THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, June 1, 1867.

☞ With our last issue commenced the sixth year of the publication of the TRANSCRIPT. Having struggled through the difficulties incident to starting a paper during a great civil war, and witnessed a great change in sentiment towards those, who could not consistently support the war made upon the Southern States, we have reasonable hope of entering upon a more prosperous career. The prosperity of the press is an indication of the progress of a community. Our County is surely advancing, and along with that advancement, the press must keep pace. If you will glance at the various Journals of the several counties of the State, you will immediately see that the progress of the County and the press go hand in hand. Is it too much to say that a proper support of the County Journals, have much to do with the progress of the people? Is it not true that the determined effort of the press of this County has materially aided in bringing our Rail Road to its present position? The advantages and influence of a well-conducted County paper is being better understood, and a greater interest is being manifested in its support. And when we speak of support, we mean not only its pecuniary support, but sympathy with, and contributions to its columns. Country editors cannot pay local reporters in different parts of the County, nor can they, themselves, obtain many interesting local items. All these can be furnished by the friends of a paper at a very little cost of time, and they afford a very substantial aid. Hoping, with increasing years, to render our paper more acceptable to our readers, we earnestly invoke a liberal support.

☞ At the election for Commissioners of Chestertown, on Monday last, the following Board was elected: A. A. Biscoe, R. S. Usilton, R. K, Pippin, of the old Board; J. H. Burchinal, John Bordley, A. H. Rockwell and John Hall new members. One hundred and forty-one votes were taken.

The late Board have proved very efficient, and paid strict attention to the town during the hot season. We hope the new Board will prove equally active.

The Crops.

In all parts of our County the wheat promises a large yield; it is heading out, and a continuance of the warm weather of the past few days will bring us harvest by the 28th of June. The corn is late, many farmers not having yet finished planting.

LAND SALE.—On Tuesday next, J. A. Pearce, Esq., will sell the undivided moiety of the "Hanson Farm," formerly the property of the late Pere Wilmer. See advertisement.

Baltimore Correspondence.

BALTIMORE, May 29, 1867.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention met to day in Grace Church. The morning services were held at 9½ A. M., after which the annual sermon was delivered by Dr. Nelson of Annapolis, in an able and forcible manner, by request of the Bishop, who was unable to attend from his infirm health. The Convention was called to order by Rev. Mr. McKenney who upon motion was duly re-elected Chairman.—Judge Berry of Prince-George's county, nominated P. W. Snowden of Baltimore as Secretary, who was duly elected on joint ballot of the Clergy and laity, 91 for Mr. Snowden 45 for Mr. Rob't. M. Proud.

The Bishop sent in his address with a request that the Rev. Mr. Stryker, rector of St. Barnabas church Baltimore, should read it, which was agreed to by the convention. The Bishop gave a clear and faithful account of his diocese, with an urgent appeal for the election of an assistant, or the acceptance of his resignation, by an appeal for a call of the house of Bishops for that purpose, if desired. He also strongly urges the division of the Diocese into at least three, or four, and said, if done, in ten years, the church would great increase in every respect. He has always been a warm advocate for small Bishoprics, and eloquently urged it before he was elected Bishop, and upon many occasions since.

Robbery and Attempted Homicide.

On Tuesday night Capt. Wm. W. Clayton, of the schooner Charles M. Stewart, lying at the lower end of Smith's dock, was most brutally assaulted and robbed whilst sleeping in the cabin of his vessel. His mate states that he left Captain Clayton, who owned the vessel, on board at 6 o'clock on Tuesday evening, visited a friend, and on again going on board, at 11 o'clock, the Captain hailed him and complained of being sick. The mate then turned in and went to sleep, and on arising yesterday morning observed blood on the deck, and on entering the cabin found Capt. Clayton in a horribly mutilated condition, weltering in blood, and still bleeding from two shocking wounds in the head and face, one severing the upper part of the nose and penetrating the skull, and the other cutting out an eye. There was found lying beside him an old hatchet, used on board the schooner in the cook's galley, and with this weapon, it is supposed, the wounds were inflicted. The wounded man was removed to the public house of Mr. Buck, on Pratt street, where he was attended by several physicians, with little or no hope of his surviving. It was subsequently ascertained that Captain Clayton had been robbed of a gold watch and some $40 in money. The police are on the lookout for the perpetrators of this fearful deed. Captain Clayton has been for some time engaged in the trade between this city and Kent county, and is a gentleman much respected wherever he is known.—*Balto. Sun of Thursday.*

The Rail Road.

Mr. Editor:—From the various communications published in your paper, we have been gratified to witness the interest manifested for the construction of the Rail Road through our County. We have examined the subject with some care and bestowed upon it much thought (although our property is so remotely situated that it can only be affected by the usual increase of price of lands generally,) and we entirely coincide in the expressed opinion, that the road, of itself, without reference to its amount of capital or business, will be the means of enhancing very materially, the price of every acre in the County, and land within three miles of the road will be advanced thirty-three per cent immediately. We understand that the great object of the Board of Directors, who are devoting their time and attention to this great work, are very much exercised upon the subject of the lands through which it is proposed to locate it. Thus far, a few have nobly responded to the call to donate their lands, and others have magnanimously agreed to take a moderate compensation in stock of the Company, yet there is a majority who have made no response to the solicitation to dedicate their land gratuitously to the Company, but hold back, fix no definite price and talk of their farms being injured or ruined, although their value will be greatly augmented, and their own facilities for shipping produce, fruit, marketing, &c., in summer and winter, will be greatly increased, as well as the prices to be obtained! It was expected, when the road was projected and prosecuted, that the citizens of the County would be generous and magnanimous on the subject of the lands for road and Depots. It was manifest to the friends of the enterprise, that such liberality would be a *sina qua non* to the building of the road, and without such concessions it would be folly to undertake it.

If the public will look at the subject calmly and dispassionately, they will readily discover that such gratuities of land are indispensible to the work. The road, with its buildings and necessary fixtures, without the rolling stock, will cost upwards of half a million of dollars: the private subscriptions are $100,000: the State subscribes $100,000 and the County $100,000: this makes in round numbers $300,000. This money must necessarily be paid to the contractors, who will have to purchase and furnish every thing, and wait with the Company for the balance that may be due them. They would not contract for less than these resources, and they could not as business men do so for less than those amounts. It is obvious to reflecting men, that the Company can not pay money for land, and can only do so in Stock, and if there is not a proper understanding on this subject soon, the plan may as well be abandoned, because the Directors cannot do impossibilities. There are hundreds of persons who will be greatly benefitted, who have not taken any stock; their holding back cripples the undertaking. Let us all act harmoniously, energetically and generously, and not verify the saying of Swift, "that there is a good deal of selfishness in a man." The enterprise is a grand one, and if consummated, will be of incalculable advantage to all our people. A FRIEND TO IMPROVEMENTS.

Executive Department of the State.

The Committee on the Executive Department made its report in the Maryland Constitutional Convention on Tuesday. It declares that "the executive power of the State shall be vested in a Governor," and the office of Lieutenant Governor is thereafter dispensed with. The term of the Governor is to be for four years, as at present, and the first election therefor, under the new constitution, is to take place on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1868; but the Governor then chosen is not to enter upon his duties until the expiration of the term of office of the present incumbent. Ordinarily, the term of a Governor is to commence the second Wednesday of January next ensuing his election. The prerogatives conferred are much the same as in the present Constitution, except that the power of the veto is given to the Governor; but such bills as he may return to the Legislature with his objections may be then passed by a two-thirds majority in each house.

Taxation of the People.

When such journals as Harper's Weekly find fault with the action of the Radical party, it is time the people began to look at facts as they are, and not to be led captives by their passions and prejudices. After declaring that "the great and paramount question of the day will soon be the debt and taxation of the people," that paper says:

We cannot help thinking, and saying, too, in strict confidence to the readers of this journal, that stupid, and dull, and voiceless as the public may be, he has some rights which politicians will, sooner or later, have to recognize. He is now paying tax at the rate of seven per cent. more than is paid by the most heavily taxed people of Europe, and at the same time he is paying for commodities of all kinds, and labor, fifty-five and one hundred and fifty per cent. more than any other people in the world. In England the taxes are heavy, no doubt, but food, clothing and rent are cheap. In Russia living is expensive, but the taxes are light; but here in the United States the public groans under the simultaneous burden of heavy taxes and expensive living. We have a notion that, sooner or later he will rebel against this load, and that the party that laid it on his shoulders will itself be laid pretty low.

Trotting Match.

NEW YORK, May 28.

A great trotting match between Dexter and Lady Thorn, the two fastest horses on the American trotting turf, for $2,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, came off to-day on the Fashion Course. The attendance was immense, there being fully 10,000 persons on the course. Dexter was the favorite at 100 to 50, and the betting was very heavy at these odds.

Time bets were numerous against 2.23 being beaten in the first heat. Dexter led a clear length throughout and won by two lengths in 2.24. It was now 100 to 10 on Dexter, who led as before throughout, trotting the first half mile in 112 and the last in 1.10, and distancing Lady Thorn in consequence of her breaking badly and repeatedly on the home stretch—time 2.22.

Appointment by the President.

The President has appointed the Rev. Henry Slicer, of this city, one of the visitors to the Military Academy for the annual examination in June. This appointment was entirely unsolicited and unexpected by the recipient, and indicates that the President is not forgetful of his old-time friends. Mr. Slicer will leave for West Point at the close of the present week.—*Balt. Sun of Wednesday.*

The Surratt Trial.

The case of John H. Surratt, charged with conspiracy and murder in connection with the assassination of President Lincoln, was called in the Criminal Court at Washington on Monday. The prisoner was present with his counsel, and a great crowd was in attendance. The defence at once announced that they were ready for trial, but the prosecution asked a postponement, giving as a reason the absence of important witnesses. After much discussion, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that due diligence had been exercised to secure the attendance of witnesses, the case was postponed until the 10th day of June.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

The Troubles in Tennessee.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

Among the matters that Gen. Thomas was called here to advise upon, is the condition of affairs in Tennessee. It appears that some weeks ago Governor Brownlow inquired of General Thomas whether the State authorities could rely upon him (General Thomas) for protection in case of difficulty during the coming political contest, and whether there would be a sufficient number of Federal troops under his command to quell disturbances, etc. Gen. Thomas replied that the Federal troops could be relied upon for that purpose; that the requisite force would be on hand, &c.

In the meantime, however, Governor Brownlow has proceeded to call into active service a State military force. Petitions have been sent to the government here asking for Federal protection from the alleged threatening of tyranny and usurpation of the State government.

The petitioners say, already the threats of Gov. Brownlow have filled with terror and alarm the peaceable and law-abiding citizens. No freedom of opinion is to be tolerated but at risk of life and limb. They say the consistent and unfaltering Union men desire that General Grant shall send a sufficient Federal force to protect the people from the threatened assaults.

Upon consideration of those petitions the Administration determined to send for General Thomas and consult with him as to the actual condition of affairs in Tennessee. The matter was considered in Cabinet, and it was determined to have in readiness such forces as might be necessary, Gen. Thomas to have full power to act in the premises as in his judgment may seem best for the public peace and welfare of the citizens of Tennessee.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, May 28.

There were strange rumors flying about the court-house this morning, to the effect that John H. Surratt was never to be brought to trial. It was stated in this correspondence last that the prosecution would be prepared for trial on Monday. Your correspondent had the best authority for making that statement; and furthermore, the attorneys for the defense were led to believe by the prosecution that no postponement of the case would be asked for.

The action in court on Monday revives the report that Surratt will not be tried, and that Mr. Merrick, one of the counsel for the accused, entertains that opinion, is clear from a remark he made to-day in open court, before Judge Wylie. Mr. Merrick was asked to fix a day for the trial of a certain cause in the Circuit Court, when he suggested a day three weeks hence. He was reminded that he would at that time be occupied with an important trial in the Criminal Court. Mr. Merrick replied that he would be engaged next week in preparing for the trial referred to in the Criminal Court, but added that he would not be engaged there after, as *the trial of Surratt would never take place.*

Mr. Merrick assigned no reason for making the remark; he simply gave it as a reason for fixing a day suggested by him for the trial of a certain cause in the Circuit Court.

The remark, however, excited no little surprise, and became at once the subject of conversation. Among other assertions made, is one that when the case is again called up, on June 10th, the prosecuting attorney will abandon the murder count in the indictment. The only charge against Surratt will then be conspiracy, and that being a bailable offense, he will be released to appear when wanted; and it is said that he will never be wanted, but that the case will be permitted to expire by lapse of time, and it is hinted that, for reasons not made public, the trial of Surratt is not at all desirable.

Grave of J. Wilkes Booth.

Simultaneously, almost, with the publication of the mysterious diary of J. Wilkes Booth, comes forth a book of what purports to be the experience of the notable Lafayette L. C. Baker, chief detective of the War Department during the war, and who was finally dismissed from his "general" ship at the instance of the President, for having undertaken to dominate the White House. In this book Baker, or those who got it up for him, essays to solve the mystery that attended the final disposition of the remains of John Wilkes Booth. Stories were afloat that the body was strangely mutilated, that the head was removed, the heart taken out and that finally the poor corpse was mysteriously buried with a number of other felons, and the ground smoothed over, so that the grave might never again be recognized. The facts, according to Baker, (who ought to know,) are that, when the body lay upon the gun boat at Washington, great pains were taken to ascertain its identity beyond a question. This done, Surgeon General Barnes removed about two inches of the cervical column containing the vertebræ through which the bullet of Boston Corbett passed, and had it prepared as a surgical specimen, which can be seen by any curiosity hunter in the Army Medical Museum at Washington, duly labelled and numbered. By this time the body of Booth had become very offensive, (we quote,) "owing to the condition in which it had remained after death; the leg, broken in jumping from the box to the stage, was much discolored and swollen, the blood from the wound having saturated his under clothing. With the assistance of Lieut. L. B. Baker, I took the body from the gun boat direct to the old penitentiary, adjoining the old arsenal grounds. The building had not been used as a prison for years previously. The Ordnance Department had filled the ground-floor cells with fixed ammunition—one of the largest of these cells was selected as the burial place of Booth—the ammunition was removed, a large flat stone lifted from its place, and a rude grave dug; the body was dropped in, the grave filled up, the stone replaced and there rests to this hour all that remained of John Wilkes Booth."

The Capture of Maximilian.

What purports to be official advices now reach us of the final absolute end of the Mexican empire, by reason of the surrender of Maximilian, with the chiefs, Mexican and foreign, who remained with him at Queretaro. That place was captured early on the 15th by Escobedo, surprising the garrison of La Cruz, and then following the retreating enemy, the surrender was brought about, which is reported as unconditional. The victorious army is said to have started towards the capital, and a naval expedition being projected to Vera Cruz from the Rio Grande, the liberals calculate that the struggle is now terminated. There is a report—but only a report, it seems—from the interior that Juarez, the President, had ordered Maximilian and his generals to be shot.—Bloodthirsty, cruel and inconsiderate as are the Mexican chieftains generally, in the hour of their temporary triumphs over one another, we can hardly suppose that any such step as this will be taken towards Maximillian, after the overtures made by our government in his behalf, or rather in behalf of civilization and humanity. All Americans would wish well to Mexico, and would hope to see the success of what is called the liberal cause result in the restoration to that unfortunate country of order and prosperity; but the continued prevalence of such barbarism and passion as the execution of Maximilian and his generals would indicate among those who aspire to be her rulers, would be a poor augury and a poor source of hope for the future. We cannot but believe that wiser counsels will prevail.

Mr. Greeley and His "Blockheads."

Mr. Greeley having brought his "blockheads" of the New York Union League to the block, has since turned his attention to Wendel Philips. In alluding to a bloody manifesto lately put forth by the letter, H. G. says:

"Such language from Wendel Philips is hypocritical and infamous. He panders to mob passions for the gratification of his own. We leave him to the remorse which calm and reflection must engender."

The resolution adopted by the busybodies of the league, after having undertaken to discipline Mr. Greeley for becoming bail for Mr. Davis, shows that the gunner of the Tribune made an efficient shot on that occasion, at least. They finally sung down to this, "that nothing in the action of Mr. Greeley, relative to the bailing of Jefferson Davis, called for its interference." Mr. Philips had as well go and imitate this example.

Meeting of Maryland and Delaware Peach Growers.

A meeting of the peach growers of Delaware was held at Dover, on Thursday, May 23d. Several gentlemen were present from the Eastern Shore of Maryland. Dr. H. Ridgely was called to the chair, and Mr. Hays was appointed secretary.—Mr. Townsend said the object of the meeting was to ascertain, as nearly as practicable, the quantity of peaches that would probably be shipped on the Delaware railroad this coming season, and to make arrangements with the railroad companies for their shipment to the New York market. Hon. Charles Brown offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That a committee of three from each county in Delaware, two from Maryland and two from Philadelphia, be appointed by the chairman, to ascertain the quantity of peaches to be shipped the coming season, and to consult with the different railroad companies concerned as to the most economical, expeditious and safe conveyance to Philadelphia and New York, and report to a subsequent meeting of the growers, to be called by the committee."

Remarks were made by several gentlemen from Delaware, as well as from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and opinion was expressed that the crop would be an abundant one, failures being confined to some few localities. The number of baskets to be shipped by railroad were variously estimated, from a million to a million and a half.

Mr. Stevens on Confiscation.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Thaddeus Stevens has written a letter in vindication of his proposed policy of confiscation, proof-slip of which, from Gettysburg (Pa.) Star and Sentinel, addressed to E. McPherson, Clerk of the House of Representatives, its editor, has been received in Washington, as follows:

Lancester, Pa., May 20, 1867.—Dear Sir: Short as your letter is, I fear I cannot answer it without violating an injudction of my medical adviser not to suffer myself to become excited. You live in a region which was two or three times invaded by the armies of Jefferson Davis. In the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Franklin, Cumberland, Adams and York they visted almost every farmer and other inhabitant, and plundered them of their horses, cattle, provisions, wagons and money when found, besides some detached cases. They lay in ashes one thriving village of 60,000 people, and turned the inhabitants houseless into the streets to seek shelter in the fence-corners. No provision has ever been made, or is making, to reimburse the plundered citizens. By the law of nations, a government makes no compensation for damages done by an invading army, unless such government is victorious, when it always provides by treaty for the payment by the vanquished enemy. A government which neglects to make such provision on behalf of its plundered citizens is basely negligent of its duty.

A *quasi* peace exists between the late beligerents, the terms of which are dictated by Congress, which is under the control of the republican party. Nothing but the proceeds of the confiscation of a small portion of the property of wealthy rebels can be applied to pay the damages inflicted by these marauders, unles it be paid out of the treasury of the United States. A few republican metors, always erratic in their course, are flitting through and exploding in the republican atmosphere.—They attract sufficient attention to enable them to assure the amiable rebels who inflicted the injury that they need fear no confiscation—that nobody of any note in the North is in favor of imposing such punishment for the sake of remuneration or justice. They assure them that nothing shall be taken from Aiken's estate of millions—from Hampton, Davis, Orr, Faulkner, or from a thousand others, who are still worth their hundreds of thousands, to reimburse the loyal men North and South who were plundered of their estates, and to aid your poor nighbors to rebuild their humble tenements.

It is scarcely to be endured that Congress for two sessions should sit indifferent to these sufferings, and take no steps to enforce these rights.

These remarks apply to a large portion of Maryland, of West Virginia, Ohio, Indiana and Missouri, as well as to the slave States. He who can patiently listen to that putrid humanity which we now see propagated has more command of himself than I have. Indeed, it looks as if we were still to add to the burden of our taxation to defray the expenses of transportation and the ovation of triumphant traitors. But I must stop, or I shall commit the fault against which I have been warned. With great respect, your obedient servant,

THADDEUS STEVENS.

The Constitutional Convention.

On Wednesday reports were made from the committees on Attorney General and State's attorneys. The Convention also got through with the article in the bill of rights on the subject of slavery. For the words of the original report—"Slavery shall not be permitted in this State"—the following was substituted by a vote of 78 to 24:

"Art. 14. That slavery shall not be re-established in this State, but having been abolished under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation in consideration thereof is due from the United States."

The balance of the session was spent in discussion on article 36, relative to religious liberty, to which various amendments were proposed.

Officers' Fees.

The following is the table of fees prescribed by the Act of 1865, and continued by the Act of 1867, for Justices and Constables.

CONSTABLES' FEES.—For serving States warrant, 75 cents; for serving summons in civil suit and return, 45 cents; for serving summons for witness and return, 20 cents; for serving scire facias 40 cents; for leying fieri facias and return 20 cts; for delivering a person committed, over to the jailor, 75 cents, and 5 cents for every mile he may travel, and the actual necessary traveling expenses of prisoner; for summoning jury on inquest, each juror 15 cents; for levying attachment for contempt, 75 cents; for serving writ of replevin, 45 cents, for serving warrant of distraint, 25 cents; for summoning and swearing appraisers on distress for rent and in replevin, each appraiser, 25 cents; for serving an attachment in the hands of each garnishee, 50 cents; for killing dog found killing sheep, to be paid by the owner of the dog, $4,00; for poundage fees on any distraint, replevin, attachment or fieri facias, 8 per cent. on the first twenty-five dollars and 3 per cent. on the residue; but, if the defendant shall supersede the judgment within four days after the same shall have been levied or served, the Constable shall only be entitled to receive one-half of said fees.

FEES OF JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—The Justices of the Peace of this State shall be entitled to receive the fees allowed in the following table and such fees shall be taxed and paid by the party against whom judgment shall be rendered, to wit; For issuing each summons in debt or damages, or writ of replevin, 25 cents; for each summons for witness, including all the witnesses applied for at the same time, 25 cents; for *venire* to summons freeholders, 35 cts: for fieri facias, 35 cents; for scire facias, 45 cents; for every supersedas, 20 cents; for every oath, 10 cents; for probate 10 cents; for judgment rendered where there is no trial, 25 cents, for judgment on trial 60 cents, for every warrant against a resident debtor 45 cents, for every attachment against a non-resident or absconding debtor, $1,00, for attachment of contempt 25 cents, for *venire* to summon a jury in case of forcible entry and detainer, and summons to tenant $1.00, for taking inquisition and return thereof $4.00, for warrant of restitution $1.00, for taking every acknowledgement of every deed or other instrument of writing from each person making an acknowledgement 30 cts., for certificate of estrays 40 cents, for issuing writ of attachment by way of execution 45 cents, for taking replevin or other bonds 25 cents, for entering continuance 10 cents, for every transcript from docket 15 cents, for every search 10, for binding apprentices, each Justice 25 cents, search warrant 25 cents, for taking recognizances 25, commitment 25 cents, releasment 25, holding inquest over deceased person 5.00, for issuing attachment for a witness refusing to attend on the summons of a commissioner 60 cents, for taking depositions in cases of contested elections, $3.00 per day.

FOR SALE,

THE *DWELLING HOUSE* of the late Judge Chambers, the Office, Stables and Grounds, situate on Water street, Chestertown, are offered at Private Sale, until the 20th of June. If not sold before that day, they will then be offered at Public Sale, at the Voshell House, immediately after the sale of Farms. Terms made known on that day.

GEO. W. T. PERKINS,
June 1. Exec'tr. of E. P. Chambers.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White, $3 55. Red $3 26.
CORN—White $1 16a1 18; yellow $1 05 a1 22.
OATS—80 cts.

SODA! SODA!!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
Of the Town and County,

You are respectfully invited to call at LEVI FIDDIS', JR., and try his Soda Water. It is superior to any thing ever offered in this Town, and you will find it delightfully refreshing this warm weather. He has a very superior Fountain, and every facility for furnishing the best article. June 1.

Wanted,

A COLORED WOMAN to do general house-work, an elderly person preferred, to go into the country. Good wages will be given. Apply at the "Transcript" Office on Monday, June 3rd, between 9 and 10 o'clock, A. M. June 1

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. A. PERKINS, having removed to Chestertown for the active resumption of his profession, offers his professional services to the public.

May be found at his residence in Princess street, opposite Miss Caroline Thompson's, when not professionally engaged.

Chestertown, June 1, 1867.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Wht. Pine Cull.	Boards,	Hemlock	Fencing
" "	Shipping do.	"	Boards,
" "	Pick do.	"	Joist,
" "	Select do.	"	Railing
" "	Siding do.	"	Scantling

Yellow Pine Dressed Flooring; Laths, Shingles, &c., just received, to which we invite the attention of Builders, Carpenters and others. T. W. ELIASON & SON.
June 1, 1867.

SALE OF HOUSE POSTPONED

until further notice.
June 1, 1867. P. WROTH.

Cottonades,
HEAVY LINEN AND
COTTON DRILLINGS,
NEW LAWNS AND PRINTS,
And a pretty Line of
LADIES DRESS GOODS
generally—opened during the present week, by THOMAS S. WICKES.
June 1, 1867.

CASSIMERE CLOTHING,

SOME neat styles *PANTALOONS AND VESTS*, just received, and offered for sale at reduced rates by
June 1, 1867. THOMAS S. WICKES.

THOMAS S. WICKES has now on hand some English Grass Blades, and parties in want may rely upon their being of genuine Waldron make.
Chestertown, June 1, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, "Johnson's Point," near Locust Grove, Kent Co., Md., on

THURSDAY, JUNE 6th, 1867,
at 2 o'clock, P. M.,
1500 First Rate CHESTNUT POSTS,
8000 First Rate CHESTNUT RAILS,

In lots to suit purchasers. Conditions made known on the day of sale, by
WM. O. & T. J. SHALLCROSS.
June 1, 1867—1t.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Roeder & Henry is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
G. P. ROEDER,
May 28, 1867. J. A. HENRY.

All those indebted to the above will please make immediate payment to G. P. Roeder, who is authorized to settle up the business.

NOTICE.—The Blacksmithing business will still be carried on in all its branches at the Old Stand in Still Pond, by
G. P. ROEDER.
Still Pond, June 1, 1867.

Notice
TO ALL FRUIT GROWERS!

I ADVERTISE in order to let you all know I am still in the market, with one of the largest and best selected stocks of FRUIT TREES of various kinds. Our stock of Peach Trees amounts to about 800,000, comprising 21 of the best Orchard varieties, and am taking orders at extremely low figures and on terms that will enable all who feel desirous of planting to plant. Our Peach Trees are reared from natural pitts, procured from Northampton and Accomac, Va., and Worcester and Somerset Co., Md. We have a block of about 350,000 at Smyrna, Del., unusually good; in size they will compare with any in the country. Our stock of Pears, both Dwarf and Standard, is large, and extra in size. APPLES No. 1—in fact, every thing for sale low that is grown in a first-class Nursery.

I feel exceedingly grateful for past patronage, and hope, by strict attention to the Fruit Growers' interest, to still secure an equal share of patronage. I will pledge myself to be the servant of the Fruit Growers, and do every thing in my power to work to their interest. JOS. C. RASIN, Agent,
Post Office Still Pond, Kent Co., Md.,
For Randolph Peters,
June 1--4t Nurseryman, Newark, Del.

GARDEN SEED.—All kinds of Garden Seed, warranted fresh and genuine, now open for inspection at the Trappe Corner.
STEVENSON CONSTABLE.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by John T. Hurtt, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent County, at the suit of James L. Davis, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of C. C. Smith, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said C. C. Smith, in and to

THE FARM

where he now lives, and

9 Head of Horses, 10 Head of Cattle, 15 Head of Sheep; one Carriage and Harness; Household and Kitchen Furniture:

And I hereby give notice that on *MONDAY, the 24th of JUNE*, 1867, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, A. M., on the premises, I will offer at Public Sale, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for Cash, to pay and satisfy said writ, and costs due and to become due thereon.

EUGENE GOODING,
Kent County, June 1, 1867. Constable.

NOTICE.

THE members of the Medical Faculty and all Licensed Physicians in this County, are hereby notified to meet at the Court House in Chestertown, on

Monday, June 3rd, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

as required by the law of this State, to elect a Permanent Board of Medical Examiners for this County, and to appoint a Delegate to the State Board in Baltimore.

Those who have not obtained a License *must* do so before that time.

B. F. HOUSTON, Chairman.
L. M. RICAUD, Secretary.
May 25, 1867—tdm.

NEW GOODS,
FROM NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA!
NOW OPENING
AT THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE!

GOODS PURCHASED AT PANIC PRICES!

Goods for the million! The most splendid Stock now opening, adapted to the wants of all, including all grades and kinds, at

☞ ASTONISHING LOW PRICES!

Impossible for us to enumerate—anything you want, there is a store in Chestertown to find it. Such a stock of Goods cannot be equaled by any store on the Eastern Shore. Our Goods we can recommend. Purchased after the last decline, we are enabled to sell Great Bargains! Call and examine our assortment, which can't be beat in quantity, variety and new Styles!

Highest prices paid for Wool.
May 25, 1867. WM. A. VICKERS.

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

J. K. ALDRIDGE is receiving weekly additions to his large stock of Goods, and is selling very cheap.

☞ Call and Examine. ☜

Spear and Jackson Cross-Cut & Rip Saws, Single and Double Plane Irons, Levels, Level Glasses, Plasters' and Bricklayers' Trowels, Window Springs, Shutter Catches, Back and Breast Chains, Hand-railing Screws, Horse Muzzles—a large assortment of Door Locks and Hinges, for sale low, by
J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Table and Pocket Cutlery,

For sale at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store of J. K. ALDRIDGE.

WATER COOLERS and Tumbler Drainers—for sale low, at
J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.

CALL and examine the different patterns of Churns—at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store of J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Chestertown, May 25, 1867.

PUBLIC SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Circuit Court for Kent County, the undersigned, as Trustee for the creditors of Thomas C. Ringgold, an Insolvent Petitioner, will expose to Public Sale, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, on

Tuesday, the 18th day of June next,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., all the right, title, interest and estate in possession or expectancy of the said Thomas C. Ringgold, of, in and to

SEVEN LOTS OF LAND IN THE TOWN OF MILLINGTON,

in Kent County, and the Buildings and Improvements thereon:—The first five fronting on Sassafras street and the remaining two in the rear of said five. Lot No. 1, formerly owned by Samuel Chase and devised by him to Mrs. Sarah E. Ringgold: No. 2, adjacent to No. 1, and formerly owned by Richard Millington: No. 3, formerly owned by William Millans and descended to his only child Sarah E. Ringgold: Lots No. 4 and No. 5, formerly owned by Jesse Knock: No. 6 in the rear of first five and formerly owned by Thomas Walker: No. 7, adjacent to No. 6, and formerly owned by Thomas H. Horsey.

The purchase money will be paid on the day of sale.

JOHN H. CUMMINS,
May 25, 1867—tds. Trustee.

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent County as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

WEDNESDAY,
The 19th day of June, 1867,

at half-past 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House in Chestertown, a

TRACT OF WOODLAND

in Quaker Neck, in said County, called "*PINER'S BOUNDER*," containing

About 57 Acres,

adjoining the lands of the heirs of Cornelius Browne, and bounded in part by Back Creek and Chester River, and is the property of the heirs of the late Captain Morgan Brown, dec'd.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:

One-third of the purchase money cash, and the balance payable in two equal instalments in six and twelve months from the day of sale, to be secured by the Bond of the purchaser with security to be approved by the Trustee.

The creditors of the late Morgan Browne, deceased, are hereby notified to file their claims against the said deceased, within four months from the day of sale, proved according to law.

GEORGE VICKERS, *Trustee.*
Chestertown, May 25, 1867—tds.

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,

© Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8202-0319