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ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

On Saturday last, in the United States House of Representatives, Mr. Boutwell, from the impeachment committee, reported the following articles of impeachment:

Articles exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves and all the people of the United States, against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in maintenance and support of their impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors in office.

Article 1. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and of the requirement of the constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, did unlawfully, and in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, issue an order in writing for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, said Edwin M. Stanton having been theretofore duly appointed and commissioned, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, as such Secretary, and said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, and during the recess of said Senate, having suspended by his order Edwin M. Stanton from said office, and within twenty days after the first day of the next meeting of said Senate, on the twelfth day of December, in the year last aforesaid, having reported to said Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, and the name of the person designated to perform the duties of such office temporarily until the next meeting of the Senate, and said Senate thereafterwards on the thirteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, having duly considered the evidence and reasons reported by said Andrew Johnson for said suspension, did refuse to concur in said suspension, whereby and by force of the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, said Edwin M. Stanton did forthwith resume the functions of his office, whereof the said Andrew Johnson had then and there due notice, and said Edwin M. Stanton, by reason of the premises, on said 21st day of February, was lawfully entitled to hold said office of Secretary for the Department of War, which said order for the removal of said Edwin M. Stanton is in substance as follows, that is to say: [Here follows the President's order for the removal of Mr Stanton.] Which order was unlawfully issued with intent then and there to violate the act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and contrary to the provisions of said act, in violation thereof, and contrary to the provisions of the constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the said Senate then and there being in session, to remove E. M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 2. That on said twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and in violation of the constitution of the United States, and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the U. States, said Senate then and there being in session, and without authority of law, did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, by issuing to said Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority in substance as follows, that is to say: [Here follows the President's order appointing General Thomas to be Secretary of War.] Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 3. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office, in this, that without authority of law, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in session, he did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary for the Department of War *ad interim*, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and in violation of the constitution of the United States, no vacancy having happened in said office of Secretary for the Department of War during the recess of the Senate, and no vacancy existing in said office at the time, and which said appointment, so made by said Andrew Johnson, of said Lorenzo Thomas is in substance as follows, that is to say: [Here follows the President's order of appointment]

Article 4. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and his oath of office, in violation of the constitution and laws of the United States, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, by force to prevent and hinder the execution of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy, did attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there being Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed and commissioned under the laws of the United States, from holding said office, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 5. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, by force to seize, take and possess the property of the United States in the War Department, contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861, and with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2nd, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 6. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his office and of his oath of office, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of the moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and in violation of the constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States and while the Senate was then and there in session there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary for the Department of War, but Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, and then and there delivered to Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority in writing, in substance as follows, that is to say: [Here follows the order] whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 7. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and on divers other days in said year, before the 28th day of said February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to prevent and hinder the execution of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867; and in pursuance of said conspiracy did unlawfully attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there being Secretary for the Department of War under the laws of the United States, from holding said office which he had been duly appointed and commissioned, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 8. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, by force to seize, take and possess the property of the United States in the War Department, contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861, and with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2nd, 1867, and with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 9. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his office and of his oath of office, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of the moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and in violation of the constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States and while the Senate was then and there in session there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary for the Department of War, but Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, and then and there delivered to Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority in writing, in substance as follows, that is to say: [Here follows the order] whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 10. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the constitution and the laws of the United States, duly enacted, as commander-in-chief of the army of the United States did bring himself, then and there, William H. Emory, a major general by brevet in the army of the United States, actually in command of the Department of Washington, to receive military forces thereof, and did then and there, as such commander, receive and declare to and instruct said Emory, an officer of the army, to violate and disregard a law of the United States, namely, an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes," specially the 1st section thereof, which provides, among other things, that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the general of the army, and, in case of his disability, through the next in rank," was unconstitutional, and in contravention of the command of said Emory, and therefore not binding on him as an officer in the army of the United States, which said provision had been therefore duly and legally promulgated by general order for the direction and direction of the army of the United States, as the said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew; with the intent thereby to induce said Emory, in his official capacity as commander of the Department of Washington, to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive upon and obey such orders as the said Andrew Johnson, might make and issue, and which should not be issued through the general of the army of the United States, according to the provisions of said act, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 11. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, by force to prevent and hinder the execution of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy, did attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there being Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed and commissioned under the laws of the United States, from holding said office, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilt of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 12. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, by force to seize, take and possess the property of the United States in the War Department, contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31, 1861, and with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 13. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his office and of his oath of office, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of the moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "An act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2, 1867, and in violation of the constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States and while the Senate was then and there in session there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary for the Department of War, but Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, and then and there delivered to Lorenzo Thomas a letter of authority in writing, in substance as follows, that is to say: [Here follows the order] whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 14. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the constitution and the laws of the United States, duly enacted, as commander-in-chief of the army of the United States did bring himself, then and there, William H. Emory, a major general by brevet in the army of the United States, actually in command of the Department of Washington, to receive military forces thereof, and did then and there, as such commander, receive and declare to and instruct said Emory, an officer of the army, to violate and disregard an act of the United States, namely, an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes," specially the 1st section thereof, which provides, among other things, that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the general of the army, and, in case of his disability, through the next in rank," was unconstitutional, and in contravention of the command of said Emory, and therefore not binding on him as an officer in the army of the United States, which said provision had been therefore duly and legally promulgated by general order for the direction and direction of the army of the United States, as the said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew; with the intent thereby to induce said Emory, in his official capacity as commander of the Department of Washington, to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive upon and obey such orders as the said Andrew Johnson, might make and issue, and which should not be issued through the general of the army of the United States, according to the provisions of said act, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 15. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the constitution and the laws of the United States, duly enacted, as commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, did bring himself, then and there, William H. Emory, a major general by brevet in the army of the United States, actually in command of the Department of Washington, to receive military forces thereof, and did then and there, as such commander, receive and declare to and instruct said Emory, an officer of the army, to violate and disregard an act of the United States, namely, an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes," specially the 1st section thereof, which provides, among other things, that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the general of the army, and, in case of his disability, through the next in rank," was unconstitutional, and in contravention of the command of said Emory, and therefore not binding on him as an officer in the army of the United States, which said provision had been therefore duly and legally promulgated by general order for the direction and direction of the army of the United States, as the said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew; with the intent thereby to induce said Emory, in his official capacity as commander of the Department of Washington, to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive upon and obey such orders as the said Andrew Johnson, might make and issue, and which should not be issued through the general of the army of the United States, according to the provisions of said act, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 16. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the constitution and the laws of the United States, duly enacted, as commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, did bring himself, then and there, William H. Emory, a major general by brevet in the army of the United States, actually in command of the Department of Washington, to receive military forces thereof, and did then and there, as such commander, receive and declare to and instruct said Emory, an officer of the army, to violate and disregard an act of the United States, namely, an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes," specially the 1st section thereof, which provides, among other things, that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the general of the army, and, in case of his disability, through the next in rank," was unconstitutional, and in contravention of the command of said Emory, and therefore not binding on him as an officer in the army of the United States, which said provision had been therefore duly and legally promulgated by general order for the direction and direction of the army of the United States, as the said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew; with the intent thereby to induce said Emory, in his official capacity as commander of the Department of Washington, to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive upon and obey such orders as the said Andrew Johnson, might make and issue, and which should not be issued through the general of the army of the United States, according to the provisions of said act, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 17. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the constitution and the laws of the United States, duly enacted, as commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, did bring himself, then and there, William H. Emory, a major general by brevet in the army of the United States, actually in command of the Department of Washington, to receive military forces thereof, and did then and there, as such commander, receive and declare to and instruct said Emory, an officer of the army, to violate and disregard an act of the United States, namely, an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes," specially the 1st section thereof, which provides, among other things, that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the general of the army, and, in case of his disability, through the next in rank," was unconstitutional, and in contravention of the command of said Emory, and therefore not binding on him as an officer in the army of the United States, which said provision had been therefore duly and legally promulgated by general order for the direction and direction of the army of the United States, as the said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew; with the intent thereby to induce said Emory, in his official capacity as commander of the Department of Washington, to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive upon and obey such orders as the said Andrew Johnson, might make and issue, and which should not be issued through the general of the army of the United States, according to the provisions of said act, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

Article 18. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the twenty-first day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the constitution and the laws of the United States, duly enacted, as commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, did bring himself, then and there, William H. Emory, a major general by brevet in the army of the United States, actually in command of the Department of Washington, to receive military forces thereof, and did then and there, as such commander, receive and declare to and instruct said Emory, an officer of the army, to violate and disregard an act of the United States, namely, an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes," specially the 1st section thereof, which provides, among other things, that "all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the general of the army, and, in case of his disability, through the next in rank," was unconstitutional, and in contravention of the command of said Emory, and therefore not binding on him as an officer in the army of the United States, which said provision had been therefore duly and legally promulgated by general order for the direction and direction of the army of the United States, as the said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew; with the intent thereby to induce said Emory, in his official capacity as commander of the Department of Washington, to violate the provisions of said act, and to take and receive upon and obey such orders as the said Andrew Johnson, might make and issue, and which should not be issued through the general of the army of the United States, according to the provisions of said act, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

In all of which articles of impeachment the House of Representatives, by their committee, saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or other accusation or impeachment against the said Andrew Johnson, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make unto the articles herein preferred against him, and of offering proof to the same, and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation, or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them, as the case shall require, do demand that the said Andrew Johnson may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

On Tuesday two additional articles were reported and adopted, one charging Mr. Johnson with having used language in his speeches at the White House in August 1866, and in Cleveland and St. Louis also in 1866, to bring Congress into contempt and ridicule; and another, relative to the suspension of Mr. Stanton last summer, and the alleged attempt of the President to defeat his reinstatement while the Senate was considering the sufficiency of the reasons reported for his removal.

DIVISION OF THE PHILADELPHIA M. E CONFERENCE.—Among the most important matters to be acted upon by the Philadelphia Annual Conference, which convenes in Philadelphia on Wednesday next, is a division of the Conference. Its territory at this time includes all that portion of Pennsylvania between the Susquehanna and Delaware rivers, with Delaware and the Eastern Shores of Maryland and Virginia. It numbers 281 ministers and 552 churches.

MR. STEPHENS.—Hon. Alexander H. Stephens passed a night recently at Springfield, Mass., on his way to Boston. He was visited by a number of gentlemen, but avoided all reference to political topics in his conversation and when asked concerning the present conflict between Congress and the President, said he had not read the latest papers.

THREE STATE ELECTIONS occur during this Spring. In New Hampshire on the second Tuesday of March; in Connecticut on the first Monday of April, and in Rhode Island on the first Wednesday of April.

RODONDA ISLAND GUANO.

The CHEAPEST and BEST FERTILIZER in the Country.

THE RODONDA GUANO is not a mineral phosphate, requiring the action of Sulphuric Acid to render it soluble; its great power as a fertilizer is in its entire *solubility*, without the aid of acid. It is not a "Manipulation" or Compound of Fish or Flesh with Mineral Phosphates, the regularity of which is always uncertain and dependent upon, and controlled by the honesty of the manufacturer. The Rodonda is a *Pure Natural Guano*, (that term being understood to mean the excrement of fish-eating birds,) as the large per centage of organic matter sufficiently attests, and as found upon the ISLAND OF RODONDA, in the very state as imported and sold to consumers.

The regularity and uniformity of the fineness and condition of the various cargoes already imported by us into the United States, tested by the analysis of the most eminent Chemists of this country and Europe, is sufficient proof of its origin, and a guarantee of our ability to furnish this Guano of the quality and purity represented.

The PRICE of the Rodonda Guano is not the least unimportant in these days of agricultural competition and pecuniary embarrassment.

The very low price at which it can be sold places it within the reach of every farmer, and avoids the risk of large loss frequently incurred by failures of the crops in the purchase of high priced fertilizers.

This Guano has met with Unprecedented Success.

The results of its use during the past year are most gratifying, as attested by the certificates of the most intelligent farmers of our State from which we select the following:

CEDAR HILL, Harford co., Sept. 27, 1867.

"I used three tons of Rodonda Guano on Corn last spring, side and side with pure bone dust, (costing forty five dollars per ton.)

The difference is so great no one would believe it unless they saw it. I have had farmers to come six and seven miles to see my crop on which I used the Rodonda Guano.

It surpassed all the corn in the neighborhood no matter what kind of fertilizers were used.

If it will make Wheat as it did Corn, you can sell a hundred tons here in the spring."

THOMAS SMITHSON.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 20, 1868.

"I used the RODONDA GUANO upon Corn, which I planted in the spring of 1867, with much success. The Guano was applied in the hill on the *poorest* portion of my farm, and yielded a better crop than the richest part did without Guano. I have used various fertilizers on my farm in Anne Arundel county, and consider the Rodona Guano equal to any, costing double the money.

HENRY DUVALL,
(Of Duvall & Iglehart.)

ANNE ARUNDEL Co., Md., Jan. 1, 1868.

"I received the Rodonda Guano shipped me last May, which I gave a fair trial on my Tobacco Crop, at the rate of about *two hundred and fifty pounds to the acre*, applied in the hill. In noting its effect, I found where the Guano was used the Tobacco made a quicker start, growing much faster, ripening about two weeks earlier, and producing at least twenty per cent. more to the acre than that planted alongside, on the same day where the land had been well manured with barn-yard manure. I am so well pleased with the result that I intend using it again."

HENRY OWINGS, of S.

POPLAR GROVE, Queen Anne's Co., Sept. 25, 1867.

"I am much pleased with the six tons of Rodonda Guano purchased from you last season, and will use more this season. My experience by actual measure and weight, with the application of four hundred pounds to the acre upon Wheat, proves to me that this Guano will give a greater per centage on the cost upon my land than any Fertilizer I have ever experimented with."

J. R. EMORY.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 18, 1868.

"I used your Rodonda Guano on my farm in Harford county last year in the same proportion as Peruvian mixed with Ground Bone on my Potato ground side by side. I found that the Potatoes were equally as good a crop on the portion of ground where I used the Rodonda as where I used the Peruvian.

I take pleasure in recommending it to farmers as a good fertilizer.

JAMES WARDEN.

DENTON, Caroline co., Jan. 21, 1868.

"I used the Rodonda Guano mixed with one-third of Peruvian, and the result on Corn, by applying two hundred pounds broadcast to the acre, was beyond my expectations, for I raised eight barrels to the acre on land which had never paid before.

By applying the same quantity on Oats I raised a very fine crop, and the clover looked beautiful. I used at the same time two of the CRACK fertilizers of the Baltimore market, at the rate of five hundred pounds to the acre. The Corn though the land was better, could not be compared with that raised from the Rodonda."

P. O. CHERBONNIER, M. D.

Price $30 Per Ton in bags or barrels.

☞ A liberal deduction made to dealers and purchasers of large quantities, or by the cargo in bulk.

WM. CRICHTON & SON,
Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore,
f22-3m. General Agents for the United States.

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 I 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.

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Commissioners of Kent county to locate a

PUBLIC ROAD

in the first election district of said county, beginning at the point where the road from Millington intersects the road from Massey's Cross Roads to Baldwin's Mill, and running to fall upon the road from Sassafras to Smyrna, at the Townsend road, near the Delaware and Maryland line, hereby give notice that they will meet at Baldwin's Mill on

MONDAY, the Sixth day of April next,

at 9 o'clock A. M., to perform said trust.

ALEXANDER WILSON,
JONATHAN HODGSON,
SAMUEL A. MERRITT,
Feb. 22, 1868—tm. Examiners

Complete Manure,

MANUFACTURED BY HENRY BOWER, PHILADELPHIA,

Made from Super-Phosphate of Lime

AMMONIA AND POTASH,

WARRANTED FREE FROM ADULTERATION.

Packed in Bags of 200 lbs. each,

Has raised good crops of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, Cotton, Tobacco and Vegetables of all kinds. *Farmers would do well to inquire of their nearest dealer in fertilizers as to the results obtained from the use of Complete Manure.* The growing crops of Wheat at this time, freely attest its virtues.

RECOMMENDED BY

Booth & Garrett, Chemists, Phila.
Williams & Moss, Chemists, Phila.
C. Elton Buck, Chemist, New York,
and by all who have used it up to this time.

We have numerous testimonials to the effect that it is an invaluable Fertilizer, *and we recommend it highly as a top dressing for Wheat and Grass.*

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
39 South Water and 40 South Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.

FOR SALE BY WILLIAM REYNOLDS,
jan11 79 South St., Baltimore, Md.

STILL CHEAPER!

MORE NEW GOODS!

I have just returned from the city with a large stock of NEW GOODS, which we guarantee to sell cheaper than they can be bought at retail in the city at this time.

CALICOES 6¼ Cents and upward.
MUSLINS 6¼ cts. " "
BEST DELANE 18 and 20 cts.
Men's Coarse BOOTS at $3.00.
Good Slouch HATS 75 cts.
Splendid Tobacco at $1.00 per. lb.
All other goods in proportion.
GROCERIES very low.

☞ All I ask is an examination of my stock and I am satisfied that the people will be convinced that mine is decidedly the CHEAPEST STORE in Chestertown.

JOHN SMITH.
Chestertown, Nov. 30, 1867.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES!

CLOSING OUT the balance of my Fall Stock of STOVES at

10 Per Cent. Below MY REGULAR PRICE.

WHICH IS MUCH LOWER THAN THEY CAN BE BOUGHT IN THE CITY.

☞ Call and see and be convinced of the fact.

We have experienced workmen and will do

ROOFING and SPOUTING

at very low figures, and guarantee satisfaction.

Jan. 25, 1868. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Pro Bono Publico!

B. STRAUSS,

HAS just returned from the city with a large and well assorted stock of

Men's and Boys' CLOTHING,

which he intends to sell at COST and SMALL PROFITS, to make room for his large assortment of Spring Goods, which he will have in Store in a few weeks. He also has a LARGE STOCK OF

Hats, Boots, Collars, Neck Ties,

UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS,

and many other articles which he will sell at cost. He is very thankful for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him the past year, and hopes it will continue.

Jan. 11, 1868. B. STRAUSS.

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,
jan25 3m. Kennedyville.

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.

I. FRANK,
Jan. 18. 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.*

H. W. VICKERS.

Jan. 11, 1868.

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 grounud 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.

Winter Goods

IN