THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 17, 1866.

☞ Petty crimes and breaches of the peace must be on the increase in our community, if we may judge from the frequent gatherings around the office of Mr. Justice Stanley. Almost daily he has some offender arraigned before him, and the spiritedly contested debates of counsel make his court one of the local points of attraction. The Justice has declared his purpose to second the effort of the Circuit Court to suppress the spirit of insubordination to the laws in our midst, and in this resolve he will be sustained by all good citizens.

The President of the Board of Public School Commissioners for Kent County.

We hold that the official acts and aims of public officers are properly open to the scrutiny and criticism of the people and the press, more particularly the aims and purposes of one who in his official capacity comes so near the individual interest of a large number of the community as the public officer whose title stands at the head of these remarks. Some weeks since we took occasion to express our approbation of the present incumbent of this office, basing our opinion on his well known qualifications as a public teacher, and the intelligent zeal he manifested in the organization of the new system. It was also well known to us that he had opposed, by his vote and influence, the revolutionary emancipation of the negroes of this State, and had declared his opposition to negro suffrage. Having given him this public endorsement upon this basis, we deem it our duty as a Journalist and a citizen to give publicity to an extract from a letter attributed to his pen and published in "*The Right Way*" of December 23rd, a vile negro suffrage and negro equality sheet, edited by George L. Stearns, printed in Boston, and gratuitously distributed in this State for the purpose of building up a negro suffrage party, to control the legislation thereof. The extract is under the caption "Our Correspondence," and is as follows:

We commend the sentiments, and rejoice in the philanthropic efforts of the President of the Board of Public-school Commissioners, Edesville, Kent Co., Md., who thus writes:—

Education and Suffrage.

The *true* friends of the colored people in this county are, I fear, few and far between. They have been freed and used for political ends; and so far as they can subserve party purposes they are well enough. My aim is to educate them, to prepare them for the enjoyment of those rights and that freedom which, I fear, were too summarily thrust upon them. I am also proposing to deliver, whenever I can, lectures or addresses to them, giving such advice and such views of duty as seem to be required . . .

I am myself not satisfied with a magnificent political lie, and own candidly that the State advocating UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE, as Maryland does, ought to deny it to none. Expediency may modify, but cannot annihilate, the right. Either the principle of universal suffrage should be abandoned or the negro allowed to vote. But education is essential to the safe use of this right. Hence my efforts in this direction.

If this extract has been forged by *The Right Way*, or misrepresents the President's views, it is doing him an injury in his public capacity, and he will of course be glad to have the opportunity to correct it, which we hereby extend to him. If he has been reported correctly, it is as we understand his language, at variance with his views as heretofore expressed in this community.

☞ Upon our first page will be found a reply, by Howard Meeks, Esq., the President of the Board of School Commissioners, to some remarks we made in our last issue. We wrote, as the gentleman suggests, without any intention or desire to do aught against the interest of the schools; and without a copy of the By-Laws for reference, and our information was in some points erroneous. A copy of the rules was kindly furnished with the reply of the President; and with them now before us, we still think (as interpreted) they are open to the objection, that while the teacher must fulfill his contract or forfeit his pay for labor performed, unless he obtain the consent of the Board, the Board may at its discretion terminate the contract without the assent of the teacher. Art. iv Sec. 4 of the By-Laws say of the Commissioner "He shall (by and with the consent of the Board,) appoint, from the list of persons holding registered certificates, teachers to take charge of the schools in his District, subject to removal by the Board for good and sufficient cause." We should construe the above to give no power to the Board to terminate the contract before the expiration of the time for which the teacher may be employed, even with notice, unless for good and sufficient cause; but it seems that the Board construe it differently, and that they may summarily terminate the contract at any period, without notice. The only point we wished to make was, that the teacher should not be taken by surprise and deprived of his livelihood without sufficient notice, unless for cause, and some other cause than existed when employed. We fully agree with the President that the teacher should not have the right to abandon his school, and violate his contract at pleasure. Neither do we think the Commissioner or the *Board* should have the right to violate their contract and abandon the teacher at pleasure.

The teacher, under the existing application of the rule, is in the condition of the tenant, who is required by law to give legal notice of his intention to quit, but may be ejected by his landlord at pleasure.

We are pleased to see that the President admits the justice of a change in this respect.

Suppression of the Examiner.

RICHMOND, Feb. 13.—The Examiner office was closed at nine o'clok this evening by order of Gen. Terry. The order is said to have emanated from Gen. Grant.

Changes in the Cabinet.

Rumors that changes in the Cabinet will soon take place, still continue to prevail. The following is from the Alexandria Gazette:

It is confidently asserted by gentlemen from this State, who have lately held private and protracted conversations with the President, that at least three members of the present Cabinet will be relieved of their portfolios during the current month. The President, it is said, after having devoted that careful and serious consideration to the subject which its magnitude and importance required, has adopted a course of policy by which, in his opinion, the future integrity and prosperity of the Union may be secured, and has determined that no marplots among his own political household shall, by factious and radical opposition, interfere with its successful issue.

Order from the President.

The President has issued an order restoring all the churches and parsonages within the bounds of the Baltimore Annual Conference, embraced in the State of Virginia, to the M. E. Church of the United States held by said church prior to 1861.

This order further states that such possession shall be valid until the civil courts shall have determined in whom the legal title vests. The effect of the order will be to take from under the control of the Conference now sitting in Alexandria, all such property, and place it in the possession of the Baltimore Annual Conference of the M. E. Church in the United States, which will meet the last of this month in Baltimore city.

A Great Conservative Meeting in New York.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, writes:

A great public meeting of the conservative men of all classes will be held in this city in the course of a few days, to respond to the President's plan of reconstruction. Democrats and Republicans alike will participate, and the design is, as far as possible, to make the demonstration a non-partisan one. Many of the most influential merchants, bankers, and business men have already signified their readiness to take part in it.

The Mount Hope Case Brought to a Close.

This exciting case, which has occupied the attention of the Baltimore County Circuit Court at Towsontown, during the past eight days, was rather summarily brought to a close on Wednesday. On the assembling of the court, Judge Emory delivered an opinion adverse to the reception of the testimony of Miss Mary Flemming in reference to the general mode of treatment of the inmates of Mount Hope whilst she was an inmate of the institution, basing his decision on the fact that the testimony sought to be introduced had no bearing on the charge in the indictment against Dr. Stokes and Mary Blenkinsop for conspiracy to cheat and defraud the public.

As soon as the Judge had concluded his opinion a consultation was had between counsel for the prosecution, which resulted in their determining to abandon the case. Mr. Ensor, the State's attorney, made known to the court the result of the conference, and asked that an entry of *nolle prosequi* be made in the case. To this counsel for the defense objected, contending that the entry should be "not guilty," when a lengthy argument ensued, occupying a couple of hours, Mr. Ensor finally consented to leave the manner of the entry with the court, Judge Emory remarking that he would take time to consider the subject. It was generally agreed by counsel on both sides that the course pursued by Mr. Ensor was a virtual acquittal of the parties, Mr. Rogers, assisting in prosecution, only dissenting. Thus has passed from the courts the celebrated Mount Hope case.—*Baltimore Sun.*

President Johnson and the National Intelligencer.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Independent* says:

"Who edits the *Intelligencer?* This important question has received a solution, if we may rely upon a story the wags are telling. A few days since Colonel Forney, with a party of loyal Pennsylvanians called on the President, but could not see him, being informed he was 'engaged.'—The Colonel returned to the Senate, whose secretary he is, and there found a bill which had passed both Houses, and only awaited the President's signature to become a law. This he took to the White House at once, and learned that the President was still engaged with the visitor whose presence had prevented Colonel Forney's entrance before. White House etiquette, however, always admits the bearer of a bill, and so the Colonel walked in, and saw, in deep consulation over a lot of newspaper clippings and 'proofs', inspecting the former and correcting the latter, Mr. Coyle, of the *Intelligencer*, and the President. * * * "The Colonel retired, and since then his paper, which had thereto, with just impartiality, for three days in the week, represented the views of the President, and for the alternate days represented those of the Congress, has since devoted itself exclusively to the Congress."

The Constitutionnl Amendment Rejected.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 14.

The Kentucky Legislature has rejected the constitutional amendment, and passed resolutions asking for the removal of the United States troops, the restoration of the habeas corpus, and condemning the freedmen's bureau.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.

The Secretary of the Navy has instructed the commandant of the Marine Corps to allow Admiral Semmes such exercise as he may wish in the yard of the marine barracks. This morning he was observed walking on the parade ground in company with Lieut Cochrane, one of the officers detailed to take charge of him. He appears to be in excellent health, and is represented to be far more affable and courteous than his unprepossessing appearance would indicate.

The resolutions recently passed by the Maryland Legislature, endorsing the position of the President, will be presented by a committee from that body next week. The President has, in reply to a letter signifying that intention, directed a reply to be made stating that he will see them if possible about Monday next.

A Skating Feat.

One of the latest manifestations of the triumph of genius was the other day given on the Fifth avenue skating pond, in New York, where a young man without legs of his own, but having a pair of artificial limbs, appeared to be enjoying himself as well as anybody on skates. He seemed to be as swift and graceful as any skater on the pond, meeting with no accident whatever. The manufacturer of the legs claimed that the affair was a hitherto unheard-of feat.

Washington Correspondence of the New York World.

A Terse Condensation of Sumner's Speech on Negro Equality.

"Compare the text of Sumner's speech with the following condensation, and see if, stripped of Coke, Cato, Cicero, Romilly, Montesquieu, Otis, Adams, Madison, Lamartine (but there is no necessity for reprinting the Congressional Library Catalogue), and the rest, the whole sum and substance of the great speech is not comprised in this:

"The irrepressible negro who made such frantic charges upon the camp-kettle, and assisted in serving the Republic by wearing out the shoes and clothes furnished by Massachusetts manufacturers and contractors, stands in the history of to-day as our Saviour, while Andrew Johnson is Pontius Pilate, and the white South is Barabas Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Thomas, Farragut, and all their white followers, were only so many supernumeraries to the black brigade of shoe-wearers and kettle-cleaners. What is doubtful in the Constitution becomes clear as daylight when seen through the amendment basket.

"The Southern blacks are citizens of the United States, while the Southern whites never were, and never ought to be. What is not darkey is oligarchy. Black is white, and white black. The white man was made a little lower than the angels, and the angels were made a good deal lower than the negroes. Taxation without representation is the injustice of this, as it was of our fathers' age, and while there is not one negro in twenty thousand who is any more liable to taxation than a woodchuck is, he ought to be represented, if not a Representative, and to have the right of suffrage, while the Southern whites should be taxed to the tune of ten cents per pound on their cotton, with no representation in this or any future Congress, and we will disfranchise them if we can. The colored brother is of infinitely more importance than the Constitution or the country. Thus, dressed in Cicero's old clothes, parades the irrepressible darkey into the presence of the sublime Sumner's speech, and other sublime old fellows' thoughts."

☞ On Saturday afternoon, a committee from the Senate and House of Delegates of the State of Virginia, called upon the President for the purpose of presenting him with the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly of Virginia:

RESPONSE OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE VIRGINIA LEGISLATIVE DELEGATION.

The President.—In reply, gentlemen, to the resolutions you have just presented to me, and the clear and forcible and concise remarks which you have made in explanation of the position of Virginia, I shall not attempt to make a formal speech, but simply enter into a plain conversation in regard to the condition of things in which we stand. As a premise to what I may say, permit me first to tender you my thanks for this visit, and next to express the gratification I feel in meeting so many intelligent, responsible and respectable men of Virginia, bearing to me the sentiments which have been expressed in the resolutions of your Legislature and in the remarks accompanying them. They are, so far as they refer to the constitution of the country, the sentiments and the principles embraced in that charter of the government. The preservation of the Union has been from my entrance into public life one of my cardinal tenets. At the very incipiency of this rebellion I sat my face against the dissolution of the Union of these States. I do not make this allusion for the purpose of bringing up anything which has transpired, which may be regarded as of an unkind or unpleasant character, but I believed then, as I believe now, and as you have unmistakably indicated, that the security and the protection of the rights of all the people were to be found in the Union; that we are certainly safer in the Union than we were out of it. Upon this conviction I based my opposition to the efforts which were made to destroy the Union. I have continued those efforts, notwithstanding the perils through which I have passed, and you are not unaware that the trial has been a severe one. When opposition to the Government came from one section of the country, and that the section in which my life had been passed, and with which my interests were identified, I stood as I stand now, contending for the Union, asseverating that the best and surest way to obtain our rights, and to protect our interests was to remain in the Union, under the protection of the constitution. The ordeal through which we have passed during the last four or five years demonstrates most conclusively that opposition was right; and to-day, after the experiment has been made, and has failed after the demonstration has been most conclusively afforded that this Union cannot be dissolved, that it was not designed to be dissolved, it is gratifying to me to meet gentlemen as intelligent and as responsible as yourselves, who are willing and anxious to accept and do accept the terms laid down in the constitution, and obedience to the laws made in pursuance thereof. We were at one period separated: the separation was to me painful in the extreme; but now, after having gone through a struggle in which the powers of the government have been tried, when we have swung around to a point at which we meet to agree, and are willing to unite our efforts for the preservation of the government which I believe is the best in the world, it is gratifying to me to meet you to-day, standing upon common ground, rallying around the constitution and the union of those States—the preservation of which, as I conscientiously and honestly believe, will result in the promotion and the advancement of the people.

I repeat, I am gratified to meet you to-day, expressing the principles and announcing the sentiments to which you have given utterance, and I trust that the occasion will long be remembered. I have no doubt that your intention is to carry out and comply with every single principle laid down in the resolutions you have submitted. I know that some are distrustful but I am one of those who have confidence in the judgment, in the integrity, in the intelligence, in the virtue of the great mass of the American people, and having such confidence, I am willing to trust them, and I thank God that we have not yet reached that point where we have lost all confidence in each other. The spirit of the government can only be preserved, we can only become prosperous and great as a people, by mutual forbearance and confidence. Upon that faith and that confidence alone can the government be successfully carried on. On the cardinal principle of representation to which you refer I would make a single remark—That principle is inherent. It constitutes one of the fundamental elements of this government. The representatives of the States and of the people should have the qualifications prescribed by the constitution of the United States, and those qualifications most unquestionably imply loyalty. He who comes as a representative, having the qualifications prescribed by the constitution to fit him to take a seat in either of the deliberative bodies which constitute the national legislature must, necessarily, according to the intendment of the constitution, be a loyal man, willing to abide by and be devoted to the union and constitution, he cannot be for the constitution, he cannot be for the Union, he cannot acknowledge obedience to all the laws, unless he is loyal. When the people send such men, in good faith, they are entitled to representation through them.

In going into the recent rebellion or insurrection against the government of the United States, we erred: and in returning and resuming our relations with the Federal government, I am free to say, that all the responsible positions and places ought to be continued distinctly and clearly to men who are loyal. If there were only five thousand loyal men in a State, or a less number, but sufficient to take charge of the political machinery of the State, those five thousand men or the lesser number are entitled to it if all the rest should be otherwise inclined. I look upon it as being fundamental that the exercise of political power should be confined to loyal men, and I regard that as implied in the doctrines laid down in these resolutions, and in the eloquent address by which they have been accompanied.

I may say, furthermore, that after having passed through the great struggle in which we have been engaged, we should be placed upon much more acceptable ground in resuming all our relations to the general government, if we presented men unmistakably and unquestionably loyal, to fill the places of power. This being done, I feel that the day is not distant (I speak confidingly in reference to the great mass of the American people) when they will determine that this Union shall be made whole, and the great right of representation in the councils of the nation be acknowledged. Gentlemen, that is a fundamental principle.

"No taxation without representation" was one of the principles which carried us through the revolution. This great principle will hold good yet; and if we but perform our duty, if we but comply with the spirit of the resolutions presented me to-day, the American people will maintain and sustain the great doctrines upon which the government was inaugurated. It can be done, and it will be done, and I think that if the effort be fairly and fully made with forbearance, and prudence, and discretion, and wisdom, the end is not very far distant. It seems to me apparent that from every consideration the best policy which could be adopted at present, would be a restoration of these States and of the government upon correct principle. We have some foreign difficulties, but the moment it can be announced that the union of the States is again complete, that we have resumed our career of prosperity and greatness, at that very instant almost all our foreign difficulties will be settled for there is no power upon the earth which will care to have a controversy or a rupture with the government of the United States under such circumstances.

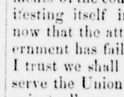
If these States be fully restored, the area for the circulation of the national currency, which is thought by some to be inflated to a very great extent, will be enlarged, the number of persons through whose hands it is to pass will be increased, the quantity of commerce in which it is to be employed as a medium of exchange will be enlarged, and then it will begin to approximate what we all desire, a specie standard. If all the States were restored; if peace and order reigned throughout the land; and all the industrial pursuits, all the avocations of peace were again resumed, the day would not be very far distant when we could put into the commerce of the world $250,000,000 or $300,000,000 worth of cotton and tobacco, and the various products of the Southern States which would constitute, in part, a basis of this currency. Then, instead of the cone being inverted, we should reverse the position, and put the base at the bottom, as it ought to be, and the currency of the country will rest on a sound and enduring basis And surely that is a result which is calculated to promote the interests, not only of one section, but of the whole country, from one extremity to the other. Indeed, I look upon the restoration of these States as being indispensable to our greatness.

Gentlemen, I know nothing further that I could say in expression of my feelings on this occasion, and they are not affected, more than to add that I shall continue in the same line of policy which I have pursued from the commencement of the rebellion to the present period. My efforts have been to preserve the union of the States: I have never for a single moment entertained the opinion that a State could withdraw from the Union of its own will. The attempt was made. It has failed.—I continue to pursue the same line of policy which has been my constant guide.—I was against dissolution. Dissolution was attempted, it has failed, and now I cannot take the position that a State which attempted to secede is out of the Union, when I contend all the time that it could not go out, and that it never has been out. I cannot be forced into that position.—Hence, when the States and their people shall have complied with the requirements of the government, I shall be in favor of their resuming their former relations to this government in all respects. I do not intend to say anything personal, but you know, as well as I do, that at the beginning of the recent gigantic struggle between the different sections of the country there were extreme men South and there were extreme men North. I might make use of a homely figure, which is sometimes as good as any other, even in the illustration of a great and important question, and say that it has been hammer at one end of the line and anvil at the other. And this great government, the best the world ever saw, was kept upon the anvil and hammered before the rebellion, and it has been hammered since the rebellion, and there appears to be a disposition to continue the hammering until the government shall be destroyed. I have opposed that system always, and I oppose it now. The government, in the assertion of its powers and the maintainance of the principles of the constitution, has taken hold of one extreme, and, with the stong arm of physical power, has put down the rebellion. Now, as we swing around the the circle of the Union, with a fixed and unalterable determination to stand by it, if we find the counterpart or the duplicate of the same spirit that played to this feeling and these persons in the South, this other extreme, which stands in the way must get out of it, and the government must stand unshaken and unmoved on its basis. The government must be preserved. I will only say, in conclusion, that I hope all the people of this country, in good faith and in the fullness of their hearts, will, upon the principles which you have enunciated here to-day, of the maintenance of the constitution and the preservation of the Union, lay aside every other feeling for the good of our common country, and with uplifted faces to heaven, swear that our gods and our altars and all shall sink in the dust together, rather than this glorious Union shall not be preserved. [Great applause.]

I am gratified to find the loyal sentiments of the country developing and manifesting itself in these expressions; and now that the attempt to destroy the government has failed at one end of the line, I trust we shall go on, determined to preserve the Union in its original purity against all opposers. I thank you, gentlemen, for the compliment you have paid me, and I respond most cordially to what has been said in your resolutions and addresses, and I trust in God that the time will soon come, when we can meet under more favorable auspices than we do now.

SLAUGHTER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

On and after Thursday 22nd of Feb'y.,



THE STEAMER

GEORGE LAW

Will leave Baltimore for Crumpton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, touching at all the landings on the River, returning the alternate days.

THE STEAMER ARROW

Will leave Baltimore for Crumpton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, touching at all the Landings on the River (except Corsica.)

Both Boats leave Baltimore at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Crumpton at 6½ A. M.

☞ Fare $1.25. Meals extra.

All Freight must be pre-paid.

Not responsible for Freight after being landed from the boat.

Baggage at the owner's risk.

J. C. SLAUGHTER.

February 17, 1866.

HOUSES IN CHESTERTOWN FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 3rd day of March next,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following property in Chestertown, THE HOUSE, Garden and premises, on the S. W. corner of Queen and Fish streets, lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hubard.



THE HOUSE, Garden and premises on Queen Street, adjoining the above, now occupied by Henry Lambert.



The HOUSE, Garden and premises on Fish street, now occupied by Mrs Baker; and also the LOT on the same street, opposite the last named premises.

A clear title will be given on payment of the purchase money.

TERMS OF SALE—(subject to alteration on the day of sale,) are, one-fourth Cash—the balance in three equal instalments, at six, nine and twelve months.

E. F. CHAMBERS,

February 17, 1866—tds. Agent.

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.

DIED.

DODD.—At the residence of Jacob Boston in Baltimore city, on the 10th instant, THOMAS S. DODD, eldest son of John T. and Mary J. Dodd, in the 30th year of his age.

Obituary next week.

MISS EARLE

WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY NEXT to sell off her stock of Winter Dress Goods now on hand. Also Hoods, Clouds, Sontags, Scarfs, some very good Handkerchiefs, and many other articles that would suit the Ladies, if they will call and examine them.

Chestertown, Feb. 17, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT

NOW occupied by the undersigned, situated on Main street, opposite the Prot. Episcopal Church. Second to none as a business stand and private residence.

A. W. SPARKS.

Chestertown, Feb. 17, 1866—tf.

SPRING TRADE
OF
1866.

A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Seasonable Goods.

GOODS FOR THE FARM!

GOODS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD!

Purchased at the reduced *Market Rates*, and opened for sale on Monday next, by

WICKES & BRO.

Chestertown, Feb. 17, 1866.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS AT KENNEDYVILLE!

C. W. WARREN has just received per steamer, his first purchase of Spring Goods, carefully selected, bought on the best terms, and will be sold low for Cash or Trade.

Always on hand a good stock of GROCERIES, TOBACCO, and all articles usually found in a well-selected country store.

February 17, 1866.

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.

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.

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.

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.

WANTED.

500 POUNDS OF BRASS, 500 pounds of Copper, and 500 pounds of Lead, at the Stove and Tin Store.

May 14. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White, no sales. Red 2 30a2 35.
CORN—White 75a80; yellow 74.
OATS—48a51 cts.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 Gurdip 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.

BREAKFAST AND DINNER COFFEE.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE, just received direct from New York, and for sale at REES' CORNER.

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