THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 27, 1867.

☞ The Constitutional Convention is debating the report of the judiciary committee. A majority of the members appear to favor the three judge system as reported by the committee.

We believe the system of having three judges to the circuit and making the chief judge one of the Court of Appeals to be the very best plan ever devised.

Courts thus constituted, in addition to other advantages, command more respect and influence in communities. And the advantage of having one of the justices of the Court of Appeals associated with the circuit judges, is apparent to the most careless observer. From courts thus constituted there are fewer appeals, evidencing greater confidence in the opinions of courts thus formed.

There is a growing disposition to dispense with juries in very many cases, and thereby greatly lessen the expenses of trials of causes. The three judge system will encourage this practice, and greatly reduce the expenses of the terms to the counties.

☞ Local politics, predicated upon the assumed removal of county officers by the proposed new Constitution, is already attracting considerable attention and some bitterness in our county. The rise of the radical universal suffrage party, and the combination of the adverse elements, under no distinctive party name, though in reality identified with the great Democratic party of the country, has given scope to the play of old party prejudices. When lucrative offices are to be filled, the friends of prominent contestants are apt to be led off in their feelings, and the contest waxes warm. Parties are not formed in the interest of any particular individual, and it behooves the representative men of the elements which have combined for the common good, to guard well their proceedings, that local interests do not distract and divide the common purposes.

The two parties of the country are, the Republican party as represented in Congress and the combined opposition, known in the Northern States as the Democratic party. The failure of the combination in our own State to fight under some distinctive banner, has, we believe, been detrimental to the interests of the party, and particularly to those members of it who were at one time identified with the war party of the States which adhered to Mr. Lincoln. The failure to assume some battle-flag, has opened the door to old party prejudices, and is now mainly the cause for much disagreement in our immediate locality. We believe the sooner this difficulty is obviated, the more smoothly and harmoniously will the party march on to the almost utter extinction of Radicalism in our midst. In any event, let cool, dispassionate counsel prevail.

☞ The adjournment of Congress is a relief to all well-wishers of the country; for the longer this body continues in session, the more apparent are its advances to the absolute control of the affairs of the nation. Determined to revolutionize the Government, step by step they are breaking down the barriers of the constitution, and destroying the executive branch of the Government. Bolder and bolder they become at every advance in the assumption of exclusive control of both the legislative and executive department of affairs. All opposition to their schemes is effectually prevented in their own body, by refusing admission to any one who is known to oppose them. The constitutional duty of the President in assigning his reasons for refusing assent to their revolutionary acts, are derided and scoffed at, the President himself is threatened with impeachment therefor, and the legal opinions of the highest law officer of the Government are the subject of Senatorial jest.

We have now the first evidence of Congressional despotism outside of the halls of Congress. The history of the French Revolution is being rapidly repeated, and we shall soon have an Act making it misprision of treason to speak aught against our Congressional Sovereigns.

The first move in this direction has been made. Read:

Arrested for Abusing Congress.

On Saturday Mr. Sam'l. Strong, who lives on Maryland avenue, near First st., Washington, complained to Senators Harlan and Nye and Judge Fisher of the workmen engaged in laying the pavement near his house, for talking against Congress and using abusive language. He particularized one individual, whom he afterwards identified as Charles Sorrell, a laborer, and was thereupon advised to have him arrested. This was done by the detectives, Mr. Strong accompanying them. The Sunday Herald contains the following account of what then occurred:

At the police headquarters Mr. Sorrell stated before Justice Walter that before the day's work had commenced Mr. Strong was sweeping the sidewalk in front of his residence, which had been recently paved, and remarked to the workmen assembled that Congress had finished their labor, having passed the military reconstruction bill, and would adjourn at 3 o'clock. Mr. Sorrell remarked that "Congress and the capitol ought to have been blown up before they passed it;" whereupon Mr. Strong exclaimed, "You are a d——d rebel! I will have you arrested right away. The Dry Tortugas is the place for you, sir." He thought nothing more of the language he had used, and proceeded with his work.

Mr. Strong being sworn, stated that he had often heard the workmen talking against Congress, and they were engaged at this time in using abusive language. He also said, I heard the prisoner say, "I wish I could place fifty barrels of gunpowder under the Capitol, and blow them all to hell." I asked the man who said it his name, but he would not tell me; I then asked a number of the mechanics what the man's name was who made that remark, but could not get any of them to answer me. I came to the city and met Senator Harlan, and told him the conversation I had heard, and remarked that it was a habit of these secessionists to abuse and threaten Congress. He told me to go with him to the Capitol and he would see about it. The sergeant-of-arms was notified of the threatening language that had been used, and he sent the lieutenant of the Capitol police to make the complaint.

I spoke to Senators Harlan and Nye, and also to Judge Fisher, and they all said that I was perfectly right about it.

The next witness sworn John E. Roberts, connected with the Capitol police, and formerly an attache of General Baker's detective force, who told a story about the man pointing at the Capitol, &c., which was denied by the prisoner.

Justice Walter, to the prisoner.—You will know hereafter how to talk, and not to be so free in speaking your feelings. Prisoner.—Yes, sir; I did not know that it was any harm to say what I did.

The justice announced that he should hold the prisoner in $300 for his appearance hereafter, whenever he may be wanted, and also for his good behavior for six months. Mr. W. T. Walker offered the necessary security, and Mr. Sorrell was permitted to have his liberty.

Mr. Charles Sorrell, is a poor laboring man, about thirty-five years of age, and is a peaceable citizen residing on the Island. He served in the Union navy during the late war for over two years, and is highly respected by all who know him for his exemplary conduct.

Militia.

The importance of a well regulated militia organization in our State, has been at all times admitted. The present law seems calculated to give efficiency to the militia system, and the enrolling officers are actively at work. By the terms of the law, the members of each company have the selection of their own company officers, and indirectly of the field officers of their regiment. So soon as the enrollment is completed, the proper steps will be taken to organize companies in each district, and assign them to their proper regiments and brigades. There seems to be a disposition on the part of our young men to active out-door sports, for the development of muscle. The military drill is exceedingly well calculated for physical development, besides its prospective usefulness, and it is to be hoped that several first-class volunteer organizations will be effected.

Read the following from the Centreville Observer:

ORGANIZING THE NEGROES.—We learn that Mr. Wm. Potts, late of the Federal army, is now organizing a company of negroes near this town. They drill on Saturday afternoons near Hiberna. This is the first organization of the kind in the county, so far as we are advised, and we had congratulated the people of the county upon the absence from our community of men who are so anxious to become the equals of negroes. What the design of Mr. Potts is we are not informed, but it is supposed that he is organizing for the purpose of joining the insurrectionary movement now on foot in this State, and which was to have culminated in a general riot in Baltimore county on the 4th inst., but which was prevented by the timely revelation, through fear, of one of those connected with it. We are not informed whether there is any process of law to check this thing, but if there is (and it has the appearance of an insurrection, for which there is plenty of law,) Mr. Potts should be arrested and held to bail, and his company disbanded. Let the people look well into this matter. It forbodes evil to the community, and should be watched.

We again, in view of the facts, call upon our young men to organize into companies for home protection. The United States Government has turned loose upon this State thousands of negroes fully armed, while the whites are almost wholly without means of defence. The State proposes to arm its citizens as soon as they organize into companies, and the sooner we hear the fife and drum, and see our young men arrayed for the protection of their friends and families the sooner we shall see this negro movement broken up. Let not a moment be lost.

☞ The Camp Meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church commenced in Baker's Woods yesterday. The encampment it is thought will be larger than last year, reaching about eighty tents.

Dr. Hodgson, of Philadelphia, will preach Sunday morning, and Bishop Janes one day during the week.

The Constitutional Convention.

Admission of Negro Testimony.—The consideration of the additional section reported, in accordance with instructions, by the committee on the legislative department of the Convention, providing that no person shall be deemed incompetent as a witness on account of race or color, &c., was brought to a close yesterday in committee of the whole, and again passed upon favorably. The closing debate in advocacy of the measure was eloquent and convincing. Moved by the importance and justice of the measure, Judge Merrick, of Howard county, though in a feeble condition of health, came forward and gave it able support, and the temper of the Convention is shown by the tokens of approbation given by members and others to the sentiments which he so forcibly uttered. The subject has yet, of course, to be passed upon finally in convention, when a majority of the whole body—six in number—will be requisite to make it (as is the case with all other sections) a part of the constitution.

☞ On Monday evening last the Kent Cornet Band entertained the citizens of the town with a concert from the Chester Bridge. The evening was quiet and the atmosphere fine for musical sounds, and the entertainment was much enjoyed by a large number. This organization seems to be well administered and sustained, and is another evidence of the progress of our town.

☞ On Monday last, at the July Term of our Court, the Jury for the October Term was drawn according to the Act of the last Legislature. The publication of the names drawn are withheld by instructions.

☞ On Monday last quite a severe hail storm visited a portion of our county, passing over Turner's Creek Neck, part of Still Pond and South of Kennedyville. The corn was considerably damaged and some fields of oats knocked down.

☞ We learn from our farmers, in various sections of the county, that the wheat crop, which at one time promised such an abundant yield, is not threshing out in proportion to the crop of straw.

☞ We have received the *Calvert Journal*, published at Prince Frederick, by Leonard & Townsend. This is the first newspaper ever published in Calvert county. We wish the editors success.

Annexation at Home.

A prominent Baltimore paper proposes to cede the far-famed Eastern Shore section of Maryland to Pennsylvania. It somewhat complacently thinks we would be proud of the acquisition, and willing to pay handsomely. There is a good deal of strong sense in the proposition on the part of the Eastern Shore men, but whether we want the gift, or whether it would be expedient for us to accept it, is another question. We already possess it commercially. We get its wheat—its railroad empties into our city. Last year, on the Philadelphia and Wilmington railroad, twenty-five thousand passengers were carried to Philadelphia, against twenty-four hundred to Baltimore, more than ten to one. This decides the current of business. Did we annex the Eastern Shore we would not increase our wealth or influence, but we would endanger the reputation and safety of the State by introducing into it a little province which yet believes in the politics of the last century, and tries to act on them.—*Philadelphia Press.*

In making the last statement our pert contemporary shows little faith in the influence of its "great moral ideas." But let that pass. The fact that one of our city papers thought proper to twit our people on account of their shortsightedness in not doing more to secure and hold the trade of the Eastern Shore as it developes under railroad influence, and prevent it from going abroad to Philadelphia, may be a very pleasant thing to Pennsylvanians; but it ought at the same time, and it is to be hoped that it will, admonish Marylanders on every hand of the importance of securing proper railroad connections with the Eastern Shore, Whether Pennsylvania wants the gift of that shore or not, is of no consequence, but it is certain that so far as the politicians of the stamp of the "Press" are concerned, it would not be expedient for them to accept it. It would be very apt to turn the political scales in Pennsylvania against the present dominant party, and that the Press would not like. That it is possessed to an undue extent commercially by Philadelphia is true, but we hope to see that cured in time by a parallel line with the present Delaware railroad through Maryland territory. But there is a vast commerce with the Eastern Shore by water, which no other than Baltimore can get, steamboats running to all its rivers, as well as sailing vessels. When the Press, however, gives the total of statistics of passenger travel on the Delaware road as an indication of what it gets from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, it makes a great mistake. The Delaware road, which connects with one or two small roads in Maryland, traverses the whole length of the State of Delaware, running to its capital and many other towns, and therefore the 25,000 passengers carried to Philadelphia during the year were doubtless, for the most part, citizens of Delaware, or Pennsylvania, traveling into and from Delaware on business. The proposition which was made in the Constitutional Convention to allow a State appropriation of a few hundred thousand dollars for railroads on the Eastern shore, tending to nearer connection with Baltimore, should receive favor.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Colonel Ould on the Exchange of Prisoners.

The following letter has been published from Colonel Robert Ould, late Confederate commissioner of exchange of prisoners of war, to Hon. Charles A. Eldridge, sustaining the statement of the latter, lately made in the House of Representatives, controverted by Gen. Butler, relative to the offer of the Confederates to return sick and wounded Federal soldiers without equivalent. The letter says:

I have seen your remarks as published. They are substantially correct. Every word that I said to you in Richmond is not only true, but can be proved by Federal officers. I did offer in August to deliver Federal sick and wounded, without requiring equivalents, and urged the necessity of haste in sending for them, as the mortality was terrible. I did offer to deliver from ten to fifteen thousand at Savannah without delay. Although this offer was made in August, transportation was not sent for them until December, and during the interval the mortality was perhaps at its greatest height. If I had not made the offer, why did the Federal authorities send transportation to Savannah for ten or fifteen thousand men? If I made the offer, based only on equivalents, why did the same transportation carry down for delivery only three thousand men?

Butler says the offer was made in the fall, (according to the newspaper report,) and that seven thousand were delivered. The offer was made in August, and they were sent for in December. I then delivered more than thirteen thousand, and would have gone to the fifteen thousand if the federal transportation had been sufficient. My instructions to my agents were to deliver fifteen thousand sick and wounded, and if that number of that class were not on hand, to make up the number by well men. The offer was made by me in pursuance of instructions from the Confederate Secretary of War. I was ready to keep up the arrangement until every sick and wounded man had been returned. The three thousand men sent to Savannah by the Federals were in as wretched a condition as any detachment of prisoners ever sent from a Confederate prison. All these things are susceptible of proof, and I am much mistaken if I cannot prove them by Federal authority. I am quite sure that General Mulford will sustain every allegation here made. General Butler's correspondence is all on one side. As I was instructed at the date of his letters to hold no correspondence with him, I corresponded with Mulford or Gen'l. Hitchcock. Yours, truly,

R. OULD.

☞ We make the following extract from a letter from Washington College to the *Worcester Shield:*

The College is situated one-half mile north of Chestertown in Kent county, on a beautiful eminence, seemingly designed by nature as a spot eminently suited to the education of her sons, and strikingly verifying the remarks so often made by stangers, on visiting her hallowed portals, as the most commanding and suitable site that could have been selected in the State of Maryland,—if not in the United States. At the foot of her beautiful grounds, flow the waters of the majestic Chester, adding grandeur and sublimity to her classic walls, and inviting the weary student after a long and hard day's study to refresh his languid mind and body in her glassy waves. We need simply to quote a few words from the language of her charter, to prove the noble and commendable design of her founders, viz: she was "established for the benefit of the Eastern Shore, or of the Peninsula of the Delaware and Chesapeake Bays." The question has not inappropriately been asked: Has the spirit which prompted her founders to establish this institution of learning been properly appreciated by the young men of the Peninsula? If so, why is it that institutions of more northern States are so largely patronized and even by those who *profess* to have no sympathy with the spirit—political and religious—prevailing there?

Although Delaware has always had representatives, not a few of whom have in after life taken leading parts in judicial and ecclesiastical affairs, and reflected great credit both on their native State and their "Alma Mater," yet the number has not been such as to prove satisfactory to the friends and patrons of the Institution. This may be owing, in part, to the toilsome stage ride,—which Artemus Ward characterizes as a "leetle hell on yeath," one has to undergo, before reaching the College. So far as the Eastern Shore is concerned, we believe there is not much room for complaint, as in looking over its records for the last half century, we see the names of men prominent in all the active pursuits of life, who imbibed the elements of their greatness within the portals of Washington College.

The President and the Reconstruction Laws.

It is understood, in well-informed circles, that the President will cheerfully and promptly enter upon the execution of the reconstruction act of the last session of Congress, giving, if occasion requires, explicit instructions to the commanding generals. The utmost care will be taken to guard against possible collision with the generally-understood wishes of Congress. It is believed, however, that all the Cabinet are agreed upon the principle that the President of the United States, under the constitution, has no power to exonerate himself from ultimate responsibility for all executive action under the government, to the extent "that he shall take care that the laws are faithfully executed." Should an occasion unfortunately force itself, or be forced upon him, in which he must consent to be disobeyed or supplanted from his constitutional jurisdiction, or else require his commands under the law to be implicitly obeyed by the power of the army and navy, if necessary, there is, we are satisfied, no authority for saying what line of action the administration would adopt. —*National Intelligencer.*

A Remarkable Clipper Race.

The San Francisco Times says: "This city is the terminus of one of the most remarable nautical events on record. Two first-class ships—the Governor Morton and the Prima Dona—sailed together from the port of New York on the 14th of Febuary. They were towed outside Sandy Hook side by side, so near to each other that conversation was maintained by the two commanders. Large sums were wagered by the friends of these ships; on their respective favorite reaching this port first. The racing vessels crossed the equator in the Atlantic on the same day, although not in the same longitude. They entered the Straits of Le Maire the same day. They crossed the equator in the Pacific on the same day and in the same longitude.—Both ships arrived at this port on the same day, within three hours of each other, after a race of sixteen thousand miles. These facts demonstrate the accurracy that has been attained in the science of navigation, and also prove the reliance which may be placed upon the wind and current charts prepared under the direction of Mr. Maury."

Colored Population of N. York.

The number of colored people in New York city, which 17 years ago was 16,000 is now only 10,000. Among them are 20 clergymen, and an equal number of doctors and druggists, 2 notaries public, 2 rich merchants, 1 lawyer, 50 school teachers, 2 professors, 25 musicians, 20 shoemakers, 30 tailors, 500 coachmen, 95 barkeepers, 2,300 waiters, 400 house painters, 500 washerwomen, 100 nurses and 20 fortune-tellers. Two papers are published by colored persons. One claims to be a professional poet, and 13 possees a fortune above $40,000. There are 7 colored schools, and 32 mixed marriages, namely, of a white person with a colored one.

A President to the Tycoon of Japan from President Johnson.

President Johnson desiring to make a suitable present to his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, a short time ago ordered a fine gold watch for that purpose. The order was given to Mr. J. Karr, of Washington, for one of his patent chronometers, and he was directed to make a first-class timepiece. The watch has just been completed, and is a most beautiful piece of workmanship. It is one of Mr. Karr's patent chronometers, which are now used by the United States coast survey. It is a hunting-case, of the finest 18 karat gold, very thick and heavy. On the inside of the lid is the following inscription: "To his Majesty the Tycoon of Japan, from the President of the United States, 1867." The engraving, which attracts much attentions, was made by Mr. Phipps, of Washington. The works are of the finest kind, and the watch is jeweled throughout. The style of chain has not yet been selected, and it is probable that one will be made to order at a cost of about $100. The watch will be sent out on the steamer Japan, now fitting out at the Washington navy-yard. —*Star.*

Travelling Fast.

The Petersburg (Va.) Express and the Charlottsville (Va.) Chronicle join issue with the New York Tribune in its opposition to the nomination of a colored man as the republican candidate for Vice-President in 1868. The Express demurs to Mr. Greely's assertion that the colored men don't want office and advises the editor to come to that neighborhood and see if they don't. It thinks colored men would make as reliable representatives in Congress as many who are now there, and that they ought to have the Vice Presidency on the republican ticket, and thereafter alternate for President and Vice-President between white and black, as they used to do between North and South. The Chronicle says it is willing to go beyond Wendell Phillips, and instead of a colored man for Vice-President, have one for President, adding from all it has heard of Fred. Douglass, that it conceives him in education and character to be fully the peer of many Senators and Representatives.

☞ How to preserve ice for a considerable length of time; for domestic purposes, and especially the sick room, is told by an exchange thus: "Make two bags of stout woolen fabric; the inner one should be ten inches wide by fourteen inches deep. The outer bag should be made at least two inches wider each way. After placing one bag inside the other, stuff feathers between the two, and sow the two bags together at the top. Put a block of ice into a bag of this description, and it will be preserved from melting for nearly a week, when under exposure it will melt in less than an hour."

Whence Greatness Comes.

In a sermon delivered last Sunday, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher is said to have remarked that more public men of eminence had started from the business of type setting than probably from any other occupation. We know not how true this is, but it is pretty certain that there are few public men who have not been made eminent by the type-setters—a class which, if not always great themselves, are often the cause of greatness in others.—*Balto. Sun.*

S. V. L.

IN offering to the public a new remedy, which has cost time and various experiments, I deem it but justice to state, my Liniment contains more curative powers, and yet is more simple and harmless than any such medicine known which is used for similar purposes.

The price is placed within the reach of all, convinced as I am the present diseased condition of mankind makes its extensive circulation a paramount necessity. It is indeed a remedy every one should possess and which no family can do without. Besides being invaluable for Bruises, Cuts, Strains, Galls, Stiffness of the Joints, Swellings, &c., in horses, it is a household medicine, as will be seen by reference to my Show Cards, for Sore Throat, Toothache, Bee Stings, Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Face, Back, Joints, Limbs, Bowels, &c. Try a bottle and be convinced. Ask for Sylvan's Veterinary Liniment. It is for sale at WM. J. VANNORT'S Store, Chestertown, A. L. VANNORT'S, Hanesville, and nearly all the Stores in the country. Also, at the

SYLVAN MEDICAL DEPOT,
Yardville, Mercer County, New Jersey.
July 27, 1867—6m,

Notice.

THE FEES that were in the hands of the late James L. Davis, former Sheriff, for collection, (and which are now due to David A. Benjamin, he having settled the same with the parties to whom said Fees were due,) have been placed in my hands—and I hereby give notice that unless the same shall be paid *On or before the First day of October next,* I shall collect the same by warrant and execution. R. W. CALDER,
July 20, 1867—tf. Constable.

MARRIED.

TOLSON—RINGGOLD.—In Baltimore, on the 18th instant, by Rev. S. A. Wilson, J. CARROW TOLSON, of Kent Island, to Miss ETTIE C. RINGGOED, daughter of T. C. Ringgold, Esq., formerly of Kent County.

DIED.

SMITH.—Suddenly, on the 20th instant, at Georgetown, Kent county, Mrs. MARY W. E. SMITH, relict of the late Rev. Purnell F. Smith, formerly rector of Shrewsbury (Protestant Episcopal) Church.

COVEY.—On the 9th instant, GEORGE, only son of Mrs. Elizabeth Covey—aged 13 years, 4 months and 12 days.

SPENCER.—In Chestertown, on Saturday the 20th of July, ESTHER, wife of John Spencer, after a lingering illness, aged 53. Balt. Gazette, Sun, and Wash. Intelligencer please copy.

Vinegar.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, prime article, for sale at Kennedyville, by
July 27. C. W. WARREN.

FOR SALE.

The Dwelling House on Church Alley now occupied by Mrs. B. B. Wroth.

For terms apply to the Editor of the Transcript. July 27—3t.

CAMP MEETING NOTICE.

THE Methodist Protestaht Camp Meeting Committee are requested to meet at the Camp Ground on TUESDAY NEXT, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

J. T. MURRAY,
July 27, 1867—1t. Ch'm.

CAMP MEETING

IN Kent County, at this time, is the great topic of conversation. Great preparation is being made by those who expect to tent. Ladies and Gentlemen are overlooking their wardrobes for the occasion. Persons that have visited the "POPULAR STORE" in Chestertown, find that *W. A. VICKERS* is closing out his large stock at prices that give perfect satisfaction. We would advise those in want of bargains in DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS, &c., to call before it is too late.
Chestertown, July 27, 1867.

ESTATE OF JOHN R. DEPUTY. Dividend Notice.

ON APPLICATION, Ordered that Cornelius J. Scott, Administrator of John R. Deputy, deceased, give notice by advertisement, that a dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased will be made in this Court, on Tuesday, the 20th day of August, 1867. Test: JOS. P. IRELAND,
Register of Wills.

N. B.—All creditors of John R. Deputy are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before Tuesday, the 20th day of August, 1867, or they otherwise will be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate. C. J. SCOTT,
July 27, 1867—4t. Administrator.

WHEELER & WILSON

HIGHEST PREMIUM

LOCK STITCH

Sewing Machine!

Awards at the Paris Exposition. The Sewing Machine Result.

WHEELER & WILSON
CARRY THE DAY.

A dispatch from Paris this morning gives the award at the Exposition for Sewing Machines.

Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson are awarded the First Premium Gold Medal

For Greatest Excellence over all others Exhibited.

There were eighty-two competitors. The greatest interest attended the announcement of the result.

W. MERRILL, AGENT,
214 West Baltimore Street,
July 27, 1867—y BALTIMORE.

DR. W. T. URIE,

HOMŒPATHICIAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity.

He may at all times be found at his Office under the Voshell House, when not professionally engaged.
Chestertown, July 20, 1867—tf.

Shell Lime.

AS AGENT, the subscriber is prepared to deliver Shell Lime, to the Farmers of Kent and adjoining Counties, any where on navigable water, and in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders respectfully solicited.

LEVI FIDDIS, JR.
Chestertown, July 20, 1867—3m.

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.

TAX NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the Tax Payers of the Third District that their taxes for the present year are now due, and that he is prepared to receive them.

He may be found at Mr. Lucas' Store, Worton Heights, every Saturday afternoon.

S. L. USILTON,
July 13—3t. Coll'r. 3d District.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White 2 30a$2 60, Red $2 35 a2 45.

CORN—White $1 16a1 20; yellow $1 12 a1 15.

OATS—93a1 00 cts.

VENDUE NOTES.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late John L. Wethered, deceased, for property purchased at Vendue, are requested to make payment by the First day of October next. Circumstances will require me to place all claims unsettled at that period in a train for collection. I greatly prefer that they should be paid before that day.

GEORGE W. SPENCER,
July 27, 1866—3w. Adm. J. L. Wethered.

JAS. W. WROTH & CO.,

Nos. 3 & 4 Delaware Avenue Market,

Having several years experience in selling

PEACHES

AND OTHER DOMESTIC FRUITS, they respectfully ask a share of public patronage.
Philadelphia, July 20, 1867—3m.

MRS. R. WRIGHT,

(LATE OF CHESTERTOWN,)

No. 76 Sharp Street, Balt.,

INFORMS her friends and the public generally that she will accommodate, on reasonable terms, Transient, Permanent and Table BOARDERS.

Location three squares from the Steamboat Wharf. July 20, 1867—6m.

Collector's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on **Tuesday, July 30, 1867,** between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Market House in Chestertown, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash,

100 Bushels of Wheat,

levied on as the property of Pere Wilmer's heirs, to pay taxes due from said heirs for the year 1866, with interest and costs.

SAMUEL G. COPPER,
July 20, 1867—tds. Collector.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE

AMERICAN

Fruit Drying House!

IN presenting this new and most useful invention to the public, we feel satisfied that we are supplying a want which all Fruit Growers have long experienced. It is a means of preserving in the most perfect manner all Fruits or Vegetables, such as PEACHES, APPLES, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Berries of all kinds, Green Corn, String Beans, Green Peas, &c.

It is a house, with a furnace attached in such manner as to cause a constant and rapid circulation of heated air within, or passing regularly through and out at the top of the house by two valves to turn off or on the heat as the drying process may require, carrying off immediately all the watery elements of the Fruits, and preserving all the aromatic properties without the least fermentation or decomposition.

The Fruits are not discolored but remain perfectly fair and pure, free from all manner of dirt, flies or wet weather. It only requires about six to eight hours (just as you give attention) to dry them perfectly. Fruits thus dried are of double the value of those dried in the ordinary way.

See handbills for testimonials. The following, from a well known citizen of Kent county, is all that is deemed necessary to give here:

MR. P. MCN. THOMAS,—*Dear Sir:* The fruit drying House, that I bought of J. W. Patterson, agent for Jasper Billings, patentee, I am very much pleased with, and recommend it to all Fruit Growers as a means of saving much of their fruit. Fruit dried in it is much superior to that dried in the ordinary way. It gave entire satisfaction last season. JOHN GALE.
WORTON MANOR, July 1st, 1867.

Price of House, drying from 10 to 15 bushels per day..... $40.00
Do. Do. Drying more..... 50.00

You are aware that enough fruit is lost from falling off trees in all orchards, if saved, to pay for several of these houses. Houses manufactured by Stewart & Bro., Chestertown, and by Harbourd & Clinton, Still Pond.

P. MCN. THOMAS & CO.,
Proprietors of Patent Right for Kent Co.
Chestertown, July 20, 1867—tf.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, kept by Mr. Samuel V. Farson, on

TUESDAY,

The Sixth day of August next,

at eleven o'clock, A. M., all that

FARM AND PLANTATION

in Kent County, late the property of Nicholas Vandyke, deceased, in the First Election District of said County, adjoining the lands of Messrs. B. R. Meginnis, T. C. Meginnis, the heirs of Mrs. Hannah Greenwood, Mrs. J. Naudain's heirs and of Mr. Joseph Morris, containing in the whole

182 Acres, 3 Roods, 23 Perches,

more or less. The portion called "Calder's Manor" and "Hay's Meadows," contains 136 Acres, and the part called "Seman's Folly" contains 46 Acres, 3 Roods and 23 Perches. About 50 Acres in WOOD, the residue arable.

THERE ARE SEVERAL SMALL **DWELLINGS AND TENEMENTS**

on the premises, occupied by Thomas [illegible]der, James Daniels, John Hall and E. Harris. The land is susceptible of division into two small Farms. Persons desirous of purchasing will examine the property. D. C. Blackiston and Joseph Morris, Esq., or Mr. Joseph Peacock, will shew the premises to any acquaintance who may call on them.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE CASH, but the Trustee may modify them to some extent, if circumstances will justify it.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Chestertown, July 13, 1867. *Trustee.*

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, Cle
July 6, 1867—tA6.