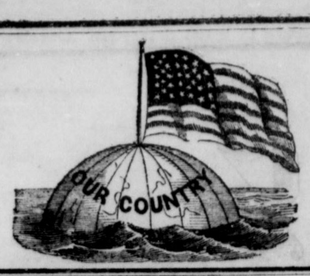
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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 17, 1865.

THE NEWS.

President Johnson has issued a proclamation of a most important character. It removes all the restrictions upon foreign and domestic trade with States east of the Mississippi river, except as regards articles contraband of war. The effect of this will be to revive commercial intercourse with all the Southern and Southwestern trans-Mississippi States, free from the onerous imposts heretofore levied. The theory upon which this action is based, is, that the rebellion having ceased, the law of Congress regulating trade with "insurrectionary districts," has become *de facto* inoperative.

Before the Conspiracy Court on Wednesday several medical men, including General Barnes, Surgeon General of the Army, testified to having examined Payne and found no evidences of either mental or moral insanity. No more witnesses being present for examination, the counsel for the defence announced that Mr. Johnson's argument against the jurisdiction of the Court would be first presented. Time, however, was asked on the ground that Mr. Johnson's argument was "badly written and hard to read." The Court, after consideration in secret session, agreed to adjourn until Friday, when Mr. Johnson's argument will be read by Mr. Clampitt.

John Mitchell, the Rebel editor of the New York *News*, was arrested on Wednesday and sent to Fort Lafayette. The *News*, of yesterday contains a letter from Mitchell, in which he justifies the Rebellion and his support of it. The letter concludes with the following bit of impertinence: "I say that I asked leave of nobody to come to this city and to write in the *News*. Further, I do not conceive myself to be here, and going at large, by virtue of the 'amnesty' that some papers have mentioned. Neither have I asked any 'pardon,' and I trust the President will not press a pardon upon me until I shall have been first convicted of something. I should be obliged, with thanks for his politeness, to decline it. He is very kind; but I do not use the article."

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that the idea of an armed emigration into Mexico was seriously entertained by the Rebel leaders west of the Mississippi up to the last moment, thus delaying the surrender of their troops, and that the plan was only abandoned at last in consequence of the reluctance of the rank and file. The *Picayune* also learns that a number of the prominent Generals and engineers of the Rebel army and navy, with many of the rank and file, uneasy in regard to the future, contemplate emigration to Brazil.

The Raleigh *Progress* explains President Johnson's and Mr. Holden's plans for the reconstruction of a State Government in North Carolina. Appointments are to be made in every county of "loyal" men, who will make an enrolment of votes, carefully excluding all who were "prominent in their adherence to the rebellion." This enrolment is to be returned to the Provisional Governor, and upon the basis thus established delegates to a State Convention are to be elected, and the Convention of course will provide the rest.

European advices to the 4th inst. say that France denies that she is about to send reinforcements to Maximilian. Our Minister at Paris has given the French Government the most positive assurance that our Government has resolved to respect the strictest neutrality with regard to Mexico.

A difficulty is experienced in obtaining a jury in the Paca murder case now before the Circuit Court of Talbot County. A pannel was obtained, however, on Monday and the trial was opened for prosecution by Mr. Brent on Tuesday.

The quartermaster's stores in Nashville, Tenn., the largest of the kind in the country, were destroyed by fire on Friday the 9th inst. The loss is estimated at from eight to ten millions of dollars.

The ordnance building at Chattanooga, Tenn., exploded on the 9th inst., and set fire to the government warehouses. Loss $250.000. Fifteen or twenty persons were killed or wounded.

Reliable information has reached the friends of John C. Breckinridge at Lexington, Kentucky, that he has arrived safe in Cuba. How he got there they refuse to say.

Twenty thousand Poles, it is said, are coming to the United States. The poles are an agricultural people, and to the Southern States they would be a valuable acquisition at this time.

The Norristown *Independent* suggests that the fourth of July be celebrated by the hanging of Jeff. Davis and the other conspirators.

The notorious guerilla, Quantrell, died in the Louisville Military Hospital on Wednesday, from the effects of a wound received on the 10th of May last.

There appears to be no doubt that the new State Constitution has been adopted in Missouri by a decided majority.

The New York Times says that President Lincoln left at his death about $50,000 in government securities.

Notes of Third Series of 7-30s Now Ready.

The demand for the Second Series of the 7-30 Notes was so great that the Treasury Department was unable to print them with sufficient rapidity to fill the orders. It will be remembered that a hundred millions were subscribed and paid for in a single week. The printing presses have finally surmounted the difficulty, and on Wednesday, June 7th, the deliveries of the Third Series commenced, and will be continued with the same promptness that marked the supply of the notes of the first and second series. It has been this interruption of delivery at the time of subscription which has given an appearance of a falling off in the popular taking of the loan,—the great body of small takers being unwilling to pay their money unless they receive their notes right in hand, to carry them home. It is expected that after this week the daily subscriptions to the Seven-Thirties will run up into millions, as they will undoubtedly be stimulated by the opening of the farmers' wool markets East and West. It is not at all likely that the Government will ever again offer so desirable a security as these notes, and about two hundred millions only remain to be taken.

With the close of the war the national expenses will be vastly reduced, and investors must look for a sharp reduction in the rate of interest as soon as the present loans become due, and can be paid off.—There is no reason why the United States credit for *money* should ever again fall below its credit for *courage*. The same spirit that preserved the *geographical* integrity of the country will place its *pecuniary* integrity on a par with that of the most favored nations—and that will represent a rate of interest under rather than over four per cent.

VIRGINIA POLITICS.—The people of Albemarle county, Va., declare that they "are constrained to object to the authority of the Constitution adopted by the delegates of a few counties at Alexandria, in April, 1864, and not ratified even by the people represented; and cannot but regard any effort to govern the people of Virginia, or to conduct their election for County, State or Federal office, under the provisions of this Constitution as committing the Government to the hands of a very small minority of the loyal people of the State; as a mockery of republican forms, as a denial of the rights of self-government, as wholly at variance with the policy of the President of the United States towards our sister State of North Carolina, and as an unkind repulse to a people who have availed themselves of every opportunity to renew with an honest purpose their fealty to the Constitution and the Union created by it."

CASUALTY.—A report has reached here from the first District, that Mr. Charles Stradley was lost overboard from the steamer Commerce, on Wednesday evening last, in Sassafras River, on her return to George Town from an Excursion trip to Port Deposit. Mr. S. is said to be about 23 years of age, and it is supposed that he was sleeping and rolled from the upper deck, or in the darkness stepped over board. We learn that efforts have been made to recover the body but with what success we have not been apprised.

THE CROPS.—The Wheat crop, which we have noticed as being greatly injured by the fly in some sections of the county, is now nearly beyond its ravages, and by the middle of next week the harvest will begin. The next scourge is the "rust," and the foggy mornings recently give just grounds for fear that it may suffer from this plague.

The hay and grass harvest has been commenced, and should no damage befall it in curing, a large crop will be gathered. The season has been very favorable.

Oats and Corn look finely. The crops present a healthy and thrifty appearance.

SALE OF LAND.—Attention is called to the advertisement in another column of several valuable Farms and other property of the late Thos. Woodward, to be sold at public auction on Tuesday and Wednesday next.

A. J. REES & Co., Commission Agents, 112 Light St. Wharf, have changed the style of the firm to Rees & Burgess.

EXCURSIONISTS.—The steamer George Law arrived here on Wednesday last, with an excurson party from Chestertown, Kent county. We take pleasure in complimenting them on their behaviour and appearance. Never has a more quiet, orderly, or genteel party, visited our place. Such are always welcome.—*Cambridge Intelligencer.*

GEN. SHERMAN made a speech in Chicago, Thursday night, in which he said: "Now there is peace all the way from here to the Gulf, and you, gentlemen, know what you must do now. Instead of destroying, you must build up; instead of insulting, you must conciliate; instead of discouraging, you must encourage those who are willing to aid us in building up this widely diversified land. You cannot expect the people of Louisiana and the people of North Carolina to feel as we do; all parties have their prejudices, and we must respect theirs as they must respect ours. With this simple precaution, there is no danger of this thing ever recurring in our annals."

RELEASE OF REBEL PRISONERS.—The rebel prisoners are rapidly being discharged from Fort Delaware. Their joy is unbounded at the prospect of exchanging the privations of the "bull-pen" for the comforts of "home, sweet home." The men are in good condition, and speak well of the treatment they have received at the Fort.—*Smyrna Times.*

THE NEW ISSUES.

Messrs. Editors:

In my last communication I pointed out the three planks of the platform of the Abolition party, which will seek to shapen and control the destinies of this nation in coming time; viz:—negro political equality with the white race; repudiation and religious persecution; and which, if successful, will lead as a necessary consequence to social and domestic equality with the *dark skins!* However revolting these positions or especially the last, the time will come, when they will be publicly avowed and advocated among us; public meetings will be called and held at the Court Houses and other public places; platforms erected and speakers from the City of Baltimore and elsewhere, will be introduced by the sound of music, and the flourish of the Star-Spangled banner! Be not surprised, when I say, that some in our midst will sustain the doctrines and the party that shall make these demonstrations. The rallying cry of "universal suffrage," "repudiation," and "down with the Catholics," when coupled with the patronage of office and its emoluments, will have its effect upon some minds or imaginations, and the "hurra" and the "cheer" will follow the rounded periods of the great orators of the party.

Political Abolitionism contains elements of strength which will contribute to its advancement; they are natural and congenial, viz: *aggression*, *progression*—and *destruction*. The evil and injustice connected with it makes it necessarily aggressive; it wars upon the rights, interests and opinions of others; ever vigilant, and essentially selfish, it is consequently untiring and watchful of opportunity to encroach. Its own ends are to be accomplished; its own interest to be subserved—power, patronage, office, emolument, ambition, are objects of too vast importance to suffer it to despair, or even to relax its efforts. It must, with these attributes, be progressive; it generates its own motive power, and feeds its own furnace, with its prejudices, passions and expectations. It is destructive because it has none of the cardinal principles of the Constitution, nor the cardinal virtues to regulate or restrain it. Its principles can be changed like garments, and no times, places, nor institutions will be secure against its assaults. The rights of persons and of property, the elective franchise, the freedom of speech and of the press, and the liberty of the citizen from arrest, are not subjects which political abolition would respect, if they interfered in any manner with its success. It regards color as not distinctive; *black* is its present favorite, because it can be made subservient to its interest, but that might be surrendered if another could be made equally conducive to its advancement. Social equality is the legitimate offspring of political equality, and the pains and penalties of compulsive legislation will do much to consolidate and commingle the "black spirits and white," and either blunt the olfactory nerves, or by the power of the crucible neutralize the *odor* that now unfortunately (or fortunately) exists.

When social equality of the races shall be reached, there will be yet another step, in the course of events. We premise that a book has already been written and published, by the ablest votaries of the sable skins, wearing, unfortunately, a white one, which has been quoted in Congressional debates, in which it is alledged and argued with signal ingenuity and ability, that *the black is superior to the white race*, and that the perfection of humanity can only be obtained by a mixture of the bloods; whether this is to precede or follow the other consummation of equality we cannot tell, but the last step in the advancement or progression of the party will be *Infidelity*. If the others are successful, the last may, as a punishment to our nation, be permitted by an all wise Providence.

Who can contemplate without troubled emotions, the fate of our race and of our country, if political Abolition shall obtain the ascendancy? We have endeavored in sincerity and honesty to trace the future of our country and people, through dark and gloomy ages. We have only judged the tree by its fruits. The principle of evil and of corrupt human nature lies at its roots, and will transfuse itself into every branch, twig, and leaf, and fruit.—He who attempts to make equal and amalgamate the white and African race, is not only the worst enemy of the latter, but wars against the principles, the feelings, the tastes, the inclinations and affections of our nature. The laws of our social existence are the natural and legitimate results of the laws of our natural being.—One follows the other, and he who strives to invade these laws, to change or modify them, impeaches the wisdom and goodness of our benevolent and infinitely wise Creator, and essays to put the creature above the Creator. In all civilized and religious communities the white race has been superior to the black; the difference is not artificial, but it is innate, primary and essential. Our reason and our instincts teach us this superiority, and to admit that Sumner, Phillips & Co. are to become the greatest and wisest teachers the world has ever produced, would be to reflect upon the goodness and wisdom of Him who created all things for his own glory.

The late Secretary Chase, now Chief Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, has so far lost sight of the dignity of his position, as to visit South Carolina, make speeches, and write a letter for publication, contending for the right of voting for the negro! The presumptions are strong, that Mr. Chase is to be the candidate for the Presidency of the blackest wing of the ultra republican party. If the negro vote can be secured for his party, it is estimated that it will overbalance the Irish and Catholic vote against it. It is not love for the negro, nor regard for his interest or supposed rights, but a matter of calculation and policy about the vote. If they thought or should find that the negro vote would be thrown against them they would abandon him negro and hitch on some other ad-captandum scheme in its stead. But, claiming to have emancipated the negro, they expect his support, and hence as a thing of policy and not of principle, they hold on to the embrace of their sable allies! If they find that too many people have invested in Government securities, and that they may lose more than they will gain upon the repudiation principle, they will drop the subject, and hug more closely their favorite negro equality.

There are two forces in operation in this country; one is conservative, the other destructive. The former preserves, upholds, improves, adorns; the latter mars, impairs, maims, destroys. The Conservatives are of all political parties, being the best and safest elements derived from each. The Destructives are the Abolitionists, who never originate a new enterprise or improvement, but whose business seems to deface, injure or pull down. If they succeed in their contemplated black raid upon the political rights of the free white men of the nation, they will, to perpetuate power, soon establish equality of races. We shall then have the negro and the white sitting on the same bench and in the same pew at Church; eating at the same board at the hotels, and on steamboats; lodging in the same chamber at public places; sitting in the same parlor, and eating at the same board in private familes, for they would enforce by legislation, the observance of equality in all things. In the jury box there will be a mixture of colors—the ebony, mulatto and white—and the Judge would be compelled to appoint in full proportion the former foreman of the respective juries. On the witness stand a similar equality; and a number of dark skins be sometimes introduced to prove that a white witness was not of good character, and they would not believe him on his oath. The Sheriff be constrained to select an equal number to his deputies from the Africans, to serve process, arrest and carry to prison the white faces. The County Commissioners required to appoint an equal number of collectors of taxes of the two races, so that the negro would have the same power to advertise and sell for unpaid taxes as his former white superior; the Clerks and Registers obliged to keep an equal number of dark skin deputies, and the Orphans' Court compelled, in the appointment of appraisers for personal and real estate, to have the negro fully represented. A portion of the Justices of the Peace and Constables may, and will be of necessity, of the black skin race; and the dark Justice may give judgment against the white party, and issue his execution to a sable constable! The Notaries Public, Inspectors, Assessors, &c., will be proportionately mixed. The mingling is intended to be perfect and thorough.

Let it not be said that we have drawn a fancy sketch; the abolition Governor of New York (Fenton) has already appointed a negro man Notary Public in that city. "If such things are done in the green tree, what will not be done in the dry?" If the "cloven foot" of the evil one cannot now be hid, will it not be fully developed when power and office shall be accumulated in the hands of unscrupulous men, who will spare no pains or effort to strengthen and consolidate their acquisitions; what may we not expect they will do to extend and carry out their favorite theory of negro equality? Abolition is the cause of secession and civil war; its origin is there. If there had been no Abolition there never could have been Secession and its consequences. If the slavery question had never been stirred by the evil genius of Yankee Abolitionism, the agitations which resulted could not have existed. It was the constant agitation of the subject by New England Abolitionists that irritated the South and finally drew them, and improperly we think, into secession and war. However we may condemn their act, we must not lose sight of the CAUSE, and that same spirit of encroachment, aggression and destruction, which are inherent properties in the doctrine of Abolition, now turns upon the white race and proposes to wage a war upon their habits, tastes, prejudices and principles. It now seeks to pull down all distinctions between the two races, and to make a mongrel race, with equal social and political rights.

We think that this attempt should be resisted at the beginning; that it should be met at once by every decent man, and lover of his country. When the foundations of our institutions and of society are assailed, we should rally to their support, and forgetting all distinctions, political or otherwise, resolve, to stand by the Old Flag, and the old land-marks which separated the white from the black, and preserved the superiority of the former. Let the excitements and recriminations of the last four years suffice, and let them be now supplanted by forbearance, amity, and a united purpose to defend the rights and distinctions of the white race! We are all equal under the law—have the same rights and privileges which were enjoyed before the unfortunate civil war—we are all supporters of the Government as it is; let us then rally together, to preserve it from the hands of the abolition spoiler, and transmit it unimpaired to the latest posterity.

AN ORIGINAL UNIONIST.

AFFAIRS AT RICHMOND, VA.—On Sunday about 400 Confederate soldiers reached the city, having been released from Point Lookout. The Ballard House has been leased to a Boston party for ten years at $18,000 per annum. A military order has been issued prohibiting the wearing of the Confederate uniform in the city after the 15th inst. Another new National Bank has been started—A. Vance Brown, president, and S. B. Smith, cashier. The old mercantile firms of the city are rapidly resuming business, and many wholesale houses re-opening. The colored population of the city are getting up a petition to be sent to Washington, asking that Mayor Mayo be removed from office; a position he has held for ten years, having previously been prosecuting attorney of the Hustings Court for 29 years. The Richmond markets are abundantly supplied.

Ex-President Buchanan's forthcoming history of his administrarion will shortly appear.

THE LIBERATED SLAVES IN VIRGINIA.—General Duval, in command of the United States forces about Staunton, has issued an order in regard to the liberated slaves in that section, prescribing certain rules and regulations for their conduct in future.

He says the slaves may remain with their former masters, if he and they both desire it and agree on the terms, in which case each party is equally bound by the contract. He admonishes the negroes and tells them that they must learn—the sooner the better—that "they must work for their support now the same as before they were free, in some instances perhaps even harder:" the only difference between then and now being, that they have the wages of their labor to themselves. He advises that all negroes yet with their former masters remain with them, attending to their work as usual, and enter into some contract agreeing on the terms of compensation, to be paid after the reaping of the coming harvest, and gives notice that all negroes now roaming the country will be made at once to break up their idle pursuits and seek employment.

INDICTMENT OF LEE AND OTHERS.—Judge Underwood, of the United States District Court of Virginia, has forwarded to Attorney General Speed all the facts connected with the indictment for treason against R. E. Lee, Henry A. Wise and other Rebel officers and civilians made in his court.—It is his intention to proceed vigorously in their prosecution, and he asks for the co-operation of the Attorney General in making up the cases.

THE SEVENTEENTH YEAR LOCUSTS.—There have been several notices recently made of the appearance of what are styled the "seventeenth year locusts" in different sections of the country. It appears there are indications of their soon visiting this vicinity. A gentleman engaged in gardening on the Harford road has, within a few days, found the embryo of these insects a few inches below the ground in considerable numbers.—*Sun.*

THE REBEL CABINET.—A Washington correspondent writes:

I have been informed of the safe arrival of Benjamin, the Rebel "Secretary of State," at Bermuda. Breckinridge and Trenholm, it is feared, have also made good their escape, and we must be content with Jeff. and his two Ministers—Reagan and Mallory.

Baltimore Price Current.

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

BALTIMORE, June 15, 1865.

White Wheat, per bushel	$2.10a2.25
Red " "	2.05a2.10
White Corn " "	1.00a1.05
Yellow " "	94a95
Oats (weight) "	74a75
Rye, "	80a90
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 " "	2.00a2.25
Ducks, per dozen,	3.00a5.00
Chickens "	8.50a9.00
Spring Chickens, per dozen,	3.50a6.00
Peach Blow Potatoes, per bushel,	80a1.00
Carter " "	1.00a1.10
Mercer " "	1.00a1.25
Beef Cattle, per pound,	5c@10c
Sheep, per pound, sheared,	6ca7c
" " unsheared,	6a8c
Lambs, each,	3.50a5.00
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 "	35a40c
Wood, hickory, per cord	5.50a6.00
" Oak "	5.00a5.50
" Pine "	3.50a5.00
White Beans, per bushel	1.00a2.00
Eggs, per dozen,	29a30c
Rags, cotton, per pound	5½c
Feathers	50c
Cucumbers, per bbl.	15.00a20.00
Tomatoes per bush.	12.00
Onions per bbl.	8.00
Peas per bushel	70c.
Cymblins per bushel	4.00
Cabbage per hundred	5.00a10.00

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. Mr. Ward, JOHN W. ROBINSON, of Calvert County, to Miss MAGGIE V., daughter of Samuel C. Bordley, Esq., of Anne Arundel county, formerly of Baltimore. No cards.

DEATHS.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the death of our dear friend, RACHEL E. BELL, who departed this life in Cold Spring, Putnam Co., New York, May 21st, 1865, aged 38 years, the beloved wife of James Bell, and daughter of the late John and Lucretia Harris.

She leaves a husband and four children to mourn their loss, but not without hope. She told her husband she was prepared to die, and expressed a wish to see her friend, who was so far away. She died in a strange land among strangers, but her friends here will drop a tear in memory of the one we loved so well. S.

A CARD OF THANKS.

AT a meeting of the M. P. Sabbath School Teachers' Association, of Chestertown, held on Tuesday evening, June 13th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Association be tendered to Capt. Samuel Crosby, and the other officers of the Steamer "Geo. Law," for their kindness, courtesy, and untiring efforts to render pleasant and agreeable the late Excursion trip to Cambridge; and to the Kennedyville Band, for their liberality in furnishing Music free of charge for the occasion. Also, to officer Adkinson, for his kindness in accompanying the Excursion.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolution be transmitted to the parties referred to, and published in the newspapers of the town.

1t. L. S. FOWLER, Sec'y.

U. S. Internal Revenue!

THE Assessor for Kent county is required to close the Annual Assessment for 1865 on the 30th June inst All persons who have failed to make their returns for the present year must do so prior that date, otherwise they may be compelled to pay the penalty for neglect to furnish list or return as required by law.

WM. H. LAMBERT,
je17-3t. Assist. Assessor.

FOR SALE,

A BOAT AND SEINE, all in complete order for fishing, and nearly as good as new; will be sold low. The Seine is eight hundred yards long, and fishes ten ft. water.

Apply to R. A. GRAY,
je17-6t* near Crumpton, Q. A. Co

VALUABLE FARM
FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at Private Sale his FARM, lying in Eastern Neck, Kent county, Md., situated on Chester River, at the mouth of Grey's Inn Creek,

Containing about 450 ACRES,

of which over three hundred acres are arable. The balance is WOODLAND, covered with young Chesnut, (a large portion of which is large enough for rails,) Oak and Pine.

The arable land has been heavily limed, and the growing crops are equal to any in the county. It requires, for its size, but little fencing, being nearly surrounded by water; the fencing required is of chesnut rails and in complete order. There is an Orchard of

3,000 PEACH TREES

in full bearing, and also a good Apple Orchard.

The land is of fine quality, and very productive. The location is remarkably healthy, there having been no case of Bilious or Chill and Fever on the Farm for seventeen years. The neighborhood is also desirable; Churches, Post Office, Schools, Stores and Mechanic's Shops, are very convenient.

The situation is considered the best and most desirable on Chester River, which is on the South side of the farm, and four miles wide at this point, while Grey's Inn Creek, half a mile wide, is on the East.

Several Steamboats run daily to and from Baltimore to Grey's Inn Creek, where there is a Wharf, which is about a mile and a half from the house. The Boats pass within three hundred yards of the Dwelling.

Fish, Oysters, Terrapin and Wild Fowl are abundant in season, and can be procured from the River and Creek near the Farm.

THE DWELLING is frame, two stories high, in thorough order, with a KITCHEN and PANTRY attached; also, a School House, Wash House, Dairy House and Quarter. There is a Barn fifty feet long, with Stabling, in good order.—Also, Corn Cribs, Sheds, Colt Stables, &c.

The proprietor will take pleasure in showing the Farm to any one who may wish to examine it. Possession will be given the first day of January next, or immediately if preferred.

THE TERMS OF SALE will be made to suit the purchaser. A small cash payment will be required, and a long credit be given for the balance of the purchase money, which is to be secured by mortgage on judgment, satisfactory to the undersigned.

For further information apply to the proprietor, THOMAS W. RINGGOLD,
Rock Hall, Kent county, Maryland,
or his Attorney, J. A. WICKES,
je17-4t. Chestertown, Md.

LANDS FOR SALE.

NO. 1.—A FARM near Buck Neck, occupied by Mr. Abel Merritt as Tenant, and owned by Mr. William W. Parks, containing 118 ACRES.

2. A FARM, in Morgans' Creek Neck, occupied by Mr. C. England as Tenant, and owned by Mrs. Hannah J. Wallis—containing 220 ACRES.

3. A FARM on Fairlee Creek, occupied by Mr. Richard C. Smyth, as Tenant, and owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, containing 330 to 340 ACRES.

For Terms apply to GEORGE VICKERS, Agent.
Chestertown, je17-3t.

FERTILIZERS.

PRICES REDUCED.

THE undersigned, sole agent for Kent county for the sale of BERGER & BUTZ'S SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME, offers for sale the following approved Fertilizers:

BERGER & BUTZ'S
Super-Phosphate of Lime,
Baugh's Raw-Bone Phosphate,
Rhodes' Super Phosphate of Lime,
Moro Phillips' Super Phosphate of Lime,
Allen & Needle's Superphosphate of Lime,
and Allen & Needle's Fertilizer.

I have a large stock of Berger & Butz's Superphosphate on hand, and would like Farmers to send in their orders early.

☞ Any of the above Fertilizers will be delivered at any wharf in Kent county at a lower price than they can be bought at any other place. Terms Cash.

THOS. DEC. RUTH,
Sole Agent for Berger & Butz's
Super Phosphate of Lime,
je17-4m. CHESTERTOWN, MD.
[Crumpton Gazette publish 4m. and send bill to advertiser.]

HARVEST! HARVEST!

New Goods Just Purchased by
WICKES & BRO.

Chestertown, June 17, 1865.

HEAVY GROCERIES, SUGARS, Coffee, Molasses, HARVEST LIQUORS, Tin and Crockery Ware, &c., &c., &c., all laid in to meet the wants of the Harvest Season, and for sale at the lowest market rates, by
June 17, 1865. WICKES & BRO.

English Grass and Wheat SCYTHES, of the genuine *Waldron* manufacture. Snathes, Scythe Stones and Rifles, in store and for sale by
June 17, 1863. WICKES & BRO.

HECKENDORN and other Plow Castings, constantly on hand at WICKES & BRO.'S.

LINEN COATS and LINEN DUSTERS, just opened by WICKES & BRO.
Chestertown, June 17, 1865.

FLOOR MATTING of superior quality, and for sale at less than the market price, by
WICKES & BRO.
Chestertown, June 17, 1865.

PUMP MAKING.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he is prepared to

PUT IN AND REPAIR PUMPS,

in the best manner, and upon the most reasonable terms. All orders thankfully received and promptly attended to.

ANDREW J. HUBBARD,
je17-3m. Edesville, Kent Co.

Harvest Goods.

T. W. ELIASON & SON invite the attention of their customers and the public, to their stock of Harvest Goods just received.
June 17, 1865.

ATTENTION BATTALION!

SHOULDER ARMS!!

THE undersigned will sell
HARVEST WHISKEY,
At TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per gallon, at MORGAN'S Store up town,
WITHOUT WATER!
June 17. JOHN H. MORGAN.

$2.50 $2.50

Harvest Whiskey.

ATTENTION FARMERS!—I am now selling GOOD HARVEST WHISKEY at $2.50 per gallon. Give me a call.

R. S. USILTON,
June 17, 1865. Up Town.

Order Arms!

THE RAIL-ROAD is completed to *BORDLEY'S CORNER*, and he will sell GOOD HARVEST WHISKEY at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per gallon, *without water!* JOHN BORDLEY,
June 17, 1865.—3t Chestertown