THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, June 22, 1867.

The Constitutional Convention.

In this body Wednesday a very much needed order was adopted, limiting speeches to fifteen minutes each on any question. The proposition for a recess to afford agriculturists opportunity to attend to their harvests was rejected, and the Convention also refused to give individual leaves of absence for the same purpose, the evident determination being to get through with the work of the body as soon as possible. The committee on the legislative department reported, in accordance with previous instructions, a new section, declaring that no person shall be deemed incompetent as a witness on account of race or color, unless hereafter so declared by act of the General Assembly; and also reported two other sections, respectively against the incurring of debts by counties for internal improvements except by vote of the people, and to provide for the appointment of a State prison inspector. The subject of education coming up, a protracted debate ensued, the fifteen-minute rule being suspended. Much was said for and against the present system, and it is gratifying to see that there was less of the unreasoning spirit on the subject than has been manifested on one or two occasions heretofore. Mr. Brown very properly deplored any action which would leave the State without a general system of free-school education, and declared that no system could succeed over which there was no supervision. He feared the effect of leaving the whole matter to the Legislature, as the old county system, which was a dead failure, might be revived.—The sections, as reported by the committee, provide for no taxation for schools, whereas in the existing constitution a tax of ten cents on the $100 is made obligatory.—The subject was not disposed of there being some amendments pending, including one offered by Mr. Kilbourn, which would put an end to the whole of the schools under the present system at the close of the first session of the new Legislature, whether another one had been substituted or not. We have no idea that the Convention will do anything of that sort.

The committee on the basis of representation made their report which is, of course, one of the most important, as affecting the different sections of the State and their peculiar interests, that has yet been presented. It leaves the representation for Baltimore city the same as at present, while, as regards the counties, Anne Arundel is given three instead of two delegates, Calvert two instead of one, Carroll four instead of five, Charles two instead of one, Dorchester three instead of two, Montgomery three instead of two, Prince George's three instead of two, St. Mary's two instead of one; the others are unchanged. Another scale of representation is provided, to go into effect after the taking of the next census.

Conviction of McGinnis.

James McGinnis, tried in our court last week for the murder of J. Edwin Roberts, of Queen Anne's county, on the 8th of December, 1866, was convicted of murder in the second degree. There was little or no proof against McGinnis, beyond the fact that a quantity of money, amounting to 120.64, was found upon his person, when he was arrested two days after the murder, two small notes of which were identified as the property of Roberts, and it was in proof that he had them in his pocket-book when he was murdered. The evidence was scarcely sufficient to hang him on, yet he was a fit subject for the penitentiary, and has doubtless received his deserts. From the evidence in the case, we do not believe he premeditated the murder of Roberts; he simply intended to rob him, but unfortunately death ensued from the blow he inflicted on him.—It is true the law makes homicide under such circumstances, murder in the first degree, yet the offence scarcely partakes of that degree of malice which would justify capital punishment.

James Pippin indicted for aiding and abetting in the murder of Roberts, was tried and acquitted on Friday, there being no evidence in the case to show that he was in Church Hill on the night of the murder. Messrs. Jas. Ll. Martin and Lloyd Tilghman were the counsel for the defence. The other cases against Pippin were abandoned by the State.

On Saturday morning McGinnis was brought into Court and sentenced by the Judge to 18 years imprisonment in the State Penitentiary for the murder of J. Edwin Roberts.—*Easton Star of Tuesday last.*

Remarkable Recovery.

Captain William Wallace Clayton, who was so badly cut with a hatchet about the face and head, and then robbed, whilst asleep on his vessel, lying at the lower end of Smith's dock, about three weeks since, and who has since been under the care of Drs. Bogue and Cathell, has so far recovered as to be able to return to his home, Chestertown. The efforts to save his left eye have been successful, but the sight of his right eye is hopelessly destroyed, and his countenance is otherwise much disfigured. The police authorities have not as yet succeeded in arresting the perpetrator of the outrage, who is supposed to have been the colored cook of the schooner, who, on the evening of the outrage, was granted leave of absence from the vessel, and who was furnished with some change by Captain Clayton, who, in doing so, unfortunately displayed his roll of notes.—*Balt. Sun.*

RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT THE ALMS HOUSE.—Divine service, every other Sabbath afternoon at 3 o'clock, has been instituted at the Alms House, in our county, under the auspices of the Maryland Sunday School Union.

☞ Mr. Medders, Commissioner of Slave Statistics, will be in Chestertown from the 24th to the 29th of June. Parties interested will take notice.

Land Sales.

On Wednesday last Geo. Vickers, Esq., sold the "Green Point" Farm, 360 acres, at $46.50 per acre; 57 acres of Woodland in Quaker Neck, at $20 per acre; and House and Lot near Chestertown for $900.

On Thursday last Geo. W. T. Perkins, executor of E. F. Chambers, sold the "Bay Side" Farm, 325½ acres, at $51 per acre; the "Camelworthmore" Farm, 345 acres, 1 rood and 23 perches, at $47.75 per acre; a Wood Lot of 88½ acres, at $35 per acre; a Wood Lot of 60 acres and 14 perches, at $38½ per acre; and office and lot in Chestertown, at $900.

MASONIC LECTURE.—The Rev. S. B. Southerland will lecture before the Chester Lodge of Masons, in the M. P. Church in this Town, on Monday. The Rev. gentleman is a fine lecturer, and his Masonic experience during the war will be very interesting. Lecture at 3 P. M., free.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE for July is upon our table, and is a very interesting number. This old established Ladies Book is always advancing with the age, and those who want a good cheap Monthly can not do better than subscribe for it.

General News.

Information has been received at the Department of State that the court-martial ordered for the trial of Maximillian has for the present been suspended.

General Sickles not liking the comments on his course contained in Attorney General Stanberry's opinion on the duties of Federal commanders under the Military Satrapy bill, has requested to be relieved and has demanded a court of inquiry.

General Pope has telegraphed to General Grant denying that any negroes have been appointed municipal officers of Mobile.

From Washington we learn that the instructions to the military commanders South are not yet completed.

The "Variety" Theatre at Philadelphia was destroyed by fire last Wednesday. The performances were going on when the theatre took fire from a burning stable in the rear. The audience, however, succeeded in escaping, though many were bruised in the rush for the doors. One of the proprietors of the theatre is missing, and when the walls fell some half a dozen persons were injured, and it is supposed that quite a number were crushed to death beneath the ruins.

Base Ball.

At a match game, played June 18th, 1867, between the *Maryland Club* of Kennedyville, and the *Wissahiccon* of Washington College, the score stood as follows:

Maryland.	O	R	*Wissahiccon.*	O	R
Kennedy, C.	4	3	Earle, P.	3	6
Shaffer, P.	3	3	T. Wickes, C.	3	5
Cavender, S. S.	4	1	Chamberlain, 2 B.	3	5
Bosee, 1 B.	4	1	Watson, 1 B.	2	5
Boulden, 2 B.	4	1	C. Wickes, S. S.	4	4
Duwees, 3 B.	3	3	Trippe, 3 B.	8	1
Brice, L. F.	3	3	Beck, L. F.	2	7
Harris, C. F.	1	4	Perkins, C. F.	0	9
Carroll, R. F.	1	4	Carroll, R. F.	2	5
Total	27	33	Total	27	47

Innings,

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Maryland	0	2	0	3	7	5	4	1	1	23
Wissahiccon	2	9	8	3	4	7	5	2	7	47

Umpire, Mr. Wm. Houston of the Ozenie Club: Scorers, Messrs. L. A. Pennington for the *Maryland*, and M. D. K. Smith for the *Wissahiccon*. Field Manager, J. Horton Kelly.

MR. ALEXANDER RIZEA RANGABE, the new Minister from Greece, is a wag. On Wednesday last, on presenting his credentials to the President, he took occasion to congratulate America—meaning of course the United States—"on the new consolidation and growth of her glorious unity." It is not often a diplomatist has the nerve to venture upon a sarcasm, and although this was delivered with a gravity which dull persons will mistake for a compliment, the President evidently did not so understand it. In reply he pointedly reminded Mr. Rangabe that "law, order and justice, individual rights and public liberty lie at the foundation of all good government everywhere throughout the world," and that "it was one of the statesmen of ancient Greece who taught us that it is as difficult to renew as it is to found a free constitution." This oblique thrust at the action of Congress, whose course Mr. Rangabe had undertaken to compliment, was certainly well-timed and happily delivered. It was a quiet intimation to the latter that it was not well to talk of "unity" in a Republic where ten States were under military satrapies, and to the Radicals that they had grossly violated "the essential ideas" of good government.—*Balt. Gazette.*

[Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, June 19.

The President received a telegram from New Orleans to-day, stating that agents of Santa Anna have arrived in that city and announce that their chief has landed in Mexico, and that his friends and the followers of Maximilian have proclaimed Santa Anna Provisional President of Mexico.

Gen. Pope, in a dispatch dated the 17th of June, to Gen. Grant, says it is untrue that negroes have been appointed in the municipal government of Mobile—the city government is complete, and of the best men in the city. The Mobile papers state that on Gen. Swayne's return to that city he concluded not to appoint negro Councilmen, notwithstanding he had been urged to do so by some of the Radicals.

It is now conceded on all sides that we shall have a session of Congress in July. A sufficient number of members of both houses has been heard from to make the result almost positive, but it is also quite certain that the sentiment of the leading Senators is against the consideration of any subject other than the reconstruction acts and the passage, if need be, of a declaratory or supplemental bill on that subject; so that if this view prevail, we shall have a brief session of probably ten days or two weeks.

Citizen vs. Turtle.

Editor Transcript—The lofty eagle, as he wings his flight heavenward and amid the stars, is obliged, sometimes, to halt in the dirty fens and loathsome bogs to crush and devour the paltry vermin that infests them; or to squash the eggs which, after multiplied throes, some slimy *Turtle* has hatched: thus, although it has been suggested by my friends to be beneath my dignity to reply to the scurrilous piece contained in the last number of the "Kent News," and written by "Turtle," I *stoop* to crush the little and insignificant egg, hatched by him on that occasion.

"Turtle" seems to think me unfortunate in the selection of a signature. As a pedagogue should *at least* understand the *meaning* of a word, he is not candid in his article: finding the position I occupied irrefutable, he endeavors, by a flimsy and unnatural attack upon my private position, to cast opprobrium upon my communication, and says: "a man, to rejoice in the character of citizen, should have no odor of disfranchisement clinging to his antecedents or present surroundings." If "Turtle" had have asked any one of his little scholars the meaning of the word citizen, the little thing would, doubtless, have been surprised at the silliness of the interogation; but being accustomed to questions of this description from his teacher, he would quickly have replied, "it means *inhabitant*, sir," such being the signification annexed in the dictionary.

But "Turtle's" remarks concerning "disfranchisement" are personal, and demand a fuller response. I therefore state the reasons why I claim the proud eminence of being a citizen of Kent county: born here, my family identified with the civil and ecclesiastical status of the county for many years, educated here, and having now taken up my permanent residence here—in what respect am I not a citizen? or with what consistency can I be arraigned, on account of citizenship, *by one born without the State?* If "Turtle" intends to signify I have no claims to citizenship because I have never voted, let him know it is nearly two years before I attain my majority—when I *do* attain it, not all the efforts of his mongrel, fanatical negro-worshipping clique can debar me from the privilege. As a member of that party surely he is aware that *they* consider enfranchisement as unnecessary to citizenship; they claim and demand the rights of citizenship for the *negro:* yet suffrage is not allowed them, because, thank God! they cannot urge their entire policy upon the country.

Should he think me disfranchised on account of participation in the late war, if he is not deplorably ignorant, he must know that by taking the proper oath all disability is removed, and if he intends any opprobrium to my character on account of that participation, I ask the unbiassed citizens of Kent, who deserves most commendation one *who was in the South*, and fought for her, or one who was in the North and *didn't* fight for his country?

"Turtle" says: "There is no possibility of the innocent turtle defeating the end for which he was created." He then is not even versed in Æsop's Fables, or he would not have ventured on such an assertion: he would have remembered the sad, sad story of that turtle who implored the lofty eagle "ut sese volare doceret:" the eagle plainly told him that it was contrary to his *nature*—that the Creator had appointed him his abode in the mire and filth and all his efforts at flying must end disastrously; but the persistent turtle *implored* the eagle to teach him to fly. The eagle at last yielded to his entreaties, and bore him aloft; then, letting him fall, "he was dashed into small fragments." Hoc fabula docet—that there *is* a possibility of a turtle "defeating the end for which he was created."

Turtle says: "Of the facts in our report of the game we have only to say; they have been wilfully lost sight of." How that "Turtle" can have the hardihood to make such an assertion can be explained only on the ground, that *he* regarded his report as many others did, viz: that there were *no facts* in it: *fabrications* existed in multiplicity; and there was no position he endeavored to maintain, in that partial and unfair article, which was not shown to be utterly without foundation in truth; on the other hand, he makes *no reply* to my piece of June 8th, save to defend his lugubrious nom de plume!

Certes, "Turtle" occupies a *very peculiar* position; *for Right must prevail in the end.* Now "Turtle" in his *first article* admits, and in the *second* reiterates, the statement that *I am on the right side of the question.* I am forcibly reminded of the story of the old lady, who, thinking herself near the eternal shore, prayed earnestly for forgiveness: she at length *expressed* herself converted, and prepared to enter the gates of the New Jerusalem. The old lady's complaint, however, took an unexpected turn for the better; and with that frailty common to mortals, she "backslided:" but, sad to relate, a sudden relapse occurred, and *this time* she must, indeed, go to

"The undiscover'd country, from whose bourn
No traveler returns."

Around her dying bed sorrowing friends were gathered, and the minister tenderly asked her "if she believed she was ready for heaven." The old lady, ere her spirit winged its eternal flight, gasped out, "I've said it and I'll stick to it!" Now this is exactly the position Mr. "Turtle" occupies as writer for the press and before the entire community—a position scarcely respectable, and, certainly, supported by no deductions from logic—one more compatible with the character of a boy, than consistent with the dignity of a man and a scholar; and his position is this: *Of one wrangling, perversely and dogmatically, on the side of a question, wrong by his own acknowledgment; and who is deterred by native obstinacy from yielding to the truth!* O Tempora! O Mores! but the great Dramatist says

Time shall unfold what plaited cunning hides,
Who cover faults, at last shame them derides.

CITIZEN.

CHOLERA.—Two cases of cholera have appeared in New York city, one on the first of June proving fatal after fourteen hours duration, and the other occuring on Monday, being still under the care of the physicians at Bellevue Hospital.

☞ The wheat harvest has commenced in the vicinity of Richmond, Va., and promises a large yield.

The Shooting of the Mexican General Mendez.

A correspondent who was in Queretaro, Mexico, before and at the time of the surrender, gives the following particulars of General Mendez's capture and death:

"I have mentioned that Mendez was not captured with the other Generals of Maximilian's staff. He was known to be in the city, and the authorities were sure of capturing him. On Friday, the day after the betrayal of the town, Escobedo issued an order that all officers of the Imperial army who did not surrender within twenty-four hours would be summarily disposed of when captured. On Saturday evening, between eight and nine o'clock, Mendez was found concealed under the floor in the house of a citizen named Barroli. Then he knew his doom was sealed. He occupied the night in writing letters to his family. Next morning, between nine and ten o'clock, (pleasant scene for a bright Sunday morning,) he was marched down to the Alameda and shot. He met his fate without a sign of fear. According to the custom in this country with what are called traitors, he was shot in the back. Mendez protesting against it, declaring that he was no traitor to his country, and was not afraid to face death, but the officer in charge of the shooting party declared that his orders were explicit on the point, "Very well," said Mendez, "shoot away." He knelt down, his back to the regiment, and four men stepped forward and fired. From nervousness or some other cause, their aim was very bad, and the wretched man was nothing like fatally wounded. Raising himself up, he pointed to his head, (previous experience in such scenes had made him familiar with the routine,) and the corporal put the muzzle of the piece to his ear and blew out his brains. So died Ramon Mendez, than whom Mexico has produced many better and many worse men. An Indian, with much of the Indian cruelty and indifference to life in his composition, he had also a large share of Indian honesty and trustworthiness. With many opportunities of enriching himself fraudulently, he remained poor to his dying day, and was true to the cause he espoused."

The Powers and Duties of Military Commanders in the South.

The opinion of the Attorney General on the powers and duties of the military commanders, is a lucid and cogent document, determining very satisfactorily the relations of the civil and military authorities in the Southern States, and shows that the latter have in many cases exceeded their powers under the reconstruction law. It sets forth that the act contemplates two distinct governments, the one military, the other civil, in each of the ten States comprised in the military districts: the civil reorganized as existing at the date of the act, and the military created by the act, both being provisional, and both to cease when the new State constitutions are framed and accepted by Congress. The civil government, having all the characteristics and powers of a State government, legislative, judicial and executive, is recognized more than once by the act, and is not in any respect changed by it, save only in the matter of the qualifications of voters, and of persons eligible to office, the manner of holding elections, and the mode of framing the State constitutions. The power of making any further change is reserved to Congress, not delegated to the military commander. Whatever power is not given to the military by the act, remains with the civil government. The only question is upon the powers conferred on the military authority. Each of the ten States is "made subject to the military authority of the United States;" not to the military authority altogether, but with this express limitation, "*as hereinafter prescribed.*" What is "hereinafter prescribed" is a general clause, making it the duty of the military commander to give protection to all in their rights of person and property.—The Attorney General then proceeds to inquire what sort of protection is here meant, and in what manner the protection is to be given. He answers that the power to protect is not a power to create new rights, but to protect those which are established by existing laws; in effect, a police power, given to meet the contingency recited in the preamble of the act, of a want of "adequate protection for life and property," and the necessity also recited, "that peace and good order should be enforced." The construction is made more apparent by the immediate context, which sets forth that this protection is to be done by the suppression of insurrection and disorder, and by the punishment, either by the State courts or by military commissioners when necessary, of all offenders. None of the special clauses have reference to any department of the civil administration, save only its criminal jurisdiction. There is no provision whatever to establish courts or tribunals for the trial of civil cases. There is no authority for removal by the military commander of the proper officers of a State, either executive or judicial, or the appointment of persons to their places. No such grant of power is either expressed or implied in the act. The concluding clause of the sixth section not only recognizes all the officers of the provisional governments, but, in case of vacancies, directs that they shall be filled by the people, not by any other power, civil or military. A governor appointed to office by a military commander is neither recognized by the laws of the State nor is he appointed as a military governor for a State which has no lawful governor. If the military commander can oust the governor, he can oust all the other officials of the State, whereas the act leaves the right of electing their officers to the people. In the suppression of insurrection the military commander is independent of the civil authority, and in the trial of criminals he may supersede the civil jurisdiction, but, if these contingencies do not happen, the military power remains passive. The military commander is made by the act a conservator of the peace, not a legislator.—The act expressly declares that as to such future changes of laws as might be expedient, the question of expediency, and the power to alter, amend or abolish, was reserved for "the paramount authority of the United States at any time to abolish, modify, control, or supersede the same." Where, then, does a military commander find his authority to set aside any of these laws?

The Attorney General then proceeds to give some instances of the extraordinary powers exercised by military commanders—the desposing of a Governor and the appointment of another in his place, and the ejectment of a judge of one of the criminal courts and the appointment in his stead of a private citizen, in spite of the fact that the commander has authority only in cases of necessity to tranfer the jurisdiction to a military tribunal. This is the specific authority, and no other can be lawfully exercised. The new judicial appointee has the power to inflict the death penalty, whereas the only judges having this power whom the act authorizes the military commander to appoint is a "military commission." Other examples are cited of interference with civil authority in North and South Carolina, in which the military commander assumes that the "parmount authority" is vested in himself as fully as in Congress. The military commanders are responsible to the President, and the decision of Chief Justice Chase in the case of the State of Mississippi, under this very act, is cited to prove this position.

The concluding portion of the opinion is a summary of who are entitled to registration. The oath prescribed in the supplemental act defines all the qualifications required. Two elements must concur in order to disqualify a person under the oath: first, the office and official oath to support the constitution of the United States; second, engaging afterwards in rebellion. Both must exist to work disqualification, and must happen in the order of time mentioned.—*Sun.*

Abolishing the Negro.

One of the most remarkable publications which has lately appeared is a book with the eccentric title, "Nojoque: A Question for a Continent," by Hinton Rowan Helper, of North Carolina, author of "The Impending Crisis of the South."—It will be remembered that nine years ago a great stir was created by the "Impending Crisis," which was an arsenal of all kinds of abolition statistics, arguments, and every description of inflammatory and destructive missile of hatred, malice and fanaticism against the South. The endorsement of this incendiary book by some sixty odd Northern members of Congress gave it, in the eyes of many Southern people, the significance of a declaration of war, and led to some most excited and violent debates in Congress at the session of 1858—'59. No doubt, whilst the origin of the late war must be looked for in causes which existed before the present generation, no agency of this day has done more to precipitate the "impending crisis" than the book so named; and now, the crisis having come and gone, leaving the negro the freedom for which, professedly, such men as Helper helped to bring on, the author, having abolished slavery, comes out for abolishing the negro.

It ought not to be at all surprising to see this representative man of radicalism now publishing an argument to show that the negro is an inferior race; that he must be driven out of the land; that by the 4th of July, 1876, or at farthest, by the end of the present century, he must "get somewhere south of that south-moving boundary" of Mexico. Of course, at this moment, when the vote of the poor negro is needed, Mr. Helper will not be likely to receive the endorsement of sixty radical members of Congress. But who does not understand that, as soon as the radical party can become independent of their aid, these unfortunate creatures, for all that radicalism cares, may be elbowed into the Gulf of Mexico? At the bottom of all the turbid abolition philanthropy of the present day lies a clear and well-defined purpose to substitute white labor in the South for black labor, under the abiding conviction, in the language of Helper, that the "best system of government ever yet devised beneath the sun can never fulfill its promised mission of unexampled greatness and grandeur until after it shall have been brought under the exclusive occupancy and control of the Heaven-descended and incomparably superior white races of mankind."

The Mexican Press—Braggadocio.

NEW ORLEANS, June 19.—A paper published at Guadalope concludes an article on Europe as follows: "Heretofore she has threatened us, now she implores us. Before she looked upon us with contempt, now she is on her knees before us. The heads of Maximilian and his generals are imperiously demanded by the Mexican nations."

The Mexican press are congratulating themselves that no European power will hereafter be able to coerce them either into paying debts or any other way. So far they say nothing about the United States.

NEW ASSORTMENT
OF SEASONABLE GOODS,
Just received by
June 22. T. W. ELIASON & SON.

KIRBY'S AMERICAN HARVESTER
REAPER, MOWER & SELF-RAKER.
The best Combined Machine in the market. The cheapest Machine in the market. Satisfaction guaranteed. For sale by
CHARLES STANLEY & SON,
Chestertown, June 22—3t.

Notice!
KENT CO. TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.
THE Annual Meeting of the Teachers' Association, will take place at Chestertown *On SATURDAY, JUNE 29th*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Important business will be transacted. Punctual attendance requested.
WM. GALLIGHER, Prest.
JNO. F. COPPER, Sec. June 22.

LUMBER FOR SALE.
JUST received a large stock of Lumber, such as White Pine Plank and Boards, Siding and Scantling; Hemlock Boards and Fencing; Joists, Scantling, Bill Stuff, Shingling Laths, White Pine and Cypress Shingles, White and Yellow Pine Flooring; Pales, Laths, Pailing Railing; Sash, Shutters, and a lot of Peach Box Stuff.
June 22, 1867—4t. W. VANNORT.

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.

MARRIED.

EDMONDS—WICKES.—On the 6th inst., at Warrenton, Va., by Rev. James R. Hubard, JAMES R. EDMONDS to Mrs. AUGUSTA WICKES, formerly of this town.

CORNER STONE LAYING.

The Corner Stone of the African M. E. Church of Chestertown, will be laid, ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON 23rd INST., at 3 o'clock. Services by Rev's. J. B. Quigg and J. T. Murray. The public are invited to attend.

ISAIAH BROUGHTON,
Preacher in Charge.

PERE CHAMBERS, J. A. JONES, WM. PERKINS, } Com. of arrangements.
June 22, 1867.

BEWARE OF FALSE PROPHETS!
BUY YOUR GOODS FROM
THOSE YOU CAN TRUST!
For those who are continually finding fault with their competitors, of giving light weight and short measure, as an excuse to compete with the Cash Stores in prices, is but a mere excuse; and of such I would say, Beware, Oh beware!

BUYERS
LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!
I have just returned from Philadelphia with a large Stock of *New and Beautiful Goods*, **Which I am offering at City Prices!** such as Prints, Delaines, Fine White Muslin of all kinds; Victoria Lawns, Jacconets, Plaid Muslins, Wigans for Ladies Dress Linings. Also, a large assortment of Wallace's Hoop Skirts, at very low prices.
☞ *Great Bargains in the new Lot of SHOES just received.*
A superior article of Extra Refined Whale Oil.
A beautiful Line of Fly Nets, Whips, and other Goods too numerous to mention.
CALL AT THE CHEAP CASH STORE.
TERMS, CASH ON DELIVERY.
R. P. STEWART.
Chestertown, June 22, 1867.

MORE NEW GOODS
RECEIVED THIS WEEK.—J. K. Aldridge has returned from the City and has opened a large assortment of Goods, purchased at net Cash prices and selling at small advances. We have a large stock of Carpenters' Planes, Hatchets, Saws, Hammers, Augers, Pugh's Auger Bits, Axle Pulleys, Screw Pulleys, Bed Castors, Tap Borers, Coal Oil Spigots, Molasses Gates, Taylor's Charcoal Irons, &c. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

FRUIT CANS. FRUIT CANS.
FRUIT CANS. FRUIT CANS.
For Sale at $1.50 per Dozen.
For Sale at $1.50 per Dozen.
At the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store.
At the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store.
June 22. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

A TRACT OF LAND

In the Third Tax District of Kent County, chargeable for the payment of Taxes due to RICHARD F. MOFFETT, Collector for said District for the years 1860 and 1861, together with the name of the person chargeable with the payment of the same, and there being no personal property in the County liable for and chargeable with the payment of said taxes, as by return of said Collector to the said County Commissioners will appear, viz:

Names.	Am't. Due.
Jas. P. Bayley, Lands in Big Forest, name unknown	$5 72

By the County Commissioners of Kent County, Maryland, Ordered that Richard F. Moffett, late Collector of said County, after thirty days previous notice, at the Court House door, and at the most public places in said County, and also in the "Chestertown Transcript," (a newspaper published in Chestertown,) proceed to sell to the highest bidder, the foregoing Tract of Land or Lot of ground, or such part thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the taxes and legal charges thereon due, and the same, when sold, to transfer by deed or bargain and sale to the purchaser thereof.

JOHN RUSSELL, Clerk.

Notice is Hereby Given,

In pursuance of the above order, that if the taxes due on the land aforesaid are not paid me within thirty days from this date, the said land or such part thereof as may be necessary to raise the sum due thereon, together with all the costs of advertising the same, will on

TUESDAY, the 23rd of JULY, 1867,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at MILLINGTON, Kent County, Md., be sold to the highest bidder, for the payment of the same.

RICHARD F. MOFFETT,
Collector for 1860 and 1861.
June 22, 1867—ts.

NOTICE
OF THE
Commissioner of Slave Statistics.

The subscriber having qualified as *Commissioner of Slave Statistics for Kent county*, is prepared to discharge the duties imposed upon him by the Act of Assembly relating thereto.

Persons whose Slaves were emancipated by the Constitution of 1864 are hereby notified to appear before him with lists of their Negroes, containing the ages, condition and sex of the same; also, with such information as they may possess as to whether any of said former Slaves had prior to or after that time entered the service of the United States.

He will be found at Chestertown from the 24th to the 29th day of June.

PHILIP MEDDERS,
Commissioner of Slave Statistics.

N. B.—Notice will be given of the time and place of meeting in each District.
June 22, 1867—tf. P. M.

COAL HODS, Shovels and Pokers—for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—Red $2 15a2 35. White no sales.
CORN—White $1 06a1 08; yellow $1 08 a1 10.
OATS—73a75 cts.

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.

FARM FOR SALE.
THE subscribers will sell at Private Sale, that farm and plantation lying in Kent Co. 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.

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.

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 Reed's, 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.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE County Commissioners for Kent Co. having made a contract with Mr. George W. Hurst to rebuild the Bridge over Morgan's Creek, the public are hereby informed that he will commence the work on Monday, the 10th inst., and that the Bridge will not be in a condition for traveling on or crossing over till on or about the 20th day of July next.

JOHN RUSSELL, Clerk.
June 8, 1867—3t.

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