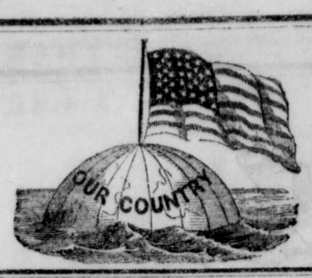
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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 8, 1865.

THE ASSASSINATION.

VERDICT OF THE COURT.—*Four of the Prisoners Sentenced to be Hanged.*—The verdict of the Military Commission engaged in the trial of the assassin conspirators was announced in the city papers of yesterday. Payne, Herold, Atzerodt and Mrs. Surratt are sentenced to be hanged; Arnold, Mudd and O'Laughlin to be confined at hard labor for life in the Albany Penitentiary, and Spangler to six years' imprisonment at hard labor in the same institution. President Johnson approved the finding, and ordered the execution of those condemned to death to take place yesterday. The executions were to take place privately in the Penitentiary yard. On Thursday the sentence was announced to the prisoners. Payne seemed to take it as a matter of course, Atzerodt and Herold were much affected, and Mrs. Surratt was deeply moved, and plead for additional time to prepare for her fate.—They all desired to see their families and clergymen, and measures were immediately taken to gratify their wishes.

HOW TO STOP THE AGITATION of THE NEGRO SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

The attentive reader of the published interview between President Johnson and the South Carolina delegation could not fail to be struck with the following remarks of the President:

"Some here in the North think they can control and exercise a greater influence over the negro than you can, though his future must materially depend on you. * * * You and I understand this better; we know our friends are mistaken, [here the President rose up and continued emphatically] and I tell you that I don't want you to have control of these negro votes against the votes of the poor white man. I repeat, our friends here are mistaken, as you and I know *where the control of that negro vote would fall!*"

Convince the advocates of negro suffrage of this fact—that they could not control the negro vote—and we guarantee that nothing more will be heard about conferring on blacks the right of suffrage. It is not their belief in the *right* of the negro to vote, but rather their expectation of *controlling* his vote, that lies at the foundation of the movement. They will abandon the whole subject so soon as they become satisfied that the vote could not be influenced to subserve their own selfish ends. All that remains to be done, then, is for the press to back up this sensible view of the President, and convince the agitators that they are working against their own political predominancy, and the country will have rest from the negro for many long years to come.

THE GRAIN CROPS.—Some of our farmers have threshed their wheat, and find the "turn out" very small for the quantity of straw. Some fields had straw enough for double the quantity of wheat realized. The general prospect for a good crop of wheat about the time of heading, was hardly ever better in this county, but the unfavorable weather between that time and harvest caused the grain to scab and prematurely ripen. Oats are now being cut, and a fair crop will be made. Corn, having the benefit of late rains and growing weather, is looking remarkably well.

THE FOURTH.—There was no public celebration of the Fourth of July in Chestertown. Many of our people spent the day in fishing, crabbing, and other sports. In the afternoon there were two excursions, one to and the other from Crumpton, the latter going as far as the mouth of the river. Both were well patronized.

EXCURSIONS.—St. James' Meth. Prot. Sabbath School, Worton, has chartered the steamer Commerce for an Excursion to Chesapeake City, on Tuesday next, July 11th. New awnings have been procured for the boat. A day of much enjoyment is anticipated, in which everybody in Worton will of course be disposed to share.

The steamer Trumpeter will make an Excursion from Sassafras River to Port Deposit on Saturday, the 15th inst.

FIRE AT DENTON.—It is reported that a fire occurred in Denton on the evening of the Fourth, which destroyed a large number of houses, including the business portion of the town. No particulars have been received.

☞ In justice to our correspondent, and that its readers may see the argument on "the other side," we think the *Somerset Herald* should re-publish the article to which that paper attempts a reply in its issue of the 27th ult.

The new Constitution of Missouri has been adopted by a majority of 1,862 votes.

THE NEWS.

The President has issued his proclamation appointing Benjamin F. Perry, one of the gentlemen recommended by the South Carolina delegation, Provisional Governor of that State, with authority to proceed in reorganizing the State Government, through the same process, and on the same basis, as to voters, &c., prescribed for the other States in which Provisional Governors have recently been appointed. Florida is the only remaining State of the South yet to be provided with a Governor.

Judge Thompson has ordered the military authorities in Philadelphia to release Cozzens, the alleged defaulting contractor, at the same time delivering an opinion that the power of suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* only existed during the war.

At Gettysburg the Fourth of July was celebrated with great enthusiasm, and the corner stone of the soldiers' monument was laid with imposing ceremonies.

Ford's theatre, at Washington, has not been purchased by the Young Men's Christian Association, as some time ago announced. The proprietor gives notice that the theatre will soon be re-opened, but that the box in which the late President was killed will remain closed.

General Grant has issued an order directing department commanders to reduce their commands to the minimum number by discharging every man that can be spared.

Says the London Patriot: "Nothing can be more wise and just than the conduct of the American government since the termination of the war. As we anticipated, the close of the struggle, instead of bringing the rowdy party to the front, and inspiring neighboring peoples with just alarm, has lent dignity and gravity to the counsels of the government and the conduct of the nation."

The Fourth of July was celebrated in all the large cities and throughout the country with great spirit, and a degree of enthusiasm that has never been known before.

[Communicated]

THE NEW ISSUE.

It must be obvious to the observant and reflecting mind that the course pursued by President Johnson in reference to the South, is the one marked out, not only by the Constitution and genius of our Government, but by a wise and humane policy. Mr. Johnson knows the school in which the Southern people have been trained, in reference to State Rights and the alleged power to withdraw from what they called a Confederated Government. The question was, as General Lee said, an open one, left so by the framers of the Constitution, and from that day to the one in which the assumed right of secession was exercised, it had been discussed by the ablest and wisest heads on both sides. We think, with the President, that their view was erroneous, and secession ought not to have existed, but he makes a distinction between those who acted from conscientious convictions of political rights, and those who rebel to destroy the Government; between those who seek to withdraw from it and those who rebel to destroy the whole fabric and erect a new and different structure upon its ruins. This view of the President seems to be in accordance with the conservative opinions of our country, entertained by members of all parties, and also with the enlightened opinions of Europe, as made known thro' its press. There is no class of men more magnanimous, generous and forgiving than the Federal soldiers, who have fought through the war, and undergone its toils, privations and perils. There is none more vindictive and unrelenting than the free-soil politicians, who look to office and aggrandizement, rather than to a restoration of tranquility, of union and prosperity to a distracted and suffering country.

The President is right in another view he has taken of the mode and manner of restoration. The Southern States attempted to get out of the Union by conventions called by the people, and voted for by those who, at that period, were by the constitutions and laws of the respective seceding States entitled to vote. The President has decided that they never got out of the Union, but only suspended the execution of the laws of Congress, by their action: but as by a vote of the people they changed their State Governments, so now, by a vote of the same people, they must re-change or alter their State governments, so as to be restored to amicable and friendly relations to the good Government which they had resisted; that they must revoke and annul their ordinances of secession, not to get into the Union as a part of it, but to reconstruct their State governments upon a loyal basis, and thus get into favor, fellowship and friendly intercourse with those they have offended. The child who rebels against its parent, cannot destroy the relation of parent and child, but he must retract and undo the wrong he has done, to be restored to the confidence, affection and household of the father.

As the slaves of the South had no agency in rebellion or secession, had no vote nor citizenship, so they can have no rightful authority to aid in the restoration.—They never voted for members of the convention—never assembled in political conferences, and knew nothing of the doctrine of State rights nor of delegated or reserved rights, nor the history of the Constitution, its checks and balances, nor the discussions that grew up after its adoption, nor anything of the nature, genius, powers and policy of the State or General Government;—the President has properly determined that they cannot have any agency in the act and policy of restoration. The propriety of Mr. Johnson's course is manifest to the thinking and unprejudiced mind. He has argued, that if it were proper to bestow the elective franchise upon the untutored and ignorant emancipated slave, that the influence of the old masters would secure all their votes for their candidates. He might have added, that the power of money would easily influence the whole. But the absurdity, unconstitutionality and impolicy of elevating the negro to an equality with the whites is so apparent, as well as repugnant to all our instincts, and judgment, that it would seem superfluous to discuss it.

But there is a party, the Republican or Abolition party, that are now seeking to make negro suffrage a cardinal principle in their political creed. They, with Mr. Chase at their head, and with the aid of Butler, Sumner, Wilson, and other auxiliaries, intend to present and harp upon this distinctive measure! They have studied and analyzed public opinion, the probable consequences politically to their party by the return of peace, union and prosperity to the country; and have concluded that when the excitements, passions and prejudices that have excited the people for the last four years shall have subsided, and the armies of office-holders and contractors, and of soldiers, shall be disbanded, and the immense patronage of the Government and of officers shall be diminished, that the people, in their returning sense of reason and reflection, will eject them from power and place, and bestow them upon others; they have, therefore, determined to agitate, and by introducing the negro upon the stage, endeavor to retain their political power.—The negro is the great trump with which they expect to win and retain the prize. They care not if the national heart yearns for peace, quiet and amity; they care not for the effort to reduce the public pulse; they intend to keep it up to the highest fever heat, irrespective of the condition of the patient and the dangerous consequences of their action. The finances of the country, its heavy taxation, its reduced resources and crippled condition, all demand that agitation shall cease, and all hearts and hands be turned to the more delightful task of healing the wounds, and of restoring health and prosperity to our afflicted country. The voice of patriotism and philanthropy alike call upon us to lay aside the party spirit and politics that have excited the people; to oppose all novelties and innovations, and to stand by the old land-marks of the Constitution and the laws.

Negro social equality would as certainly follow political equality, as the night follows the day. If political equality be conceded to the negro, these very people who now agitate the country will as assuredly contend, with more zeal and ardor, for negro social equality, as the setting succeeds the rising sun. They will assert, that if the negro is fit to be an equal at the polls, to elbow the white voter, to challenge his vote and swear black witnesses to deprive him of it, to sit with him in the jury box and in the church, why should he not visit, sit at your boards and become equal in all respects!! There is not a Western State that allows a negro to vote. How is it that these Black Republicans have been so long finding the virtues, merits and graces of the negro? The latter has not changed; they are of the same color, odor and capacity they have ever been. The secret is, they mean to use him as a political lever, to keep themselves in power! This is their only hope of success; and they, having tasted of the loaves and fishes of office, are not willing to live again on the common fare they once enjoyed.

A formidable opposition is springing up against President Johnson's administration. Mr. Chase is its head, and Henry Winter Davis and others like him, are to be his aids and auxiliaries, to break down the President. It behooves all men who love their country and the Constitution more than party, to rally to the President's support—all men who prefer the white man to the black. We believe that there are white men with patriotism and intelligence enough to sustain and administer the affairs of this Government, without calling in the sable skins to assist. We do not think that they would bring any material amount of intelligence, patriotism or morality, to the Government. The two races can never amalgamate, although that, in time, will be attempted, if the project of universal suffrage is adopted: the stronger will destroy the weaker, and we should have a war of races of an exterminating character. We want no black skin judges, jurors or witnesses; no Governor, Senators, congressmen or ministers of the dark hue. We belong to the white skins, to the white man's party, and have not yet discovered such a degeneracy in our pale faces as to require the assistance of the negro to strengthen and sustain the Government. We believed that there were white soldiers enough to put down the rebellion, and that there are white men enough to conduct the affairs of State.

A UNION PATRIOT.

VISITING DELEGATION.—Governor Swann and Congressman Phelps, of Maryland, with the Mayor and a number of Councilmen of Baltimore, arrived in Washington for the purpose, it is understood, of conferring with President Johnson relative to the Maryland Federal appointments, and ascertaining the President's views upon the negro suffrage question in Maryland, which is being pushed by the Winter Davis party.—*Wash Star.*

REGISTERS.—The following is a list of officers of Registration for Queen Anne's county: Dixon's—Joseph C. Anderson, Samuel Mallalieu, (the other unknown.) Church Hill—Thomas Russell, John V. Legg and Wm. J. Hurlock. Centreville—A. M. Arlett, A. A. Duhammel and Wm. W. Bryan. Kent Island—James Denny, John K. Willis, W. C. Ringgold. Queenstown—John S. Bryan, Thomas H. Ford and Jonathan A. Bryan.

LARGE DECLINE IN MEATS.—The New York papers state that the decline in meats in that market has been very heavy, prices ranging for dressed beef at 9a12 cents for poor quality, and 14a16 cents for the superior. The receipts are increasing over the average of 1864, and prices are lower than they have been for 15 months.

The Granting of Pardons--Four Thousand Cases in Maryland.

A Washington correspondent of the New York News says:

In order to facilitate the despatch of public business and to relieve himself of a vast amount of routine business, the President, after consultation with the Attorney General, has authorized and empowered the United States District Attorneys of the several Districts in connection with the Governments of the several States, to aid in granting pardons to all persons subject to indictment and conviction for acts growing out of the recent rebellion.

The District Attorney being conversant with the local circumstances of each case, and with the evidence that has been laid before the Grand Jury, will, therefore, in connection with the Governor of the State, on application being made, aid to obtain pardons in deserving cases without bringing the parties to trial. The pardoning power rests solely, of course, with the President.

In Maryland alone, there are four thousand persons subject to indictment and conviction, each one of whom would apply in person to the President for a pardon, were it not for the above regulation. Notorious offenders, of course, will not be pardoned, but will be brought to trial on regular indictments in the district courts.

The Democracy called upon to Rally in Support of the President.

The address to the Democracy of the United States, just issued by the Democratic National Association at Washington, sets out with declaring that in the beginning all Democrats believed that peace and union were compatible and could be secured by conciliatory measures, and that after the war commenced the great mass of Democrats acquiesced in it as an unavoidable calamity, to be prosecuted for the sole purpose of restoring the Union, believing that so soon as this object was obtained the war ought to cease. It takes strong ground against conferring upon negroes the rights of citizenship, on the ground that they are unqualified by education, and as a race so greatly inferior to the whites as to lower the standard of average intelligence by intermingling. This is declared to be a white man's Government, and the negro a foreign element which cannot be successfully assimilated. The immediate readmission of the lately rebellious States, with all their rights and privileges unabridged, is also urged on the ground that the Federal Government cannot exist while a portion of the States composing it are free and another portion virtually enslaved by military government. The address declares unlimited confidence in the wisdom, integrity and democracy of President Johnson, concluding in the following eulogistic terms:

"It is hardly a superstitious fancy which regards him as having been specially ordained for this great and glorious mission. The designs of heaven begin now to be visible throughout. At the head of the reconciled and reunited democracy of the two sections Andrew Johnson is, we believe, destined to repair and restore those cherished institutions which have been so fearfully shattered and seemingly overturned, and to receive the undying gratitude of a reunited country and the benedictions of all future ages. Be it ours to share in the consciousness of having contributed to the same result."

GENERAL SHERMAN AT HIS OLD HOME. General Sherman was received on Saturday last at Lancaster, Ohio, where he lived as a poor boy with his widowed mother, and where Hon. Thomas Ewing, attracted by his bright appearance, adopted him into his family. An immense crowd of his old friends and neighbors turned out to do him honor. In response to the address of welcome he made a brief speech in which he said he simply claimed to have done a man's work, using such abilities as he possesses, with the brains he inherited, to serve his country; because he felt that a man who, in such a crisis, would not do all he could for her cause, was not worthy the honors of citizenship. In reference to the reorganization question, he took broad ground in favor of allowing the States to regulate their own internal affairs in their own way—remarking that however we may have been at enmity with the people of the South in the past, they must be trusted in the future if we are to live together under one Government. The speech was received with rounds of enthusiastic applause.

COST OF THE WAR TO THE SOUTH.—A Richmond paper estimates that the war has cost the South five thousand eight hundred millions of dollars, namely:—Twenty-five hundred millions by the loss of slave property; nine hundred millions by the ravages of war; nine hundred millions by the loss of staple crops; five hundred millions by property sunk in the Confederate debt, and one thousand millions by what the South must hereafter pay as her proportion of the principal and interest of the national debt. By the census of 1860, the entire property of the fifteen slave States was valued at $7,000,000,000—the slaves being valued at $2,400,000,000. For the last year before the war the cotton crop was worth $250,000,000. The tobacco crop for 1860 was worth $40,000,000, and the rice and sugar crops for the same year were each worth $20,000,000. Wheat and corn were subsequently planted in place of these, but the product was consumed by the Rebel armies and the slaves. The debt of the Confederacy at the time of its collapse was at least four thousand millions, which had absorbed say one-eight of this sum in gold value.

NOTICE.

THE notes given for property purchased at the Vendue of the late Wm. Greenwood are now due, and for the convenience of those indebted they have been left with Mr. GEO. C. ADKINSON for collection. If not paid by the first of August, he has orders to proceed to collect them according to law.

JOHN GREENWOOD, of Wm.,
jy8-3t* Administrator.

Baltimore Price Current.

BALTIMORE, July 6, 1865.

White Wheat, per bushel	. .	$2.00a2.10
New Red " "	. .	1.80a1.90
White Corn "	. .	92a94
Yellow " "	. .	90
Oats (weight) "	. .	65a70
Rye, "	. .	80a85

DEATHS.

In Chestertown, on Monday morning, July 3rd, 1865, at the residence of his grandfather, John T. Dodd, Esq., FRANCIS WATERS, second son of Rev. Daniel and Augusta M. Bowers, aged 1 year, 11 months and 3 days.

No more will the dew of night,
The night of death,
Distill upon the little sufferer's aching brow.

At his residence in Georgetown, in Kent Co., on the 2nd July, Mr. GEORGE W. OLDHAM, in the 75th year of his age, after a long affliction, attended with much bodily pain and suffering. Mr. O. formerly resided in Cecil—at one period in the South. About fourteen years since he removed to Kent, having purchased the beautiful residence and grounds of the late lamented Col. James Boon.

On the night of the 14th of June, after an illness of about thirty hours, LIZZIE A. MASSIE, daughter of Perry McN. and Rebecca E. Thomas, aged 6 years, 10 months and 3 days.

Lonely the house, and sad the hours,
Since our sweet Lizzie's gone,
But oh! a brighter home than ours,
In Heaven is now her own.

Beneath the cold and grassy mound,
Her little body rests,
But safe her happy soul is found,
Upon the Saviour's breast.

She loved the Sabbath School, the place
Her little feet had trod,
And loved to sing the little hymns,
That told of Heaven and God.

Sleep on, sweet Lizzie—sleep in peace,
Thy spirit doth ascend,
To know the fullness of all joy,
In glory, without end. S. E. T.

OBITUARY.—By some means not easy of explanation, the annexed obituary notice was published in a Baltimore newspaper, at the time, escaped the observation of the readers in Kent, and it was only recently that information was received of the demise of the venerable, the virtuous and esteemed Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. W. in every department of life, whether of business, office, social or domestic, was exemplary and urbane. The graces of gentleness, kindness and benevolence, were happily blended, while his intelligence and large fund of information, derived from observation, enabled him to converse with much interest and fluency,—his epistolary correspondence and published articles, were characterized by the qualities of the head and heart of their author. He was of uniform cheerfulness—strictly temperate and desirous to impress upon the young the lessons of wisdom and purity, which his experience qualified him to impart, and which were illustrated by his life. His integrity, veracity and sincere friendship, for he never forsook a friend, endeared him greatly to the hearts of many.—The writer, who enjoyed his confidence and friendship, laments his death with no ordinary degree of sorrow. The following tribute to the memory of our friend appeared in print in Baltimore city. V.

NATHANIEL FELTON WILLIAMS.—It is with no ordinary feeling that we record the death, on the 25th Dec., 1864, of Nathaniel F. Williams, Esq., of Baltimore, Collector of the Port under President Harrison, at the advanced age of 85 years. After the interchange of the kindly greetings, and enjoying the cheer of Christmas morning, he went to his room apparently in his usual health; soon after the family heard a heavy fall, and by the time he was reached he was just breathing his last.

Outside the circle of his own home, his death will be widely felt and mourned as both a public and private loss. Identified as he had been for so long a period, with the commercial interests of Baltimore, and associated with many honored men in past years who always had the welfare of that community at heart, he had lived to a good old age, enjoying the confidence and respect of all classes of its citizens, and is now gathered as a shock of corn full and ripe in its season. His whole life was marked by strictest integrity. Truth and justice were written upon the tables of his heart, and he made them the ruling principles of his whole career.

In business relations inflexibly just and honorable, in his public life he was a man of incorruptible purpose, living far above the reproach of party stigma. Possessing a vigorous mind, his opinions were strongly held, and were assertively expressed when occasion called them out. His creed was a simple one, and he lived up to it, asking of others no more than his own plain, straightforward heart demanded of himself.

He was pure and simple in his tastes, and never would allow himself to be betrayed into what is shallow and artificial in modern society. He was temperate and moderate in all things, and at eighty-five was as erect and firm in step as many men of sixty. His heart was warm with genial sympathies; there was a singular dignity and sweetness of character, which impressed all who were brought into close relationship with him, and, blending the courtly manners of a gentleman of the old school with a rare childlike simplicity, it added another charm to his life, and was apparent to all who knew him. His religion did not make him austere, but was as a mellow light, reflecting all good deeds and gentle affections, and harmonizing the tenderest sensibilities with an humble trust in the All-loving God which made death to him but a triumph, and the grave but an entrance into a better and brighter world.

On Christmas morning his spirit took its flight, and while to others he was wishing that it might prove a happy and a merry one, to him it was but the entrance into the enternal joy and blessedness. W. H. R.

SUPERIOR FRENCH BRANDY, GENUINE PORT WINE, (for medical use,) and DRAKE'S [S. T. 1860 X] PLANTATION BITTERS, considered one of the best of summer tonics, all on hand and for sale by

WICKES & BRO.

Chestertown, July 8, 1865.

NOTICE.

THE notes taken at the vendue of the undersigned on the 14th Dec. 1864, were due on the 14th of last month (June.) Those persons indebted will oblige me by making early payment. J. S. CONSTABLE.

July 8, 1865—3t.

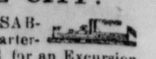
LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office Chestertown, July 8, 1865.

Bordley, Robert	Hollis, Emma T.
Beck, Julia Ann 2	Ivanes, William P.
Bennett, J. F.	Kight, S. B.
Bryan, Thomas	Lusby, Eli 2
Burr, Charles	McFeeley, W. J.
Byron, S.	Myers, Hyram
Boyer, Mary M.	Mithel, George
Benson, Catharine	Massey, John T.
Bryan, Anna	Meekins, Joshua
Brown, Thomas R.	Nicorson, John
Comeges, Sarah	Newman Max
Constable, Stevenson	Ploughman, Charles G.
Conway, Wm. P.	Pauley, John
Clayton, Annie	Ryan, Bridget
Chener, W. H.	Richardson, Richard
Cook, Virginia	Rawleigh, Kitty
Cook, John	Reason, James
Cunningham, J. F.	Reese, James
Dowman, Mary	Smith, Josiah
Evans, Capt.	Turner, Anna Maria
Elassor, T. W.	Thoop, C. H.
Gooding & Davis	Thompson, Amanda
Gallway, Mrs.	Thomas, Carolina C.
Garrison, Phillip	Thompson, Harriett A.
Griffin, Tempy	Wood, W. S.
Glenn, Tamarina	Watts, Emma J.
Henson, Eliza	Watts, Samuel
Hart, W. E.	Wilson, R. C.

jy8-1t. JOHN W. COLLINS, P. M.

SABBATH SCHOOL EXCURSION TO CHESAPEAKE CITY!



THE St. JAMES' M. P. SABBATH SCHOOL has chartered the Steamer COMMERCE for an Excursion to CHESAPEAKE CITY, on

TUESDAY NEXT, July 11th.

The boat will leave Buck Neck at 8 o'clock, stopping at Green Point, Gale's Wharf and Betterton, leaving the latter place at 9½ o'cl'k.

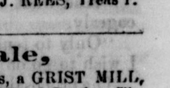
A BAND OF MUSIC is engaged for the occasion. Refreshments provided on board.

The managers will spare no pains to make the Excursion one of the most pleasant of the season.

☞ FARE $1.00—Children under 14 years half price. Tickets can be had at the Post Office, at Wm. A. Vickers', and John L. Stam's, Chestertown; Wm. V. Lucas, Worton Heights; A. L. Vannort, Hanesville; G. W. Covington and Rev. Mr. Bryan, Still Pond.

MANAGERS:—T. H. Stephens, A. Hurlock, Lewin Usilton, G. R. Beck, Samuel Vannort, Wm. V Lucas, T. W. Skirven, Jos. Shuster, John Nicholson. [jy8-1t.]

GRAND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.



The Swift and Commodious Steamer *TRUMPETER*, will give an Excursion from

Georgetown to Port Deposit,

On SATURDAY, the 15th of July inst.,

Leaving Georgetown at 2 o'cl'k, P. M., touching at Fredericktown, Shallcross', Cassady's, Turner's Creek and Betterton Landings.

The Managers pledge themselves to make this a pleasant excursion.

Arrangements have been made at the Hotel for the reception of the whole party.

There will be a pleasant Band of COTILLION MUSIC on board.

TICKETS $1.00 for the round trip. Children 50 Cents.

MANAGERS:

Capt. J. F. WILSON. JOSEPH E. GILPIN,
W. H. PENNINGTON, GEO. A. IRELAND,
F. H. TAYLOR, THOS. H. HORSEY.

July 8, 1865—2t.

Special Notice.

THIS SATURDAY MORNING we will mark our goods at still LOWER PRICES.

We want a rush for July—Now is the time for BARGAINS!

This afternoon we will open some ☞ VERY CHEAP WHITE GOODS. ☜ such as soft white Cambrics, plain, plaid and stripes, Plaid Muslins, Nansooks, Swisses, &c.

Ladies will please remember the PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE.

June 8, 1865. W. A. VICKERS.

NOTICE.

ALL persons having subscribed to stock of the Sassafras River and Baltimore Steam Navigation Company, and still in arrears for the same, or a portion of the same, are hereby notified that unless the same be paid on or before the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, the stock of such persons will be sold at public sale.

By order of the Board of Directors.

ABEL J. REES, Treas'r.

July 8, 1865—4t.

For Sale,

ON accommodating terms, a GRIST MILL, at the Head of Still Pond Creek. The Mill is in good running order and repair, with new Burrs. There are about 30 Acres of Land attached. It will pay a handsome per cent. on the amount of the price asked.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Ag't for Joseph Riley.

Chestertown, July 8, 1865—3t.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, of the State of Maryland, issued by James Graves, a Justice of the Peace of the said State in and for Kent county, at the suit of Elias Deputy, against the goods and chattles of Thomas Ringgold, col'd, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Thomas Ringgold, col'd, of, in and to

ONE COW and CALF.

And I hereby give notice, that on

Wednesday, the 19th day of July, inst.,

at the residence of the undersigned, near Smithville, at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell the said property to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the said debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

WM. J. JONES, Const.

July 8, 1865—ts. ($2.75)

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued by James Graves, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, at the suit of Wm. R. Apsley, against the goods and chattles of John Lane, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said John Lane, of, in and to

ONE BLACK MARE, AND LOT OF SHEEP.

And I hereby give notice, that on

Wednesday, the 19th day of July, inst.,

at 11 o'clock, A. M, at the residence of the undersigned near Smithville, I will sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy the said debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

WM. J. JONES, Const.

July 8, 1865—ts. ($2.87)

MARYLAND, *Kent County Orphans' Court*, July 5th, 1865.—On the application of Ann Gresham, Executrix of Thomas P. Gresham, late of Kent county, deceased;

Ordered, That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased's estate, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks, in the *Kent News*, printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid I have hereto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 5th day of July, 1865. Test, JOS P. IRELAND, Reg. of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of Thomas P. Gresham, late of Kent County, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased's estate are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, legally authenticated, to the subscriber on or before the 16th of January, 1866; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 5th day of July, 1865. ANN GRESHAM,

jy8-4t. Ext'x of Thos. P. Gresham, dec'd.

CHAPMAN & LAMBRET,

General Blacksmiths,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that on and after this date they will do all kinds of

Blacksmithing, Carriage Smithing, Machine Work, &c.,

AT REDUCED PRICES—corresponding with the reduction in material.

Those indebted to us for last year's work are earnestly requested to call and settle immediately, either by money or note.

jy1-3m. CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.