THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, Sept'r. 21, 1867.

Election Returns.

We give below the official vote of Kent County on the new Constitution. The vote is at least 750 short.

Districts.	*For.*	*Against.*	*Maj.*	*Whole.*
1	224	27	197	251
2	191	22	169	213
3	169	15	154	184
4	175	70	105	245
5	251	12	239	263
	1010	146	864	1156

Talbot county gives 825 majority for the Constitution.

The Election in Baltimore.

[From the Sun of Thursday.]

The election in this city yesterday on the adoption of the new Constitution, was one of the most orderly and quiet that has taken place in Baltimore for many years. The entire vote polled was 21,916, of which 16,240 were for and 5,676 against the new Constitution, making a majority in its favor of 10,564. This, although much below the actual vote of the city, (the registration amounting to some 32,000,) is the largest vote ever polled since 1860. At that time the vote of the city amounted to 30,155 in the Presidential election. In 1864, on the adoption of the present Constitution, the whole vote cast in the city was but 11,730, such was the disfranchising effect of the oath imposed upon citizens in advance of that intolerant instrument. The arrangements of the police authorities yesterday were admirable, and the only disturbance, if such it could be called, was at three or four precincts, caused by men under the influence of liquor, and which were, in all cases, at once put down by the policemen on duty. At the window of each voting place could be found open bundles of tickets, both for and against the Constitution, and as the registered voter reached the window he had the privilege of chosing his ticket, depositing it, and retiring without question or molestation.

LIFE IN MARYLAND.—The following statement of facts, which comes to us well authenticated, illustrates better than argument the unhappy condition of affairs in Maryland, and indeed in all the border States. One Sewell Hebron, claiming to to act under authority of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, and on the strength of an old statute in force prior to the downfall of slavery, took from the house of its parents, while they were absent, a colored child. A neighbor of his, Mr. Richard Turner, a Radical Union man, wrote to the Governor of Maryland, Thomas Swann, requesting his official interposition to redress the wrong, and denouncing it as a case of abduction and kidnapping. The Governor sent this letter to the District Attorney of Kent county. That gentleman took no action on it, but made the official communication public, to the detriment of the author. The child has never been restored to its parents, but Hebron has brought a suit for slander against Mr. Turner, laying his damages at the preposterous sum of forty thousand dollars, and such is the prejudice existing against all who do not believe in slavery or who profess their allegiance to the principles of impartial justice, and who dare to interfere in behalf of human rights, that he will probably be mulcted in a sum at least approximating the amount claimed.

This is a fair specimen of freedom in Maryland under the rule of her present masters, and the best plea we can make for the operation of the constitutional amendment in her borders. The white man there means nothing if he dare be a just man. The Democratic element in that Commonwealth has parted with regret with the lash, the chain, the block, and the slave bed, and now their disappointed fury turns itself on the men who stood by the flag that brought freedom and a new order of things. Day by day, in this year of our Lord eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, the State of Lord Baltimore is foully disgraced by his recreant children, and the sacred memory of that illustrious advocate of humanity and Christian charity calls loudly, and we predict not ineffectually, for national interference.

We find the above in the *Philadelphia Press* of the 11th inst., and a marked recommendation of Colonel Forney's letters from Europe to *The Press*. We have read none of these letters and do not know their character, but we are surprised to see any of our Democratic cotemporaries giving encouragement to Forney by recommending any of his publications.

The above article from *The Press* is but one, of a systematic, effort on the part of the Radical press to array the public mind of the Northern States against the government and people of Maryland. Knowing full well that an overwhelming majority of the people of this State are opposed to the Radical programme, and that the power of the State can never by fair and legitimate means pass into their hands, the Radical leaders are deliberately conspiring to place Maryland under the power of Congress.

It is but a few days since the Baltimore Sun exposed some of the most deliberate and outrageous falsehoods, in reference to our State, from the New York Times. We quote from the Sun:

Not satisfied with its feats of invention about the treatment of the blacks, the Times represents that "the democratic journals" of this State, which "may be taken as fair exponents of the sentiments of the class they address, are urging President Johnson to disperse Congress, if it attempts to impeach or remove him, at the point of the bayonet." We pronounce this statement a deliberate and malicious untruth, and defy the proof. The Times says "*the* democratic journals" of the State, referring possibly to a single journal, though if there is even one that advocates such an idea we are not aware of the fact. As if this were not enough, we are next told that "Maryland democrats promise to raise a million of men, strong-minded men, who will, in case Congress undertakes to overthrow their new State constitution, rally to its rescue," &c. As the whole population of the State, men, women and children, white and colored, is only 687,000, we should like to know where the milion are to come from, unless they are men in buckram? Why didn't the Times, while it was about it, say two millions, five millions, fifty millions, either of which would be as near the truth as its present statement. The people of Maryland have never dreamed of the belligerent action and purposes averred by the Times, the logical result of whose teaching, however it may profess to be opposed to congressional intervention, is to crush out this conservative State beneath the heel of federal power. That it believes, as it declares, that it is not within the legitimate province of Congress to control the subject of suffrage in the States, so much the more wanton and inexcusable are the wholesale fabrications it is uttering about Maryland, their whole spirit and tendency being in the direction of accomplishing precisely the thing which it pretends to disclaim. By this time that journal will have learned how the notable scheme of urging the Sumner-Wilson bill has completely simmered out in the Border State Convention, and that it has urged instead thereof a constitutional amendment for general suffrage in the States.

Knowing the above statements of *The Press* to be almost entirely untrue, we enclosed a copy of them to Mr. Hepbron, asking for the facts, if not objectionable in view of the trial between himself and Mr. Turner. We received the following reply:

STILL POND, Sept. 17, 1867.

Editor Transcript—Dear Sir: I received your note containing the slanderous article from *The Philadelphia Press* of last Wednesday, and would give you all the facts in the case were it not that I have a suit pending in Court, and it might be improper to do so before the trial comes off. This I will say, however, it is of a piece with many other slanderous articles from the Radical press, intended for political effect. I will venture to say that no where in the United States, not even in Philadelphia itself, are the true rights of the negro, better cared for than here, in the State of Maryland, nor any where is he more kindly treated, even by those monsters, their former masters—notwithstanding he has parted with '*the lash, the chain, the block and the slave pen.*' Witness the new Constitution, which we all expect to vote for to-morrow, framed by old slave owners, which gives the black man every right he can possibly have, except that of voting. On last Sunday the negroes had a new Church dedicated in my vicinity; many white persons were there, and contributed liberally towards paying for its erection. In the *Home Journal*, a Methodist paper published in Philadelphia, some time in August last, (I have not the paper before me,) a correspondent, writing from a Camp Meeting held on the Eastern Shore, says, when one of the preachers made use of the observation, that salvation by Jesus Christ was free for all—"the rich and poor, old and young, white and *black*," it gave great offence, because the preacher included the black man, and came very near raising a riot. Such stuff as this is palmed off upon the people of the North for political effect—and they are such fools, many of them, as to believe such monstrous lies.

Yours, truly,
SEWELL HEPBRON.

☞ We make the following extract from the conclusion of ex-Gov. Bradford's speech, delivered at the dedication of Antietam Cemetery on Tuesday last:

Think not for a moment, my friends, that I am about to desecrate the solemnity of such an occasion by any discussion of the partisan topics of the day. God forbid that the time should ever come, or party lines be ever so drawn, that a plea for the constitution shall be reckoned as a badge of party fealty. The only party in whose behalf I would this day raise a voice is the party of moderation and conciliation. The only party against which I would this day warn you is made up of those ultras of all sides whose agitations have contributed so largely to the disasters of the past, and which, if not arrested, may be the forerunner of others equally deplorable in the future. Against such agitators would I therefore invoke—and take this as an appropriate occasion of doing so—the moderate, disinterested, reflecting and patriotic people of the country. It was by this class, as I have already said, that the constitution was created, and it will be by this class that it must be saved.

If it still contains defects, if it is growing obsolete, or keeps not up with the progressive ideas of the age, amend it by the means which its own provisions prescribe; but whilst it is still acknowledged as our organic law, and we daily swear to it allegiance, let it in all our political controversies the umpire whose decrees shall be final.

Come the peril to it whence it may, from State rights or consolidation, let me on this anniversary of its adoption, in the name of the men who made it, by the memory of the men who have died for it, upon this spot where blood has been so profusely shed in its behalf, appeal to you to preserve, protect and defend it.

Grant and the Radical Catechisers.

The attempt of the Radicals to get General Grant to publicly commit himself in favor of their ticket at the approaching elections has utterly failed, and the leading politicians from those States about to hold elections, who came here for that purpose, have gone home in disgust. Others, however, are expected here, who are supposed to have more influence upon Grant.

Among these is Washburne, of Illinois, who has already been telegraphed to come here and summon the General to the political confessional. These anxious inquirers say Grant talks freely on every subject except politics. When that is introduced he is willing enough to hear the opinions of others, but very careful to give none of his own. It has been said that Grant kept away from the Antietam celebration to-day in order to avoid the catechetical ordeal he would be certain to meet with in such an assemblage of politicians. —*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald*, 17th.

☞ In Saturday's issue of the *Kent News* we find a communication, in reply to an article on "Intoxication", which appeared in the Transcript of the 7th inst.; and in the last paragraph thereof a rather strained and unamiable thrust at our editorship. The writer, who signs himself or herself "Ann T. Yne," says, "We suppose he wrote GLUEKOS, but the proof reader, being "as ignorant of the original language," as the benighted ministers, could not correct the error." Now country editors are generally supposed to be their own proof readers, and hence we assume this part of Mr. Yne's remarks were intended for us. If the editor of a country paper is to be arraigned for failing to observe the transposition of a letter in a Greek word, surely the party making the arraignment, must be tried by the same rule. Of which further on. Now for the facts. "Ann T. Yne" says that he supposes "A. M." wrote *gluekos* and that we could not correct the error. Not having preserved the manuscript, we cannot say what "A. M." did write, but we do know that Donnegan's Greek Lexicon gives "Gleukos—new, unfermented wine" and that we cannot find "GLUEKOS." We know further that in our copy of the Greek Testament the word "*gleukos*" does not appear in Acts ii. 13, but that the word *gleukous* does. We mean to keep you down to the letter, Mr. Yne, the rule you have laid down. But Ann T. Yne having found such lamentable ignorance in country proof readers, we scarcely presume he trusted his own article to the editors of the *News*, we justly infer that he corrected his own proof. Now in his article we find '*wnrnings*,' '*balieve*,' '*fcom*,' '*Chrisl*,' these are not English words, and but for the fear that they might possibly be Hebrew, of which Mr. Yne seems equally master, and of which we confess our utter ignorance, we might recommend him to re-read the sarcasm of Juvenal which he quotes, for surely by his own rule, if he intended these for English words and did not correct them in his proof, it was because he could not.

One other point and we have done with A. T. Y. He says, speaking of "A. M.," "perhaps the German mode of drenching "a drunkard *ad nauseam*, noticed in the "last number of the "News" suggested "the brilliant idea." Now we have carefully examined the number of the *News* referred to, and no such article appears. The article alluded to appeared in the same issue of the Transcript as the article which seems to have given so much offence. This is a small matter, but it is rather a little matter we are dealing with, and we must deal in small things. Besides it is an error which one, who has probably been an editor and proof reader too, and who is calling an editor to account, should not be guilty of.

Our columns are open for the discussion of any proper subject of a public character, but we hold ourselves responsible for no communication, unless it receives our special endorsement. We presume that every one wishing to communicate with the public, through the press, is willing to shoulder his own responsibility.

Life and Campaigns of Gen. Lee,

BY JAS. D. MCCABE, JR., OF VA.

We have carefully run over this work, which is now being offered to the citizens of our county, and can recommend it to them as an interesting and intelligent account of the campaigns of the great Southern leader. Some of the reasons given for the failure of the Southern cause, are different from those we have before seen, but if the statements are correct, these deductions are the natural and logical consequence.

Mr. William Skinner Stam is now canvassing the county. The price of the book is $4 and $6 per copy, according to binding. We believe this to be a reliable book, and it is one of the very few of its character we have recommended. A large sized engraving of Gen. Lee is given with each copy.

☞ As a result of the frequent rains and continuous damp weather of the present season, we notice growing from the chimney of the late E. F. Chambers' residence a weed, resembling the stick weed, at least three feet high, apparently half an inch in diametre and with a full head of seed.

☞ C. J. Scott, Esq., as Trustee, sold on Thursday the House of Mrs. Rogers, in Galena, for $2230. A. Woodall purchaser: also, a lot to T. J. Shallcross, for 401.

Base Ball.

On Tuesday last the Essex Club, of Philadelphia, visited Galena and played the Kent Club, of the latter place, a match game of Base Ball. On account of the heavy rain during the morning, it was thought the game would have to be postponed, but by 1 o'clock the clouds had disappeared, and the game was commenced at 2 o'clock, in the presence of one or two hundred spectators, who looked for a close and exciting contest. In this, however, all present were disappointed, for the match was one-sided, the Essex being defeated by the large score of 78 to 13.

Mr. C. W. Warren discharged the duties of Umpire in a satisfactory manner.

Maine Election.

AUGUSTA, ME., September 17.—Official returns from 450 towns give Chamberlain, radical, 11,704 majority. The same towns last year gave Chamberlain 27,706 majority. Radical loss 16,002.

FOR THE TRANSCRIPT.

The new Constitution having been adopted, the duty now devolves upon the people of the State, to elect the several officers provided for by that instrument.

Never perhaps in the history of Maryland, has a more delicate and difficult trust been committed to any political party, than the nomination of candidates for the respective offices, by the Democratic and Conservative parties at this time.

After the close of the late civil war, the great question which was presented to the people of the United States, was the policy to be pursued towards the Southern States. The policy adopted by Congress was, to place those States under military control, disfranchise the white population, and give to the negro the right to vote. On the other hand, the policy recommended by the President, and to which he has persistently adhered, was to restore the people of those States to the full enjoyment of their political and civil rights, and thereby to heal the wounds which a protracted civil war had inflicted, and restore peace, harmony and prosperity to a distracted and exhausted country.

The Democratic party of Maryland sustained the President in the policy which he recommended, and rising above the prejudices engendered by former political contests, they asked the cooperation of every citizen of the State, who was willing to unite with them in opposition to negro suffrage and the revolutionary schemes of the Radical party. Under these circumstances and controlled by these reasons, the Democratic and Conservative parties of Maryland have cooperated since 1865. The past had begotten great bitterness of feeling; the present and the future presented grave and vital issues. Prejudice and passion would have prevented cooperation, but reason and the instinct of self-preservation, demanded that those who agreed in opinion upon the momentous questions which were then presented, should unite in a common effort to resist a common enemy, and preserve the State from the domination of the Radical party.

The same necessity now exists. The danger has not passed, for there is grave reason to apprehend that the Congress of the United States, at its next session, should the Radical party succeed in the approaching elections in the Northern and Western States, will attempt to give to the negroes of Maryland the right of suffrage, and in all probability adopt measures to place the State under the control of the military power of the Federal Government.

If such be the fact, and no intelligent man can doubt it, is it not proper, is it not wise, to do all in our power to preserve harmony and good feeling among those who agree in opinion upon these vital and all important questions?

To preserve this harmony and good feeling there should be good faith observed in the nomination of the candidates for the several county offices. No combinations among candidates for different offices to secure their mutual success, but a frank and open canvass, and a fair contest at the primary meetings in the several election districts, by which the success of each aspirant for office shall depend upon his merit and the confidence of the people in his capacity and character. Any other course should be indignantly condemned and uncompromisingly opposed by those who regard the welfare of the State more than the triumph of the individual. Any other course will inevitably beget distrust and dissatisfaction, and the defeated candidate will not submit to a result which has been accomplished by the combinations of interested parties or improper and irregular means.

When the County Convention assembles, let it not be to represent the views of a faction, but let the delegates meet as the representatives of a party, which while harmonious can control the State, but if distracted and broken into fragments, will be come the victim of its own folly, and be overcome by a common enemy.

W.

The Recent Proclamations—What the President Intends.

Washington Cor. of the Boston Post.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 13.—The President's late proclamations having given rise to much speculation as to their purpose and practical bearing upon the country, it may be interesting to know what the author himself thinks and says regarding them. In a social conversation to-day I ventured to inquire of his Excellency his views of the proclamation declaring the supremacy of the Constitution, and his special object in publishing the same. I admitted that the purpose was patent on the face of the document, but that many persons professed not to be able to comprehend its practical bearing. He replied that there were now two parties in the country, one acting with constitutional limits, the other openly professing to act outside of the Constitution. His purpose was to call the attention of each and every officer and employee of the Government to this fact, that he might clearly understand his duty, and, understanding, perform it. Our Constitution, he said, was the citadel of our freedom, the wall which environs and protects us all. But another purpose which he had in view was to assure the country that the authority of the Federal judiciary would be unflinchingly maintained in all the States.

I called the President's attention to the correspondence published to-day between General Ord and Colonel Gilbert, in which the latter claims that General Ord and his subordinates were not the servants, but rather the masters of the people. He replied that it was but one of the legitimate fruits of the radical teachings of the day that public officers were not bound by their oaths, but might act "outside of the Constitution;" this very case, he said, illustrated the necessity for his proclamation.—Colonel Gilbert seems to have lost sight of the fact that ours was a Constitutional Government, and that he was bound to respect the law. When a military officer could thus forget that the people were the sovereigns, and could assume that he was one of their masters, the President said he thought it was high time that attention should be specially call to the requirements of the Constitution and the true principles of our Government. He spoke in flattering terms of General Ord, and heartily approved the noble rebuke which the General administered to Colonel Gilbert.

I inquired what he thought would be the practical effect of the amnesty proclamation. He promptly replied, "To restore the parties to all their rights—to place them precisely where they were before the war. The suffrage question was one to be determined by the courts, and not by the executive branch of the Government."—In alluding to the future he said he had no idea what Congress would do, but that he believed the people would take care that their Government was not subverted and destroyed. So far as he was concerned he should exercise every constitutional power in its defence, but that the great controlling power was in the hands of the people themselves, and his firm conviction was that they would use it wisely and efficiently. The late elections in California and Maine served only to fix his confidence in the "sober second thought of the people."

I called the President's attention to the charges of some of the Radical organs, that he was responsible for the frightful frauds on the revenue, and that he had appointed Callicott and others to office over the protest of Secretary McCulloch. He said it was hardly reasonable to expect honesty in men when the tendency of the law was to make them dishonest; but so far as the particular charge was concerned it was without foundation. Mr. Callicott was the friend and protege of Senator Morgan, of New York, who not only urged his appointment, but said Mr. Callicott was one of the few whom he could trust with his pocket-book. On this recommendation Mr. Callicott was appointed to office.

Views of Gen. Beauregard.

The New York Express contains the following:

A few evenings ago a party of Southern gentlemen gave a dinner to General Beauregard at the New York Hotel. In the course of his remarks on the occasion, the general stated that he had received tempting offers from English capitalists to take up his residence in England as superintendent of extensive engineering works in that country, but he had concluded, upon calmly surveying the different governments of the world, their status and their inherent strength, that this country possessed the most stable government of any existing on the face of the earth, and that, for his part, he was determined to spend his life under the flag of the government that was most stable and the least liable to disorganization. It was nothing short of sheer nonsense to talk of another rebellion. If they wanted to raise one they could not. It was utterly impossible and will be impossible for them to do so for the next generation. Before the war he was in favor of State sovereignty, but he had had that dogma essentially whipped out of him, and thought that all should now bend their energies towards again building up our Union to that magnificent status among the nations of the world to which its destiny evidently points. In conclusion, he would urge them to give the government their united support in every manner, making it their pride to add lustre to the common glory of a united people.

Interesting Letter Written by Maximilian just before his death.

The following letter was written by Maximilian two days before his execution:

Queretaro, Prison of Las Capuchinas, 17th of June, 1867.—Dear Baron Lago, Minister of Austria to Mexico: I am done with this world; my very last wishes are in regard only to my mortal remains, which will soon be freed from all pain, and in regard to those who must survive me me. My physician, Dr. Basch, will have my body brought to Vera Cruz. He will be accompanied only by my two servants, Gull and Tudos. I have ordered that my body be transported without any pomp or solemnity to Vera Cruz, and that on board the vessel that is to bring it to Europe no unusual ceremony take place. I have awaited death calmly, and I wish to be left in the same stillness while in my coffin.—You will take measures, my dear Baron, so that Dr. Basch and my two servants, who take my body in care, may accompany it to Europe on one of the two war vessels. Over there I wish to be buried beside my poor wife.

If the news of my poor wife's death should not prove true, my body should be placed somewhere until the empress rejoin me in death. Have the goodness to see that the necessary orders be forwarded to Captain Croeller.

Have also the goodness to take measures so that the widow of my faithful companion in arms, Miramon, can go to Europe on one of the war vessels. I reckon the more on the fulfillment of this request as she is charged by me to remain with my mother at Vienna.

I again thank you from my heart for the trouble which you take on my account, and I remain your well-wishing

MAXIMILIAN, M. P.

The Body of Maximilian.

Advices from Mexico state that Admiral Tegethoff appeared at the Mexican war office on the 4th as a verbally authorized deputy from the relatives of the late Emperor Maximilian to ask in the name of humanity the remains of the deceased. President Juares, having refused the requests of Baron Magnus and other influential persons, could not deliver the body to Amiral Tegethoff unless he presented the proper official documents from the relatives.—When such documents were shown he would permit the transportation of the body to Austria.

Remarkable Physiological facts.

There are a dozen negroes in this city who are slowly turning white; to say nothing of one fellow, who took the start several years ago, and is now completely white. It is curious to watch the progress of these physiological phenomena, which so far as we are informed are puzzles to the most astute physiologists. It takes many years for the change to pass entirely over the person, and while it is so passing the subject presents the most singular, and in many cases, revolting spectacle imaginable. There is one negro man in this city, bearing the umistakable features of the African, whose body is white, and whose face is as black as lamp-black, not one of the usual shade of bacon rind, but as black as if he had been painted with a coat of lamp-black. There is a woman whose face is pie-bald, and another who has lately commenced to turn; in this last case the first indication of a change in complexion was given by the appearance of a white spot behind one of her ears. There is another subject in this city, whose face, hands, and arms are white, and whose body is black; the change in this case has been very slow, he having commenced to turn when a boy. It is a remarkable fact that in most cases of this kind the subjects bear on their physiognomies all the features of the full blooded African.—*Norfolk Day Book, Sept.* 17.

A CARD.

HAVING been advised by *several of my friends*, I offer myself as a candidate for Register of Wills for Kent County, subject to the nomination of the Democratic and Conservative party.

Sept. 21, 1867. N. T. HYNSON.

A CARD.

THE announcement of candidates through the public press being generally adopted through the State, I avail myself of this method respectfully to offer myself as a candidate for the office of State's Attorney for Kent County, subject to the decision of the nominating Convention of the Democratic and Conservative Party.

Sept. 7, 1867. JAMES A. PEARCE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I OFFER myself to the Democratic Conservative Voters of Kent County, subject to the Nominating Convention, as a candidate for State's Attorney.

The above announcement is unusual in our County, but is the regular method in most Counties of the State, and presents itself to my mind as preferable to the system of electioneering which prevails here.

E. F. PERKINS.

August 31, 1867.

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 25a$2 65, Red $2 25 a2 50.

CORN—White $1 18a1 26; yellow $1 23 a1 30.

OATS—58a65 cts.

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

DIED.

VOSHELL.—Near Chestertown, on the 25th of August, DRAPER VOSHELL, in the 28th year of his age.

A GRAND PIC NIC

FOR THE BENEFIT OF ST. JOHN'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, will be held at Mr. John Hudson's, (near the Trappe,) on

Thursday, September 26th,

to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

SUPPER and DANCING 50 cents each. Refreshments to be had on the ground.

A liberal attendance is respectfully solicited.

MANAGERS.—Capt. George Willson, John Beck, Josias Ringgold, Jr., Carroll Willson, Dr. Thomas Willson, Jr., H. B. Camp, Horatio Beck, R. B. Willson, John Brice, James Willson, John M. Hudson, R. S. Thomas, Jr., T. W. Ringgold.

FLOOR MANAGER—Capt. J. A. Burgess.

September 21, 1867.

L. MASTBAUM'S
FURNISHING DEPARTMENT
IS UNEXCELLED!

WE HAVE IN STORE THE BEST AND LARGEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED!

We can suit all in Fine White Shirts, Calico Shirts, Cassimere Shirts, Check and Flannel Shirts, and Undershirts and Drawers.

Shirt Bosoms, Linen Collars of all styles, Suspenders, Linen Cuffs, Neck Ties, Stocks, Derby Scarfs and Waterfalls.

PAPER COLLARS & PAPER CUFFS.

Gloves of all Varieties.

HATS! HATS!
CAPS! CAPS!

☞ If you want to be suited in Furnishing Goods, then L. MASTBAUM'S STORE is the place for you.

Don't forget to give us a call.

L. MASTBAUM.

M. TURKHEIMER, Salesman.

Chestertown, September 21, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to change his business, will sell the Farm on which he lives. It contains

170 ACRES,

nearly all of which has been improved and produces well. It is situated about the centre of Kent County, convenient to Post Office, Churches, Stores, &c.; is three miles distant from Buck Neck Landing on Worton Creek, from whence there is Steamboat communication with Baltimore, thirty miles distant, three times a week, and near the line of the contemplated railroad. The farm is well watered, is under good fencing, and has sufficient WOOD and TIMBER, part of which is CHESTNUT. It has on it a comfortable DWELLING, a small Tenant House, a good size Barn and other necessary Out Buildings, in good order. There is an

Apple Orchard of 80 Trees,

just beginning to bear;

A PEACH ORCHARD of about 900 Trees

in full bearing, of the best varieties of fruit, and 1000 trees were set out last Spring.

The society here is good, and the locality will compare favorably with any in the State for health. Those wishing to purchase are invited to visit and see the place.

T. G. WROTH,
Hanesville P. O., Kent Co., Md.

September 14, 1867—3t.

Delaware Gazette copy once a week three weeks and send paper and bill to advertiser.

ECCE, ECCE!

THEY HAVE COME!
THEY HAVE COME!

THIS HAS BEEN THE POPULAR CRY OF LATE!

WHAT HAS COME?
WHY
MASTBAUM'S
New Goods,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, SIZE, AND STYLE!

We have Pants, Light and Black;
We have Coats, Frock and Sack;
We have Suits to stand the test;
Shirts and Collars of the best;
We have Gloves, and a Neck Tie
Which will charm your sweetheart's dark eye!

WHY YOU SHOULD BUY
—AT—
Mastbaum's
CLOTHING STORE.

1st.—We have the most Fashionable Clothing of any Establishment on the Eastern Shore.

2nd.—Ours is the Oldest Established House on the Shore.

3rd.—We Manufacture all our own Goods, and thus we are enabled to sell AND DO SELL much cheaper than those who buy to sell again, as we prevent the imposition of but one profit on our customers, whereas every other Clothing Store in Town is obliged to impose TWO.

4th.—Our Goods are well and tastefully made, by the most skillful artists Philadelphia can furnish.

5th.—We sell nothing but what we can recommend, and we defy any man to show where he has once been deceived by our recommendation.

6th.—Our Goods always
Fit a *little* closer,
And look a *little* neater,
And wear a *little* better,
And last a *little* longer,
And are sold a *little* cheaper
Than any other Goods in Town!

And THIS is the "REASON WHY" our Establishment is patronized by all who desire to get the full value of their money and to present a neat and gentlemanly appearance.

7th.—We have just received a NEW STOCK, embracing every variety which the most fastidious can desire and the most critical can demand.

8th.—We make it our particular endeavor to pay the strictest attention to all our customers.

These reasons are, we think, sufficient to explain that the popularity which we enjoy, and which is an enigma to many, is not undeserved, and also warrants us in the hope of a continuation of it.

OUR ASSORTMENT
COMPRISES
Men's,
Youths'
And Boys
CLOTHING,
OF EVERY SIZE AND STYLE.

☞ BUT CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF HOW TRUE THIS ALL IS, AT

L. MASTBAUM'S,

Nearly opposite the Town Hall,

CHESTERTOWN.

Moses Turkheimer,
SALESMAN.

Chestertown, September 21, 1867.

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