THE
Chestertown Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 5, 1866.

Circuit Court for Kent County.

Hon. John M. Robinson, Judge; Wm. M. Gilpin, Sheriff; Jesse K. Hines, Clerk.

The following additional cases have been disposed of:

Wm. Ellis vs. Geo. E. Hurtt.—Action for damages for destruction of buildings. Verdict for plaintiff for $1 damages.

Barkman & Benjamin vs. P. L. Lynch.—Action of trespass on the case. Verdict for defendant.

State vs. Thos. F. Hamilton.—Presentment for assault. Not guilty.

State vs. Mort. Chaney.—Presentment for assault on Geo. C. Atkinson. Fined $5 and costs.

State vs. George W. Ward.—Presentment for burning the barn of Jonathan Jones. Verdict guilty.

State vs. Wm. Bradshaw.—Presentment for enticing away the apprentice of Jonathan Jones. Verdict not guilty.

State vs. W. A. Hyland.—Presentment for assault on Owen Tomlinson. Verdict not guilty.

State vs. Thos. F. Hamilton.—Presentment for an assault on P. R. Dwyer with intent to kill. Not guilty.

State vs. Frank Harris.—Indicted for an assault on Capt. Thos. Kennard, with intent to kill. Verdict guilty.

State vs. B. H. Gardner.—Indictment for an assault on the jail for the purpose of releasing Eben Frazier, a prisoner. Verdict guilty. Motion for new trial.

☞ The Assessors for this County, under the new Assessment Act, will commence their duties on Monday next. The following schedule of inquiries, if considered by those who are liable to tax, will facilitate the duties of the officers, and enable parties to be prepared to furnish information promptly:

Names of taxables, or owners of property. Descriptions of lands and tenements; value thereof. General description of stock in trade—its value. Public securities liable to valuation, particularly specified—their respective values. Bank and other stocks, particularly specified—their respective values. Private securities, bonds of this and other States—their aggregate value. Live stock—its aggregate value. Household furniture—its aggregate value. Plate—its aggregate value. Gold and silver watches—their aggregate value. Money in hand, and on deposit—its aggregate value. Produce of farms and manufactures in hands of producers—its aggregate value. Working tools of mechanics and manufacturers, moved by hand, and farming utensils—their aggregate value. Provisions for the use of the owners' family, wearing apparel and household manufactures—their aggregate value. Merchandise and other property belonging to non-residents in the hands of factors, in this State for sale—its aggregate value. Residue of property of other descriptions—its aggregate value. Total.

Cholera.

A prominent citizen of our town, just returned from Baltimore, learned from Dr. Smith that there was reasonable apprehension that the Cholera had already made its appearance in Baltimore or would be there in a very short time. Do the authorities of our town design to wait until this disease is in our midst before they take any steps to prepare against it? In most of the towns on this Shore vigorous measures are being enforced to put them in a state of cleanliness. We have from time to time called the attention of our Commissioners to this subject, and we hope if something is not immediately done, the citizens themselves will take this matter in hand.

☞ Tuesday morning about 7 o'clock, the dwelling on Cross street, occupied by Mr. Samuel Armstrong, was discovered to be on fire between the roof and ceiling, and made considerable progress before it could be extinguished. The property belongs to David A. Benjamin: the loss is something more or less than a hundred dollars, and is covered by insurance.

☞ Tuesday evening, about half-past nine o'clock, our town was visited by a hail storm, which promised for some moments to prove destructive to growing vegetation. We however learn of no serious damage.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Vanbokkelen, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, will deliver an address on Monday evening next, at the Court House.

The Menagerie and Circus.

Wednesday next, the Menagerie of Van Amburgh & Co., combined with the well known Circus of Gardner & Hemmings, will exhibit in our town. From the reports of the press the Circus has been greatly improved since last here. The advertisement embraces a large list of rare and curious animals, and as it has been some time since an exhibition of wild animals has been given in this county, the present favorable opportunity will doubtless be embraced by all. We are led to believe, from all accounts, that public expectation will not be disappointed in this Mammoth Show.

Price of admission, 50 cents. Head of Sassafras on Thursday.

☞ The Union State Central Committee have passed the following resolutions:

"Resolved, As the sense of this committee, that now, as heretofore, ardently attached to the Union of the States, under the constitution of the United States, we deny the right of any State to secede, and hold that all attempts at secession are null and void, that all the States are now States of this Union as before the rebellion, and we deny the power of the General Government, under the Constitution, to exclude a State from the Union or to govern it as a Territory.

"Resolved, That under the Constitution of the United States is reserved to the several States the right to prescribe the qualifications of electors therein, and that it would be subversive of the principles of our Government for Congress to force universal suffrage upon any portion of the country in opposition to the known wishes of the citizens thereof.

"Resolved, As a consequence of these principles, that we cordially endorse the restoration policy of President Johnson as wise, patriotic, constitutional, and in harmony with the loyal sentiment and purpose of the people in the suppression of the rebellion, with the platform upon which he was elected, with the declared policy of the late President Lincoln, and the action of Congress in its pledges given during the war.

"Resolved, That believing that Gov. Swann is in full accord with the above platform of principles, we pledge him our hearty support, and feel satisfied that a vast majority of the conservative people of Maryland will sustain his conservative administration."

The following was voted down:

"Resolved, That the Union party of Maryland, recognizing that it is essentially necessary for the protection of the Union men of the State that the present registry law should be maintained in its integrity, and as passed by the Legislature of Maryland, that we will resist and oppose either its repeal or any modification thereof.

"Resolved, That this committee do endorse the plan of reconstruction as submitted by the committee of fifteen to the Congress of the United States.

Replevin Suit to Recover Drift Logs.

Before Justice Hayward, on Saturday last, Smith & Blanchard vs. Shriver and Johnson. This was an action of replevin brought to recover a quantity of wood, which had been cut from logs thrown ashore near Hawkins's Point, by the breaking of a boom in the Susquehanna river, and sold to dealers in Baltimore city. The plaintiffs, acting under authority from the owners, claimed the drift lumber, which had upon it the marks of the owners. The Justice stated that owners of river or bay shores had no claim to lumber which drifted on their lands, neither did they acquire any right or title to it, either by keeping it or changing its form to boards or cutting it up into firewood, although many persons seemed to imagine that everything found upon their lands became their property. The plaintiffs in the case expressed their willingness to pay for any labor or expense incurred under such circumstances, but also stated that they should prosecute every party attempting to appropriate their drift lumber. The Justice gave judgment for plaintiffs.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞ The Baltimore Sun of Thursday says:—John Jester, indicted for passing counterfeit 50 cent notes—before reported. The jury at 9 o'clock, P. M., after being out six hours, returned a verdict of guilty. The jury also signed a recommendation for his pardon, which was handed to the court. The judge said the court had nothing to do with the paper, and directed it to be handed to the prisoner's counsel in the morning. Jester is one of the party arrested at Chestertown for passing counterfeit currency.

Carlos Hudgins, indicted for passing counterfeit 25 cent notes—case stetted by District attorney.

Important Order.

The National Intelligencer congratulates the country upon an order issued from the War Department on Tuesday, by direction of the President, declaring that military commissions and courts-martial are not authorized, and therefore will not assume jurisdiction in the trial of persons other than those belonging to the army and navy of the United States, camp followers, contractors, and such others as are indicated in the articles of war and the acts of Congress.

Reconstruction.---The Plan of the Radicals.

REPORT OF THE JOINT COMMITTEE ON RECONSTRUCTION.

The labors of the reconstruction committee of Congress are at last at an end. A protracted meeting of the committee was held on Saturday morning, and it was finally decided by a large majority—twelve out of the fifteen members present voting in the affirmative—to report the following bills:

A joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both houses concurring, That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the constitution, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as a part of the constitution, namely:

Article.—Section 1. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included in this Union according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever in any State the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age.

Sec. 3. Until the 4th day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress and for electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Sec. 4. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation already incurred, or which may hereafter be incurred, in aid of insurrection or war against the United States, or any claim for compensation for loss of involuntary service or labor.

Sec. 5. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

A bill to provide for the restoration of the States lately in insurrection to their full political rights.

Whereas it is expedient that the States lately in insurrection should at the earliest day consistent with the future peace and safety of the Union be restored to full participation in all political rights.

And whereas the Congress did, by joint resolution, propose for ratification to the legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, an article in the following words, to wit: [The constitutional article recited above is here inserted.]

Now, therefore, be it enacted, etc., That whenever the above-recited amendment shall have become a part of the constitution, and any State lately in insurrection shall have ratified the same, and shall have modified its constitution and laws in conformity therewith, the Senators and Representatives from such State, if found duly elected and qualified, may, after having taken the required oaths of office, be admitted into Congress as such.

And be it further enacted, That when any State, lately in insurrection shall have ratified the foregoing proposed amendment to the Constitution, any part of the direct tax under the act of August 5th, 1861, which may remain due and unpaid in such State may be assumed and paid by such State, and the payment thereof, upon proper assurances from such State to be given to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, may be postponed for a period not exceeding ten years from and after the passage of this act.

A bill declaring certain persons ineligible to office under the Government of the United States.

Be it enacted, &c. That no person shall be eligible to any office under the Government of the United States who is included in any of the following classes, namely:

First. The President and Vice President of the Confederate States of America, so called, and the heads of departments thereof.

Second, Those who in other countries acted as agents of the Confederate States of America, so called.

Third. Heads of Departments of the United States, officers of the army and navy of the United States, and all persons educated at the military or naval academy of the United States, judges of the courts of the United States, and members of either House of the Thirty-sixth Congress of the United States who gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

Fourth. Those who acted as officers of the Confederate States of America, so called, above the grade of colonel in the army or master in the navy; and any one who, as Governor of either of the so-called Confederate States, gave aid or comfort to the late rebellion.

Fifth. Those who have treated officers or soldiers or sailors of the army or navy of the United States, captured during the late war, otherwise than as prisoners of war.

The committee removed the injunction of secrecy so far as the above propositions are concerned, and permitted copies to be furnished to the press. It is understood that the vote upon them was 12 against 3. As it is known that Senator Johnson and Representatives Grider and Rogers only voted in the negative, the affirmative must be Senators Fessenden, Grimes, Harris, Howard and Williams, and Representatives Stevens, Washburne, (Ill.,) Morrill, Bingham, Conkling, Boutwell and Blaine.

The Cabinet on Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, May 1.—It is understood that at the Cabinet meeting to-day the President invited an expression of opinion from the Heads of Departments respecting the propositions reported on Monday last by the congressional committee on reconstruction. An interesting and animated discussion is said to have ensued, in the course of which, if rumor be true, Secretary Seward declared himself in very decided and emphatic terms against the plan of the committee and in favor of the immediate admission of loyal representatives from the lately rebellious States.

Secretary McCulloch was as positive as the Secretary of State in his opposition to the plan recommended by the committee, and expressed himself strongly in favor of an immediate consummation of the President's reconstruction policy by the admission into Congress of loyal men from the Southern States. Secretary Stanton was equally decided in his opposition to the committee's proposition, and was for adhering to the policy which has been agreed upon and consistently pursued by the administration, and was gratified that the President had brought the subject to the consideration of the cabinet.

Secretary Welles was unequivocally against the committee's scheme, and was earnest in his support of the President's policy, comprehending the instant admission into Congress of loyal representatives from the States lately in rebellion. Secretary Harlan was rather reticent, and expressed no opinion. Postmaster General Dennison was in favor of carrying out the restoration policy of the President, but expressed some doubts as to the precise time at which loyal representatives from the Southern States should be admitted to seats in Congress.

Attorney General Speed was not present at the meeting, being on a vist to his home in Kentucky.

The President was earnest in his opposition to the support of the committee, and declared himself against all conditions precedent to the admission of loyal representatives from the Southern States in the shape of amendments to the constitution or the passage of laws. He insisted that under the constitution no State could be deprived of its equal representation in the Senate and that Senators and Representatives ought to be at once admitted into the respective houses as prescribed by law and the constitution. He was for a rigid adherence to the constitution as it is, and remarked that, having sustained ourselves under it during a terrible rebellion, he thought that the government could be restored without a resort to amendments.—He remarked, in general terms, that if the organic law is to be changed at all, it should be changed at a time when all the States and all the people can participate in the alteration.

THE INCOME TAX.

According to a decision by the commissioner of internal revenue, the income tax is being assessed under the old law, at the rates of 5 per cent. and 10 per cent, and the proposed amendments increasing the exemption from $600 to $1,000 will not affect this assesment. Persons will also for this year have to pay taxes on their watches, carriages and plate as heretofore.

The Mortality in War.

The report of the Provost Marshal General, James B. Fry, just issued, gives some interesting statistics concerning the military resources of the States which lately opposed the South in men, together with an account of the numbers, losses, desertions, enrollments, &c., of the Union armies during the war. A complete exhibit of the resources of the northern States in men thus given shows that under the conscription law of March 3d, and its amendments, the aggregate number of 2,254,063, had been enrolled, not including 1,000,516 soldiers actually under arms when hostilities ceased. The casualties in the entre military force of the nation during the war, as shown by the official muster-rolls and monthly returns, have been compiled with, in part, this result: Killed in action or died of wounds while in service—Commissioned officers, 5,221; enlisted men, 90,068. Died from disease or accident—Commissioned officers, 2,321; enlisted men, 262,329. Total loss in service, 280,739. This is a fearful record of mortality in war, but of course it is not to be presumed that all these would now be living had they not entered the military service; and when the Confederate dead be added, the loss of human life is increased perhaps 200,000 more. In the Federal service seventy-six thousand five hundred and twenty-six deserters were arrested and returned to the army during the war.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

When it was announced some days since that General KENLY and a delegation of soldiers intended to visit Annapolis, on Friday last, and present the colors of their regiment to the State, we rejoiced exceedingly. We had been reflecting on the unfortunate condition of Governor SWANN, who had not been able, for several weeks, to utter a speech, and our heart had grown sad while thinking of the sufferings we knew he must be enduring. And while pitying him we were filled with admiration at the heroism with which he bore the agonizing tortures which a vast accumulation of undigested ideas and windy thoughts must have caused him. General KENLY came to the rescue not a moment too soon, for no human skull could long have stood, without splitting, the tremendous pressure to which the Governor's was subjected.—The General drew off, however, a considerable quantity of intellectual matter in the form of words, and the condition of our beloved and unassuming Chief Magistrate is so far improved that his best friends believe it will not be absolutely necessary to take another speech from him for a week. His address, on the whole, was of a somewhat incoherent character, but it, nevertheless, contained some passages that mark the orator and statesman. He said:

"The great principle has been established by this rebellion that men were not born with saddles on their backs, and a favored few spurred and booted to ride them where they list. Sir, it means freedom—universal freedom. It means opposition to monarchy and despotism. It means that the people, not only of our country, but of all countries, should be permitted to plant themselves upon the principle of self-government. And the progress of this great march can never be arrested. It will go on in the operations of this Government. It will go on until it wipes from existence every despotic power upon the face of God's earth."

The precious truth that men are not born with saddles on their backs is one that we cannot too ardently cherish. But we must not be unmindful of the fact that it is to the black race only that this axiom is applicable. Nor must we understand the Governor as objecting to the disfranchisement of three-fourths of our citizens, and to the maintainance of a small minority in power by military force, when he commends the principle of self-government and denounces despotism. But when we carefully weigh his words and endeavor to get at the ideas which he supposes them to convey, we are compelled to do homage to his genius, and to confess our inability to comprehend fully the grand and complex political views which he presents so ably. But if we cannot soar with him in those higher realms of thought into which he invites us, we can heartily appreciate the wisdom and beauty of his suggestions about the minor events of life. We have, therefore, been much impressed with what he said about the responsibilities devolving in this crisis on every member of the dominant party. He told them:

"And let it be established as a principle to go forth to the East and the West, and the North and the South, that hereafter loyal men—men attached to that glorious old flag—are to be entrusted with the management of the Government and the conduct of the affairs of this great nation. Let us, then, General, cling to this. It is the last hope of free government. It is your duty and my duty, and the duty of every man throughout the length and breadth of this land. Let us cling to it, General, as the child clings to the breast of its mother, from whom it receives its sustenance."

Not only does the Governor show a touching confidence in the disinterestedness of human nature when he appeals to the "loyal men" to take upon themselves the "management of the Government," but he proves his own nobility of soul when he speaks of the taking of office as a simple discharge of duty. Cling, he says, to your custom houses, your postoffices, and collectorships, for in your faithful discharge of the duty of obtaining offices rests the last hope of free government. And then, too, this judicious advice is so pathetically enforced. There is a touch of tenderness in the above little extract that is inexpressibly sweet. What can be more elevating than to teach the politician who is taking his pap to regard the Government as a foud mother who will forever feed him? What can more refresh and invigorate loyal souls than the knowledge that they are the favored innocents to whom alone a partial mother intends to dispense sustenance? We are sure that the charming picture the Governor has drawn will never be effaced from our memory. We shall never again witness an election without regarding it as a pleasant struggle between little children for the privilege of monopolizing the maternal smiles and caresses; and we shall watch Governor SWANN'S efforts to work himself into the United States Senate with the same emotion that would be awakened in us by any other manifestation of filial piety.

The Report on Reconstruction.

Pretexts are usually at hand for those who meditate a wrong, either specious enough to delude their own conscience or to impose upon the reason and credulity of others. But the plan of reconstruction, as it is called, which on Monday was propounded to the two houses of Congress by the joint committe, is so hideous in its deformity that the veil of absolute silence is the only one which the committe have found thick enough to hide their real motives from the American people. Hence they omitted to accompany their project with any report in support of it. Treason and disunion have been denounced for four long years as the darkest crimes in the dark catalogue which humanity has inscribed upon its own history since the first prevarication. The men who have been loudest and fiercest in their denunciation have, with all the deliberation of which they were capable, promulgated a scheme of treason and disunion, and called it reconstruction. They have solemnly proposed to overthrow the constitution by rendering reunion impossible. The have declared that the form of reunion shall not take place until after the year 1870; for, as the adult male population of the Southern States, with a concurrence practicly amounting to unanimity, adhered to and gave aid and comfort to the late insurrection, the exclusion of all who did so is a virtual exclusion of the States themselves; and they have crowned this treason and disunion by perpetuating in the record the motives which have instigated them. The continuation of their power for another presidential term is written down in the third section of the proposed constitutional amendment. As one-half of a paper found in the pocket of a party arrested and the other half corresponding upon the wading of the bullet in the body of the murdered man proclaims the murderer, just so clearly does this amendment reveal the purposes and motives which have actuated the majority of the committee. They deliberately propose to sell the peace of the country in order to secure a partisan rule over the land until the year 1874. The spirits which were capable of weighing the happiness of a people and the liberties of millions in such a balance were worthy to conceive the second section of the accompanying bill, in which they offer to the States, as an inducement to accept their proposed alterations of the constitution, the paltry bribe of postponing the unpaid portion of their direct tax for ten years.—With what quality can these men think the hearts and minds of Americans to be impressed that they shall be moved by such paltry considerations to hasten their ratification of the proposed constitutional amendment? It is not usual for legislation to assume the form of ignominious traffic.—Diplomatic agents sometimes endeavor to corrupt a venal minister, but a small bribe to a people to barter their independence is a fit accompaniment of a constitutional amendment which immortalizes the venality of those who proposed it. But the unworthy motives and intolerant partisanship which pervade the plan of the committee are equalled by the malignant ingenuity of another clause—that which declares that not only must the amendment which they have proposed to the constitution be adopted and become thereby part of the organic law, binding, of course, alike upon those States which approve and those which do not approve them, but no one of the Southern States shall thereafter be admitted to representation in Congress until after it shall have ratified the amendments and shall have modified its constitution and laws in conformity therewith. Where the necessity or propriety of such a provision? All men know that if a constitutional amendment be ratified, by its own vigor it overrides all inconsistent provisions in State constitutions and State laws, and the fall of themselves. The answer is to be found in the testimony of Mr. Stephens, of Georgia. That gentleman, it will be remembered, stated that the people of the Southern States had complied with all the terms which had been originally offered to them, and all which Congress had a right to impose as conditions of their restoration, and that in his opinion they would not accept any others as conditions precedent to their admission to representation in Congress. This sentiment of a high-spirited people, conscious that they have been trifled with, and their truth and trust betrayed, has been seized upon by the committee and artfully wrested into a new impediment to union. But the issue is now made up before the American people. The aims and purposes of the destructives cannot be disguised. Patriotism will revolt from the develpments which partisanship has made of its own corruption. The mask is now torn away. Opposition to the President of the United States, whose patriotic earnestness penetrated to the bottom of their designs, has so goaded the radical leaders of Congress that they have forgotten prudence in their haste to revenge themselves upon him. From this time forth there is one only choice for all: to uphold the President in his efforts to preserve the constitution and restore the Union or to take part with treason and disunion arrayed by the joint committee of Congress. It is to deny all the hopes to which constitutional government has given birth to doubt the triumph of justice over passion in the battle which the American people must now wage in defense of their institutions.—*Balto. Sun.*

George Peabody, Esq.

This gentleman, who has just arrived at New York from London, was the recipient of grateful adieus from the English people—civic, mercantile and moneyed—to the moment of his embarkation at Liverpool. The merchants of New York propose to give a splendid banquet, in honor of his arrival, in a few days.

BALTIMORE, April 27, 1866.

To the Editor of the Transcript:

DEAR SIR:—I have been informed that in your issue of the 14th inst., there appeared a marriage of myself and Miss Boughton. If so, you will very much oblige me by contradicting it, as it never took place.

Respectfully, &c.,
JOHN P. KEYSER.

☞ In our issue of the 14th of April, the following notice appeared:

MARRIED—In Baltimore, on the 25th of Dec., 1865, by Rev. Thos. Sewall, John P. Keyser to Miss Hannah Davis, both of Baltimore.

This notice was sent to us from Baltimore and signed by a name not familiar to us and which we do not now remember, not having preserved the manuscript. The marriage is doubtless as false as the one above contradicted by Mr. Keyser. An announcement of marriage by Mr. Keyser to an entirely different person having been imposed upon our cotemporary, the "News," of the same date. We have reason to believe that this forgery was perpetrated by a young man living in this County, and if we can succeed in proving the fact satisfactorily shall expose him.

LATEST NEWS!

ONE of the largest and most beautiful Stocks of *DRY GOODS*, &c., ever offered to this community has just been received by W. A. VICKERS from the Importers and the late New York Auction Sales.

Chestertown, May 5, 1866.

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS!!
G. L. MASLIN

HAS fitted up a Photograph Gallery near Rock Hall, where he intends to stay a short time only. Those wishing a good picture should not fail to call soon.

May 5, 1866—2w

R. P. Stewart,

AT LOCUST GROVE, has been appointed Constable for the Second Election District, and will attend punctually to all business entrusted to him.

Locust Grove, May 5, 1866—3t

[redacted]

VENDUE.

THE subscriber will sell, at her residence on Water street, Chestertown, on *Saturday next, the 12th day of May*, At 10 o'clock, A. M., her

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

TERMS.—Sums of Ten Dollars and under, Cash; for sums over that amount a credit of Six Months on Note with approved security.

AUGUSTA WICKES.

May 5, 1866—ts.

NEWS! NEWS!! NEWS!!!

THE LATEST MODE FOR SAVING GREENBACKS is to buy the CHEAPEST and BEST GOODS in the market.

The undersigned takes great pleasure in recommending his large stock of NEW GOODS both for CHEAPNESS and QUALITY. Thinking there is room for a *CHEAP CASH STORE* in Chestertown, we have established one at J. R. Chance & Sons "CHEAP CORNER," where all classes of Goods will be sold VERY LOW for Cash, by the Piece or Pattern.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Thanking our friends for past favors, we solicit their further attendance.

H. W. VICKERS,
May 5, 1866. CHEAP CORNER.

SPRING SHAWLS.

BEAUTIFUL lot of Cheap Spring Shawls, Grenadines, Black Shawls, &c.

H. W. VICKERS,
May 5, 1866. CHEAP CORNER.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will expose to Public Sale, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, **On Saturday, the 19th of May,** 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M.,

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, May 5, 1866—tds.

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. M. L. HURTT

Has returned from Philadelphia with a large and beautiful selection of *SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS.* She has taken great care in selecting her Stock and is satisfied that she can please her customers. An early call is solicited.

Galena, April 28, 1866—1m.

No. 2 and X

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

April 14. WICKES & BRO'S

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White, no sales. Red 2 60@2 65.
CORN—White 86@87; yellow 82@83 cts.
OATS—Weight, 55 cents.

Arrivals at the Voshell House,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

April 25.

W. H. Richardson,	Baltimore, Md.
A. J. Jordan,	" "
J. H. Helm,	Lancaster, Pa.
J. C. Gochmauer,	" "

April 26.

Charles L. Costin,	Centreville, Md.
W. H. Gardner,	Philadelphia.
James E. Cooper,	"
Dane Barkley,	"
Thomas Rice,	"
R. Bowe,	"

April 27.

E. Ray, Jr.,	Wilmington, Del.
A. H. Price,	Cecilton, Md.
William Gallagher,	Galena, "
A. Kleff, lady and son,	Baltimore.
Thomas Baum,	"

April 28.

James H. Wood,	Baltimore, Md.
W. R. Jones,	Wilmington, Del.
John C. Wiley,	" "

April 29.

H. H. Vickers,	Maryland.
Thomas P. Pruning,	Centreville, Md.
Benjamin P. Keating,	" "

April 30.

A. T. Emory,	" "
J. T. McCullough,	Elkton, "
Thomas J. Britton,	Millington, "
John M. Robinson,	Queen Ann's Co.

May 1.

A. J. Hackett,	Kent County.
Charles A. Oliver,	Baltimore.
Louis Levy,	"
William J. Busick,	"
John M. South,	Woolstock, Va.
Edward Rodedler,	" "
Emma J. Hahn,	Maine.
J. R. Strong,	Kent County.
Dudley Blanchard,	Pennsylvania.
John Loughton,	"
R. S. Griffith,	Head of Sassafras.
John H. Piercy,	Kenaedyville.

May 2.

P. Hendrickson & son,	Cecil County, Md.
G. Jones,	" "
John Green,	Wilmington, Del.
William Fell,	Potter's Landing, Md.
W. J. Higgutt,	" " "
John H. Thompson,	Centreville, "
Joseph O. Rasin,	" "
James M. Emerson,	Denton, "
S. S. Hitch,	" "

Runaway

From the subscriber, the 31st day of March last, a Negro Girl named MARTHA SEWELL, about 13 years old, indentured to me by the Orphans' Court of Kent County. All persons are cautioned against harboring or employing said girl, as I shall prosecute such, and also claim her wages.

SAMUEL J. HILL,
April 28, 1866—3w Locust Grove, Md.



FOR SALE,
On Moderate Terms,

A Double Carriage and Harness. Apply to JOHN GREENWOOD.

Chestertown, April 28, 1866—3t.

For Sale,

A FINE TONED PRINCE'S MELODIAN, 4½ Octave. Price Sixty Dollars cash. Apply to J. L. STAM.

April 28, 1866—3t.

NEW GOODS!
At Edesville!

T. R. STRONG & CO.

HAVE JUST RETURNED from the City with a LARGE STOCK of

GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION!

DRY GOODS!

A very Large Stock, which have just been purchased at the LOWEST prices, which we are selling VERY CHEAP!

T. R. STRONG & CO.

Calicoes

From 10, 12½, to 20 Cents:

DELAINS, *very cheap*, 20 cts. and up; LAWNS AND OTHER DRESS GOODS. Brown Muslins, Bl'd Muslins, Ginghams, Brown Linen Drills and Ducks, Pld. Domestics, Cottonades, &c. &c.

GROCERIES.

Nice Brown Sugar 12½ cts., Coffee 28 and 30 cts. Molasses and Syrups, for sale by

T. R. STRONG & CO.

COLLARS and BRIDLES, TRACES and Plough Lines, for sale cheap, by

T. R. STRONG & CO.

A LARGE assortment of HARDWARE, WOODENWARE, QUEENSWARE, TINWARE, &c., for sale cheap, by

T. R. STRONG & CO.

COAL OIL and LAMPS, for sale by

T. R. STRONG & CO.

FLOUR BY THE BARREL, for sale at Edesville, by

T. R. STRONG & CO.

April 28, 1866.

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 C. & 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

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

WICKES & BRO.

Chestertown, April 14, 1866.

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