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The Impeachment Question in the House of Representatives.

We give below an abstract of the remarks made by Mr. Brooks of New York, and Phelps of Maryland, during the exciting discussion which preceded the passage by the House of the impeachment resolution:

Mr. Brooks said, he thought this ghost of impeachment had been throttled, but now the House had taken up the subject again, and had reported this resolution.—He looked upon it as an act in a revolutionary drama similar to that of Cromwellian times or of the days of the French revolution. It had been heretofore asserted, not upon the floor of this House, but elsewhere, that the President must be removed because he was an obstruction to the dominant party. If he could be impeached for that cause then each man of the opposition party could be impeached because he was an obstructor to the party. He did not make any threats to the House but he would say that if the President was impeached and removed without authority of law the people of this country would never endure it. [Sensation on the floor.] Act within the bounds of the Constitution and there would be no objection, but act without the bounds of the Constitution, and the country would be precipitated into violence and revolution. The gentlemen had given no reason for this extraordinary action; but the foundation for it was under the tenure of office act. That is the question at issue here It is a question of law as to who has the right to act as Secretary of War of the United States. The question hitherto of who should hold office was one of law. This is a purely legal question, and, in order to settle it, the House propose to snatch the case from the courts and act upon it in this House. The President is as much a judge of the constitutionality of an act as is the Congress. He is as much a part of the Government, and when he takes an oath of office to support the Constitution he does it with his own view of the subject and not in the light given him by other people. If the President allows the Executive Department to be overthrown he would be guilty of a violation of the Constitution, and it is his right and that of every citizen, to judge of the constitutionality of an act of Congress. The right assumed by the majority is to depose the President by a mere act of Congress, and to snatch the case from the Supreme Court of the United States and adjudicate it here. If you have this right, you have a right to disfranchise the whole people and to eject every Democrat from this floor. These principles are not maintainable as law, or if they are, we have ceased to be governed by a written Constitution. It is the mere arbitrary rule of a temporary House of Representatives or a temporary Senate. The worst of all tyrannies is an oligarchy—an unlimited, uncontrolled majority of a Legislature.—Now here is a party representing, not the people of the North; representing the past and not the present, attempts to obliterate the Constitution of the country. By a mere party majority, in order to obtain possession of the Government of the United States, you propose to depose the President of the United States and set up one of your own. For the first time it is written in the history of this country that a party to retain its ascendency proposes to overturn the executive and judicial branches of the Government of the United States. Go on, if you choose. If I wanted your overthrow, I would tell you now to go on in the course you have marked out, and overthrow the President, who is now powerless by your legislation. This is all done that you may control all departments of the Government, so as to get in some African States in the South, to perpetuate Republican power. Mr. Brooks then referred to acts of Congress to show the illegality of the proceeding He also quoted from law to show the President's power to remove a Cabinet minister.

Mr. Phelps, of Maryland, addressed the House in opposition to the resolution of impeachment. This whole movement, he said, had been foreshadowed, if not actually commenced, during the administration of Lincoln, (referring to the Wade and Winter Davis manifesto,) when Mr. Lincoln was held up to the people as guilty of monstrous usurpation, and as having rendered himself amenable to impeachment. He believed that if Mr. Lincoln had lived and prosecuted the line of policy clearly indicated by himself, this movement would have been directed against him as it was now directed against Andrew Johnson. There was really no charge of official misconduct against the President—nothing but a difference of opinion between him and Congress upon the constitutionality of the tenure of office law. The President was sworn solemnly to preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States, and under that oath what was he to do? Was he to observe an act of Congress which he believed to be in violation of the Constitution, or was he to obey the higher law, which was the Constitution, when he was solemnly sworn to protect, preserve and defend the latter? If the tenure of office act had been framed for the especial purpose of producing this collision and raising this issue, it could not have subserved its purpose better. How could the President see that the laws were faithfully executed if he lacked confidence in the heads of Departments, by whom the laws were to be executed under him? Secretary Stanton might possibly be a very suitable person to carry out the reconstruction laws; but the President was not confined to the Southern States in executing the laws, and if he was of the opinion that Mr. Stanton could not be intrusted with the general execution of the laws, it was his bounden duty to remove him from office. The President had by this removal taken the only course open to him to bring the question of the constitutionality of the tenure-of-office acts before the judicial tribunals. In conclusion, Mr. Phelps contended that this impeachment was well calculated to set back the experiment of free government and to concentrate and consolidate power.

Secretary Seward, by direction of the President, has written to Charles O'Connor and James T. Brady, of New York, asking them to go to Europe and appear as counsel for the American citizens under trial for complicity in the Fenian proceedings. No answer has yet been received, but if these gentlemen do not accept, the tender will be made to others.

DON PIATT ON THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—General Don Piatt, a prominent and well known Radical politicial of Ohio, has been giving Horace Greeley some information in regard to the result of the recent election in the Eighth Congressional District of that State. He informs the philosopher of the *Tribune* that Gen. Beatty did plant himself squarely on the Pendleton greenback platform, and that on any other he would have been disastrously beaten. But there is a paragraph in the General's letter referring to Vallandigham and the Democratic party, which we consider worth copying entire. General Don says, with emphasis:

"Mr. Vallandigham counted confidently on his popularity with the masses of the Democratic party, and found himself mistaken when he made the trial. At the 8th of January Convention he was voted out, suffering a disastrous defeat, where the voice of the Democratic people had full sway and force. And in his blind egotism, he has lost sight of the true nature of his own party organization. The Democratic party does not breathe through the nostrils of any one man, or set of men. There is no other political body that exists so well, without leaders, as this. The late war, for example, swept their so-called leaders nearly away. It changed the current of its organs even, and we all said the Democratic party was dead. We awakened to the fact, before the war ended, that it lived, and could, as of old, make itself felt, unpleasantly, at the polls. At the great day, when the Almighty calls the people to judgment, the Democratic party will come up shouting for a 'white man's Government,' and avowing its solemn determination to 'vote the ticket, the whole ticket, and nothing but the ticket."

It strikes us that Gen. Don Piatt has a very correct conception of the energy and vitality of the Democratic party. We have no doubt it will last as long as he says it will, and that in the last day it will come up as white as he predicts.—*Ex.*

RAMPANT FOR IMPEACHMENT.—A resolution adopted by the House of Representatives on Tuesday shows the spirit with which that body intends to rush matters in regard to the impeachment of the President. This resolution provides for a suspension of the rules, and directs that when the articles of impeachment are reported by the committee appointed for that purpose, the House shall resolve itself into committee of the whole, and the speeches be limited to fifteen minutes each. The debate thus limited is not to be continued beyond three o'clock on the next day after the introduction of the report, when the committee shall vote upon amendments that may be offered under the five-minutes rule of debate, and at four o'clock the committee shall rise and report to the House, which shall immediately and without delay vote thereon, and if the reported articles of impeachment are agreed to, the managers to conduct the impeachment on the part of the House shall be immediately, and without dilatory motions, elected.

Nothing could be more unseemly than the hot and indecent haste with which so grave a proceeding is to be rushed through, and nothing more unjust than the imposition of restrictions upon the freedom of discussion on a question of the most momentous national concern, which no court of justice would impose in the examination of charges against the humblest individual. Deliberation seems to be looked upon as disloyalty, and reflection and discussion to be regarded as fraught with danger to the success of the scheme. This does not augur well for the confidence of the House in the capacity of its proposed measure to abide the scrutiny of calm and patient investigation, but the country will look with hope to the Senate to pay due deference to the courts, and to act upon the articles of impeachment when they are presented with the dignity and gravity befitting its character and the momentous issues which it may be called upon to decide.—*Balt. Sun.*

FATAL DISEASE AMONG POULTRY.—During the past month or two a disease called "cholera" has swept off hundreds of chickens, turkeys, &c, in Worcester and Somerset counties, Md. It has attacked almost every poultry yard, and in many instances scarcely enough escaped the fatal disease to pipe a funeral dirge. This sad havoc of course created some alarm among poultry raisers, and led to many experiments in search of a panacea, the most successful one of which we have heard is that given by Rowland Bevans, Esq., he having lost a great many before he applied the remedy. He recommends the burning of tar, or in common parlance the building of "a tar smotherer" under the fowls as they sit upon their roosts, and says that he has not lost a member of his poultry yard since he tried the experiment. This is a very simple remedy, and within the reach of all, for if they have not the pure resinous substance they can burn pine knots or "lightwood" gently smothered to keep down the flame, and the effect is the same.—*Newtown Gazette.*

IN instituting proceedings against Judge Field, the Radical Congress has run afoul of some of the more conservative journals of their own party. The New York *Commercial* thus notices the movement: "If a general offends them they legislate him out of his commission. If the Supreme Court is supposed to hold the same opinion of certain laws of Congress that Thad. Stevens does, viz: that they are outside of the Constitution, the Supreme Court is to be shorn of its power. If a judge gives expression to his private views he is to be impeached. It is all intolerance, bigotry, despotism. The acts of Congress cannot bear the light, and Congress is determined that they shall be accepted in the dark, and so executed as to effect the partisan and unpatriotic purposes of their framers, who care more for an election than they do for the country. The Radicals are getting a good deal of rope lately, and the usual results are sure to follow."

Flournoy, one of the Mississippi black and tanists, who is now prepared to go any length in favor of negro supremacy and white disfranchisement, was formerly the most brutal of slave masters. During the war he sent his slaves to Georgia, for safety, decorated with iron collars, chains and shackles, to the horror of the very rebels whom he now denounces. This is merely a sample of "Southern Union men"—otherwise Radical.

WHAT RAILROADS ARE DOING FOR THE EASTERN SHORE.—The Somerset Herald, in the following brief paragraph, shows very plainly the great advantages which the Eastern Shore has and is now deriving from railroads and other public improvements:

A little more than two years ago Crisfield Station was unknown to a portion of the inhabitants of this Peninsula. At that time it was nothing less than a body of marsh, enriched by a copious and convenient supply of water, and might have remained till this day had it not been for the energy and indomitable perseverance of the worthy President of the Eastern Shore Railroad, after whom the Chicago of Somerset rejoices in being christened. The contrast between the appearance of the little town with that of the days of yore is strikingly illustrative of the improvement which the iron horse has made in this section of the country. Crisfield now boasts of and is a neat little village, containing two large hotels, four stores, two oyster packing establishments, with a few dwelling houses, and a port of entry for the convenience of vessels in this district, besides a line of steamers running in close connection with the railroad between the port of Norfolk and Baltimore. Should it continue increasing as it has already evidenced, we expect that it will in the course of five years or more outnumber us in point of population.

THE OLD SONG.—A mongrel organ says: "Congress will certainly cut down the expenses of the government." There is more likelihood that it will cut down the government with expenses. In less than two months it has spent fifty thousand dollars on humbug investigations alone.—For the past year it has spent one million and a half of dollars for printing electioneering speeches, investigation reports for making political capital, &c. During the same period it has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars of the Senate and House contingent fund in employing Southern negroes to vote the Radical ticket, whilst hundreds of officers and clerks of both Houses have been drawing pay for traveling over the Southern States organizing negro leagues and stuffing the blacks with lying promises of land distribution, &c. It has continued the Negro Bureau at an annual expense of at least ten million dollars, and an army at eighty million, whilst for carrying out its "reconstruction" schemes the country will be required to pay two or three hundred million more, without estimating the losses which have been entailed upon the people of every State of the Union by that nefarious partisan measure. It is worse than absurd to say that "Congress will cut down expenses," when every day's proceedings show a recklessness in regard to expenses that makes the hearts of the tax-payers ache.—*Harrisburg Union.*

The New Orleans in '58 and the New Orleans of '68 present a wide contrast.—A correspondent says: "In '58 there was not a vacant store or house in New Orleans; now they are not easily counted. Then a poor-house was unknown in Louisiana, and a begger never seen on the streets; now one half of the city is obliged to assist the other half to live. New Orleans in 1858 was the gayest city of the States—full of life, plenty of money; in fact a second Paris. To-day she is poverty stricken dull, sorrowing, an immense 'poor-house'—Louisiana the 'poor-farm.'"

THE Danville (Va.) *Register* says it is the opinion of intelligent farmers that the supply of food for man and beast in that immediate section of country is smaller than it was at any time during the exhausting war through which the people have but lately passed.

SHERIFF'S SALE

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, to me directed at the suit of John N. Usilton, use of Cornelia C. Ricaud, exec'r of James B. Ricaud, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John H. Gemmill, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of said Gemmill, in and to

A WOOD LOT,

Containing 26 ACRES, 2 ROODS and 20 PERCHES.

Also, a HOUSE and LOT OF LAND containing 3 Acres, near the I. U.

And hereby give notice, that on *MONDAY, the 9th of March,* 1868, at the Market House, Chestertown, at 12 o'cl'k, M., I will sell said property to pay and satisfy said debts, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

JOSEPH E. GILPIN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Chestertown, Feb. 15, 1868. } ts.

Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of 12 writs of Venditioni Exponas, issued by James Graves, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, one at the suit of Thos. F. Copper, Wm. J. Vannort, Wm. Vannort adm'r of A. Dobbs, John Greenwood of Benj., G. Brown use of A. Parsons & Co., S. W. Keatly use of same, J. K. Aldridge, John O. Pace, Wm. Travers, George P. Roeder, Wm. Vannort and C. W. Weeks, against the lands and tenements of John H. Gemmill, and to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said John H. Gemmill, of, in and to

All that Wood Lot,

Containing 26 Acres, 2 Roods and 20 Perches.

Also, a HOUSE and LOT OF LAND Containing 3 Acres, near the I. U.

And I hereby give notice, that on *MONDAY, the 9th of March,* 1868, at the Market House in Chestertown, at 12 o'clock, M., I will sell the said property to pay said debts, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

feb15-ts. S. S. USILTON, Const.

NOTICE.

LUMBER, LUMBER, LUMBER!

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that in the Spring he will open a

Lumber Yard at Turner's Creek,

when he will be prepared to furnish any description of Lumber wanted.

He will purchase his lumber direct from the Manufacturers, and on as favorable terms as any one, and consequently he will be enabled to sell at very low prices.

Terms—cash, or note at 90 days with interest, approved security and negotiable and payable at the Kent National Bank.

feb1-y. G. W. JONES.

GREAT REDUCTION In the Price of DRY GOODS, at old stand of T. W. ELIASON & SON.

SEWING AND SEWING MACHINES.

THE subscribers having secured the services of a Good

SEAMSTRESS,

they are now prepared to do all kinds of

Family Sewing and Stitching,

on the celebrated GROVER & BAKER MACHINE. The work done on this Machine is more durable than any other, because it is more elastic.

ALL KINDS OF CLOTHING

For Ladies and Children

MADE TO ORDER.

The reasons why persons in want of a SEWING MACHINE should buy it of PERKINS & SON, are because it can be had no cheaper in the city, and it is more convenient for Ladies to visit the Machine room here and learn to use them, than it would be to go to the city.

LADIES will find in their MACHINE ROOM, which is under the charge of a lady, the following goods:

HOOP SKIRTS, CORSETS,

LADIES' VESTS, AND DRAWERS, MUSLIN SKIRTS AND GARTERS,

and many other articles expressly for the Ladies. The assortment of such Goods will be much enlarged in the Spring.

A LADIES' DRESSING ROOM

has been fitted up for the accommodation of Ladies from the country, which is connected with the Machine room.

NEW GOODS

RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA LAST WEEK.

B. B. PERKINS & SON,

CHESTERTOWN.

Feb. 22, 1868.

Attention Farmers & Planters!

BAUGH'S COMMERCIAL BONE MANURES.

BALTIMORE AGENCY: Nos. 97 and 105 SMITH'S WHARF.

THESE valuable Manures can be had at regular market rates, freight added, at all accessable points.

PRICES IN BALTIMORE:

Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate	$56 per ton.
Baugh's Chicago Bone Fertilizer	46 " "
Baugh's Chicago Blood Manure	50 " "

I have also on hand manufactured expressly for my own trade, the celebrated MARYLAND POWDER OF BONE, which has everywhere given such undoubted satisfaction. Price in Baltimore $46 per ton. Also the various grades of MEXICAN GUANO by the cargo or single ton, at lowest rates.

Send for samples and circulars.

You will find these manures adapted to every soil and crop. They are used in every part of the country and have given entire satisfaction. See full particulars in circulars.

For sale by GEORGE DUGDALE, Manufacturer's Agent, Nos. 97 & 105 Smith's Wharf, Baltimore, HINES & WOODALL, Chestertown, and JACOB HIGHLY, Kennedyville.

jan25 3m.

THE CAMPAIGN OF 1868!

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to his friends and the public that he has resumed sole control of his business here, and having reduced his expenses considerably by the discharge of his salesman, he is enabled to offer STILL GREATER BARGAINS THAN HERETOFORE. All those in want of

Durable and Fashionable CLOTHING AT LOW FIGURES,

would do well to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

OVERCOATS from $5.00 up. Good Undershirts and Drawers 75 cts. each, Business Suits, Cassimer Shirts, Hats, &c., all proportionately low. Don't overlook the old place.

Jan. 18. I. FRANK, Under the Voshell House.

NOW OPEN.

A Large and Complete Assortment of

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware,

QUEENSWARE, READY-MADE CLOTHING, &c.,

At Kennedyville.

Having just returned from the cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, where my purchases were made on the decline of the market, I now offer to the citizens of Kent the largest stock I have ever had in store, of Dry Goods, Hardware, Queensware, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats, Caps, Notions and Ready-made Clothing.

CALICOES 8 to 18 cents,
MUSLINS 10 to 30 cents,
Suits of Clothes $12.50 to $23,
Pants $2.50, Coats $3,75,

Confident that my stock of goods, and the prices, will give satisfaction, I respectfully ask an examination.

Country Produce taken at market prices.

oc26-tf. CHARLES W. WARREN.

Bargains! Bargains!

NOT YET SOLD!

VICKERS at the CHEAP CORNER

Has a few more Goods on hand, which he will sell CHEAP, in large or small quantities.

We call the attention of the public to this fact, tha we are SELLING OFF OUR STOCK, and will sell cheaper than ever offered.

Call and examine the Bargains.

Jan. 11, 1868. *H. W. VICKERS.*

IMPROMPTU LINES.

BY ONE WHO KNOWS.

Now is the time to buy things cheap,
But always "look before you leap."
There is a place within this town
Where everything is done up brown,
Where really there is no telling
How very cheap *good* goods are selling.

Clothing cut in latest style
That always makes the ladies smile,
Of finest make and texture too,
That *wear* the *wearer* long and true.

The buyer's gain is the seller's loss
For all things here are sold at cost,
These things you'll find and many more
AT B. STRAUSS' CLOTHING STORE.

STATE OF MARYLAND, KENT COUNTY, TO WIT:

I hereby certify that William T. Ruth of Kent county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 13th day of February, 1868, as a stray trespassing upon his enclosures, TWO MALE HOGS, with black and white spots; no ear marks given. Given under my hand and seal this 13th day of February, 1868.

TEST: WM. BACCHUS, J. P.

NOTICE.—The owner or owners of the above described property are notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. WM. T. RUTH,

feb15-3t. [2.00] near Hanesville.

Stop Shivering!

STOP SHIVERING!

COME AND BUY YOUR CLOTHING FROM TURKHEIMER & CATLIN.

The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have purchased the

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS,

FORMERLY OWNED BY

L. MASTBAUM,

At a GREAT REDUCTION from the regular market price, and will continue at the

OLD STAND,

Which has been so long and favorably known as the

Greatest Clothing Emporium ON THE SHORE.

On account of the low rate at which we purchased our Stock, we will sell the balance of our

WINTER GOODS

CHEAPER THAN THEY CAN BE BOUGHT IN THE CITY!

In asking for public patronage we ground our claim

On the care and attention we have always bestowed on our customers;

On the CHEAPNESS of our Goods;

On the SUPERIOR QUALITY of our Articles;

On the fact that we understand our Business, and

Do an Honest Business;

WE BUY only for CASH;

WE CAN SELL CHEAPER than any other Clothing Store on the Shore.

We have every article the most fastidious can require for his Wardrobe.

Over Coats! Over Coats! Dress Coats!

Dress Coats, Sack Coats, Pants, Vests.

SHIRTS.

Cassimer Shirts, Under Shirts,

DRAWERS, SUSPENDERS, SCARFS, NECK TIES, GLOVES, CUFFS,

LINEN COLLARS, PAPER COLLARS,

And every other article to be found in a

FIRST CLASS CLOTHING & FURNISHING STORE.

Call at the Old Stand

OPPOSITE THE HALL.

TURKHEIMER & CATLIN.

JANUARY 18, 1868.

VICK'S COLUMN.

NEW STOCK!

NEW GOODS!

LATEST ARRIVAL AT

THE LIVE STORE!

Still Cheaper—Old Time Prices!

Now Opened & Still Receiving

The Largest

AND MOST COMPLETE STOCK OF

NEW GOODS

On the Eastern Shore,

CAN BE FOUND AT THE

PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE.

Entirely New Prices!

FOR INSPECTION NOW OPEN

FRENCH, ENGLISH and AMERICAN DRY GOODS

OF SPLENDID TEXTURES AND

Beautiful Styles,

AT THE CENTER COUNTER.

It cannot be denied that VICKERS maintains his reputation in having the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE NEW STOCK OF GOODS IN TOWN!

Domestic Department.

A full line of all kinds of Goods. Sheetings of every grade, Bleached and Brown Muslins at your own price, Mr. Buyer; Checks, Ginghams, &c., &c.

Flannels, Flannels.

A City Assortment, all grades and best makes known, for Ladies and Gentlemen's wear. An examination will sell them. BLANKET SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND CLOTHS, beautiful styles, at NEW PRICES.

$2500 WORTH OF NOTIONS.

Three times as many as can be found in any Store in Town.

A gentleman can find the best KNIT SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, COLLARS, CRAVATS, &c. Trimmings, Extracts, Perfumery, &c. Ladies can find choice Goods and need not visit the city for them if they will go to VICKERS'.

MOURNING GOODS.

Black Silks 1 to $3 pr yd

Black Merinoes, Delanes, Alpacas, from 40 cents to $1.25 per yard. Double weight Alpacas for Street Dresses, Silk and Crown Mohairs, Mohair Poplins, White Alpacas, White Cashmeres, Crepe Veils, Crape, &c.

Boots and Shoes.

Made up expressly for W. A. VICKERS. They are good goods that we can recommend to the Ladies. Children's Fine Goods. Farmers who want Heavy Wax Boots, Boys, do., of superior quality should examine and see a good Boot.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS,

FOR TABLES AND FLOORS.

No. 1 Goods of exqrisite patterns. WINDOW SHADES in Oil or Linen Cheap.

LARGE ARSORTMENT OF

HATS AND CAPS.

We have some Fine Goods for Gentlemen and Boys, made up for us, 20 per cent. less than City Prices.

EXAMINE OUR NEW STYLES!

NEW STOCK OF HARDWARE.

6 Doz. TURNER'S AXES, just received.

QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, LAMPS GROCERIES, Teas, Tobaccos, Whips, Buffalo Robes, &c.

NOTICE.—We offer no "baits" and have all goods we advertise, at small profits to Cash Buyers or Punctual Paying Customers. All such we invite to examine our Large stock. We will duplicate any bill of Dry Goods bought in Kent county. WE PURCHASED AT THE RIGHT TIME and can sell BARGAINS.

Wheat, Corn, Oats, and ALL KINDS OF TRADE WANTED at the

"PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE."

Wm. A. Vickers.

DECEMBER 7th, 1867.

Winter Goods

IN GENERAL VARIETY,

Purchased just previous to the last cold term.

Men's Heavy Boots,
Men's Extra Gum Boots,
Men's Genuine Buck Gloves,
Gunning Caps,
Mackinaw and other Blankets,

And a general line of

Ladies' Dress Goods,

SHAWLS, FLANNELS,

And Gentlemen's Clothing,

All offered upon terms and at prices which will appeal to the sound judgment of buyers.

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, Jan. 18, 1867.

KEEP IT BEFORE The Public.

A. W. SPARKS

IS CLOSING OUT HIS ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS AT UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICES!

All persons in want of CHEAP BARGAINS will do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, VERY CHEAP.

Leather Collars and Bridles, Iron, Traces, Rope Traces, Sad Irons, Shovels and Tongs, Fire Dogs, &c. A. W. SPARKS.

Jan. 25, 1868.

The Best Place in Chestertown

TO GET A GOOD CIGAR, CHEWING OR SMOKING TOBACCO, *IS AT H. A. SPARKS'*

Second door below T. B. Hynson's store, where you can at all times find a good assortment.

CIGARS Wholesaled at City Prices.

If you want good Chewing Tobacco cheap, and Black Tobacco for 60 cts. go to H. A. Sparks'. If you want a pure Havana Cigar for 8 cts., or good Cigar for 3 cts., go to H. A. SPARKS'. If you want Good Smoking Tobacco go to H. A. SPARKS'.

All he asks is a trial of his goods, and he is sure if you buy once you will call again. Be sure and don't forget the place—second door below T. B. Hynson's.

jan18-tf. H. A. SPARKS.

P. T. N.

W. D. C.

Just Opened This Week

THE LINE THROUGH

DRY GOODS & GROCERIES,

AT THE

New One Price Cash Store, in GALENA.

MUSLINS 6¼, 10, 12½, 15 and 18c.
DELAINES 18 and 20 cents,
PRINTS 6¼, 10, 12½ and 14c.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS and all heavy goods at greatly reduced prices.

SUGAR 10, 12½, 14, 15, 16 and 17 cts.
MOLASSES 50 and 68 cts.
COFFEE 23, 25 and 28 cents.

NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CARPETS,

and all other goods in my line very cheap.

I think it will be your advantage to give me a call.

E. W. PURNELL.

N. B.—All kind of Country Produce taken.

Jan. 18, 1868.

A Pointed Dialogue.

"I SAY, JIM, where did you get such a fine looking Hat?"

"Why you know, John, I always go to SIMPSON'S to buy my Hats. I can always get the latest styles and cheapest Hats in town from him, for he makes his own Hats. And, John, you would be surprised if you would see that old slouch hat I had on last week; Simpson has made it look like a new one. Also, this old suit of Clothes, you see Simpson has cleaned and dyed them, and they are good as new. He always gets them done at the time promised." sep28-tf.

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. d14-tf.

NOTICE.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL of CHESTER PARISH will open on Monday, Sept. 30th. The course of studies will embrace all the elementary branches of an English education.—The instruction will be thorough, and the discipline firm. For entrance, terms, &c., apply to the REV. MR. GOODWIN, Queen Street.

Chestertown, Sept. 7, 1867—tf.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,

1y. 42 Cedar Street, New York.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

THE advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a *sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds,* and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, *free,* by return mail, will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,

fely. Williamsburg, Kings co., New York.

STOVES, STOVES.

IRONSIDES! IRONSIDES!

THE largest oven Cook Stove in the market and has all the advantages that can be put on a stove. QUAKER CITY! QUAKER CITY!—with extended fire chamber, deep ash pit and sifter grate for ash drawer.

The above stoves will burn wood or coal.

The BEAUTIE COOK STOVE, the cheapest Cook Stove in market.

THE SUN, a beautiful Egg Cylendar Stove, and several new patterns on hand and for sale low at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store of

Oct. 19. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

If you want any kind of Goods usually kept by a first-class store, you can get them by calling at STEWART'S, and leaving him a few Greenbacks.

R. P. STEWART,

Nov. 23, 1867. Chestertown.