THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 6, 1867.

☞ Thursday last being the anniversary of the Independence of the American States, our office was closed and work suspended, as usual with the typos all over the country. Our reading is necessarily somewhat curtailed.

There has been no public celebration of the day in our midst since the commencement of the late civil strife, and while ten of our sister States are held under military subjection and as conquered provinces, in one sense, the quiet observance of the day is most appropriate. It is rather anamalous that the anniversary of the declaration, that these States were free and independent States, should still be observed as a National holiday, when the very existences of ten of the American States are denied by the representatives of the remainder.

Perhaps a universal observance and explanation of the day would have a tendency to revive some of the enlightened patriotism which gave rise to its observance. We sincerely trust before its next return, it cannot still be said that the Congress of the *United States* (?)

Has refused admission, to their councils, of the representatives of ten of their coequal States unless those people would relinquish their right of State Government according to the Constitution of the United States, a right inestimable to them and formidable to tyrants only.

That it has dissolved representative houses for opposing their invasions on the rights of the people.

That it has made Governors and Judges dependent on their will alone.

That it has erected a multitude of new offices and sent thither swarms of officers to harrass that people and eat out their substance.

That it keeps among them, in time of peace, standing armies, without the consent of their people.

That it has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

That it has combined to subject them to a jurisdiction foreign to our Constitution, and unacknowledged by the laws.

That it has imposed taxes on them without a hearing and without their assent.

That it has deprived them, in many cases, of the benefits of the trial by jury.

That it has taken away their charters, abolished their laws, and altered fundamentally the powers of their government, suspended their legislatures and declared themselves invested with power to legislate for them in all cases whatsoever.

☞ We call the attention of the town authorities to the practice of playing Base Ball on the vacant lots near the sidewalks of the town. The frequent accidents resulting from this game renders such practices exceedingly dangerous to passers by, and particularly small children. The balls used in this game are very hard and heavy, and frequently break the limbs and even kill the players, whose muscles are hardened by the exercise. The consequences of a blow to a female or small child can be readily imagined. There is an ordiance against bandy, and base ball is more dangerous. The privacy of back yards is even invaded by the bounding balls.

We hope the Commissioners will seriously consider this matter, and not wait until some serious accident, shall stir up the indignation of the community.

Tournament.

The Committee in charge of the Tournament have raised the price of admission to the Field to fifty cents for adults and twenty-five cents for children. The very heavy expense attending their arrangements, and the desire to raise a sum for the suffering people of the South has induced the change. The Coronation will take place on the field, after the riding, instead of the Court House Green.

☞ On the evening of the Fourth, the Kent Cornet Band gave some good music to our citizens, from the Bridge. There was a delightful breeze from the water at the time, and the large number of ladies and gentlemen seemed to enjoy it exceedingly. The only dissatisfaction we heard expressed was, that they did not prolong their play.

The Military and the Alexandria Constitution.

The President of the Board of Registration at Winchester, Va., has received the following response to an inquiry made by him as to whether the Alexandria constitution works disfranchisement:

Headquarters, First Military District of Virginia, June 24, 1857.—Captain G. R. Chandler: Sir—Referring to your telegram of the 19th inst., I am directed by the Major General Commanding to say, that, inasmuch as the preamble to the act of March 2, 1867, declares that no legal State government exists in the State of Virginia, it is not considered that any clause or section of the Alexandria constitution works disfranchisement. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. F. Chalfin,
Acting Adjutant General.

General Tom Thumb and wife, and Commodore Nutt and Minnie Warren have arrived at New York from Europe.

Excursion.

The fine rebuilt steamer *Kent Island* has been chartered by the Methodist Protestant Sunday School of this Town, for their Annual Excursion, on Thursday next, to Baltimore. The Committee have made such arrangements as will land the excursionists in Baltimore at 1 o'clock and leave at 5, arriving home not later than 10, and giving a moonlight view of the Chesapeake and river. This affords a convenient opportunity for business as well as pleasure seekers, as the boat will remain in the city four hours. Every arrangement for the comfort and convenience of the excursionists has been made, and the well known success of these excursions guarantees a pleasant time to all who may go. See their advertisement.

☞ Our farmers are in the midst of their wheat harvest, and promises generally a fine yield. Laborers are scarce in most sections of the county.

The Meeting of Congress.

Both Houses of Congress reassembled on Wednesday, in accordance with the resolution of the last session, and there was a quorum present in each body. In the Senate there were 35 Senators present, seven more than a quorum; and in the House one hundred and twenty members answered to their names, whereas 83 constitute a quorum. Nearly all the leading Republicans were promptly on hand in both Houses, but the Democrats were there in but moderate numbers.

A resolution was adopted to raise a joint committee, similar to that of the last Congress, to report what further legislation is necessary on reconstruction, and another providing that propositions for general legislation be laid on the table. All orders, &c., of the military commanders in the South, and copies of correspondence with Mr. Campbell, Minister to Mexico, were also called for.

The Senate soon launched upon the reconstruction question. The proposed reference of some petitions presented by Mr. Sumner from parties concerned in the rebellion, asking to be relieved of certain disabilities, was opposed by leading Senators on the ground that it was not expedient to enter upon general business at this time, and they were laid on the table. A resolution was adopted calling for orders, instructions, opinions, &c., relative to the duties of the military commanders in the South, and several others submitted but not acted on, seeking information relative to Mexican affairs; after which no less than four bills were introduced on the subject of reconstruction.

Not Alien Enemies.

We recently gave a synopsis of an important decision of Chief Justice Chase in the United States Circuit Court in North Carolina, wherein the point in question was whether Southern debtors were relieved from their debts by the acts of the Southern Confederacy compelling them to pay over to the Confederate government whatever they owed to Northern men. The Chief Justice decided that they are not released, and maintains that the ordinances of secession of the Southern States, and the suspension by those acts of the practical relations of the seceding States to the Union, did not effect even for a moment the separation of those States from the Union any more than the acts of an individual resisting the officers and defying the authority of a State can separate him from the State. "On no occasion," adds the Chief Justice, "and by no act have the United States ever renounced their constitutional jurisdiction over the whole territory, or over all the citizens of the Republic, or conceded to citizens in arms against their country the character of alien enemies, or to their pretended government their character of a *de facto* government." It is scarcely necessary to say that this is in direct opposition to the theory of Mr. Stevens, whose violent proceedings are based on the assertion that the people of the seceded States became "alien enemies," and are left at the mercy of their conquerors.—Each citizen, under the theory of the construction held by the Chief Justice, must be convicted separately of treason before so much as a life-interest in his property could be confiscated. Considering that two years have passed and no one has yet been tried for treason, this would be a tedious process, and before any considerable amount of life estates could be confiscated, most of the present generation would have lost their own tenure of existence.—*Balto. Sun.*

Reconstruction.

The New York World says:

The Southern people have been hardly and unjustly dealt by in this whole business of reconstruction. It was no fault of theirs that the different departments of the Government fell to quarreling over the conditions of restoration. When they had thrown down their arms and submitted they were entitled to know what would be required of them. Two years and three months have elapsed, and they are still kept in ignorance. They have a right to demand that this uncertainty, so disgraceful to the Government, shall be removed by a simple, perspicuous, self-interpreting law, informing them without ambiguity of the terms imposed, and pledging the honor of Congress to their prompt readmission when the prescribed terms are complied with.

A Carolinian View of the Situation.

A correspondent from South Carolina, under date of June 15, writes:

"Things politically are ripening and culminating to a finality. When several niggers go to Congress, the blackest and stupidest we can find, we shall then see how the Western members relish the affiliation. It is now far best to prove the absurdity of all this by allowing the Radicals rope enough. The result will be a furious and complete reaction—the niggers will feel cheated and the Western men insulted. There will be a great financial crash, and then the North will recant and retract and try to retrace many of its steps. Each step now is a blunder, and still the Radicals are miles off from the solution they require—the adhesion of the negroes as a body. The religious element is being judiciously interposed as a fender—the Union League is Baptist—the Methodists of course are in the opposition, and this is a heavy split. The Union League meets every Monday night; last Tuesday on one of our places the negroes reeled home at daylight and went to bed for the day. We have given notice that a repetition of the offence will ensure their being all turned off, and will do it too. Here the Methodist preacher rules, and not a negro has joined the League—it is an infernal League, based on oaths and whiskey, and will degrade the negroes to beasts. We have a promising crop and good order on our plantations."

The Execution of Maximilian.

The Sun's special dispatch, published Tuesday, announced that reports, apparently reliable, had reached Washington that Maximilian, the late Emperor of Mexico, had been shot on the 19th of June by order of the Juarez government. In confirmation of these reports, it may be stated that a dispatch from New Orleans states that an Austrian steam sloop-of-war from Vera Cruz arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi on Saturday, with her ensign draped in mourning. Her officers were very reticent, but enough was obtained from them to warrant the Austrian Charge d'Affaires at Washington in telegraphing to the Emperor Francis Joseph that his brother had been shot on the 19th and the Mexican authorities had refused to deliver up his body. No particulars of the execution were obtained. The officers of the sloop reported that the city of Mexico had been captured on the 30th ultimo by the liberals.

The following telegram was received by Secretary Welles on Sunday evening:

United States Steamer Tacony, Vera Cruz, 1867, June 25, via New Orleans, June 30.—To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy: Maximilian was shot on the 19th inst. Hord begged for his corpse for the Austrian consul, and was refused. Mexico has fallen—the city of Vera Cruz holds out on account of foreign legion. Diaz orders no acceptance of surrender. Am moored between D'Ulloa and North Bastion. Jazon in company. Letter by mail.

F. A. Rae, Commander.

The Emperor Maximillian was the son of Archduke Francis Charles of Austria and Princess Sophia of Bavaria. He was born on the 6th of July, 1832. In 1846 he entered the Austrian Navy. On the 27th of July, 1859, he married the unfortunate Maria Carlotta, a daughter of the late King Leopold I. of the Belgians. He was appointed Admiral and Commander-in-chief of the Austrian Navy in 1859, and retained this position until his acceptance of the Mexican Crown. During his administration of this high office he introduced many important reforms in the navy, and left his post amid universal regret.—He was selected Emperor of Mexico by the Assemblea de Notables on the 10th of July, 1863.

Official Announcement of the Execution of Maximilian.

New York, July 5.—The following is an official announcement of the execution of Maximilian:

"*San Luis Potosi*, June 19th.—Citizen Minister of War: On the 14th instant, at eleven o'clock at night, a council of war condemned Maximilian, of Hapsburg, Miguel, Miramon and Tomas Mejia, to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The sentence having been confirmed at these headquarters, it was ordered to be carried into effect on the 16th. The excussion was suspended by order of the supreme government until to-day. It is now seven o'clock in the morning, at which time Maximilian has just been shot.—Please communiate this to the citizen President of the Republic. Escobedo."

Maximilian was shot faced to the front. His last words were, "Poor Carlotta!" Miramon and Mejia were reduced from their rank and shot in the back.

It is thought here that Juarez has started for the capital. Mexicans are jubilant and foreigners are horror stricken.

Both the Prussian and the British ministers visited Juarez at San Luis Potosi, to endeavor to arrest the doom of the unfortunate Prince, but their efforts were in vain. Both had returned to Queretaro to take formal leave of Mexico when the Prince was executed.

The President at Annapolis.

Remarks of the Hon. R. B. Carmichael, Pres't. of the Constitutional Convention, welcoming the President of the United States to Annapolis:

Mr. Carmichael said: Welcome, Mr. President! Thrice welcome to the Capital of the State of Maryland! [Applause.] This greeting throbs in every heart of this Convention, and would have utterance from every lip if it were in the order of procedure on this occasion. The resolutions which were communicated to you by the Governor received the unanimous vote of this Convention. You are thus assured that, in coming here, you are in the midst of your friends. [Great applause]—friends of your policy and your person. [Renewed applause.] In a well-regulated government a respect is paid to those who have the administration of the law that does not attach to their private persons. It is a homage which is paid to the majesty of the law, and the people of Maryland will not be wanting in any proper demonstration to the President of the United States. [Applause.] But, sir, this is not exactly the meaning of this occasion. It was intended to mean that and more than that. [Applause.[It was intended to convey to you and to the country the approbation of this Convention and of this State, for the measures adopted by your administration for restoration of the Union. [Enthusiastic applause.]

These measures, inaugurated for that purpose, and to bind up the wounds of a bleeding country, were received throughout the State of Maryland with universal acceptance. It was the policy of a wise statesmanship. It was the promptings alike of patriotism and philanthropy.—[Applause.] It is not pertinent to this occasion, nor does time serve, to enter into any discussion of the merits of that question. History will record its facts—posterity will judge. But it is proper to say that it was welcome to the State of Maryland. It poured oil on the troubled wateas of this State. It brought men together who had held life-long differences in political opinions. It bound up broken ties of former friendships, and made them firmer and faster. It made us one people, as you here find us of one mind and one heart. [Applause.] Mr. President, I will not detain you, after the exhausting tour you have gone through, with more remarks. It is sufficient that I should repeat to you the cordial welcome which you have here received. [Great applause.]

We make the following extract from the President's reply:

To be invited to visit the seat of government of the State of Maryland by a Convention with the reputation that this has for talent, a State noted for its early history and connection with the patriots of the revolution—to be invited here and welcomed by the presiding officer of this Convention, and by the chief magistrate of such a State, and by the chairman of the committee, irrespective of party, I assure you, but not in an egotistical view, is peculiarly gratifying to me. [Applause.]—The history of Maryland and Annapolis is more familiar to you than it is to me, and it is not necessary for me on this occasion to indulge in a recitation of those historical facts that will last as long as history itself.

But, if my memory serves me correctly, after we had passed through the revolutionary struggle, after it had been demonstrated that the articles of confederation were not of sufficient perfection and strength to secure the government, the suggestion emanated from this chamber to remodel the constitution under which we now live. [Applause.] And that is the constitution that I was taught to revere from my earliest infancy, and believe in its great principles as the germ of the rights of man. For the principles of the constitution I have periled my all—for the great principles therein contained I have staked everything. Relying ever upon one rule of action—and that is to first be convinced that you are right, that you understand principle, and that in the pursuit of a correct principle we never can reach a wrong conclusion—satisfying my judgment and my conscience that the principles of the government were involved, and that it was right to pursue them, I have never hesitated nor debated as to what course to pursue. [Great applause.]

Who was it participated in the formation of this constitution? Washington, the Father of his Country, who, in the language of his eulogist, was "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of his countrymen." He it was who was a delegate to and president of the convention that framed the Constitution that I was sworn to support, and which I will support.—[Great cheering] And you are now engaged in a similar work upon the principles that Washington laid down in the constitution of the United States. When that constitution was framed we were but a handful of people, and our commerce was limited, our resources of every description being but miniature as compared with what they are now. Therefore, that wise man, with his compatriots, made a provision in that instrument looking to the period when it might become necessary to make alterations in its provisions. This is in accordance with nature, moral and physical, and the fathers provided the precise mode by which the work of their hands can be adapted to the ever-changing and advancing conditions of man.

But the constitution and the great principles of civil and religious liberty are not to be overturned and borne down by a majority, in the midst of fury and of passion. This was not their design, for when the will of a tyranical majority is made law—is made the constitution of the country—let me tell you, sir, that amid such circumstances liberty is gone and you have a despotism. [Prolonged applause.] The constitution must be sustained. The constitution of our fathers must be held to and not given up, and must not be changed, except in the mode and manner pointed out by the instrument itself. Washington, in his farewell address, after having made that constitution, and providing the mode and manner of its alteration, says: "Submit to the law and the constitution as it is, until it is changed and modified in the mode and manner pointed out in the instrument." And if this is not observed, where is free government? There is none of it left. How are you proceeding?—You are proceeding in conformity with the first principles of free government, to alter your constitution in the mode and manner pointed out. When we abandon this we at once give up the idea and the great principle of man's capacity for self-government, and surrender our government into the hands of an arbitary, despotic majority. Majorities can always take care of themselves. The popular will should be obeyed and should be paramount, but it should be reverently done, according to the law and the constitution]Great applause.] That is constitutional liberty.—That is constitutional freedom, and for these great principles which lie at the foundation of government, so far as I am concerned, without regard to the future or to consequences, I will exert myself.

After the adjournment of the Convention Mr. Seward was called upon by some of his particular friends, and made a few characteristics remarks.

Judge Wayne.

It is stated that Justice Wayne, of the United States Supreme Court, is very low, and physicians think he cannot live long. He was appointed to his present position by President Jackson, thirty-two years ago, and had been, prior to that time, a member of Congress from Georgia, his native State.

TAX NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to the Tax Payers of the Fifth District, that the Taxes for this year are due on the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1867. I am now ready to receive taxes, 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.

SAMUEL G. COPPER,
July 6, 1867—tf. Collector.

ATTENTION, MARSHALS!

YOU WILL ASSEMBLE AT THREE O'CLOCK, at the "Voshell House," on TUESDAY NEXT. Business of importance will be transacted. By order

CHIEF MARSHALL.
July 6, 1867—1t.

LOST,

BETWEEN the Trappe and Whaland's Mill, on the 22d of June last, a WELL ROPE 80 feet long, inch diameter. A reward of $1 will be given for its return if left at the Transcript Office.

WILLIAM E. BOWMAN.
July 6, 1867—3t.

MEDICAL MEETING.

THE members of the Medical Society are requested to meet at the Court House, on Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the Baltimore Convention which will meet on Thursday next.

Punctual attendance is requested.

B. F. HOUSTON,
July 6, 1867. Chairman.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE undersigned would say to Tax Payers in the Second District, that his office is in the stairs above Mr. Hayes' Store at KENNEDYVILLE. Taxes are now due, and I am ready to receive them.

JACOB SUTTON,
Collector 2d District.
Kennedyville, July 6, 1867—tf.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, considered a healthful Tonic in warm weather, for sale by

THOMAS S. WICKES.
July 6, 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, July 6, 1867.

NOTICE.

NEW STONE BRIDGE.—The County Commissioners for Kent Co. will, *On Tuesday, the 6th day of August next*, receive Proposals for furnishing Materials and building a Stone Bridge over Lizar's Run, in Worton; the Bridge to be arched and built out of Port Deposit Gray Stone with strong Cement. The dimensions of the Bridge, and other requirements, will be made known on that day to those making application.

By order. JNO. RUSSELL,
July 6, 1867—tA6. Clerk.

JUST WHAT'S WANTED!

The subscribers have commenced a *CIGAR FACTORY* on High Street, opposite the Post Office, and intend to manufacture **CIGARS of all Kinds and Qualities,** and also to keep on hand a good assortment of **CHEWING TOBACCOS AND PIPES,** which we offer at Wholesale and retail.

We would call the attention of the Public and ask them to please give us a call and examine our Stock, as we intend to sell cheap for Cash.

G. W. & R. B. RUSSELL.
Chestertown, July 6, 1867—6m.

TOURNAMENT!

AND

BASKET PIC-NIC.

WILL BE HELD near Chestertown, on **July 17th, 1867,** *A TOURNAMENT & BASKET PIC-NIC.*

The Knights will be arrayed on the Field before the Chief Marshal, at 9½ o'clock, to receive instructions. Tilting will commence at 10.

The Coronation will take place on the Field after the Tilt, being preceded by an Address from the Orator of the day.

Knights of Maryland! emulate the deeds of the ancient scions of Chivalry, and rally to the Lists, where your success will be crowned with the smiles of the fair and beautiful.

All Officers and Knights will report to the Marshall at 8½ in Chestertown.

A GRAND BALL

Will be given at Night.

A FINE BAND OF MUSIC will be in attendance on the field.

A Superior Band of String Instruments are engaged for the Ball.

The number of Knights will be limited, so early application must be made.

The following officers have been chosen:

JUDGES, (Red, White and Blue Rosettes)—G. W. T. Perkins, S. W. Spencer, G. B. Westcott, Wm. Welch, Richard Hynson.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:—Milnor Jones, Chairman; H. W. Vickers, Wm. J. Vannort, C. T. Westcott, Benj. F. Beck, Jr.

TREASURER—T. W. Wickes.

OFFICER OF THE DAY, (white sash, red rosette)—John L. Stam.

HERALD, (blue sash, red rosette)—G. T. Perkins.

COURIERS—E. F. C. Perkins, B. C. Wickes.

ORATOR OF THE DAY, (White Rosette)—JOHN O. SLAY.

CHIEF MARSHAL, (Orange colored sash, blue rosette,)—GEORGE H. WILSON.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS, (White Sashes and Blue Rosettes,)—Hon. Horatio Beck, Hon. Philip F. Raisin, Benj. F. Beck, Jos. E. Gilpin, Wm. A. Vickers, N. G. Westcott, Thos. W. Ringgold, Capt. T. DeC. Ruth, N. T. Hynson, Dr. T. G. Wroth, George Gale, Wm. Stephens, Wm. B. Wilmer, Lewin Usilton, Geo. N. Hines, Jos. A. Wickes, J. T. Skirven, John R. Gray, W. N. E. Wickes, Wm. P. Francis, Josiah Ringgold, Benj. F. Houston, M. D., William S. Walker, David Jones, L. M. Strong.

Ice-Cream, Soda Water, and other Refreshments can be obtained on the Field.

Entrance Fee to the Tournament, 50 cents; Children 25 cents.

☞ The proceeds of this affair to be given to the suffering poor of the South.

By order of the
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
July 6, 1867—2w.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

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

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

SCHOLARSHIP FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Scholarship in the Old Practical Business College of Baltimore. Will be sold cheap. Apply at this Office.
May 11, 1867.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

Wheat—Red $2 50a2 65: White no sales.
Corn—White $1 04a1 12; yellow $1 04 a1 08.
Oats—84a90 cts.

BARGAINS!

MISS EARLE returned on Saturday with a new supply of cheap Bugle Trimmings, Bugle Braids, and Fancy Buttons; also, Swiss & Lace Edges, Fans, Black Mitts, W. Ball Trimmings, Peque Goods for Suits, Satin Ribbons, Steel Buttons, White, Colored and Black Belts, White Tarltan, and many other articles.

On Monday, 8th of July, all the Stock of Summer Goods on hand will be sold at reduced prices. July 6, 1867—3w.

ANNUAL EXCURSION

OF THE

METH. PROTESTANT SABBATH SCHOOL OF CHESTERTOWN.

The Swift Steamer KENT ISLAND,

Having been Rebuilt, Remodeled and Improved, and Fitted up in the most Elegant Style, has been chartered by the Meth. Prot. Sabbath School of Chestertown, for an

EXCURSION TO BALTIMORE CITY, On Thursday, July 11th.

The Steamer will leave Chestertown at 7½ o'clock, A. M., touching at Rolph's, Wilkins', Booker's, Westcott's, Spencer's Landing and Kent Island, arriving in Baltimore about 1 o'clock, allowing the Excursionists about four hours stay in the city, and return at a seasonable hour in the evening.

To pleasure seekers, or those wishing healthful recreation, no more attractive or favorable opportunity can be offered than this for enjoying a delightful trip across the Bay, with an opportunity for viewing the beautiful scenery of the Patapsco, the Forts and Shipping in the harbor, &c.; while to those desiring to visit the city on business, with but little loss of time, a rare chance is here offered.

The Steamer KENT ISLAND,

which we have succeeded in chartering for this Excursion, is now one of the fastest, finest and most commodious Boats on our waters, having large Saloons and covered Promenade Decks, while her acknowledged safety particularly adapt her for excursion parties.

The Kent Cornet Band has been engaged.

Confectionery, Ice Cream, &c., provided on the boat. Also, Dinner and Supper.

☞ TICKETS $1.25 Children under 14 years 75 cents.

The Managers pledge themselves, as heretofore, to maintain order, and spare no effort to render the trip a pleasant and delightful one to all who may favor us with their presence on the occasion. July 6, 1867.

SLAUGHTER'S LINE FOR CHESTER RIVER.

THE STEAMER CHESTER 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 STEAMER GEORGE LAW will leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7½ o'clock, for Kent Island, Queenstown, Grey's Inn Creek, Corsica, Booker's, Rolph's, Chestertown and Crumpton. Returning leaves Crumpton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6½ o'clock, stopping at the same Landings.

☞ FARE $1.25. MEALS EXTRA.

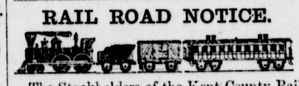
All Freight must be Pre-paid.

Not responsible for freight after being landed from the boat.

Baggage at the owner's risk.

C. A. ROE,
July 6, 1867. Agent.

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.

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.

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 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.

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.

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.

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,
June 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

© Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8202-0341