THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, June 29, 1867.

☞ The dangers predicted for our country, upon the armed conquest of the Southern States, are being rapidly developed. More than two years has elapsed since the armed forces of the South surrendered—and yet to-day a more stringent military despotism rules those States than during the actual conflict. The ten conquered provinces are arbitrarily ruled by, what are, in fact, but a repetition of the military pro consuls of the Roman Empire. Governors, Judges, Mayors and Legislators are deposed at pleasure, the franchise of the people is in the hands of boards of registration appointed by the military, and the returns of the mock elections themselves, are completely at the mercy of the commander to whom the returns are made. The Federal Legislators who make these dictators, stalk the land under the protection of their own creatures, preaching confiscation and inciting to strife. The plainest provisions of the Federal Constitution are set at naught, and the country is plunging headlong into debt and anarchy.

The Congress of a portion of the States passes the most arbitrary rules for the government of ten other States, and so soon as it appears that the legal interpretation of their own act is not in accord with their own devilish designs, a partisan committee issues a call for the re-assembling of Congress to perpetrate further iniquity.

☞ Elsewhere will be found a description of the new Church being erected by the colored Methodists of our town, and the laying of the corner stone, as furnished us by their committee. We call attention to the facts as a crushing rebuke to the meddling Radical fanatics in and out of the State, who are constantly falsely representing the relations between the races in our State. This work has been prosecuted thus far without the aid of General Gregory, Judge Bond or any other subordinate disturber of the peace from the Freedmen's Bureau. It will be seen that the Committee recognize and return thanks for the aid of their white friends. The *aid* has come, not from the Radical fanatics in our midst, but, from the body of the white citizens, the ex-slaveowners, if you please, and those who opposed emancipation in the manner in which it was enforced. So far as we are advised, the colored people of this county have kept themselves aloof from all entanglements with the Freedmen's Bureau officers and Judge Bond: they have acted wisely, and the encouragement they have met with in the erection of their Church and school room proves what has always been known, that the Conservative elements of our County and State are not inimical to the best interests of the colored people. No Freedmens Bureau agitator has yet appeared in our midst, and the relations of the two races are harmonious, as they always will be in the absence of Northern disturbers of the peace.

J. A. WICKES, Esq., of the Constitutional Convention, will accept our thanks for a copy of the Journal and other documents.

THE RAIL ROAD.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A full meeting of the Board of Directors of the Kent County Rail Road Company, was held at the office of the President, on Thursday last. The session was a long one, and one of the results is that another instalment of the Stock has been called for, payable by the 15th of August. This will allow time for a portion of the wheat crop to find its way to market. The Company design to place the road under contract very soon, and hence the necessity for the call for money. Contractors have to be paid at short periods, as they have large expenses to meet. The Board had an interesting interview with a contractor and obtained some interesting and important information in reference to the cost and manner of building rail roads.

One of the greatest difficulties to be overcome, is, we are informed, the conduct of some of the land owners, who will not negotiate for a sale of a small portion of their land for rail road purposes, nor name any price! The Company are desirous of making arrangements with land owners, and to avoid the heavy expenses of summoning juries and witnesses: but we believe they have concluded to resort to this course whenever necessary, and will take such steps as will secure right of way at reasonable prices and at the cost of those who decline to make amicable arrangements. *

Delaware and Maryland Peach Crop.

A letter from Lincoln, Sussex county, Delaware, says: "The peach yield this season, according to present indications, will be almost without precedent. Peach growers are more concerned lest there should be an excess of production and a glutted market than they are on any other account. The failure of the peach in New Jersey serves to direct attention now more than ever before to Delaware and the Eastern Shore of Maryland as the favorite regions for peach orchards and the number of trees set out recently can be reckoned only by tens of thousands. In this neighborhood there are two new orchards, each comprising between six thousand and eight thousand trees, and smaller ones of two thousand or four thousand are found wherever the soil is most favorable."—*Baltimore American.*

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

Laying Corner Stone.

The laying of the Corner Stone of the new colored M. E. Church of Chestertown, on Sunday afternoon, 23d of June, inst., was attended by a large assemblage of persons, all of whom appeared to take great interest in the beautiful ceremony.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by Rev. J. T. Murray—Lesson by Rev. Mr. Massey.

The solemn and impressive ceremony of laying the Corner Stone was performed by Rev. Mr. Quigg, in his own dignified and appropriate manner.

Rev. J. T. Murray delivered the Address with great power and effect. The Address was indeed chaste and beautiful, eloquent and able. All were edified and delighted with the intellectual treat bestowed upon them by the speaker.

The Committee of Arrangements, Pere Chambers, James A. Jones and William Perkins, acknowledge, with gratitude, the generous contributions received in behalf of the enterprise.

To their white friends they return many and especial thanks for their kind and liberal assistance.

The cash contributions amount to $300 and subscriptions to about $700, making together about $1000 contributed.

Size of Church 50 by 36 feet, with basement 8 feet and a few inches high; with two rooms in basement, one 24x36 feet, to be used for a Primary School room, and the other 18x36 feet, to be used for the social meetings of the Church. Audience room 36x42 feet, 16 ft. ceiling, with vestibule and end and side galleries, to cost about $4000. COMMITTEE.

☞ On Monday last the Chester Lodge of A. F. A. Masons, of this Town, were visited by the Eureka Lodge from Millington. The line of procession was formed on the Court House Green at 3 o'clock, P. M., and accompanied by the Kent Cornet Band, proceeded to the Methodist Protestant Church. The Rev. S. B. Southerland, who was announced to deliver the Lecture on the occasion, was detained at his home by sickness. Short impromptu addresses were made by Revs. Mr. Stubbs, Maloy, Quigg and Murray. The line of procession was again taken up, and preceded by the Band, marched through the principal streets of the Town. At nine o'clock the visiting Lodge, with a number of invited guests, sat down to a supper at the Voshell House, which did great credit to the committee of arrangements of the Chester Lodge and the proprietor of the Voshell House. Mr. Mallalieu presided at the table. Several speeches were made, toasts drank, and the evening was very pleasantly spent.

The Chester Lodge is of recent organization and numbers but few members yet.

Masonry is retiring and makes no effort to secure additions to its numbers; in fact, we gather that it is contrary to their principles to solicit parties to connect themselves with this order. The benefits of Masonry have been frequently illustrated of late in this country, in their efforts, and partial success, in restoring a brotherly feeling between the late hostile sections. While the religious denominations, North and South, are adding fuel to political partizanship, it would seem that the order of Masonry alone, is pouring oil upon the troubled waters.

Tournament.

A Tournament and Basket Pic-Nic will be held near our town on the 17th of July. The Tilt will commence at ten o'clock in the morning. The Coronation of the Queen of Love and Beauty, preceeded by an Oration from John O. Slay, Esq., will take place at 6 P. M. A Grand Ball will be given at night. A fine Band of Music will be in attendance on the field. The proceeds of the Tournament will be given to the South.

The young men having charge of this affair are making every effort to make it an agreeable day, and one long to be remembered in old Kent. The novelty of the entertainment will of course attract a large concourse from our own and the surrounding counties.

The Knights and Mounted Marshals will make an imposing array, and the large number of fair ladies will not be the least attractive feature of the day.

Religious Notice.

Divine service may be expected (D. V.) in St. Paul's Church to-morrow afternoon (July 30th) at 4 o'clock, by the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, and every other Sunday at the same hour, until further notice. On Sunday, 7th of July, proximo, morning service may be expected at 10 o'clock in St. Paul's Church, and at I. U. the same day at 3½ P. M.

Base Ball.

[For the Transcript.]

On Saturday last, the Kent Club of Galena, visited their friends of Kennedyville to play a match game of Base Ball with the Maryland Club, an organization which, in the possession of fine material and playing strength, ought not to be second to any Club on the Shore; but who, from lack of training and a proper development of their powers, fell victims to the superior skill of the expert nine of the Kent. The game opened in favor of the Maryland up to the close of the seventh inning, leaving the totals at 23 to 20 in their favor; but by the beautiful fielding of Messrs. Horsey and J. H. Pennington on the fifth, seventh and eighth innings, resulted in a blank score in the above named innings for the Maryland boys, and on the 8th and 9th innings the Kent boys, with a full determination of victory, scored 25 runs, before they were disposed of.

After the game the contestants sat down to a fine supper, and passed the evening in social intercourse.

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	0	
Kent	3	2	2	4	1	7	1	15	10	—45
Md.	6	5	0	5	0	7	0	0	7	—30

Umpire, A. J. Pennington of the Avalanche Club: Scorers, G. A. Ireland for Kent and L. Pennington for Maryland: Field officer, C. W. Warren. Time of game three hours.

Fly Catches.—Kent, Horsey six, J. M. Pennington two. Maryland two.

Passed Balls.—Maryland 4, Kent 3.

Excursion.

The Meth. Protestant Sabbath School of Chestertown, have decided to make an excursion to Baltimore city on Thursday, the 11th of July. The necessary arrangements are now being made, and full particulars will be given in future advertisement. The previous excursions of this School have, without an exception, fully met the expectations of all who patronized them, and we may confidently promise our citizens a day of genuine recreation and pleasure on the occasion above announced.

☞ The per centum of tax for our County, for the present year, will be 74 cents in the $100, as follows: County 54, State 5, School 15. For 1866 it was 95 cents.

James Pippin released and then Hung.

In the Circuit Court for Talbot county, Judge Goldsborough presiding, on Wednesday last, James Pippin, under indictment for larceny, was released on his own reconnizance to appear at the next term of Court. Once more at large, we are told, he publicly announced that he had "spotted" several citizens of this county, and said they should die at first sight.—He then came to his home in Church Hill District, in this county. On Thursday night, a party of about fifteen men, blacked, and in disguise dress, repaired to the residence of Asa Pippin, (the father of James Pippin, and with whom James lived,) and inquired for "Jim." Asa, suspecting that they intended to kill him, concealed Jim under the floor, and told the party that he was not at home, whereupon they forced an entrance, and set fire to the house on the inside, and by this means discovered the hiding place of Jim. He was then taken from the house, and carried about a mile up the road, and hung to a limb, where he was found on Friday morning. An inquest was held over the body by Esquire Ruth, the jury returning a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

However much we may oppose lynch law, we cannot obtain consent of our mind to censure the above parties. The people of that community have been robbed and plundered by this man and his confederates until their presence became too obnoxious to tolerate. They have appealed to the law to protect them, but there are so many avenues through which the guilty escape punishment, that the law has failed to effect the desired object, and the duty, though a fearful and dangerous one, has devolved upon the citizens to protect themselves, and they have started out with an apparent determination to accomplish their object, having hung one and ordered others to leave the county immediately, under pain of meeting a similar fate. The breaking up of this band of thieves will have the effect of restoring to that District its former good reputation for order and tranquility. We would much rather the law could serve the people as it should, but as it has failed, we cannot denounce that people for taking the matter into their own hands, feeling confident that the men connected with this affair are honorable, intelligent and prudent citizens, and men who will not permit themselves to be led into the crime of punishing innocent men. —*Centreville Observer of Tuesday last.*

The July Session.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* (Rad.) says:

Letters and telegrams have been received by the Union Congressional Executive Committee here from enough members of Congress to insure a quorum in July, so a short summer session is a fixed fact. A number of the letters received from Republican members state that they will come on condition that the session shall not last over two weeks, or three weeks at the furthest. They do not wish to proceed with the regular business of Congress but merely to fix definitely the Reconstruction act, so that President Johnson and Mr. Stanberry will be prevented hereafter from giving any more trouble and hindering reconstruction. It is evident also from the tone of the other letters received that an attempt will be made to have Speaker Colfax announce the committees immediately so as to be able to go right to work. This plan is favored by those anxious to impeach the President, and by others who are opposed to Secretary McCulloch's present financial policy, especially in respect to the present system of National Banks. Those who are in favor of a long session say if once a quorum is obtained the session will be kept up long enough to settle definitely the question of impeachment.

Counterpart to the Trent Case.

The forcible removal of Santa Anna by the Mexican Liberals from an American vessel will, it is thought, demand the interference of the United States for a suitable apology and for his liberation. In the Trent case, this government did not hesitate to comply with the request of the British government for the delivery of Mason and Slidell, and it is supposed that it will expect from others the same respect to international obligations. Unless the Liberals have already executed Santa Anna, or shall do so before the demand can be made, they will have to restore him his liberty, at the risk of his landing again under more auspicious circumstances, and returning the little compliment he has just received.

The Maryland Convention.

The Constitutional Convention has passed upon the following different parts of the Constitution: the Bill of Rights; the Executive Department; the Legislative Department; the Treasury Department; the Attorney General and State's Attorneys; the Report on Representation; the Educational Department; the Elective Franchise; the Usury Laws, and the Negro question. The committee on the Judiciary has not yet reported.

The Constitutional Convention Tuesday was principally engaged in consideration of the report on the legislative department, and disposed of the sections up to 23, inclusive. An interesting debate occurred on the section declaring ministers of religion or preachers of the Gospel, or teachers of any religious creed or denomination, ineligible as Senator or Delegate. It was shown that similar provision had always been embraced in the organic law of Maryland down to 1864. Motions to strike out the clause, or materially modify it, were rejected; but finally the word "teacher" was struck out, so that it should not apply to others than recognized ministers, and in that shape it was adopted.

In this body Wednesday, the committee on the judiciary department made its report, proposing an entire reorganization of the judiciary of the State. The courts will be styled the Court of Appeals, Circuit Courts and Orphans' Courts, as at present, but be constituted quite differently from the present courts. The election of judges by the people is, of course, retained. The State is to be divided into eight judicial circuits, and the Court of Appeals be composed of the chief judges of the several circuits, one of whom shall be designated by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, as the chief judge. For each circuit, except the eighth, which comprises Baltimore city, there is to be, in addition to the chief judge, two associate judges, and they are to hold sessions of court in each county composing their circuits. In the eighth circuit there is to be one court, styled "the Supreme Court of Baltimore," consisting of one chief justice and five associate judges, who are to have all the powers and jurisdiction of all the several courts now in existence here, assigning any one or more of the judges to any one of the said courts from time to time. The judges in all the courts of the State and city are to hold office during good behavior, and be elected at the general election to be held on Tuesday after the first Monday in November next. In case of disability they may be retired by a two-thirds vote of each house of the General Assembly, under certain circumstances named. The salaries of the chief judges and of the judges of the Supreme Court of Baltimore city are fixed at $5,000, and of the associate judges of the circuit courts at $3,500 per annum each. The clerks of the circuit courts to be elected and hold office for six years, and have a salary not exceeding $3,000, and four clerks for the Baltimore courts are also to be elected, and have a salary each of $3,500, payable out of the fees of office only. The Convention further considered the subject of the legislative department, and after considerable debate increased the amount to which internal improvements may be aided it St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert counties to $100,000. Pending an amendment to allow $300,000 for railroads from Elkton down the Eastern Shore, the Convention adjourned.

The Maine Democracy.

PORTLAND, ME., June 25.

The Democratic State Convention met here this morning. The Convention was not as large as it had been for the past few years, the basis of the representation being the last National vote instead of the preceding presidential election as heretofore. About 623 delegates presented their credentials. Charles P. Kimball, of Portland, was chosen president.

In the afternoon the Hon. E. F. Pillsbury, of Augusta, was nominated the candidate for Governor by acclamation. Resolutions, nine in number, were reported. The first relates to the past history of the Democretic party; the second declares representation in Congress a right abiding in the Constitution, and favors the admission of all the States owing allegiance to the General Government: the third reflects upon the Thirty-ninth Congress; the fourth favors judicious measures for the suppression of the traffic in intoxicating liquors, but denounces the present law as extreme, tyrannical and cruel.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Everybody knows that the New England party in Congress is the party that has controlled all the measures by which the South is held in subjugation and the North blessed, or cursed, as the case may be. By the New England party we do not mean that all those who advocate the Congressional policy are natives of that region. We might indeed assert that a very large proportion of the members of the present Congress are New Englanders, either by birth or extraction, but letting this pass, it is beyond all question that New England has exercised of late years a paramount influence in shaping, for good or for evil, the legislation of the country. This being the case, it is certainly proper to inquire whether the people of that section are by their previous training and by their qualities of heart and mind entitled to the political pre-eminence that has been accorded them. If they are, then the measures they have been so prominent in promoting ought to be good. If they are not, it becomes all those who desire to see the country well governed and the rights of the State and of individuals duly protected under the organic law, to see that the truth be known concerning them. No man in ordinary life will take for his bosom friend and counsellor a person whom he cannot trust, for who expects to gather grapes from thorns, or figs from thistles? All through life, in society as well as in business, prudent persons are accustomed to exercise a wise discrimination. As, therefore, we are told we ought to take our politics from New England, and suffer ourselves to be governed by the New England party of "moral ideas," it is of paramount importance in us to endeavor to ascertain whether these apostles of a new civilization are deserving of our confidence? It will be conceded, we presume, that no man knows the people of New England better than Henry Ward Beecher, and here is his description of them:

"The lower class of a New England village is chiefly composed of the hangers-on—those who are ignorant and imbecile, and especially those who, for want of moral health, have sunk, like sediment, to the bottom. *Perhaps nowhere in the world can be found more unlovely wickedness—a malignant, bitter, tenacious hatred of good—than in New England.* The good are very good, and the bad are very bad. The high moral tone of public sentiment in many New England towns, and its penetrating and almost inquisitorial character, either powerfully determines men to good, or chafes and embitters them. This is especially true, when, in certain cases, good men are so thoroughly intent upon public morality that the private individual has scarcely any choice left. *Under such a pressure some men act in open wickedness out of spite, and some secretly; and the bottom of society wages clandestine war with the top.*

From this graphic and truthful picture of New England society—where the best of the citizens are bigots and fanticalinquisitors, and the worst are not merely wicked, but have "a malignant, bitter, "tenacious, hatred of good;" where "some "men act in open wickedness out of spite, "and some secretly; and the bottom of "society urges clandestine war with the "top"—men may judge whether political measures that originate in that section are worthy of acceptance, or whether the great bulk of the people there are of such excelling virtue as to be entitled to be recognized as guides, philosophers and friends.

The Manner of the Man.

General Sheridan's dispatch of the 23d, to General Grant, declining, unless ordered absolutely, to extend the registration in Louisiana, is a novel exhibition, not only of military discipline and subordination, but of the decencies of the office. In such form of communication as any one else would regard as an order, it is suggested to him by his superior officer to extend the registration in Louisiana until August 1st, and he replies, expressing his regrets that he "*should have to differ with the President,*" but (incredible as it seems) says it must be recollected that he has "*been ordered to execute a law to which the President has been in bitter antagonism.*" The fact that the order was not as explicit as it might have been does not excuse the insubordinate tone and temper of General Sheridan's dispatch, nor justify his unbecoming attempt to set up his construction of law against that of the Attorney General. In addition to this, as the National Intelligencer justly remarks, the publication of the dispatch "by telegraph from New Orleans simultaneously with its transmission by the telegraph to Washington was an act of intolerable insolence.—It is, in fact, a dispatch to the republican leaders, and not to General Grant." If officers of the army may, with impunity, querulously object to the orders of their superiors, and even make a display of contumacy, by telegraphing it to the country, there must be an utter subversion of all military discipline. Even worse than this is the virtual recognition by Gen. Sheridan of the leaders of a party as superiors to whom he is to report, as well as to his commanding officer, and whose approval is to be courted rather than that of his military chief.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Gen. Jeff. Thompson Endorses General Longstreet.

General Thompson has written a letter to the Louisville (Ky.) Journal, in which he endorses the opinions of General Longstreet on the question of reconstruction.—He says:

"I might cover the whole ground when I say that I heartily concur in the sentiments of Gen. James Longstreet; but General Longstreet was a professional soldier, who fought like a hero, and surrendered like a brave knight who has been unhorsed, and he may not go far enough in his language to place himself right before the world; therefore I, who was a civilian before the war, and only buckled on my sabre to contend for certain 'rights' (as was the case with the armies on either side,) I can go further than General Longstreet, for I have resumed my social status, and have not changed my occupation. I tell you, then, plainly, that I never fought the United States because I hated the United States. I never fought the North because I hated the North. I did not desire to be one iota freer than I was under the flag of the Union; but there was abstract political principle of State rights and four thousand millions of dollars' worth of African slaves that I thought could only be saved out of the Union. From the first hostile gun fired by John Brown, at Harper's Ferry, until the 5th day of June, 1865, when I surrendered my troops, I was a fair, square and consistent enemy of abolitionism and those who fought their battles; but when desolation came, and starvation and ruin stared our women and children in the face, I followed the example of my noble leaders—surrendered all political rights, and became one of a conquered but still proud people."

General Thompson adds:

"The Confederate government wiped out States' rights the first year of its existence—a bloody war wiped out slavery, and wiped out the Confederacy, so they are obsolute ideas; and the plain question now presented is, 'Will you accept citizenship under our terms, as contained in this law?' and I emphatically answer, Yes!"

Gerrit Smith on Jefferson Davis.

After a long season of reflection, Gerrit Smith has furnished the public with a minute and elaborate justification of his conduct in signing the bail bond of Jefferson Davis. He acknowledges the right of the public to question him, but he anticipates any subsequent interrogation by a most exhaustive defense. He believed Mr. Davis entitled to either trial or liberty, and thinks there could hardly have been sufficient reason for a delay of two years. Lawyers having decided that Mr. Davis was bailable, Mr. Smith says he did not trouble himself about that part of the affair, but believed himself under a moral obligation to sign the bond. He claims that he was acting in perfect consistency with his previous professions since the South laid down its arms. He totally disclaims the right to assume, as so many do, that Davis was guilty of other crimes than that of treason, such as assassination and the starving of prisoners. As for the crime of treason, Mr. Smith believes both North and South understood that they were fighting under the law of war, and that the North made a bargain with the South to that effect. Therefore we are not justified in holding Davis amenable to constitutional law. Mr. Smith is opposed to punishing the South, because he holds the North equally guilty and responsible in regard to the chief cause of the war, and even more so. He believes both North and South will suffered enough already. The work of the conquering North should now be to heal and comfort, and win back the South.—State governments, he believes, should be left to supply their own systems of education, as their black and white people call for it. He says the black man does not need either confiscation or the disfranchisement of any class of the whites, and it will be his own fault now if he does not possess himself of a home and a share of the comforts of life. Mr. Smith objects to one-sided benevolence, and also to setting the blacks against the whites. Another reason why he signed the bond was, that he believed the people of the South would hail the liberation of Davis as an omen of good feeling of the North. He laments that the northern press has lent itself to the bad work of neutralizing the good that he had hoped for. Mr. Smith is of opinion that the road to a sure and perfect peace is a very plain one. All we should demand of the South, he says, is acquisescence in the abolition of slavery and in negro suffrage. A new spirit would soon rule those who were formerly the enemies of freedom. As for the losses of loyal men, he would like to see them paid out of the national treasury and not by confiscation, for the North is very rich and the South very poor. He believes, further, that it would be a wise and just policy for the government to appropriate ten or twenty millions to relieve the sufferings of the South, and also for the present to exonerate that desolate country from the burden of taxation. The greater the cost the greater, he says, the proof of our love and good-will; and the difficult problem of peace, he believes, can be solved by love, and by love alone.

The "Black Death" in Ireland.

A correspondent of the New York Sun, writing from Dublin on the 12th instant, says:—

For more than a year past a mysterious and deadly disease has made its appearance here. At first it created no alarm, and comment upon it was confined to physicians and scientific men. Now it has assumed a formidable aspect, and cases shoot up here and there in various parts of the city, spreading alarm by their fatal termination. It is generally pronounced to be purple typhus fever Whatever it is, there is much mystery about it, and it may be spread further than our shores. At present it is happily confined to Dublin, only one or two cases having occurred in the provinces. There have been only fifty cases altogether. It is called suggestively and appropriately, "The Black Death." A disease called by that name, said to be more fatal than the present one, devastated Ireland before the English invasion, and more than once in the middle ages. Its last appearance here was in 1736, and it was more fatal than any plague. The disease is now, it is believed, disappearing, or at least the cases reported are very few.

Visits of Presidents to Boston.

The visits of the Presidents of the United States to the city of Boston, since the organization of the government, have been as follows: President Washington, October 24th, 1789; Jackson, June the 21st, 1833; John Tyler, the dedication of the Bunker Hill monument, in 1843; James K. Polk, June 29th, 1847; Millard Fillmore, September 17th, 1851, and Andrew Johnson, June, 1867.

From Mexico---Reported Pardon of Maximilian.

NEW ORLEANS, June 25.

A dispatch from Galveston says an Austrian passed through that city to-day, en route North, representing himself of Maximilian's staff, and stated the Emperor had been pardoned on condition of leaving the country as soon as the ports of Tampico and Vera Cruz are open for his departure.

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

MARRIED.

REES—JONES.—On the 20th instant, by Rev. Louis Jones, A. J. REES, of Kent Co., to Miss MOLLIE A. JONES, of Baltimore.

Obituary.

Departed this life, on Tuesday the 21st of June, in the full enjoyment of the consolations of the Christian faith, ANNA E. COMEGYS, daughter of Samuel Comegys, in the 31st year of her age. The deceased had endeared herself to all who knew her, but particularly to the circle of her own family and home. To her affectionate parents and elder sisters she was the object of devoted affection. To her younger brothers and sisters who had learned to rely with implicit confidence upon her intelligence, prudence and wisdom; her counsel was invaluable; but still more valuable was the beautiful consistency of her daily life, exhibiting by her example the Christian virtues inculcated by her precepts. She has gone to join the company of the spirits of the just made perfect. AFFECTION.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.



The Stockholders of the Kent County Rail Road Company are hereby notified that an Instalment of Six Dollars and twenty-five cents per share for each share of Stock, has been called for by resolution of the Board of Directors of the said Company. You are therefore requested to make payment to the undersigned, by the Fifteenth day of August next, of Six Dollars and Twenty-five cents on every share of Stock subscribed by you in said Company.

The Directors design placing the road under contract on an early day, and hence the necessity of the present call.

By order of the Board.

RICHARD HYNSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

Chestertown, June 29, 1867—tA15.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—Red $2 46: White no sales.
CORN—White $1 13a1 14; yellow $1 13 a1 15.
OATS—82a84 cts.

NEW GOODS FOR HARVEST, AT KENNEDYVILLE.

HAVING just returned from the city with a general assortment of Goods, such as DRY GOODS, HATS of the Latest Styles, READY MADE CLOTHING, at the last reduced prices, and a general assortment of *GROCERIES FOR HARVEST*, all of which I will sell low for Cash.

C. W. WARREN,
Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md.
June 29, 1867.

Lumber,

LIME, FERTILIZERS, COAL, AND PEACH TREES, From Pullen's Nursery, New Jersey, for sale by JAMES SHUSTER,
June 29, 1867—6m. Buck Neck.

KNIGHTS OF KENT CO.,

YOU will assemble in CHESTERTOWN, ON WEDNESDAY, JULY 3d, punctually at 2 o'clock, as business of importance will be transacted. By order

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
June 29, 1867.

HARVEST GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a full assortment of GOODS adapted to the wants of the present season. WHISKEYS FOR THE HARVEST FIELD, SCYTHE STONES, and a superior article of

Machine Oil.

Bought at the latest decline, for the CASH, they will be sold at city retail prices.

STEVENSON CONSTABLE,
June 29, 1867. Trappe Corner.

LUMBER, &c.

ON hand and for sale, a large Stock of LUMBER, consisting of

White Pine Select		Hemlock Joists,	
Do.	" Cullens,	Do.	Scantling,
Do.	" Siding,	Do.	fence boards,
Do.	2x4 Railing	Do.	2x4 Railing,
Do.	" Flooring	Paling, &c.,	&c.

Plastering Lath, Hair, Lime, &c.

FISH, FLOUR, BACON, COAL, &c.

T. J. SHALLCROSS,
June 29—tf. At Shallcross' Wharf.

Take Notice.

THERE are ten or twelve PINE LOGS on the Landing of the subscribers on Sassafras River. The owner or owners of the above Logs are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take them away. W. J. GRIFFITH,
June 29—3t. S. W. BOYER.

TAX NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to the Tax Payers of the First District, that the Taxes for this year will be due on the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1867. I will be ready to receive taxes by that date, and hope and expect all to pay up promptly.

Persons indebted for taxes for 1866 will not be indulged much longer; they need not ask or expect it, for I intend, when I make the taxes for 1867, to make them for 1866 on all not paid up. I need the money and must have it without further delay.

EDWIN CROUCH,
July 29, 1867—tf. Collector.

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.

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.

ALL KINDS of COUNTRY PRODUCE wanted at the TRAPPE CORNER.

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