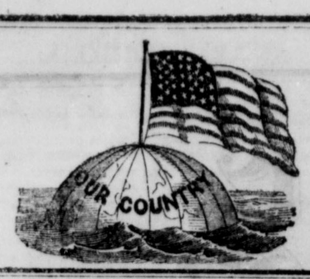
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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1865.

THE NEWS.

The correspondent of the Associated Press at Fortress Monroe denies, on "the best authority," the statements of a New York paper as to the health, etc., of Jeff. Davis. His health is now better than when he first arrived there; his eyesight is not impaired, and his appetite is remarkably good. For the first time since his imprisonment he was allowed to take a walk on Monday, attended by a strong guard, inside the Fortress. It is understood that this privilege is to be allowed him daily, for the future.

General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, has issued an order to the effect that if the planters of Lower Maryland do not cease turning off their old slaves or neglect to employ them, that the Government will seize their farms and work them with freedmen.

The wife of the Rebel General Ewell proceeded to Fort Warren on Wednesday morning with an order from President Johnson for the release of her husband. On taking the oath of allegiance he was liberated, and both left for the South the same evening.

It is stated that there has been quite a discussion over the reward offered for the capture of Booth, but as yet the matter is undecided. Colonel Baker, in behalf of himself and party, claims the prize, but Secretary Stanton, for some reason, withholds his consent, and the payment of the reward, therefore, remains in abeyance.

Secretary Stanton has informed Mr. Ford's counsel that he recognized his right to compensation for the closing of his theatre in Washington, and rented it until the first of July next at the rate of $1,500 per month, with the privilege of purchasing it for $100,000, if Congress should see fit to do so.

The cotton belonging to the State of North Carolina which was surrendered by Johnston to Sherman has been returned to the State by order of President Johnson. It will place the State with ample funds to begin her civil government again.

The Rebel Generals Kirby Smith, Magruder, Price, Shelby, Douglas and Jackman, and the Rebel Governors Moore, Allen, Clark and Magrath, with four hundred men, officers and two guns, have left Texas for Mexico.

The Tredger Iron Works, at Richmond, have been leased by the Government to the owners, Joseph R. Anderson and his partners, who have commenced business again as iron manufacturers, these works being held by Government agents as confiscable property.

The Louisville Democrat estimates that over sixty thousand slaves have passed over the Ohio river, under Gen. Palmer's passes since the 1st of May. At this rate the whole slave population of Kentucky will "pass away" in less than one year.

During the past week Government opened 43 Southern Post-Offices—23 in Virginia, eight in Mississippi, six in Tennessee, and three each in Kentucky and North Carolina.

The subscription to the National Seven-Thirty loan has been closed. The subscriptions to the three series amount to $830,000,000.

The Washington *Republican* says that Hon. Montgomery Blair expects to succeed to the seat now occupied in the House of Representatives by Benjamin G. Harris, of this State.

The New Jersey Republican Convention, which adjourned last week, refused to entertain resolutions favoring negro suffrage.

By direction of the President all prisoners of war, including the Rebel Generals, are to be released on parole upon taking the oath of allegiance.

The trial of Wirse at Washington, the commandant of the Andersonville Prison, has been commenced.

THE REGISTRY LAW.—Governor Bradford, in reply to inquiries on the subject, has written a letter giving his construction of the registry law, which is concurred in by Attorney-General Randall. We have not room to give the letter entire in our present issue, but will do so next week, which will be time enough for the guidance of the Registers, in so far as they may see proper to follow the Governor's opiuions and conclusions.

"THE NEW ISSUE."—The Somerset Herald thinks the agitation of the negro suffrage question should cease. *We* think so too—and further, that it should never have been commenced! We have heretofore suggested a mode by which it might be stopped: What does the Herald think of it?

CORRECTION.—The name of Robert M. Smyth was furnished us last week by mistake as one of the Registers in the first district. It should have been Elijah E. Massey.

BALTIMORE CUSTOM HOUSE APPOINTMENTS.—It seems that the appointees for the Baltimore custom house offices have not yet been finally decided upon. It is said that two sets of appointments have been made, but the President directs that commissions be issued to neither until he has investigated the claims of the respective parties. The Baltimore City Union Convention, on Tuesday, passed resolutions by a large majority endorsing Col. Webster, Fulton and Evans, who are recommended by Mr. Blair, Gov. Swann, Mayor Chapman, Col. Phelps and others, and it is expected this will determine the matter. We hope it may. As foreshadowing the President's desire on the subject, a correspondent writes: "The chief object is not to appoint any one who hates the President's general principles, and especially his present policy, and who would prefer the Wilson-Sumner doctrine, [of negro suffrage,] if, at present, it would pay."

THE PEACH SEASON.—But few peaches have as yet been sent to market from this county. The general picking of the forward varieties will commence about the middle of next, which is some days earlier than usual. There is not more than half a crop in the county. From the neighhood of Sassafras river, where the crop is said to be somewhat better, the fruit will go mostly to the Philadelphia market.—The demand for canning will be fully as great as last year, and with the diminished quantity which will be thrown upon the market for immediate consumption, it may be that the growers will make more money than last season, with double the yield of fruit.

THE CROPS.—We regret to learn that the wheat which has been threshed does not yield as well as the hopes of the farmers and the community had encouraged them to expect. The "scab," which affected the wheat while growing, a disease that does serious injury only about once in seven years, has reduced the quantity and weight of the grain. The rains and wind which preceded and continued in the oat harvest, and which levelled so much of the straw, prevented as much from being secured as otherwise would have been, and has also diminished the weight. Corn is generally looking well, but is now passing through its critical ordeal and needs frequent rains.

CAMP MEETING.—The camp meeting in Baker's woods, near this town, was commenced yesterday under very favorable circumstances. A godsend in the shape of a good rain came on Thursday night, just in the nick of time to lay the dust, which was rendering travel intolerable.

We are requested to say that the exercises on Tuesday afternoon will be held with special reference to children, when addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. Roberts and Rev. Alfred Cookman. Parents generally are requested to be present with their children on the occasion, which is expected to be one of much interest.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—The officers of Chester Section No. 26, Cadets of Temperance, were publicly installed, in the Methodist Protestant Church in Chestertown, on Thursday evening last. The ceremonies were conducted by Edward B. Newman, Dep. G. W. P., George Cook, Dep. G. G., and Neal Stinson, 2nd P., officers of United Circle, Section No. 32, from Centreville, Md., the members of this Section, numbering twenty-six, visiting our town in a body for the purpose of taking part in the ceremonies.

The principal officers installed were as follows: E. T. Willis, Worthy Patron; John Eliason, W. A., and Jno. H. Rowlenson, V. A. At the close of the installation ceremonies, short but interesting addresses were delivered by Revs. L. W. Bates and T. W. Simpers. It is to be regretted that so few of our citizens were present on this occasion. An organization of this character deserves the hearty commendation and support of every good citizen.

LEVY FOR 1865.—The County Commissioners have declared a levy of one dollar and thirty-one cents on every hundred dollars of assessable property to meet the current expenses and liabilities of the county for the present year. The tax is apportioned is follows:

County purposes	$1.01
Free Public Schools . . .	15
Bounty tax	10
State "	5
Total . . .	$1.31

NEWSPAPER SOLD.—The Cambridge Intelligencer has been sold to Mr. Henry W. Straughn, a brother of the late deceased editor. It is thus continued in the Straughn family, as well as in the same *family* of politics. Its last issue advocates negro suffrage, and takes the editor of the Maryland Citizen to task for explaining how he come to publish a negro marriage.

THERE will be preaching in the Methodist Protestant Church in Chestertown on to-morrow (Sunday) morning and evening at the usual hour.

THE COURT HOUSE GREEN.—This beautiful piece of ground, which has heretofore been cared for by the public authorities, has been subjected to the inroads of horses and cows. This should not be permitted under any circumstances. It is public property, every citizen of the county has an interest in it, and no one should suffer the least injury to, or trespass upon it.—The public authorities have power by law to punish every such act, and should exercise it. The County Commissioners have recently been obliged to repair a fence inclosing a portion of this property, and which had been broken down by persons hitching their horses to it. There are racks, not only in many places through the town, but a sufficiency near the fence alluded to, and we have learned with some degree of pleasure that hitching to the Court House inclosure will be prohibited, and in addition to the penalty, that bailiffs and public officers will be authorized to turn loose all horses improperly attached.

THE CHURCH GRAVE YARD.—Recently cattle have been seen pasturing on this venerated spot. Although we have a new cemetery near Chestertown, which merits attention and patronage, we should not forget the burial places of our relatives, friends, and of the venerated dead of former years. It should be held as a sacred place, and every means taken to prevent trespass upon it.

(Communicated.)

Messrs. Editors:

Will you allow me to say to your correspondent, in your issue of the 22nd, that there is a *Law* to govern the action of the Registers, which they will be guided by. When his Professional services are required he may be called on to construe and explain the law and duties of the Registers. A REGISTER.

July 25, 1865.

AFFAIRS IN QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.—We copy the following from the Centreville Citizen and Crumpton Gazette:

Land Sale.—J. B. Brown, Esq., trustee, sold the Mummey farm, situate in Spaniard's Neck, containing over 200 acres, at $45.75 per acre. Colonel John R. Emory, purchaser.

The Wheat Crop.—Most of our farmers are engaged in threshing their wheat, and we understand the crop is not turning out as was expected. The yield will hardly be an average one—if any body knows what that is.

School Commissioners.—The following gentlemen have been appointed for Queen Anne's county:—J. W. Thompson, Esq., president; Elijah Pierce, Thomas Russell and Thomas H. Kemp, Esqs. The board have elected W. I. Gibson treasurer.

Robberies.—A man named Crossgrove living near Queenstown, was attacked on Sunday of last week, by a negro, who dealt him a blow with a club, knocking him senseless and then robbing him of his effects. The negro was lodged in jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

Mr. Ezekiel Sparks, living near Beaver Dams was robbed on Tuesday last by a negro, of a gold watch and some other jewelry. The negro was arrested.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—A Washington telegram to the New York Post has the following, which, as regards some of its features, probably must be taken with a few grains or allowance: There is reason to believe that the Government will, in a short time, make known its policy in regard to the Monroe doctrine and the French occupation of Mexico. Heavy reinforcements of troops—to the number of twenty-five thousand—are said to have been put on the road to Sheridan within a few days. General Grant is reported to have said, in a conversation with the Mexican Minister a few days ago, "the French will have to leave Mexico."

TRIAL OF LEE AND OTHERS TO BE SUSPENDED.—The next term of the United States Circuit Court, to be holden at Norfolk, meets in October, when the treason indictments against Gen. Lee and other noted rebels will be called up. It is understood, however, that these cases will not be prosecuted, but the President will direct *nolle prosequies* to be entered, and dispose of each defendant as he proposes to dispose of other leading rebels who have been active participants in the war, namely, by putting them on long probation, and then, as a condition precedent to pardon, imposing such penalties and restrictions as may be justified by the circumstances.—*N. Y. Times.*

SHERMAN HARD ON THE POLITICIANS.—From a full report of General Sherman's speech, at Columbus, it appears that he thinks it better to be a soldier than a politican. He said that it had been asserted in some quarters that he was unfriendly to General Cox, the Republican candidate for Governor, who sat at his right. This was a mistake. He had always spoken kindly of the General, and commended him as a scholar and a gentleman, and as having discharged his duty in the late war; but he doubted the policy of General Cox's giving up a Major General's commission for the governorship. He would not do it, but he supposed that General Cox thought he had a surer thing to be Governor than to retain his position in the army.

ILLNESS OF WM. B. PACA.—Mr. Wm. B. Paca, of Wye, Queen Ann's co., Md., who was lately tried and acquitted of murder, in the celebrated Paca case, at Easton, is pronounced to be dangerously ill. The excitement and mental anxiety attendant upon the trying ordeal through which he passed last month, has undermined his health, injured his nervous organization, and it is thought superinduced his present attack of typhoid fever, from which it is supposed he may not recover.

For the Kent News.

THE REGISTRY OF VOTERS.

The open and avowed expression of a desire for the final triumph of the South, which is the only kind of expression noticed by the law, is not, as we have stated, every hasty, thoughtless, or casual, or conversational opinion or desire, one not deliberately and premeditatedly formed, but it must be one formed deliberately, calmly and dispassionately, after a full review of the whole subject, and it must continue to be an *abiding* opinion and desire. We often hear persons express desires and opinions which are not well considered and matured, or are predicated of an imperfect knowledge of all the facts and circumstances, which opinions and desires are afterwards changed, either from reflection, or new lights, or new and fuller evidence. Neither law, justice, nor common sense or honesty would punish a man for the first expression, when his views had subsequently changed, and no material injury or violation of law had previously occurred from the first expression. We have heard witnesses on the stand correct their own statements. No one is infallible; and whatever unpatriotic opinions and desires may have been entertained by persons in 1861 or 1862, or later, whether they were then or afterwards become, Union men or not, is not to disfranchise a voter, although he may have subsequently changed his views and sustained the Administration or not of the Government. It must be the continued and final conviction, judgment and expression, that is to disqualify; any other construction would lead to litigation, confusion and injustice. To punish a man for his first expression of desire, although he may have become an ardent supporter of the war, would not only be unjust, but would tend to discourage and prevent the change of views and feelings from an unfriendly to a friendly status in regard to the war.

We hear it sometimes said, that persons who have sympathized with the South ought not to vote! But this is preposterous. The law uses no such words—because it would be the height of absurdity to attempt to do what is simply impossible. What is sympathy? It is pity, commiseration, &c. Could a man be punished for the exercise of pity, &c.? Have not many cases occurred where criminals have elicited our sympathy, although we despised the crime? How many sympathized with the Allies, and how many with Russia in the Crimean war? Sympathy amounts to nothing, and is not punishable, unless it be like the sympathy of Girard, which prompted him to give an injured sailor five dollars! It can scarcely be expected that reasonable and sworn officers could listen to such light and trifling suggestions.

Having examined into the nature of the causes which the Registers have a right to inquire into by legal evidence, when properly preferred in the form of charges, by a proper person, or of which they may have a personal knowledge, we will now examine into the only oath required of voters by the Constitution, to be found in the 4th section of the 1st Article. It reads as follows:

"I do swear (or affirm) that I am a citizen of the United States, that I have never given any aid, countenance or support to those in armed hostility to the United States, that I have never expressed a desire for the triumph of said enemies over the arms of the United States, and that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States and support the Constitution and laws thereof as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of any State to the contrary notwithstanding: that I will in all respects demean myself as a loyal citizen of the United States, and I make this oath or affirmation without any reservation or evasion, and believe it to be binding on me."

This oath means no more than the causes of disqualification before recited; it is almost in the same words, and means the same thing. The expression of a desire for the triumph of the enemies of the United States must be an open and avowed expression, because it is only the *open* or public word that creates the disqualification, and the only disqualifying causes are those we have examined, and the required oath creates no new cause, nor varies the other. The oath uses the words, "given any aid, countenance or support to those in hostility," &c.; these are the same words already discussed. The word "countenance" does not vary the sense, nor enlarge it—"aid and comfort" are the same in sense and meaning as "countenance and support." We cannot be said to "countenance" a man unless we sustain and aid him in a manner of which he must be conscious, and with this conscious knowledge and evidence of assistance, is encouraged and strengthened to further resistance by it. If we do not know that another approves, sanctions and oncourages what we do, we do not feel that we are "countenanced or supported" by him. In Worcester's Dictionary, now the great standard and competitor of Webster, we find the following definition of "countenance:" "to support, to patronize," &c. To support, by the same author, is "to help, aid, succor, countenance," &c. The word countenance does not in any legal or proper sense enlarge the words "aid and comfort," which means material aid and comfort, as we have before described.—The other parts of the Oath are explained in our former remarks.

From our view of the Constitution and law, made in a spirit of frankness and sincerity, with no personal or political ends to subserve, (for we have always been a Unionist, and desire no office,) but solely with a purpose to subserve the cause of justice and prevent bitterness and enmity that would probably grow up, if an extreme or partial course should be pursued, we have come to the conclusion that the Registers of Voters have, in the discharge of their duty, to act as follows:

1st. To administer the oath required by the Constitution to every voter who may apply to be registered. That oath absolves him from the charge or suscipion of treason, &c., and from each of the items or causes mentioned in the oath.

2d. To administer an oath, if necessary, to make true answers to questions propounded. This cannot apply to any of the causes enumerated in the oath, for it could not be supposed that a man could deny everything contained in the oath, and then by putting a simple interrogatory, admit it; that would be preposterous; but he may be asked if he is 21 years of age or has residence, and any questions relating to both or either. The oath to answer questions does not imply the necessity of putting them, except under the circumstances mentioned, and those I will refer to.

3d. By the 6th section of the Registry law, the Registers are to examine evidences when introduced, as to the alleged disqualification of any one offering to be registered, and by the 12th section they are empowered to issue summonses for witnesses. These powers are only to be exercised when they know, or are informed by responsible persons in writing, that such persons have been guilty of certain disqualifying offences before referred to, but they are not to act upon rumor, or the whisperings or prattle of any one. It is a grave matter to allege against another, acts, amounting to treason or very near to it, and the charges should be distinct and unambiguous, and properly vouched. If the witnesses shall disclose facts, then the party who has been sworn to answer questions may be examined as to those facts, and if not satisfactorily explained or disproved, he may be rejected; the latter clause of the 6th section aforesaid, confirms this view of the law.

The Constitution of the United States before cited requires two witnesses to convict of treason or an open confession in court. The disqualifying causes of a person applying to be registered, are of treason and of a treasonable character; two witnesses, or an open confession, should be required by the Registers, for as the law is that no man shall be compelled to give evidence against himself, he would not be compelled to answer any question which would have that tendency. It would be folly to suppose that a man would be required to answer a question which might subject him to indictment for treason or treasonable practices; the law means no such thing, for by the 6th section of the Act of 1865, ch. 174, the Registers are to inquire and take evidence in such matters; which means, when charges in writing, certain and distinct, are preferred by some named individual; because the party accused must have the right to have witnesses to rebut or explain, for by the 20th section of the law a fine is imposed upon the Registers for rejecting a qualified voter, which would also subject them to civil action. Unless charges are specific and defined, with time and place, persons designated, no man would be prepared to answer, and as the right of voting is a constitutional one, and the most valued of any secured to us, every safeguard is to be thrown around it and every facility offered to those who claim it, to vindicate and establish his right.

If these views are correct and should be followed, there will be no necessity for excitement, or ill feeling, or resentments. The Registers will have honestly and fairly discharged their duty, and no one will have cause of complaint. When the Constitution was formed, we were in a state of actual war and no one could see the end or issue. The provision in regard to voters had reference to a state of hostility, and not to that of peace and tranquility which now prevail. When the reason of the law ceases, the law itself loses much of its force, and is to be administered with reference to the amicable and tranquilized state of society which exists. The President is authorizing in the South, by his amnesty proclamation, the votes of those who have been in armed rebellion, and some who were taken with arms in their hands. Would it not be an anomolous and strange condition of affairs, to see such persons voting, and substantial taxpaying citizens in Maryland, who have never shouldered a musket, nor left its soil, nor given material aid to the enemy, deprived of their votes? That a Confederate, lately in arms, should exercise the rights of a freeman, which are denied to Marylanders, who have paid taxes to support the Government and conducted themselves as good citizens? This would be a state of vassalage, which no man of independence and honor could be expected long to bear patiently and quietly, and we are confident that no one who takes a proper view of the subject can sanction. While we are inculcating fraternal feelings towards the South and endeavoring to aid the President in restoring confidence and good feeling there, let us not forget to cultivate kind and just feelings among ourselves, and thus assist to bind all hearts more closely to the Constitution and Union, and the prosperity and happiness of our entire country.

A UNION VOTER.

BOOTH'S WARDROBE.—The Ottawa (C. W.) *Citizen* says: "The theatrical wardrobe of the late John Wilkes Booth, recovered about a month ago from the wreck of the schooner Maria Victoria, at Bic, was disposed of by public auction, at Quebec. Among the wardrobe, which unfortunately had been injured by salt water, there was a splendid collection of theatrical clothes, in the silk velvets, silks, satin, ermine, crimson clothing, hats, caps, plumes, boots and buskins, shoes, &c. In swords and pistols, there was a case or trunk packed with a large variety of some very beautifully mounted ones among them. The competition, on the whole, was very spirited, and several articles were sold at exceedingly high prices.—The amount realized for the wardrobe, in its damaged state, was about $500. The original cost cannot have been less than $1,500."

EXECUTION OF A PRIEST.—The Swedish priest Lindback has been convicted of poisoning people with the sacramental wine, and executed. He asserted throughout the trial that the murdered persons were either incurables, or were in other ways likely to become burdens on his parish, and that it was for the purpose of relieving it of the burden of their presence that he became guilty of the series of crimes. At the close of the trial he made a speech acknowledging the justice of the sentence.

Baltimore Price Current.

BALTIMORE, July 26, 1865.

White Wheat, per bushel . .	$1.95a2.35
Red " " . .	1.90a2.20
White Corn " . .	95a98
Yellow " " . .	93a98
Oats (weight) " . .	62a63
New Oats " " . .	46a50
Rye, " . .	60a70

MARRIAGES.

In Chestertown, on the 26th inst., by Rev. J. E. Bryan, the Rev. L. D. McCLINTOCK, of the Philadelphia Conference, to Miss ADA M. JESSOP, of this county.

DEATHS.

In Millington, on Tuesday the 25th of July, JOHN LEONARD, son of U. A. C. and Mary E. Garrett, aged eighteen months.

NOTICE.

MY Books and Accounts have been placed in the hands of JAMES GRAVES, Esq., for settlement. He has instructions to proceed against all indebted, who fail to make payment or render satisfaction by the 10th of August.

jy29-3t* J. OSBORN RASIN.

NEW GOODS.

IF you want any Goods for *CAMP MEETING*, call at

MISS EARLE'S

and look at her LAWNS, CALICOES, Black Mitts from 85 cts. to $1.00. Black Veils, Fans, Lace Capes, Coats and Sacks, Belts, Buckles, Fancy Buttons, Bugle Braid, Hair Nets, Hair Rolls and Water Falls. Worked Collars, and Fluted Ruffles, Neck Ties, Tuck Combs, and many other articles to suit the season.

July 29, 1865.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

THE ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES for 1865, will be held at the College Chapel as follows:

MONDAY EVENING, August 7th, at 7½ P. M., Anniversary Meeting of the Mount Vernon Literary Society. The Address by the Rev. J. R. HUBARD.

TUESDAY EVENING, August 8th, 7½ P. M., *JUNIOR EXHIBITION.* Performance of the Comedy of "The Golden Farmer," and the Farce of "The Dead Shot."

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 9½ A., M., COMMENCEMENT PROPER. Addresses by the Graduates, and Baccalaureate by the Principal.

Music at all the exercises.

The public are invited to all. Tickets of admission will be used for the Junior Exhibition.

jy29-2t. A. SUTTON, Principal.

KENT COUNTY, To Wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that James Pearce, farmer of Kent county, on the Farm of the late Samuel E. Baker, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 24th day of July, in the year 1865, as a Stray trespassing upon his enclosures, a dark brown MARE, small size, supposed to be about twelve years old. Given under my hand. H. W. EARNEST, J. P.

NOTICE.—The owner of the above described Mare is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

jy29-3t. ($2.) JAMES PEARCE.

Middletown Academy,

AND

Boarding School for Males.

THIS well-known Institution of Learning, after undergoing thorough repairs, is now re-opened as a Day and Boarding School. A wing is also being added 20x40 feet, and two stories in height, to afford increased accommodations for boarders.

To take charge of the Educational and Domestic interests of the Academy, the Trustees have engaged a gentleman of superior attainments, a graduate of Amherst College and of Union Theological Seminary, who brings to this enterprise a varied experience as Instructor gained in six States, and extending over a period of fifteen years.

A thorough, systematic course of instruction has been marked out in both the English and Classical Departments. Lads will be qualified in the former, for usefulness in any of the walks of life; while in the latter young men will be fitted for College, or may finish here the entire studies of the Classical course of College.

Departments in Music, Drawing and Painting will soon be established, and efficient instructors be put in charge.

Renewed patronage is respectfully solicited, in view of the improvements made and the thoroughness of the instruction given, as no pains nor expense will be spared to place the Academy in the front rank of American Educational Institutions. Please send for a Circular stating Studies, Terms, Expenses, &c.

Address CHAS. H. HOLLOWAY,

jy29-2m. Middletown, Del.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned Examiners, appointed by the Commissioners of Kent county, to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires the opening of a Public Road in the First Election District of Kent county, commencing on the road leading from the Catholic Church to Millington, at or near the road gate of Francis King, running through the woodland of A. J. Nowland, across the lands of Francis King, Moses Lambson, Lewis Price, R. F. Moffett and Richard Moffett, terminating on the public road leading from Chesterville to Millington, between the dwelling house of Richard Moffett and the Mill Branch,—hereby give notice that they will meet on

FRIDAY,

The First day of September, 1865,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the Hotel in the town of Millington, and then and there proceed to discharge the duties devolved upon them by said appointment and commission.

C. W. SPRY,
JESSE WILSON,
JAMES R. JONES,
Examiners.

May 28, 1865—5t.

SUMMER CLOTHING.

THE LATEST STYLES!

FINE ASSORTMENT.

GIVE ME A CALL.

J. H. SMITH.

July 29, 1864.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to me will please call at my store under the "Voshell House," and settle with Mr. B. STRAUSS, whose receipt will be mine. I expect to be in town on Tuesday, August 1st, when those who have not settled their accounts will have an opportunity to do so. The cash on your old accounts will be acceptable at this time. Very respectfully,

jy22-3t. I. FRANK.

Bricks! Bricks!

THE public can always find at the BRICK YARD of the undersigned, near Chestertown, a good assortment of BRICKS, which he will sell at reasonable prices.

jy22-3m. ABSOLOM DOBBS.