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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 22, 1865.

Murder of President Lincoln.

The assassination of President Lincoln is the most dastardly and inexcusable act ever perpetrated in this country. It has filled the land with the most indescribable emotion and horror. Language fails to express our sense of the deep and appalling crime, and of the great calamity that has befallen the nation! Just at the time, of all others, when it seemed that his services were most needed by the country, and his wise and conciliatory acts, following the success of our armies, were exerting a powerful influence in divesting the enemies of the Government of their hostility and prejudices,—just as everything was happily conspiring to a restoration of tranquility,—the President is stricken down by the hand of the assassin!

In the death of President Lincoln the people of the South, we believe, have lost their best friend—one who was disposed, for the sake of a speedy peace, to deal much more leniently with them than the magnitude of their offences deserved.—The Richmond Whig regards it as "the heaviest blow which has ever fallen upon the people of the South," and in this light it must be regarded by all reflecting men. Viewed from this standpoint, it is hard to believe that any considerable number of those in rebellion were parties to or encouraged the diabolical act, and it is hoped that such may prove to be the case. All the evidence, so far obtained, rather shows it to be the long premeditated deed of the assassin himself. If, however, in pursuing the investigation, it is found that the leaders of the rebellion, or any of them, were accessary to the plot, the country will be satisfied with nothing less than "blood for blood," and that to no limited extent.

What the effect of this fearful tragedy will be upon the future of the nation, remains to be seen. One result has already been to beget in the great loyal heart of the nation a more determined purpose, if possible, to crush out the rebellion and restore the Union, at whatever cost or sacrifice. Those, therefore, who flatter themselves that the integrity of the Republic will be affected by this untoward event, fail to comprehend the character of the American people, and will find themselves greatly mistaken. The bonds of Union are a thousand-fold stronger to-day than before the assassination of the President.

THE NEWS.

Mobile has fallen! Fort Blakely and Spanish Fort, on the bay front of the city, were captured be our combined land and naval forces on the 9th instant, with five thousand seven hundred prisoners, and a large amount of ordnance stores. The gunboats and troops after the capture of the forts, proceeded up to the city itself, which was taken possession of after a short resistance by the enemy.

Raleigh, N. C., was captured on Thursday, 13th, with very little fighting, by Sherman's army. After Sherman left Goldsboro' he at once struck out for Johnston's army, hoping to induce him to give battle. The Rebels, however, kept retreating, and Sherman has met with very little resistance. The supplies for his army are all centered near Roanoke Island, and the vessels laying at anchor there are awaiting the orders of his Commissary.

News from Richmond states that the assassination of the President created the greatest consternation in that city. The people already express their fear of the consequences of the act. When Lee was told of the news he shut himself up in his house and refused to hear any details. It is feared that the Union troops will vent their ire upon the paroled prisoners yet straggling through the country. Stringent measures have been taken by Gen. Ord to suppress any outbreak.

Large numbers of Rebel deserters are coming into the Union lines at various points on the Mississippi river. They represent the Rebel armies of Mississippi and the Trans-Mississippi as having an existence in name only; that the numbers for duty is exceedingly small, and that all are much disheartened and demoralized at the prospects of the Confederacy.

Pursuant to orders by the Government the U. S. national flag was duly raised on Fort Sumter on Friday, the 14th inst, in the presence of several thousand persons.

Senator Foster, of Connecticut, President *pro tempore* of the Senate, succeeds Hon. Andrew Johnson to the Vice Presidency.

PROMINENT REBELS ARRESTED.—Judge Campbell, Mayor Mayo, and all the rebel officers in Richmond on parole, have been arrested, and will be held for any future contingency that may arise. That prominent rebel officials have had something to do with the assassination of the President by organizing the conspiracy, there seems to be no doubt.—*Wash. Rep.*

THE GREAT National Calamity.

Murder of President Lincoln.

Attempted Asssassination of Secretary Seward.

THE NATION IN MOURNING.

Funeral of the President.

President Lincoln and wife, together with several friends, visited Ford's Theatre, in Washington, on Friday evening, the 14th inst., for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the "American Cousin." It was announced in the papers that General Grant would also be present, but that gentleman, instead, took the late train of cars for New Jersey.

The large theatre was densely crowded and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them. During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard, which merely attracted attention, but suggested nothing serious, until a man rushed to the front of the President's box, waving a long dagger in his right hand, and exclaiming "*Sic semper tyrannis*," and immediately leaped from the box, which was in the second tier, to the stage beneath, and ran across to the opposite side, thus making his escape amid the bewilderment of the audience, from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse, fled.

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, and rushed toward the stage. The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt termination of the theatrical performance.

On examination it was found that the President had been shot through the head, above and back of the temporal bone, and that some of the brain was oozing out.

He was removed to a private house opposite the theatre, and the Surgeon General of the army and other surgeons were sent for to attend to his condition.

The President lingered in an insensible condition until twenty-two minutes past seven o'clock Saturday morning, when he gently breathed his last. The remains were soon afterwards removed to the White House.

The Assassin.

It has been proven beyond a doubt that the assassinator of the President is John Wilkes Booth, youngest son of the elder Booth, the tragedian. A number of persons, well acquainted with Booth, testify that he is the man who jumped from the President's box in the theatre, and made his exit by crossing the stage. Besides this, a letter was found in his trunk implicating him in the plot of assassination, which was to have been consummated previous to the fourth of March, but was frustrated by an accomplice backing out. Miss Keene, an actress at the theatre, testifies that Booth is the man who ran across the stage, flourishing a dagger.

It seems that Booth is still at large.—The reports of his capture is untrue.

Attempted Assassination of Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

About the same time the President was assassinated, 10 o'clock, a man rang the bell at Secretary Seward's, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying, in answer to a refusal, that *he must see the Secretary*, as he was entrusted with particular directions concerning the medicine!

He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber. The man finally pushed the servant aside and walked hastily toward the Secretary's room, and was there met by Mr. Frederick W. Seward, making the same representations which he did to the servant.

What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the assassin struck Mr. Seward on the head with a billy or heavy pistol, severely injuring the skull and felling him almost senseless.

The assassin then rushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, paymaster U. S. army, and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them all. He then rushed upon the Secretary of State, who was lying in bed in the same room, *and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing no arteries, though he bled profusely.*

The assassin, no doubt supposing the work of death accomplished, then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door and rode off before an alarm could be sounded, in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

A Regular Conspiracy.

The National Intelligencer says:

We can state, on the highest authority, that it has been ascertained that there was a regular conspiracy to assassinate every member of the Cabinet, together with the Vice President. Booth, it is said, sent his card up to the Vice President at the hotel, but Mr. Johnson could not conveniently see him. The names of the severally appointed assassins are, we understand, known, and after the present investigation is concluded and published, the public will be astounded at the developments. From motives of public interest, we refrain from mentioning many of them that reach us.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

The funeral obsequies of the late President Lincoln took place in Washington on Wednesday. An immense concourse of persons representing various sections of the country were in attendance, including some sixty ministers of different denominations. The services took place at the White House. The opening prayer was made by Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Rev. Dr. Gurley, of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church, in which the deceased President had worshipped, delivered the funeral sermon. The procession was then formed, and the remains taken to the Capitol, where it remained till 8 o'clock on Friday morning, when the funeral cortege started with the remains for final interment at Springfield, Illinois, the home of the late President. They reached Baltimore at 10 o'clock Friday morning, and remaining till 3, left Harrisburg, thence to Philadelphia, New York, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Chicago, reaching Springfield on Wednesday, the 3rd of May.

Arrest of the Attempted Assassin of Secretary Seward.

The wretch who attempted the life of Secretary Seward was arrested in Washington on Tuesday night. A party of officers were at the house of a Mrs. Surrat, where Booth frequently visited, for the purpose of arresting her and family, and while there a man opened the door and walked in. He had a heavy pick-axe on his shoulder, and was evidently disguised.—His name is Paine. On being closely questioned by the officers, he made contradictory statements. He was confronted and recognized by the servant who admitted him at Secretary Seward's, and afterwards by those who had the encounter with him in Mr. Seward's room.

Condition of Secretary Seward.

Although it was at first feared that the injuries inflicted upon Secretary Seward would prove fatal, the latest accounts from Washington represent him as improving, with a fair prospect of recovery. There is also hope of his son Frederick, whose skull was severely fractured.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE PRESIDENT.

Immediately on the assembling of the Circuit Court, on Monday last, Judge Robinson announced, in appropriate and feeling terms, the assassination of President Lincoln. Some brief remarks, expressive of the great loss which has been inflicted upon the country by the death of its lamented Chief Magistrate, were also made by E. F. Chambers and J. B. Ricaud, Esqrs., after which the Court was adjourned till Monday next. The Court room and the Clerk's and Register's offices were shrouded in mourning.

On Wednesday, religious services appropriate to the occasion of the funeral of the late President were held in all the churches of this town, the pastors of the respective congregations, in some cases assisted by other ministers, officiating.—The churches were draped in mourning, and the attendance was unusually large. At the Methodist Episcopal Church the services were of peculiar interest, being opened with the hymn commencing

O God, our help in ages past,
Our hope for years to come—

followed by prayer offered by Rev. N. M. Browne; reading of the ninetieth Psalm by Rev. J. E. Bryan, after which it was chanted by the choir in most beautiful style. Rev. T. W. Simpers then arose and delivered an address of thrilling interest. The peculiarly impressive style of the speaker, the sad calamity of the nation, with all the solemn surroundings of the occasion, produced a marked effect upon the very large audience present.

At the Methodist Protestant Church appropriate services were held, conducted by Rev. Lawrence W. Bates, assisted by Rev. J. D. Kinzer; the former delivering an able discourse from the 76th Psalm, 10th verse: "Surely the wrath of man shall praise thee: the remainder of wrath shalt thou restrain."

The services at the Protestant Episcopal Church were conducted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Hubard, who delivered a very feeling and earnest discourse appropriate to the occasion.

The stores were closed, and business suspended during the entire day. The residences of a number of our citizens were festooned with the emblems of mourning, bells were tolled, and the sorrowful countenances of the people plainly indicated the public grief at the sad calamity which has befallen the nation.

Jeff Davis Still Holding Out.

It is stated that arrangements were perfected on or about the 14th inst. for the surrender of General Johnston's army to General Sherman, in accordance with instructions to the former from Gen. Lee, but that before the surrender took place Jeff. Davis arrived in Johnston's camp and countermanded the order. If Jeff still persists in fighting, when his last ray of hope has fled, we think Johnston's army itself will be in humor to give him battle. However this may be, Sherman will attend to his case.

GOOD NEWS TO DRAFTED MEN.—The Baltimore papers state that Col. Browne, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General for Maryland and Delaware, has received instructions from the office of the Provost Marshal General at Washington to release all men drafted under the last call who have not been forwarded to general rendezvous, but the order not to apply to substitutes already mustered in. The Secretary of War, after consultation with Lieut. General Grant, has decided further drafting or recruiting in the loyal States to be unnecessary, and curtailments in the war expenses are to be made.

CAMP MEETING.—The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of this circuit, in connection with those of Still Pond circuit, contemplate holding a camp meeting the present summer in Baker's woods.

SPEECH OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON.

His Policy Foreshadowed.

Hon. Andrew Johnson, Vice President, was sworn into office as President of the United States on Saturday morning last, and assumed its duties and functions.—He intimated his intention to make no changes in the Cabinet, and considered an extra session of Congress unnecessary.—On Tuesday a large delegation from Illinois, headed by Gov. Oglesby, called on the new President to express to him the confidence of the people of that State in his ability and pledging him their cordial support. The President replied, and after referring to the horrible tragedy which has filled the land with mourning, gave intimation of the policy which he might be expected to pursue as follows:

Gentlemen, you perhaps expect me to present some indication of my future policy. One thing I will say, every era teaches its lesson. The times we live in are not without instruction. The American people must be taught, if they do not already feel, that treason is a crime and must be punished. That the Government will not always bear with its enemies.—That it is strong not only to protect, but to punish. When we turn to the criminal code and examine the catalogue of crime we there find arson laid down as a crime with its appropriate penalty. We there find theft and robbery and murder given as crimes, and there, too, we find the last and highest of crimes—treason. With other and inferior offences our people are familiar, but in our peaceful history *treason* has been almost unknown. The people must understand that it is the blackest of crimes, and will be surely punished. I make this allusion not to excite the already exasperated feelings of the public, but to point out the principles of public justice which should guide our action at this particular juncture, and which accord with sound public morals. Let it be engraven upon every heart that treason is crime and traitors should suffer its penalty

While we are appalled and overwhelmed at the fall of one man in our midst by the hand of a traitor, shall we allow—I care not by what weapons—an attempt on the life of the State with impunity?—While we strain our minds to comprehend the enormity of the assassination, shall we allow the nation to be assassinated?

I speak in no spirit of unkindness. I leave the events of the future to be disposed of as they arise. Regarding myself as the humble instrument of the American people in this, as in all things, justice and judgment shall be determined by them.—I do not harbor bitter or revengeful feelings towards any. In general terms, I would say that public morals should be established upon the sure and infallible principle of justice.

When the question of exercising mercy comes before me, it will be considered calmly and judicially, remembering that I am the Executive of the Nation. I know that men love to have their names spoken of in connection with acts of mercy, and how easy it is to yield to this impulse.—But we must not forget that what may be mercy to the individual is cruelty to the State. In the exercise of mercy there should be no doubt left that this high prerogative is not used to relieve a few at the expense of the many. Be assured I shall never forget that I am not to consult my own feelings alone, but to give an account to the whole people.

In regard to my future course, I will now make no professions—no pledges. I have been connected somewhat actively with public affairs, and to the history of my past public acts, which is familiar to you, I refer for those principles which have governed me heretofore and will guide me hereafter. In general I will say that I have long labored for the amelioration and elevation of the great mass of mankind. My opinions as to the nature of popular government have long been cherished, and constituted as I am, it is now too late in life for me to change them. I believe that the government was made for man, not man for government.

This struggle of the people against the most gigantic rebellion that the world ever saw has demonstrated that the attachment of the people to their Government is the strongest national defence human wisdom can devise. So long as each man feels that the interests of the Government are his interests, so long as the public heart turns in the right direction and the people understand and appreciate the theory of our Government and our liberty, our Constitution will be transmitted unimpaired. If the time ever comes when the people shall fail it, the Government will fall, and we shall cease to be one of the nations of the earth. After having preserved our form of free government, and shown its power to maintain its existence through the vicissitudes of nearly a century, it may be that it was necessary for us to pass through this late ordeal of intestine strife to prove that this Government will not perish from internal weakness, but will ever stand able to defend itself against all foes and punish treason.

I have no professions to offer. Professions and promises would be worth nothing at this time. No one can foresee the circumstances that will hereafter arise.—As events occur and it becomes necessary for me to act I shall dispose of each as it arises, deferring any declaration or message until it can be written paragraph by paragraph in the light of events as they transpire.

Westminster, Md., was the scene of quite an excitement on Saturday when the news of the murder of the President became known. A public meeting was held, when resolutions were adopted declaring that no person who had ever left Carroll county to take up arms in the interest of the rebellion should be permitted to return to it, no matter whether he be paroled or not. The office of the *Democrat*, a paper notorious for its abuse of Mr. Lincoln, was visited by the citizens, its proprietor ordered to leave, and the contents of the establishment destroyed.

OFFICIAL DECLARATIONS TO FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS.—Although Mr. Seward was suffering severely previous to the murderous assault made on him on Friday night of last week, he was able to dictate his dispatches to our Ministers abroad, and they have been duly forwarded. In these dispatches the ground is taken that the war is over and the rebellion crushed.

The victories of our arms, resulting in the fall of Richmond and the surrender of Lee, are dwelt upon by Mr. Seward in emphatic terms, as evidences of the power of our government to maintain its integrity and repress insurrection, and it is proved that the so-called Confederacy has no longer even the shadow of a separate existence. Mr. Seward also apprises foreign governments, very plainly, that it is expected that rebel pirates will no longer be allowed to enter foreign ports. Our representatives abroad are instructed to bring these matters to the notice of the European powers without delay.

COL. WILMER.—Col. Wilmer has been relieved from duty as Provost Marshal of this District, for the time being, in order that certain charges preferred against him by leading Democrats of this city, may be investigated. There is necessarily much excitement over the matter among the numerous friends of the Col. No man in the State enjoys a more enviable character than does Col. Wilmer, nor is there one more popular. In the performance of his duties in this District, he has been most faithful and just, so much so that he is admired by his popular enemies. It is useless to attempt to fix any unofficer-like charges on Col. Wilmer, and in common with hundreds of others, are sure that all the charges made will be proven as false as they are malicious. We do not know what the charges are; they are not made known, and any rumors that may be in circulation are only the concoctions of cowards, emanations of putrid brains, that, like the Carion bird, spurt their filth from a distance on that which is too pure for them to come in contact.—*Commonwealth.*

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "Sun," of Thursday.

WHEAT—200 bushels white and 1000 bushels of red offered; sales of white at $2.30a$2.47; red at $2.20a$2 30.

CORN—10,500 bushels offered; with sales of white at $1.19a$1.24 and yellow at 120a135.

Oats, 78a82 cts. by weight.

MARRIAGES.

On the 13th inst., by Rev. T. W. Simpers, JOHN HENRY WHEAT to MARY E. LEE, all of this county.

On the 19th inst., by Rev. James B. Merritt, SAMUEL A. MERRITT to OLEVIA WEBB, all of Kent.

DEATHS.

On the 6th of April, MARY ELIZABETH, daughter of George S. and Mary Diehl, aged 2 years and 2 months.

On the 3rd inst., WILLIAM ALFRED, son of William and R. A. Ford, aged one year, two months, and twenty-three days.

Gone when young and full of promise,
Gone, our loving, brightest one,
Life without thee, oh how lonely,
Farewell, Willie, precious son. L. B. F.

OBITUARY.—Died, at his residence, near I. U. Church, on the 1st inst., after a lingering illness, borne with Christian patience and resignation, JAMES BECK, (of John,) in the 69th year of his age. By this dispensation of Providence has been left an aged widow, an only daughter and two sons to mourn their loss.—But although they sorrow, they sorrow not as those who have no hope, but they are assured that if they are faithful a little longer they will meet their loved husband and father in that bright world where sickness, sorrow, pain and death are felt and feared no more.

The subject of this notice was converted to Christianity in his eighteenth year, and immediately connected himself with the Meth. E. Church, of which he continued an acceptable member up to his death, a period of fifty years. Although during his last hours he was unconcious, and we could obtain nothing from him as to his prospects for Heaven, yet judging from his past life and taking God at his word, we are satisfied that now while we are trying to pay this tribute of respect to his memory, he is singing the songs of deliverance with those who have preceded him to that happy land.

O, may we all so live that when we die we may meet him and all our loved ones around our Father's throne in Heaven. D. M.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$9,828 TRUST MONEY TO LOAN, for 4 to 17 years, on first mortgage. Apply to T. W. ELIASON, Trustee.

April 22, 1865—3t.

STRAYED,

FROM the subscriber on the 8th inst., a BAY HORSE COLT, one year old. It is supposed to be in the neighborhood of Worton Heights. Any information of its whereabouts will be thankfully received.

ap22-3t* JOHN F. SHRIVER.

NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Vestry of St. Paul Parish Church, held in the Vestry room on Easter Monday, (17th inst.,) the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That for the purpose of increasing the revenues of said Parish, a new renting of all the pews of the Church take place at the Church on SATURDAY, the 29th inst., if fair, or on the next fair day thereafter, (Sunday excepted,) at the hour of three o'clock, P. M.

Resolved, That the members of the Parish be requested to pay to the Vestry the sum necessary for the improvement of the Glebe, to render the same suitable for the residence of the Rector, as soon as practicable.

Resolved, That this notice be inserted twice in the Kent News and Transcript.

apr22-2t. L. M. RICAUD, Register.

Classes, Lecture, and EXHIBITION.

REV. J. WALKER MACBETH, recently Principal of Middletown Academy, Delaware, and of Millington Academy, Maryland, respectfully intimates to the public of Chestertown, that he proposes to open two Classes in their town: a class in Rhetoric and Belles Letters, consisting of a course of Eight Lectures, in which the whole extent of English and American Literature will be surveyed; and a class for Young Ladies and Gentlemen, in Elocution and Declamation, to terminate with a Public Exhibition of the acquirements of his pupils. He wishes also to deliver a Public Lecture which has been given with success in several of the adjoining towns; subject—"*The Woman for the Age.*" Admission to each class, Two Dollars for the entire course.

The Programme for the first of the Rhetorical Lectures, to which opening Lecture admission will be free, may be seen in the store of Mr. SIMON WICKES. Those who desire such a Rhetoric Class, and who will attend, should the first Lecture please them, are requested to exhibit their names to the paper in Mr. Wickes' store. Apr. 22, 1865 tf.

U. S. INCOME TAX, &c.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I am now ready to receive Income Returns for 1864. The law requires all returns to be made on or before the

TENTH DAY OF MAY NEXT,

otherwise the Assistant Assessor is *required* to assess from the best information he can obtain, and add 25 per cent. to the amount of the tax, from which there is no appeal.

ALL PERSONS of lawful age are required to make a return of their *gross income*, and articles liable to tax, without deduction.

Farmers will be required to return the amount of sales of Grain and all other Farm productions, sold in 1864, whether raised in that year or previously; also the amount consumed in 1864. The amount unsold and not consumed not to be returned.

Also, Butter, Milk, Poultry, Eggs, Beef, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Wool sold and consumed. Horses, Colts and Mules sold and Pork slaughtered in 1864. Timber, Wood and Bark sold or used. Fruit, Cider, Wine, Brandy and Sorghum sold or used. Hay and Blades sold or used, and all other produce of Farm not herein enumerated.

It is expected that every Farmer will prepare his list of sales and consumption before calling upon the Assessor, which must be delivered in person. Return of Carriages, Plate, Pianos and Gold Watches, must accompany said lists.

LICENSES.—All persons doing any business requiring a License, must make application therefor before the 10th of May next.

Monthly Returns.

All persons engaged in any business requiring returns to be made monthly must hand them in by the Tenth of each month for the month previous, otherwise the Assessor is compelled to make a forced assessment, and add the penalty prescribed by the law.

☞ All persons interested are requested to give the above notice their immediate attention, thereby avoiding the penalties prescribed by the law. I am required to close the assessment on the 10th of May, 1865.

WM. H. LAMBERT,
Assist. Assessor for Kent county.

April 22, 1865—3t.

POSTPONED SALE.

BY virtue of authority from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned will expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, at the Market House, in Chestertown, on

Wednesday Next, the 26th of April,

at half-past three o'clock, P. M.,

3 Good Horses,

And a Pair of GOOD OXEN.

TERMS OF SALE:—Six months credit on note with approved security, with interest from day of sale. GEORGE VICKERS, Esq., my Attorney, will attend for me.

M. AMANDA WILSON,
apr22-1t. Adm'x of Robert Wilson, dec'd.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

THE citizens of Kent county friendly to the construction of a Rail Road to intersect the Delaware Rail Road, are requested to meet at the Court House, in Chestertown, on

Tuesday Afternoon, April 25, 1865,

at half-past three o'clock.

The Legislature of the State of Delaware having authorized a connection to be made with the Delaware Road, it becomes important that sufficient stock should be taken to justify a commencement of the work.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Chairman of the last public meeting.

Chestertown, April 22, 1865—1t.

MORE NEW GOODS.

MORE NEW GOODS.

Still Further Decline in Prices.

Still Further Decline in Prices.

T. W. ELIASON & SON,

HAVE marked their present stock of Goods down to meet the recent

FURTHER DECLINE

in prices, and will open on

NEXT TUESDAY,

A NEW ASSORTMENT OF

SPRING GOODS,

which having been bought at the lowest stage of the market they will offer to their customers and the public generally

At Unusually Low Rates.

They invite the public to call and examine their stock.

Chestertown, April 22, 1865.

CLOSING OUT

Our Entire Stock

OF

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Of all Descriptions,

AT

GOLD PRICES,

WITHOUT REGARD TO COST.

☞CALL AND EXAMINE BEFORE BUYING, AS YOU WILL SAVE MONEY.☜

JAMES R. CHANCE & SONS,

CHESTERTOWN.

April 22, 1865.

A PRIVATE NOTICE

To Those that are Concerned.

THE subscriber has removed his Wheat Burrs, which have run but a short time, and put in others of a different kind, and put in new Cloths again; and having a PRACTICAL MILLER is now able to say without reserve that he can make as GOOD FLOUR, and as much as any Mill either in or out of the county. Feeling thankful to those who have patronised his Mill the past year, would respectfully invite others to give him a trial.

FLOUR AND MEAL kept only at the Mill. Persons in want will be accommodated at all times All kinds of LUMBER sawed and for sale. Terms cash. No Lumber to be removed from the Mill until settled for.

W. T. SMITH.

Urieville, Apr. 22, 1865—3m.

KENT COUNTY, To Wit:

I HERBBY CERTIFY that Lucien Thomas has alleged to me, the subscriber, a Justice of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, that he has taken up and secured two OAK LOGS, and that the same are now at Rock Hall, Kent county, Md. Given under my hand, this seventeenth day of April, 1865.

JAS. E. BLACKISTON, J. P.

NOTICE.—The owner of said Logs is hereby notified and requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

LUCIEN THOMAS.

Rock Hall, Apr. 22, 1865—3t