THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 10, 1866.

☞ A bill has passed both Houses of the Legislature, to enable the County Commissioners to subscribe for such an amount of the stock of the Kent County and Delaware Railroad as will enable the stockholders to secure the State appropriation and thereby secure the road. We hope this will give a fresh impetus to the friends of the road. We see that its friends in Middletown are actively at work; a meeting of those in favor of the road was held on Saturday last, and a considerable amount of stock subscribed. We have another embargo upon navigation, making more apparent the necessity for the completion of this means of transit.

Revolution.

The oft recurring expression, "when things get back to their old channel," proves beyond the necessity of demonstration, that things have, and are now running in different and other channels from their pristine course. Some one, no matter who, says that "revolutions never go backwards," and surely a slight acquaintance with the history of nations, satisfies one of the truth of the axiom. The events of eighteen-sixty and sixty-one inaugurated a revolution in each of the great political sections of these American States, which culminated in a resort to the wager of battle, and has thus far resulted in the submission of the forces of disintegration to the superior prowess of the votaries of centralization. The conflict of arms has ceased, and the discomfited champions of the one movement have shown a willingness to "get back into their old channel," but still the conflict rages, and the victorious army of centralization is pushing on, on, onward its radical changes. The old system, the "old channel," with its advantages, and defects, is, we fear, forever gone, and we tremble to think that we are passing the threshold of a new era. "The Administration—or to use the phraseology which so clearly indicates the nature and extent of the change—*the government* of Mr. Buchanan terminated the era which began with that of Washington." Whether the work of centralization will be pushed to the extreme radical basis, or the "Federal Government be tempered by the concession of certain local administrative functions to the States," the radical whirlwind which is now sweeping through our legislative bodies, State and Federal, will, we have every reason to fear, leave our future system of government essentially different from the era embraced between Washington and Mr. Lincoln. The Federal Union of the representatives of the free and equal American States, for which so much blood and treasure has been expended, is not yet accomplished, and the leaders of the Federal party during the war, are they who now stand with fiery swords to prevent a return to the old channel.

Public Schools and their Teachers.

The public school system is something in which all are, either directly or indirectly, interested. The old system with its advantages and defects, whether better or worse than the present law, is gone, and the general features of the now existing system are likely to continue for some years. It behooves then, the citizens of the State, to become acquainted with its provisions, to observe its working, and to avail themselves of its advantages and to strive for the correction of its errors, and amend its defects. One of the prominent features of its present provisions, looks to the permanent organization of a corps of professional teachers, who are expected to devote their energies and industry as a lifetime pursuit to the instruction of youth. This class of our citizens are then, perhaps, more directly interested than any other. The instructor of youth has a laborious and responsible position and under the most advantageous circumstances is only moderately well remunerated, and in devoting himself to a lifetime career of this character, he should see that the ordinary rights of free and independent citizens are secured to him. In other words he should see that he does not assist in building up a system, which places him as a daily laborer in the field of instruction under the absolute control of his superior officials, who too frequently, are assigned to their position through partizan feelings, and assume them for partizan purposes. We are informed, that by the by-laws of the State Association of School Commissioners, which have the force of law, the teacher of any school is completely at the mercy of the district commissioner, who may discharge him at a moment's notice without showing cause, while, if the instructor signify his intention to quit before the expiration of his official term, he forfeits all unpaid dues for that term. We are not prepared to believe that the intelligent body of men and women who are expected to fill up the ranks of the profession in this State, will silently acquiesce in establishing a rule which places their livelihood at the mercy of the whims and prejudices of one individual.

We are of that class who believe the new school system in its general features an improvement, a very great advance upon the old one; but like all new movements, it has deficiencies which can be easily, and must be remedied before the machine can run safely and smoothly.

A Ludicrous Anecdote.

A story has been going the rounds, of a Congressman who, upon being called upon for a grace at tea, gave the child's prayer. The following actually took place, some years ago, in the town of Snow Hill, Worcester county, at Mrs. Irving S——'s. Col. M., formerly of this county, was spending the day at Mrs. S——'s, and after expatiating upon the beauty of a religious life, and the great necessity of conforming thereto, led the lady to suppose him to be a strict member of Church. When tea was announced, she called upon "Cousin Joe" for a blessing, who, after looking up and down the table for some time, began, in the most demure manner, "now I lay me down to sleep, &c." After the conclusion of his grace, every one took their seats in the most profound silence. And from that day to his death, he never forgot the occasion of his great embarrassment.

The Cosmopolite.

We are in receipt of Number one, volume first, of this Literary Magazine, published by De Leon & Co., No. 32 Franklin street, Baltimore. For particulars as to price of subscription, &c., see prospectus elsewhere in our columns. Another effort is now to be made to establish a first class Literary Magazine in the third city of the Union. The publishers "*ask no patronage whatever for charity's sake.*" Their Monthly is placed before the community upon its merits, and a perusal of the first number will satisfy any candid reader of its justly conscious claim to the support of intelligent communities.

Peach Growers' Meeting.

A meeting of the Peach Growers of Kent county was held at the Court House in Chestertown on Tuesday, the 6th inst., for the purpose of appointing delegates to represent the county in the convention to be held in Centreville on Friday, Feb. 16. Thomas Lusby, Esq., was called to the Chair, and William B. Wilmer appointed Secretary.

On motion of S. W. Spencer, Esq., a committee of five was appointed by the Chair to name fifteen delegates to represent the county in said convention. The committee selected the following gentlemen:

First district—Dr. Massey, Franklin Dyre, D. C. Blackiston.

Second district—T. J. Shallcross, Wm. Welch, Wm. B. Wilmer.

Third district—Isaac Parsons, James Shuster, Robert Nicholson.

Fourth district—S. W. Spencer, Edw. Wilkins, Geo. B. Westcott.

Fifth district—Horatio Beck, Jas. A. Skirven, James H. Gale.

The meeting then adjourned.

THOMAS LUSBY, Chm'n.
WM. B. WILMER, Sec'y.

The Situation.

Compulsion is not and never can be conviction. They exclude each other.—The Mussulman will have his Paradise, the other side of the Sword Bridge: and over the sharp edge of the arched scimetar, are the faithful to reach the heaven that they long for. Those who get into that Paradise without missing their footing will be lucky. The Radicals in Congress would drive the men of the South over a sharper pathway to a restored Union. The edge upon which they are to be made to walk is lacerating to their feet and humiliating to their souls. Look at the entire legislation of Congress during this session. The great necessities of the hour, that ought to occupy men's minds, to the exclusion of every thing else, are pushed aside to give place to a system of legislation, not more marked for its utter disregard of the Constitution, than for its malicious persecution of men whose only offense consisted in believing that the right of revolution was given in the same instrument that declared their father's independent. It never was the intention of the Radical faction that inaugurated this civil war, ever to permit a restored Union. War was commenced for the express purpose of dividing this Union, of creating a dominant North, and a subjugated South. "To abolish slavery, and to subjugate the slaveholder," was proclaimed in Helper's Crisis, as the aim and object of organization of the Republican party. Through the aid of timid or contract hunting renegade Democrats, it was enabled to bring the war to such a termination. This Journal over and over again warned the country of the consequences that would follow if such a result should be attained, as the overthrow of the South and the elevation to power of the fanatical Abolitionists of New England. Even The World sneered at the prediction, and yet now that very conservative journal is day after day writing jeremiads on the awful condition of the country, that very condition it labored so steadily to consummate, through its advocacy of a continuance of the war.—Nothing but the death of Lincoln and elevation of Andrew Johnson, has opened any way of escape from the fate of a condition worse than death, that has been intended from the first to be meted out to the South. Johnson still stands as the breakwater to shield them from the rush of the angry surges of fanaticism. His course has already called down upon his head the curses of the leaders of the Radicals, in both Houses of Congress, and there are very pregnant intimations of impeachment, and threats of the fate of tyrants being in store "for the man who would now dare betray the great cause of freedom." It will behoove every patriot, to rally to the side of the President, if he stand firm by his policy and prove true to the Constitution, and to pledge to him their support. Party differences should be forgotten in that event, and the whole Conservative strength of the country should be summoned to the rescue of the Constitution, the Union and the Laws, against a powerful Radical faction, who appear to have adopted as their motto: "After us the deluge."—*N. Y. News.*

Maryland Legislature.

SENATE.

Registration.—Mr. Vickers' bill to amend the law relating to registration of voters was read a second time Mr. Vickers addressed the Senate at length in support of his bill

The bill of Mr. Vickers to modify the registry law was laid on the table in the Senate.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

The Registration Law.—Mr. Pilkington, chairman of the committee on registration, reported back the petition of 11,000 citizens of Baltimore city for the repeal or modification of the registry law, with a request that said petition, with all the names thereon, be printed. They wanted to see who the persons were on the petition. It was his opinion that the petition was got up by contract. At all events, they wanted it printed for future reference. Adopted.

The House has passed the bill to authorize colored witnesses to testify in the several courts of the State. The resolutions offered some time since by Mr. Speaker Frazier endorsing the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, condemning colored suffrage, complimenting the foreign policy of Secretary Seward, and approving of the Monroe doctrine, led to an exciting debate. The resolution complimentary to Secretary Seward was stricken out by a vote of 37 to 35, and then, as amended, adopted—yeas 47, nays 24. Mr. Frazier again offered the resolution endorsing Secretary Seward, which was pending when the House took a recess.

In the House of Delegates was passed senate bill fixing the pay of county commissioners at three dollars per day, and ten cents per mile for over five miles of travel; to incorporate the Crumpton and Long Marsh Turnpike Company of Queen Anne's county.

Bills Read a Second Time.—To authorize county commissioners to levy a tax for free school purposes. Regulating the sale of liquors in Cecilton. To pay St. John's College its suspended donation of $3,000 per year, and also $12,000 per year for five additional years. The bill declaring all persons not registered as voters ineligible to hold any office in this State, which was amended so as not to apply to persons who were elected to office before the adoption of the present constitution.

Restoration to Citizenship.—The bill to restore William Thompson of R., Stephen H. Bradley and Theodore P. Harrison to the full right of citizenship was passed, by ayes 65, nays 5, being the constitutional majority.

Enfranchising Members of the General Assembly.—The joint resolutions of the Senate, enfranchising all the members of the General Assembly disqualified to vote, were taken up, and after considerable discussion, they were passed, by ayes 56, nays 18, being the constitutional majority of two-thirds.

Negro Apprentice Law.—The bill to repeal the negro apprentice law, and to strike out the word "white" in the white apprentice law, so as to make it apply to colored children, was passed—ayes 48, nays 24.

Correspondence with Judge Bond.

The President laid before the Senate the following communication:

General Assembly of Maryland, Senate, Annapolis, Jan. 22, 1866.—Dear Sir: We have been appointed a committee by the Senate, to inquire whether any of the Judges of the State have contravened the decision of the Court of Appeals, which confirmed the constitutionality of the law relating to negro apprentices. A copy of the order is enclosed.

The committee have been informed that, as judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore city, since the decision of the Court of Appeals, writs of habeas corpus have been granted by you against William McCauley and John Gale, of Kent county, and John F. Beels, of Cecil county, to bring before you negro apprentices bound prior to that decision, and which they were obliged to do at some expense and much inconvenience.

Will you be pleased to inform the committee if the facts stated are correct, and if so, the names of those who made application, the nature of the proof, and the ground upon which the writs were issued, the decisions made by you and the grounds of your judgments. Also, whether you consider it essential the indentures of apprenticeship of negro children should contain a recital of the notice to the parents; their appearance or non-appearance before the Orphans' Court; their assent or dissent to the binding, or to the master selected by the court; whether the acts of the Orphans' Court are not presumed to be in conformity to law, and the judges to have performed their duty; and whether, as judge of the Criminal Court, you feel bound to conform to the decision of the Court of Appeals upon this subject? We propose the last question because we have not heard that any other judge in this State has exercised the power of ordering the issues of writs of habeas corpus in similar cases since the decision alluded to.—We respectfully ask a reply, at your earliest convenience. By order of committe.

GEORGE VICKERS, Chairman.

Hon. H. L. Bond, judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore city.

To the President of the Senate of Maryland—Sir; I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a letter, of which the enclosed is a copy, purporting to come from a committee of the Senate. I cannot admit the right of a committee of the Senate to inquire of the judges of the courts the reasons for their judgments in cases, which are or have been depending before them. Of the three cases concurring, of which inquiry is made in this letter, two have been argued and submitted to the judgment of the court but not decided, while the other is awaiting the return of witnessess whose testimony is deemed material by the petitioners. It is not the privilege of the Senate, I submit, to know the opinion of the court in these cases before the parties to the cause and the counsel who argued them know it.

The Criminal Court of Baltimore has issued, and will continue to issue writs of habeas corpus in every case where a party alleges illegal confinement, and states the facts required by the code in his petition.

The writ of habeas corpus is a writ of right. It is the cheap and swift process of the laws, which guarantees the liberty of the citizen. It is imperative upon every judge by the law of Maryland to issue it immediately upon application, and I am not aware that the Court of Appeals ever made any decision to the country, as your committee seem to suppose. The only way to determine the propriety of its issue, is upon hearing, and to have such hearing the parties must be brought before the court, at however "great expense or inconvenience."

If the members of the Senate desire to know the judgment of the Criminal Court of Baltimore in any case heretofore determined by that court, I suggest an application to the clerk of the court for a record of proceedings in such case. I am not aware that the judgment of this court, in any case tried before it, has been reversed in appeal by the Court of Appeals, on the contrary the judgments of this court have always been affirmed.

If it should happen to the contrary, hereafter, in answer to the very indelicate interrogatory of this committee, I answer I should submit to the better judgment of that court, with that obedience, its appellate character requires, and with the more readiness, because of my personal respect for the ability and character of its judges.

Very respectfully, HUGH L. BOND,
Judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore.
Criminal Court of Balt., Feb. 2, 1866.

Which was read. Mr. Vickers submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Senate consider the letter of the Hon. H. L. Bond, judge of the Criminal Court of Baltimore addressed to the Lieutenant Governor and read to the Senate, as a reply to a letter from a committee of the Senate addressed to Judge Bond, as disrespectful to the committee, and as a consequence equally disrespectful to the Senate.

Which was read, and, on motion of Mr. Ohr, was postponed to Monday evening.

ANNAPOLIS, February 6, 1866.

The Maryland Legislature.

A resolution passed the Senate restoring to citizenship all the disqualified members of the Legislature. The House passed the bill to regulate the working of the public roads in Maryland, and rejected the bill to indemnify Ex-Governor Bradford for the burning of his residence in Baltimore county. Both Houses have passed bills incorporating the Point Lookout railroad company; to complete the Kent county railroad, and to encourage emigration to Maryland.

A Mississippi Governor's Opinion of Federal Soldiers.

Governor Humphreys, of Mississippi in a letter dated January 19, denying the report of troubles in Kempee county, and the interference of Federal soldiers, writes:

I heard of no disturbance or disorder in that county that needed my attention.—I have never doubted the willingness and ability of the civil officers and volunteer companies to maintain peace and order within the State without the assistance of the United States military.

I have yet to learn that the United States troops are needsd as useful in restoring peace and order, but, on the other hand, have found them a disturbing element, a nuisance, a blighting curse to the quiet, prosperity and happiness of both races, in spite of the earnest and honorable efforts of many of their commanding officers.

The Evacuation of Mexico by the French Troops.

NEW YORK, Feb. 3.—The *Tribune's* Washington correspondence says the immediate withdrawal of the French troops from Mexico may be regarded as certain. Letters received confirm the news that an extraordinary commissioner has been sent to Mexico to make necessary preparations for the evacuation. The Emperor no longer insists on the recognition of Maximilian by the United States, but is satisfied with the renewed promise that the Government of the United States will preserve strict neutrality with regard to Mexico. Whether an Austrian force, however, is to supply the place of the French troops is not stated.

A better condition of affairs exists at Monterey. The business men who had left it for Saltillo were returning.

Nearly all the merchants of Matamoras, and among the former several prominent and influential Liberalists, have published a solemn protest against the course of the United States army and civil officials on the Texas side, charging them with being responsible for the troubles and outrages on that frontier by aiding the partisans of Juarez, a party which at present has no foothold or basis of operations on this frontier, but afforded by said officials. The protest is very severe, and its truth is officially certified to by the Vice Consuls of Spain, France, Prussia and Great Britain, residents at Matamoras.

Georgia United States Senators.

The report that the legislature of Georgia had elected both the Hon. A. H. Stephens and the Hon. H. V. Johnson to the U. S. Senate, is confirmed. It seems that a committee of members of the Legislature addressed Mr. Stephens a note, asking him categorically if he would serve as United States Senator if elected. In his reply, Mr. Stephens used the following language: "I cannot imagine any possible case in which I would refuse to serve to the best of my ability, the people of Georgia in any position they might assign to me, whether assigned with or without my consent." He was thereupon elected.

STEAMER "TRUMPETER"

Will resume her route on SASSAFRAS RIVER March next. Leave Georgetown at 8½ o'clock, A. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and Baltimore at 10½ o'clock the following days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making her usual Landings.

Feb. 10, 1866. MARTIN DEMING.

CHEAP CORNER
BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

At the Cheap Corner you will find a splendid assortment of Boots & Shoes, City manufactured, much lower than any other Store in Town.

Call and examine our Stock.

H. W. VICKERS,
Feb. 10, 1866—tf. Cheap Corner.

MARRIED.

BROWNE—COOK.—In the M. E. Church, Centreville, Md., by Rev. R. L. Collier, D. D., assisted by Rev. Jos T. Cook, the Rev. N. M. BROWNE to Miss C. CLINTONIA COOK, daughter of the late Hon. Clinton and Marietta Cook, of the above place.

DIED.

HAMILTON.—On Monday evening last, in this town, JAMES A. HAMILTON, aged 43 years.

Obituary.

Died, on Tuesday, January 30th, and on February 2nd, little ALVERDA and WILLIE MAXWELL, children of P. O. and Rachel J. Hutchins. Long did these interesting and intelligent little children endure the pangs of a severe disease which baffled alike the skill of Medical Science, the unceasing devotion of their parents' love and the kind attention of many friends. Two little flowers have been transplanted to a Heavenly clime, ere sin had marred their pure and holy lives, or sorrow hushed their merry voices. They lived an embryo Heaven on earth, and have joined the happy chorus of spirits kindred to their own. So dearly loved—so early lost—their little buds have faded but to bloom in eternal spring.

Beyond the flight of time,
Beyond the reign of Death,
They live in that blessed clime,
Where life is not a breath,
Nor life's desires transient fire,
Whose sparks fly upward and expire.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Miss Redue

WILL open a School at her residence on Front St., on MONDAY, FEB. 12th. She will teach the usual branches of English, together with French, on moderate terms.

She can accommodate a few pupils, who may wish to learn Music on the Piano.

Chestertown, Feb. 10, 1866—3t.

CHEAP CORNER! CHEAP CORNER!

NEW GOODS
AT
CHEAP CORNER,
15 per cent. lower than
ANY STORE IN TOWN!

H. W. VICKERS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Jas. R. Chance & Sons, known as the Cheap Corner, where every one can be accommodated, as I have just returned from the City with

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
ALL KINDS OF GOODS!

and am prepared to sell at

☞ 15 *Per Cent. Lower than any Store in Town!*

All I ask of the Public is to call and examine before our Stock is reduced, and if Goods are not sold lower than elsewhere, we do not expect to sell.

Very Respectfully,
H. W. VICKERS,
Cheap Corner.

Chestertown, February 10, 1866—tf.

☞ See advertisements in other columns.

SHEUBROOK, WOODALL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain & all kinds of Country Produce,
No. 124 Light St. Wharf,
Opposite the Wharf of Slaughter's Steamboat Line,
BALTIMORE.

☞ All consignments are thankfully received and promptly attended to.

February 10, 1866—tO21.

SPECIAL PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—DAVID H. COWAN, Esq., of Louisville, Kentucky, as Trustee of Mrs. M. T. Duncan, has this day become a Special Partner in our firm and has paid in Cash Five Thousand Dollars ($5,000.)

BUDD & SHARP,
Peninsula Machine Works,
Jan. 22nd, 1866. Middletown, Del.
February 10, 1866—4t.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF MEDDERS, SUTTON & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the First day of February, inst., Jacob Pearson withdrawing from the firm. Philip Medders and Orlando F. Sutton are alone authorized to settle up the business of the firm, to whom, persons indebted, will please make immediate payment.

PHILIP MEDDERS,
O. F. SUTTON,
JACOB PEARSON.

CONTINUATION OF BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage, respectfully notify their friends, that they are conducting the

COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,

in all its various branches, at their old stand in GALENA, where they will be pleased to see those wanting anything in their line.

PHILIP MEDDERS,
O. F. SUTTON.

Galena, Feb. 10, 1866—6m.

CHEAP CORNER HARDWARE STORE.

A beautiful assortment of American, German and English HARDWARE constantly on hand at Cheap Corner. Largest Stock of TABLE CUTLERY ever offered in Chestertown.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS constantly kept at H. W. VICKERS,
Feb. 10, 1866. Cheap Corner.

NOTICE.

THE bills due for "Scrivington," will be placed in a legal train for collection, after the 10th of February next.

January 27, 1866—3t.

Notice.

ALL persons are forewarned from employing or harboring NICOLAS CANER, a colored apprentice, indentured to me by the Orphans' Court of Kent county. All money due for his services must be paid to me.

SALLIE SUTTON.

Chesterville, February 3, 1866—3t.

CHEAP CORNER
LAMP AND OIL STORE.

THE largest assortment of Lamps in the country, of various styles and patterns, at a very low figure—by

H. W. VICKERS,
Feb. 10, 1866. At Cheap Corner.

Wanted to BUY——One Hundred head of young cattle either for market or stock cattle. A. J. REES & Co.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White, no sales. Red 1 85a2 35.
CORN—White 85a87; yellow 73a74.
OATS—51a52 cts.

A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR MADE!

IT IS GENERALLY ADMITTED BY ALL THAT

R. P. STEWART,
AT LOCUST GROVE,

has one of the

Cheapest Stores in the county.

Persons wishing to buy will do well to call and examine my large Stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ I sell strictly for CASH, and am thereby enabled to sell at ten per cent. lower than my competitors.

Call, examine, and be convinced.

R. P. STEWART.

Locust Grove, February 3, 1866—3m.

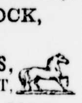
VENDUE.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale at his residence, on Dr. Maxwell's Farm near Still Pond, on

Wednesday, the 14th of February,
HIS ENTIRE STOCK,

consistifg of the following, viz:

FIVE HEAD OF WORK HORSES,



1 MULE, 1 year-old COLT,
3 MILCH COWS,
TEN FINE SHOATS,

1 Carriage and Harness, 1 Wagon and Harness, 1 Horse Cart, 1 Wheat Fan, Corn Sheller and Straw Cutter, Plows, Harrows, Gultivators, Hoes, &c.; 1 Light Sleigh, 1,000 weight of new Bacon; 1 Duck Gun; also,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

consisting in part of Beds and Bedding.

One Boat and Oars.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under $10 Cash; all sums over, a credit of Seven Months with approved security. No property to be taken away until the terms are complied with.

WM. HARDEN.

Still Pond, Feb. 3, 1866—tds

CORN AND OATS

BERGER & BUTZ'S
EXCELSIOR
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
AND
BERGER & BUTZ'S
AMMONIATED
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF
Lime.

WE OFFER to the Farmers of Kent and the adjoining counties these well known Fertilizers for the Spring seeding. BERGER BUTZ'S EXCELSIOR SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME has for the last five years undergone the most rigid tests upon all crops and has never been excelled. It not only acts immediately upon the crop, but is certain to produce a heavy growth of grass. BERGER & BUTZ'S AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME we guarantee to be a good article.

We give a certificate from one of the most reliable Farmers in New Jersey, showing the effect upon Wheat, Oats and Corn.

Hopewell Township, Cumberland Co., N. J., August 7th, 1860.

MESSRS. BERGER & BUTZ:

I have now used your Super Phosphate of Lime for two seasons. Last Fall I used it upon part of my Wheat, which has turned out as well as where I manured with good barn-yard manure.

This last Spring I put in my oats with it; the oats were sown upon poor ground, still the yield was most excellent, far better than I had any reason to expect.

I also used it upon Corn alongside of another well known Fertilizer. The drought has been very severe this Summer, and the corn is therefore backward, still your Phosphate has done very much better than the other, and does not seem to have suffered so much from the drought. I consider your Super-Phosphate of Lime not only a good manure, but better than any other Fertilizer I ever used.

Yours, respectfully,
ROBERT JONES.

We will say to Farmers and Dealers in Fertilizers, that by the introduction of

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY

into our Factory, our articles will be much better prepared than heretofore,

AND IF IT IS NOT FOUND TO BE IN EVERY WAY EQUAL TO THE ORIGINAL STANDARD, WE WILL NOT DEMAND ONE DOLLAR FOR OUR ARTICLES.

R. J. RUTH & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 8 Bowley's Wharf,
BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ For sale by

THOS. DEC. RUTH, Chestertown;
THOS. D. BURGESS, Grey's Inn Creek;
JAMES SHUSTER, Buck Neck.

Baltimore, February 3, 1866—y.

BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING

at the shops formerly occupied by Gurtlip and Cline, Harmony. A. J. HACKET has taken the BLACKSMITH SHOP at Harmony; and will continue the business in all its branches. Particular attention paid to Horse Shoeing.

ROBERT RICHARDSON will continue the WHEELWRIGHTING business at the Harmony Shop.

Plows, Harrows and Cultivators will be kept on hand; Carts and Wagons of every kind made to order, and of the best materials, at short notice.

CARRIAGE WORK by practical workmen. *All work in both shops guaranteed to give satisfaction.* Jan. 27, 1866—tf.

WILL. RINGGOLD,
At L. Mastbaum's Clothing House,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

February 10, 1866.

GREAT
REDUCTION!

CLOSING OUT,
Closing Out!
AT THE
PEOPLE'S
Popular Store!

WHOLESALE
—AND—
RETAIL!

$10,000
WORTH OF GOODS TO BE
CLOSED OUT, FROM
20 to 25 per cent. less
THAN THE USUAL PRICES!

Only one price named!

$2.25 MERINOES NOW OFFERED FOR $1.75.

$2.00 GOODS NOW OFFERED FOR ONE FIFTY.

$2.25 HEAVY FANCY SILKS, 1.85.

REDUCTION OF 25 PER CENT. ON BLACK SILKS.

75 CENT POPLINS NOW SELLING AT 60 CENTS.

REDUCTION OF 20 TO 30 PER CENT. ON MOURNING GOODS.

GOOD ALPACCAS FOR 50, 62, 75 AND $1.00.

HEAVY 1¼ YDS. WIDE BLACK ALPACCA, ONLY $1.50 PER YD.

SHAWLS,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT,
30 per cent. off
TO CLOSE THEM OUT!

LADIES WOOLEN SKIRTS, NUBIAS, HOODS, CLOUDS, SONTAGS, AND

FANCY GOODS!
25 TO 30 PER CENT. LESS.

CASSIMERES, SATTINETTS, KERSEYS, TWEEDS, SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 20 PER CENT. LESS.

☞ Persons at a distance, that are in want of *DRY GOODS*, should not fail to call at "THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE" when visiting Chestertown.

☞ Reduction of all kinds of Goods from this date, Saturday, February 10th, 1866.

RESPECTFULLY,
W. A. VICKERS.

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