THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 18, 1868.

Public Schools.

Under the constitution, it becomes the duty of the Legislature, at its present session, to provide for the Public Schools of the State. The discussion of the subject of public instruction, which the present school system has given rise to, is at least one good result of the system. There is doubtless more general information and clearer ideas upon this subject, among the citizens of our State, than ever before. The system which was inaugurated under the late constitution, met with fierce opposition in most of the counties of the State, in greater or less degree according to the local popularity, and efficiency of the county boards. This opposition has been the means of sifting, in a measure, the merits the new system, and giving its opponents the opportunity to point out its defects. Having always felt a deep interest in the cause of public education, an interest probably strengthened by a short period of service as teacher in a primary school, we have given the present system more than a casual attention, and, notwithstanding its very general condemnation in our county, unhesitatingly pronounce in favor of its general provisions. Nor do we believe any "thorough and efficient system of Schools" can be successfully established without being at the same time a *uniform* system. S. A. Harrison, President of the Board for Talbot county, in his late report to the State Superintendent, says:

It was unfortunate that the law, under which we were called to act, was promulgated under circumstances which not only forbade a just estimate of its merits but aroused an active hostility. Instead, therefore, of its acting from the beginning, as it should have done, as a powerful instrumentality towards the formation of a healthy sentiment, it served to excite a morbid irritation upon the subject of our Public Schools.

It was framed and adopted in the midst of great political commotion. It was brought to us not by the usual current of events, but by a great social cataclysm.

We believe with Mr. Harrison, that a just appreciation of the leading features of the system has been prevented by the circumstances under which it was inaugurated. That it is not defective, its most ardent supporters do not claim, but it has surely done a good work in preparing the popular mind for the reception of an improved system, and in arousing the masses to the importance of Education. In perfecting the system already begun, the Legislature will doubtless avail themselves of the experience of the present system, and adopt those features of the present law which have commended themselves to the intelligent public.

The annual report of the State Superintendent is before us, it treats of matters of great import to the people of the state and should be carefully read. We make the following extract.

Objection to the System of 1865.

The objections most frequently urged are; First—that the administration of the Schools is too far removed from the people. Second—the authority of the Central Board is absolute and hierarchical.—Third—as three of the four members of that Board hold high political positions, their power may be used to advance partisan instead of educational interests.—Fourth—the expense of the system. Fifth—the mode of distributing the School Tax making the wealthy portions of the State help the weak.

The first three objections may be well founded, but how to remedy them without wakening the supervision of Schools is a problem difficult to solve. If the power essential to efficient action is to be withheld because it may perchance be abused—then progress will be slow if not entirely cease. What the people *do* want may not be what they *ought to want*, and in no question of State policy is the difference between what is needed and what is desired likely to be greater than in the management of Schools.

The fourth objection—EXPENSE—is founded on total ignorance of facts. It is easy to have a cheap system and it will be cheapest to have no system at all; but no State that claims to have an efficient system of Public Schools can present a bill of expenditure so moderate as that of Maryland. In the Counties during the second School year, 1,276 Schools were taught for nine months at an average cost $340.35 per School, including all incidental expenses. 71,060 different children received instruction at the rate of only 6.13 per pupil. The statistics of no School System can show so much work done with equal economy and efficiency.—*The comparison is confidently challenged.*

The fifth objection concerns the distribution of the State tax.

In my judgment the present is the proper plan, indeed, the only method by which education can be made general.—The objection proceeds from those who have not studied carefully the necessities of population in the sparsely settled counties.

THE POSTOFFICE at Spry's Landing, in this county has been re-established, and George A. Ireland appointed Postmaster.

Mr. John B. Custin, Sheriff of Queen Anne's county, died on Sunday last.—Under the new Constitution, the Governor appoints his successor for the unexpired term.

DEATH OF BISHOP HOPKINS.—Bishop Hopkins, the Episcopal Bishop for the Diocese of Vermont, died at his residence, at Lock Point, near Burlington, on the 9th inst.

County Roads.

We observe that in Baltimore county, the citizens of that county are earnestly moving in the matter of a more efficient system, for the keeping in repair of their public roads. The public roads in our county during the whole of eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, and at the present time, have been and are the subject of almost universal complaint. The difficulty under the present system, of keeping the roads in proper condition, would suggest the propriety of some change in the law. The Legislature is now in session, and if it be desirable to make change in the law now is the time to be moving in the matter. The condition of the public roads of the county effect the general interest of the county, and the entire body of the people are interested in the proper repair of the highways. In Baltimore county, a county convention has been held and the subject thoroughly discussed. A report in favor of a Law containing the following general features, has been adopted:

1. The County Commissioners to appoint a Board of Road Commissioners, three or more in number, to hold office during good behavior, and have the care of roads and bridges—to elect a President who shall act as the Executive Officer of the Board and also as Secretary.

2. Said Road Commissioners to divide each election district into two or more road districts, and appoint for each a Supervisor, who shall in person superintend the repairs of roads, and be paid a *per diem* for his personal service, and to work the roads under the direction of the Board.

3. The Road Commissioners to open public roads to the width of thirty feet, and abandon as public roads such as are not necessary for public use.

4. The Couty Commissioners to levy such sums as may be required, not to exceed more than *twenty* cents on the hundred dollars upon the assessable property of the county for road purposes, to be held subject to the order of the Road Commissioners.

Would not some action on the part of our people be desirable?

Maryland Legislature.

SENATE.

TUESDAY, Jan. 14, 1868.

Reports of Select Committees—By Mr. Welch, to amend the 4th section of the act of 1864, chapter 29, to authorize the appointment of four new commissioners of Kent County railroad in place of the four deceased commissioners, and to provide that said road may be located from any point on the Chesapeake bay or its "tributaries."

A bill of this character has already passed the House.

At 12 M.—Both Houses proceeded to vote for United States Senator. In the Senate, Swan received 8, Hamilton 7, Pratt 4 votes.

In the House Swann 33, Hamilton 20, and Pratt 13 votes.

Messrs. Beck and Boyer voted for Swann.

The balloting for United States Senator, was continued on Wednesday, with the following result. Swann 37, Hamilton 32, Pratt 20, Vansant 8, the ballance scattering.

Mr. Boyer changed his vote to A. K. Syester.

Mr. Welch, supports Mr. Hamilton.

Conservative Address to the People of Georgia and the United States.

The committee appointed at the recent convention of conservatives in Macon, Ga., have presented an address to the people of that State and of the United States, in which an elaborate but calm and dispassionate review of the political situation of the Southern States is given. It concludes with the following spirited appeal to the people of the North:

Fellow Citizens of the North—Within the last few months the question of negro suffrage has been before you at the ballot-box. In a voice not to be understood, you have decided against it. You decided voluntarily. It has been decided for us against our will and against our convictions of what is compatible with good government and the constitution of the United States, and decided by those who do not expect to live under the State governments they propose to establish by force. You decided against it although the number of negroes among you was too small to constitute a considerable, much less a controlling element in politics. It is ordained by our oppressors that we shall have it, notwithstanding that it will lead to negro supremacy over us. We are powerless; you are potent to forbid the outrage. Will you stand aloof and calmly see us subjected to this damning wrong? and that, too, when it will imperil the Republic and spread baleful disaster over every interest. Renewing our pledge of unsullied honor and our tender of frank and manly obedience to the constitution, we appeal to you in the name of the conservative people of our State, to unite together in the patriotic effort to restore and perpetuate constitutional government.—Your recent elections encourage our hopes and challenge our gratitude. May truth, justice and right, "terrible as an army with banners," gathering strength in every conflict, march on, "conquering and to conquer," until its friends, rescuing it from the grasp of centralism, shall restore to its appropriate supremacy the constitution of the United States, so that Georgia, together with her sisters in oppression, shall enjoy the same protection which its honest enforcement would give to every State in the Union.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.—The Ohio Assembly on Saturday rescinded the ratification of the 14th amendment to the federal constitution. It is said the Legislature of New Jersey will immediately take similar steps. This is not, as by some is supposed, the amendment abolishing slavery, but the one declaring who are citizen of the United State, and fixing representation upon the basis of the voting population, &c.

From Washington.

Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14.—The reinstation of Mr. Stanton in the War Department to-day has been the all-absorbing subject of conversation, and quite a heated partisan feeling cropped out as the day progressed. There is general rejoicing at the result by the radicals, and disappointment and charging on the part of conservatives and democrats. All parties are alike surprised that Mr. Stanton obtained quiet possession of the depart, for it was the universal belief that the President had in some way arranged affairs so that he could keep Mr. Stanton out, and force him to seek his remedy in court to regain possession and control of the War Department, thus compelling a judicial decision upon the constitutionality of the tenure-of-office act so far as it relates to cabinet officers.

Possibly Mr. Johnson is as much surprised at some features of the transactions in the Stanton affair of the past forty-eight hours as anybody, for it appears he had an understanding with Gen. Grant some time ago, and renewed and its details recapitulated from time to time, and finally repeated on Saturday last he (Grant) would either hold on to the office as Secretary *ad interim* until the rights of Mr. Stanton should be adjucated in court, in case the latter should demand possession of the department, or else he would give the President timely notice of his intent to resign as Secretary *ad interim*, and thus enable Mr. Johnson to appoint some other to the office who would refuse to surrender to Mr. Stanton until a decision could be had.

As it was evident on Saturday last that the Senate would not sustain the suspension of Mr. Stanton, the President and General Grant had another interview on the subject, and a full understanding, substantially as above set forth, was the result. It was also agreed that Gen. Grant, in company with Gen. Sherman, should call on the President on Monday, (yesterday,) to determine finally whether he would resign as Secretary *ad interim*, or continue in the office and test Mr. Stanton's right, as before stated. Gen. Sherman called on the Executive yesterday, but Gen. Grant did not.

Meantime on Sunday last a suggestion had been made to the President by certain Senators that if the name of ex-Governor Cox, of Ohio, should be sent to the Senate for Secretary of War, his nomination would probably be confirmed, and thus get rid of the Stanton imbroglio at once. Mr. Johnson, however, preferred to have the matter take course he had decided it should, especially as he had no doubt of having the co-operation of General Grant or another secretary *ad interim*, in the manner before stated. What caused General Grant to change his mind or to depart from the arrangement, or why he did not notify the President of his intention to surrender to Mr. Stanton, has not transpired fully.

CLASSIFICATION OF SENATORS.—On Friday, last week, the order of the day in the Senate of Maryland was a resolution requiring the Senate to proceed to the classification of Senators, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The following is the result of the balloting:

Senator of the first class, whose term of office expires at the end of two years:—Messrs. Maddox, of St. Mary's; Fields, of Caroline; Spates, of Allegany; Walsh, of Harford; Compton, of Charles; Parker, of Worcester; Snyder, of the second legislative district of Baltimore city; Lee, of Prince George's; Smith, of Dorchester; Brewer, of Montgomery; Miller, of Cecil and Hammond, of Talbot

Senators of the second class, whose term of office expires at the end of four years; Messrs. Clarke, of Baltimore county; Kimmell, of second legislative district of Baltimore city; Biggs, of Frederick county; Brown, of Carroll; Hyland, of Somerset; Denson, of third legislative district of Baltimore city; Welch, of Kent; Earle, of Queen Anne's; Henkle, of Anne Arundel; Carroll, of Howard; Grove, of Washington, and Parker, of Calvert.

Prospects of the Negro.

From the N. Y. Observer.

In Mississippi, General Ord recently sent out to different persons known to him, in his military district, a very sensible circular asking information as to the actual state of things, as to society, lands, prices, prospects, labor, population, etc., and he received many replies which ought to be published, to give the people reliable information on matters about which there is reasonable anxiety. One of his correspondents, James M'Cloy, Registrar of Hinds County, writes about the negroes:

"In my opinion there are no good grounds for complaint as to their conduct generally, and the manner in which they have labored during the past year. Yet I cannot say that they have in any way or to any extent shown themselves industrious. On the contrary, I think they are not industrious, but indolent, slothful, negligent and thoughtless. They cannot become a thrifty people for these reasons; and their propensity to steal is so great that they can never be a desirable population.

The Presidency.

The Hon. George H. Pendleton has been nominated by the Democratic State Conventions of Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia as the candidate of that party for the Presidency. The leading democratic paper in Western Pennsylvania has pronounced in his favor, and all over the West he is regarded as the future standard-bearer of the party.

A NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC ORGANIZATION IN THE SOUTH.—A number of the Mississippi papers are out strongly in favor of the organization of a national democratic party in that State and throughout the proscribed States. It is proposed by the Vicksburg Times, Jackson Clarion and other conservative papers to form democratic organizations composed of all the elements of opposition to radicalism, where they have been destroyed or suspended in the proscribed States. Arkansas has already moved in that direction, and will hold her first regular Democratic State Convention since the close of the war in Little Rock on the 27th inst.

Slander and Slanderers.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor:—As your valuable paper, generally, reports the operations of the various sects, and denominations in our town, I have thought it unjust longer to delay mention of a Society, which has been constantly increasing, and which is now in a state of astonishing growth, numbering among its members names which are an honour to any community; I allude to the *Society of Slanderers, Backbiters, "Silky moths that eat an honest name,"* that make *vituperation* the special object of their existence.

Cities are to a certain extent, hotbeds of slander, but then city folks are generally content with knowing the affairs, and abusing the persons, of those who live on the same street, or in the immediate neighborhood; scarcely any shrew, no matter how zealous a member of the corps of slanderers, is a acquainted with anything to the disparagement of *every person* in a city; but in country towns it is far different; every one knows everybody-else's business; Mr.——knows exactly when Mr.——was a young man and how lively he used to be; knows, also, of a little transaction his step-uncle engaged in, which was not very respectable; knows how much money he has, how he made it, when he made it, and why he did not make more. Mrs.——knows exactly how many biscuits Mrs.——has on her table; how often she has dessert; how often she puts on a clean table-cloth; knows how many hard words she has with her "old man," and the reason why she has them.

Now, I do not object to this; it is but natural, and in a county it is to be expected that all will be known; *what* I object to is that people will say things they *do not know*, I object to

"Foul mouthed *slander*,
Whose edge is sharper than the sword; whose tongue
Out-venoms all the worms of Nile; whose breath
Rides on the posting winds, and doth belie
All corners of the world; Kings, Queens, and states,
Maids, Matrons, nay the secrets of the grave!"

Who is free from its machinations? the young and beautiful girl, unsophicated in the arts of society,—or rather unskilled in lying—because she speaks her *thoughts* to a young gentleman, is branded with the reproach of being "to free;" does she display any preferences for a young man's society, on even on occasion, tho' she may do it from motives entirely free from attachment, she is endeavoring to "lead him on;" do they take a ride together, they are certainly engaged; are they seen no more together, then she has jilted him; and henceforth she is pointed out as a flirt and coquette, by the jealous tongue of invidious slander.

The young man, filled with all the buoyancy of youth, striving manfully and courageously to keep down, and conquer, those appetites and passions which nature has implanted so strongly in him, yields to temptation: no excuse is offered, none will be accepted; Mr.——knew all along it was going to be that way, but did not like to say so before; Mr.——"told you so" last year, though you may have forgotten it: if after a while he resolves to "relinguish his idols," is he assisted by any in his efforts to follow after higher holier and better things? on the contrary, is he not made the subject of increased vituperation? are not his virtues, if any he possess, buried in oblivion, while his faults are sounded with a "vim" Gabriel may scarcely expect to equal at the last day.

On Eagles wings immortal scandals fly.
While virtuous actions are but born to die."

And is it not a shame and a disgrace that, in our town, where the people so often congregate around God's altar; where the praise of the Almighty, alone breaks the solemn stillness of our sabbath evenings; where God's Holy temples are mounuments of the love a grateful and a thankful people bear to Him: I say is it not a disgrace to some that they forget the divine saying judge not that ye be not judged," and that they fall under the class St. Paual denominates, slanderers, backbiters, &c.

A word to those who have an inclination of this kind: Be careful how you disseminate a report, hurtful in any degree, before you are satisfied of its truth: and *don't be too easily satisfied;* so that if called to an account you may have some more plausible reason than this: That a certain one told you, that a friend of his told him, that on a certain occasion he heard a man say, he had heard a friend of his remark, that he had been talking to a man, and that this man had told him, that he had heard from *undoubted authority*, that it was reported, that Mr.——had said, that his wife told him, that the servant girl told her that her beau had said, that he heard his boss say so-and-so. And moreover avoid the name of a *slanderer;* what prouder tribute can be paid to one departed than this; "he spoke ill of no man:" if you speak in reproachful terms of others, they will do the same of you: I have never yet known the man who was a favorite, unless he himself spoke well of others; distrust any one who comes to you with a malicious report; the same person will spread a rumor, hurtful *to you*, with as much avidity: and withal be too honorable, too nighminded, to be a slanderer.

"Blush to be branded with the slanderer's name,
And tho' thou dread'st not sin, at least, dread shame."

I'd not think the intent of this communication can be misunderstood; it is written with no venom towards and particular individual; it is written, solely for the purpose of arresting the foul licentiousness of *Slander*. And I know many sufferers will acquiesce in my argument

TOWNSMAN.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM OHIO.—Hon. Allen G. Thurman, of Ohio, the democratic candidate for Governor at the late gubernatorial election in that State, and who has just been elected by the Ohio Legislature to the United States Senate, is a lawyer of great ability and of high personal character. He has for the last thirty years been a prominent champion of the democratic party of Ohio in political discussions, and conducted the late canvass for Governor with marked talent and skill. Mr. Thurman is a nephew of Hon. Wm. Allen, who formerly represented Ohio in the United States Senate.

PACIFIC RAILROAD PROGRESS.—It is announced that the Pacific railroad is now open for travel and freight to a point five hundred and forty miles west from the Missouri river at Omaha, and that a distance of ten miles more will carry the rails to the summit of the Black Hills, the highest range of the Rocky Mountains.—The blasting and grading necessary to its further progress can be carried on during the winter, and a large force will continue to work at this until the opening of spring enables track-laying to be renewed with advantage.

ELECTION OF A STATE TREASURER.—Robert Fowler, Esq., has been re-elected State Treasurer. There were 109 votes cast, of which the Senate cast 24 and the House 85—55 necessary to a choice. Mr. Fowler received 55; John B Merryman, Esq., 53; blank, 1. Mr. Fowler has been Treasurer of the State for the past three years.

FOUND at last, a remedy that not only relieves, but cures that enemy of mankind Consumption, as well as the numerous satellites which revolve around it in the shape of Coughs, Colds, Bronchists, Sore Throat, Influenza, &c. The remedy we allude to is Dr. Wistar s Balsam of Wild Cherry, prepared by Seth W. Fowle & Son, Boston.

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.

MARRIED.

BURGESS—HUMPHREYS.—In Baltimore, on the 8th inst., 8½ P. M., at St. Peter's Church, by the Rev. Julius E. Grammer, Capt. JAMES A. BURGESS, to ANNA L. HUMPHREYS, all of this county. No cards.

LAMBERT—RAWLEIGH.—On Thursday evening Jan. 16th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. M. E. Hysore, Mr. GEO. E. LAMBERT to Miss MARY T. RAWLEIGH.

WINTER GOODS
IN GENERAL VARIETY!
Purchased Just Previous to the Last Cold Term.

Mens Heavy Boots,
Mens Extra Gum Boots,
Mens Genuine Buck Gloves,
Gunning Caps,
Mackinaw and other Blankets and a general line of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, FLANNELS AND
Gentlemen's Clothing,

all offered upon terms and at prices which will appeal to the sound judgment of Buyers.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
jan 18

AXES! Stewart's best make. Jersey pattern, and warranted, a large stock for sale by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
jan. 18




FAIRLEE, P.O., KENT CO., MD.,
JANUARY 16, 1868.

SEALED Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, on January 25th instant, for the construction of

FIFTY
Horse Carts,

for the use in hauling dirt on Kent County Railroad, said Carts to be completed by the First day of February next. Plans and specifications of said Carts may be seen on and after the Seventeenth day of February next; they are now in the course of preparation by the undersigned.

The work will be let in sections, divided as the nature of it will admit.

Payments will be made weekly, in currency, as the work progresses, reserving twenty per cent until the faithful completion of contract.

jan18-1t CONTRACTOR.

TO THE
CITIZENS OF KENT CO.
And all Persons Interested in
Butter Making.

BUTTER made from new Milk in five minutes and from Cream in two minutes by this new invention, it avoids the delay in waiting for the cream to rise. These new machines are in use by all Dairymen throughout the United States. I positively say, I can make as much butter from new milk as any one by the old process by letting the milk stand until the cream rises, and then using the cream by this new invention; will make more butter in less time, and less butter-milk than any other churn now in use. The churn can be bought of any of the following persons;

WM. T. BAKER, Chestertown.
CHAS. H. KENTON, Edesville, or
WEBSTER STOOPS, Gen'l Ag't.
jan18-tf

ROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned, hereby give notice that they will, thirty days after the publication of this notice, apply by petition to the County Commissioners of Kent county, to open, condemn and lay out a PUBLIC ROAD in the First District of Kent county—Begining at the mouth of the Lane between the lands of B. H. C. Massey and John Benson, and following said lane to the lands of Ira Vansant; then with the line between the lands of B. H. C. Massey and Ira Vansant to the lands of Dr. Clark; then through Dr. Clark s land to the division line between the lands of C. J Scott and John W. Ireland, and then by and with said division line, to the road leading from Chesterville to Galena.

And notice is hereby given to all parties to make their objections, if any they have, why the object of said petition should not be granted.

B. H. C. MASSEY,
D. C. BLACKISTON,
IRA VANSANT and others.
jan18-5t

NOTICE.

I do hereby forewarn all persons from trespassing on either of my Farms with Dog or Gun, or from walking across my grain fields. The law in all cases will be enforced.

HENRY T. JUMP.
jan11-3t

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White no report. Red $2 45a 2.80.

CORN—White 1.05 a 1.25; yellow 1.12a 1.25.

OATS—75a80 cts.

A CARD
TO
CASH BUYERS.

WE learned when in Baltimore last week, that Hamilton Easter & Co. and Geo. H. C. Neal, the two leading Dry Good Merchants of Baltimore, were selling Wamsutta Bleached Muslins at 20 cts. and New York Mills at 25 cts. As we do not intend any one shall sell the Goods that we keep, cheaper than we do, we immediately put them down to the same price—as we intend to do with all classes of goods, unless they sell them below cost as baits. We intend to make it unnecessary for persons to go the city on account of cheap goods—so far as our stock extends—in order to do this, it is necessary that we should be able to buy our goods from CASH HOUSES at CASH PRICES. And so long as the community will give us the means to do so, we will guarantee that the prices of our goods will be as low and many articles less than City Prices at the

Cheap Cash Store

in Chestertown below the Bank. New stock just opened.

B. B. PERKINS & SON.
jan18

SLEIGH BELL'S
AND SKATES.

just received at Betton's Cheap Cash Store, Galena, Pure Metal Bell's, Boys Skates, Girls Skates, Gent's, Skates and Ladies Skates.
jan18'68

T. W. ELIASON & SON.

Respectfully invite the attention of Consumers, to their present stock of GOODS, which they are selling at *considerably reduced prices.*
jan18'68

MARYLAND:
Kent County Orphans' Court,

NOVEMBER 26, 1867.

On the application of Cornelius J. Scott. Executor of Mary H. Wilson late of Kent county, Md., deceased.

Ordered, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, in Kent county, Maryland, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in "*The Chestertown Transcript*," printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 26th. day of November, 1867.

SEAL

Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

MARY H. WILSON,

late of Kent county, Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber *On or before the 14th day of July*, 1868; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 26th day of November, 1867.

CORNELIUS J. SCOTT,
Executor of Mary H. Wilson, dec'd.
jan18-4t

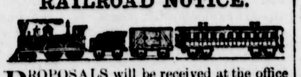
P. T. N.
W. D. C.
Just Opened this Week the Line Through
Dry Goods
AND
GROCERIES
AT THE NEW ONE PRICE CASH STORE GALENA.

Muslins, 6¼, 10, 12½, 15 & 18 cts.
Delaines, 18 & 20 cts.
Prints, 6¼, 10, 12½ & 14 cts.
Ladies Dress Goods and all Heavy Goods at greatly reduced prices,
Sugars, 10, 12½, 14, 15, 16 & 17 cts.
Molasses, 50 & 68 cts.
Coffee, 23, 25 & 28 cts.
NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CARPETS
and all other goods in my line, very cheap.
☞Think it will be to your interest to give me a call
E. W. PURNELL.
N. B.—All kind of Country Produce takeu.
jan 18

GREAT DISCOVERY!!
EVERY MAN HIS OWN ARTIST.
A SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

An instrument by which any person can take correct Likenesses or Photographs. This instrument with full instructions sent by mail for one dollar. Address;
C. B. AMES & CO.,
181 Broadway, New York.
Jan18-2m

RAILROAD NOTICE.



PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the undersigned, for the building and construction of the Kent County Railroad, a distance of thirty-six miles, commencing at the Delaware line and running via. Massey's Cross Roads, Kennedyville, Chestertown and near Belle Air to Deep Landing on Swann Creek, including a pile wharf at the latter point. Plots, Profiles, Plans and Specifications maybe seen on and after the Seventeenth day of February next; they are now in a course of preparation by the Engineer.

GEO. VICKERS,
Pres't of the Kent Co. R. R. Co.
jan11-tmch1

NOTICE.

THE Bills contracted at the Mill and Shops of Parsons, Nicholson & Co., are payable only to Thomas C. Parsons or his order.

PARSONS, NICHOLSON & CO.
jan11-3t

Stop Shivering.
Stop Shivering.

AND COME AND BUY YOUR CLOTHING FROM

TURKHEIMER & CATLIN.

The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and the public generally, that we have purchased THE ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS formerly owned by L. MASTBAUM at a

GREAT DEDUCTION

FROM THE REGULAR MARKET PRICE AND THAT WE WILL CONTINUE AT THE

OLD STAND

WHICH HAS BEEN SO LONG AND FAVORABLY KNOWN AS THE

Greatest Clothing Emporium on the Shore.

On account of the low rate at which we purchased our Stock, we will sell the balance of our

Winter Goods

Cheaper than they can be purchased in the City.

In asking for public patronage we ground our claim on the care and attention we have always bestowed on our customer; on the Cheapness of our Goods; on the Superior Quality of our Articles; on the fact that we understand our business and do an honest Business. We buy ONLY FOR

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We have every article the most fastidious can require for his Wardrobe.

Over Coat!
Over Coats!
Dress Coats,
Bl'k Frock Coats,
Sack Coats,
Pants,
Vests.

SHIRTS,

CASSIMERE SHIRTS,
UNDERSHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
SUSPENDERS,
SCARFS,
NECK TIES,
GLOVES,
CUFFS,
LINEN COLLARS,
PAPER COLLARS,

And every other Article to be found in a First Class CLOTHING and FURNISHING STORE.

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