THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, October 27, 1866.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

For Comptroller of the Treasury,
COLONEL WILLIAM J. LEONARD,
Of Worcester county.

For Congress,
HON. HIRAM McCULLOUGH,
Of Cecil county.

For the House of Delegates,
WILLIAM WELCH,
HORATIO BECK.

☞ Election Tuesday the 6th day of November.

The Constitutional Amendment.

The Constitutional amendment to be voted for at the election on the sixth of November next, does not appear to be generally understood. We shall endeavor to give a brief explanation thereof.

By the Constitution of 1864, the General Assembly may propose any amendment or amendments to the Constitution, which shall be agreed to by three-fifths of all the members elected to both Houses of the Legislature. These amendments, when ratified by a majority of the qualified voters of the State, become a part of the Constitution of the State. The Legislature at its session in 1865 by a three-fifths vote resolved to strike out the *sixth* section of article *eighth* of the Constitution. The resolution, and the section proposed to be stricken out, will be found in the Sheriff's notice of election, elsewhere in our paper. It is this action of the Legislature that the voters of the State are now called upon to ratify or reject. To a proper understanding of the matter, the whole of the eighth article of the Constitution, referring to public education, should be carefully considered. The Constitution provides that the General Assembly shall levy at each regular session an annual tax of not less than ten cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property throughout the State, for the support of the free public schools. This tax, or the sum thus raised, is paid into the Treasury of the State, and distributed among the counties and the city of Baltimore in proportion to their respective populations between the ages of five and twenty years.

The Constitution further provides that the Legislature shall not levy any additional school tax upon particular counties, unless such county express by the popular vote its desire for such tax. Then follows said sixth section which it is now proposed to strike out, and which was designed to raise a permanent school fund of six millions of dollars, and then to discontinue the tax of ten cents in the hundred dollars, at the discretion of the Legislature.

The striking out of the sixth section, article eighth, will doubtless, from the best information we can gather, be ratified at the coming election. The people of this county will then be left for the support of their public schools, to their proportion of the State tax, unless by a popular vote they declare their desire to have the Legislature levy an additional school tax upon this county, the Legislature having, in 1865, repealed all local laws relating to the levying of tax for school purposes, from and after the first of January next.

The existing State tax for school purposes is fifteen cents in the hundred dollars, and the Legislature at its next session may increase or lessen this amount, the minimum being ten cents in the hundred dollars, for the *Constitution* provides that the Legislature shall levy at each regular session an annual tax of not less than ten cents in the hundred dollars, &c.

Under the new assessment the amount of taxable property in the State will be largely increased, and the State tax for school purposes proportionately. Whether it is desirable to rely upon the State fund for school purposes is a question involved in the matter now before the people of the county. Should the people of the county wish to be in a position to impose a local tax for school purposes for the year 1867, they must at the coming election express their opinion by the popular vote for such tax.

The expression of an opinion favorable to the levy of an additional tax does not necessarily impose the tax, it simply places the General Assembly in a Constitutional position to impose such a tax by law, subject to such provisions as they may in their discretion enact.

Having thrown out these suggestions, for a proper understanding of the subject, we feel unable to recommend any particular action for the voters of the county.

☞ We have added to our exchange list, the *Newtown Gazette*, edited and published by W. S. Clarke, at two dollars per annum. The *Gazette* is a first-class country newspaper, and supports the administration of President Johnson. The citizens of Worcester are fortunate in such a valuable addition to the press of their county.

Official Vote of Ohio.

CINNATI, Oct. 23.—Of[illegible] returns [illegible] in Ohio giv[illegible] [illegible] he writes with more cheerful and [illegible]"

Circuit Court for Kent County.

On Wednesday of last week, on motion of J. A. Wicks, Esq., D. James Blackiston was admitted as an Attorney of the Court.

The case of Bartus Trew vs. Margaret A. Brown in an action of Trespass Q. C. F, was taken up on Friday and occupied the attention of the Court until Tuesday last, when it was compromised by counsel.

Benjamin H. Gardner, sentenced to four months imprisonment in the county jail, had three months of his sentence remitted by the Court.

John Bouser, convicted of stealing wood from Wm. Vannort, was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year from October 22, 1866.

Judges of Election.

First District—Alex. Willson, William Cacy, Sam'l. L. Blackiston.

Second District—John M. Comegys, William Graves, James Willis.

Third District—Daniel Hanes, James W. Skirven, James Gale.

Fourth District—John T. Dodd, Thos. Baker, Thomas P. Dixon.

Fifth District—Benj. F. Beck, Vachel Burgess, Owen Connolly.

☞ We again call the attention of the Town Commissioners to the culvert at the foot of Fish street, near the bridge. If something is not done to it before the winter rains set in, there will be a deep gully washed in the road. By attention to it at this time, a considerable expense will be saved.

☞ We are in receipt of the October number of the *Rural Gentleman*, a very neat Monthly, devoted to practical rural life. This makes the third Agricultural paper now published in Baltimore. Terms $1.00 per annum in advance. J. B. Robinson & Co., No. 2 N. Eutaw street.

☞ The case of the Baltimore City Police Commissioners was taken up by the Governor on Monday last, and after deciding that he had jurisdiction in the matter he adjourned over until Friday.

☞ The Methodist Episcopal Church at Rock Hall, which has been closed for some time, undergoing repairs, will be opened for service on Sunday the eleventh of November, during the entire day.

☞ Mr. Peabody arrived in Baltimore on Wednesday last and was received by the trustees of the Peabody Institute and the Mayor. On Thursday he attended the dedication ceremonies of the Institute, where he was welcomed by Gov. Swann.

Maj. General Canby and Mayor Chapman.

It is very well known that Major General Canby, Commander of the Middle Military Department, visited this city on Monday and had an interview with Mayor Chapman, to which the Police Commissioners were invited. The interview had reference to the getting up of military organizations to resist the operation of the laws of the State in the approaching election. General Canby informed them that if any military organizations were necessary in Baltimore, he had them already organized, and as he is the military commander of the Department, should direct the military operations. He said if any blood be shed, that blood will rest upon the heads of the Mayor and Commissioners, but would insist that order be preserved. If it becomes necessary, he should not hesitate to put the city under martial law. The visit of General Canby to the city lasted no longer than was necessary for the interview, and he gave the officials in question to understand that he is acting under the orders of the War Department.

Interview of Gov. Swann with the President.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer* writes on Tuesday: Governor Swann, of Maryland, was here to-day and had a protracted interview with the President, at which the threatening aspect of affairs in that State were fully discussed. It is also understood that the subject was before the Cabinet at its meeting to-day. The proclamation of Governor Swann is fully approved of by the President.

Colored Apprentice Case.

In the Criminal Court yesterday, a hearing was had in the matter of the petition of Thomas Sprout, colored, for a writ of habeas corpus directed to Arthur J. Wallis, a farmer, of Kent county, to produce Darious Sprout, son of petitioner, alleged to be illegally indentured as an apprentice to said Wallis. It appeared in evidence that the father had contracted with Wallis to apprentice his son for $100 and that the parents had signed and assented to the indentures and that the boy had been well treated. Judge Bond remanded the boy to the custody of his master. Messrs. Smith & Willis and A. Stirling, Jr. for petitioner; E. C. Wysham for respondent. —*Sun of Saturday.*

General McClellan.

The New York Journal of Commerce says: "Gen. McClellan has for two years past been withdrawn from immediate communication with the American public, and wholly removed from all our political complications. The health of his family has claimed his entire attention. He has passed the last summer at St. Mauritz, a remote and quiet bathing-place in Switzerland, seldom visited by travelers, whither he was sent by the orders of physicians. At the latest dates from him he remained in this village, (the highest inhabited village in the world,) detained by the same causes which have guided all his movements. The hotels were closed, and all summer travel had ceased: we are happy [illegible]"

To be kept out.

It is obvious that the dominant party intends to deprive the Southern States of representation just so long as it shall suit their political purposes, and without any reference whatever to the disposition of their people or the principles of the Constitution. Some of them assert that they will concede the right of representation wherever the Constitutional amendment shall have been adopted, and each prescribed State shall have ratified it. The men who say so are well aware that the amendment will not be ratified by three-fourths of the States, and, therefore, that it will not be adopted. Some of the Northern States will regret it, and its legal ratification by any of the lately seceded States cannot be expected. It is not in fact expected, or even desired, by those who proposed the amendment. If there were no other reason why the Southern States would reject it, the fact that it proposes to disfranchise nearly all the men of the South who have influence over the masses of the people would lead to its rejection.

But fearing that, after all the Southern States might possibly accept it, and to make assurance doubly sure, the House of Representatives refused to pass a bill providing that if the amendment were accepted by the Southern States, they should be admitted to the right of representation.—Thaddeus Stevens, Wendell Phillips and other Radical leaders expressly declare that the South shall not be admitted even if it does accept the amendment, whilst it is also declared that if the amendment is rejected even harsher terms shall be imposed upon the South. It is obvious, therefore, that Congress has no plan of restoration, does not contemplate restoration, looks to nothing but the perpetuation of political power, and that this great country is to go on for an indefinite period with ten States less than it had at the beginning of the war, and, in their steadten impoverished, unprofitable and hope, less provinces.—*Balto. Transcript.*

The Approaching Masonic Demonstration.

The interesting ceremonies attending the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic Temple, on North Charles street, are to take place on the 20th of November. The Grand Lodge of Maryland has extended an invitation to all Master Masons, Companions and Sir Knights in good standing in the United States to participate on the occasion, which is designed to be a grand renewal of the fraternal relations which have heretofore existed among the members of the order.

Maryland and Delaware Railroad.

This road has reached Goldsborough, Caroline county, and is expected to be completed to Greensborough in a few weeks. Goldsborough, named in honor of the treasurer of the company, is three and a-half miles from Greensborough, and trains leaving there reach Smyrna in one hour and a-half. The time from Goldsborough to Philadelphia is 6 hours 40 minutes, and to Baltimore 8 hours 45 minutes.

The Cholera in Europe.

It is announced that although every possible precaution has been taken to prevent the spread of the cholera in England, the epidemic seems to be making headway in the manufacturing and agricultural districts between Liverpool and Manchester. It rages with violence at Newcastle, Gateshead, North Shielks and Sunderland. At Marseilles, France, the disease has diminished, the average mortality being but three deaths every two days.

Letter from Hon. Montgomery Blair.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD., Oct, 6th 1866.

Messrs. E. Hammond Robert Fowler, J. J. Dalrymple, Committee—Gentlemen: I have just returned home from the canvass in Pennsylvania, and have received your note informing me of my nomination as a candidate for Congress in this district by the Union convention.

As the convention of the democratic party, which represents much the larger portion of the friends of the President in this district, has nominated for the same position another gentleman, who is every way fitted to represent our party sentiments in the present aspect of public affairs it is not necessary or desirable, in my judgment, for to have a candidate at this time.

I therefore decline accepting the nomination, and urge my friends to support the candidate nominated by the democratic party.

I am profoundly grateful for the preference manifested for me by the Union party, and to yourselves for the kind manner in which you have communicated their wishes. I am, truly, your friend.

M. BLAIR.

☞ The Macon (Ga.) *Journal* records the killing of a freedman by a married lady, the wife of an estimable citizen. He had been abusing a team; she remonstrated; he became impudent, and she ordered him off the premises, but he swore at her, and on her retreating into the house he commenced following her. She armed herself, placed herself in the door, and ordered him to leave, but he continued to advance towards her, swearing he would go or come as he pleased. Not until he came up to the very doorstep did she fire, but then so surely that he fell dead.

Evergreens for Winter.

A process has been discovered by which a beautiful show of evergreens may be obtained for the parlor during the winter. We give it for benefit of our lady readers, who are inseparably associated in our mind with flowers, and all the beautiful objects on earth:

"If geranium branches, taken from luxuriant and healthy trees, just before the winter sets in, be cut as slips and immersed in soap water, they will, after drooping a few days, shed their leaves, put forth fresh ones, and continue in the finest vigor all winter. By placing a number of bottles thus filled in a flower basket, with moss to conceal the bottles, a show of evergreen is easily secured for the winter. All the different varietis of the plant being used, the various shapes and color of the leaves blend into a beautiful effect. They require no fresh water."

The plan is simple, easily put into practice and is said to be successful.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Proclamation by the Governor.

Governor Swann, it will be seen, attaches such consequence to certain manifestations by parties inside as well as outside of the State in antagonism of the proceedings now pending before him under the laws relative to the police commissioners as to lead him to issue a proclamation on the subject. He solemnly warns the leaders of all "illegal and revolutionary combinations against the peace and dignity of the State that, in the event of riot or bloodshed growing out of these revolutionary proceedings, they will be held to the strictest accountability, and the power of the State will be exhausted to bring them to prompt and merited punishment." The Governor indicates that it has come to his knowledge that not only are military and here combinations forming in the city of Baltimore for the purpose of obstructing and resisting the execution of the laws of the State, but there is reason to believe that similar combinations are attempted to be organized in other States, with the intention of invading the soil of Maryland, to deprive her citizens of their rights under the laws, and to control the people of the State of violence and intimidation. This is a very serious aspect of the case, and the punishments provided by statute on the subject are severe. "Levying war against the State" is punishable by death, or imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than six nor more than twenty years: and other sections are as follows:

Sub-section 5. If any person shall conspire or combine with others to levy war against this State, or to give aid or comfort to the enemies thereof, whether foreign or domestic, within this State or elsewhere, and be convicted thereof, he shall be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary for not less than two years nor more than six years, or to a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, at the discretion of the court.

Another section provides like punishment for any person within the State who shall seduce, entice or persude any other person to commit any of the offenses named.

Another Magnificent Donation.

The steadiness with which George Peabody, Esq., adheres to his high and beneficent purposes in regard to Baltimore, the city which was once his home, and the scene of his earlier business life, is shown in the fact that he has just made an additional donation of half a million of dollars to the institute which bears his name, and which, in its origin and progress, has been the creation of his own mind and substantial generosity. His earlier donations for the founding of the institution were of the like sum of $500,000, so that his munificent gift to the people of Baltimore for the objects to be accomplished in connection with learning and art now amount to one million of dollars. The following letter, received by Mr. C. J. M. Eaton, one of the trustees of the Institute, from Mr. Peabody, announces the additional donation, and shows the incitements thereto, which must be a source of the highest satisfaction to the trustees as well as to our community generally:

New Haven, October 19, 1866.—To the Trustees of the Peabody Institute, Baltimore.—Gentlemen: I have to acknowledge the receipt from Mr. Pennington, our president pro tem., of your official report of your action hitherto, with the accompanying statement of your treasurer.

I beg now to say that I have experienced satisfaction and pleasure in reading these documents, and that I am, and indeed have before been convinced that your course has been a wise and prudent one in your management of the institute, and in your postponement of its inauguration and opening, under the unhappy circumstances and troubles which have so distracted our country.

But as you are now about carrying into active operation the plan which the careful thought of these past years has devised, and as I believe that by increasing the means at your disposal I should increase the usefulness of the institution of which you have charge, I deem this a proper occasion to make, for the same purposes as those expressed in my letter of Febuary 12, 1857, the further gift of five hundred thousand dollars, which I shall be ready to pay into your hands in a few days.

When I do so, I may have some suggestions, and possibly some instructions to regulate its future expenditure and your future action.

With great respect, I am your obedient servant, GEORGE PEABODY.

Notices of Marriages and Deaths will be inserted without charge, and we look to the friends of the parties to furnish the notices. OBITUARIES will be charged for at the rate of fifty cents a square, of ten lines, to those handing them in, unless otherwise directed.

MARRIED.

LEE—REED.—On the 23d inst., at Bel Air, by Rev. J. B. Quigg, VINCENT LEE to SARAH E. REED—both of this county.

DIED.

JANVIER.—In Baltimore City, on the 18th of October, MARGARET N., wife of Edwin P. Janvier, in the 33rd year of her age.

CHESTERTOWN is getting more like New York every day, is a common saying in our Town. Houses are being built wherever a lot can be purchased, and old ones being rebuilt and improved. It is almost impossible to get a mechanic to do a small job; something new every day. Certainly it does look like the City, when you go into the neat store of WM. A. VICKERS and see such a splendid Stock and array of nice Goods, that would be a credit to a City store. VICKERS will do the business! 1t.

For Sale,

7 LBS. PURE WHITE HAIR—the very best quality. $8 cash on delivery. Inquire at this office. Oct. 27. 1867.

For Rent,
At REES' CORNER, for 1867,
Blacksmith Shop,
Wheelwright Shop,
Carriage Shop,
Several Dwelling Houses.
ABEL J. REES.

For Rent, at Rees' Wharf,
Store House,
Hotel,
Granary,
Oyster Shed and
Several Dwelling Houses.
Oct. 27—4t. ABEL J. REES.

The Mexican Question.

Washington Cor. N. Y. Times, Oct. 23.

The attitude of this Government toward Mexico, and the condition of affairs in that country as previously communicated to you is fully confirmed. The French Government have asked for a delay of the time for the withdrawal of the first installment of their troops until the 1st of January, with the promise that if this time is granted it will waive the time allowed for the removal of the remaining detachments, and remove all substantially at one time. To this our Government has not assented, but insists that the withdrawal commence at once and proceeded as vigorously as possible. It is more than hoped that the whole body of French troops will leave Mexican soil within three months. In view of the possibility of disturbances in the country and the anarchy arising from the numerous factions and cliques that have for so long cursed that land, our Government will be prepared to protect the reorganized Rebulican Government of Juarez, and establsh it on a firm and secure footing.

In consideration of these services, the concession of Lower California and the northern portions of the States of Sinaloa and Chihuaha is made to the United States. It is no part of the agreement yet made that the United States is to guarantee the claims of France against Mexico, though such a course may yet appear expedient and proper, in which case the Government of this country will not hesitate to take the responsibility. The main point sought is to enforce the Monroe doctrine by removing European intervention from Mexican affairs, and securing to that country a stable republican form of government. The responsibility of this undertaking has been fully discussed by the Cabinet, and the decision has been unanimously arrived at that time has come for the energetic action indicated in the proceedings above foreshadowed. These proceedings have now taken definite form and shape, and have entered so far into prosecution as to be beyond recall.

A Protege of Mrs. Jeff. Davis.

The Christian Register tells the following:

"A little boy was baptized on Sunday, at the church in Indiana place, Boston, whose history was interesting. After Jefferson Davis was taken prisoner, Mrs. Davis sent this little colored boy, about seven years old, to Gen. Saxton, with a letter, in which she told him this story.—She said that in 1861, passing a house in Richmond, she heard a child scream, and going in found this child, whose mother was a free colored woman, who left him at her death in care of others who ill-treated him. Mrs. Davis said she took the child home, and they all became very fond of him. He shared their fortunes and misfortunes, and when obliged to fly from Richmond they took him with them.—She requested Gen. Saxton to treat him well, which it is not necessary to say he did. But when Gen. Saxton was removed from the department, he gave the child to the care of one of the teachers of the educational commission, who has brought him North and introduced him to Christian institutions last Sunday. The little boy is very bright and is a great favorite."

FINE CASSIMERE CLOTHING!
FINE BLACK CLOTH CLOTHING!
LOW PRICED CLOTHING!

A FULL Line of Ready-made *CLOTHING*, made up from the best Goods, and cut after the most approved styles, just purchased, and for sale upon the most reasonable terms—by THOMAS S. WICKES.
October 27, 1866.

KERSEY AND YARN,

A LARGE supply on hand and for sale at Factory Prices—by
Oct. 27. THOMAS S. WICKES.

HEAVY WINTER BOOTS.

FOR MEN, YOUTHS, AND BOYS—superior goods, and for sale at low figures—by THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, October 27, 1866.

HORSE STOLEN.

A Bay Horse, about 14 years old, was stolen from the subscriber's field on the night of Oct. 23rd. I will give $10 to any person returning said horse.
W. B. WILMER.
Near Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md.
October 27, 1866—3t.

Stray Shoats.

Found trespassing upon the premises of the subscriber about seven days since, Seven SHOATS, white and spotted, no ear-marks. The owner or owners thereof are requested to come forward, prove property, pay the cost of advertising, and take them away.
WILLIAM HEPBRON, JR.
October 27, 1866—3t. ($1.00)

BUDD & SHARP,
New Castle, Del.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Hicks Steam Engine and
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.
October 27, 1866.

YARN! YARN!! YARN!!!

THE undersigned takes pleasure in informing the Public that he has on hand a fine lot of Murphy's make of Yarn. Also,
A Large Lot of Country Meat,
which I am selling very cheap for the Cash, with a good assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
&c., and a superior Stock of
Boots and Shoes of all kinds,
which I am selling very cheap for the Cash.
☞ Call and examine my new style of Goods and also my new style of selling them.
R. P. STEWART,
Oct. 20, 1866—3w. Locust Grove.

Strayed

FROM the subscriber, near Kennedyville, on or about the 1st of September, seven (7) large White Hogs, three of them marked with hole in right ear, and four (4) not marked; also three (3) small White Shoats. Any information pertaining to them will be thankfully received and rewarded by
WILLIAM McCAULEY.
October 20, 1866—tf.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White 3 30. Red, 2 80a3 18.
CORN—White 1 16a1 20; yellow 1 08.
OATS—Weight, 57a58 cents.

VENDUE.

HAVING rented Tollchester Farm, on the Bay Shore, I will sell at Public Sale, on said Farm, on
Thursday, November 15th, 1866,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., if fair, (if not, the next fair day thereafter,)
All my Stock & Farming Implements,
ALSO,
LOT OF HOUSEHOLD GOODS:
14 HEAD OF HORSES;
5 COLTS, 2 and 3 years old;
THIRTY HEAD OF CATTLE,
THREE YOKE OF OXEN;
400 Sheep & Lambs,
Horse-Powers, Threshers, Wheat Drill, Wheat Rakes, Ox Carts, Horse Carts, Wagon, Dearborn Wagon, Grain Fans, York Wagon and Harness, Ploughs, Harrows,
And many other articles not necessary to mention.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS;
Carpets, Stoves, Bedstead,
Sideboard, Chairs, &c., &c.
TERMS.—All sums under Twenty Dollars Cash; all above that amount six months credit, on note with approved security.
FIFTY HEAD OF FAT HOGS
Will be sold at the same time, on sixty days credit, bankable note.
ABEL J. REES.
October 27, 1866—tds.

VENDUE.

I WILL sell at Public Sale, at my residence in Eastern Neck, two miles below Grey's Inn Wharf, on
Monday, the 12th day of November, 1866,
(if fair, if not, the first fair day thereafter,)
All my Stock & Farming Implements,
CONSISTING OF
41 GOOD HORSES,
20 Head of CATTLE,
80 Sheep,
One Sinclair Horse Power (Segment) good as new; two Reapers; one Wheat Drill (Bickford & Huffman's); two Wheat Reapers; Ox Carts, Horse Carts,
CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,
Fans, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, and a large quantity of other Implements too numerous to mention.
TERMS.—All sums under Twenty Dollars Cash—on all above that amount a credit of Nine months, on note with approved security, will be given.
THOMAS W. RINGGOLD,
Eastern Neck, Kent county, Md.
October 20, 1866—tds.

CHESTERTOWN STOVE AND TIN STORE.

I AGAIN presenting himself for public favor, the subscriber desires to express his gratitude for the very liberal patronage he has always enjoyed, and assures his friends and the public that it shall continue to be his aim to merit a continuance and increase of the same.

My Stock is *the largest and best selected* ever offered in Kent county, consisting in part as follows:

The Continental and Niagara Cook Stoves, with extended fire-box; Delaware Cook, Congress Complete and Charm Cooking Stoves; Brilliant and Gem Oval Radiator Gas Burners, Dawn Gas Burner Base, Egg Cylinder & Dew Drop, for wood or coal; Union Air Tight; Tuscan, with Open Front; Wild Flower and Parlor Cook Stove, for burning Wood or Coal—for sale by
J. K. ALDRIDGE.

GAS BURNING FIRE PLACE STOVES,
For heating several rooms at one time, with the same fire. For sale by
J. K. ALDRIDGE,
At Baltimore prices.
N. B.—The above Stoves cleaned and repaired by J. K. A.
Chestertown, October 20, 1866.

Mears' Infallible
(SUGAR-COATED)
AGUE PILLS
NEVER FAIL!

Mears' Wonderful Ague Pills

are unrivalled for the cure of **Chills and Fever.** Hundreds of persons who have been afflicted with this distressing complaint for months, after trying Quinine in vain, have been speedily cured by them.

They are warranted not to contain a particle of Quinine, Arsenic, or any other deleterious drug; on the contrary, they are a most excellent tonic and alterative, promoting the appetite, and renovating and strengthening the system. For a torpid liver, or any bilious derangement, they will be found an excellent remedy—gently stimulating the liver to an increased action—thus removing the most troublesome source of this distressing disease.

Those living in districts where Chills and Fever prevail *should never be without these Pills*; and on the *first appearance* of the symptoms, should take a few, and thus ward off an attack.

They may be taken by old or young, and at any time, without the slightest regard to diet or exposure.

BRISTOL, August 1st, 1866.

This is to certify, that I am acquainted with the formula of MEARS' CELEBRATED FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, and I have *used the same very extensively* in my practice, and have never known them to fail when used according to directions; on the contrary, I have *succeeded with them*, in many instances, after TRYING QUININE IN VAIN.
E. J. GROOM, M. D.

NEWPORTVILLE, Aug. 1st, 1866.

This is to certify, that I am acquainted with the formula of MEARS' FEVER AND AGUE PILLS, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing them *a perfectly reliable and sure cure* for all forms of this distressing disease, if taken according to directions.
RICHARD DINGEE, M. D.

☞ Sold by John L. Stam and Simon Wickes, Chestertown.

W. A. VICKERS.

PEOPLE'S
POPULAR STORE.

NOW OPENED
The Largest
AND
Most Complete
ASSORTMENT
OF
DRY GOODS,
Fancy Goods, &c.
EVER OFFERED TO THE CITIZENS OF KENT AND QUEEN ANN'S!

LADIES

Are surprised to see Rich Silks, Elegant French Poplins, Empress Cloths, English and French Merinoes, Reps, Wool Plaids, Muslins, White Alpacas and White Merinoes, Traveling Goods, Delaines, &c., purchased from the Importers, being fresh and the latest styles.

VICKERS
Has no opposition in NICE GOODS!

FARMERS,
Take Notice.

Examine before you buy, the splended stock of Cassimeres, Sattinetts, Kerseys, Flannels, Bleached and Brown Goods, Sheetings, Checks, Drills, &c. An examination insures us heavy sales.

Notion Stock.

Shawls, Gloves, Hosiery, Trimmings, Shirts, Drawers, Umbrellas, Skirts, Fancy Goods, &c.

Desirable MOURNING GOODS.

HATS AND CAPS

Go to *W. A. VICKERS'* and buy a nice hat, for Gents, Boys and Children.

Boots and Shoes.

We take great pleasure in calling attention to this line of our business, comprising
A FULL LINE OF CITY-MADE GOODS,
For Ladies, Gentlemen, Boys and Children.
A Job Lot of Heavy Winter Boots
For men and Boys—that are good.

CUTLERY!
HARDWARE GOODS,
IN TABLE & POCKET CUTLERY,
Such as Ivory Handle Knives, Silver Forks to match, Steels, &c.

HARDWARE,
Queensware, Glassware and LAMPS.
TEAS, GROCERIES, SPICES, TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

☞ ALL GOODS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE FOR MERCHANDISE.

GO TO
"THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE!"
AND FIND THE LARGEST STOCK
IN KENT COUNTY.

W. A. VICKERS.
Chestertown, October 27, [illegible]

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