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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday, July 13, 1867.

CONGRESS.—The two houses of Congress have been mainly engaged on the supplemental reconstruction bills reported in their respective bodies. In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday, Mr. Stevens pressed to a vote the particular bill introduced by himself. In his closing speech he contended that the military commanders under the reconstruction act were simply acting as the agents of Congress, and again expressed himself in favor of what he styles a moderate degree of confiscation. Two amendments were adopted, one providing that the President's pardon shall in no way affect the right of a person to register who had engaged in rebellion, and the other imposing a fine not exceeding $5,000, or imprisonment for one year, or both, for preventing or attempting to prevent the execution of either of the reconstruction acts. The bill was then passed—yeas 119, nays 31. At no tribunal of justice, under this bill, is the military commander to be amenable for any of his acts. It expressly provides that no civil court of a State, or of the United States, shall have jurisdiction in any action or proceeding against him or any of his subordinates or any of his agents on account of their acts under the bill. Thus, remarks a cotemporary, not only is he to be supreme in his subjugated district, but neither the executive nor the judiciary of the United States can interpose to hold his hand or rescue the victims of an arbitrary use of power.—The most rabid ultra can no longer complain that the reconstruction bill is not absolute enough. It only remains to add one clause, abolishing expressly all State governments, and the work will be complete. If the South were at this moment actively engaged in rebellion and war, instead of being in profound peace, it could not be made the subject of more rigorous and absolute military control.

The Senate has under consideration the supplementary reconstruction bill introduced by Mr. Trumbull, and it is likely it will take some days for the two houses to agree upon a measure.

MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.—This body reassembled on Wednesday, after a recess of ten days. Seventy-one members, being considerably more than a quorum, were in attendance. The Convention immediately proceeded to the consideration of the article on the legislative department, and disposed of a number of sections. The section providing for the punishment of members of the General Assembly who may accept bribes, and those offering the same, as also the section relation to the taxation of parties in the place where they reside for the greater part of the year, gave rise to considerable debate, but were finally adopted as reported by the committee. A section was adopted providing that a law shall be passed by the General Assembly to protect from execution a reasonable amount of the property of the debtor, not exceeding in value the sum of $500; also a section declaring that the property of the wife shall be protected from the debts of her husband.

As many important subjects have already been very fully discussed and generally agreed upon, it is probable that the remaining business will be promptly disposed of, and a final adjournment take place at an early day.

CONGRESSIONAL INTERFERENCE STILL INVOKED.—The Radicals of this State, who were professedly so bitterly opposed to negro suffrage last fall, are still imploring Congress to abolish all distinction in suffrage in Maryland on account of race or color. Resolutions to this effect were adopted at a meeting in Baltimore on Tuesday, and a committee of one hundred, headed by John L. Thomas, appointed to urge them upon the attention of Congress. This miserable faction would ignore all law and decency for the sake of bringing about a condition of things which they suppose would place the political power of the State and the disposition of the offices in their hands. If they for a moment supposed that the negroes would not vote as they desired, language could not be found sufficiently strong to express their abhorrence of the measure.

A NEGRO TICKET IN RICHMOND.—A colored caucus in Richmond has decided upon running a negro candidate for Mayor, and a Council ticket to be composed of three-fifths blacks and two-fifths whites. The probability is that the ticket will be elected, and in that event Richmond will be completely under negro rule. Indeed under the military reconstruction bill the whole South is at the mercy of the negro population, as they can carry the elections at pleasure.

NO WIT.—Whatever else he may be, Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, is not a wit. Yet, as is not at all uncommon, he fancies himself to be one, and makes now and then the most ghastly experiments on the public taste. His resolution of thanks in Congress to Petroleum V. Nasby and the Attorney General undoubtedly struck him as excessively humorous; but we haven't heard a human being laugh at it yet.—*N. Y. Times.*

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF CLUB FEET.—The son of a well known citizen of Kent county, whose feet were very badly deformed, has just returned home perfectly cured, with his feet straight and natural. This young gentleman, now near eighteen years of age, when about eighteen months old was operated upon by one of the most distinguished surgeons in Baltimore, but without effect. When about four years of age he was again treated by Dr. Mutter, an eminent surgeon in Philadelphia, which was also a failure, and his case was given up as hopeless. Fortunately, however, his father heard of the successful treatment of club feet, disease of the joints, hip diseases, white swelling and spinal curvature, &c., by Dr. Mann, of New York, and to him he was sent, and the result was a perfect cure of the feet.

Dr. Mann is a regularly educated physician, who has made these diseases his specialty, and gives his personal attention to his patients, and is also a kind and social gentleman who takes proper pains for the comfort of those placed under his care.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION.—The annual excursion of the Methodist Protestant Sabbath School Association of Chestertown was made on Thursday, 11th inst., to Baltimore, in the steamer "George Weems." We characterize it as the *annual* excursion, because for several successive years this Association has made their excursions, and they seem to be a popular *institution* which the public naturally expect, and which they are always ready to liberally support. The Association have always so successfully carried out their programme, that there has been no disappointment, and nothing to mar the pleasure of their trips. In the late excursion they risked an unusually large expense so that there might be no failure; which, though it diminished their profits, enabled them to make good their announcement and to provide most excellent accommodations for the excursionists. The "Kent Island" had been chartered, but as it was ascertained two days before the time that she would not be ready, the "Wenonah" was engaged to take her place. This boat also failing to be ready, through the friendly personal interest of Mr. R. J. Ruth, the "George Weems" was engaged at a considerable advance on the original charter price. The "Weems" is a commodious and comfortable boat, and the excursionists were unreserved in their expressions of satisfaction with her. The party arrived at Baltimore at 2½ o'clock; remained until about six, and returning reached Chestertown at about twelve at night. A good supply of confectionery was on board, which was all sold except a few fragments. Mr. W. Hudgins provided the dinner and supper, which were of such good quality that he evidenced a desire to give satisfaction even at the risk of short profits. The trip was made without accident, and was an occasion of much social enjoyment and of healthful recreation. We are gratified to learn that though the expenses were over three hundred dollars, the Association have realized a profit of more than one hundred dollars.

For the Kent News.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

I was pleased, much pleased, to read in your last issue the chaste and beautiful speech so recently delivered by our much esteemed and respected friend, Major Richard Smyth. I am told it was delivered in an easy, pleasant and graceful manner, and whilst it gave offence to none, was pleasing to his numerous friends.

The improvements of the section of our county in the vicinity of Fairlee have been very great within the past few years, and none have contributed more towards them than Major Smyth and the Messrs. Fenimore & Co. "Honor to whom honor is due" is as just an adage, as it is trite. The people of our much beloved Worton are about to have a long needed improvement in the way of an arched stone bridge over "Lyzar's Run," and I suppose they will leave a pass-way for carriages when the stream is of ordinary height. As soon as this work is finished, we should all unite and get the public road straightened from the top of the hill near Ashley's branch across the land recently sold to Mr. T. H. Stephens, till the new road intersects the road leading to Churn Creek. This will shorten the distance very much in going to and from Worton Point, and make it necessary to have only one bridge (which should be of stone abutments), whereas now two bridges are needed, with a long, narrow and dangerous causeway that is often hazardous in travelling, as when covered with ice in winter or after a freshet. All in Worton Point should turn out and make this improvement in straightening the road and in having the bridge at Ashley's branch made, so as to lessen the expense upon the county, or petition the county commissioners for it, after thirty days' notice, if there is any opposition. A CITIZEN.

A MEETING of the President and Directors of the Kent County Railroad Company was held at Kennedyville yesterday for the purpose, we understand, of locating the line of the road, but no account of their proceedings had been received by us at the time of going to press.

NOTICE.—The managers of the camp-meeting for Millington Circuit are requested to meet on the ground on Saturday, 13th instant, at 2 o'clock. Full attendance desired.

REPORT ON IMPEACHMENT.—The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing on Tuesday, says:

The judiciary committee of the House to-day decided that they could not have their report on impeachment ready to present to the House before the 16th of next October, and therefore the advocates of impeachment have determined to urge an adjournment from the present session to October or November.

The House appears to have a majority in favor of this proposed adjournment, but the Senate is as equally decided in favor of an adjournment until December. We shall, therefore, have no report on impeachment this session, and it is generally conceded that the subject will be virtually dropped after the report is presented in the House.

THE Mexican authorities having refused the request of the commander of the Austrian frigate Elizabeth for the body of Maximilian, we now learn, per cable, that the Austrian government will immediately dispatch a fleet for the body. The New York *Tribune* observes:—"All the European governments show the most intense excitement, and it can hardly be doubted that but for the United States a new and formidable combination of European powers against the republican government of Mexico would be formed."

THE WYE CAMP.—The camp-meeting at Wye will commence August 2d, instead of July 26th, as heretofore announced.

LAW AGAINST STEALING FRUIT.

The criminal code of nearly every fruit raising State is believed to contain enactments against the robbing of orchards and gardens. At the last session of the Maryland Legislature a law for the protection of fruit, shrubbery, plants, fencing, etc., was passed, and the following is the pith of it:

"That any person or persons who shall enter upon the land of any other person or body corporate or politic in this State, and shall wilfully and maliciously injure or destroy any house, take or carry away any growing tree, vine, plant, shrubbery, root, vegetable, fruit or grain, or any fencing, cord-wood or hoop-poles, shall, on conviction thereof in any of the courts, or before a justice of the peace of the State having jurisdiction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined not less than five dollars, nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the city or county jail not less than one month nor more than two months, or be both fined and imprisoned, as aforesaid, at the discretion of the court or justice of the peace aforesaid."

Similar laws have been passed in other States. In Pennsylvania there is a legal protection of this kind of property, which is deemed sufficient if the law is carried out. In Iowa a person arrested and convicted of the crime of stealing fruit is adjudged "guilty of larceny, and shall be punished, when the value of the property stolen exceeds the sum of twenty dollars, by imprisonment in the penitentiary not more than five years; and when the value of the property stolen does not exceed the sum of twenty dollars, by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

No laws, however, will be of any use unless they are put in force. Whilst a man's gardens and orchards are open to depredation there is no encouragement for him to adorn and beautify his home. The fruit law should be rigorously executed, and it will be found that a few arrests and convictions will open the eyes of orchard thieves to the criminal character of an offence which they do not now look upon in its true light of robbery and stealing.

THE MEXICANS AND THE AMERICANS.—A letter from Washington says:

Serious consequences are expected to grow out of the seizure of Santa Anna on an American vessel by the Mexican authorities, and the general bearing of the Mexicans towards our troops on the Rio Grande. Official dispatches have been received at General Grant's headquarters that the Mexicans have offered repeated insults to our flag, and that, elated by their recent success they are impudent and overbearing in their demeanor towards Americans.

RUMORED DEMAND FOR THE RELEASE OF SANTA ANNA.—The United States steam frigate Susquehanna was dispatched by the government from Hampton Roads on Saturday last for Vera Cruz, with sealed orders. It is now understood, says the National Intelligencer, that the Susquehanna takes a peremptory demand upon the Juarez government of Mexico for the release and surrender of General Santa Anna. The same paper further remarks:

No authentic advices of the actual execution of Santa Anna have been received by this government, and his reported death is open to some doubt. Santa Anna was taken by force from an American merchant vessel, the Virginia, under the protest of the master of the vessel. The master asserts, and will prove to the satisfaction of this government, that the Virginia was not at the time in Mexican waters, and that she was more than a marine league beyond the Mexican shore.—Of course the seizure of Santa Anna, under such circumstances, is a national affront.

A FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION AGAINST MEXICO.—It is stated that a formidable filibuster organization exists in New York city, with ramifications at New Orleans, having for its purpose an invasion of Mexico, with a view to the displacement of Juarez by General Ortega, in order to advance certain ulterior schemes looking to the endorsement by this government of some $25,000,000 or $50,000,000 Mexican bonds. Referring to this proposed expedition, the New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes:

It is the same organization which paid the expenses of the Santa Anna expedition. Had Santa Anna been successful on landing, it is supposed he would, by this time, be in the halls of Montezuma, negotiating with Mr. Seward for a union of the two countries, on the basis of paying off the Mexican debt in consideration of recovering the whole of Mexico in return. But now that Santa Anna is either dead or a prisoner in the hands of the Juarists along with Ortega, what is the programme? Briefly this: To fit out another expedition to land somewhere on the Mexican coast, unfurl the banner of Ortega, and trust to fortune for Mexican support. Ortega's name, they say, will do just as well as Ortega himself. If Juarez shoot him, so much the better; it will make Juarez unpopular, and hasten his end.

BOOTH'S LETTER TO THE INTELLIGENCER.—A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Washington, accounts for the non-reception of the communication addressed to the *National Intelligencer* by Booth, which excited such general comment at the time of the assassination trial. It seems that the paper was given by him to a fellow-actor of the name of Mathews, with a request that he should deliver it. Mathews, however, after the assassination, apprehensive of the personal consequences, broke it open, read, and destroyed it. He has testified before the judiciary committee that it was signed by Booth, Payne, Atzerodt, and Herold, and announced that, having failed in their purpose to abduct the President, as the author of their country's woes, they determined to sacrifice their lives in order to take his.

DEATH OF GOV. POWELL.—Lazarus W. Powell, ex-Governor of Kentucky, died at Henderson, in that State, on the 3d inst. He was born in 1812, graduated at Bardstown in 1833, read law and was admitted to practice in 1835. The next year he was returned to the Legislature, and served as Governor from 1851 to 1851 to 1855. Four years subsequent he was elected to the United States Senate.

FROM MEXICO—*Details of the Execution of Maximilian and his Generals.*—The New Orleans *Times* has a despatch from Houston, Texas, giving a detailed account of the execution of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia. None were bound or blindfolded, or any indignity offered as reported. Maximilian before being shot recapitulated the causes that brought him to Mexico, and denied the authority of the court that sentenced him. He hoped his blood would stop the effusion of blood in Mexico.

Miramon spoke from a paper. The only regret he felt in dying was, that should the Liberals remain in power his children would be pointed out as the children of a traitor. Mejia made no address.

Maximilian called the sergeant of the guard and gave him a handful of gold, and requested as a favor that he would aim at his heart. Five balls entered his breast, but he was not quite dead. Five soldiers were called out and shot him in the side. Much dissatisfaction and grief was manifested by the spectators.

DEATH OF JUSTICE WAYNE.—James M. Wayne, one of the Justices of the United States Supreme Court, died in Washington on Saturday morning last, of typhoid fever, in the 77th year of his age. He was born in Savannah, Georgia, in 1790, and graduated at Princeton. When he acquired his profession, he settled at Savannah, and took an active part in politics. He was chosen to the Legislature, and removing to North Carolina, was elected Judge of the Superior Court of that State. From 1829 to 1835, he represented his district in Congress, and was a supporter of Democratic doctrines.—President Jackson appointed him a Judge of the Supreme Court in 1865. He devoted particular attention to Admiralty cases, and had won an enviable reputation in this branch of jurisprudence. He was a man of more solid than shining qualities, but was not distinguished above his brethren in any noticeable particulars.

FIENDISH SLAUGHTER OF A WHOLE FAMILY.—The Newbern Republican, July 2d, relates the following circumstances of a cold-blooded and fiendish murder of a whole family in Jones county, North Carolina, a few days previous:

Intelligence reached our city on Saturday morning of the murder of Mr. Richard Reeves Foscue and wife, at their residence on Island Creek, in Jones county. It appears that on Friday three colored men came on the premises and demanded money of the ladies in the house, which was occupied at the time by Mr. Foscue and wife, their two daughters and two grand-children. Failing to get money from the ladies, they took Miss Foscue, Mrs. Owen Witty and the two children to the smoke-house and there shot them.—Mrs. Owen Witty, Mr. Foscue's daughter, and an infant child of Mrs. Witty's, were killed instantly, while Miss Foscue was slightly wounded and left by the murderers, they evidently thinking her dead.—Miss Foscue will no doubt recover from her injuries.

A grandchild of Mr. Foscue's, the child of Mr. Martin Brock, was shot while in Miss Foscue's arms, and died a few hours afterwards from the injury. After murdering the ladies it seems the murderers tied Mr. Foscue to a post near his smoke-house, where they stripped him of clothing, cruelly and horribly beat him, and finally killed him by striking him on the head with a maul. The wretches then proceeded to the house and completed their horrid work by murdering Mrs. Foscue. They then ransacked the house, where they obtained a small amount of money, after which they left. As soon as the murderers were gone Miss Brock, with difficulty, got out of the smoke-house, and taking the Brock child with her, made her way to a neighbor's house. The military authorities are in search of the fiendish murderers.

DROWNING OF GENERAL MEAGHER.—A despatch from Virginia City, Montana Territory, states that General Thomas F. Meagher, Secretary and Acting Governor of that Territory, fell from the deck of a steamer, at Fort Benton, on the 1st inst., and was drowned. At last accounts his remains had not been found, the darkness of the night and the rapidity of the current preventing a rescue. He took an active part in the movements of the Irish for liberty in 1848, was arrested, and sentenced to death. The sentence was commuted to banishment for life to Van Dieman's Land, from which he escaped, and landed in New York in May, 1852. In 1861 he raised a company and joined the 69th N. Y. Regiment, under Gen. Corcoran. He acted as major at Bull Run, and after the return of the regiment, he raised a brigade and was commissioned a Brigadier General of volunteers. In 1865 he was appointed Secretary of the Territory of Montana, and for some time has been its acting Governor.

THE EXECUTION OF MAXIMILIAN.—The *Observador*, of Matamoras, states that when Maximilian learned the sentence passed upon him he offered a million dollars to Gen. Ribadaneira, the keeper of the prisoners, to be allowed a chance of escape. Ribadaneira requested a written promise from the Archduke, and when he obtained it showed the document to Gen. Escobedo, who gave orders at once that in case he attempted to escape any of the guards might shoot him on his (Escobedo's) responsibility.

ANOTHER MONUMENT TO WASHINGTON.—The people of New Jersey laid the corner-stone of a monument to Washington with great pomp on the 4th of July. The structure will be erected upon a high elevation a few miles from Plainfield. The spot is said to have been a favorite resort of the Father of his Country in the days of the revolution, and from whence he took observations of the movements of the British army. The monument will be fifty-five feet high, and surmounted by a statue of the illustrious man.

THE *Constitutional Union*, of Washington city, reports that a Runic inscription has been discovered near the Great Falls in the Potomac; that it records the death of an Icelandic woman, named Susan, who died in 1051; that the discovery proves the visit of the Northmen to our shores five centuries before the time of Columbus, and that they made explorations inland. It is also stated that fragments of teeth, bronze trinkets, coins and other curious things have been exhumed from the grave.

Reconstruction.

This oft-repeated phrase has grown almost stale and become wearisome to the ear. Familiar, however, as it is, it conveys an idea of vast moment at the present time to every American citizen, and to every true lover of republican liberty. None are so blind as not to see, that although we have the name of Union, and proclaim ourselves as the "United States," yet, in a national and social point of view, as well as political, we are far from giving to the world a truthful exemplification of unity; and falsify the very idea of our would-be social compact. Instead of being *united* States, we are exactly the reverse. Congress by its acts has conceded the fact. If *united* in the true meaning of this term there would exist no necessity for attempting reconstruction. Better, therefore, call things by their right names, so that none can be deceived. Let us understand ourselves, act honestly and cease henceforth to mystify, by useless deception, plain facts which the wayfaring man though a fool can understand. We are not united States, and have not been since the war, if the radical policy of Congress be true. The doctrine it has taught, and is teaching, as is that of the party in affiliation therewith, is an absolute antagonism to any consistent idea of the existence of such a country as the "United States." On the other hand, it tells us there is a divided country and *States disunited*. If it were not so understood by these disorganizers, why would they make provisions as they have done, and ask for *reconstruction*?

We cannot, for our own part, concede the Union ever was divided, or placed in such a condition as to require the kind of reconstruction proposed by Congress, and now attempted to be carried into effect. What did our armies fight for if it was not to preserve the Union as it existed under the Constitution when the war commenced?

We doubt if there was a single intelligent soldier, humble as he may have been, up to the highest officer in command, who did not put on his armour and go forth to battle with the sole object of saving the Union, and preserving intact the United States as they were, and, as we believe, they still are, under the existing Constitution. If we did not fight that we might live together again, then what was the object of our fighting? Surely no one will say the war was waged upon the part of the government to effect separation.—When the South was overpowered and her soldiers laid down their arms, then all that was aimed at, or designed upon the part of the nation, was accomplished.

The Union was saved, and we simply continued our existence as the United States. Peace was commanded and our national ensign restored to its supremacy.

This is what the federal armies fought for; they accomplished their mission, returned home to their peaceful pursuits, satisfied with what was done in anticipation of future tranquility. Had it not been so, there would have been less unanimity, less concord among the people at large, than was manifest throughout the war. We hold, therefore, that the radical mode of reconstruction, as at present inaugurated and being attempted, is not only inconsistent, unconstitutional and wrong, but impractical and grievously mischievous, tending to avert and procrastinate substantial reconstruction and homogeneous reunion, rather than hasten it. The reconstruction, as proposed by the radical party, depends upon the enfranchisement of the negro and his vote for success.—Without this, there would not be the slightest hope for them and they know it. If, therefore, their end should be gained, they establish a government, the permanency and success of which rest with, and depend upon, a race of people who never have been, and never can be, congenial with the white man, and whose very nature, mental and physical, forbids his political or social equality. Can such a government stand? Would it be possible to avoid clashing where such discordant elements are brought together?

The nature and education of the white man are such as to impel him to resist, at the hazard of life, fortune—everything—rather than commingle in social equality—for to such must it come if made unrestrained political equals with a race of people so repugnant by nature. The only reconstruction, in our judgment, which will make us again one people, that ever can take place, will be that based upon the power and influence of the white voters of our country. This is what the democratic conservative party has been aiming at and is now striving to accomplish. Reconstruction must come, and only can be attained in perfection and permanency through the united, conjoint action of honest, patriotic, conservative white citizens. Compromise is a paramount ingredient necessary thereto. The consent of the people must be had in so important a work, and this is only attainable where nothing of an unpleasant character intervenes. The conservative view of the question, therefore, presents the only feasible plan, whereby a satisfactory and enduring restoration of our country to unity and the full enjoyment of republican liberty can be secured.—*Maryland Republican.*

Baltimore Price Current

[Corrected from the Sun of Thursday.]

WHEAT—Choice White	$3.10
" Choice Red	3.05
" Medium and good red	2.15a2.65
CORN—Good to prime White	1.16a1.20
" " " Yellow	1.11a1.18
Oats	88a90

DIED:

In Baltimore, on the 10th inst., MARIANNE HYNSON, aged 13 months, daughter of Thomas and Hallie L. Hill.

On the 3d of June, near Chestertown, MARY REBECCA CARROLL, wife of Geo. W. Carroll, aged 26 years.

In Baltimore on the 3rd inst., after a severe illness of typhoid fever, WILLIAM HENRY, second son of John T. and Julia Ann Coleman, aged 12 years, 3 months and 8 days.

In Crumpton, June 5th, 1867, C. ROSETTA, beloved wife of John T. Winchester, aged 45 years, 5 months and 5 days. She leaves a husband and five children to mourn their loss; but not without hope, for she was prepared to meet her God.

Thou wilt not come to us again,
To share our toil and tears,
Thou art removed from sin and pain,
From sickness and from fears.
But we may go to thee above,
Where death can never come,
And share the blessed life of love
In one eternal home. A SISTER.

FOR SALE.

A NEW TWO-HORSE WAGON for sale by A. W. SPARKS.
July 6, 1867—3t.

TAX NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the Tax-Payers of the Third District that Taxes for the present year are now due, and that he is prepared to receive them.

He may be found at Mr. Lucas' store, Worton Heights, every Saturday afternoon.
S. L. USILTON,
jy13-tf. Collector Third District.

LOST SHEEP.

STRAYED or stolen from the premises of the subscriber, in Quaker Neck, about the last of June, a Flock of SHEEP, consisting of 19 old Sheep and 9 Lambs. The young Sheep were marked with fork and underbit out of each ear—marks of old sheep not recollected. A liberal reward will be paid for any information that will lead to their recovery. If by letter, direct to Chestertown.
jy13-3t. THOMAS LUSBY.

$10 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday last, an indentured apprentice named JNO. P. CARR, aged 44 years, and bound to me by the Phila. House Refuge. All persons are forewarned from harboring or employing him under penalty of the law. E. DIEHL,
jy13-3t. Near Chestertown.

TO CHARTER.

A STEAMER suitable for carrying Peaches to Philadelphia or Baltimore markets.
Apply to MANUEL McSHAIN,
jy13-4t. 112 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

Camp-Meeting Tents.

THE undersigned will furnish Canvass Tents, (either for Sale or hire) to all persons desiring to encamp, at the approaching Camp-meeting to be held in Baker's Woods, July 26th, 1867. Persons desiring to procure good tents will call immediately and engage them.
jy13-2t. A. M. RUSSELL.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to public sale to the highest bidder, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, kept by Mr. Samuel V. Farson,

ON TUESDAY,

THE SIXTH DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., all that FARM AND PLANTATION in Kent county, late the property of Nicholas Vandyke, deceased, in the first election district of said county, adjoining the lands of Messrs. B. R. Meginniss, T. C. Meginniss, the heirs of Mrs. Hannah Greenwood, Mrs. J. Naudain's heirs, and of Mr. Joseph Morris, containing in the whole

182 ACRES,

3 Roods and 23 Perches,

More or Less. The portion called "Calder's Manor" and "Hays' Meadows" contains 136 Acres, and the part called "Seman's Folly" contains 46 Acres, 3 Roods and 23 Perches.

About Fifty Acres in WOOD, the balance arable.

There are several small DWELLINGS and Tenements on the premises occupied by Thomas Mander, James Daniels, John Hall and E. Harris. The land is susceptible of division into two small Farms. Persons desirous of purchasing will examine the property.

D. C. Blackiston and Jos. Morris, Esqs., or Mr. Joseph Peacock, will shew the premises to any acquaintance who may call on them.

THE TERMS OF SALE are Cash, but the Trustee may modify them to some extent if circumstances will justify it.
GEORGE VICKERS, Trustee.
Chestertown, July 13, 1867—ts.

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned, Executrix of John Hurtt, deceased, will sell at Public Sale at the late residence of said deceased at Galena, Kent county, on

THURSDAY, the 25th of July, 1867,

the Personal Property of said deceased, consisting in part of

1 HORSE,
1 COLT,
1 HEIFER, 3 SHOATS,

Lot of Carpenter's and Undertaker's TOOLS, lot of Bacon, about 25 bushels Corn,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

consisting of Beds and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Rag Carpet, Cook Stove and fixtures, and other articles.

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

TERMS:—All sums under $10 cash; all over that amount six months credit on note with approved security. ELIZABETH HURTT,
Exec'rx of John Hurtt, dec'd.
July 13, 1867—ts.

Hardware, Hardware!

Builders' Hardware!

Philadelphia and Baltimore!

BOUGHT OF IMPORTERS and Manufacturers, at the lowest wholesale prices, and we are enabled to furnish Carpenters with

All Kinds of Building Hardware,

At the Very Lowest Philadelphia Prices!

CARPENTERS and FARMERS come and see our new stock of all kinds of Hardware, consisting in part of the following Goods:

Disston's Hand Saws, Wood and Tenant Saws, Try Squares, Steel Squares, Spencer's Mill Files, flat bastard 8, 10, 12 and 14 inch, Saw Files, Horse Rasps 8, 10, 12, 14; setts of firmer and socket Chisels, Cook's Bitts, Nail gimlets, scotch Braces, Beatly's hatchets, plate and mortise Locks, Night Latches, Jail Locks, Jap'd Shuttle Screws, Porcelain Knobs, Tacks, Lincoln's Gates, Square Neck Bolts, Strap and Gate Hinges, Fast and Loose Joint Buts, Mayer Hinges, Table do., Hinge Hasps, Barrel Bolts, Curry Combs, Coffee Mills, Butcher Knives, Scales; double and single Smooth, Jack and Fore Planes, Sand Paper, Stubbs and Plates, Shattle Lifts, Tap Borers, Shoe Knives,

A FULL ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS too numerous to mention. Call and examine our large stock. Respectfully,
H. W. VICKERS,
July 13, 1867. Cheap Corner.

Eighth Quarterly Report
—OF—
Kent National Bank,
Of Chestertown, Md.

ASSETTS.

U. S. Bonds and Securities,		$70,600.00
CASH ITEMS, viz:		
Specie and legal tenders,	$22,714.00	
National Bank Notes,	1,150.00	
Checks on Balt., Phila., and other National Banks,	10,627.00	
Due from Baltimore and Phil. National Banks,	3,727.05	
Postal Currency,	69.05	
		38,287.10
Real Estate,		2,250.00
Bills Discounted,		78,422.52
		$189,559.62

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	$50,000.00	
Surplus Profits	5,752 65	
National Bank Notes,	43,000.00	
Farmers & Mechanics' Bank Notes,	3,522.00	
Discounts & Exchange,	124.96	
Banks and Bankers,	769.27	
Deposits,	86,390.74	
		$189,559.62

S. W. SPENCER, Cashier.
Chestertown, July 1, 1867—1t.

FOR SALE.

A LARGE SINCLAIR HORSE POWER. Enquire of C. ESTES, at the Foundry, in Chestertown. jy6-3t.

PUBLIC SALE
OF A
VALUABLE FARM.

THE undersigned as Attorney for WILLIAM C. MEGINNISS, in Chestertown, at the Voshell House, on

TUESDAY,

THE TWENTY-THIRD OF JULY, 1867,

at half-past twelve o'clock, P. M., will offer at Public Sale, his FARM situate in the first election district of Kent county, Maryland, containing

348 ACRES,

of which about 275 are arable, and the residue in

WOOD AND TIMBER.

The arable land is very productive and divided into five fields.

The location is desirable, being directly on the stage road from Massey's Cross Roads to the Head of Sassafras, about 4 miles from the latter and not over 2½ miles from the former; about 11 miles from the Middletown Station on the Delaware Railroad, and within a very short distance of the Kent county Railroad, which has been recently surveyed. Churches, Schools, Mills, &c., are convenient. The neighborhood is healthy and full of enterprise, and its lands average as high a state of productiveness and general improvement as any in the county, but in it there are few or no better farms than this "Meginniss Farm" in the natural quality of its soil.

The Improvements

are a FRAME DWELLING and the necessary Out-Buildings, not in very good repair; and a thrifty PEACH ORCHARD.

TERMS OF SALE.

These terms are desired: $8,000 cash, or within ninety days, the residue in one and two years, but they may be modified. The payments to be secured by the bond of the purchaser with approved security.
RICHARD HYNSON.
Chestertown, July 13, 1867—ts.

BEALE'S
(Late Powell's)
EMBROCATION,
FOR ALL DISEASES INCIDENT TO
HORSES, CATTLE,
AND
THE HUMAN FLESH,
REQUIRING THE USE OF AN EXTERNAL APPLICATION.

THIS new compound, prepared by a practical Chemist, having a full knowledge of all the medical virtues of each ingredient that enters into its composition, is warranted to exceed anything of the kind ever yet offered to the public as an external application for the diseases for which it is recommended. We are satisfied that it will work its own way into the confidence of all who use it, and those who

Try It Once

will never be without it, and therefore we rely on experience as the best test of its usefulness. It is pronounced by Farriers, and all who have tried it, to be the *best application* ever used.

This Embrocation has been put up for over eight years, and it is only through the increasing demand and urgent request of my friends and the public that I send it forth as the

Grand Remedial Agent

for the various diseases to which that noble and useful animal, the horse, is subject.

Many remedies have been offered to the public under different forms, some of these are injurious, others at best of little use, and many wholly improper to answer the purposes for which they are recommended.

A judicious and really useful composition, free from those objections, has therefore long been desired by many gentlemen who have valuable horses, and are unwilling to trust them to the care of designing and pretended ferriers. Their wishes are at length fully gratified, by (Dr. Beale) being prevailed upon to allow this VALUABLE EMBROCATION, which has proved so efficacious to the various diseases, to be prepared and brought out to the public.

This Embrocation was extensively used by the Government during the war.

Address all orders to
DR. EDMOND BEALE,
602 South Second St., Philadelphia, Pa.
For sale by
JOHN L. STAM, Chestertown,
and Storekeepers generally. jy13 6m.

Bargains!

MISS EARLE returned on Saturday with a new supply of Cheap Bugle Trimmings, Bugle Braids and Fancy Buttons. Also, Swiss and Lace Edges, Fans, Black Mitts, White Ball Trimming Pique, good for suits, Satin Ribbons, Steel Buttons, White Tarltan, white, colored and black Belts, and many other articles.

After Monday, July 8th, all the stock of Summer Goods will be sold at REDUCED PRICES.
July 6, 1867—3t.

DR. W. T. URIE,
HOMŒPATHICIAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity.

He may at all times be found at his Office under the Voshell House, when not professionally engaged. jy6-tf.

$10 REWARD

WILL be paid for the delivery to the subscriber of negro apprentice Henry Walker, aged about 14 years, who left my service on Tuesday, June 25th, ult.
July 6, 1867—3t. L. M. STRONG.

Camp-Meeting.

A CAMP MEETING for Kent M. E. Circuit will be held in Baker's Woods, commencing on FRIDAY, JULY 26th. Our friends of adjoining circuits and elsewhere are cordially invited to attend. There is ample room for all who desire to tent with us.
J. B. QUIGG, } Pastors.
jy6-3t. E. STUBBS, }

Drake's Plantation Bitters,

CONSIDERED A HEALTHFUL TONIC in warm weather, for sale by
July 6, 1867. THOMAS S. WICKES.

THOMAS S. WICKES calls the attention of Medical Men to some extra old FRENCH BRANDY, of a grade and Brand (Hennessey) seldom offered for sale on draught in this market. [Chestertown, July 6, 1867.]

NEW GOODS FOR HARVEST
AT KENNEDYVILLE.

HAVING just returned from the city with a general assortment of goods, such as DRY GOODS, HATS of the latest styles, READY-MADE CLOTHING at the last reduced prices, and a general assortment of GROCERIES FOR HARVEST, all of which I will sell low for cash.
C. W. WARREN,
je29-3t. Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md.

JUST WHAT IS WANTED.

THE subscribers have commenced a CIGAR FACTORY on High St., Chestertown, opposite the Post Office, and are manufacturing

CIGARS of every Kind and Quality.

We also keep on hand a good assortment of

Chewing Tobaccos and Pipes,

which we will sell at Wholesale and Retail cheap for cash. We solicit the patronage of the public. G. W. & R. B. RUSSELL.
June 29, 1867—6m.

JUST PURCHASED
Another New Assortment of
FINE JEWELRY,
Beautiful Cross Setts, Breast Pins, Ear Rings, Sleeve Buttons, fine Bogwood Sets, &c. Also, another supply of heavy 18k. Rings. Call and see I at
E. T. WILLIS',
adjoining Eliason & Son's.