THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 24, 1867.

☞ We take the following summary of the leading features of the Constitution from the *Baltimore Sun* of Monday last.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONVENTION.—*The New Constitution—Its Chief Features and Provisions.*—The Convention of the representatives of the people of Maryland, which assembled at Annapolis on the 8th of May last, in conformity with the popular demand, under an election held one month previously, to frame a new constitution and form of government for the State, has gotten through with its labors, and finally adjourned on Saturday afternoon last, after a session of seventy-four working days.—The session extended, however, over a period of three months, exclusive of ten days' recess. This contrasts favorably, as regards the time occupied, with both of the two last Constitutional Conventions which sat in this State. The "Reform Convention," so called, assembled at Annapolis November 5th, 1850, and adjourned May 14th, 1851, having been in session six months and nine days, with the exception of a short recess. The Convention of 1864 assembled on the 27th of April, and adjourned September 6th, having been in session, with the exception of one or two weeks' recess, four months and ten days. With regard to the instrument which has been put forth for the acceptance of the people as their fundamental law, there can be no question that it presents salutary improvements on the present constitution.

Prior to the meeting of this Convention, the partisan slander of radicalism was that its object was to burden the people with an enormous amount of debt in compensation to slave owners for their emancipated slaves, and this notwithstanding the provision of the act providing the machinery for the call of the Convention declaring that there should be a clause in the instrument "prohibiting the Legislature from making any law providing for payment by this State for persons heretofore held as slaves." The results prove how false and willful was this allegation. In other respects, too, reckless declarations in regard to the Convention of those having no real fealty in them to the State have been shown to have been equally groundless.

Among the important features which have heretofore had no place in our organic law are: The provision inserted in the legislative article "that no person shall be deemed incompetent as a witness on account of race or color, except hereafter so declared by act of the General Assembly;" the absence of any religious test except belief in the existence of God, moral accountability to Him, and a condition of reward or punishment in this or the world to come, in the qualifications for witnesses, jurors or the holding of office, and the prohibition against retrospective or expurgatorial oaths of any nature whatever. These desirable improvements are due to that enlightened state of public sentiment happily prevailing amongst the majority of the people of this State. In the Declaration of Rights the following important, and, in view of the occurrences of the past few years, eminently proper clause is inserted:

"Art. 44. That the provisions of the constitution of the United States and of this State apply as well in time of war as in time of peace, any departure therefrom or violation thereof, under the plea of necessity, or any other plea, is subversive of good government, and tends to anarchy and despotism."

As a necessary sequnce to this section, it is further provided that under no circumstances shall the Legislature of this State pass any law suspending the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus. On the subject of slavery, the Convention, fully recognizing its destruction, has inserted in the Declaration of Rights the following article:

"Slavery shall not be re-established in this State, but having been abolished under the policy and authority of the United States, compensation, in consideration thereof, is due from the United States."

In accordance with this view and the former declarations and actions of both the executive and legislative branches of the federal government on the subject, it is provided that the Legislature "shall take such steps as may be deemed necessary to urge upon the United States such aid in compensation for emancipation in this State as was pledged by the joint resolution passed by the Congress of the United States, April 10, 1862, and shall pass such laws as may be necessary for the distribution of such aid as may be received from the United States for that purpose."

The only material changes in the executive department are the conferring of the veto power on the Governor and the abolition of the office of the Lieutenant Governor.

The Legislative article restricts the regular sessions of the Legislature to ninety days and the extra sessions to thirty days. The disability of ministers of the gospel to become members of the General Assembly, which was left out in the constitution of 1864, is restored. The State is forever prohibited from loaning its credit to works of internal improvement, with an exception to the extent of $300,000 in favor of the counties of St. Mary's, Charles and Calvert. All counties and municipal corporations are also prohibited from embarking their credit in works of internal improvement without authority from the Legislature, subject to the ratification by a majority of the qualified voters therein.

A new clause is provided against bribery, by requiring the Legislature, at its first session, to pass laws to punish, by fine and imprisonment in the penitentiary, all who bribe, or attempt to bribe, executive, judicial or State officers, or members of the Assembly, or municipal or executive officers of municipal corporations, and to punish, in like manner, all such officers or members as shall demand or receive bribes. An article also is added making the personal property of citizens taxable in the county or city where the resident *bona fide* resides for the greater part of the year, except leasehold property and goods and chattels, which shall be taxed in the city or county where located. The legal rate of interest remains at 6 per cent., as now, but full authority is given to the Legislature over the subject. It is also made obligatory on the Legislature to tax the revenue accruing from business done in Maryland of all foreign corporations.

The article of education provides that the present school system of the State shall cease at the end of the first session of the General Assembly, but makes it incumbent on that body, at its first session, to provide for a new system, all the details of which, including the rate of taxation, are left to it.

The article on the militia and military does away also with the present (new) militia law at the end of the next session of the Legislature, and provides that the office of Inspector General shall cease immediately on the adoption of the constitution.

The basis of representation is reckoned on the whole population, instead of the whites only, as in the present constitution, and the number of members in the House of Delegates to which each county and the city of Baltimore shall be entitled is as follows: Allegany five, Anne Arundel three, each of the three legislative districts in Baltimore city six, Baltimore county six, Calvert two, Caroline two, Carroll four, Cecil four, Charles two, Dorchester three, Frederick six, Harford four, Howard two, Kent two, Montgomery three, Prince George's three, Queen Anne's two, St. Mary's two, Somerset three, Talbot two, Washington five, Worcester three. The only changes from the present constitution are, that Anne Arundel is given three instead of two delegates, Calvert two instead of one, Carroll four instead of five, Charles two instead of one, Dorchester three instead of two, Montgomery three instead of two, Prince George's three instead of two, St. Mary's two instead of one. Another scale of representation is provided, to go into effect after the taking of the next census, but it is enjoined that no county or legislative district of Baltimore city shall have more than six delegates.

The provisions in regard to the elective franchise do not differ materially from the article in the present constitution, excepting the expurging of the test-oath, every white male citizen being entitled to vote who have the usual qualifications. The legislature is to provide for registration, and the registry is to be conclusive evidence of the right to vote, the present law to continue in force until another shall be enacted, except so far as it may be inconsistent with the provisions of the new constitution. An oath of office is prescribed, in which is a pledge by the holder not to receive the profits, or any part of the profits of any other office during his term.

The important question of the judiciary, as determined by the Convention seems likely to give satisfaction. The system of a plurality of judges, under which justice was administered for generations in Maryland with so much ability and acceptability, has been returned to. The State is divided into eight judicial circuits, the counties composing several of them, with one chief judge for each, at a salary of $3,500, and two associate judges in each of the county circuits at a salary of $2,800 for each circuit. The independent Court of Appeals is abolished, and the chief justices of each circuit are hereafter to constitute that tribunal. It is expected that, under the workings of this system, the great delay and inefficiency which has characterized the operations of the courts in some parts of the State will be obviated. The present Orphans's Court system, upon which the mass of the people set so much value, is substantially retained, both for the counties and the city of Baltimore.

The Attorney General of the State will, as now, be elected by the people, as will also the clerk of the Court of Appeals, who has heretofore been appointed by the judges of that court. The appointment of the State Librarian, which has been vested in the Legislature, is given to the Governor. The Governor will also appoint the Commissioner of the General Land Office, whose salary is reduced to $1,500, and who is also, without extra compensation, to act as the histrographer of the State.

A department of labor and agriculture has been provided, to the chief of which are committed, with enlarged sphere of operations, the duties now devolving by law upon the commissioner of immigration and the immigration agent, both of which offices are abolished.

The office of State pension commissioner is abolished, and the Legislature is prohibited from ever thereafter enacting any general pension law. It is understood that this was done in consequence of the great complaint which have come from all quarters of the immense avenues to fraud and corruption opened to the unprincipled by the operations of the present pension system.

With regard to the public works of the State, the board of public works is constituted, as now, of the governor, comptroller and treasurer.

The entire body of the present State office-holders, with the single exception of the Governor, who will serve until the end of the term for which he was elected, will be displaced on the adoption of the constitution, and the election and qualification of their successors as provided for therein.

The constitution is to be submitted to the vote of the people on Wednesday, the 18th day of September, and if ratified, will go into effect on Saturday, the 5th of October. The general elections will take place as usual on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday in November.

FOR THE TRANSCRIPT.

Mr. Editor—Permit me to offer a few thoughts on the filling of the offices that are likely to be made vacant by the adoption of the New Constitution, which will soon be submitted to the people for their decision. Already there are numerous candidates out to fill the various offices in this county. For Clerk, Register and Sheriff there appears to be a somewhat heated contest now going on by the friends of the different candidates as to who shall receive the nomination, particularly for that of Clerk. It is much to be feared that it may result in a division of the Democratic and Conservative Union parties, who have been so harmoniously working together to restore to the people of our State their former rights and privileges. Now these candidates are, all our friends, and we hope to see them and their supporters enter into and come out of this contest without losing that respect and good feeling [illegible] should ever characterize men of [illegible] feelings and sympathies.

[illegible] this to be done? By the people [illegible] in the several Districts and making their nominations? We are sure this will be the very way to bring the much dreaded division about. The much talk, little trickeries, the drumming up of friends on the one side, and the stay at home of friends on the other, when the nominations are made, the defeated party is almost sure to be dissatisfied at the result, and to take umbrage at something that has been said or done and to think that they have not been fairly dealt by, and to resent a real or imaginary wrong, thus marring the harmony of friends. Where is the use of a nomination at all? What good is to be effected by it? There is but one party now in Kent county. That miserable faction in the State known as the Radical or Negro Suffrage Party, has not enough men here to form a corporal's guard. The men, then, who are candidates, are our political friends, all highly fitted to fill the offices they seek. Where is the use of making invidious distinctions between them?

The nominations at the primary meetings in the Districts will virtually amount to an election—whoever is nominated *is* elected—there is then nobody opposed to them, the rest having been all choked off, Who is willing to engage in this choking off process? Perhaps not one fourth of the voters will attend these primary meetings; a majority present settles who is to be the Clerk, Register, Sheriff, &c. Had this better not be done at all, but leave it to be settled on the day of election, when the whole voting population are out? A much better way, we think, is to have no nominations at all. Let every man who desires to be a candidate so declare it: the people on the day of election can select and vote for the men they prefer, quietly and soberly, without giving offence to those of their friends who do not vote as they do. Thus preserving the Democratic Conservative Union party one and entire for future action against all traitors and enemies of our glorious Constitution bequeathed to us by our fathers.

MARYLAND.

☞ Geo. W. T. Perkins as Executor of E. F. Chambers, has sold at private sale to Mr. John Brice, the "Outer Bay Side" or "Pane farm," for $40 per acre.

☞ The managers of the Methodist Prot. Camp Meeting, now in progress in Baker's woods, have concluded to hold the Camp over until Monday next.

John H. Surratt.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Herald says the following statement is the defense which Surratt and his friends set up in his behalf:

"Surratt maintains, in the first place, that he had no hand in, or intimation of, any plot for the assassination of President Lincoln, General Grant or any member of the Cabinet. He says nothing of his participation in a plot for the abduction of the President, but as this is proven beyond a doubt, whatever he may say in that regard cannot weigh against the positive evidence.

"Samuel Arnold, one of the Dry Tortugas prisoners, in a confession which he made (and now on file in the War Department) states that Surratt was present at a meeting held in March, 1865, at which the abduction plot was virtually abandoned. From this time the friends of Surratt claim that he never appeared with the conspirators, but left for Richmond, where he received a special commission from the rebel government to Canada, and thence to Elmira, New York. This commission related to the condition and treatment of rebel prisoners in the hands of this government, and came from Jefferson Davis, through one of his subordinate officials—Gen. C. E. Lee, a witness for the defense on the late trial here. Surratt, bearing this commission, left Richmond in the last days of March, and arrived at Washington on the morning of the 3d day of April, the day the news of the fall of Richmond was received. He left the same afternoon for Montreal, Canada, and after conferring with the rebel officials in that city, started, on the 12th of April, for Elmira, N. Y., where he arrived on the afternoon of 13th. He intended to make a drawing of the prisoners' depot at this place, obtain the number of prisoners there, and the way in which they were treated, but abandoned the execution of his commission in this regard on hearing of the surrender of Lee. He started back for Montreal, where he arrived on the 18th of April, and claims to have gone by the way of Canandaigua, Albany and Whitehall to New York, and via St. Albans, Vermont, where he dropped his handkerchief, as testified to, and where he first heard of the assassination of the President. From Montreal, having seen the reward for his arrest, he went into the country and was concealed by a Catholic priest until September, when he embarked for Europe. The defense attempted to prove on the recent trial all of the details contemplated in Surratt's visit to Elmira, New York, by this General E. C. Lee, but the Court refused to receive the evidence. The prisoner further claims that the confessions of Payne and Atzerodt, on file in the War Department, show that he was not here on the day of the assassination, for neither of them mentioned his presence at the conference held during the day or at the meeting at the Herndon House, which took place about two hours before the assassination, and at which time and place Atzerodt pretends that he first heard of the plot to murder, and from which he broke away, and in which pretension he is confirmed by the separate confession of Payne, made without possible collusion with Atzerodt. This is Surratt's position, brief and simple, and fully susceptible of proof, he claims, if he is permitted to present the evidence. It is given, as stated in the opening, as his representation, through his friends, and in that light it can be taken for what it is worth."

Possibly there are some errors of statement by the correspondent in the above. As regards the lost handkerchief, it will be recollected that one of the detectives testified on the trial to his having lost a handkerchief with Surratt's name on it at the depot while on the way to Canada, and one of the Elmira witnesses testified to conversing with Surratt in that place on the morning of April 15th about the news just then received of Mr. Lincoln's death.

Card.

MR. EDITOR—As it is known that I am a candidate for the County Clerkship, subject to the decision of the party to which I belong, and as there are some erroneous reports in circulation intended to have a prejudicial effect upon my interests, I beg leave, through the medium of your paper, to make the following fair and candid statement.

In the first place I am charged with not being a resident of Kent county; and second, that should I be elected I do not intend to transact the business of the office myself, but trust it entirely to other hands.

In regard to the first charge I stand in precisely the same position as an industrious mechanic, whose home and family are in Kent county, but who, in an honest desire to support his family, goes to Baltimore or elsewhere to build houses or perform any other mechanical work. My home and family and property are and always have been in Kent, while with the same purpose in view as the industrious mechanic who works at his business out of his county, I am doing a grain commission business in Baltimore.

This is the first time that I have ever heard it said that a man lost his residence under such circumstances or lost his identity of interest with his native county, or that he should be condemned for an honest effort to support his family.

In regard to the second charge, that should I be elected I do not intend transacting the business myself but will trust it entirely to other hands, I will say that it has no foundation whatever in truth, and that if elected to that post I shall, if spared, reside in the county town and perform so much of the duties of the office as I am capable of with my own hands. There are other charges made against me which I consider too pitiful to notice.

The public's ob't. serv't.,

SAMUEL COMEGYS.

ELECTION NOTICE.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an order issued by his Excellency, Thomas Swann, Governor of the State of Maryland, on the 21st day of August, 1867, directed to the Sheriffs of the several counties of the State, and the city of Baltimore, viz:

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the Sheriffs of the City of Baltimore and of the several Counties of the State:

WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at January Session, in the year 1867, entitled "An Act to provide for taking the sense of the people of this State on the call of a Convention to frame a new Constitution and Form of Government, and for assembling the members thereof," it was provided that the Constitution which might be framed by said Convention should "be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection, at such time, in such manner and subject to such regulations as the said Convention may prescribe."

AND WHEREAS the said Convention assembled in conformity to said Act, and did adopt a new Constitution, in which they provided that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this State in regard to the adoption or rejection of said Constitution, an election should be held on WEDNESDAY, the eighteenth day of September, in the year 1867, in the city of Baltimore and the several Counties of the State, and that the Governor should issue his Proclamation to the Sheriffs of said City and Counties, commanding them to give notice of said election:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, THOMAS SWANN, Governor of the State of Maryland, do, by this my Proclamation, command you to give notice in the manner now prescribed by law in reference to the election of members of the House of Delegates, that an election will be held in the city of Baltimore and in the several counties of this State, on WEDNESDAY, the eighteenth day of September, in the year 1867, at the usual places of holding elections for members of the House of Delegates in said City and Counties, for the adoption or rejection of said Constitution, by ballot, in the manner therein provided.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at the City of Annapolis, this 21st day of August, 1867. (L. S.)

THO. SWANN.

By the Governor:
JNO. M. CARTER, Sec. of State.

In obedience to the above order, notice is hereby given to the legal and qualified voters of Kent county, that an Election will be held in said County, on

Wednesday, the 18th day of September,

1867, with reference to the question of the New Constitution, by expressing in writing or in printed form on the ballots they may cast, the words "For the Constitution" or "Against the Constitution."

The places of voting will be as follows:

1st District, at Massey's Cross Roads.
2nd " Kennedyville.
3rd " Worton Heights.
4th " Court House, Chestertown.
5th " Forktown.

The Polls will be kept open on the above named day, from nine o'clock, A. M., until six o'clock, P. M., as prescribed by law.

WM. M. GILPIN,
Aug. 24, 1867. Sheriff of Kent Co.

EDUCATION.

J. W. MACBETH, a teacher not unknown in Chestertown, a graduate, after 8 years study, of a European University, and of large experience in American schools, having been appointed Principal of Chestertown Public School, to begin Nov. 18, will open, meanwhile, a subscription school for boys and girls, for one quarter of eleven weeks. The junior department will be taught by Miss Jessie Macbeth, well approven as a teacher in Kent county, and since then a student in the State Normal School, Baltimore. The usual attendance of 130 is hoped for and anxiously desired. All the branches will be taught, Classical, Mathematical, Commercial, as well as common. A fee of from 5 to $3 will be required to give an adequate remuneration. But let no pupil be kept away from inability to give so much. The amount will be left optional. Casting himself on the liberality of the people, and trusting to their high appreciation of education for their children, the Principal will call round on the parents of those who send, to ascertain what each is willing to give. The School in its two departments will open Monday, September 2, at 9 in the morning. Let all who are to attend, come from the outset, that we may let parents see what *great* progress can be made, through strict and conscientious discipline, in eleven weeks. Aug. 24, 1867—2t.

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.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White 2 60a$2 50, Red $2 10 a2 50.
CORN—White $1 13a1 16; yellow $1 15a 1 18.
OATS—55a70 cts.

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, on

TUESDAY,
The Tenth day of September

next, in Chestertown, at the Voshell House kept by Mr. Samuel V. Farson, at 12 o'clock meridian, all that

FARM AND PLANTATION,

in Still Pond, in Kent county, Maryland, called "OAKLAND," &c., lately occupied by the late Richard H. Harris, and which was owned by him and Samuel T. Bodine, containing

210 ACRES,

more or less. The arable land is of fine quality and productive; all the grains grow well. There is a stream of water passing through the Farm, and a spring of first class drinking water convenient.

About Thirty Acres are in WOOD, A portion in Young Chestnut.

The Farm has been entirely limed, and a portion has had three limings.



THE DWELLING is of two stories, with Garret; 42 by 18 feet, newly roofed, and in good condition; Porches in front and back; Kitchen 16 by 20 feet, newly roofed. Carriage House, Poultry House, Meat House, Stabling and Granary; Tobacco House 96 by 18 feet; Cow House 48 by 20 feet, two stories, with Hay Mound above. All the buildings are in good repair. There is a good Cellar under the Dwelling.

There are 9000 Peach Trees,
in full bearing, of different varieties.

Also, about 125 APPLE TREES, and 300 to 400 PEAR TREES, young.

A considerable portion of the Fencing is post and rail, and in fair repair and condition.

This property lies convenient to Churches, Schools, Wharves, Stores, Post Office, and within two miles and three-quarters of Betterton Landing, where Steamers sail to Philadelphia and Baltimore. A public road passes through the farm leading towards Betterton.

The situation is healthy, and the neighborhood a good one. It adjoins the property of George Gale and H. T. Jump, Esqs., and will admit of being divided by the main road into two farms.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale are:—One-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, or within sixty days thereafter; and the balance in three equal instalments in one, two and three years from the first day of January next, with interest from that time, and to be secured by the bond of the purchaser or purchasers to the Trustee, with security to be approved by him.

Mr. JAMES S. HARRIS, residing on the farm, will shew the premises to any who may call to examine them.

GEORGE VICKERS, *Trustee.*
Chestertown, August 24, 1867—tds.

TRUSTEE SALE.

BY Virtue of a Deed of Trust to me, executed by William Rodgers and Sarah E. Rodgers, for the benefit of the creditors of the said Sarah E. Rodgers, I will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on

THURSDAY,
The 19th of September, prox.,

at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the Hotel of John Pennington, Esq., in GALENA, Kent county, Maryland, ALL OF THAT

HOUSE AND LOT

which was devised by the late Thomas E. Gooding, in his last Will and Testament, to his daughter Sarah E. Rodgers, in fee simple. The same is pleasantly situated upon the Eastern side of the street leading from Galena to Georgetown and contains

ABOUT ONE HALF ACRE OF LAND.



THE HOUSE is double, and is now occupied by two families. Each apartment has three rooms on its first floor, three on its second and one on its third: to one of the apartments there is a good dry Cellar, to the other there is a Summer Kitchen. The Out Buildings are Stabling, Carriage Houses, Sheds, Meat Houses, Poultry Houses, &c. The Gardens and Yards are Pailed, and there is a Well of good water, with a Pump, in one of the yards. On the opposite side of the same street and near the above described property, is a

Beautifully Situated LOT OF LAND, Containing about One Acre.

This Lot can be divided into several Building Lots, and may be made very valuable. The whole property is very desirable being convenient to the Cities of Baltimore and Philadelphia, is located in a healthy, pretty Village, which is in the midst of a rich, beautiful and highly cultivated country, and convenient to Churches, School, Stores, Markets, Mechanics, Post Office, Physicians, &c. A further description of the property is unnecessary, as persons desiring to purchase will examine it before the sale.

Persons wishing to view the premises will please call upon Mr. William Rodgers, or the tenants, Mr. William T. Kendall and Mr John Sparks, or the subscriber, who will take pleasure in showing them.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:

One third of the purchase money to be paid upon the day of sale, and the balance in two equal instalments of Six and Twelve Months. The credit payments to be secured by Bond, with security approved by the Trustee.

The creditors of Sarah E. Rodgers are hereby notified to file their claims with the Trustee before the day of sale, that they may have the benefit of the distribution.

CORNELIUS J. SCOTT,
E. E. MILLER, Auctioneer. Trustee.
Galena, Kent Co., Md., August 24, 1867.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for Professional services to this date, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment, or close their accounts, as I need money to meet my own obligations. By a Convention of the Physicians of this County, held in Chestertown, August 30th, 1864, it was resolved that all medical bills should be rendered semi-annually, January and July 1st, and if not paid to be closed by note, and a uniform tariff of rates adopted, as before.

L. M. RICAUD,
Near Edesville P. O.,
Aug. 10, 1867—3t Kent County, Md

GAS TAR and WHITE WASH LIME, for sale at the
TRAPPE CORNER

MONEY NOTICE.

WE would respectfully call attention to those indebted to us, that their accounts for 1867 will be due September 1st. We require all Store accounts to be paid twice a year, Sept. and Feb'y. of each year, in justice to ourselves as well as to those indebted. To those who comply with our terms, we respectfully ask a continuation of their trade, and will guarantee to sell goods to such as cheap as any cash store on the Shore. All Notes, Judgments, and Due Bills, we shall expect to be settled without further notice.

Respectfully, WM. A. VICKERS.
Chestertown; August 24, 1867.

PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY.

GRAIN DRILLS! GRAIN DRILLS!!

Chapman & Lambert take this method of informing the people of Kent and adjoining County that they are fully prepared to do all work on Grain Drills, such as putting in new Brushes and new Zinc in the Bickford & Huffman Drill and repair Fertilizer Attachment. Those in need of such work should send in their orders soon. We will do the above work cheaper and as good as it can be done in the city.

Chestertown, August 24, 1867.

Notice.

THE Vendue Notes given at the sale of James Pearce, late of Kent county, dec'd., have been given to me for collection, by his Administrator, with instructions to proceed against all delinquents after the 1st of October next. J. N. USILTON,
Aug. 24, 1867—1m. Claim Agent.

A FIRST CLASS BLACKSMITH SHOP IN CHESTERTOWN.

JUST WHAT IS NEEDED?



Where the People can get Blacksmithing done by Experienced Workmen.

Chapman & Lambert

Take this method of informing their friends and patrons and the public generally, that they have completed their large and commodious Shop on Cross street on the site of the former Shop. Expressing thanks to the public for their patronage in the past and hoping for a continuance of the same, we think our past work a sufficient reference for our ability in doing business.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
Chestertown, August 24, 1867.

NOTICE.

THE partnership that existed between the undersigned has been dissolved for more than a year. Many accounts and notes are still open and unpaid. We are very anxious to close the old business—extensions and indulgence have been granted until our patience is exhausted, and we now wish to notify persons who are indebted to us, that payment or satisfactory arrangement must be made by the FIRST OF OCTOBER, or we shall proceed to collect by legal process.

WICKES & BRO.
Chestertown, August 24, 1867—tf.

TO MECHANICS & WHARF BUILDERS.

THE undersigned will receive Proposals to build the Abutment of the Wharf in Quaker Neck, on or before TUESDAY, the 3rd of SEPTEMBER. The Abutment is to be 90 feet long and 20 feet wide, the average depth 5½ feet, and to be filled in with dirt from the bank so as to grade a road.

Address, through Post Office, Chestertown,
J. P. DECORSE,
F. BAKER,
O. P. JONES,
August 24, 1867. Committee.

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN GRAIN AND GUANO DRILL.

"IN THE FIELD AGAIN."

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Farmers of Kent that he is Agent for Kent County, for the world renowned Bickford & Huffman Grain and Guano Drill, and he is now receiving orders for the same, and will guarantee to have them delivered at any of the Landings of said county. Orders respectfully solicited. Address

GEO. H. THOMPSON,
Edesville, Kent County, Md.
August 17, 1867—tf.

A NEW STOCK OF GOODS

Just received by

T. W. ELIASON & SON.
August 10, 1867.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road Company, are notified to attend a meeting of Stockholders, to be held in CENTREVILLE, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President, Directors and other officers of said Company. JAMES T. EARLE,
Prest. Board of Com.
W. H. JACOBS, Sec. Aug. 10.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the firm of *T. R. STRONG & CO.* are respectfully requested to settle their accounts on or before the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT. *All accounts not settled at the expiration of that time will be put in legal hands for collection.* Respectfully,

T. R. STRONG & CO
Edesville, August 10, 1867.

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.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,
Wilmington, Del.

THE next Annual Session will begin on Monday, September 9th, 1867.

The course of study embraces all the branches of a complete English Education, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Painting and Drawing. For Catalogues, or information, address

JOHN WILSON,
August 10, 1867—2m. Pres't.

Farmers AND FLOUR CONSUMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

THE GOOSE HILL MILL having been thoroughly repaired, I am now prepared to grind wheat promptly, and to give customers a good article of Flour, and a good turn out.

Good Flour for sale at my store in Chestertown, at Baltimore prices.

Wheat, Corn and Oats, bought at the Mill and Store. Store in Court street.

WILLIAM F. BAKER.
August 10, 1867—tf.

Trustee's Sale.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY,
The Tenth day of September next

at the Voshell House in Chestertown, kept by Mr. S. V. Farson, at eleven o'clock, A. M.,

All that Farm and Plantation

in Kent County, late the property of Mrs. Araminta Medders, containing

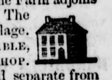
94 1-4 ACRES,

more or less, and

A Wood Lot

Of 9 Acres, 1 Rood & 30 Perches,

adjoining the lands of the late Jesse Woodall, and within a mile and a half or two miles of the Farm. The latter adjoins the lands of Messrs. Samuel Comegys and J. C. Mann, and bounded by the road leading through Chester Ville. A portion of the Farm adjoins the back line of Chester Ville. The DWELLING is in the Village.



There is a GRANARY, STABLE, CARTWRIGHT and SMITH'S SHOP. The two latter will be offered separate from the Farm, and several Building Lots will also be offered, and a plot will be exhibited at the sale.

There is comparatively no waste land on the Farm: the soil is very productive, and will afford a handsome yield. There are four or five fields under fair ordinary fencing. The situation is healthy, with all the advantages of Post Office, Mechanics' Shops, Churches, Schools, &c. It is convenient to Spry's Landing on Chester River, and will be within a few miles of the Railroad when finished.

THE TERMS OF SALE:

A credit of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months from the first day of January next, payable in four equal instalments, and to be secured by the Bond of the purchaser with security to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the first day of January next. The terms may be modified to some extent, to suit purchasers.

GEORGE VICKERS, *Trustee.*
Chestertown, Md., August 10, 1867—tds.

"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.

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.

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.

Vinegar.

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

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