THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 21, 1866.

☞ The April Term of the Circuit Court commenced on Monday last. Hon. John M. Robinson, Judge; Wm. S. Lassell, prosecuting for the State; William M. Gilpin, Esq., Sheriff.

GRAND JURY.

George W. Spencer, *Foreman*; Isaac Rogers, Isaac Gale, Alfred Crisfield, Joseph Morris, Simon Wickes, Nathaniel W. Comegys, Jacob Highley, James Glenn, Stephen Boyer, John S. Harlock, John Dwyer, David C. Blackiston, James R. Jones, John M. Hudson, Benj. H. Startt, David Jones, John T. Dodd, John R. Gray, John Greenwood, of Wm., William B. Wilmer, Isaac Parsons, James H. Hurtt.

PETIT JURORS.

Thomas J. Britton, Franklin Dyre, William C. Megginis, Robert S. Griffith, William T. Spry, Joshua Clark, Pere L. Lynch, Jacob Sutton, William Janvier, John Gale, James A. Rossberry, William W. Parks, Henry T. Jump, George N. Hines, Thomas Baker, Samuel Clark, Thomas Lusby, George B. Westcott, George W. T. Perkins, Thomas W. Ringgold, Samuel W. Caleb, William T. Atkinson, Horatio Beck, Richard W. Jones, James H. Eldes.

A Tribute of Respect to Judge Ricaud.

On Tuesday, the following resolutions, adopted at a meeting of the members of the Bar, were read in Court and directed by the Judge to be placed upon the minutes:

Resolved, That the members of this Bar deeply feel the loss they have sustained by the lamented death of the late Hon. James B. Ricaud, whose uniform urbanity and cheerful deportment always assured to us the most agreeable intercourse.

Resolved, That we most gladly pay to the memory of our departed brother the just tribute of respect to which he had so fully entitled himself, by a life long exhibition of intelligence and integrity, in all the various departments in which he had served at the Bar, in the Senate of the State, in the Halls of Congress, and on the Bench, as well as in the many positions he has held, not attractive of public notice, or productive of pecuniary gain, but yet fair fields for the exercise of true and liberal Christian benevolence and charity.

Resolved, That in these several situations to which his intellectual, moral and social merits, and the consequent estimate of a confiding community had introduced him, our deceased friend and brother discharged his duties with marked ability and integrity.

Resolved, That in the calm, serene, resigned and peaceful close of a long and lingering illness, so beautifully exhibited by our deceased brother, we gratefully recognize the appropriate fruits of a life professedly for many years devoted to the duties of a Christian man—a child of God.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the afflicted family of Judge Ricaud, and tender them our warmest sympathy in their deep distress.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be communicated by the Secretary to the family of the deceased.

On motion, it was further

Resolved, That Judge Chambers be requested to announce the death of Judge Ricaud in open Court to-morrow and ask that the above resolutions be placed upon their minutes.

Judge Chambers introduced the resolutions with some remarks upon the public and private virtues of the deceased. He dwelt upon his long acquaintance with him, having known him from infancy until his death, and all the time intimately associated with him both in public and private life, and during that time he had never passed an angry word with him.

Mr. Vickers seconded the resolutions in a few remarks. He had known Judge Ricaud from his admission to the Bar, had taken great interest in his early career as a lawyer, and had intimate relationship with him while on the Bench. He believed him to have been actuated during his whole career by motives of the strictest integrity, and to have held the confidence of his fellow citizens for a longer period than any he knew.

The Court, in directing the resolutions to be entered on the minutes, paid an eloquent tribute to the memory of the deceased, and then directed that the Court do, in respect to the memory of the deceased, adjourn.

The following cases have been disposed of:—

State vs. Washington Hudgins—Presentment for an assault on Rich'd Smyth. Not guilty.

State vs. Dennis Vickers—Appeal from a Justice of the Peace—charged with hunting on Sunday. Not guilty.

State vs. John McFee—Presented for an assault. Guilty; fined $1 and costs.

State vs. Thomas E. Norris—Presented for an assault on J. H. Jump. Guilty, and fined $1 and costs.

State vs. Thomas Stewart—Assault on Jos L. Mench. Not guilty.

State vs. S. W. Comegys—Presentment for obstructing the public road. Guilty, and fined 25 cts. and costs.

State vs. W. H. Salisbury—Presented for an assault on John G. Wood. Guilty, and fined 25 cts. and costs.

Judefind vs. Dennis Vickers—Action for damages from trespass—appeal from a Justice. Judgment for $49.03, with costs.

State vs. Wm. J. Hurlock—Presentment for illegal voting. Fined $10 and costs.

State vs. Samuel Smith—Presentment for illegal voting. Fined $10 and costs.

State vs. Cornelia Murray (n.)—Presentment for assault. Guilty, and fined $1.00 and costs.

State vs. Eliza Scott (n.)—Presentment for enticing away apprentices of H. Beck. Not guilty.

State vs. Charles Benjamin (n.)—Presentment for an assault. Fined $1.00 and costs.

State vs. Joseph O. Rasin—Presentment for an assault on William Conyer. Fined $20 and costs.

State vs. John B. Kilpatrick—Presentment for on assault on John Kilpatrick. Fined $1 and costs.

State vs. John Kilpatrick—Presentment for an assault on John B. Kilpatrick. Fined 25 cts. and costs.

State vs. Thomas Senickson—Presentment for obstructing public roads. Fined $1 and costs.

State vs. Alfred Jervis and Edward S. Eaton—Presentment for keeping a gaming table. Not guilty.

UPON OUR FIRST PAGE will be found a communication from a gentleman, in behalf of the ladies who had charge of the contributions to the "Southern Relief Fair," from this county, giving a statement of the amount, &c., collected.

Among the individual contributions from this county, was a very fine mocking bird, by Mr. William Parker of the lower district, and a handsome cage. The bird and cage, we understand, were raffled for a handsome sum.

We make the following extract from the *Fair Journal*:

"Mr. William Parker, of Kent county, Maryland, being very desirous to aid the Fair, and not being able to give goods or money, determined to present a favorite and very valuable "English Mocking Bird," which had been in his possession for two years, and it is now for sale at the Kent County Table, No. 52. Simple as this gift may appear at first sight, a moment's reflection will convince any one that it was a great sacrifice for Mr. Parker to give up this valuable bird, which had delighted him with its charming notes for a long time. The English Mocking Birds are unrivalled among songsters for their delightful and varied melody, and their superior intelligence, as well as their sweet notes, so endear them to their owners that in parting with them one feels almost as if he were giving up a familiar friend. But true charity stops not to estimate the costliness of the offering, but gives cheerfully whenever it can relieve the suffering and needy. And whether the donation be large or small, it is estimated justly by Him who "loveth a cheerful giver," and in whose all-seeing eye the "widow's mite," when it is all that she hath, is more precious than the larger offerings presented by the rich out of their abundance."

☞ We are informed that the Board of School Commissioners have made arrangements to keep the Public Schools open during the Summer Term.

The Queen to George Peabody.

The following is a copy of the autograph letter from the Queen of England to Mr. George Peabody:

WINDSOR CASTLE, March 28, 1866.

The Queen hears that Mr. Peabody intends shortly to return to America, and she would be sorry that he should leave England without being assured by herself how deeply she appreciates the noble act of more than princely munificence by which he has sought to relieve the wants of the poorer class of her subjects residing in London. It is an act, as the Queen believes, wholly without parallel, and which will carry its best reward in the consciousness of having contributed so largely to the assistance of those who can little help themselves.

The Queen would not, however, have been satisfied with giving Mr. Peabody some public mark of her sense of his munificence, and she would gladly have conferred upon him either a baronetcy or the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, but that she understands Mr. Peabody to feel himself debarred from accepting such distinctions. It only remains, therefore, for the Queen to give Mr. Peabody this assurance of her personal feelings, which she would further wish to mark by asking him to accept a miniature portrait of herself, which she will desire to have painted for him, and which, when finished, can either be sent to him to America or given to him on his return which she rejoices to hear, he meditates to the country, that owes him so much."

Results of War.

From the Baltimore Transcript.

There is one answer made by the Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, during his recent examination before the Reconstruction Committee in Washington, which is full incentive to thought for the people of both sides of Mason and Dixon's line:

"To what do you attribute the change of opinion as to the propriety of attempting to maintain their views by force? A. Well, sir, my opinion about that—my individual opinion derived from observation—is that this change of opinion arose mainly from the operation of the war amongst themselves, and the results of the conflict, from their own authorities, on their individual rights of person and property, the general breaking down of constitutional barriers, which usually attends all protracted wars."

Of what value would their separation from the Northern States have been to the South, supposing they had achieved their independence if, in gaining that, the people of the different Southern States had surrendered "their individual rights of person and property," and had seen swept away the "Constitutional barriers" which has been the pride and boast of every man among them, as rendering forever impossible the usurpation of power not conferred by the people themselves.

According to Mr. Stephens' opinion, such usurpation of power had a great influence on the fate of the South, we witness daily in Congress, a similar breaking down of Constitutional barriers; the warnings of eminent jurists like Reverdy Johnson, of lifetime politicians like the President, are set at naught, it is scarcely to be expected that the Reds will take warning from the lips of Alexander Stephens, and yet his teachings are of cotemporaneous history, that every child may have studied for the past five years.

The people of the South, according to Stephens, believed that it was not worth while to exchange the threatened despotism of a Congress for the certain despotism of an oligarchy in Richmond. Do the people of the North believe that it was worth the while of this nation to bring back their erring brethern at the cost of so many noble lives and such waste of treasure, to lay them captives at the feet of a clique of hot, empty-headed fanatics in Washington.—Certainly the nation does not so think, although writers in such sheets as the Baltimore *American* and the Philadelphia *Press* would fain make their readers believe that such is the will of the majority of the North, but, in taking away the liberties of the people of the South, are we prepared to resign our own.

One by one, the Radical majority in Congress who misrepresent the people are breaking down the constitutional barriers, and if this goes on, the Northern States must be contented to find themselves laying alongside their captive Southern brethren, bound hand and foot to the curule chairs of such paltry contemptible leaders as Thad. Stevens and Charles Sumner.

Only one thing can prevent such a horrible consummation, and it must be the voice of the people, uniting in one common shout to these traitors to their sacred trust, "stop! thus far, but not a step beyond." As Carlisle quotes in one of the most thoughtful of his books, "Heroes and Hero worship," we say to the American people—

"Heard are the voices—voice of the ages,
The world and the world's sages;
Choose well, your choice is brief,
And yet endless."

The Writ of Habeas Corpus.

Judge Underwood's Decision Reversed.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes:

The Attorney General on Tuesday made his report to the President in the *habeas corpus* case decided by Judge Underwood, at Alexandria, Va., on the 11th instant, and which was referred to Mr. Speed for his opinion. It will be recollected that Judge Underwood decided that the late peace proclamation did not pretend to revoke the previous proclamation of President Lincoln suspending in certain cases the writ of *habeas corpus* in the States lately in insurrection, and upon this view of the law Judge Underwood refused to grant the prayer of the petitioner. Upon the facts the Attorney General come to a different conclusion from that arrived at by Judge Underwood, and recommends that an order be made for the release of the prisoner. Upon this recommendation the President directed that an order be issued for the discharge of the prisoner.

It is scarcely necessary to add that wherever the rebellion is declared to have ceased, there the writ of *habeas corpus* is no longer suspended, and wherever the civil law has resumed its authority, the military power will not be exercised except to aid the civil authorities in executing decrees, and for the latter purpose only is the military arm maintained in the States lately in rebellion.

The First Case Under the Civil Rights Act.

It has already been stated that the first case under the civil rights law came up the other day in Indiana, where a colored man denied the right to enforce a contract by a State law, appealed to the United States Court for protection. The Defendant pleaded that under the constitution of Indiana, a negro has no right to enforce contracts in the State. The black man pleaded the first section of the civil rights act and the constitutional amendment. The United States Court (Judge Test) subsequently decided that the amendment to the constitution abolishing slavery makes all negroes citizens, virtually declaring void the 13th article of the Indiana, State constitution. In his opinion he says:

"Without reference to the civil rights act, I shall sustain the demurrer to the defendant's answer, fully satisfied that the plaintiff is a citizen of the United States—independent of the act of Congress on that subject—with the right to sustain his action for his work and labor."

WASHINGTON, April 18, 1866.

VOLUNTEER FORCES IN THE SOUTH.

The War Department yesterday issued the following circular relative to the muster-out of colored troops:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., April 16, 1866.
Circular No 13.

Orders and Instructions Relative to the Muster-Out of Volunteer Troops in Various Military Departments—Services no Longer Required.

MEMORANDA.

1. Major General George F. Thomas, commanding the Military Division of the Tennessee, was directed to reduce the force of colored troops in his command, so as to leave in service, for the respective Military Departments, as follows: Kentucky, two (2) regiments; Tennessee, four (4) regiments; Georgia, one (1) regiment; Alabama, two (2) regiments; Mississippi, four (4) regiments.

II. Major General D. E. Sickles, commanding Department of South Carolina, was directed to reduce the force of colored troops in that department to one (1) regiment.

III. Major General P. H. Sheridan, commanding Military Division of the Gulf, was directed to reduce the force of colored troops in the Department of Florida to one (1) regiment.

IV. Major General C. C. Augur, commanding Department of Washington, was directed to reduce the force of colored troops in that department to one (1) regiment.

V. Major General W. T. Sherman, commanding Military Division of the Mississippi, was directed to reduce the force of colored troops in that division to four (4) regiments.

VI. The following volunteers have been ordered mustered out of service under special instructions of dates set opposite the organizations respectively: 128th Indiana infantry, March 26, 1866; 12th United States colored artillery, (heavy) April 3, 1866; 148th Ohio infantry, April 10, 1866.

E. D. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Adjutant General.

The Causes and Propagation of Cholera.

As is usual on the approach of any epidemic, the members of the medical profession are busily engaged in discussing its character and best mode of treatment; and if any disease has been so honored and dignified, it is that Asiatic cholera, whose appearance is daily expected. In such times as these, the experience of former years will perhaps afford the safest rules for our guidance, and that we are living in the refinement and super-civilization of A. D., 1866, is no reason why we should slight the lessons of ten or twenty years ago.

In 1848-'9, when the cholera was so fatally prevalent in England, all attention was paid to its nature and symptoms, which excited a spirit of inquiry which was not allowed to subside when the epidemic itself has ceased, and the conclusions drawn from the peculiarities of the disease throughout Europe only confirmed deductions already made during the years 1817-'19, when the cholera spread like a burning flame throughout British India.

Dr. Max Pettenkober, the Professor of Chemistry at the Munich University, published in 1855 a work entitled "Investigations in Regard to the Propagation of Cholera," in which he showed that there was no contradiction in the data furnished by any of the reports on cholera, except such as were naturally due to peculiar and modifying circumstances, and claims, to have established indubitably the following facts:

That cholera is not contageous in the usual senses of the word; but that it can, nevertheless, be carried from one place to another;

That no contagious cholera matter is floating in the atmosphere, and that consequently the disease is not propagated by currents of air;

That it is *not* propagated through the water, and *is* propagated through the earth.

That the earth receives and develops the cholera contagion from the excrements of diseased persons;

That the gases disengaged by the decomposition of organic substances, especially of excrements, penetrate the earth, rise to the surface, and become then the cause of fevers and of cholera;

That there has not been a single case of cholera observed in Bavaria, that could not be traced to that species of infection.

He also asserts that, on rocky foundations, grantie, or sandstone, cholera never becomes epidemic; that the cholera poison may be in a person from twenty to twenty-eight days without manifesting itself; and that cholera is always carried to a place where it has not yet appeared by a diseased person, and communicated through excrements brought in contact with the earth; and that there is no other way of propagating the disease. Immediate contact with the patient, inhaling the air of the sick room, washing off the dead body,—nay, even dissecting it after death,—does not communicate the disease.

These statements are to us as novel as they are evidently important, and if the medical profession cannot controvert them, their remedies and preventives should be based upon their teachings. It would seem that if Professor Pettenkober's theory be correct, it will reconcile most of our present differences of opinion upon the subject of cholera, and prove that its prevention lies, to a great extent, with ourselves. There can be no harm in precaution, and it is recommended that the stools of cholera patients before being emptied be disinfected by green coperas,—vitrol of iron,—which is far better than chloride of lime, which only purifies the air. In rooms and corridors, turpentine, spread on paper, and exposed to the atmosphere generates ozone, which is the best atmospheric purifier.

In this city there is great room for improvement, and the filth observable in certain portions of the town should be immediately removed. We would direct the attention of the authorities to the nuisances which exist in the neighborhood of Charles and Centre streets, causing great annoyance to the residents of the vicinage, and promotive, under ordinary circumstances, of malignant diseases.—*Balto. Trans.*

Legislating for Labor.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in an article on the value of labor, puts this question to the working men, who solict State laws to regulate the hours of labor to prove that labor is only worth what it produces:

"The mechanic who builds a boat, or a table, or a chair, has no difficulty in determining at what price he will sell an article, or what is its market value. But has he as clear an idea that the value of the labor he has expended on it is precisely regulated according to the market value on the article? If he has that idea he is certainly strangely at fault in imagining that the Legislature can change the value of either by law, or that he can get as much money for eight hours' labor as he can get for ten. Let him ask himself this simple question: Can the Legislature, by all the laws they may pass, increase the value of a ten dollar chair or a hundred dollar boat; Can they compel the laboring man to pay five dollars for a tool which is worth only four! Recent experience is enough to show the folly of any such idea.

The whole power of a government, aided by a tremendous pressure of public opinion, has failed to compel men to take a paper dollar for a gold dollar, or sell goods for the same number of paper as gold dollars. But if the Legislature cannot make a ten dollar chair worth twelve, how can they make eight hours' labor worth as much as ten? If a chair worth ten dollars in the market takes two days labor of ten hours each, how can two days' labor of eight hours each on a chair produce ten dollars? We place the statement in this simple form because it ought to be intelligible to every laboring man, and it is important that workingmen should understand the theory which governs their labor as it does all other labor.

* * * Do the laborers suppose that a man will build as readily when he finds that it will take four thousand five hundred days' labor at two dollars a day as when it would take three thousand six hundred days' labor at the same price!—Or do they imagine they will increase the price of building without affecting the amount of work which will be offered them? The natural and inevitable effect can only be to stop work.

A Sensible Man.

We are told at Enterprise the other day that a negro doctor had located there, bought real estate, and would engage in the practice of medicine. He is represented as a man of intelligence and some cultivation, decorous in his conduct, and respectful to white people. He made an address on Saturday night to his colored friends, which some of them lacked the good sense to appreciate. He told them it was useless to expect equality with the white race. He had traveled much over the North and Europe, and nowhere was the negro on an equality. In the city of New York he was not permitted to ride in the same street cars with white people.—He told them furthermore that it was a mistake to believe the Northern people were any better friends to the negro race than the Southern people. The Southern man, he said, would prove to be their best friend. This black educated man is a native of Kentucky, and in his boyhood was in the family of one of the Breckinridges, who assisted and encouraged him to acquire an education.—*Meridian Messenger.*

☞ Alexander T. Stewart's new palatial residence on the Fifth avenue, N. Y., is not excelled by any other building of its character in the country. Its interior ornamentation, besides the magnificent columns, the beautiful carvings, the mosaics, mirrors, &c., will require the constant labor of the most skillful workmen for several months. Mr. Stewart anticipates occupying the mansion next winter.

☞ National wealth consists chiefly in the products of industry, which furnish food and clothing; and their distribution constitutes the world's commerce.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—No sales.
CORN—White 85a87; yellow 83a85 cts.
OATS—Weight, 62a64 cents.

Arrivals at the Voshell House,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

April 12.

H. C. Pintsham,	Wilmington, Del.
Thomas Murphy,	Middletown, "
W. H. Vane,	Baltimore, Md.

April 13.

Billy Harks,	Baltimore.
S. J. Robinson,	"
A. J. Jordan,	"
Will Carrow,	Smyrna, Del.

April 14.

A. P. Crockett, wife and son,	Middletown, Del.
Thomas Palmer,	Kent Island, Md.
Carey Foxwell,	Kead Sassafras, Md.

April 15.

Joel Pusey,	Baltimore.

April 16.

T. B. Merritt,	Centreville, Md.
H. G. Clagstone,	Washington, D. C.
John M. Robinson,	Queen Ann's Co., Md.
W. H. Hyland,	Galena, Kent Co. "
William DeFord,	" " "

April 17.

L. F. Grafflin,	Baltimore.
A. J. Lyon,	"
M. Lowel,	"
Jacob Levey,	"

April 18.

H. C. Smith,	Urieville, Md.
William Scott,	Townsend, Del.
J. C. Lattomus,	Smyrna, "
John Green,	Wilmington, "
W. A. Johnson,	Centreville, Md.
Lloyd Tilghman,	" "

A CARD.

The Ladies are respectfully requested to call at my Store in Queen St., where they can be supplied with a varied and handsome assortment

OF Spring Millinery,

embracing all the styles in season. Also, a

New Assortment of Fancy Goods,

all of which were selected with care and will be disposed of at a low figure above cost, being determined not to be outdone in the quality and price of my Goods. Bleaching, Pressing, Dyeing, Altering, and Trimming done with neatness and dispatch. An early call is solicited by MARTHA BISCOE.

Chestertown, April 21, 1866—6t

MISSES G. & L. E. LUTTS.

Fashionable

MILLINERY AND DRESS MAKING.

HAVING just returned from the City with a well selected stock of SPRING MILLINERY, DRESS TRIMMINGS and FANCY GOODS, we invite our customers and friends to call and examine for themselves, assuring them we will do all in our power to please. We return our thanks for the very liberal patronage bestowed during the past season.

Still Pond, April 21, 1866—3t

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, FIRST DISTRICT OF MARYLAND, ELKTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons required to take out Licenses under the excise laws of the United States, in Kent County, that I will attend at Chestertown on the

1*st*, 2*nd*, *and* 3*rd day of May*, 1866,

for the purpose of issuing licenses. Also to receive other taxes that may be due.

Taxes payable only in Treasury Notes or National Currency.

JAMES T. McCULLOUGH,
Collector First District of Md.

April 21, 1866—2w

CASSIMERE SUITS,
At 15, 18, 20 to $25.
April 14, 1866. I. FRANK.

PLOUGHS AND CASTINGS.

W. A. VICKERS has had made to order a large lot of CASTINGS, acknowledged by all Farmers to be superior to any ever offered in this market. Old Castings will be taken in exchange.

VICKERS was the first to knock down the price of Dry Goods, &c.: he is still offering GREAT BARGAINS! Go to the PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE. April 7.

WOODSIDE FARM SCHOOL,

Adjacent to Md. Agricultural College,

Prince George's County,

Prof. Montgomery Johns, Md.,

PRINCIPAL,

WILL be opened May 2d, in consequence of the temporary suspension of the Md. Agricultural College. For particulars and Circulars, address the Principal, HYATTSVILLE P. O., Prince George's County, Md.

April 7, 1866—3t*

1866. 1866. 1866.

L. MASTBAUM'S

PHILADELPHIA

CLOTHING BAZAAR!

Let the fact be known far and wide that the best place to buy

READY MADE CLOTHING,

Is the place popularized by

GOOD GOODS,

FINE STYLES,

AND LOW PRICES!

And patronized by immense throngs of people, to whom

L. MASTBAUM

HAS BECOME A "HOUSEHOLD WORD."

It is well known that we get up nothing but what is GOOD; that our large business has been built up by always having

A LITTLE THE HANDSOMEST *STYLES*, AND THE BEST FITTING GARMENTS,

And this coupled with

MODERATE PRICES!

Has been and still is the secret why so many people buy at one Establishment.

☞ *We sell only what we can recommend, and each customer therefore has the satisfaction of knowing he can depend on the article he buys.*

We give a few of the prices of leading articles of Clothing.

NOTE.—This is not Old Stock, as some houses frequently advertise,—of such we have Suits as low as $12,—but all the Goods in the following Price List are FRESH AND FASHIONABLE.

All Wool Cass. Pants,	$3 50.
" " " " Second Dress,	5 00.
" " Fine Fancy Cass. Pants	6 50
Good Black Cassimere Pants	5 00
Fine Black Cassimere Pants	6 50
Super Black Cassimere Pants	8 00
All Wool Cass. Vests	2 50
Fancy Cass. Vests for Dress	3 50
Handsome Black Cloth Vests	3 50
Light Cass. Sack Coats	7 50
Dark " " "	8 50
Fancy Cass. Sack Coats	10 00
Elegant Dark Cass. "	11 00
Super " " "	13 00
Fine Black Cloth Sack Coats	10 00
Super Black Cloth Sack Coats	12 00

FINE BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS, $10, 12, and 14 00.

SUPER BLACK CLOTH FROCK COATS, $16, 18 and 20.00.

ALL WOOL GOOD STYLE FANCY CASSIMERE SUITS, TO MATCH ☞ FOR $15 75. ☜

☞ Astonishing as these prices may seem, compared with those to which we have been accustomed for several years, THEY ARE NOT FICTITIOUS; WE HAVE THE GOODS IN QUANTITIES AT THE PRICES MENTIONED. ☜

WE MAKE UP NO TRASH:

They are all Serviceable Goods. Advancing from these rates, we have Goods of all grades, up to the very finest fabrics, comprising BY FAR the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE assortment of

CLOTHING

In Chestertown, (MEN'S, YOUTHS', and BOYS,) surpassed by none in *Style, Make and Fit*, AT PRICES GUARANTEED LOWER THAN THE LOWEST ELSEWHERE, or the money refunded. Call and examine.

L. MASTBAUM,
Nearly opposite the Town Hall.

M. TURKHEIMER, SALESMAN.

Hats, Hats.

The Latest Spring and Summer Styles—sold at L. MASTBAUM'S.

Chestertown, April 21, 1866.

A FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm of 117½ Acres,

NEAR Smithville and the Union, in Kent County. The soil is good and productive. The BUILDINGS are sufficient, and the Out-Buildings good. This Farm is eligibly located for Churches, Schools, Mill, Mechanics' Shops, &c., and is about five miles from Chestertown and in a healthy and good neighborhood. It adjoins the lands of Messrs Jno. Gale, J. Beck (of Geo.) and others.

The Cash payment required will be small, and the credit payments, from one to five years. Mr. A. Merritt, the tenant, will shew the premises to any who may call.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Agent for J. L. Crew.

Chestertown, April 14, 1866—3w

SPRING MILLINERY.

Mrs. C. R. FIDDIS

HAS just returned from the City with a varied assortment of SPRING MILLINERY, selected with care,

Purchased at REDUCED PRICES!

and will be sold low. Her stock comprises

The Latest Styles of BONNETS, HATS, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c.

They are now opened, and the ladies of the Town and County are invited to call and examine them. April 14—3t

HORSES AND CARRIAGES

FOR HIRE.—The subscriber has supplied himself with Horses and Carriages for hire, and is now prepared to accommodate the public. WM. H. HAMILTON.

Chestertown, April 14, 1866—4t

New Goods,

AT KENNEDYVILLE, Md.

A LARGE STOCK OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS just received.

GOOD CALICOES AT 12½ CENTS!

☞ *And all other Goods at the Reduced Prices!*

Persons wanting Goods will do well to call and examine my Stock before going elsewhere.

TERMS.—CASH, OR COUNTRY PRODUCE.

C. W. WARREN,
Kennedyville, Kent County, Md.

April 14, 1866.

1866. SPRING & SUMMER 1866.

CLOTHING.

Gold down to 125!

PRICES DOWN ACCORDINGLY!!

The undersigned will offer this Spring and Summer, his choice Stock of Goods at decidedly lower figures, to keep pace with the marked decline in Gold and the general downward tendency in every branch of business. All in want of Clothing are cordially invited and most sincerely advised to make their purchases early as, according to the opinion of all, prices have reached the bottom, and there is more likelihood of their going up again somewhat, than coming further down.

An early call is solicited.

Chestertown, April 14. I. FRANK.

The great fall

IN GOODS!

HAVING taken advantage of the last Great Fall in all kinds of Goods, we are prepared to offer GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

CALICOES 10, 12, 15, 18, 20.

DELAINES 25, 28.

BLEACHED MUSLINS 12½.

GOOD QUALITY UNBLEACHED 15.

Beautiful assortment of

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Large assortment of NOTIONS.

BOOTS AND SHOES

Bought of the Manufacturers.

The largest assortment of HARDWARE ever offered. Chisels, Hatchets, Planes, Augurs, Hinges, Butts, Saws, &c., &c. Call especial attention to our fine stock of TABLE AND POCKET KNIVES.

Oil Cloths.

Floor and Table Oil Cloths—latest styles.

CARPETS.—Cottage Carpet 45c. per yd.

DO NOT FAIL to call and examine our *Large and Cheap Stock of Goods* just received.

H. W. VICKERS,
"Cheap Corner."

April 14, 1866.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!

☞ *All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, and the Goods sold as low as for the Money.*

Just received, a new assortment of all kinds of Goods—VERY LOW.

Very respectfully,

H. W. VICKERS,
"Cheap Corner."

April 14, 1866.

SPRING GOODS.

CALICOES, GINGHAMS, BLEACHED & BROWN SHEETINGS, OSNABURGS, COTTONADES, DOMESTIC PLAIDS,

And an assortment of *Seasonable Goods* generally, all just purchased for CASH, and offered for sale at small advances by

April 14. WICKES & BRO.

Hoop Skirts,

BRADLEY'S DOUBLE SPRING, considered among the best and most agreeable to the wearer, now in use—just received and for sale by

April 14. WICKES & BRO.

Hats! Shoes!!

A FULL LINE of Men's and Boys' HATS, for Spring wear, some of them of quite Nobby styles; a general assortment of SHOES, among others, GENTS. CALF BOOTS and SUMMER BALMORALS, and a complete stock of superior MONROES and BROGANS for *Plowing* and other *Farm Work*, all offered for sale at low figures, by

April 14. WICKES & BRO.

No. 2 and X

HECKENDORN Points and Shares, and other Plow Castings, now on hand at

April 14. WICKES & BRO'S.

A GENERAL STOCK OF WOODEN WARE, TIN WARE, CHINA AND CROCKERY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., all recently laid in by

WICKES & BRO.

Chestertown, April 14, 1866.

OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS.

I HAVE a lot of Quicks on hand, which I will dispose of to the first applicants.

THOS. J. SHALLCROSS.

Locust Grove, Md., March 3, 1866—8t.

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