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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 10, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The evidence in the conspiracy trials at Washington will, it is thought, all be taken this week. The court has notified the counsel that all arguments must be submitted in writing. It will be perhaps two weeks before the final decision of the court is rendered.

A general order has been issued for the discharge of the Rebel prisoners of war. All the enlisted men and non-commissioned officers are to be released on taking the amnesty oath. All officers of the Rebel army not above the grade of Captain, and of the navy not above the rank of Lieutenant, are to be discharged on the same condition, except those who were educated at the Naval or Military Academies, or were in the United States military or naval service at the beginning of the rebellion.—Regulations in relation to the discharge of officers of a higher grade of rank will be made when the provisions of this order have been carried out.

The New York *Tribune* of Wednesday says: "We joyfully hear and believe that the President will speedily issue a proclamation restoring the privilege of *habeas corpus* and ordering a very general clearance of the military prisons. The paroling of prisoners of war on their taking the oath of allegiance is going forward rapidly, and we trust will not cease while any willing to take the oath and not accused of violating the rules of civilized warfare, remain in durance."

The Hon. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, has lately been addressing the citizens of Pendleton and other districts on the propriety of their thorough yielding to the views of the Government and a speedy return to their allegiance. A large number of the citizens of Columbia are daily taking the oath of allegiance.

General Lee, it is reported, has been offered a splendid residence in London by the members of the English Parliament, and a sum of money, the interest of which would support himself and family for life.

The wheat harvest has commenced in Southern Georgia. It is thought there will be enough grain for domestic consumption.

It is rumored in Macon that Breckenridge has escaped in a vessel from the coast of Florida.

The report of the surrender of General Hood is confirmed Himself and Staff surrendered to Gen. Davidson on the 31st.

James S. Lecompte has been appointed Register of Wills for Worcester county, Md., vice Dr. Hubbell, deceased.

Gov. Magrath, of South Carolina, arrived at Washington on Tuesday, and was placed in prison.

The new State constitution has been defeated in Missouri by about 5000 majority.

NEW POLITICAL ISSUES.

We find in our exchanges the following account of a meeting recently held in Boston to promote negro suffrage:

"At a meeting of the New England Anti Slavery Convention, held in Boston last week, the business committee reported a resolution to the effect that it is the settled opinion of the convention that the reconstruction of the Rebel States without negro suffrage is a practical surrender to the Confederacy.

Wendell Phillips supported the resolution, and said he would *constantly oppose* every step of reconstruction that did not place the negro upon an absolute equality with the white man. There were but two parties in the country, the sycophants of Jeff. Davis and the lovers of liberty.—Every man who supported the North Carolina proclamation—(meaning President Johnson's proclamation for establishing civil government in that State, which denied to negroes the right to vote)—was a Davis sycophant. Better, far better, would it have been for Grant to have surrendered to Lee than for President Johnson to have surrendered to North Carolina."

So far as Wendell Phillips himself is concerned, the enunciation of such sentiments amounts to but little, as he is known to have long entertained them; but it is stated that the convention was "very fully attended," and it is reasonable to suppose that the views generally held were in consonance with those of Phillips. Judge Chase has declared in favor of negro suffrage; and Judge Bond, of Baltimore, in a speech before the New England Freedmen's Aid Society, in Boston last week, advocated the right of "all men to vote." Among the benefits to be derived therefrom, he contended, was 'a greater market for *Northern* manufactures!" Senator Sumner says that "Liberty has been won," but "the battle of Equality is still pending." Senator Wilson has promised the introduction of a personal liberty bill in the next Congress, on which the question of negro disability to vote may be decided, in advance of any action on propositions to admit representatives from any late rebel State to Congress.

From these and similar utterances of representative men in various sections, it is evident that the country is not yet rid of the everlasting negro subject in its politics. A new issue has been definitely made up with the President, in regard to his policy of leaving to the Southern States lately in rebellion the matter of regulating suffrage in their borders, and thus determining for themselves whether the freed slaves shall become voters. The policy adopted by President Johnson in this matter was, of course, deliberately determined, and he holds it to be in accordance with "a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have righteously exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time." So if the President stands firm to his present determination, Congress will be unable, even should it be disposed, to interfere in this question of suffrage, as the veto power would be interposed. To the credit of the people of this section of our State be it said, that we have yet to come across the first one who advocates the right of negroes to vote—even those who were foremost in the cause of emancipation give the new doctrine no countenance. From present indications we infer that Judge Bond will be able to obtain but few followers in Maryland;—that he has his backers, however, and that he knows where to find them, there can be no doubt. We could, we think, name a few!

NEGRO INSUBORDINATION.—Monday last being Whitsuntide holiday, there was the largest gathering of negroes in our town that has been seen for many years, some of whom seemed to think they were "free" to do pretty much as they pleased. Several collisions took place between them and the whites, the most serious of which occurred in front of the office of Justice Earnest. Whilst an investigation was being had in the case of a negro for striking the son of one of our citizens with a whip, the negroes flocked in large crowds to front of the office, and on being told by Constable Adkinson to fall back, one of them grabbed that officer by the throat and made use of threatening language. No other demonstration was made upon the officer, which was no doubt prevented by the prompt interposition of the white persons present, who dispersed the crowd and administered to the negro who made the assault a sound drubbing. In some instances ladies were insulted on the streets, and one or two arrests were made on the charge of threats towards officers. One violent fellow was heard to say that if he had his way, he would kill every d——d white man, woman and child in Chestertown, and some negro women were certain there would be "a regiment of soldiers here from Baltimore to-morrow morning to put the white trash down!" This indicates the motive by which they are actuated; but they may as well understand, once for all, that if they do not behave themselves and keep within proper bounds they will be made do it.

THE FESTIVAL.—The festival held by the ladies of the Christian Commission on Tuesday was quite successful, the amount realized being two hundred and forty-three dollars and twenty cents. The managers request us to return their sincere thanks to all who patronized the festival, as also to the ladies and gentlemen who kindly assisted them on the occasion.

EXCURSIONS.—The steamer Isadore has been chartered by some of our citizens for an afternoon and moonlight excursion on Tuesday. For particulars see handbills.

The steamer Commerce will make an excursion on Tuesday next from Worton Creek to Havre de Grace and Port Deposit; and on Wednesday, from Sassafras river to the same places.

THE EXCURSION of the M. P. Sabbath School to Cambridge, on Wednesday last, was in every respect a complete success. A more pleasant and agreeable excursion trip, we believe, has never been made from our town. The net amount realized was $157.95.

THE new board of Town Commissioners held their first meeting on Wednesday evening. A. W. Sparks was re-elected President, and Wm. Burke and Thomas Simpson appointed bailiffs. David Arthur was re-appointed clerk to the board.

SALES OF LAND.—George Vickers, Esq. as agent for the heirs of the late Elizabeth R. Polk, sold at public sale at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, on Tuesday last, the following lands, lying in Still Pond, Kent county:

No. 1. Part of the "Howell's Point" estate, containing 314 acres, to Mr. Thos. Vandyke, of Cecil co., at $58 per acre.

No. 2. A farm called "Fair Promise," adjoining the above tract, containing 204 acres, to Mr. Alex. R. Parks, of Kent county, at $35 25 per acre

These prices indicate that land has not depreciated in value, but has maintained the prices of 1864.

SOMETHING NOVEL AND ATTRACTIVE.—A very pretty and attractive sight is presented in the show-window of our neighbor, A. G. Smith's establishment. A dwarf grape vine, of the black Hamburg variety, and a dwarf nectarine tree, both in full bearing, are displayed, and by their green and vigorous growth and luscious looking fruit attract the attention of the thousands who pass by. These plants are from the farm of Colonel Wilkins, Kent county, and are another evidence of the perfection to which fruit culture can be advanced in Maryland.—*Balt. Amer.*

MOUNT VERNON.—Mount Vernon is once more accessible to visitors, a portion of the Seventy-ninth New York having been sent there as guard. Mr. Herbert, who has had charge there for six years, says the place has never been visited by the Confederate soldiery. It is in as good order as before the war.—*New York Tribune.*

THE NEW ISSUES.

Messrs. Editors:

We have read with some degree of interest the articles which have appeared in your paper in reference to the cultivation of a spirit of forbearance and magnanimity in regard to the erring men of the South, as well as of conciliation and confidence at home. In addition to the very appropriate and sufficient reasons adduced, there are others of an important nature, tending to the same results.

To every thoughtful and reflecting man, it must be apparent, that new political issues are being framed in New England, which are to agitate and divide the people before, and at, the next Presidential election. Before the inauguration of peace and the early prospect of adjustment of our national difficulties, a desideratum desired by all, the only demand or expressed condition of peace was, that the late President's proclamation of emancipation should be received and acknowledged by the South. The extinction of slavery was the only sine qua non of re-union. Now, when this object is just before us, when the war has ceased, armies disbanded, and the South subdued, a new condition is sought to be engrafted on the Constitution, which is to secure universal suffrage, or the elective franchise, to all emancipated slaves and free negroes, without respect to intelligence, moral condition or character! Charles Sumner, a Senator from Massachusetts, in a letter addressed to liberated slaves or "freedmen" in North Carolina, in professed reply to a letter from *colored men*, declares it to be their duty to "insist on *all the rights* and *privileges of a citizen;* they *belong* to you; and whoever undertakes to rob you of them is a *usurper and an impostor!*"

The New England Anti-Slavery Convention, which recently met in Boston, resolved as follows: "That it is the settled opinion of the convention that the reconstruction of the rebel States without *negro suffrage*, is a practical surrender to the Confederacy, and will make the anti-slavery proclamation of the late President, and even the expected amendment to the Constitution, utterly inefficient for the freedom and protection of the negro race." Wendell Phillips, the leader of the Abolitionists of New England, and a man of eminent ability and eloquence, (though misdirected,) in a speech in the support of the resolution above extracted, said he would "constantly oppose every step of reconstruction that did not place the *negro* upon *an absolute equality* with the white man." By way of creating support for the above measure from some who might be opposed to negro political equality, but whose selfishness might predominate over their opposition to that principle, he declared that he went for "an *immediate repudiation of the entire war debt of the nation*," thus cancelling all the obligations of the national Government for carrying on the war, whether 7-30s or any other denomination of securities. In another section of the North, they propose to add another plank to the platform of the new party—*opposition to the Catholics.* They assume that a feeling of religious prejudice and intolerance will overbalance any repugnance to equality of the races at the ballot box, and repudiation of the honest debts of the nation! The fundamental principles of the new party or an old vamped up party under another name, will be the following—

1st. Negro political equality with the whites.

2d. Repudiation of the national war debt.

3d. Intolerance to the Catholic Church.

President Johnson has wisely decided upon a different course upon different principles. He has by proclamation declared that in North Carolina no one shall be permitted to vote but such as were allowed to do so at the time the ordinance of secession was passed. None but white males could then exercise the privilege of voting, and of course none but those of a similar character can do so now. He has further adjudged, equally as judiciously, that the inherent and constitutional right of each State is to judge of and determine the qualification of all voters within its limits. These are sound views of constitutional law, such as the Fathers of the Republic held, and which have always been held and guaranteed until this New England dynasty of Sumner, Phillips & Co., with their coadjutors and followers, set up this new-fangled theory of suffrage and unlimited power by the General Government. But the issues are to be met; they will be forced upon the people by the extreme Abolitionists, who will rally to their support all the ultraists of anti-slavery, free soil, abolition, agrarian, repudiation, religious bigotry, &c., &c. They want no reconstruction, no return of peace, of fraternal affection, of trade, commerce, and social intercourse, unless they can obtain their favorite dogma of negro political equality. When they establish that, they will next seek the social and domestic equality of the negro, and by pains and penalties secure it to them. This is a necessary consequence of political equality, and the step is no longer from emancipation to political equality of the negro, than it will be from political to social equality, nor perhaps as great. Already it is said that Massachusetts has imposed a fine upon any one who shall treat a negro differently from a white person. The whole thing is progressive, and what may now, to some, be considered improbable or impracticable, will be publicly advocated and may be adopted hereafter. The negro has been such an element in the late civil war, that New England politicians, who know its power, cannot afford to lose the advantage which such a lever may afford, in a struggle for political ascendancy.

Power perpetuates itself: they intend to build up an ultra Abolition party, to hold, control and perpetuate national power in their own hands. They do not intend to lose the advantages which they have gained, and as with them "the end justifies the means," they will make a powerful effort to retain political power and office. It will require a union of all the conservative elements of all parties, Union, Democratic, Whig, and Republican, to defeat this "unholy alliance," and to maintain the integrity of the Government, the preservation of her honor, and the superiority of the white over the black race, politically and socially.

A CONSERVATIVE UNIONIST.

The Apprentice Law.

Messrs. Editors:

In an article written for your paper last week, I took the ground that Judge Bond's opinion upon the apprenticeship of negro children was not sustained by the Constitution, by reason nor analogy; that the leading members of the Convention which framed the Constitution, and who advocated emancipation, believed and expressed themselves, at the time, that the apprentice law would remain in full force; and, for that reason, it was unnecessary to incorporate a provision of the kind into the Constitution, not being germaine to the character of the instrument. Since my article was published, I have read a letter from Annapolis to the Baltimore Sun, (which is annexed,) in which it is asserted that Judge Tuck has decided the same question in direct opposition to Judge Bond, and sustaining the apprentice law.

Permit me to say that Judge Tuck was at one time a Judge of the Court of Appeals, is a sound lawyer, and a gentleman of unblemished character and integrity. In politics he has always been a Union man, although I do not consider that a man's politics should give or abstract from the credit due to a legal opinion, unless he be a fanatical abolitionist, for then a man sees "through a glass darkly," and his prejudices taint and discolor his judgment and opinions.

Judge Tuck is a gentleman, whose opinions are recorded in the reports of decisions of the highest Court of Maryland: they will serve as landmarks, be referred to in future times, will rise infinitely above those of a young Judge of a Criminal Court, and secure the respect and confidence of the public. I venture the opinion that no sound, unprejudiced lawyer in Maryland will sustain the opinion of Judge Bond.

A CITIZEN.

ANNAPOLIS, May 31st, 1865.

The Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county is still in session, Hon. Judge Wm. H. Tuck on the bench—James Revell, Esq., prosecuting attorney. In the case of Julia Handy, indicted for enticing a negro apprentice of Col. John Walton to run away, a demurrer was filed to the indictment, upon the ground that the new Constitution abrogated the law relating to the binding of negro apprentices. Lengthy arguments were made by James Revell, Esq., on the part of the State, and Wm. Tell Claude, Esq., for traverser, involving many questions of constitutional law and State policy. The Court overruled the demurrer, thereby sustaining the law. This decision is in direct opposition to that of Judge Bond's published some days since in the Sun, which opinion was used in court and quoted from.

RUMORS FROM WASHINGTON.—The New York Tribune contains the following rumors from Washington:

It is reported on good authority that Mr. Stanton has resigned. This is not positively confirmed, but it is known that he has determined to leave the Cabinet very soon. There is a report afloat that the decision has been assisted by a violent collision between the President and Secretary—both strong-willed men—in which the latter indulged in his brusque manners, and the former took occasion to inform him that he "Andy," was President of the United States. But it is said that there is not much in this, for the President assured a Major General that the separation about to take place was only induced by the prostration of Mr. Stanton by his exhausting labors. If his resignation be not already in the President's hands, it will be shortly.

It is settled that Gov. Brown, of Georgia, is no longer required to report, and will be permitted to return home in a few days, on his pledge to take hold heartily to restore Georgia to her allegiance and reorganize the government there.

The President has settled the question of the trial of Jeff. Davis. A Congressman reminded him of the desire of some people that Davis be tried by court-martial on the assassination counts, to vindicate his proclamation offering a reward for his arrest, to which the President responded, that it seemed desirable that he be tried before a civil court for high treason, as a perpetual reminder that treason is the highest crime known to our laws, and he was willing to spread before the world the secret testimony in the assassination case, and trust to their verdict as to Davis's complicity.

DROWNED.—John B. Gregory, a policeman of the southern district, was drowned at an early hour on Monday morning last, near the mouth of Curtis' creek. It appears that Gregory, with several others, started in a sailboat down the river to spend the day. The boat capsized, and all the party were compelled to cling to the bottom of the boat. Gregory in attempting to save his coat and a basket of provisions, was drowned. The others were picked up by another boat and brought to the city. The body of Gregory has not yet been recovered. The deceased was about 43 years of age, and leaves a widow and one child.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Mr. Gregory was born and reared in this county, and was well known to many of our people. He was an estimable man.

LOSS OF LIFE IN THE WAR.—Official returns in the War Office show that the deaths in the army since the war broke out, so far as heard from, with the estimate made for those returns not yet handed in, including starved prisoners, &c., will aggregate about *three hundred and twenty-five thousand!* These are *deaths* alone. When we estimate the wounded in the ratio of three for every one killed—which is less than the usual average—we see at what a fearful sacrifice of life and limb the nation has preserved its existence.—*Boston Trav.*

THREATENING LETTER TO PRESIDENT JOHNSON.—The President of the United States has within he past few days received a violently threatening letter, which has been placed in the hands of the proper authorities for investigation. The letter was mailed in this city, and bears the signature of "Grape-vine."—*Wash. Star.*

Address of General Grant to the Armies of the United States.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 108.—*Soldiers of the Armies of the United States!* By your patriotic devotion to your country in the hour of danger and alarm, your magnificent fighting, bravery and endurance, you have maintained the supremacy of the Union and the Constitution, overthrown all armed opposition to the enforcement of the laws and of the proclamations forever abolishing slavery, the cause and pretext of this rebellion, and opened the way for the rightful authorities to restore order and inaugurate peace, on a permanent and enduring basis, on every foot of American soil.

Your marches, sieges and battles, in distance, duration, resolution, and brilliancy of result, dim the lustre of the world's past military achievements, and will be the patriot's precedence in defense of liberty and right in all time to come.

In obedience to your country's call you left your homes and families and volunteered in its defence. Victory has crowned your valor and secured the purpose of your patriot hearts; and, with the gratitude of your countrymen, and the highest honors a great and free nation can accord, you will soon be permitted to return to your homes and families, conscious of having discharged the highest duty of American citizens.

To achieve these glorious triumphs and secure to yourselves, your fellow countrymen, and posterity, the blessings of free institutions, tens of thousands of your gallant comrades have fallen, and sealed the priceless legacy with their lives. The graves of these a grateful nation bedews with tears, honors their memories, and will ever cherish and support their stricken families.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. General.

THE CASE OF MR. HARRIS.—The official order announcing the result of the trial of Benjamin G. Harris, member of Congress from this State, charged with aiding rebel soldiers, has been published. The court sentenced him "to be forever disqualified from holding any office or place of honor, trust or profit under the United States, and to be imprisoned three years in the penitentiary at Albany, New York, or at such other penitentiary as the Secretary of War may designate." The following is the order of the President remitting the sentence:

Executive Office, May 31, 1865.

In the within case of Benj. G. Harris, the findings and sentence of the court are hereby approved and confirmed. Additional evidence and affidavits, however, bearing upon this case, and favorable to the accused, having been presented to and considered by me, since the sentence aforesaid, I deem it proper to direct that the sentence in the case of said Harris be remitted, and that he be released from imprisonment. ANDREW JOHNSON.

SUFFRAGE IN TENNESSEE.—The bill defining the right of suffrage, which has recently been passed by the Legislature of Tennessee, ignores the negro entirely and limits the franchise to loyal white citizens only. All those who have served in the armies of the Confederacy, or who have given aid and comfort to the enemy, are excluded from voting for a term of six years, after which they may be rehabilitated by petitioning the courts and by giving proof of loyalty to the United States.

PRICES FIXED FOR LABOR.—In Virginia the farmers have come to an agreement with the colored population to fix the hire of field hands at five dollars per month, they to furnish their own clothing and pay their own doctor's bills. One dollar per day is given to hands during harvest.—These prices, it is said, will rule throughout the State.

THE Paca trials were commenced at Easton on Tuesday.

Baltimore Price Current.

Furnished by REES & BURGESS, *Commission Merchants,* 112 *Light St. Wharf.*

BALTIMORE, June 8, 1865.

White Wheat, per bushel	$2.10a2.15
Red " "	1.85a1.92
White Corn "	83a85
Yellow " "	89a91
Oats (weight) "	67a68
Rye, "	85a90
Peruvian Guano, per ton	130.00
Excelsior "	100.00
Rhode's Sup. Phosphate per ton,	65.00
Pure Bone Ground, per ton	55.00
Poudrette, "	20.00a25.00
Plaster per barrel (of 1320 lb.)	2.50
Flaxseed " "	2.00a2 50
Chickens "	7.50a8.00
Spring Chickens, per dozen,	3.00a6.00
Peach Blow Potatoes, per bushel,	80a1.00
Carter " "	1.00a1.10
Mercer " "	1.00a1.25
Beef Cattle, per pound,	5ca10c
Sheep, per pound, sheared,	6ca7c
" " unsheared,	6a8c
Lambs, each,	3.00a5.00
Calves, "	4.00a8.00
Beef Hides, green, per pound,	6c
do. salted, "	7c
do. dry "	11c
Calf Hides, each,	1.00a2.00
Sheep Skins,	75a1.50
Wool, washed, per pound,	60a65c
" unwashed "	30a40c
Wood, hickory, per cord	5.00a6.00
" Oak "	5.00a5.50
" Pine "	3.50a5.00
Eggs, per dozen,	28a30c
Rags, cotton, per pound	5½c
Feathers	50c
White Beans, per bushel	1.00a2.00
Cucumbers, per bbl.	25.00a30 00
Tomatoes per bush.	15.00
String Beans per bbl.	7.00

FARM FOR SALE
In Kent County, Md.

I WILL sell at private sale that portion of my home estate which adjoins the lands of John Kilpatrick and Col. James H. Gale.

The portion I propose to sell lies on the south west side of my farm and contains a little over

182 ACRES.

I have had it accurately surveyed and platted.

This Land lies in a fine and improving neighborhood, and the soil is naturally good, and is now producing well.

About 80 Acres are in WOOD & TIMBRER principally Oak, Chesnut and Hickory.

I desire to sell, and will do so at a fair price and upon easy terms, for I am anxious to put my son Thomas in business.

For further pasticulars consult my Attorney, RICHARD HYNSON, Esq., Chestertown, Md.

MARY A. NORRIS.

June 10, 1865—4t.

[The Delaware *Republican* will copy and send bill to this office.]

MARRIAGES.

In Quaker Neck, on the 7th inst., by the Rev. J. E. Bryan, Mr. JAMES A. SKIRVEN to Miss EMMA YOUNG, all of this county No cards.

In Smyrna, on the 6th instant, by the Rev. Dr. D. F. Ewell, JAMES J. DUNLEAVY to Miss R. EMILY SHERWOOD, of Smyrna.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION.

THE pupils of Miss Redue's School in Chestertown will give an Exhibition at the Court House on TUESDAY, the 20th of June, at 8 o'clock, P. M.

The entertainment will consist of Recitations, Dialogues, Tableaux and Music.

The Kennedyville Band will be present and enliven the occasion with instrumental Music.

Price of admission 50 Cents—Children under 14 years of age 25 cents.

The citizens of the town and county are solicited to attend. je10-2t.

FESTIVAL and CONCERT.

THE LADIES of St. Paul's Parish, respectfully inform the public that they will hold a Festival on the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in the Grove near A. J. Rees & Co.'s store at Rees' Corner, and be continued till 8 o'clock the same evening, when they will give a Concert of choice and select Vocal and Instrumental Music, for the benefit of the Glebe fund.

Programmes will be issued for the Concert. Intermission of half an hour.

Admission 50 Cts.—Children under 14 years of age half price

Tickets for the Concert for sale by J. L. Stam, Chestertown; A. J. Rees & Co., Rees' Corner; T. D. Burgess & Son, Grey's Inn Creek Landing. By order of Comm. of Arrangements.

Edesville, Kent Co., June 10, 1865—1t.

25,000 lbs. Wool Wanted.

I WILL give the highest market price for Wool in exchange for Kersey, Merchandise, or taken on account. If desired I will give Greenbacks, on delivery at the

PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE.

June 10. W. A. VICKERS.

HARVEST GOODS.

IF you want to buy Harvest Goods come to *REES' CORNER.*

If you want to buy Cheap Goods come to Rees' Corner. Harvest Whiskey only one dollar and fifty cents, at Rees' Corner.

A good stock and constantly adding from regular purchases and auction.

☞ Bring all kinds of trade along, for which we will allow you the highest market price, at

REES' CORNER.

TIN-WARE.—A large Stock manufactured to order out of the best material, and for sale low by ABEL J. REES & CO.

Rees' Corner, June 10, 1865.

STRAW GOODS.—A large stock of Straw Goods, Hats for men, boys and children; Fancy Hats for Misses; Shakers, a general assortment received from auction and for sale low.

SYRUP—another lot received and for sale at 50, 50, 50, 50, 50 cents per gallon, by

June 10. ABEL J. REES & CO.

EXCURSION.

THE STEAMER

COMMERCE,

Will make an Excursion from Worton Creek to

HAVRE DE GRACE,

AND PORT DEPOSIT,

On TUESDAY, June 13th.

The Steamer will leave Buck Neck Wharf at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Music and Refreshments on board.

Fare One Dollar—Children half price.

ISAAC PARSONS,
ROBERT NICHOLSON,
JAMES SHUSTER,
Managers.

je10-1t, ABEL J. REES, *Agent.*

EXCURSION.

THE STEAMER

"Commerce,"

will make an Excursion from Sassafras River

To HAVRE DE GRACE

AND PORT DE POSIT,

On WEDNESDAY, June 14th, instant.

The Steamer will leave Georgetown at 8 o'clock, A. M.

Music and Refreshments on board.

Fare One Dollar—Children half price.

JOSEPH W. WEBB,
F. H. HARPER,
S. HEPBRON,
D. C. BLACKISTON,
J. T. BUDD, *Managers.*

je10-1t. ABEL J. REES, Agent.

STEAMER COMMERCE,

Will run regularly from Sassafras River to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Leaving Georgetown regularly—commencing Thursday, June 15th—for Philadelphia. Leave Georgetown at 12 o'clock, M., and remain in Philadelphia on Friday. Leave Philadelphia for Georgetown on Saturday morning at eight o'clock.

Leave Georgetown on Monday morning, at 7 o'clock, A. M., for Baltimore—remaining in Baltimore on Tuesday. Leave Baltimore on Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock, A. M., for Georgetown, touching all the landings on Worton Creek and Sassafrass River each way.

☞ After the first day of August the Steamer Commerce will run regularly from Wilson's Point to Philadelphia, making three trips each week. ABEL J. REES, Agent.

June 10, 1865—tf.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office Chestertown, June 10, 1865.

Appleton, Mary	Laughlin, John
Blake, John	Montgomery, Lewis
Bradly & Kemp	Maibel, Elizabeth
Buer, Charlott	McDougall, Lauchlin
Bently, Jane	Macbeth, J. Walker
Brown, Joseph	Monson, Mary L.
Beck, Caroline	Murry, Henrietta
Benny, Mary L.	Nicksy, George
Brister, Mary	Prince, J. H.
Beoney, John	Pots, Charlott
Carson, Thomas	Primrose, Wm. F.
Crosby, Annie	Rhoads, Melia
Chase, Wm.	Register, Wm. 2
Doyl, Catharine	Rines, Charles
Donar, Maria	Richardson, Robert
Davis, W. H.	Ritta, Miss
Davis, Trapphel	Ruth, Caleb
Downs, Mr.	Rasin, Unice
Daniels, Benjamin	Solesberry, Betsy
Evans, David	Smith, Rebecca
Freeman, Fannie	Sheppard, Elizabeth
Gore, Daniel	Swift, Melvina
Gamage, A. Y.	Sheppard, Jane
Goil, Maria	Shields, Samuel
Hayre, John	Suesberry, Ellen
Hawkisco, Alexander	Trusty, Miss
Hynson, Eliza	Tillman, Harriett
Hooper, Mary	Thompson, Harriet A.
Johnson, Henry	Tillman, Ellen 2
Jones, A. Clark	Thomas, Kinsey
Jones, Jophesis	Thrift, Edwin
Jump, Elizabeth Ann	Wright, Philice
Kennard, Maria	Welch, Pattie
Kennard, Hannah	Wickes, C. J.
Kumper, Richard	Wallice, Hama
Kennard, John	Wilson, Rarkhader
Lain, Sanford Y.	Wright, Francis
Loyd, William	Wightman, D. H.
Lanping, Edward	Wright, Maria
Long, Thomas B.	

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