...Transcript

...STERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 19, 1866.

The "Defection" of Governor Swann.

What the Radicals are pleased to call the "*defection*" of the Governor has been received, says the *American*, by "his "warmest personal and political friends "with astonishment and out-spoken mor-"tification." The *defection* spoken of is evinced in the letter given elsewhere in our columns; at least this definition of his political views seems to have been the occasion which has called forth this "out-spoken mortification." From a perusal of this document we have been unable to understand that the Governor occupies a different position from what he did at the opening of the late special session of the Legislature, inasmuch as he takes occasion therein to refer to his message, and says that he has changed no opinion therein expressed. That there must, somehow or somehow else, have grown up a breach between these distinguished leaders of loyal opinion, the *American* and Governor Swann, is reduced to a certainty, for says the *American* again, "the Governor is "understood to aspire to be chosen by the "next Legislature as a Senator from Ma-"ryland. It is needless to say that, *with "his present views*, he cannot be sent "there by the Union party." The only inference we can draw from this course of reasoning is, that the Governor has views of which the *American* is cognizant, that are not made public in his declaratory letter. *Or else*, what bears equal if not greater probability, the *American* and its party are sailing under false colors. The *American* and its party, while professing to endorse the Congressional enemies of President Johnson, disclaim all purpose of negro suffrage. As the Governor has changed none of his views, as expressed in his recent message, and he was one of those whom the *American* and its party "delighted to honor," we can only explain the present course of the Radical party upon the supposition that the issue it intends to make in the Fall elections has not yet been made public.

☞ The indictment against Jefferson Davis, found by the grand jury at the late Term of the U. S. District Court held at Norfolk, is published at length in the daily papers. The indictment is a single charge of levying war against the Government of the United States; the *overt act* is laid in the city of Richmond on the 15th day of June, 1864. From recent legislation, there is no probability of Mr. Davis' trial before the November Term.

The Crops in this County.

We learn from all parts of the County that the fly is making rapid progress in the destruction of the wheat crop—that the first seeding of oats are entirely destroyed, many fields being ploughed up,—and that the peach crop will be an utter failure. This is truly a sad picture for the present year.

The Peach Crop Destroyed.

We believe it is now reduced to a certainty, says the *Easton Star*, that the late frosts have entirely destroyed the peach crop in this county. There will barely be enough raised to supply our local market. Some orchards which promised a fair crop up to the first of April, now scarcely have any in them.

☞ Jane C. and Jas. S. Gemmill, admrs. of Dr. W. M. Gemmill, will sell personal property on Thursday next: see advt.

☞ The President thus concludes his message vetoing the bill admitting Colorado as a State:

The condition of the Union at the present moment is calculated to inspire caution in regard to the admission of new States. Eleven of the old States have been for some time, and still remain, unrepresented in Congress. It is a common interest of all the States, as well those represented as those unrepresented, that the integrity and harmony of the Union should be restored as completely as possible, so that all those who are expected to bear the burthens of the Federal Government shall be consulted concerning the admission of new States, and that in the meantime no new State shall be prematurely and unnecessarily admitted to a participation in the political power which the Federal Government wields—not for the benefit of any individual State or section, but for the common safety, welfare and happiness of the whole country.

The Speech of the Irish "Head Centre."

Mr. Stephens, the Irish Head Centre, at his reception at Jones's Woods, New York, on Tuesday, made a long speech, in which he gave a detailed account of the operations of the organization from its inception to the present time, and at its close stated that the object of his visit to America was for the purpose of restoring harmony and union between the two factions, and promised that active operations would commence in Ireland for its liberation from English rule before the close of the present year. He counselled harmony among the several factions, and called earnestly for material aid. His reception is represented as quite flattering, but the meeting was not as large as anticipated.

☞ The Eastern Shore railroad is completed to within eight miles of its terminus, Sommers's Cove, in the lower part of Somerset county.

Sentenced for Dealing in Counterfeit Money.

In the United States District Court on Tuesday, Judge Giles directed John Jester, heretofore convicted of passing counterfeit fractional currency at or near Chestertown, Kent county, to be placed at the bar. Judge Giles stated that the recommendation of the jury that convicted him to the mercy of the Court, and also the fact that the jury signed a recommendation to the President for his pardon, had some weight with him in passing sentence. The law gave the Court a wide discretion in such cases. It could impose a fine of from $1 to $5,000, and also sentence to imprisonment from one day to fifteen years. He should sentence him to pay a fine of $50, and to be confined in the penitentiary for two years.

William Copper, also from Chestertown, was next brought out for sentence, under a conviction for the same offense. The Judge said that a motion for a new trial had been argued in his case, and overruled by the Court. The Court thought he had been convicted on sufficient evidence. It was no justification that he offered counterfeit notes with the inquiry, "Is this a good note?" The Judge expressed his regret that he should be called upon to sentence a soldier who had been honorably discharged from the service of his country; but there was no mode by which a greater injury could be inflicted upon the nation than by a blow aimed at its currency. He should sentence him to pay a fine of $50, and to be imprisoned in the penitentiary for four years.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Health of Jefferson Davis.

A letter from Fortress Monroe to the New York Herald says there is no doubt of the fact that the health of Jefferson Davis is rapidly failing, and adds:

Slowly, but surely, he has been breaking down. He cannot walk but a short distance no without stopping to take rest. Recently his appetite has quite sensibly failed. His preternaturally pale and emaciated appearance, and slow, tottering walk show clearly one greatly if not irrevocably impaired in health. At length the officers begin to notice these growing changes, and have serious apprehensions that he may die a prisoner in their hands. From all I can learn, Secretary McCulloch went away impressed with the same idea.

The New Five-Cent Coin.

The act which has passed both Houses of Congress to authorize the coinage of five-cent pieces provides that the new five cent piece shall be composed of copper and nickel, not exceeding twenty-five per cent of nickel. This coin is to be a legal tender to the amount of one dollar, and redeemed, when presented in sums of not less than one hundred dollars. It is proposed to make this coin exactly 5 grammes or 77 16-100 grains in weight. Three of the coins will weigh one-half of an ounce, and will be convenient in the pocket for a postage weight. The law also prohibits the issue of fractional notes less than ten cents after the passage of this act. The color and appearance of this coin will be similar to the three cent coin authorized by act of March 3, 1865.

What Becomes of the Gold Watches.

This question is asked by the New York Journal of Commerce, in view of the fact that the official return of the commissioner of internal revenue indicates a startling loss in this species of property, which used to glitter so abundantly among all ages and sexes in the country before the aforesaid property was taxed. The official figures of the commissioner show that there are only 7,896 gold watches left in the whole country out of all the many thousands which were sported before the war. As each individual makes his return on oath, we must accept these figures as proof of the loss, else the suspicion of dishonesty comes in, and that isn't to be tolerated for a moment. It is worth while however, to see how different States compare in the matter. We find that only four States exceed Maryland in the number of gold watches, she having 874, of which 91 are worth more than $100.

The Views of Governor Swann.

The following letter from Gov. Swann to the editors of the *American* defines his position, and in the present perturbed condition of public affairs, will be read with interest:

To the Editors of the Balt. American:

GENTLEMEN—In the Hagerstown *Herald and Torch*, of the 9th instant, noticed in the *American* of this morning, I find my name announced as one of those expected to be present with Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell, Hon. Francis Thomas, Hon. J. L. Thomas, Gen. Garfield, Hon. Archibald Stirling, Hon. Henry Stockbridge and Wm. Daniels, Esq., at a mass meeting to elect ten delegates for each district to meet in County Convention on Tuesday, May 20, for the purpose of choosing six delegates to represent Washington county in the Union State Convention, called to assemble in Baltimore on Wednesday, the 6th June. In the call of that meeting, signed by E. Mobley, President, it is with extreme regret that I witness some of the most useful and reliable Union men of Baltimore, belonging to the State Central Committee, characterized as disunionists.

It may be proper for me to say that I recognize the Unconditional Union State Central Committee as the only organ authorized to call a convention of the Union party of this State, and I am not aware by what authority, under the former party usage, this call of a convention is appointed to take place. The recognized Chairman of the Unconditional Union State Central Committee, with the acquiescence of a majority of the Executive Committee of that body, having called a general meeting of the Committee to take place on the 29th of May, which will result in a call for a similar convention of the people, we have the Union party of the State of Maryland thus hopelessly divided. What are we to gain by it? I deem it due to myself to say that I shall advise my friends to adhere to the regular organization of the Union party, and shall await the action of the reorganized State Central Committee under the call now pending, and the convention of the people which shall come together under that call.

I gave no authority for the use of my name at the Hagerstown meeting, and am sorry to say that I differ very widely from many of the distinguished gentlemen announced to speak on that occasion.

As I am daily placed in a false position in the meetings which are being held in this State, and am appealed to in many quarters by persons desirous of knowing my present political status, I will avail myself of this occasion to say that the opinions expressed by me in my annual message to the Legislature in January last, and which received the endosement of the popular branch of that body, have undergone no change. It may be proper, however, that I should be a little more explicit.

I am for keeping the control of this Government in the hands of loyal men exclusively, now and at all times.

I am for the reconstruction of the Union by admitting the revolted States to representation in Congress, provided they elect men of undoubted loyalty prepared to take the oath required by that body.

The masses of the Southern people I am prepared to trust, because I believe they have been deceived by ambitious and designing leaders. With Congress will rest the power to protect itself and the country against disloyal candidates seeking admission into our National Councils.

I am for maintaining the integrity of the Unconditional Union party, which sustained the Government in its efforts to put down this rebellion, and am for adjusting our domestic differences within our lines. I am utterly opposed to universal negro suffrage and the extreme radicalism of certain men in Congress and in our own State, who have been striving to shape the platform of the Union party in the interests of negro suffrage.

I look upon negro suffrage and the recognition of the power in Congress to control suffrage within the States as the virtual subordination of the white race to the ultimate control and domination of the negro in the State of Maryland; and in view of the action of certain extreme men in Congress for three months past upon the bill to introduce universal negro suffrage into the District of Columbia against the unanimous voice of the people—the enlarged Freedmen's Bureau bill—the Civil Rights bill, and, finally, the Reconstruction scheme of the Committee of Fifteen, I consider the issue upon this subject of negro suffrage as well made in the Fall elections, and the most important that has ever been brought to the attention of the people of the State of Maryland.

I deny that the admission of the revolted States, by loyal representatives, subjests the reconstruction plan of the President to the charge that no guarantee has been secured for the future. The States asking admission have, by a Constitutional amendment, granted universal freedom to the negro, and they have further guaranteed, in another form, a repudiation of the debts incurred by them in the rebellion. These guarantees I deem as securing for the present all that can be reasonably asked.

In these views I believe I am sustained by the almost united voice of President Johnson's Cabinet, comprising many prominent Republicans who have been the friends of both Presidents, Lincoln and Johnson.

I look upon the war now being waged upon President Johnson as ungenerous, unwise and uncalled for, and I believe that its longer continuance will greatly embarrass the national prosperity, by keeping alive a state of uncertainty and distrust in the public mind, both North and South, certain to eventuate in financial trouble—affecting the tide of immigration now flowing in upon us—the domestic commerce between the States—and exercising a destructive and paralyzing influence generally upon all the great interests of the country.

I am, gentlemen,
With great respect,
Your obedient servant,
THOMAS SWANN.

Annapolis, May 10, 1866.

The President's Policy.

Talk with a foreign Correspondent---Letter to the London Times.

WASHINGTON, April, 16, 1866.

In the perplexed and uncertain state into which public affairs have fallen, it is impossible for me to send you any information more important or valuable than the particulars of an interview which I had with President Johnson at the White House on Thursday last. The President's opinions, especially with reference to the freedmen, have been so wilfully misrepresented in the radical press of this country, and his general policy toward the Southern States has been exposed to so much unjustifiable perversion, that Mr. Johnson's own explanations on both these subjects may have some weight even with those who are most embittered against him.

The President first adverted to the condition in which he found the country on his accession to office, and pointed out that ever since that time the radical party, which now has the control over Congress, had been preparing for the issue forced upon him. Their object was manifest, and it was one which, from their point of view, they could scarcely be blamed for pursuing so eagerly. They knew perfectly well that when the South came back into Congress their day of power would be over—the Southern representatives would stand as a unit; they would probably fall into alliance again with the Democratic party, the old issues of slavery and State sovereignty would be dead and buried, and the party which now ruled would be stripped of its power. Their talk about philanthropy and benevolence to the negro meant nothing more than a desire to work upon the feelings of the North, so that they might be enabled to carry everything their own way. It was a renewal of an old conflict. The two sections of the country were ready to go to war before the rebellion broke out—the one to preserve slavery, the other to destroy it. Each side was willing to sacrifice the Government in order to gain its object. The South struck first; the rebellion was subdued at the Southern end of the line, and now it is swinging round to the other end. "These men," continued the President—and he always used these words to denote the Radical party—"are almost ready to go into rebellion again rather than have their supremacy destroyed by the reintroduction of the South. They know nothing practically of the real state of the South. The very man who had drawn up the Civil Rights bill—what are his means of judging? I left him in the Senate during the war, and went out to Tennessee and saw it all, and bore my share of the troubles. He stopped at home, and now endeavors to make his theories square into the events of the war, and legislate on ideas which he has never put to the test."

The President then went on to speak of slavery and the negro. He said he had been brought up under the very shadow of the institution of slavery. He had bought and owned slaves but still he had always been for abolishing slavery upon any basis which could be adopted with safety to the country. When it came to the question whether slavery should be abolished or the Government broken up, he never had a doubt as to the course which he ought to pursue: he decided to give up slavery, and he abided by that decision. But the South now would treat the negro with greater kindness than the North if it were left alone and not exasperated. "The talk of justice to the negro," continued the President; "God knows my heart yearns toward him when I think of the end which these men are preparing for him. I see that end clearly enough—they are going the way for a conflict of races. When that occurs we all know how it will fare with the negro. How has such a contest always ended?—When the time comes there will be no *struggle*. The result will be decided without. Now, then, what do we find? The very thing which we said these Southern States could never do, which we fought these four years to prevent them doing, these men affirm they have actually done—namely, been out of the Union. The Southern States are ready to come back upon our terms, take loyal oaths and acnowledge their allegiance, but these men say they shall not. Why, if they had offered to come back, or any of them, during the rebellion, should we have turned them away on the ground that they had placed themselves out of the Union? Mr. Lincoln offered to receive the whole Legislature of Richmond—a Rebel Legislature—and would have welcomed them with open arms. Would he have refused to receive these States now that they have fully submitted?"

The President next referred to the misrepresentations of his policy which have been so industriously spread abroad.—"These men" had for some months past had the public mind open to them, and had poured into it whatever they pleased. Now it had become incrusted, as it were; but once let that incrustation be broken through, and the truth would begin to find its way. "I am not discouraged," added the President; "either these States must be brought back, or they must be kept out. It is like doing a sum in addition—some sums want figuring up more than others before you can get the answer, but I believe it will all come out right in the end."

Mr. Johnson then enlarged with considerable detail upon the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau, and said that its machinery was now being used to get negroes conveyed from the North back to the South by the very men who were asserting that the lives of the freedmen were not safe in the South. They had hired or bought lands, they wanted labor, and they got their negroes transported at the expense of the Government. The Freedmen's Bureau compelled the negroes to go, or they stopped their subsistence allowance. It was little better than another form of slavery, only that it was solely conducted by Abolitionists; for the Freedmen's Bureau would not assist a Southern man in getting negroes from the North, where many thousands of them have taken refuge during the war. A gentleman from from Falkland county, Virginia, had been to him, the President said, only a few days ago, saying that he had sent three hundred negroes to the District (of Columbia) for security during the war. He now wished to hire them, but the Freedmen's Bureau interposed obstacles, and would give him no help in transporting them; whereas the Government railroads were placed at the service of speculators. In all that he said it was evident that the President approved some plan for protecting the negro and giving him succor, but that he considered the administration of the Freedmen's Bureau was not all that could be desired. It did not accomplish the true object for which it was founded.

Passing from this subject the President said that the radical party in Congress talked to the people as if they had to fear some act of oppression on the part of the Executive because the Civil Rights bill had been vetoed. "But the veto power," he said, "could never be made an engine of oppression. It has only a negative force—it originates nothing. It can only say when it sees unwise or unconstitutional legislation attempted, "Now stop. Consider this thing a little further. Pass the bill if you will by your Constitutional two-thirds majority, but I think it well to give you an opportunity to think over it again.' They have passed the Civil Rights bill, and it will not be long before a judge is arrested for carrying out the laws of his State. Then the case will be brought to the Supreme Court, and the people will soon see which was right—Congress in insisting upon having it, or I in endeavoring to dissuade them from it." Here, again, the President distinguished between the principle on which the bill is professedly based and the bill itself; the former he was anxious to see carried out, but the means proposed he considered objectionable and hazardous.

"Congress," the President further said, "represents the States, but the men who voted for them individually all voted in my election. I am like the Tribunes elected by the Roman people—I am to stand and represent their interests. And what other object can I have but to represent those interests—the interests of my country? I have no party objects to serve—no selfish interests to promote. If I were a man of ambition I do not know what I could desire more than I have gained. I have gone the whole giddy round, from alderman upward, and I do not value this office (here the President spoke with great earnestness and feeling) except for the good which it may enable me to do. I want but a corner of this house to live in, and I do not care a bawbee, as the Scotch say, for all the rest. Let me but see the country at harmony and peace, and how gladly would I give up all. I suppose I may say that I have done enough to satisfy any reasonable ambition, and feel that my race is well nigh run.—These men want power; I have enough, and am indifferent to what I have. We think"—he said these words with a smile—"we think this a great position, with our ideas—we are educated to do so; but I can assure you that I am often here twelve hours a day without it ever occurring to me that I am President." He evidently meant without the pride of power occurring to him.

"These men," he also said, "have raised the cry of 'mad dog' at me, and the people seem to be getting afraid. They will understand me better by-and-by, and understand these men too. I could not expect to get through without a struggle." Yet it was most extraordinary, he continued, to think of the course which "these men" were pursuing. By being united again the country would stand respected in the eyes of the world. It was now laboring under the evils of an inflated currency and while trade is restricted by the South being kept in uncertainty—an element of danger in the State—such evils could not be corrected. Yet there were signs that people were beginning to be alive to the truth. "Look at Peoria"—and he mentioned several other towns where meetings in support of the President's policy have lately been held since the passage of the Civil Rights bill. "It is like water trickling along the ground," said Mr. Johnson. "You can see the damp places here and there, and you know it will gradually spread. It will take time; but, after all, what good can be accomplished without trial and difficulty?—If I fail, my regret will not be for myself. I will hope that some one wiser will rise up to do the work." The President uttered these words in a somewhat weary and sad, but very earnest tone. He continued with greater animation: "My convictions are firm and strong, and strong convictions are a great source—the best source—of courage to a man. I have fought disunion nearly all round the circle, and if I am called upon to complete the circle I will. Then I could say most heartily that I would that I could depart in peace."

Such, so far as I feel at liberty to repeat them, were the remarks made by the President. I believe I have repeated his very words in most instances, but there were many illustrations which he employed which I am unable to recall, and in a conversation of nearly two hours there must necessarily be a great deal which I cannot pretend to remember with sufficient accuracy to repeat. That the President is as firm and unshaken as ever, it was impossible to doubt after listening to him. He relies upon the good sense of the people to bring the present crisis to a favorable end; but it is clear that he has no personal objects to serve. He told one of the most distinguished of American politicians only yesterday, as he told me on Thursday, that he will never consent to be a candidate for the Presidency again. I will only add that the President looked better in health than when I saw him some months ago, and that he speaks with great clearness, force and ability, and brings to bear on the subject upon which he is talking many very suggestive and felicitous figures and illustrations.

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the late Thomas S. Dodd are requested to present them to the subscriber for payment.

Parties *indebted* to the late firm of JOHN T. DODD & SON are hereby requested to settle their accounts at the earliest possible day.

JOHN T. DODD.

Chestertown, May 19, 1866—3t.

Wool Wanted!

For which the Highest Cash Prices will be paid, by

T. R. STRONG & CO.

Edesville, May 19, 1866.

LECTURE.

PROF. M. A. NEWELL, of the State Normal School, will Lecture on the subject of education, to the Teachers and citizens of Kent, in the Court House at Chestertown,

On Friday, May 25th, at 8 P. M.

A large attendance is desired. Admittance free. WM. GALLIGHER, Pres't., E. B. BATES, Sec., Teachers' Association, Kent Co.

May 12, 1866—2t.

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

No. 2 and X

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

April 14. WICKES & BRO'S

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.

GORSUCH—SUTTON.—On the 3rd inst., by Rev. Isaac P. Cook, WM. S. GORSUCH of Baltimore county, to MARTHA A. SUTTON of Kent county.

NOTICE.

ONE of the Largest and most complete assortments of Goods is now offered at the "People's Popular Store." Persons can find any kind of Goods desired, and a beautiful assortment to make their selections from, New Styles and the Latest Paris Novelties. Go to W. A. VICKERS' and you will not be disappointed. May 19, 1866.

WICKES & BRO.

HAVE now on hand a varied and well-selected Stock of SUMMER GOODS, to which they are constantly making seasonable accessions in the various departments of their Trade.

Their present LINE of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDRENS' SHOES will be found unusually well selected, and at prices fully warranted by the quality of the Goods. HATS of the various styles also on hand and new Lots constantly being received. SUMMER CASSIMERES, for Men, Boys' and Children's wear. A beautiful

LINE OF WHITE GOODS,

NAINSOOKS, PLAIN and PLAID CAMBRICS, SWISSES, VICTORIA LAWNS, &c., &c., &c. May 19th.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, of Kent Co. manufacture, just received from the maker, by WICKES & BRO.

Chestertown, May 19, 1866.

CASSIMERE CLOTHING

OF SUPERIOR MATERIAL and gotten up in the most approved styles, just purchased for CASH and for sale at City rates, superior BLACK CLOTH DRESS COATS and PANTALOONS also Goods for common wear, all for sale at the most moderate prices, by

WICKES & BRO.

Chestertown, May 19, 1866.

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.

MARYLAND:

Kent County Orphans' Court,

MAY 15, 1866.

On the application of James M. Hyrons, Administrator of Charles T. Hyrons, late of Kent county, deceased.

Ordered, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, in Kent county, Maryland, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in "*The Chestertown Transcript*," printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 15th day of May, 1866. (SEAL)

Test: JOS. P. IRELAND,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

CHARLES T. HYRONS,

late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber *On or before the 15th day of December*, 1866; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1866.

JAMES M. HYRONS,
Adm'r. of Charles T. Hyrons, dec'd.

May 19, 1866—4t.

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.

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.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—Red 2 75a$2 80.
CORN—White 82a86; yellow 80a82 cts.
OATS—Weight, 61a62 cents.

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.

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

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.

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

Ranaway

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

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