THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, March 24, 1866.

The Johnson Meeting of Thursday last.

Thursday last was a bright, beautiful, sunny day, and [illegible] hour unmistakable evidence appeared that the meeting would be a large one. Long before the hour appointed our streets gave signs of something more than usually interesting, and by 12 o'clock our town was more crowded than it has been for a long time.

The meeting was called to order by General Vickers, who nominated the following officers:—Hon. E. F. Chambers, President; Vice Presidents, Geo. S. Hollyday, C. W. Spry, F. Dyer, David Jones, Wm. Lamb; Secretaries, Jno. Gale, Robt. Nicholson, Saml. Fisher. Judge Chambers, on taking the chair, made a few remarks. He said that he was no party man, but had always endeavored to go with that party which sustained the Constitution. That now was a time when a faction were endeavoring to strike down all our Constitutional rights, when all, of all parties who would uphold the Constitutional liberties of their country, might come together, regardless of party names, under the flag and the Constitution.

A committee consisting of seven, were, on motion, appointed by the Chair to draft resolutions, as follows: Messrs. George [illegible], Richard Hynson, Joseph A. [illegible], John Cale, [illegible], Ringgold, C. [illegible] Spencer.

[illegible] read from Hons. John W. [illegible] Harrison Harris, expressing [illegible] with the meeting and their [illegible] being unable to be present and [illegible] which the meeting [illegible] to enable the committee on [illegible]

At 3 o'clock the meeting was again called to order by the Chair, and the committee reported the resolutions given below, which were unanimously adopted. Hon. Montgomery Blair, who was expected to address the meeting, failed to arrive. In his absence, General Vickers took the stand, and reviewed at some length the unconstitutional proceedings of the present Congress in refusing the Southern States admission to a participation in the Government; he also reviewed the enormities of the Freedmen's bureau bill, and of the Registry Law of Maryland. The General spoke, as he always does, with much force, although his remarks were hastily prepared. Want of time forbids any extended comment. R. W. Ringgold, Esq., was called for and read a letter from the late Attorney General, Edward Bates of Missouri, reviewing the revolutionary schemes of the Radical party, and concluded in a short and eloquent tribute to the Constitution and Union. The speakers severally discarded party names and organizations, save the great party for the preservation of the Union under the Constitution. The Committee was filled, and numerous [illegible] feeling and harmony prevailed. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for Andrew Johnson.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of Andrew Johnson, and that in the great National crisis which is upon us, he will, with becoming firmness, administer the Government in accordance with its Constitution and laws, and protect and defend the Constitution and the Union.

Resolved, That the statesmanlike positions assumed by President Johnson in his efforts to restore the Union of the States, under the Constitution, challenge the cordial and ardent approval and support of all true lovers of their country, without respect to former party names or predilections.

Resolved, That for the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, a measure framed, revised and designed to control the political condition of our own and other States, at immense expense to the nation, and by a Military Despotism, we cordially tender to the President of the United States our warmest thanks.

Resolved, That Andrew Johnson deserves immortal honor for his manly and unflinching opposition to the Congressional majority in their revolutionary schemes to destroy the essential and fundamental principles of our Government.

Resolved, That the civil war having ended, the country demands harmony and peace, a return of the political relations between the States.

Resolved, That we are strongly concur in the action of the several States to lay [illegible] offices and places [illegible] rallying in [illegible] Union.

Resolved, That we assert the right to regulate [illegible] exclusively in the States, and that the [illegible] of such a power by Congress, would be a direct violation of the Constitution, and a flagrant usurpation of authority, to which a free people should never [illegible]

Resolved, That we are opposed to all [illegible] to elevate the negro to a social or political equality with the white race, and that we repudiate and oppose all attempts by Congress or the State Legislature, to endow the negro with the right of suffrage.

Resolved, That J. A. J. Creswell, Esq., who occupies a seat in the Senate of the United States, has, by his support of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill and opposition to the President's Veto, wilfully and grossly misrepresented the wishes and opinions of a majority of the people of Maryland.

Resolved, That the course pursued by the Hon. Reverdy Johnson in the Senate of the United States during the present session of Congress, receives our cordial approval.

Resolved, That the present Registration Law of Maryland is unjust and oppressive, and a stain upon the honor of our State, and in its administration has been productive of the greatest wrongs: we therefore recommend that a State Convention shall be called to meet in the city of Baltimore or Frederick, for the purpose of a thorough organization, to secure its repeal.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in our county papers, in the Baltimore newspapers and in the National Intelligencer.

Resolved, That the secretaries send a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States.

To Baltimoreans.

We notice, with satisfaction, that the people and press of Baltimore city are *at last* becoming aroused to the importance of retaining the profitable trade of the Eastern Shore counties of the State. Added to a natural State pride, the absence of railroad facilities, has compelled the people of the Eastern Shore to spend the products of their fertile lands in Baltimore, in the face of the utmost indifference to their interests, on the part of the commercial centre of the State. The Eastern Shore counties have been heretofore regarded as sort of colonial dependencies, and now, that the spirit of internal improvement evinces their determination to assert their independence, a very tender regard begins to exhibit itself. We shall not stop to quarrel with the slow growth of this brotherly love, but endeavor to stimulate that fraternal regard, by showing how, at least, the contemplated railroad through this county will benefit rather than disadvantage the commercial metropolis of the State. It is proposed to run this road from some point on the Delaware road to the Bay Side of Kent county, and connect this terminus with a line of steamers to Baltimore, which with ordinary speed can make the trip in two hours. The Delaware road will be connected by branches with all the lower counties of the Shore, and thus by means of the Kent road the lower part of Delaware, Eastern Maryland and Virginia will be placed in the shortest and most direct communication with Baltimore. Travelers up the Delaware road, by this route, can reach Baltimore without delay, and sooner than it is possible via Wilmington or Elkton. A reference to the map will explain the truth of this statement. The citizens of Baltimore are thus gainers by the success of this road, which now languishes, and presents a favorable opportunity, by prompt aid, to refute the charge of indifference to Eastern Shore interests.

We see that one or more meetings of the merchants of Baltimore have already been held for the purpose of considering the "means of establishing more perfect and permanent communication with the Eastern Shore." The success of the Kent county railroad will place that communication upon the desired footing, and secure communication with Delaware at the same time. The project of a road entirely upon Maryland soil, with its terminus at Elkton, if practicable, is not so desirable for Baltimoreans. First, we do not consider it practicable without an immense outlay. To secure a connection by means of a road through Kent and Cecil counties alone would avail but little, and to continue the road down the Shore through Queen Ann's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester and Somerset, it would be necessary to cross the Wicomico, Nanticoke, Choptank, Chester and Sassafras rivers, besides the innumerable creeks with which the Eastern Shore abounds. But we think the branch system through the counties to the Delaware as a main artery, alike desirable for the people of this Shore and for the interest of our chief city. By this means a greater extent of country, and the richest and most productive lands of the Bay Side, are opened up to railroad connection with both Baltimore and Philadelphia, and the whole peninsula from Smyrna and the Sassafras river down, brought into communication with Baltimore.

If the business men of Baltimore desire to retain the trade of the Eastern Shore of their State, they will see that the Kent County Rail Road as at present projected is completed with the least possible delay.

☞ The proceedings of the Peach Growers' Meeting was received too late for to-day's issue: it will appear next week

Price of Coal.

There is at present quite a stagnation in the coal trade, and prices have again receded. Coal by the cargo, at this place, can now be had at $3 to $3 75 per ton. The wages of miners, have, of course, gone down in proportion. Ninety cents per car is now paid for mining in the Shamokin region, instead of two dollars paid about a year since. By the week, $7 to $10, instead of $18 to 20. It is said the miners in Schuylkill and in the Lackawanna region are preparing to strike for higher wages as soon as the season is fairly opened. Perhaps the present would be the best time for individuals for families to lay in a supply.—*Sunbury (Pa.) Amer.*

Before Commissioner Brooks.

Chas. Hudgins, John Jester and Wm. Copper, arrested at Chestertown, Kent county, by government officers, for passing counterfeit fifty cent notes, United States postal currency, had an examination on Tuesday before United States Commissioner Isaac Brooks, which resulted in their commitment to jail to await the action of the G. and jury.—*Balt. Sun.*

Sale of the Steamer Geo. Law.

Messrs. F. W. Bennett & Co., auctioneers, sold yesterday, says the Balt. *Sun* of Wednesday, at the Exchange salesroom, by order of the United States Circuit Court, the steamer George Law, with all her machinery, tackle, apparel and furniture, of 266 tons burthen, built in New York in 1852. Purchased by Mr. Joel C. Slaughter for $8,800.

Appointments of the Methodist Protestant Conference.

STATIONS.—East Baltimore, D. Bowers; West Baltimore, Ed. J. Drinkhouse, M. D.; South Baltimore, R. S. Rowe, T. D. Valiant; Washington street, Daniel F. Ewell, M. D.; Starr Church and Lexington Mission, John R. Nicholls, M. E. Hysore, F. Waters, D. D., supernumerary, assistant at Starr Church; Georgetown, D. C., D. A. Shermer; Ninth street, Washington, D. E. Reese; Alexandria, H. Nice; Salem, Philadelphia, J. W. Charlton; T. A. Moore, supernumerary, assistant; Harper's Ferry, J. Clay.

CIRCUITS.—Anne Arundel, Charles H. Littleton; Belair, J. H. Nicholls and John E. Reed; Baltimore Circuit and Townsontown Mission, Wm. W. Reese and T. C. Downs; Baltimore West, C. T. Coshell and F. M. Hawkins; Bedford, John Elderdice and J. E. Darling; Caroline, Wm. T. Dumm and one to be supplied; Cecil, J. L. Elderdice; Cambridge, J. L. Lassell; Carlisle, to be supplied; Concord, G. S. Battersby; Chesapeake, J. Earle Maloy; Dorchester, Wm. M. Poisal; Fredrick, J. Roberts and J. C. Stewart; Harmony, J. H. Elgood; Howard, David Wilson and A. T. Melvin; Jefferson Circuit, Frederick, Wm. C. Hammond and T. L. McLain, supernumerary and assistant; Kent, L. W. Bates and J. L. Holmes; Liberty, D. W. Bates and Jesse Shreeve; Newtown, H. C. Miskimon; Newmarket, J. T. Whiteside; Pipe Creek, R. S. Norris and J. T. Ward, supernumerary and assistant; Prince William, to be supplied; Queen Anne's, H. C. Cushing and G. D. Edmondson; Snow Hill, J. D. Kinzer; Sussex, Wm. J. Holmes; Severn, J. B. Jones; Susquehanna, Thomas Lee; Salisbury, R. Whinner; Talbot, S. B. Southerland, J. W. Everist and N. W. Mather; Union (Md.), A. D. Dick; Union (Pa.), to be supplied; Warwick, W. M. Strayer; Worcester, A. S. Eversole and J. M. Dennis, supernumerary and assistant.

MISSIONS.—Broadway, Baltimore, P. L. Wilson; Cumberland, J. W. Gray; Choptank, B. F. Benson; Delaware, J. T. E. Ewell, one to be supplied; East Washington, J. Thompson; Frederick avenue, Wm. I. Litzinger; Kent Island, S. T. Graham; Montgomery, A. Baker; Millsborough, to be supplied; Newark, New Jersey, F. Swentzell, M. D.; Potomac, S. A. Hoblitzell, Oliver Cox; Tiaskin to be supplied; Williamsport and Berkeley, G. W. Burns. Left without an appointment at their own request, A. Webster, D. D., Geo. W. Simpson, Editor *Methodist Protestant*, J. C. Murray. Superannuated, Ph. Henkel, J. M. Wilson, J. A. McFadden, H. J. Day, H. M. Brian, C. Eversole, J. L. Mills. Left without appointment, John Morgan.

Letter from General Vickers.

The following letter from General Geo. Vickers, was read at a meeting of the friends of President Johnson and those opposed to the Registration law, recently held at Princess Anne, Somerset county:

CHESTERTOWN, Feb. 28, 1866.

TO LEVIN T. H. IRVING, Esq., *of the Central Committee for Somerset County.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 21st inst. has been received, inviting me to be present at your proposed meeting of the people of your county, on the 6th March, and to address them upon the subject of the Registration Law and President Johnson's course in the present critical juncture of public affairs. My long absence from home, and the condition of my business, will preclude me from the pleasure I should derive in participating in the exercises of your meeting, on the subjects mentioned, in which I feel an intensity of interest and apprehension.

The Registration law never had any just foundation in the exigencies of the State, and should never had its incipient existence in the Constitution, but, as it was enacted during civil war, and *professedly* to preserve the Government from the hands of the disloyal, when arrests and imprisonments were of common occurrence and the country excited, there is not *now* the *semblance* of an excuse for its continuance. It is a maxim, that when the reason for the existance of a law ceases, the law should also cease, because reason is the life of law. If the object of continuing the restrictions and disabilities of the law, is to preserve political power in the hands of the dominant party, it is unworthy of the statesman or the patriot.—There is a higher duty to be performed than that growing out of party affiliation, and a refusal to do justice to others, persistence in violating the spirt of our institutions, must react with overwhelming force upon its authors. Such party prejudices may for a time be proof against facts, logic and enthusiasm, but must inevitably be overpowered by the accumulating force of public sentiment.

There seems to be an infatuation of the party in power; they do not appear to comprehend or appreciate public opinion, and the consequences that may follow an attempt to keep in shackles one-half of the people, and impose taxes upon them without allowing representation: they forget that the Revolution of 1776 was successfully fought upon that principle; the continuance of the Registration law a single day upon the statute book, is derogatory to the honor of our State, and repugnant to the principles and genius of our government. If we are united, repeal is certain and soon; no law based upon injustice and wrong, can bear the test of public discussion and popular indignation. Moral resistance becomes a duty and must be triumphant. Many of the best friends of the President are disfranchised by this law, and no man can be true to him and his policy of restoration, who advocates or sustains it.

The stand which President Johnson has recently taken in his veto message of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, should elicit the united approval of the conservative element of the country. His sentiments are worthy of the primitive and best days of the Republic, and of the heroes and sages that established it; it may as justly be said of that paper, as of Luther Martin's celebrated defence of Judge Chase, "*It presented nothing to be answered, and it left nothing to be added,*" it is both conclusive and unanswerable, and must receive the sanction of an enlightened public judgment. The country is in greater peril than when engaged in actual war; that was but a trial of prowess and endurance, and must have ended as it did from the force of numbers; but the present is distinguished by the rule of a factious and ultra majority in Congress that appears to have no regard for the Constitution nor the spirit and form of our institutions. The South has yielded to the supremacy of the National Government and seeks to resume her position in the Union; to restore the Union was alone the avowed object of the war, but *now* the only disunionists are found in the Radical ranks, who prefer the elevation of the negro, to the tranquility of the country and re-union of the States; the equality of the races, to the integrity of the Government. It is a sublime scene to witness the President of the United States standing up single-handed and alone, as a breakwater to resist the storm of political abolitionists; *they* seek to destroy, *he* to preserve; *they* are emphatically the destructives, he the preserver and defender of the Constitution; *they* are attempting to demolish the beautiful edifice of constitutional liberty erected by our Fathers, while *he* is clinging to the Temple and exposing his life in its defence? Shall not the American people, irrespective of parties, who love liberty, law, order and Constitutional Government, fly to the rescue of the noble patriotic President, and sustain and support him by their sympathies, approval and votes, and if need be with their lives. If the fair fabric of American liberty falls, let us fall by the side of the President, and share his fate in the ruins of the Republic.

May a good Providence save us and our institutions, in the life struggle in which the country in engaged.

With great respect, I remain
Your obedient servant,
GEORGE VICKERS.

A new Device.

From the Philadelphia Age.

The industry of the radicals is untiring, and they neglect no device to invite support for their revolutionary schemes.—The most novel that has come under our notice is an envelope, bearing on its back the following inscription, which from its line of argument would seem to have been drawn by Mr. Sumner:

"The massacre of St. Domingo was occasioned by an attempt to oppress those made free by revolution The ballot-box is the safety-valve to prevent insurrections.

"Do not trust to State enactments to secure the ballot to the disfranchised of the South.

"Pro-slavery States will give a vote to the freedmen to be recognized as States, and when admitted, will take it away and then oppress them.

"Before any of the rebellious States are admitted, make it the fundamental law of the nation that no State shall put a ban on any one because of race, color or descent, and then the otherwise defenceless population of the South will have the means to make their rights respected.

"Copy and sign, and have all true friends of peace and freedom to sign the petition below. When signed, see that the petition is sent to your representative in Congress. If you agree with this, do not lay it aside, excepting others to do your work.

"The petition will add strength to the friends of freedom in congress, who are so manfully battling for the right.

"The undersigned respectfully ask the adoption of the following proposed amendment to the United States Constitution:

"No State shall make any distinction in civil rights and privileges among the naturalized citizens of the United States residing within its limits, or among persons permanently resident there, on account of race, color or descent."

The envelope from which we have copied this, contained a business letter on a matter in no way relating to politics, addressed to a gentleman of this city who abhors the doctrines of this inscription as heartily as we do. Doubtless thousands of the same pattern are being circulated broadcast over the country. The radicals seem resolved to make their politics a part of business, as they have already made them an article of religion, and we shall henceforth be no more secure from their attacks in shop or counting-house, than in church-pew or prayer meeting.

The Political Sentiment of Maryland.

The various political meetings which have recently been held in almost every county of the State, have endorsed the reconstruction policy of the President with such distinctness, have been characterized by so much enthusiasm and by a display of numbers so fortuidable, that the sentiment of the vast majority of the people, and even of the registered voters can no longer be questioned. The veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill is hailed as the first blow at the despotic monster which is seeking to crush the Constitution and the liberties of the country in its folds, and it is felt that the next step, the carrying out of the reconstruction policy of the President, is all that is needed to deliver us from the destructives and secure the permanency of our free institutions, and with that a career of peace and unexampled prosperity.

In the assemblages referred to, men heretofore identified with the Union party, have actively participated, and in fact have taken the most prominent part. Under this aspect of the case we have a few words of advice to Democrats and to those who have been known as Southern sympathizers. The fault found, and justly so, with the Radicals in Congress, is that they persistensly keep up a war against the South, after that section has ceased its hostility to the general government, has quietly acquiesced in the changes made by the war and has given the fullest proof of its security by the most solemn and complete legal enactments. According to the President's theory everything be deemed essential having been accomplished, the Southern States are entitled to resume their relations with the Federal government, with all their rights and privileges unimpaired. This a common sense view, is and can only fail to secure popular recognition by neglect on the part of the Southern people, and their friends elsewhere to demonstrate their intention to abandon opposition to the government so long as it is administered in consonance with the Constitution. The Southern people and legislators have fully accepted the results of the war, and they naturally esteem as mistaken friends, those who ask more for them than they themselves are willing wherewith to be content.

Nothing can be more injudicious, nothing more likely to prevent the South from regaining its proper position in the national councils, than acts and words which can only be justified on the hypothesis that the Southern Confederacy still exists, or at least is sought to be re-established.—It is against such impolitic action or language that we should warn those who, though friends of the Southern people are simply playing into the hands of the Radicals, and furnishing them with the arguments against restoration.

Let it be recognized that the war is over and no renewal of the strife desired: let the example of Lee, Johnston and the other brave men who risked their all in the contest be imitated, and it cannot be long before justice will be done and the Congressional destructives be deprived of all their power for mischief. With that result will come the overthrow of the contemptible faction which now dominates in our own State, and a vindication of the principle that taxation and representation are inseparable.—*Balto. Transcript.*

Something New.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Duplex Elliptic or double Spring Skirt. Though a recent invention, it has become very popular, and is rapidly obtaining the preference over other kinds in use. The rods in it are composed each of two delicate and well-tempered steel springs, which are ingeniously braided together edge to edge, the lower rods heavier and having a double covering This peculiarity of construction makes this skirt very strong and durable, and also so exceedingly flexible that it rapidly adapts itself to the form of the wearer, and allows of any amount of doubling and crushing without injury to its shape. These skirts are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical ever made. These are advantages which ladies, who have experienced the discomfort and inconvenience of single springs, will duly appreciate.

Arrivals at the Voshell House,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

March 16.

John D. Carter,	Kent County, Md.
Wm. Watson,	Pennsylvania.
S. J. Buckson,	"
S. K. Perot,	"
Z. D. Johnson,	Baltimore.
L. [illegible] Costin,	Centreville.
[illegible] Frank,	Baltimore.
A. J. Jordan,	"
A. Merritt,	"

March 17.

W. H. Gruver,	Baltimore.
George B. Price,	"
James H. Downs,	"
B. V. Mein,	Philadelphia.

March 19.

J. R. Crane,	Talbot county, Md.
Milton H. Foxon,	Delaware.

March 20.

J. W. Jones,	Philadelphia.
R. McMurry,	Washington, D. C.
W. L. Fountain,	Cecil county, Md.
S. Constable, wife & servt.	Talbot county, Md.

March 21.

Charles H. Stockley,	Philadelphia.
R. P. V. Hopkins,	Baltimore.
W. Hemsley,	"
Miss A. Hudson,	Kent County.
" M. Hudson,	" "

NEW SKIRT FOR 1865-6.

The Great Invention of the Age in

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Pure Refined Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. They seldom bend or break, like the single springs, consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape more than twice as long as any single spring skirt that ever has or can be made.

The wonderful flexibility and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all crowded assemblies, operas, carriages, railroad cars, church pews, arm chairs, for promenade and house dress, as the skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small space as easily and conveniently as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for a single day will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For children, misses and young ladies they are superior to all others.

The Hoops are covered with 3 ply double twisted thread and will wear twice as long as the single yarn covering which is used on all single steel hoop skirts. The three bottom rods on every Skirt are also Double Steel, and twice or double covered to prevent the covering from wearing off the rods when dragging down stairs, stone steps, etc., etc., which they are constantly subject to when in use.

All are made of the new and elegant Corded Tapes, and are the best quality in every part, giving to the wearer the most graceful and perfect shape possible, and are unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical skirt ever made.

WESTS' BRADLEY & CARY, Proprietors of the Invention, and Sole Manufacturers, 97 CHAMBERS, and 79 & 81 READE streets, New York.

For sale in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States and Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America, and the West Indies.

☞ *Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic (or double) Spring Skirt.*

March 24, 1866—3m.

CHEAP CORNER!

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest!

JUST received from the City a beautiful assortment of New Goods, VERY CHEAP!

☞ *Now offered at 10 per cent. profit.*

Decidedly the Cheapest Store in Town!

A FULL STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, WOODENWARE.

A large and well selected stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, constantly on hand, and now offered very cheap, at

H. W. VICKERS'
March 3, 1866 Cheap Corner

DIED.

GEMMILL.—On Tuesday last, at his residence on the Bay Side, Dr. W. M. GEMMILL.

SKEGGS.—At Turner's Creek, on Tuesday last, ROSA, consort of Capt. James Skeggs.

JACKSON.—On Thursday evening last, at the residence of her brother, Jas. H. Plummer, in Chestertown, after an illness of four days, of Pneumonia, Mrs. SARAH A. JACKSON, relict of Charles P. Jackson, in the 47th year of her age.

EASTERN SHORE BACON.

HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, FACES, JOWLS, BACKBONES and CHINES, on hand and for sale by

March 24. WICKES & BRO.

GARDEN SEEDS,

WARRANTED FRESH, Seed PEAS and BEANS of different varieties, lately received and now offered for sale by

WICKES & BRO.

Chestertown, March 24, 1866.

Notice
TO PETITIONERS FOR NEW ROADS.

THE Track of the Kent County Railroad may so cut some of our County Roads, as to make changes necessary. For this reason the County Commissioners have decided not to open or locate any new roads for the present.

JOHN RUSSELL,
Clerk to County Commissioners.

March 24, 1866—3t.

SPRING CLOTHING!

ELEGANT FANCY CASSIMERE,
" PLAIN CASSIMERE,
SUITS TWENTY DOLLARS EACH!
ONLY TWENTY DOLLARS!!
At L. MASTBAUM'S.

Chestertown, March 24, 1866.

FENCE BOARDS.

A CARGO OF FIRST-RATE LUMBER, comprising White Pine Fencing, Culling Boards, Hemlock Fencing and Wide Boards, Crib Slats and Scantling, just received and for sale by

WM. VANNORT.

Chestertown, March 24, 1866—tf.

Mill Notice.

I AM prepared to accommodate the community with Sawing either their own timber, or I will furnish timber to fill bills, at the Mill. My terms for sawing are $10 per thousand, except Hickory and Walnut. All bills made at this Mill, if not paid when the work is done, ten per cent. will be charged from date until paid. I will not be responsible for Lumber left on the yard.

I have A DWELLING HOUSE AND SHOPS for rent.

All persons that have not settled their bills for work, or other bills, will please call and settle them.

WILLIAM T. SMITH,
Urieville Mills, Kent County.

March 24, 1866—tf.

CHESTER RIVER LINE.

Steamer KENT ISLAND,
Capt. J. Frisby Taylor,



For Baltimore, Centreville,
Gray's Inn Creek, Kent Island, &c.

The fine large coppered steamer KENT ISLAND, having been put in complete repair, has commenced her trips between CHESTERTOWN, CENTREVILLE, GRAY'S INN CREEK, KENT ISLAND, and the various Landings on Chester River, and the City of Baltimore, and will run as follows:

Leave Chestertown for Baltimore

Every Monday, Wednesday and Friday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Rolph's, Booker's, Corsica, Gray's Inn Creek and Kent Island.

Leave Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, for Chestertown,

Every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, touching at Kent Island, Gray's Inn Creek, Corsica for Centreville, Booker's and Rolph's Wharves, arriving at Chestertown and Baltimore about 2½ o'clock.

No efforts will be spared to make the boat comfortable in every essential. Her arrangements for the accommodation of ladies are very superior.

FARE $1.25—MEALS EXTRA.

☞ All Freight must be prepaid. For terms of freight or other particulars apply to Capt. J. F. Taylor, or Jas. A. Burgess, Clerk, or JAS. H. WOOD & CO., Agents, 170 Light st., Baltimore.

WM. H. PALMER, Agent, Chestertown.

March 24, 1866.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

CHESTERVILLE, MARCH 22nd, 1866. The Copartnership heretofore existing between G. N. DAVIS and A. L. GOODING, under the name of Gooding & Davis, is by mutual consent this day dissolved. A. L. Gooding still continues his old business in Chesterville, where the business of the firm will be settled.

I take this opportunity to return thanks for past patronage and hope for a continuance of the same. Yours, respectfully,

March 24, 1866—3t A. L. GOODING.

Drift Logs.

CAME ADRIFT, on my shore, about five hundred White Pine Logs, of various marks. The owners are notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

J. HARPER GALE,
Gresham College, Kent Co., Md.

March 24, 1866—2t.

Drift Logs.

CAME ADRIFT, on my shore, about five hundred White Pine Logs, of various marks. The owners are notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

JOHN L. GALE,
"Wilmer Farm," Kent County, Md.

March 24, 1866—3t.

THE BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

HAS declared to its Policy-holders a Cash Dividend of Forty per cent., to be paid at the next settlement of their Annual Premiums, with an ample surplus, sufficient to have made a Dividend of Fifty per cent., but the Board of Directors, looking to the security of the Company, and to the interests of the assured, deemed this large dividend of forty per cent. ample.

With the assured, and prudent men seeking life insurance, and looking for security, this course should be approved. The excess over the 40 per cent. stands credited to the assured, to be applied on future dividends.

Dividends are paid annually. Policies and premiums non-forfeiture. Thirty days grace given in payment of premiums.

FRANK MEDCALFE,
General Agent,
57 Second street, Baltimore

L. M. RICAUD, Medical Examiner.

March 24, 1866—3t.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White, $2 45a3 15. Red 2 20 a2 35.

CORN—White 65a72; yellow 70 cts.

OATS—Weight, 47a50 cents.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, at suit of Catharine M. Spencer, administratrix of William A. Spencer, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of J. Comegys Mann, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said J. Comegys Mann, of, in and to the following property, to wit:

THE FARM,

on which the said J. C. Mann now resides, commonly called "FANCY," containing one hundred and seventy-one and a half Acres.

ALSO, THE FARM,

formerly belonging to J. M. Comegys, containing 96 ACRES, lying on the road leading from Chesterville to Galena, adjoining the lands of Geo. W. Medders, Samuel Comegys, and Wm. T. Miller.

Also, part of Fairfield Moore and Addition, formerly belonging to Samuel Comegys, containing 4 ACRES.

WOOD LOT in Forest, formerly belonging to Lancelot Moffett, containing 20 acres.

ALSO 11 HEAD OF HORSES,
3 Head of Cattle, 22 head of Hogs, one Carriage and Harness, 1 Sleigh,
1 Wagon and Harness,
Lot of Farming Implements, and a lot of Wheat seeded in the ground.

And I hereby give notice, that on *SATURDAY, the 14th of April next, at* 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House door in Chestertown, I will sell the said property, so seized and taken in execution, at public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the said debt, interest and cost due and to become due thereon. WM. GILPIN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office,
Chestertown, March 24, '66 } 4t.

AN ACT

To repeal the 42nd and 56th Sections of the 14th Article of the Public Local Laws, relating to Chestertown, under the title of Kent County, empowering the Commissioners of said Town to make By-Laws, to prevent and remove nuisances, impose fines and forfeitures, and to collect the same, and for the appointment of a Supervisor, and to re-enact the said Sections with amendments.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the forty-second section of the Code of public local laws, of Article fourteenth, relating to Chestertown, and the authority of the Commissioners of said town, to make By-Laws to restrain disorders and disturbances, and prevent and remove all nuisances, to impose fines, forfeitures, and penalties, and to collect the same before a Justice of the Peace, as small debts, and that section fifty-six of said article, for the appointment of a Supervisor to repair the streets and alleys, and public roads leading from said town, be and that the following sections be enacted as substitutes therefor, and made a part of the said local law:

SECTION 42. The said Commissioners may make such ordinances or by-laws for the regulation and good government of said town, and the inhabitants thereof, to restrain disorders and disturbances, and prevent and remove all nuisances within said town, as to them, or a majority of them, may seem proper not inconsistent with the laws of this State, and may enforce the observance thereof under such penalties, fines and forfeitures, as they shall deem proper, not exceeding ten dollars for any one offence, and all such fines, penalties and forfeitures, may be recovered before a Justice of the Peace by warrant, judgment and commitment to the public prison of Kent county, in the same manner that commitments are made for fines imposed by the Circuit Court of this State on conviction for misdemeanors; but the said Commissioners or a majority of them, shall have power at any time to remit or release the said fines, penalties, and forfeitures and costs, or any part thereof at their discretion, but any party who shall be fined or subjected to any penalty or forfeiture, may within five days after the same shall be imposed, and judgment recovered, supersede or stay the same for thirty days, by giving ample personal security to the said Justice of the Peace, and the said fine, penalty and forfeiture, shall thereafter be collected as small debts are now collected, before a Justice of the Peace; and that all ordinances and by-laws now in force in said town, and not inconsistent with the laws and Constitution of this State, shall be in force until repealed or altered by the said Commissioners or a majority of them.

SECTION 56. The money which shall be annually levied by the County Commissioners of Kent County for repairing the streets, lanes and alleys of said town, shall be paid to the said Commissioners, or their order, all shall be expended by them for that purpose, and they shall appoint in the month of June annually, a supervisor of said streets and alleys, and of the public road between said town and Whaland's Mill, and between said town and Thomas P. Dixon's gate, formerly Samuel Thomas' gate, and the said County Commissioners shall levy the sum of two hundred dollars annually for the use of said Commissioners for said town, but not until they are satisfied that such appointment of supervisor has been made and accepted. And that this act shall take effect on the first day of March next. March 17, 1866—

BLACK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by ALDRIDGE.

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