THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 12, 1866.

The Southern States Entitled to Representation.

The Baltimore Transcript of Tuesday says: From an able article in the *Intelligencer* of this morning on this subject we make the following extract. Speaking of these States it says:

The proclamation of President Lincoln treated them as States in insurrection. The legislation of Congress during the war was to this effect—the judgments of the Supreme Court in cases under the non-intercourse act were of the same character. Since the end of hostilities the existence of the insurrectionary States as States in the Union, and the legality of their legislatures, have been acknowledged by two of the great departments of the Government—the President and the Congress.

Not to multiply instances, the existence of the insurrectionary States as States in the Union, and the legality of their existing State Legislatures, has been admitted by the Executive and the Congress in accepting as valid the amendment of the Constitution prohibiting slavery; and the Joint Committee on Reconstruction necessarily admits the fact.

It is worthy of remark, also, that the Supreme Court at their recent session also recognized the insurrectionary States as valid States in the Union by the order which it made in regard to the causes from the Southern States pending on the docket.

If anything can be clear and indisputable in human reasoning, it is that the insurrectionary States are now valid States in the Union, and entitled to representation in the Senate.

And it is a curious fact that the Constitution has a clause expressly bearing on the point.

Article 5, last paragraph, says:

"No State without its consent shall be deprived of its suffrage in the Senate."

And yet at this moment the Senators from the Southern States are refused admission.

We assume, as demonstrated, that lawfully elected Senators from the late insurgent States, who can take the Congressional test-oath have a perfect right to admission to their seats; and to refuse to them this right is an outrage seldom, if ever, surpassed in the history of parliamentary government.

Supreme Court Decision Against the Missouri Test Oath.

[From the St. Louis Dispatch, May 2.]

We announced, with some deliberation, a short time ago, that the Supreme Court of the United States had rendered (though it had not published) a decision against the constitutionality of the Missouri "oath of loyalty"—the infernal enginery devised by the Radical despots to debar the people from the ballot-box. The Radical organ in this city flatly denied the assertion, and intimated that when the decision should be published it would be found in favor of the oath. We repeated our declaration, with emphasis; and we now repeat again, that the Court decided the oath to be unconstitutional, null and void. In proof of this we cite the following important statement made by Hon. John Hogan in his speech at the Court House last night:

"And as I am here, I want to tell you, my fellow-citizens, that the Constitution of the United States vindicates itself against the Constitution of the State of Missouri, and I tell you, when the case of Cummings and Garesche was taken up to the Supreme Court and argued there, and no such case was ever argued before—I tell you the Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the oath of Missouri was unconstitutional. [Cheers.] You have not seen it published—you will say the Court has not made its decision.

"I grant it, the Court has not written out and promulgated its decision; but I know that that opinion was made, and I know from the very best of sources. [Loud cheering.] I have it from the Judges of the Supreme Court themselves. Now I am speaking to the people that know me. I am speaking to the men that have known me and watched me these twenty years or more. I know that I can appeal to every man in this house to-night.

"Did you ever know John Hogan to tell a lie? [Cries of no! no!] Not a man of them. Now I say that the Supreme Court has decided that the oath of Missouri is an unconstitutional oath. While I don't know it from any written opinion which they have published, I have it, as I said before, from the Judges themselves that made the decision; that decision is now on record in the Court.

A Proclamation Interpreting the Peace Proclamation to be Issued.

"I can say upon good authority that the President does not interpret the peace proclamation as abrogating martial law in the districts where the rebellion is declared to have ceased in all matters in which the civil courts have jurisdiction. It is understood that a declaratory proclamation to that effect will be issued by the President in a day or two.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.*

Colorado is to be Vetoed.

Colorado is not to be admitted this time, it is believed. The motive which caused the Radicals to hurry the bill through is so apparent, merely to gain two more Radical votes in the Senate, that the President will feel justified in interposing his veto. The Radical leaders admit that they cannot command a two-thirds vote for the bill either in the Senate or House.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Evening Express.*

RELEASE OF EX-SENATOR GWIN.—It is stated that upon application of several prominent members of Congress, of whom some are Republicans, an order has been issued for the release upon parole of Hon. Wm. M Gwin, who is now confined in one of the forts below New Orleans.

☞ Ex-Governor Lowe, of Maryland, was on Saturday last admitted to practice in the several Courts of New York City.

☞ On Saturday evening last the amateur Band of this place played some of their choice selections on the river, opposite the town, to the infinite enjoyment of a large number of listeners. The precedent is a good one, and we hope the gentlemen of the Band will repeat it.

☞ The congregation of the Methodist Protestant Church at St. James' have recently placed in their building a fine Cabinet Organ.

☞ We call attention to the Real Estate, advertised elsewhere, for sale by John B. Brown, Agent, on Tuesday next, at Centreville. Lot No. 1 is particularly valuable for its *Chestnut* and *White Oak Timber.*

☞ Gardner & Hemmings Circus and Van Amburgh & Co's Menagerie exhibited here on Wednesday last. The assemblage at the afternoon performance was estimated at four thousand.

Methodist Protestant General Conference.

At the session on Tuesday an official communication from the General Conference of the Methodist Church South, lately in session at New Orleans, was received, naming Bishops Pierce and Tyeire; Dr. Deems, of N. C.; Dr. Lee, of Virginia; Rev. J. E. Evans, of Georgia; N. Head, of Virginia, and S. Register, of Maryland, as a commission to meet a similar commission of the Methodist Protestant Conference upon the subject of a union of the two Churches, the New Orleans Conference having agreed to the plan of introducing lay representation into the church by more than a two-thirds vote.

Fraternal messengers Deems, of North Carolina, and Doggett, W. E. Bishop of Virginia, were introduced to the Conference. The former spoke of the proposed union of the two churches, though he was not satisfied of its practical benefit just now. On the part of this conference the Revs. J. G. Whitfield, Dr. John J. Murray, F. L. B. Shaver and John Paris, one from each delegation present, were appointed to meet the commission of the Methodist Episcopal Church South and consider the proposed union.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, May 9th.

It is undoubtedly true that preparations are now being made for the trial of Jefferson Davis before the United States Circuit Court, to be held at Norfolk. The grand jury lately charged by Judge Underwood, the United States District Judge, will probably find a bill of indictment against Mr. Davis for treason. But notwithstanding this, Mr. Davis will not be brought to trial unless the President should issue a proclamation withdrawing martial law from Virginia. Chief Justice Chase will adhere to his often-expressed determination not to try a criminal cause in a State where martial law prevails.

The reconstruction committee concur with Mr. Stevens in the opinion that the Constitutional amendment requires only the ratification of three-fourths of the States now represented in Congress; that is, nineteen. These are the only States which are to be permitted to vote for Presidential electors. Thus, if the views of the Republican leaders be carried out, the next election will involve the country in as great a calamity as that from which it was supposed we had escaped.

The reconstruction committee, if called upon to decide between Mr. Bancroft and Earl Russell, will, of course, sustain the latter. The committee regard the Union of the States as having been severed.

Remedy for Cholera.

The following extract from the letter of a clergyman to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, presents a very simple, and, he says, effectual preventive of cholera, as well as a remedy of great power:

The preventive is simple—a teaspoonful of powdered charcoal taken three or four times a week, in a cup of coffee or other liquid, in the morning. When attacked, a mixture of an ounce of charcoal, an ounce laudanum and an ounce of brandy or other spirits may be given, as follows, after being well shaken: A teaspoonful every five minutes. In half an hour I have known this effectually to relieve and stay the disease. As the patient becomes better, the mixture may be given at longer intervals. I have known a patient in the blue stage, and collapsed, perfectly recovered in a few hours.

The charcoal was tried as a preventive on a large plantation in the Mauritius, and but a single individual out of eight hundred was lost.

Secretary Stanton.

The reported, and now to be credited, news from Washington is, that the Secretary has cut the Radicals, and is now, in good faith, supporting the President's restoration policy. The Secretary, it is believed, snuffs the rising public opinion, and abandons the whole concern. No item of news has thrown more consternation among the radicals than this—for they looked upon this Secretary as their main man. It is not his desertion alone that creates the consternation—but the conviction that his *instinct* pronounces them dead, and that to save himself he must quit them. Friday, in Washington, it is understood, a sort of Radical sub-committee waited upon Mr. Stanton, to ask, "if it was possible?"—and imagine their consternation when they found—"Alas, it was!"—*N. Y Evening Express.*

THE GOLD OF THE RICHMOND BANKS.—The Government has finally determined to hold the gold claimed by the Richmond banks as belonging to them, some account of the seizure of which I have given already. The proofs seem to established clearly that the gold belonged to the Southern Confederacy, and was on deposit with the banks, subject to the drafts of the confederacy.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Times.*

GENERALS BEAUREGARD and Adams have gone to Europe to negotiate the Jackson railroad bonds. President Johnson has modified their parole to go and return

Mortality Among the Blacks of the South.

Seemingly in corroboration of the statement of fearful mortality among freedmen since emancipation which lately was announced by Judge Sharkey, of Mississippi, and caused a murmur of incredulous surprise to run throughout the North, we have the figures of the provost marshal general of the armies of the United States to show us how destructive has been the war amongst enlisted blacks. The testimony thus borne shows how vastly disproportionate have been the ravages of disease among colored troops compared with the white soldiers, though the latter were in so much greater degree subject to the rigors of active campaigning and marches. The report tells us that while 2,997 colored soldiers were killed in battle or died from wounds received in action, the enormously large number of 26,301 were swept away by disease; and in his analysis, the provost marshal general says, among the white troops the proportion of deaths in action and from wounds to the deaths from disease is about as one to two; among the colored troops as one to-eight. About one hundred and eighty thousand colored men were enlisted in the army during the war, of whom accordingly near one out of every seven died of disease. The general proportion among white troops is one to fifteen. It may be assumed that where one colored soldier died of disease, at least five others were seriously sick, so that a very large proportion of the colored troops must have been constantly upon the sick list.—There need be little surprise, then at the statement of Judge Sharkey, in his evidence before the reconstruction committe, that there were now in Mississippi very little over one-half as many freedmen as there formerly were slaves. He said there was no way of estimating the mortality that prevailled among them; they died in immense numbers. The mortality among the colored people of the South, especially along the Mississippi river, during the past five years, is well known. In 1860 there were 436,000 negroes in Mississippi, and by Judge Sharkey's statement more than 200,000 of them must have died. This statement is deplorable, and indicates how desirable it is that the full relations of peace and industry should be re-established in the South as speedily as possible. The moral and physical condition and future prosperity of the blacks will be improved immensely if the politicians will but withdraw their hands from intermeddling with the affairs of both races in that section. Humanity demands that this be done.—*Balto. Sun.*

Mrs. Davis at Fortress Monroe.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of May 3d, gives the following account of the visit of Mrs. Davis to Fortress Monroe:

At half-past eight o'clock Lieutenant Fessenden, 5th United States artilery, waited upon her to escort her inside the fort. Her child accompanied them. She was taken to General Miles' head-quarters, who received her with every politeness and consideration due her position. Her great anxiety was to proceed at once to her husband's place of confinement and see him. She wanted to see how he had borne his imprisonment, whether he was sick or well and learn all about him. She was not long kept in anxiety. Mr. Davis had been apprised of her coming. Within fifteen minutes from the time of her admission to the fort she was with him in Carroll Hall. Lieutenant Fessenden still bore her company. She has remained with Mr. Davis all day, and took her dinner with him.—An officer has been constantly in the same room. Their meeting was a tender and affecting one, as such a meeting must naturally be after such a protracted separation, and particularly under the circumstances attending their separation. She confesses finding Mr. Davis in better health than she had expected; but still avers that he is much feebler than when brought here. She is every way satisfied with the treatment he has received, and acknowledges that everything, saving his restoration to liberty, has been done for him that could be. To Dr. Cooper, his medical attendant and adviser, she is specially thankful, and gives the unqualified credit of keeping him as well and cheerful as he is. It is not known yet whether she will stay at Dr. Cooper's during her sojourn here or at the Hygeia Hotel. It is also not known yet how long she will remain here.

Mrs. Davis Taking up her Residence in a Casemate.

FORTRESS MONROE, May 6.—The revenue cutter Northerner, with Secretary McCulloch and family, arrived here this morning, on a short visit here and to Norfolk. They returned to Washington this afternoon.

It is confidently stated here that the visit of Mrs. Jefferson Davis to this place promises to be of long duration. During yesterday, Major General Miles, acting under instructions from Washington, directed Lieutenant McElrath, the Post Quartermaster, to turn over for her accomodation one of the casemates of the Fortress. It is understood that Mrs. Davis applied for a room in Carroll Hall, where her husband is confined, but was refused by General Miles. The conditions of the visit of Mrs. Davis, which were made known shortly after she arrived here, permit her to have free intercourse with her husband during all hours of the day, and strictly enjoin upon her to use no illegal measures in attempting either his rescue or release.

The Washington Correspondent of the Balto. *Sun*, says:

In the course of the debate on Wednesday in the Senate Mr. Creswell attempted to insinuate a charge of inconsistency against the President, when Mr. Cowan very pertinently replied that the consciences of very few of the Senators would be free on that score, and he hardly thought his friend from Maryland could plead guiltless; and then spoke of the resolutions admitting the right of secession, passed at the meeting in Elkton, in 1861, and which are generally supposed to be the production of Mr. Creswell. That gentleman responded that he had never offered the resolutions, but made no denial of the oft-repeated assertion that he was the author of them. It appears that some kind friend of Mr. Cresswell's has had the resolutions printed and laid on the desks of all the Senators, evidently for the purpose of enlightening the present radical associates of Mr. Creswell as to his position a few short years since.

Confession of Probst, the Murderer.

The Philadelphia papers contain the full confession of Antonine Probst, the brutal murderer of the Deering family.—It was voluntarily made to his spiritual adviser on Sunday, and repeated to the mayor and other officials on Monday.

He says he came to the United States in 1863, landing at New York; that his father and mother are still living in Germany; that in two hours after arriving at New York he enlisted in the Union army, was sent to Washington, where he remained eight weeks, when he deserted, came to Baltimore, and thence proceeded to Philadelphia and New York. He enlisted again, was sent to Charleston, remained there nine months, and was again ordered to Washington. Here he deserted immediately, but was arrested at the Baltimore depot, detained five days and was released and proceeded to Philadelphia. Enlisting for the third time, he served until he was discharged at Richmond. He then gives an account of his subsequent movements, including three weeks employment by a Philadelphian in picking peaches in Maryland and then states the circumstances under which he was employed on the Deering farm. Of the murder of the eight members of this unfortunate family, his statement is to the following effect:

He states that he had no accomplice, and conceived the horrible crime unaided and alone. He conceived the murder on Friday, and that night slept with the boy Carey whom he intended to make his first victim. He knew that Carey was working near the hay-rick, and he preceeded there with the large axe, but his heart failed him three times before he could induce himself to strike the unsuspecting boy the fatal blow. At last he mustered sufficient courage and went at his fiendish work, killing Carey just in the manner he frequently described. The sight of the blood of the boy Probst states, produced in him a devilish and blood-thirsty feeling and he determined at once to murder the entire family.

He disposed of the body of the boy as described before so often, and then deliberately walked over to the house. He entered and told Charlie, the little boy next in years to Willie, who was absent, that he wanted him to help him do some work in the barn. The little fellow followed him, and as soon as he got him inside the barn-door, he despatched him with the small axe he had secured. He then went back to the house, and told Mrs. Deering that something was the matter with one of the cows, and he wanted her to come to the barn. She went and he followed, and as soon as she entered inside, he struck her in the head and killed her.

He then states that he went back to the house and brought the children out, one at a time, and taking them inside the barn, despatched them, one by one, with the same axe. In each instance he cut their throats, and placed the bodies in the corn-crib himself, just in the position they were found. He then covered them up, and proceeded to wipe out all evidences of his guilt. He then went back to the house and awaited the arrival of Mr. Deering, not expecting Miss Dolan would accompany him. As soon as Mr. Deering arrived in the carriage, he (Deering) got out and Probst told him something was wrong with one of the cows, and asked him to go over to the barn with him.—Deering went along with him, and Miss Dolan went into the house up-stairs, and took off her bonnet and furs. Mr. Deering did not even take off his gloves before going to the barn, but proceeded there at once, followed by Probst, who had the axe concealed ready for use. As soon as Mr. Deering entered the barn-door, Probst states that he struck him in the head, and felled him to the earth, and then chopped at his neck with the edge of the axe.—Miss Dolan was the next and last victim. She proceeded to the barn after coming down stairs, not finding any of family in the house, and Probst, who was in waiting, treated her as he had done the rest of the family.

He put away the bodies as has already been described, covered them with hay, and then went to the house for plunder.—He solemnly swears to his confessor that he got not one dollar, nor one article beyond the trifling matters exhibited at the coroner's inquest, not worth, all told the sum of fifty dollars. Finding no money, the murderer, says his chargrin was terrible, and he literally cursed himself in his despair and disappointment. He packed up the pinchback watch, the common silver watch, and a few miserable articles of cheap jewelry that he took from the corpses, and the house, together with the two pistols—the only thing of actual value that he found—in Miss Dolan's black varnished muslin bag, and at night came up on foot to the city, with the blood of eight people upon his head, and not sufficent money to pay a week's board as the reward of his butchery.

During the trial, and even at the time of his capture, he states that he had a disposition to make a confession, but the yells of the crowd when he first saw them frightened him into the belief that if they knew the extent of his crime all the police in Philadelphia could not save him from their clutches.

Death of an Old Citizen.

Wesley Starr, Esq., an old and respected resident of this city, died at his dwelling on Lombard street, yesterday, after a protracted illness, aged seventy-seven years. Mr. Starr was for many years an active and enterprising merchant, and served for a considerable period as one of the directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. He was a well known member of the Methodist Protestant denomination, and through his liberality the fine edifice corner of Poppleton and Lemmon streets, known as the "Starr Church," was erected. Mr. Starr had been retired from active business for some years, and had, after the expenditures in the church which he erected and other benevolent purposes, arranged all his wordly affairs, including the disposition of his whole estate, with reference to his final and peaceful end.—*Baltimore Sun.*

LEPROSY.—A young lady of New Orleans is afflicted with what is pronounced by eminent physicians a genuine case of ancient leprosy. One foot has dropped off and an arm is nearly gone. It is not contagious.

Mr. Bancroft and Earl Russell.

It will be remembered that Mr. Bancroft's allusion to England, in his commemorative oration, in February last, on President Lincoln's death, called forth a good deal of comment. It so touched, it seems, the sensitivenes of Earl Russell that he wrote Mr. Adams a letter, pleading not guilty of Mr. Bancroft's impeachment of himself. The letter was sent, by his request, to Mr. Bancroft, who replied quoting Earl Russell's letters and the speech referred to by him in justification of the assertions of the oration. The sum and substance of the correspondence is, that Mr. Bancroft asserted that at the commencement of the late civil war the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs made haste to send word through the palaces of Europe that the great republic was no more; that a headstone was all that remained due by the lawful nations to "the late Union." Earl Russell, in his reply, says: "Soon after the news of the resistance in arms of the Southern States to the government of the Union arrived in this country, a member of the House of Commons stated in his place that the bubble of republicanism had burst. I replied in the same debate that the bubble of republicanism had not burst, and that if the curse of slavery still hung about the United States, it was England that had made them the gift of the poisoned garment which was now their torment. In fact, I have never had any doubt that whether the United States consented to separation or pursued the war to extremity, the great western republic would remain, happily for the world, a powerful and independent republic."

Death Warrant of Probst.

PHILADELPHIA, May 9.

The death warrant for the execution of Antoine Probst on Friday, the 8th of June, was received by the sheriff this morning. The Evening Telegraph says that the prisoner received the announcement quietly, seeming entirely unmoved. He had previously told his confessor that he believed his death was the only expiation for his crimes, and that he was willing to suffer. No person except his confessor will hereafter be allowed to visit him.

MILITARY DISTRICTS.—In compliance with special instructions from Lieutenant General U. S. Grant, commanding officers of military departments in the Northern and Southern States have discontinued districts in their commands, and have substituted military posts. It is stated, on what is deemed reliable authority, that President Johnson is considering the propriety of discontinuing the military divisions, departments, and posts, and of discharging all volunteer organizations, white and colored. By direction of Major General Ord, the district of Indiana has been broken up.

☞ The *Ventilator* is the name of a newspaper about to be started at Salisbury, Maryland. If it proposes to *ventilate* the radical faction in Maryland, and their machinations—to keep themselves in power through the agency of the Registry law, we wish it success.—*Easton (Md.) Star.*

WE are frequently in receipt of notices of marriages and deaths without a responsible name thereto. We can not take notice of such communications, having been, more than once, thus imposed on. In fact anonymous communications, of any character, will not receive attention.

MARRIED.

McWHORTER—ROLPH.—At the M. E. Parsonage, in Sudlersville, on the 29th ult., by Rev. E. E. Miller, John McWhorter, of Kent, to Miss Martha Rolph, of Queen Anne's county.

WALLS—REDING.—On the 1st of May, at the M. E. Parsonage in Galena, by Rev. J. E. Bryan, WM. P. WALLS to Mrs. MARY M. REDING—both of this county.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent County, Md., the subscribers will sell at the residence of the late Dr. Wm. M. Gemmill, on

Thursday, the 24th day of May,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., if fair, (if not, the next fair day thereafter,) the following property:

One Harness Mare,

And One Three-year-old Colt;

Two CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, one SLEIGH and one pair of TIMBER WHEELS;

One Yoke of OXEN and

FOUR MILCH COWS;

One Bull,

16 head of SHOATS,

1 Farm Wagon, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Fan, 1 Lime Spreader, (new) 2 McCormick Reapers, 1 Double Harrow, a lot of BACON, and a variety of other articles.

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.

JANE C. GEMMILL,
JAMES S. GEMMILL,
Admr.'s of Wm. M. Gemmill, dec'd.

May 12, 1866—ts.

PUBLIC SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

AS AGENT, the undersigned will offer at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, in Centreville, Queen Anne's county, Maryland,

On Tuesday, the 15th of May, 1866,

between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M., the following parts of tracts of Land, to wit:

No. 1.
A Lot of Woodland,

part of two tracts of Land called "*Oakwood*" and "*Ann's Portion*," situate immediately on the right side of the public road (commonly called the New Road,) leading from Centreville into Spaniard's Neck, opposite the Farm on which Thomas R. Emory, Esq., resides, a short distance from Spencer's Wharf, on Corsica Creek, and containing

78 Acres,
2 Roods & 32 Perches of Land.

This Lot of Land abounds in valuable CHESTNUT, WHITE OAK and other kinds of TIMBER and in WOOD, but is chiefly [illegible] abundant growth of Chestnut. It will probably be offered in two or more Lots, and then as a whole. Any one wishing to examine the land will call on Mr. Thomas R. Emory, at his residence on the adjoining farm, who will point out the boundaries, &c.

TERMS OF SALE:

One third Cash on the day of sale, or at sixty days, with interest added, secured by negotiable note, with approved security; the residue in 9 and 18 months, with interest from the day of sale, secured by Notes or Bonds of the purchaser, with approved security.

No. 2.
A SMALL FARM,

part of 'Ann's Portion,' situate in Spaniard's Neck, adjoining the lands of the late Henry Hollyday, Col. Jno. R. Emory, M. Bowen, and J. W. Watson, Esqs., in the tenancy of Sam'l. Bond for this present year, and containing

66 Acres and 23 Perches of Land.

This Farm is situate on the road leading from the new public road, in Spaniard's Neck, a short distance from Chambers' Shops, to the M. E. Church, on the old road from Centreville into Spaniard's Neck; is situate about half-a-mile from Church, School House, Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shops and about two miles from Booker's Landing on Chester River, and from Store, Saw, and Grist Mills.

THE ARABLE LAND, consisting of from

30 to 40 ACRES,

is divided into three fields and a lot. The soil is of good quality and susceptible of easy improvement.

THE WOODLAND

Abounds in Valuable WOOD AND TIMBER.

The improvements are a New, substantial

Log House, Stable and Corn House.

TERMS OF SALE.

$200 in CASH on the day of sale, and the residue in 6, 12 and 18 months, with interest from day of sale, to be secured by the Bonds or Notes of the purchaser, with approved security.

Any one wishing to examine No. 2 will call upon John Emory, Esq., living on the farm opposite Chambers' Shops, who will point out the land to him.

Possession will be delivered of the above Lands upon compliance with the terms of sale, subject in the latter case to the tenancy of Mr. Samuel Bond.

JOHN B. BROWN, Agent.
JAS. H. COSTIN, Auctioneer.

MILLINERY
AT KENNEDYVILLE.

MRS. M. E. MATTHEWS having returned from the City with an assortment of STRAW AND FANCY SPRING AND SUMMER MILLINERY, would respectfully call the attention of her friends and others, and solicits a call before purchasing elsewhere. She has also an assortment of Dress Trimmings, Buttons, Hoop Skirts, &c., &c.; also, French Stamping and Machine Sewing done to order.

Kennedyville, May 5, 1866—4t.

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

WOOL.
Season of '66.

WICKES & BRO.

ARE now receiving *Wool*, in the *Fleece* and *Washed* and are paying the highest prices per pound known to the market.

Chestertown, May 12, 1866.

THOMPSON

HAS JUST RETURNED

From Philadelphia!

With the largest and best assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

in the County, as follows:

French Calf Boots and Gaiters,
" " *Balmorals,*
Glove Kid English Walking Shoes,
Buff Walking "
Continental Buckle Shoes,
Boys and Youths Buckle Gaiters,
Men's and Boys coarse work of all kinds,
Ladies Glove Kid Balmorals,
" *Morocco and Kid Balmorals,*
" *Button* " *Gaiters,*
" *Eastern* "

And a general assortment of MISSES and CHILDRENS SHOES.

Chestertown, May 12, 1866—3m.

MILLING.
Meal, Flour and Feed.

THE subscriber having leased the Goose Hill Mill for the remainder of the year, is prepared to do all custom work at short notice. He will also supply the citizens of the the town with Meal, Flour and Feed, at reasonable rates, and may be found at the Market House every morning. He will also take grists for householders to his Mill to grind and return it to them.

WM. F. BAKER.

Chestertown, May 12, 1866—tf.

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

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—No sales.
CORN—White 83a86; yellow 78a80 cts.
OATS—Weight, 55a56 cents.

ICE.
Rates at the Ice House.

Prices for Families.

5 *Lbs. for* 5 *cents.*	30 *Lbs. for* 25 *cts.*
12 " " 10 "	60 " " 50 "

ICE HOUSE open every morning (Sundays excepted,) from seven to eight o'clock. Open an hour before sundown ever Saturday, in order to obtain ice for Sunday. Close at sundown.

Positively no ice delivered on Sunday.

All ice sold from the house at double rates.

Tickets provided for customers who do not take ice by the season.

All persons who are not "season customers," will be obliged to send the money or tickets.

WM. PERKINS, *Proprietor*
"Rising Sun" Saloon.

Chestertown May 12, 1866—tf.

$1,500 PER YEAR! We want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machine. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder.* All other cheap machines are *infringements* and the *seller or user* are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Illustrated circulars sent *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill. May 12, 1866—1y

$90 A MONTH!—AGENTS wanted for *six entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Me. May 12—y.

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

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.

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

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

CHEAP CORNER HARDWARE STORE.

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

CARPENTER'S TOOLS constantly kept at H. W. VICKERS,

Feb. 10, 1866. Cheap Corner.

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