THE
# Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, June 15, 1867.

### The Veto Power.

The discussions of the Constitutional Convention lead to the impression that a qualified veto power will be given to the future Governors of Maryland. We have failed to be convinced of the propriety of this measure, by the reasons advanced. On the contrary we think the change unsupported by any necessity whatever. In Federal legislation the representatives of the people are elected for the terms of six and two years, and do not so immediately represent popular sentiment. The interests of the States are varied, and the small States require some check upon the larger. In a small community like Maryland the members of the legislature, represent directly their constituents, and a majority of the two houses are a safer exponent of the popular will than the opinion of the Governor. Besides we have the Courts to check unconstitutional legislation. The sessions of the legislature are very properly limited, and this veto rod held over them will necessarily make legislation more hasty.

We believe this measure will enable the city of Baltimore and the North Western Counties, to measurably control the State.

The Baltimore *American* says "it will always be in the power of Baltimore city and the great Western Counties to elect a Governor of their own choice and approval." This is beyond doubt true, and a Governor elected in the interests of this section, supported by a delegation from the same, will thus be enabled to utterly ignore what the *American* is pleased to term the "unimportant counties of the Eastern Shore and the Southern Neck of the State."

The Executive office should be simply and purely Executive, and this attempt to invest the Executive with Legislative powers is an innovation which should be carefully considered. The Judiciary, by their clearly defined right to declare what is law, have already a sort of negative upon hasty legislation; invest the Governor with this power, and between the Judiciary who can say what is law, and the Governor who can say what shall not be law, and it strikes us that the representatives of the people are confined to a very narrow sphere. The *Prince Georgian*, discussing this question, says:

"The whole modern tendency, in free countries, has been to restrain the veto. In England, it is almost obsolete. It is more than a century since the royal prerogative was interposed to thwart the will of Parliament. In this country, though often resorted to, it has come to be confined, in practice, to those high questions of constitutional law that are matters of construction or of reserved rights—altogether exceptional cases, that can never arise under the legislation of one little community. We believe that nearly all the other States—like this—deny the veto."

### Land Sales Next Week.

Parties desiring to invest in land, will have a good opportunity to be suited next week. Our advertising columns show a number of Farms to be offered.

On Wednesday Geo. Vickers, Esq., will offer for sale the "Green Point Farm," the "Jones or Dale Farm," the "Wallis Farm," a House and Lot in Chestertown, and a tract of Woodland in Quaker Neck.

On Thursday Geo. W. T. Perkins, Executor of E. F. Chambers, deceased, will offer the "Bay Side Farm," occupied by Mr. Voshell, the "Camelworthmore Farm," tenanted by Mr. Graves, and the "Outer Bay Side Farm," in the tenantcy of Mr. Pane.

On the same day the Messrs. Rankin will offer the "Caulk's Field Farm." See advertisements.

☞ By advertisement it will be seen that the steamer LAW takes the days of the CHESTER until she makes some necessary repairs. The temporary withdrawal of the CHESTER with her popular and accommodating Captain is felt by the community. The action of the Captain of the LAW last week makes a very striking contrast. The day the CHESTER was disabled, the Captain of the LAW refused to touch at the wharf, on her return from Crumpton, to take on a passenger for Baltimore, although he knew there would be no boat the next day. We do not believe the proprietors of the line approve of such proceedings.

### Delicious.

On Wednesday last, we were the recipient of a most liberal quantity of delicious strawberrics, accompanied with the card of DR. E. A. VANNORT, for which he will accept our thanks. In size and flavor they exceeded any variety it has ever been our fortune to test—resembling the "Agriculturalist." We presume they are of the Doctor's own growing, as his taste for horticultural pursuits is well known.

We now have a faint idea of the strawberry feasts alluded to by our Worton correspondent "Squeezebreese."

Secretary Seward has lately called the attention of the Japanese government to the ancient, edict of that country making Christianity a capital offense in Japan.

Gerrit Smith has published a letter to prove that he would have been inconsistant if he had refused to sign Jeff. Davis's bond.

### The Kent County Rail Road.

*Mr. Editor*—As the subject of Railroads seems to be one of interest, and has elicited the views of a number, permit us to present a few thoughts of our own, for the consideration of your readers, as all desire information, which can only be obtained by a free discussion and interchange of opinions. Such as we entertain we desire to impart, through your paper, asking for them a fair and just consideration.

We were struck with a remark of a writer of last week, that if the present effort to construct a rail road through Kent County failed, another like effort would scarcely be made in a century. The suggestion startled us, as novel and impressive—and yet it appeared plausible and prophetic. It produced a train of reflections, some of which we propose to furnish. Can it be possible that the enterprise shall fail, after it has so far progressed? It has required the efforts of a number of our people, for seven years, under circumstances sometimes discouraging, if not alarming, to bring the plan up to its present position. It is now almost in a condition to be put into operation, and the means are such, that with a moderate addition, success may be contemplated. If under such circumstances a failure should ensue, who will again go through a seven years' probation of exertion and importunity, of explanation and solicitude, to bring about, perhaps, a similar disastrous result! Certainly none who are now of years of discretion will be likely to undertake a mission so unpromising and gloomy. We have come to the conclusion that the rail road is to be built now, or not within the life of any adult now in existence.

If the conclusion we have just expressed be correct, let us examine into the present resources and the means necessary to consummate the great object of the friends of improvement. It is obvious to observant minds, that in all communities where any public work is proposed, involving sacrifices or expense, that two opposing forces will immediately arise and enter into controversy—these are liberality and selfishness. Without the former we should have neither Railroads, Colleges, Schools, Hospitals or Infirmaries. Without the enterprise which springs from liberality and disinterestedness the world would now be in comparative ignorance of the vast productions which art, science and perseverance have accomplished. But for the opposing force of selfishness, the world would be advanced a hundred years beyond its present development. As the light of science and the progress of improvements is manifested, the inferior principle becomes weaker and less efficient in retarding the work and power of the other. The question now to be solved, is, shall the great work of the age among us be defeated for the want of liberality among our people? A wise man, it is said, "looks before he leaps,"—so the Directors of the rail road should measure and calculate their means, before they commence a work of so much cost and magnitude. If they were to expend all their means in making half the road, they would disappoint public expectation, and perhaps fulfill the predictions of some who have acted as croakers on the subject.

The object is to complete the whole road and not a mere section: to effect this more means are necessary. The owners of land should be generous, and tender to the Company gratis as much as may be necessary for the road and for stations. This is essential to the making of the road, unless they place a moderate value upon it and take it in new stock of the Company. We have recently heard of a gentleman who has kindly donated four acres to the road. This is laudable and worthy of imitation. What are a few acres of land, and a little fencing, when compared to a great work that must add immense value and facility to every acre in the County!

If the rail road shall be completed, it should be so located that it will attract and secure trade and travel sufficient to pay the expenses of running the cars, keeping up repairs, and providing a dividend among the stockholders. Unless these objects can be effected, the road, if made, would have to be disused and its anticipated benefits be lost. It would be injudicious to make a road through a forest or thinly settled country, simply to have a direct or air line, and shorten distances between two given points: it is not a straight line which is so much desired, as a curve which will bring patronage and money to the work! The main supplies of railroads are Towns, Villages, a thickly settled country and a portion in the vicinity of navigable water. The Towns usually furnish a large portion of the travel, as well as a fair proportion of the freight—to be successful, the water should be reached at an eligible point, so as to make its shores and adjacent country contribute to the support of the work. While it is important to reduce the first cost of a rail road, yet that fact should not be seriously adhered to if by a more liberal expenditure, a much larger amount from passengers and freights can be annually received. The future usefulness, interest and success of the road should be looked to, rather than a first cost cheap work, which cannot be self-sustaining. There must be a prudent forecast and a looking to the future. In the construction of roads a wise foresight is to be employed, and the supplies which may be secured by approaching important points, is not to be lost sight of. We earnestly desire the completion of the rail road, and that a generous public may not suffer a failure to happen, where a triumphant success may be easily obtained. FAIR PLAY.

### Pennsylvania Politics.

The Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania, which met at Harrisburg on Tuesday, and nominated Judge Sharswood as a candidate for the State Supreme Court, adopted resolutions declaring that the Union of the States is perpetual; that every State is entitled to representation in Congress; that each State has the right to prescribe the qualificotions of its electors; that we oppose any amendment to the State Constitution establishing negro suffrage; that the failure of the tariff bill in the last Congress shows the infidelity of the Republican party to its professions; that the Radical majority in Congress have overthrown the Constitution and dismembered the Union by a series of usurpations, including the denial to ten States of the right of repres[illegible], and treating them as conquer[illegible], and that a rigid econom[illegible] public affairs.

### What the Radicals Say of Congress.

When Congress was about to adjourn the Cincinnati *Gazette* said:

"This Congress is about to wind up in general failure, except in the bills for spending money, which, somehow, seem to go through without opposition."

Thurlow Weed, one of the best known Radical editors in the country, described it as follows:

"Congress, throughout its inglorious existence, was nothing more or higher, or nothing lower or ignoble than a party cabal. All its inspirations were prompted either by ambition or hatred—hatred engendered by ambition. In everything, the real interests and welfare of the country and people were secondary considerations."

If honest men should feel any hesitation in believing what is said of Congress by Democratic newspapers, we would commend to them the utterances of leading Radicals. Surely the provocation must be great which leads to such exposures as those given above. The truth will appear occasionally in spite of the efforts of the Republican leaders to prevent it.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

### A Shell from the Merrimac.

A shell that had been taken from the lockers of the Confederate ram Virginia, sometimes called Merrimac, exploded at the Atlantic iron works, at Norfolk, Va., on Monday, and made sad havoc with the roof and window glass. The Day Book says:—

Two pieces of the shell took a westwardly flight, passing through the roof in their passage and falling several hundred yards off, while two other pieces passed through the roof on the east side of the house, and fell in the vicinity of the Norfolk and Petersburg railroad depot. It is remarkable and most fortunate that no one was hurt.

### Yankee Scrip Peddlers.

Over the river, in our good sister State of Georgia, there are traveling through the country men who pretend to have authority from the Government for selling land scrip to the colored people. They inform their ignorant victims that the Government will in a few days confiscate the lands of Southern white men and give them to the former slaves. From one to five dollars is charged for these certificates, and that obtained, the scoundrels go on in their work of fraud and stealing. It may be well to give our colored people a timely warning against these scrip peddlers. Although we have not yet heard of any of them amongst the freedmen in this section, it cannot be amiss to spread their character in advance of their footsteps.—*Abbeville (S. C.) News.*

### Mr. Jefferson Davis.

A few days ago, Mr. Jefferson Davis, on arriving at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, was serenaded, and in response to the compliment, spoke as follows:

*Gentlemen*—I thank you sincerely for the honor you have this evening shown to me; it shows that true British manhood to which misfortune is always attractive. May peace and prosperity be forever the blessing of Canada, for she has been the asylum for many of my friends, as she is now an asylum to myself. I hope that Canada may forever remain a part of the British Empire, and may God bless you all, and the British flag never cease to wave over you.

### Murder Trial.

The trial of James McGinnis, charged with the murder of J. Edwin Roberts, at Church Hill, Queen Anne's county, Md., commenced as Easton (whither the case had been removed) last week. The counsel of the prisoner entered a special plea denying the legal sufficiency of the indictment. Considerable discussion ensued, and on account of the ruling of the court, one of the counsel (Mr. Martin) for the defense withdrew from the case. The trial then proceeded.

### Singular Likeness.

The Washington Star of Monday says:

Captain John G. Ryan, the "mysterious prisoner," who was arrested in Mississippi as John H. Surratt and brought to Washington in irons, and kept in the old Capitol for some months, was in court, having a curiosity to see the prisoner whose similarity in personal appearance had led to his misfortunes. Surratt and Ryan bear enough resemblance to be twin brothers, being about the same height, same complexion and color of hair, same style of features, fullness of forehead, manner of combing the hair behind the ears, and the same feminine look.

### Decline in Prices at Chicago.

In Chicago corn that sold for $1 10 per bushel the third week in May fell to 90 cents per bushel on the 5th of June—a difference of 20 cents in less than three weeks. Good! Oats, which sold for 90 cents on May 28th, fell off to 60 cents on June 5th—a difference of 30 cents in a few days. Better and better. Rye, which sold for $1 57 in May, wanted purchasers in June at $1 02—55 cents difference. Wheat, No. 2 spring, which was quoted at $2 85 per bushel in May, sold as low as $1 90 in June—a decline of 95 cents.

### The Constitutional Convention.

In this body Tuesday an important order was offered, looking to an investigation into the proceedings of the mayor and city council of Baltimore, particularly with reference to the endorsement by the city of the bonds of the Union Railroad Company and the building of a new city hall, with power by the committee on corporations to send for persons and papers. It was laid over for future consideration. Among other orders adopted was one which was elicited by a petition for recognition of the national flag of Ireland, declaring that "the citizens of Maryland, composed in large part of Irishmen and their descendants, will ever witness with deep solicitude any measures promotive of the welfare and happiness of the people of Ireland." The committee on the subject of the usury laws made a report, which in effect leaves the standard rate at 6 per cent., with power to contract in writing for any high rate. The report of the committee on education was taken up and debated at length, and the subject then postponed until Tuesday next. Considerable opposition was manifested to the present general system of public schools, on account of its alleged great expense, and with regard to Baltimore city, a disposition was evinced to allow her to maintain her separate school system.

There was an animated debate in the Convention, Tuesday, on the report of the committee upon the subject of the Attorney General and State's Attorneys. The salary of the former was fixed at 8,000, as proposed by the committee. He is to be a citizen of the State and a qualified voter, and to have resided and practiced law in the State for at least ten years. The election for this officer is to take place on, "Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, 1867." The question of salary of the State's attorney for Baltimore city gave rise to the principal debate, but finally the sum of 3,000 per annum was agreed to, and the report, as amended, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

### The Removal of Governors by the Military--The Grant-Sheridan Correspondence--Cabinet Meeting.

WASHINGTON, June 11.—The following are copies of the original telegrams of Gens. Grant and Sheridan relative to the threatened removal of Governors Throckmorton and Wells. These communications were made over two months ago, but, although frequently referred to in the newspapers, have never yet been published:

*New Orleans*, P. M., April , 1867.—Gen. U. S. Grant: I transmit by mail, today, a communication from Gen. Griffin, in which he asks for the removal of Gov. Throckmorton, of Texas. I feel like Griffin on the subject, that he ought to be removed, and I fear I will be obliged to remove the Governor of Louisiana. He is impeding me as much as he can. I will commence the registration of Louisiana as soon as the supplemental bill reaches me officially. I feel myself fully equal to the new task, and hope to get through with it creditably to the military. I send Griffin's application and this telegram, asking the benefit of your judgment. It is my intention to make but few removals.

"P. H. SHERIDAN, Maj. Gen'l."

"*Washington*, April 3, 1867.—To Major General P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans, Louisiana: I would advise that no removal of Governors of States be made at present. It is a question now under consideration whether the power exists under the law to remove, except by special act of Congress, or by trial under the sixth section of the act promulgated in orders 33.

U. S. GRANT, General."

Attorney General Stanbery's opinion, as recently published, was so imperfectly transmitted or printed that he has determined that the forth-coming opinion on the powers of military commanders shall not be given to the public until printed copies of it can be prepared for transmission by mail to the leading journals of the country. The main point of this opinion were submitted to and approved by the Cabinet today.

The action of General Sheridan in the removal of Governor Wells does not meet the approval of the administration. The reconstruction acts are regarded by the Cabinet as exceedingly oppressive and harsh in themselves, and they think that such a construction as the law should not be permitted, whereby greater hardships can be worked.

The opinion of the Cabinet is that is no warrant of law for the removal of the State officers. All statements about so-called "rings" having urged the President to remove General Sheridan have but slight foundation. But one person, a Louisianian, a politician and a radical, has suggested Gen. Sheridan's removal, and Mr. Johnson has not encouraged any one to believe that he entertained the idea of such a removal. The stories about the President's intention on this subject are manufactured by persons totally unadvised of the purposes or intentions of the administration.

### West Virginia.
### Reaction Against Radicalism.

An election has recently taken place in West Virginia, the results of which would indicate, though unheralded by telegrams, that proscriptive Radicalism is rapidly on the decline in that quarter. The days of bondage have been long and dark there as they bad been here, and if the hour of deliverance cometh it may be a sign of more that is to come elsewhere. The election was wholly a local one, being for county officers, but be none the less significant on that account. The Wheeling *Register* says:

The registration frauds, with whose details the State has rung, have been rebuked. The test-oath abominations have been spit upon. The whole system of proscriptive legislation has been terribly judged by the people. The details of the elections last Thursday week show that a remarkable revolution is taking place in the sentiments of the people of West Virginia.—The expression is general and emphatic.

We have already given the returns from Ohio and Brooke, showing the complete defeat of the Radicals in these two counties. We have also information of handsome gains in Marshall, the Democrats having at least two townships in the county which have heretofore gone Radical by large majorities. In Monongalia county the Democrats have not been idle. They have made handsome inroades upon their opponents in various parts of that hitherto hopeless county, the gain in one township alone amounting to ore hundred and twenty-five.

The Clarksburg *Conservative* says that in Marion county, which has heretofore been entirely Radical, with the exception of two townships, the Radical ticket has been defeated in five out of seven of the townships, notwithstanding the board of registration struck off, as they thought, enough voters in one of the Democratic townships to give them a clear majority. Yet in this very township the Democratic ticket was elected by a larger majority than ever.

A correspondent states that in Taylor county "the Democrats have elected a large majority of the board of supervisors and other township officers, and have carried several townships which the Radicals have heretofore controlled." Jefferson county, which was regarded as Radical beyond redemption has also gone back. A large number of the citizens of Calhoun county were stricken from the registers' books.—The unlawful despotism has had its effect. At the recent election the Conservatives carried every township in the county.—The election has taken place in Doddridge county also. Last year the Radicals carried it, and this year it goes Conservative. Randolph county, where were struck off 192 Conservatives from among the best men, has elected five or six Conservative supervisors in the nine townships. Other reports of similar purport, though less minute, reach us from other quarters of the State.

### Important Speech by Senator Wade--Confiscation, Division of Lands and Womanhood Suffrage.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, June 10.—Senator Wade, President of the United States Senate, delivered a significant impromptu speech to-day, in reply to calls from a crowd of citizens, in front of the hotel where the excurtionists dined. He declared unequivocally in favor of female suffrage, reiterating views expressed in the Senate last spring; declared that neither Johnson nor the devil could tempt Congress to desert the people; said the Southerners now had the mildest terms offered them they ever would get, and that if they rejected them, the screw would be driven another turn, and they would be compelled to yield. The Senator added that the shadow of another struggle was over us; that Congress, which has done so much for the slave, cannot quietly regard the terrible distinction which exists between the laborer and employer; property is not fairly divided, and a more equal distribution must be wrought out. If you dull heads, he said, cannot understand this, the women will, and canvassers, upon the eve of an election, will have to tell the laborers what they will do for them. Men should not be compelled to labor until life is worn out, and being is a curse, nor can this always be the case here, where every man is a capitalist to a certain extent. These inequalities are not felt as they are in the East; every man there, who was subject to a capitalist ought to leave him and get two hours nearer sundown forthwith.—He (Wade) pledged himself to advocate boldly and persistently the natural rights of man, and predicted the most important commercial results from the completion of the Pacific road. He was frequently applauded.

*Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.*

### The Surratt Trial.

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1867.

So much absurdly false matter having been telegraphed and written to the New York press about John H. Surratt, charged with murder and now on trial in this city, some facts may not be amiss to go before the public at this time.

Surratt's counsel expect to prove fully that he left Washington on 4th of April, ten days prior to the assassination, and never returned until as a prisoner; that he knew nothing whatever of it in any form until he read the account in the papers; that for some weeks prior to April 14th he had not seen J. Wilkes Booth.

It is also proper to say, in justice to the counsel for the defence, that they appear in response to the sad entreaties of the devoted sister of the accused without retaining or prospective fees. The Surratts are penniless, having raised and exhausted their all in procuring witnesses. The delay of the trial has beggared them.

Further John H. Surratt has no knowledge of any complicity of any one in authority with Booth's crime. Neither has he ever intimated or theatened that he had any revelations to make involving other parties. R.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1867.

In the case of John H. Surratt, Judge Fisher to-day delivered his opinion upon the motion submitted by the District Attorney to quash the jury panel for alleged illegality in the manner of its selection. He allows the motion of challenge and ordered that the present panel be set aside and ordered the marshal to summon twenty-six talesmen.

During the reading of the opinion there was a large attendance upon the part of the bar of this District, and the greatest attention was given on account of the novelty of the motion. The opinions of the lawyers relative to the justice of Judge Fisher's decision are very diverse; and it is a question for serious consideration whether much litigation of a civil as well as a criminal character will not spring from it, as all the juries since 1862, in both the Circuit and Criminal Courts, have been selected in the manner which the decision of to-day declares to be illegal.

It is very well understood, however, that the defense is exceedingly anxious for a speedy trial, and will not, therefore, as they might do, raise any technical objection to the grand jury that preferred the indictment against Surratt.

### Cost of Registration at the South.

Congress appropriated half a million of dollars to defray the expense of Registration under the military reconstruction acts. It is estimated by some that this amount will fall far short of the actual expenses; for we hear it is stated that "a single military department in the South has three hundred boards of registration. There are five departments, and 1,500 boards in all. They have already held their session for weeks, and will hold them for many to come. Each member is paid eight dollars a day. Estimating ten members upon each board, including all the runners and attendants, and three hundred boards to each of the five monarchies, and we have a daily expense of one hundred and twenty thousand dollars for those boards alone."—*National Intelligencer.*

### Sun Stroke.

The New York Gazette on Saturday records several cases of sun stroke of recent occurrence in that city. That journal wisely announces as the best preventive "not to stay in the sun;" but when this cannot be followed, an excellent precaution is to place some green leaves or grass in the crown of the hat. The most essential precaution, however, is to let ice water alone. Drinking this while exposed to the sun is bidding for an attack of sun stroke, and any disarrangement of the digestive organs, as well as the loss of appetite, makes the risk greater.

### A Hebrew Government.

A form of government was established in 1864 by the Israelites resident in the United States, for the purpose of guarding the race in America. This organization has been in regular operation ever since its establishment, but so exclusively have its doing been confined to the affairs and circles of those immediately interested, that the public at large has known very little of its existence. The business of this government has now grown so important that the Executive is about to call for loans and issue bonds in the name of the Israelitish government, bearing seven per cent. interest. This organization is intended to co-operate with similar associations in other parts of the world, the grand object being a furtherance of the favorite and traditional Jewish idea that the whole race of Israelites will be ultimately gathered together in the land of their forefathers. Then, they believe, the temple of Jerusalem will be rebuilt, preparatory to the coming of the Messiah, to vindicate the truth of the religious belief to which the Jews have adhered tenaciously for so many centuries. The whole number of Jews scattered abroad thorughout the world is estimated at six millions.—*N. Y. Sun.*

### The Aaron and Collyer Fight.

This fight, which is to take place at or near Aquia creek, in the State of Virginia, the venue having been changed from the State of Pennsylvania, is creating a greater interest in sporting circles and among the pugilistic fraternity than any fight since the encounter of Heenan and Morrissey. The men are both well matched and game fighters, each having fought in the ring several times before. The match is for $2,500 a side and the championship of the light weights of America.

An amphitheatre will be erected at Aquia creek, for the admission, at a high rate, of those who wish to witness this fight. To maintain order, a large number of special constables, armed with heavy clubs, are to be sworn in by the referee. There will be a tremendous emigration of the New York, Baltimore and Philadelphia roughs to the Old Dominion to witness the fight. It is understood that the sporting men of this city have made bets amounting in the aggregate to a quarter of a million of dollars on the result of the fight, the favorite being Sam. Collyer.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### MARRIED.

HOLMES—BROWN.—On June 13th, in the Methodist Protestant Church, Chestertown, by the Rev. L. W. Bates, REV. JOHN M. HOLMES, of the Maryland Annual Conference, to Miss HENRIETTA LOUISA BROWN, of Chestertown.

## Log Notice.

ALL LOGS, round or square, Pine or Oak, resting on my shore after this date, will be charged for at the rate of three dollars per thousand feet, board measure.

GEORGE S. DIEHL,
June 15, 1867—4t, Plum Point, Worton.

## SLAUGHTER'S LINE
## FOR CHESTER RIVER.



ON and after MONDAY, June 10, 1867, *THE STEAMER GEO. LAW* will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7½ o'clock, for Kent Island, Queenstown, Grey's Inn Creek, Booker's, Rolph's, Chestertown and Crumpton.

Returning, leave Crumpton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ o'clock, stopping at the above Landings.

☞ The Daily Trips will be resumed as soon as the CHESTER is repaired.

☞ FARE $1.25. MEALS EXTRA.

*All Freight must be Pre-paid.*

Not responsible for freight after being landed from the boat.

Baggage at the owner's risk.

C. A. ROE,
June 15, 1867. Agent.

## FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will offer at Public Sale,
**On Thursday Next,**
*THE 20th DAY OF JUNE,*
at the Voshell House in Chestertown, all that Farm and Plantation lying in Kent County, Maryland, on the Bay Side Road, commonly called "CAULK FIELD," seven miles from Chestertown, containing

**About 238 Acres.**



The improvements consist of a comfortable TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING in good repair, and a good FRAME BARN WITH GRANARY ATTACHED, and other necessary OUT BUILDINGS; also, a Pump of excellent water. The Farm is divided into five fields, and has sufficient Timber for the use of the farm. It has been once limed and a portion twice within the past six years.

**There is an Orchard of about 5000 CHOICE PEACH TREES**
on the farm. Also, a
YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD
of some 50 Trees.

This farm is but two miles from Rees' Wharf on the Bay, and two miles from the Public Landing on Fairlee Creek. There is a School at or near the farm gate, and it is convenient to Churches and Mills.

TERMS.—$1000 Cash on the day of sale or in 30 days thereafter: balance in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months from the 1st of January, 1868, with interest from that date—to be satisfactorily secured.

Possession given the 1st of January, 1868.

JAMES RANKIN,
MONTGOMERY RANKIN.
June 15, 1867—tds.

## LOW, LOW, LOW!
### T. R. STRONG & CO.

HAVE just returned from the city with a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, which they are selling VERY LOW!

**Calicoes from 10 to 20 cts.**
**Bro. Muslins, from 10 to 25 c.**
**Bl'd. do. " 10 to 25 c.**

OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION!

*WHEAT SCYTHES,*
*GRASS SCYTHES,*
*SCYTHE STONES,*

For sale cheap.

LINEN DRILLS, DUCKS, COTTONADES AND CASSIMERES, just received and for sale.

T. R. STRONG,
G. T. HOLLYDAY.
Edesville, June 8th, 1867.

### Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—Red $2 70. White no sales.
CORN—White $1 02a1 05; yellow $1 05 a1 08.
OATS—73a75 cts.

## THOMAS S. WICKES

RESPECTFULLY calls public attention to a large and assorted

**Stock of Seasonable Goods,**

which he will open during the early days of the coming week, all selected with great care, and offered for sale at most moderate advances.

His Line of articles in the way of HEAVY GROCERIES, low-priced LIQUORS, TIN WARE, CROCKERY WARE and other Goods to supply the wants of the approaching *HARVEST SEASON*, will be found unusually large, and having been bought for Cash all through, he can afford to dispose of them upon terms which must prove satisfactory to the consumer.

Chestertown, June 8, 1867.

## CASSIMERE CLOTHING!

FINE BLACK CLOTH CLOTHING!
LOW PRICED LINEN CLOTHING!
PANTALOONS, VESTS,
COATS AND DUSTERS!

## Thomas S. Wickes

HAS just opened a general Line of Seasonable ready-made CLOTHING, *goods* gotten up in the best style, and of materials warranted to give entire satisfaction.

His acquaintance are respectfully invited to give them an examination before making their selections, as he believes his present stock is fully up to the standard of the Goods which gave the old House of Wickes & Bro. an enviable reputation in this particular Branch of Trade. June 15, 1867.

## STRAW MATTING

OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
IMPERIAL and MANNING, for sale at low figures, by THOMAS S. WICKES.
June 15, 1867.

## THOMAS S. WICKES

CALLS the attention of Medical men to some extra old FRENCH BRANDY, of a Grade and Brand (Hennessey) seldom offered for sale on draught in this market.

Chestertown, June 15, 1867.

## MASONIC LECTURE.

A FREE and interesting Public Masonic Lecture, under the auspices of Chester Lodge, No. 115, will be given on the 24th day of June, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the M. P. Church in this town, by the Rev. S. B. Southerland. The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

J. O. SLAY,
WM. A. VICKERS,
J. K. ALDRIDGE,
June 8, 1867—3t. Committee.

### Orphans' Court of Kent Co.,

JUNE 4th, 1867.

ORDERED by the Orphans' Court of Kent County, that the sale of the Real Estate of the late E. F. Chambers, deceased, made on the twenty-eighth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, by George W. T. Perkins as Executor, under the last Will and Testament of the said E. F. Chambers, deceased, and which the said Executor has reported to this Court, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the sixth day of August next: provided a copy of this order be inserted once a week for three successive weeks, previous to the twenty-seventh day of July next, in some newspaper printed and published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $2850.

A. W. MELVIN,
WILLIAM GOODING,
JAMES BECK, of Geo.
June 8, 1867—4t.

## 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.

## E. W. P.

AT

## GALENA

OFFERS GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS!

**NEW AND FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY WEEK!**

DRESS GOODS AND DOMESTICS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES!

A Fine Line of 10 and 12½ cts. Muslins and Calicoes. Best Prints at 17 cts.
25 and 30 Spring Hoop Skirts, at 75 & 1.00.
Prime Faultless Grain Rio Coffee, at 28 cts.
Yellow C. Sugar, at 12½ cts.
Brown do. at 10 "
Best Coal Oil, at 48 cts.

**Impossible to Enumerate Prices!**
**No Deception in Advertising!**
**CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF!**

☞ *Terms Positively Cash on Delivery.*

## E. W. PURNELL.

COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN.
Galena, Kent County, Md., June 8, 1867—tf.

## 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.

## 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.

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