THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 3, 1867.

☞ The route for the rail road through our county having been partially determined, we presume its construction will be speedily commenced.

The lack of interest taken in the rail road enterprises of the Eastern Shore by the business men of Baltimore is rather remarkable. The newspapers of Philadelphia already claim that Pennsylvania possesses the Eastern Shore commercially.

The location of our road connects with the Delaware road, but it is not too late for Baltimore city to secure the benefits thereof. If the Kent Company are enabled by abundant means to make a reliable and effective communication from the Bay terminus of our road with Baltimore, it will afford a pleasant and quick route for all the lower counties and lower Delaware; and the selection of the Townsend terminus over that of Middletown has resulted to the benefit of our own city. The business men of Baltimore will surely not let this opportunity, to reap the benefits of this road; slip.

We subjoin the following communication to the *Sun* of Monday last:

ELKTON, July 25, 1867.

Messrs. Editors Baltimore Sun—A paragraph from the Philadelphia Press, and your remarks thereupon in your columns of yesterday, attracted my notice, and led me to wonder as regards the singular obtuseness of Baltimore—obtuseness cannot be the word, for there are no clearer-sighted capitalists than hers, as evidenced lately by her several enterprises, undertaken and carried out with so much vigor and intelligence. Apathy, most marvelous, will better characterize the indifference she shows to her own interests at *home*. Whilst she makes strong efforts, most commendable, too, to attract and command trade from abroad and from *distant* sections of our own country, she lets a rival city cleverly draw away from her, if not the good-will, at least the products of her own soil. By neglecting to provide a way of transit, speedy and safe, between Baltimore and the counties of the Eastern Shore, open to the traveling public at *all* seasons of the year, she virtually says to the people of her own State, "We don't want *your* grain, nor the products of your farms; we don't want the money which you might give us in exchange for our goods and wares; we get sufficient from other directions and localities." Twenty-five thousand people sent away from Baltimore, because she don't care to expend a few thousand dollars in building a road for them to travel over—say twelve thousand, allowing the rest to be Delawareans or Pennsylvanians bound to Philadelphia—say twelve thousand turned away from Baltimore.

See, also, what Baltimore allows said of her own neighbors, the people of her own State. The Press asserts that Pennsylvania already possesses the Eastern Shore commercially, and flippantly intimates that it has got *all* it wants. Having shrewdly caught the wealth of the Eastern Shore in the net so cleverly managed by wide-awake business experts, assisted indirectly by the passive indifference and willful blindness of Baltimore, disguise is needless, and far and wide is proclaimed the helplessness of the Eastern Shore. She *must* trade with Philadelphia; railroads force her there; but she is coolly told that her *people* are not cared for; annexed to Pennsylvania they would be a troublesome acqusition politically, but her wealth is by no means disdained. If Baltimore never was ashamed before, she should be ashamed now, and actively set herself to work in behalf of her counties, thus cavalierly treated.—Judging the present by the past, however, she still may consent to be thus indirectly humiliated, if one motive, more potent than many others, cannot move her. The fact is patent, plain to every comprehension, that thousands of people and hundreds of thousands of money go to Philadelphia which an Eastern Shore railroad would bring to Baltimore. Why, when she is extending her trade and creating facilities, does she not facilitate the bringing of these people and this money to herself? It is quite time that she should bestir herself, and throw off the supineness and indifference which she has hitherto manifested towards a matter so important. Let her business men consider whether it is expedient longer to neglect these home interests, if they have no consideration for their brethren of the Eastern Shore counties. OBSERVER.

The Maryland Constitutional Convention

At its evening session on Tuesday again took up the report of the judiciary committee, and ordered to a third reading the section dividing the State into eight circuits. Wednesday the Declaration of Rights was taken up on its third reading. An amendment was offered declaring that "slavery in this State having been destroyed under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation in consideration thereof is due from the United States." By a vote of 63 to 28 the Convention refused to entertain the proposed amendment. After a slight amendment and some debate the Declaration was passed finally by yeas 72, nays 17. The consideration of the report of the judiciary committee was again resumed, and one or two amendments adopted.

Another "Traitor."

The President of the "Grand National Council of the Union League of America," gives notice that as "a traitor in Tennessee has divulged the pass word of the order, with some other portions of the work," it has become necessary to change the same; and he notifies the members of the Leagues that, until then, "each State and each subordinate council will, by order of its president, adopt a special local pass word, to be given only to members who are known, or vouched for as truly loyal men."—These are the "Leagues" that have been organized among the colored people all over the South.

☞ The Kent Cornet Band will have an Excursion to Annapolis on THURSDAY NEXT, on the fine steamer *Kent Island*. The Kent Band is a great acquisition to our town and county, and it should be liberally sustained by our citizens. This Excursion has been gotten up to enable them to purchase some needed instruments, and we feel assured that their Excursion will be largely patronized. Every thing will be done to make the trip one of comfort and pleasure. For particulars see advertisement.

☞ The spirit for building still continues in our town. On High street, next to the Bank, John T. Dodd is building for J. O. Dugan of Baltimore, a large two story double house, with two store rooms in front. On Fish street, Montgomery Steward is building Capt. Wm. Burchinal a two-story dwelling. And on Queen st. R. K. Pippin is putting up a two-story dwelling for William Vannort.

Another Circus.

Robinson's Great South Western Circus will exhibit in Chestertown on Monday next, the 5th. The *Easton Star* says, "this is one of the best Circuses in the country, and will doubtless give the people abundant entertainment. Bob Smith, the celebrated clown and humorist, the embodiment of fun, wit and originality, will do his best to amuse the people on this his first visit to the Eastern Shore."

☞ A. J. Hynson has been appointed Enrolling Officer for the First Election District in the place of Wm. Pennington resigned.

Base Ball.

A match game of Base Ball was played on Saturday last, between the Kent Club of Galena, and the Excelsior Club of Sudlersville, on the ground of the Enterprise Club at Millington, resulting in favor of the Kent Club, by the following score:

Kent.	O	R	*Excelsior.*	O	R
Vansant, 1b	3	6	Booker, c	0	6
Horsey, 2b	1	8	Chance, p	4	4
S Pennington, 3b	5	4	Moore, ss	5	6
Sylvester, p	2	6	Barwick, 1b	4	5
J H Dyre, c	4	5	W Elliott, 2b	4	5
W H Pennington, ss	1	6	Newton, 3b	1	7
E L Dyre, c	4	4	T Sudler, lf	3	6
Hurlock, rf	4	4	J Elliot, cf	3	6
J M Pennington, lf	3	7	J Sudler, rf	3	4
Total	27	50	Total	27	46

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Kent	15	3	4	8	9	3	3	3	2	—50
Excelsior	8	3	0	3	6	0	9	13	4	—46

Umpire, C. W. Warren: Scorers, G. A. Ireland for Kent and Dr. Sudler for Excelsior. Time of game three hours.

☞ We take the folowing items from the *Centreville Observer:*

CAMP MEETINGS.—Camp Meetings will commence in Queen Anne's county at the following time and places: Wye, Friday, August 2nd; Ruthsburg, Friday, August 9th; Sudlersville, Friday, August 16th.

A NEW RAILROAD.—We understand that engineers are now engaged in running the line for a new railroad from Ridgely, in Caroline county, via Centreville, to Queenstown, in this county.

MARYLAND AND DELAWARE RAILROAD. The Denton Union says: An extra force of laborers have recently been put at work on this road, and the work is going on finely. It is thought the road will be in such condition as to allow the passage of cars over it as far as Ridgely in about fifteen days.

SALE OF PROPERTY.—Thomas J. Keating, Esq., as trustee, sold on Thursday the steamboat wharf and land attached on Kent Island, for $3,302, J. J. Turner, Esq., of Baltimore, becoming the purchaser. This is a fine property, and we understand Mr. Turner purposes making it a first-class summer resort and bathing shore.

☞ Hon. Brice J. Goldsborough, one of the Judges of the Maryland Court of Appeals, died in Cambridge on Tuesday, the 23d ult.

Removal of the Governor of Texas by Order of Gen. Sheridan.

NEW ORLEANS, July 30.

The following order is in print this evening:

Headquarters, 5th Military District, New Orleans, July 30.—Special Order No. 105.—A careful consideration of the reports of Brevet Major General Charles Griffin, United States army, shows that J. W. Throckmorton, Governor of Texas, is an impediment to the reconstruction of that State under the law. He is, therefore, removed from that office. E. M. Pease is hereby appointed Governor of Texas in the place of J. W. Throckmorton, removed. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly. By command of

Major Gen. P. H. SHERIDAN.
Geo. L. Hartshuff, Assist. Adj. Gen.

The Republican's issue of the 31st ult. states that Pease was recommended by A. J. Hamilton. Pease is a native of Connecticut, but has been a resident of Texas since 1833. He is a lawyer of eminence at the Texas bar, has served in both branches of the Texas Legislature, and was twice elected Governor, serving from 1853 to 1857. He was a consistent Union man during the war.

☞ American enterprise is making itself felt in China, as elsewhere. An American firm runs a line of steamers on the Yangtse river, and are said to control its navigation, having driven off all opposition. They have workshops in which they construct their own machinery, and have built two of their boats in Shanghai. The fire department in Shanghai is entirely American, and consists of three engines and a hook and ladder company. Even the Imperial foundry is in charge of an American, who has taught the Chinese workmen with such success that he now turns out six brass cannon and a large number of muskets every month. These are only a few indications of the enterprise of our countrymen in China.

The State Militia.

The subject of organizing the State militia is one of no mean importance.—While under the law of the last session of the State Legislature, the enrollment has been going on and volunteer organizations are being formed, the subject is engaging the attention of the Constitutional Convention anew. This seems the more necessary, as the organizaton of the militia is one over which the general government has, undoubtedly, large control, whenever Congress shall choose to assume it. In the explanation made by Mr. Lee in the Convention on Saturday last, when the article relative to the militia was under consideration, he stated as follows:

The article on militia in the constitution of 1861 is only a few lines. Brief as it is, it contains some very doubtful provisions. It declares the duty of the State Legislature to pass laws for enrolling the militia; directs the districting of the State into divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions and companies; and provides for the appointment of officers in companies, battalions and regiments by election in each, respectively.

The Constitution of the United States vests in the general government the power to provide for organizing, arming and discipiling the militia of the States, and a bill is now before Congress to forbid in part, and to direct in part, the exercise of any authority in the matter by the States.

We have thought it best, in this point, to follow the constitution of 1864, and to direct, in general terms, that the General Assembly shall make, from time to time, such provision for organizing equipping and training the militia as the exigency may require, and shall not conflict with the laws of the United States. Heretofore the States have made such laws, in the absence of any law of the United States, except Virginia. Her constitution assumes only the jurisdiction left to the State by the constitution of the United States, in regard to the appointment of the officers.

The mode of organization under the State laws, whether by districting the State or otherwise, and of appointing the officers, whether by election, and by what electoral body, or of appointment by the executive authority of the State, we have thought ought not to be prescribed in the constitution, but left to the discretion of the Legislature, as policy or necessity may require. One mode might be more acceptable and useful in volunteer corps, and in time of peace. The other might become necessary in time of war.

As to who shall compose the militia the constitution of 1851 does not say. The constitution of 1864 says all able-bodied male citizens, from eighteen to forty-five years old, except persons whose religious opinions forbid them to bear arms.

We have thought it best not to determine it in the constitution. It may be well to exclude negroes, or there may be circumstances when the Legislature may find it expedient to make them liable to draft or to impose on them some description of military service. It may be well to exact a commutation or exemption fee from persons exempted, and that might reach them in a beneficial way, and finally, the whole matter belongs to the United States when they choose to assume it. Provisions that cannot be of authority and may be of no effect ought not to go into the constitution.

A bill has been brought into Congress and is still pending for the enrollment and organization of the militia in all the States. It is the work of a gentleman of some ability in the law, and of some distinction in the military service, and is drawn with skill to effect the purposes it aims at in the border States. It provides for the enrollment by the United States assessors of internal revenue of all able-bodied male persons between eighteen and forty-five years old.—From this enrolled militia a volunteer organization is to be formed, styled the national guard, of two regiments from each congressional district, including negroes according to their numercial proportion; but one regiment out of the two to be negroes, whenever one-third of the enrolled militia is negro. The iron-clad oath is prescribed as a qualification for the national guard, with heavy penalty of fine and imprisonment for perjury. Careful provisions, in detail, are made for organizing, arming and equpping this national guard under a bureau of the War Department. Every other species of militia in the States is prohibited by this bill. From this organization our citizen are, in part, excluded. Moreover, it is a species of military enlistment for a term of years into which the better part of them would not volunteer under any circumstances, and especially with negroes.

The constitution of the United States vests the appointment of all officers of the militia in the States, respectively. But Congress prescribes the rules and regulations for the organization and discipline, under which the commissions of officers are held, exercised or vacated. They operate to restrain the appointing power, and are easily perverted to control it altogether. In regard to volunteer, the only organization the bill allows, it has been an old practice for the general government to assume the appointment of the officers as a species of military force distinct from the ordinary militia, particularly the appointment of the general officers and the general staff; sometimes also of the field officers and regimental staff. In this scheme under this bill, the companies and regiments are to elect their officers. The Governor is to select the general officers when they are needed. But it is expressly provided that no Governor or adjutant general of any State shall "exercise any authority whatever over the national guard, or any part thereof, until they shall have respectively taken" the iron clad oath.

To avoid and prevent this odious military organization being established over the State, our last General Assembly attempted to create an organization under State authority. They directed the enrollment of all able bodied male citizens from 18 to 45 years of age, and provided for forming volunteer corps by imposing for their use and benefit a tax of $2 a year on each man of the enrolled militia not joining the volunteer organization.

It may be doubted whether this State organization may not have an effect the opposite to that intended, and provoke rather than prevent the organization by Congress. In fact, the bill pending in Congres expressly annuls—and that is clearly an object of it—"all State and territorial laws enacted to provide for organising, arming or discipling the militia, by calling forth the same"—those words are significant, "or calling forth the same"—"or for organizing or maintaining troops of any kind in time of peace;" and the bill further provides "there shall be no militia in any State or Territory except in pursuance of this act."

Our recent act of Assembly creates the office of inspector general, with a salary of 5,000 a year, and with functions, under the Governor, partly of chief of staff, partly of a military commander. He is, under rules and regulations prescribed by the Governor, to enroll and organize the militia, and by general and special orders to make rules and regulations, which have the force of law, for their control, discipline, armament and equipment. To make place for this system, all the old military code of the State is repealed. This legislation was hasty, and needs to be amended. The military laws that are necessary to enforce discipline ought to be enacted by legislative authority. The Governor is the military commander. In administration, the adjutant general's department is the department of orders, and he is properly the chief of staff. All the staff duties, whether in the field or the bureau, assigned in this law to the inspector general, may be discharged by the adjutant general. A separate inspector general's department is the least necessary part of a staff organization. In regular armies it may be useful in peace when the troops are dispersed in garrisons and cantonments, but in the regular organization of brigades and divisions the commanders must see to and be responsible for the drill, discipline and equipment of the troops.

The enrolling of the militia under the recent act will be completed when this constitution takes effect. The office of inspector general created for that purpose ought then to cease, and the Legislature amend the law as it may need to be. The adjutant general ought to attend to his office at the capital, unless absent under orders. No other salaried staff officer ought to be created for the ordinary service in time of peace. A volunteer organization is perhaps the only part of any militia system that will be found useful. The article we propose directs the special attention of the Legislature to this. The mode is left to their discretion. Under the present law all the militia are taxed to support the volunteer corps. Some other scheme may be preferred.

One of the provisions of our present militia law is that "no person shall be elected or appointed an officer under this act who is not a native of this State, or has been a resident of the State five years prior to said appointment or election."

☞ In the case of John H. Surratt, Mr. Merrick, in opening the argument before the jury, for the defence, said:

The feelings with which he approached the discussion of this case were indescribable, as the magnitude of the case was beyond that he had ever known, and its surroundings were painful beyond description. The prisoner is in the hands of the jury, and his future destiny is committed to them. But there is something in this trial beyond the ordinary arraignment of the prisoner. He finds arraigned against his client the best talent, and some high officers of the government aiding a legal combination, surrounded by spies and detectives, aided by the treasury of the government, and all arrayed against one man to urge him onward to the judgment.

In discussing this case, he would go into some of the motives that actuated the prosecution in this case, and he would show there has been a conspiracy here to commit a murder under the forms of law—Why is it all these appliances and this vast machinery are in the case? Why all the wonderful array of counsel here and elsewhere? They nominally represent the government, but all the trial convinces him (Mr. M.) that there are two sets—one representing the government in its assumed offended majesty, and the other who represent officers of the United States, seeking for their own purposes the shedding of innocent blood.

In a case of the kind all evidence that would bring light should be given to the jury, but in all cases all the technicalities of law have been used to exclude that testimony. He would not question the decision of the Court on the points presented, but he would say that no opinion changed his view that the testimony should have been left in. Instead of representing the United States upon law, every feeling has been evoked and sentiments to excite prejudices have been persistently urged.

The District Attorney in one breath congratulates the jury upon the return of peace, and in the next tears open all the gaping wounds made by the war. Why did he speak of the murder of Union soldiers? Why call the prisoner before him a traitor and a murderer, but to ask the jury to decide this case according to the human prejudices engendered by the war? Peace has come, but all its consequences have not, and its consequences never will come if the United States, before a jury, continues to tear open the wounds made by war. It will never be peace so long as fraternal strife is again stirred up.—Mr. Carrington is mistaken in talking of God as a God of vengeance and a God of wrath; assuredly mistaken as he is in saying peace is returned. God is a God of love, and not of wrath. But he (Mr. M.) would seek to excite no prejudice. The jury are under oath to do their duty, and they must discard all prejudices and stand forth as men with unclouded minds.

Political Interview with the President--Mr. Johnson's views --Politics of Gen. Grant--The Sheridan Vacancy.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—A delegation of Pennsylvania politicians, supporters of the President, called on Mr. Johnson today to confer with him upon the political situation, and learn what his wishes are as to the future action of his friends. They represent that they are conservative Union men, and are ready to co-operate with any who avow the policy thus far pursued by the administration.

Mr. Johnson declined to make any suggestion as to party movements, and expressed his willingness to submit the matter entirely to the voluntary action of the people, in whose intelligence and capability he had entire confidence. He intimated that he would take action on important matters in a few days that he felt sure would meet the approbation of his friends.

It is stated in some of the newspapers that General Grant was heretofore a democrat. A member of Congress informs me that in a conversation with him last week the General said he had been a whig whilst that party was in existence, and that the only democrat he ever voted for as President was Mr. Buchanan, but that he was never a politician, and rarely voted at all.

General Thomas has been named in newspapers as the probable successor of General Sheridan in the fifth district. General Thomas has not been considered in that connection by the President, and it is known that he prefers to retain his present command in Tennessee. He was originally selected under the first reconstruction act to take command of the third district, but advised the President to give it to General Pope.

The Mystery of Cholera.

The present manifestations of cholera in this country do not tend to lessen the absolute mystery of the disease. Its grim secret seems past finding out. It is raging in central Kansas and in some parts of the Indian Territory with the same virulence that attends its attacks on large and neglected cities. One would think that the primitive freshness of the earth, and sweetness of the air on the plains, would expel the epidemic, or at least lessen its deadliness. Out there no sewers or foul streets and slums breed contagion; no vaults spread miasma; no bone-boiling vats poison the air; no tenement houses nourish the pestilence. The frontiersman breathes a pure atmosphere, eats coarse, wholesome food and takes abundant physical exercise. The conditions of his daily life, according to popular theories, ought to render him proof against cholera. But he dies of it with as swift a decline as a pale-faced child bred in a crowded alley. About all we know of cholera is that it is a great circumnavigator, and that it seems to be ravaging the plains now because it has got that far on its dreadful journey back to the Orient.—*Cincinnatti Commercial.*

Strange Case of Insanity.

The Trenton (N. J.) True American regrets to learn that the Rev. Mr. Stockton, late city missionary in that city, and his wife, who have been in attendance at the camp-meeting in Vineland, became insane on Friday, through religious excitement. The first intimation that was had of insanity was the throwing of a set of false teeth out of the car window on the passage from Vineland to Philadelphia. On Friday night, he, with his wife, were found on the streets of Philadelphia and taken to the station house. There he gave some intimation of his connection with the church and his acquaintance with certain parties in Philadelphia. One of these gentlemen was sent for and recognized Mr. Stockton, and took him to his (the friend's) residence. During the night he and his wife escaped from the house of the friend, and were afterward found in the street. They were again taken in charge by the Rev. Dr. Cookman, of Philadelphia. Mr. Stockton was brought to Trenton on Monday, and taken to the asylum, and Mrs. Stockton remained in Philadelphia.

LAST GRAND EXCURSION OF THE SEASON!

The Kent Cornet Band

Have chartered the swift and commodious steamer KENT ISLAND,

For an EXCURSION TO ANNAPOLIS, ON THURSDAY NEXT,

The 8th of August.

The boat will leave Chestertown at 2 P. M., touching at Rolph's, Wilkins', Booker's, Westcott's, Grey's Inn, and Kent Island.

A Fine Cotillion Band will be on board, and the Committee of Arrangements will spare no pains to make this a most agreeable trip.

REFRESHMENTS AND SUPPER will be had on board.

TICKETS $1.00—Children under twelve years of age 50 cts.

Proceeds to be expended in procuring new Instruments for the Band.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

MANAGERS:

Col. S. W. Spencer,
" Edw. Wilkins,
Dr. B. F. Houston.

☞ TICKETS can be had at J. L. Stam's, Simon Wickes', the Voshell House, John H. Redue's, and at the boat on the day of the Excursion. August 3—1t.

"BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI!"

A Complete History of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the Great Ocean.

BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON.

OVER 20,000 COPIES SOLD IN ONE MONTH.

Life and Adventure on Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 *Descriptive and Photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territories.*

To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West," this History of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c., &c.

AGENTS WANTED.—Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address

NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
507 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa.
August 3, 1867—4t.

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.

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.

DIED.

MOODY.—In Chestertown, on the 21st inst. THOMAS WILBERT, aged 5 months and 28 days, son of James Thomas and Virginia Moody. "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away."

WORRELL.—On Saturday last, FREDERICK, aged about 4 months, son of Dr. Frederick and Mary Worrell.

AT the solicitation of many voters, I hereby announce myself as Independent Candidate for the next Clerkship of Kent Co., Md. Aug. 3, 1867. SAM'L. E. BRISCOE.

THE LADIES of St. Stephen's Church intend holding a FAIR at CECILTON, *On the 14th and 15th of August.* Among the articles to be drawn for is one CABINET ORGAN. Aug. 3, 1867.

CAMP MEETING NOTICE.

THE Methodist Protestant Camp Meeting will be held in Mrs. Baker's Woods, commencing on THURSDAY, August 15. It is earnestly desired that all the Tents should be completed and occupied on the first day. Persons who propose having tents, are invited to meet the Committee of Arrangements at the Camp Ground on Thursday next, 8th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M., at which time the selections of sites for tents will be made. If the day just named should be rainy, the selection will be made the next fair day succeeding.

Our Conference rules forbid any traffic at the Camp on Sunday; therefore there will be no sales at the Bread Tent on that day. Boarding and horse food will be supplied as usual throughout the time of the encampment. J. T. MURRAY,
August 3. M. E. HYSORE.

SASH CORD—SASH CORD—For sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

IRON and Brass-bound Piggons, Corn Baskets, Willow Baskets, Demijons and other goods too numerous to mention. Call and see my stock of New Goods. J. K. A.

GRAVELEY'S Best Brand of Chewing Tobacco: Segars and Smoking Tobacco, for sale at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store of J. K. ALDRIDGE.

COTTON WRAPPING TWINE—For sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Chestertown, August 3.

MACHINE OIL of superior quality, just opened by
Aug. 3, 1867. THOMAS S. WICKES.

GLASS FRUIT JARS.—BENNETT'S and MOORE'S Patterns—the latter considered among the most reliable now in use. A large lot in *Quarts, Three Pints* and *Half Gallons*—for sale cheap, by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, August 3, 1867.

FARMERS NOTICE.

DON'T PAY $1.50 per gall. for oil, when you can go to W. A. VICKERS and buy *THE LUBRICATING OIL*—the very article needed—so cheap

FRUIT JARS—The latest Patent out—for sale at W. A. VICKERS',
August 3. People's Store.

CHESTER RIVER STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

For Baltimore, Corsica, Grey's Inn, Kent Island,

And other Landings on Chester River.

THE STEAMER KENT ISLAND

This fine large steamer, having been rebuilt, and thoroughly repaired, will commence her routes to Baltimore on Friday, August 2nd, and will leave Chestertown on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock in the morning, touching at all the Landings on Chester river. The Kent Island will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at half-past 9 o'clock, for Kent Island, Gray's Inn Creek, Corsica and Chestertown.

The KENT ISLAND has a new boiler on the Harrison plan, which by a Committee of the celebrated Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, has been pronounced, after the most severe tests, to be non-explosive. Those, therefore, who patronize this boat may be well assured of their safety from any steam explosion.

All baggage at the owner's risk. Fare $1.25—Meals extra. The Company will not be responsible for freight after landing it on the wharves. August 3, 1867—3t.

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.

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.

Vinegar.

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

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White 2 30a$2 65, Red $2 10 a2 50.

CORN—White $1 24; yellow $1 12a1 15.

OATS—80a85 cts.

PEACH BOAT
FROM
BUCK NECK TO PHILADELPHIA.
DAILY TRIPS.

The subscribers will run a Steamer daily from Buck Neck to Philadelphia, during the Peach Season, commencing on Saturday, August 10th. Freight 20 cts. per box.
PARSONS, SHUSTER & CO.
August 3—tf.

THE TRAINED HORSES.
PROF. ROCKWELL

WILL repeat his Exhibition at this place **On Tuesday, Aug. 6th,** at 1 o'clock. He will also be prepared to give further instruction in his system of training horses to those wishing. He will be pleased to have his old scholars meet him again. His Class will be opened for new members on that day.

Will be at CHURCH HILL, Wednesday, August 7. August 3, 1867—1t

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

ORDERED by the County Commissioners of Kent County, That the following sales of Land for Taxes due for the years 1862 and 1863, made and reported by William C. Meginniss, late Collector, to T. A. Jacobs, purchaser, be ratified and confirmed, viz: Against Bill Simpson, colored, John D Piner, colored, William H. Moore, colored, Sarah Blackiston, colored, Emily Blackiston, colored, Stephen Harding, colored, Arthur Moore, colored, Alexander Y. Moore, colored, A. H. Carmichael, colored, Lewis P. Carmichael, colored, Daniel W. Carmichael, colored, Martha Carmichael, colored, and Kitty Frisby, colored, at one dollar and twenty-six cents each, making in the aggregate sixteen dollars and thirty-eight cents ($16.38) on Six Acres of Land called "Haymand End and Folly,"—Bill Simpson, John Piner and others, on twenty-two acres of Land, "Hayman's End and Folly," four dollars and fifty-nine cents ($4.59). Ratified and confirmed June 11th, 1867.

By order. JNO. RUSSELL,
Clerk to County Commissioners.
August 3, 1867—4t.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises

FOR 1867 will be held in the College Chapel, as follows:

Anniversary of Mt. Vernon Literary Society,

Monday, August 5, at 8½ P. M., Address by
FREDERICK STUMP, ESQ.,
of Elkton, Md.

Junior Exhibition,
Tuesday evening, Aug. 6,
Performance of the Comic Drama,
Temptation, or The Irish Emigrant,
And of the Farces
Grimshaw, Bradshaw and Bagshaw,
AND
The Spectre Bridegroom.

Under the management of J. W. CARROLL, late of the New York Theatre.

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

☞ *Tickets of Admission* 25 cents, to be had at the College Building on the evening of the Exhibition.

COMMENCEMENT,

Wednesday, August 7, at 9½ A. M., Orations, Conferring of Degrees, and Baccalaureate Address by the Principal, Rev. A. J. SUTTON, A. M.

C. B. WOLFF, A. M.,
July 27—3w. Vice Princ.

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.

BLACK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by ALDRIDGE.

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