed a Board of Commissioners to go upon and examine the said road and landing as located on the lands of said Thomas Lusby, John Haddaway and Samuel Franklin Smith, and to value and assess the damages sustained by them in consequence of said location, additional fencing and inconveniences, and take into consideration all the advantages and disadvantages attending the same, and to make return to the County Commissioners aforesaid by the first day of June next, and that before entering upon their duties they shall take an oath before some Justice of the Peace of Kent county to value and assess the said damages according to their best skill and judgment, and shall make return thereof to the said County Commissioners, who shall immediately levy and assess the same and all costs and expenses attending the same, including two dollars per day for each of the said Commissioners, the award or return of any two of them to be final and conclusive; *and provided*, that this Act shall not delay the making of the said road.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That the gates on the said road shall be removed by the first day of January next, and this Act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

We certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an act which passed the General Assembly of Maryland, January session, 1867.

AUGUSTUS GASSAWAY,
Secretary of the Senate.
WM. R. COLE,
Chief Clerk House of Delegates.

m4-3t.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law, and may be found at the office of G. VICKERS, in Court St., in Chestertown. All receipts and papers signed by either will be binding on both.

GEORGE VICKERS,
JOHN O. SLAY.

Chestertown, May 4, 1867—4t.

For Sale or Rent,

THE STORE HOUSE on High Street, in Chestertown, now occupied by J. O. Dugan, with DWELLING attached, known as the "Up Town Cheap Dry Goods Store." It is one of the best stands in town for business. Apply to CHARLES WEEKS, on the premises. my4-3t.

WHITE CANTON MATTING,
A Superior article,
Just Received and for sale low, at
J. O. DUGAN'S
Up Town Cheap Dry Goods Store.
May 4, 1867—3t.

NOTICE.

ROBERT LOYD respectfully informs the public he is prepared to do all kinds of CARRIAGE WORK, Trimming, Painting, Repairing, and making Harness, upon the most reasonable terms, with punctuality and dispatch. Custom solicited. References—A. J. Rees, Dr. T. S. Holton, James Hadaway.

Rees' Corner, May 4, 1867—3t.

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the Corporators of the Still Pond and Sassafras River Wharf Co., agreeable to notice, ISAAC PARSONS was called to the chair and HENRY T. JUMP appointed Secretary.

On motion it was resolved, that Isaac Parsons, H. T. Jump, James A. Roseberry, Thomas I. Shallcross, James S. Harris and Louis Hepbron be a committee to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company.

ISSAC PARSONS, Chm'n.
H. T. JUMP, Sec'y. m4-3t.

REMEMBER,

THAT when Edw. Lambert & Geo. Lambert dissolved partnership they divided the outstanding accounts. The undersigned therefore requests all those indebted to him to come forward and make payment on or before JUNE 1st, otherwise he will be compelled to collect said bills according to law.

ma4-4t* GEO. E. LAMBERT.

UP TOWN CHEAP DRY GOODS STORE.

Removal! Removal!

SELLING OFF!

THE undersigned contemplates moving in a short time to the more spacious

NEW STORE,

right on the corner of High and Kent Streets, a few doors above the present place of business, and will run off the present stock at prices without regard to cost, to save trouble of removal, comprising a general variety of DRY GOODS, LADIES' CLOAKS and CLOAKING, Cassimere, Sattinets and Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, Glass-ware, Crockery-ware, &c., with a large variety of small ware, &c.

It is not necessary to enumerate prices here, as the goods were bought low, and a call will satisfy all that the

Goods Will be Sold!

N. B.—STORE and DWELLING for sale or Rent.

my4-3t. J. OSBORN DUGAN.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Attachment, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Richard E. Hays & Co., against the goods and chattles of W. A. Crafts and O. T. Bliss, trading under the name and style of D. Miller & Co., I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said W. A. Crafts and O. T. Bliss, of, in and to the following property, to wit:

A Large lot of School Books,

HYMN BOOKS, MEMORANDUM BOOKS, &c. Envelopes, assorted colors; Writing Paper and black and red Ink; Steel Pens, Lead Pencils, Playing Cards, Erasing Rubbers, Pen Holders, Cap, Letter and Note Paper, fine blotting Paper, Mucillage, lot of Music, large Photographs, black Sand, Picture Frames, 1 Bulletin Board, Writing Desk, 1 Coal Stove and Pipe, Smoking Pipes, 3 Lamps, 2 Chairs, Pitcher and Glass, Oil Can and Basin, 1 Broom and Duster, Hatchett, Magazines, &c.

And I hereby give notice, that on

SATURDAY, the 18th of May, 1867,

at the Market House, in Chestertown, I will sell the said property so seized and taken in execution, at public sale, to the highest bidders for cash to pay and satisfy said writ, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

The sale will commence at 2½ o'clock, P. M.

WM. M. GILPIN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Chestertown, May 4, 1867. } ts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Pere L. Lynch, against the goods and chattels of Alexander H. Crew, administrator de son tort of F. D. Crew, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Alex. H. Crew, of, in and to the following property:

1 HORSE, 1 DEARBORN,

AND ONE CHEST OF TOOLS.

And I hereby give notice, that on SATURDAY, the 18th day of May, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, P. M., at the Market House in Chestertown, I will sell the said property to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy said writ, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. WM. M. GILPIN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Chestertown, May 4, 1867. } ts.

Be sure you're Right, then go Ahead.

THIS was the motto of DAVY CROCKETT the great hunter, and "funny Congressman," and there never was a better one. It is always important to start right, for good beginnings usually lead to good results, and in these days of fraud, deception and quackery, we would advise

ALL WHO WANT

GOOD and CHEAP CLOTHING, &c.,

TO GO TO B. STRAUSS',

Corner of High and Cross Sts., Chestertown.

All his work is executed in a SKILLFUL, THOROUGH AND SUBSTANTIAL MANNER,

and at prices so low as to suit the wants of any one. THE WHOLE STOCK IS NEW, and in style. Good Cassimer Suits at $12, at the NEW STORE. B. STRAUSS.

May 4, 1867.

BROWNING'S COFFEE

WILL BE NO LOWER.

THIS will protect large dealers. Should the genuine decline in price a larger quantity will be used. This Coffee has been in the market since 1860, and has always kept its standard. Many use it on account of its wholesome qualities It is worthy of its reputation as it retails at 18 cts. per lb. and takes but half the quantity as it does of the genuine. Compared with the genuine it is as 9 cts. to 50 cts. This is worthy of the attention of all who use Coffee. BROWNING is now manufacturing a PHOSPHATE which is said to be the best ever offered to the public, being made upon strictly scientific principles, to contain what the desired tree, plant, or crop requires only. Send for a pamphlet which gives full explanations.

Address GEO. L. BROWNING,
m4-1m. No. 20 Market St., Camden, N. J.

FOR SALE,

ON THURSDAY, the 16th of May, 1867, at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., the STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE in the rear of the office of G. Vickers, and on the garden of the property occupied by Mrs. Wilson, and formerly by Mr. W. Vannort. The House to be taken down and materials removed by the 15th June next.

Terms reasonable and made known at the sale.

GEORGE VICKERS, Agent.

Chestertown, May 4, 1867—ts.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will dispose of at PUBLIC SALE, on

THURSDAY, the 16th of May, 1867,

at 12 o'clock, M., at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, a FARM in the lower part of Kent county, commonly called the

"COLEMAN FARM,"

formerly the property of Hiram Jones, deceased, adjoining the lands of Mr. J. Levin Gale and others, containing

314 ACRES.

THE DWELLING and other BUILDINGS are in good condition.

The Land is productive, situation salubrious, and convenient to Churches, Schools, &c. About 50 Acres in WOOD AND TIMBER. There is an abundance of fine Chesnut & Locust.

Mr. PETER STOKES, the tenant, will shew the premises to any one who may call.

GEORGE VICKERS, Esq., will attend the sale. Terms—one-fourth in sixty days and the balance in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.

WILLIAM J. DALE,
M. A. DALE.

May 4, 1867—tds.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will expose to Public Sale, on THURSDAY, the 16th of May, 1867, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, the

HOUSE AND LOT

in the vicinity of said Town, on the road to Washington College, lately occupied by Absalom Dobbs, dec'd. The DWELLING is in good condition; also, Stable and Poultry House. The Fencing is good—the garden and yard are under good paling fence.—There is a new Pump in the yard, of excellent water. The Rail Road Depot will be near this property. The Lot contains about ONE ACRE, and title indisputable.

THE TERMS are: one-third Cash or in thirty days; balance in two equal instalments in 12 and 18 months. JANE M. DOBBS.

Attendance by G. VICKERS, Attorney.

Chestertown, May 4, 1867—3t.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Queen Anne's county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to PUBLIC SALE, on

Saturday, the 18th of May, 1867,

AT CHURCH HILL, in Queen Anne's county, at 3 o'clock, P. M., on the plat of ground near the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the main road leading through Church Hill, all that

FARM AND PLANTATION,

in said County, called "ASHTON'S OUTRANGE," Part of "CHANCE OUTRANGE," and "ALBERT'S DELIGHT," containing in the whole

210 Acres of Land,

More or Less, late the property of Mrs. Sarah E. Carville, and which was occupied by her and her husband, John R. Carville; lying on the main road from Church Hill to Crumpton, adjoining the lands of the late S. S. F. Rochester, and near I. B.

The location of this property is a good one, and salubrious. The soil is a light loam, easily cultivated; is adapted to the growth of all the grains and grasses, and productive. This property is divided into four fields, under good fencing.

THE BUILDINGS

consist of a TWO-STORY DWELLING, nearly new, about 18 by 40 feet, and new OUT-BUILDINGS, suitable for the farm.

Mr. WHALEY, the tenant, will shew the premises to any who may call to examine them.

TERMS OF SALE:

The terms of sale are, one-fourth of the purchase on the day of sale, or within forty days thereafter; one-fourth in six months; one-fourth in twelve months; and one-fourth in eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser to the Trustee, with approved security.

The Creditors of the late Sarah E. Carville are hereby notified to file their claims against her, duly approved, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Queen Anne's Co., within four months from the day of sale.

GEORGE VICKERS, TRUSTEE.

Chestertown, April 27, 1867—ts.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, under a Power of Attorney, will offer at Public Sale, on

THURSDAY, the 16th of May, 1867,

at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, at eleven o'clock, A. M., all that

FARM,

near Chestertown, formerly the Home Farm of the late Hugh Wallis, deceased, and at present occupied by Mr. Wm. W. Wallis, containing

500 ACRES.

This