THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, March 9, 1867.

The Press on the Veto of the Military Reconstruction Bill.

The message of President Johnson assigning his reasons for withholding his signature from the bill "to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States" is very generally admitted to be a very able document. From the comments of the press we make a few extracts:

[*From the National Intelligencer.*]

President Johnson has vetoed this atrocious bill. Remarkable for the event beyond any other of his administration, his message will be treated as eminent in ability by jurists and statesmen as long as American polity may engage human curiosity. In tone as lofty and artless as the great principles it expounds, in power it must be regarded by his partisan opponents as imperiling their projects in the confidence of all discerning and upright citizens. Equally cogent and simple, it affords a timely exposition of the true position of the people of the United States, of whose will he is the minister sworn to find it in the constitutions where they recorded it, and in the civil jurisprudence and recognized principles of free society.

[*From the Philadelphia Ledger.*]

The message is an able and dispassionate State paper, and it is gratifying to observe that the reading of it by the clerk of the House was listened to by the whole body of the members with marked attention. Indeed, it is clear from what occurred on Staturday, that if there had been a week or two of the session remaining, the arguments of the President would have procured considerable modification in the act. But it was too late, and the act was almost immediately repassed over the veto by large majorities in both houses. * * *

As the bill has now become a law, a vast responsibility rests upon the President and upon the officers he may select to aid in its execution. From the roll of general officers he is to select five to take charge of the military districts created by one of the sections of the act. The selection of these is a matter involving the gravest consequences, and they should be men of the highest ability, the ripest experience, the soundest judgment and of the most conscientious character.

[*From the New York World.*]

As a state paper dealing with a great question on impregnable grounds of argument, nothing could be more cogent than this noble message. The clear, masculine reasoning by which President Johnson demonstrates irreconciable repugnance of the vetoed bill to the constitution, and by which he shows that the evils it inflicts are the most galling and intolerable which oppression can inflict upon its victims, leaves nothing to be supplied. * * * The probabilities, as we estimate them, incline strongly to ultimate submission on the part of the South. If this estimate be not mistaken, good policy requires that the submission should be prompt enough to prevent the radicals getting control of the new State organizations. The planters can control the negro vote, if they begin in season; and by accepting at once what they will be constrained to submit to at last, they can help their friends in the North elect the next President and rescue the government from radical domineering and insolence.

[*From the New York Tribune.*]

We cannot make room to expose the errors embodied in this most unfortunate veto. Its obvious tendency to keep the Southern States unreconstructed and unrepresented is in every view deplorable.—Had the President one year ago, approved the civil rights bill and advised those States to accept and ratifiy the constitutional amendment, they might all have been back in their proper places are this, and on comparatively easy terms. They choose to listen to and trust in the President—with what result, we all see. Is it possible they will now be misled into repeating a blunder so damaging to themselves and injurious to the whole country?

[*From the New York Times.*]

There is much in the veto message on the reconstruction bill which it is not easy to gainsay. The constitutional obstacles which present themselves at the outset of the discussion are stated clearly and impressively, if not convincingly. The extraordinary assumption of power by Congress which lies at the root of the measure—the despotic character of the military government which it sets up—the onerous conditions which are imposed upon the work of reconstruction—the disabilities that are to be enforced in all preliminary proceedings—and the shock that must follow the transfer of political power from whites to blacks—are points on which the President dwells with plausibility and a certain force. He does not exaggerate when he alleges that the plan is pregnant with practical as well as constitutional difficulties; that it conflicts with many cherished ideas of republican government, and that, after all, it fails to insure reconstruction, immediate or remote, on the basis indicated.

[*From the New York Sun.*]

The veto is a clear and forcible exposition of the President's views concerning the merits of the bill. It is a calm and dignified document, evincing no partisan prejudice or ill-feeling in respect to Congress, but setting forth clearly and explicitly the reasons that have induced the President to withhold his signature from it.

Impeachment.

WASHINGTON, March 6.

The Republican caucus to-night voted to refer the impeachment to the judiciary committee when appointed, and to take a recess next Monday till the 8th of May.

Benefits of Advertising.

In London a large bill-posting firm has offered the English Government $70,000 in gold a year, for the privilege of using the fence around Hyde Park for advertising purposes. In America, as an evidence of the effect of advertising on the public, it is said that when a citizen of New York recently advertised for a wife, he received about 1800 answers from husbands, saying he could have theirs.

☞ The stand taken by the Radical party of Maryland at their recent Convention in Baltimore, has, we suppose, fully convinced all the adherents of that party who have heretofore denied that they would finally adopt the universal suffrage platform. The adroitness with which the Radical leaders have led the masses of their followers, in their revolutionary measures, is worthy of a better cause. Commencing with the pretext of conservatism, they have successively passed through the various grades of Unionism, Unconditional Unionism, Anti-Rebelism, Conservative Republicanism, Republicanism, and they have finally entered upon Negroism, openly and avowed. Through all these phases, by the help of the magic words "*disloyalty*" and "*rebels*," they have succeeded in deluding a very considerable portion of the people, who have been averse to the extreme Radical measures. It will be a matter of study for the curious, to follow the line of argument by which this portion of their party will be kept in the partisan traces. They base their action on the assertion that the present Government of the State, is in the hands of usurpers. If this be the fact, the usurpation is of their own creation. The impudence of Radicalism is unparalleled, but to assign as a reason for their present action, that the present government of Maryland a government of their unaided formation is a usurpation, strikes us as almost beyond the limits of credulity.

☞ Our street crossings are in a terrible condition; in many places it is impossible to avoid the mud, ankle deep. This might be remedied on the stone crossings, by having the mud scraped off.

The Southern Press and the veto of the Military Bill.

Having given the views of several of the prominent Northern journals on the message of the President vetoing what is called the "military reconstruction bill," it is proper to show what some of the Southern papers say upon the subject. We therefore make the following extracts from Virginia papers:

[*From the Richmond Enquirer.*]

We trust that it will appear wise to the members of the Virginia Legislature to take a prompt recess of several weeks, for the double purpose of awaiting further light, and of conferring with their constituents. If there be any that desire hasty action here, let them be well assured that it would be practically injudicious, even were members sagacious enough to pierce the darkness which envelops us, and see the clearer light beyond. The masses of the people, spread over the State in the comparatively calm seclusion of their homes are not swayed by panics or sudden impulses. They will be very slow to recognize the expediency or efficacy of doing evil that good may come, or putting their pride and their honor in traffic. And the harm which would result from any action here which the people might repudiate needs only to be suggested.

But we earnestly implore the members, whatever they may neglect, *not* to neglect, and not to postpone for a day or an hour, the duty of a manly and dignified protest in the name of the commonwealth against the late stab at her heart, and the appointment of a commission of her noblest and truest sons to appear in her behalf at the bar of the supreme judicial tribunal of the land, and, with the aid of the ablest counsel the country can afford and money can employ, to demand if it be *fairly done!* Thus much, at least, is due to the commonwealth that woke America to the combat for liberty by the burning eloquence of her Patrick Henry; that gave Washington to the county and the world; that furnished both the author of the Declaration of Independence and the father of the constitution, in her Jefferson and her Madison that gave the purest and brightest name that has adorned American jurisprudence, and graced the tribunal to which she now appeals, in the honored Marshall. It is a crime against liberty and humanity—a crime against history and against fame—to *drag down* such a State! And who are doing this? States nearly all of which she has helped to nurse as babes! States, six of whom she freely gave to the country, requiring only the strictest guarantees for *their liberties!* These require her now by turning upon her, and making her feel with King Lear, "How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless child!"

[*From the Richmond Times.*]

Calm, temperate, sagacious executive and legislative action at this time may save us from any permanent injury from the vetoed act. But the desired advantages cannot be gained by supineness and inaction. In all ages and countries the haughtiest and most high-toned people, when defeated in battle and forced at the point of the bayonet to accept merciless and inhuman terms, have in no way stained their reputation by taking such measures as have best secured their lives and property from the fury of their conquerors. There are certain great duties which we now owe to our wives and children, those helpless victims of our vain effort at independence, which demand our constant and vigilant care. The celebrated car of Juggernaut was never more remorselessly driven over the crushed, mangled and bleeding forms of its victims than the car of radicalism is now rushed across the wasted form of American liberty.

Tribute to the Memory of the late Judge Chambers.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society, held at "Glenwood," the residence of Wm. M. Hollyday, Esq., Thursday 21st February ultimo, says the *Easton Star*, the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas, Since its last meeting this Board has heard of the demise of the late Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers, who, for many years, so often participated in our proceedings, and at all times evinced a warm interest in the advancement of Agriculture; therefore,

Resolved, That we individually and collectively mourn the death of so estimable a friend and so eminent a citizen, whose long and useful life was adorned by all the graces of a Christian gentleman.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be transmitted to the family of the deceased, with an expression of our sincere sympathy in their bereavement."

SAM. HAMBLETON,
Presid't *pro tem.*

EDM'D. L. F. HARDCASTLE, Sec.

Legislative Proceedings.

SENATE—March 5.—Reports from stand-Committees.—By Mr. Vickers, favorably from the committee on judicial proceedings, to alter and amend the act of 1865, relative to public instruction and to provide a uniform system thereof; also to add a section to article 75 of Public General Laws, title—pleadings, practice and process; also to exempt from execution or other process; except distress for rent, property to the value of $200; also for the condemnation and sale to the United States of lands for the use of the Naval Academy.

The Convention Bill Postponed.—This bill coming up as the special order, on motion of Mr. Earle it was laid over informity—yeas 16, nays 5. The understanding was that the bill would be taken up in three or four days.

House of Delegates, March 4th—Bills passed.—To authorize the commissioners of Kent County to convey a piece of Land to Isaac Parsons & others. To incorporate the Quaker Neck wharf Co. To incorporate the Head of Sassafras, Warwick and Delaware Rail road Company, (three miles in length.)

Bill reported.—By Mr. Jones, from the committee on the judiciary, to amend the 30th sectition of article 26 of the code relating to the formation of corporations under general laws. The following is the bill, to take effect from his passage:

Sec. 30.—Any persons, whether adults, minors, or feme coverts, in any city or county in this State, under any name by them assumed, may associate for the purpose or organizing or establishing homestead or building associations, and being so associated shall complying with the provisions of the next succeeding section, be considered a body politic and corporate, and as such shall be capable to hold and dispose of property, both real and personal and may choose presiding and other officers.

March 5.—*Reported.*—By Mr. Stevens, from the the committee on the judiciary, extending to negroes and mulattoes the provisions of the act of 1864, and making them competent to testify in all cases the same as whites.

Bill passed.—To incorporate the Chestertown Reading Room and Library association.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—It appears to be settled that the present session of the fortieth Congress shall not extend beyond this week; but this is to be definitely settled in caucus of the republican members to-morrow night.

No important legislation is to be attempted except the impeachment investigation, which will undoubtedly be resumed and referred to a committee, with power to pursue the examination of witnesses during the recess, and report at the next session, which will likely commence on the first Monday in October.

A struggle is in progress to get the matter referred to the judiciary committee, in conjunction with an additional special committee of six members. Gen. Butler disapproves of the line of investigation pursued, and the character of the testimony sought by Mr. Ashley. Gen. Butler thinks it futile to be fishing for minnows when they should be trying to catch a whale, and therefore he will move for an abandonment of petty charges against Mr. Johnson, and urge a trial on broader and less personal grounds, viz; Usurpation of legislative power and the disposition of the railroad interests in the South. The latter proposition may be abandoned, as it is shown that the railroad property was disposed of under direction of Mr. Stanton and General Thomas.

In Cabinet session, to-day, the subject of the appointment of military commandants for the five districts in the Southern States, named in the military government act was considered. A complete list of these assignments was not decided upon, but it is understood that General Schofield will have command of the first, which includes Virginia, and Hancock will take command of the fifth district, which includes the States of Louisiana and Texas.

The people of Virginia, it is stated, desire the retention of General Schofield in that district. The commandants of other districts may be determined to-morrow, but probably not until the next meeting of the cabinet.

The Importance of a Single Life.

Probably very few persons are aware of the incalculable importance of a single life in the present situation of public affairs Yet upon the chances of one life will depend, so far as can now be foreseen, whether the series of measures which have been forced upon the country shall receive the sanction of authority or the condemnation of law. Knowing the controlling importance of the Supreme Court of the United States in the conflict between themselves and the President, Congress at its last session passed a law for the reduction of the number of judges from nine to seven, forbidding any new appointments, in case vacancies occur until, by the happening of vacancies, the limit, of seven judges is reached. It is well known that the Supreme Court now consists of nine judges, five of whom entertain opinions, as expressed in late decisions, utterly at war with the scheme of military administration which the Sherman military reconstruction bill provides for, and four of them have declared their belief in the power of Congress to erect military tribunals in the Southern States under the war power. Of the five judges who adhere to the ancient, clear and well-settled principles of right and constitutional liberty, two or three are aged and feeble, with the chances of life very much against them, while the minority is composed of young, robust men, the new appointees, with one exception. The death of any one of the majority would make a tie in the Supreme Court upon the essential principle of the Sherman bill, and of course would prevent the court from pronouncing the bill unconstitutional.—The veto of the President being overridden by a two-thirds vote of Congress, and the Supreme Court thus divided, there remains no constitutional instrumentality by which to escape from the tyranny of its operation. Let a single one of the five judges die and the consequence is that every citizen of the Southern States, in life, liberty and property, is at the unchecked mercy of military tribunals. How frail, then, is the barrier between right and unlicensed power. Any day, any hour may remove this last impediment, and then all further power of peaceful resistance to the encroachments of partisan organization will be at an end. When we consider further that under no circumstances can the direct question upon the act itself be raised and decided in that tribunal before next winter, the chances of falling, in of one or more of those lives, are fearfully increased. With a sagacity worthy of a better cause, the managers of Congress saw and calculated these contingencies, and provided for the advantages which may flow to them from their happening. They knew that while the appointing power was with the President, he would place in that court men whose opinions were in harmony with the teachings of the fathers of constitutional liberty—nor could they remove from office men whose known fidelity to right was an obstacle to their political devices. But the cunning device of reducing the number of judges, as death from time to time may create a vacancy, has nothing in its outward form to violate the law or to shock the public sentiment; yet its probable practical effect will be utterly revolutionary and disastrious. Such, then, is the value of one single life, and that of a feeble old man. Upon its continuance will depend the alternatives of preserving the rights of mankind, or establishing an unlimited tyranny over ten millions of people.

Message of the Governor of Virginia.

Governor Pierpont, in his message to the Legislature of Virginia, convened in extra session on Monday, referring to the "military reconstruction" act passed by the late Congress, and the action which he contends should be taken under the circumstances, remarks:

"I think the only proper mode of securing safety and tranquility to the State is for the Legislature, on the basis of the above act of Congress, in good faith to carry out the requirements of the law, and adapt ourselves to the new state of affairs at once. I have confidence that our colored people will quietly assume the new privileges conferred on them, and will act very much like those who now enjoy the franchise, by voting for their friends. It is proper that the proposed Convention shall be ordered by the General Assembly. Any other mode would be irregular, and may be productive of disorder and result in the worst consequences. It may be distasteful to the members of the General Assembly, but personal considerations cannot, and ought not, to be allowed to have any influence in this case. You are representative men; the individual sinks in the representative. The fortunes and happiness of a million of people may depend on your prompt action. The question is not what is pleasant or distasteful to you, but what does the interest and welfare of your constituents and State demand at your hands. I hope you will not shrink from responsibility, but act promptly.—May a merciful God grant peace to our distracted State, and give confidence to a desponding people."

The Internal Revenue Law.

On incomes the tax is five per cent. on all over $1000, instead of all over $600, as heretofore; a great relief to small incomes. The ten per cent. clause on incomes over $5,000 is abolished. The income tax is levied on all government salaries in excess of $1,000.

Besides the $1000 free from income tax, there are several exemptions of further amounts. The rent value of a homestead actually in use; all national, State, county, or municipal taxes; all losses incurred by fire, shipwreck or trade; all amounts actually paid for labor or interest; and, finally, the amount actually paid by any person for the rent of the house or premises actually occupied as a residence for himself and his family, are exempted from the income tax.

The tax on whisky remains at two dollars per gallon, with very stringent provisions against fraud.

How it Works.

The National Intelligencer remarks upon the striking violation of the American sense of justice displayed in the matter of extradition of offenders between Northern and Southern States. Governor Fenton, of New York, made a requisition on the authorities of North Carolina for an individual charged with fraud. It was honored, and the alleged culprit handed over. Governor Pierpont, of Virginia, made a requisition on Governor Fenton for an alleged criminal now in the Empire State. It was not honored, on the plea that Virginia is not a State in this Union. It suits a partisan Governor to consider North Carolina a State to secure justice to his own citizens, but to deny that Virginia is a State to prevent all efforts to do justice to citizens of Virginia. The fact tells its own story. We forbear comment, simply saying that the national love of fair play will stand much, but it will not long stand such transparent double-dealing.

Dr. W. T. Urie,
GRADUATE OF THE
Homeopathic Medical College of Pa.,
OFFERS his services to the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity. May be found at his office under the Voshell House when not professionally engaged.
Chestertown, March 9, 1867—tf.

BALTIMORE
AND
SASSAFRAS RIVER LINE.
The Steamer "TRUMPETER," CAPT. M. DEMING, will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., returning the opposite days; leaving Georgetown at 8½ o'clock and Buck Neck Wharf at 11 o'clock.
FARE $1.25: to and from Buck Neck, $1.
March 9—6m M. DEMING, Pro.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White: no sales. Red $3 12a 3 25.
CORN—White 98; yellow 1 00.
OATS—Oats, 58 cts.

Coal, Coal!
I HAVE just received a lot of best quality BALT. CO. COAL, which I will dispose of to the first applicants.
THOS. J. SHALLCROSS.
Shallcross' Wharf, March 9, 1867—4t.

NOTICE.
THE Rector of Chester Parish having procured the assistance of a competent teacher, proposes to establish a Parish School for the instruction of children of both sexes.
The School will be opened (D. V.) on MONDAY, THE 25th INST. For further information apply to the REV. MR. GOODWIN.
Queen Street, March 9, 1867.

PLOUGHS!
PLOUGHS!!
The undersigned is now manufacturing and prepared to sell PLOUGHS
☞ Cheaper than they can be purchased on the Eastern Shore, viz:
No. 10 Concave, $9. No. 2 Pratt & Davis $9
" 11 " 9. 1 " " 8
" 9 " 8. 0 " " 7
No. 4 Wiley 6. No. 3 Wiley 5
and all other Ploughs in general use. CASTINGS at $5 00 per hundred.
CHAS. ESTES,
March 9—4t. Chestertown Foundry.

CHESTERTOWN
CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT
Having associated themselves with GEORGE E. LAMBERT for the Manufacture and Repair of Carriages in all its branches, respectfully inform the public that they have taken
THE SHOP ON CROSS STREET,
recently occupied by R. W. Caulder, and
Having laid in a Stock
Of the Very Best Material,
are now prepared to build to order
FIRST CLASS CARRIAGES
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
TRIMMING, PAINTING
AND ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS
Neatly and promptly done.
Believing a good Carriage Manufactory will be sustained in our town, we respectfully ask the public patronage.
GEO. E. LAMBERT & CO.
Chestertown, March 9, 1867.

VENDUE.
BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court for Kent County, the subscribers will sell at the residence of the late Richard H. Harris, in Still Pond Neck, on
Wednesday, March 20th, 1867,
at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property:
FOUR HORSES, 3 THREE YEAR OLD COLTS,
FOUR MILCH COWS (Blooded Stock,) one fine Devon BULL;
A LOT OF YOUNG CATTLE;
A lot of fine SHEEP and LAMBS; lot of SHOATS, two SOWS AND PIGS;
TWO CARRIAGES AND HARNESS,
one nearly new; 1 SPRING DEARBORN, 1 Farm Wagon, 2 Spring Wagons, 1 Peach Frame, 1 Horse Cart, Wagon and Cart Harness, 1 Double A Harrow, together with other farming implements not necessary to mention. Lot of SEED OATS and other Grain; Corn Blades; lot of Peach Boxes;
Large lot of BACON AND LARD;
HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.
Stock, Farming Implements and Furniture all in good order.
TERMS.—Sums of Ten Dollars and under, Cash; for sums over that amount a credit of Six Months, on note with approved security. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.
JAMES S. HARRIS,
JOHN C. HARRIS,
Adm'rs. of Richard H. Harris, dec'd.
March 9, 1867—tds.

MARYLAND:
Kent County Orphans' Court,

MARCH 5, 1867.

On the application of John C. Harris and James S. Harris, Administrators of Richard H. Harris, late of Kent county, deceased.

Ordered, That they 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 5th day of March, 1867.

(SEAL)

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

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

RICHARD H. HARRIS,

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 subscribers *On or before the 5th day of October*, 1867; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 5th day of March, 1867.

JOHN C. HARRIS,
JAMES S. HARRIS,
Admr's. of Richard H. Harris, dec'd.
March 9 1867—4t.

Wanted,
A MEDIUM SIZE FARM, in this county, containing from two to two hundred and fifty acres of land of good quality, with good improvements. A water situation preferred. Inquire of the Editor.
March 2, 1867—3t.

NEW SPRING GOODS!
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT!
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
SHOES and HATS!
WILL be opened during the early days of the coming week, by
TH. S. WICKES.
Chestertown, March 2, 1867.

Astonishing,
YET
NEVERTHELESS TRUE!
THAT H. W. VICKERS,
AT CHEAP CORNER,
is disposing of a large, beautiful and varied
STOCK OF DRY GOODS.
Very large Stock of NOTIONS.
Bradley's Hoop Skirts, lower than City Prices! Large line of Ladies and Gents. Hosiery, 10 per cent profit. Satinets, French and English Cassimeres, at prices unrivaled.
READ THIS! READ THIS!!
YANKEE BOOTS!
YANKEE SHOES!!
Boots 16 inch legs, only $1 25, 1 50, 2 00, 2 75, 3 25, 3 75, 4 50, 5 00, 6 00, 6 50 and $7 00. Shoes in the same proportion.
10 PIECES SPRING DELAINES, just opened. Now is your time to get Bargains! *Selling very Cheap!*
FARMERS, LOOK!
JUST RECEIVED—Groceries, Bro. Sugars, White, Crushed, and Soft White. Rio, Java and American Coffee, Molasses, &c.
GOOD WHITE FLOUR, only $13.00 per barrel, at THE CHEAP CORNER.
WE have already gained the attention of Carpenters in Town, and we now respectfully call the attention of those in the Country, to *Our Large Stock of Building Hardware.*
We buy of Manufacturers, and can afford to sell at City prices. Call and examine, at
VICKERS' Cheap Corner.
FIRST RUN OF SHAD!
THAT IS TO SAY—We have on hand, at the lowest City Prices, Gilling Twine, Drum Lines, Cotton Rope for Gearing Gill Nets, only $1 per lb.—price before the war. Also, Ropes, Traces, Plow lines, &c., at
H. W. VICKERS',
March 9, 1867. Cheap Corner.

CHARLES STANLEY & SON
Would respectfully call the attention of the public to their
NEW STOCK OF FURNITURE
just received, which they are selling at the lowest city prices.
Chestertown, March 2, 1867.

E. WHITMAN & SONS,
Nos. 23 & 24 S. Calvert St., Balto., Md.,
Manufacturers of
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
AND MACHINERY.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
SEEDS, FERTILIZERS AND AGRICULTURAL HARDWARE.
SOUTHERN AGENTS FOR
"Buckeye" Mowing & Reaping Machines.
Wagoner's Celebrated Grain and Guano Drills.
"American" Sugar Mills and Evaporators.
The "Sweepstakes" Threshers & Cleaners.
Grant's Grain Cradles.
The Celebrated "Maryland" Wheel Horse Rakes.
Montgomery's Rockaway Wheat Fans.
The "Keystone" Cider Mills.
Hutchinson's Family Wine and Cider Mills, and a general stock of Implements and Machinery, embracing nearly every variety in use.
The above Machines have all of the latest improvements, and are confidently recommended as the best of the kind, in the country.
Repairing parts of any of the above Machinery furnished, and Machines repaired at short notice.
We have in store a large and carefully selected stock of Garden, Field and Flower Seeds, which we confidently recommend as fresh and genuine. Send for one of our Seed Catalogues, giving practical directions for planting all varieties of Seeds.
Garden and Flower Seeds forwarded by mail. Baltimore, March 2, 1867—y.

Fresh Confectionery.
LEVI FIDDIS, JR., invites attention to his stock of Confectionery of all kinds, to which he has recently made considerable additions. He calls particular attention to his stock of JELLIES and TAFFY, of all varities. Persons wishing any thing in his line, will do well to give him a call. Feb. 6.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.
TO CURE CONSUMPTION, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the liver and stomach must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which, by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cleanse the stomach of all bilious or mucous accumulations; and, by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored. ☞
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP is nutritious as well as medicinal, and, by using the three remedies, all impurities are expelled from the system, and good, wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action. Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves; but be particular and masticate well.
[And w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

PLOW BRIDLES, PLOW COLLARS, LINES, TRACES, CASTINGS, and a good line of
BUILDING AND FARM HARDWARE,
to all of which accessions are constantly being received, are now in stock and offered for sale at the lowest market rates, by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, March 2, 1867.

NEW GOODS.
T. W. ELIASON & SON
Will open on MONDAY next,
A Large Assortment of New Goods,
embracing in part,
BRO. MUSLINS, of all qualities;
BL'D. do., of NEW YORK MILLS, WAMSUTTA and other grades. Tickings, Osnaburgs, Denims.
Best Medium Light Styles of Calico,
" Mourning " " "
A full line of *OIL CLOTH* and *WINDOW SHADES* of NEW and BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS, at greatly reduced rates.
All of our Stock has been selected with care and will be sold at the lowest market rates. We invite the attention of our customers and the public to our Stock.
Chestertown, February 23, 1867—y.

AT PRIVATE SALE,
In small lots to suit purchasers, 150 head of good COTSWOLD EWES, as good as any in the State, most of them got by Imported Bucks. Terms—12 months credit, with approved security.
JOHN GALE,
Feb. 23, 1867—tf Worton Manor.

For Sale,
A good Horse, eight years old, will work anywhere, and a superior saddle horse. Apply at the
TRAPPE CORNER.
February 23, 1867—3t.

BERGER & BUTZ'S
EXCELSIOR
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
ALSO, THEIR
Ammoniated Super Phosphate of Lime.
THE ABOVE FERTILIZERS contain a large per cent. of *SOLUBLE BONE PHOSPHATE OF LIME.* They have been extensively used through Maryland alongside of Peruvian Guano and other popular Fertilizers and have never failed to give entire satisfaction. We wish every farmer to try a bag and satisfy themselves of their superiority. They are packed in good strong bags, finely prepared and perfectly dry for drilling. The best grades of PERUVIAN GUANO, PLASTER, &c., for sale.
R. J. RUTH & CO.,
Manufacturers' Agents,
No. 16 Bowley's Wharf, Baltimore.
February 23, 1867—tf.

Store House & Dwelling
AT LOCUST GROVE,
for rent for the present year. Apply to R. P. STEWART.
February 23, 1867—3t.

PLOW CASTINGS,
BRIDLES, COLLARS, TRACES AND PLOW LINES, just received at the
TRAPPE CORNER.
ALL KINDS of COUNTRY PRODUCE wanted at the
TRAPPE CORNER.
GARDEN SEED.—All kinds of Garden Seed, warranted fresh and genuine, now open for inspection at the Trappe Corner.
STEVENSON CONSTABLE.
February 23, 1867.

FRESH ARRIVAL!
I HAVE just received from the City another large lot of
ORANGES,
LEMONS,
RAISINS,
CURRANTS,
COCONUTS,
PRUNES,
FIGS,
ALMONDS,
APPLES,
CRACKERS:
Together with a fine assortment of French Confectionery. Also, on hand a large lot of *CANDY and TAFFY*, of my own manufacture, which I am selling at City prices.
Give us a call and be convinced.
HUDGINS' BAKERY,
Next door to the Post Office.
Chestertown, Feb. 23, 1867.

Look! Look!
NOW OPENED
AT E. T. WILLIS',
(*Adjoining T. W. Eliason & Son's,*)
A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
WATCHES,
CLOCKS,
JEWELRY,
PLATED WARE,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
Just purchased in New York from the Importers and Manufacturers, and will be sold as low as they can be bought at retail in the City.
☞ *These Goods are warranted as represented.*
Call and see for yourselves. REMEMBER THE PLACE, at WILLIS', adjoining T. W. Eliason & Son's. Jan. 5, 1866—tf.

PRODUCE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION wanted at OEDESVILLE, for which the *highest Cash prices* will be paid, by
T. ROMIE STRONG & CO.
December 16, 1865.

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