THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 1, 1868.

Communications, unless accompanied with the name of the writer, will receive no attention from the Editor.

The Baltimore Gazette of Saturday last, discussing the threatened *bolt* of the Daily Commercial and the followers of Mr. Swann, says:

The charge that the Democratic party has broken faith with the Conservative "Unionists" now acting with it is simple nonsense. It plighted no faith and has broken none. It has acted towards its new allies with unparallelled liberality.—A Democratic Convention permited Mr. Swann, who was elevated through the instrumentality of the Federal army, to retain his place as Governor. A Democratic Legislature elected him to the United States Senate. The Democratic party made Mr. Leonard Comptroller, and another Democratic Legislature has just elected Mr. Fowler Treasurer of the State. Its Conservative Unionist allies—if they will insist on being recognized as a distinct organization—now control the patronage of the Custom House, the Postoffice, and other important departments of the Federal Government, and Mr. Swann distributes the State offices.—We have yet to learn that many Democrats have been selected to fill any places by the Conservative Unionists.

"If they will insist on being recognized as a distinct organisation." Here is just the difficulty, they do and will insist on being recognized as such, maintaining a constant source of disagreement in the working of the party. The effect of this persistent effort to maintain a distinct organization was prolific of trouble in almost every county in the State, at the last election. The same trouble will be experienced over and over again until the party is called together and organized as the Democratic party. Those who are not willing to merge with the Democracy, are only an element of weakness and are ready at any time to follow the Daily Commercial or such office-seeking politicians as Mr. Swann, and bolt. We know of no such organization as Conservative Unionists, and the distinction is only kept alive by old politicians, who are thereby enabled to carry with them in emergencies, their old political retainers, who vote with the party provided, the nominations are in accord with the views of their leaders, but are always ready to strike a blow at 'rebel democracy."

Democratic State Conventions are soon to assemble in all the States, to send delegates to the National Democratic Convention to nominate a Democratic candidate for President, and it is sincerely to be hoped that hereafter this conservative jugle will be dropped, at least in Maryland.

Maryland Legislature.

SENATE, JAN. 28, 1868.

A Bill was passed, to repeal the provisions of a law requiring the Comptroller to pay only one-fourth in any one year of any State subscription to works of internal improvement on the Eastern Shore.

HOUSE.—Mr. Beck reported a bill to repeal the act of 1860, in relation to internal improvements, also to authorize the Comptroller and Treasurer, in ascertaining the paid up capital of the Queen Anne's and Kent county Rail-Road, to estimate the Bonds of Kent county as cash. Which were read a first time.—Also, empowering the Delaware Rail-Road Company to extend a branch road across the State line into Kent county.

SENATE—Jan. 29.—Mr. Welch obtained leave to report a bill, to amend the law relating to the State subscription to the stock of the Kent County Railroad.

HOUSE.—The bill, to amend the act of incorporation of the Kent County Railroad was read a second time.

We make the following extract from the very interesting report of the Superintendent of Labor and Agriculture to the General Assembly.

I now pass to the last, but not the least of the duties assigned by the Constitution to this Department. The fifth section of the Article presents a wide field for investigation and labor, and embraces all the undeveloped resources of wealth of the State, and especially those lying within the Chesapeake Bay. It was evidently designed that this Department should be made the means of utilizing the great resources of the State, and it is to be hoped that the expectations of our people in this may not be disappointed. It appears that the last annual repost of the State Comptroller, that the total revenue derived last year from our vast and rich domain covered by the waters of the Bay, was but $28,698. That was the whole amount received for the licenses to take oysters. In the late annual report of the Board of Trade of Baltimore, it is stated that the oyster trade of that city now amounts to about eight millions of bushels per annum. It is supposed by many well-informed persons that as nearly as many millions more are carried by vessels to other points. We may perhaps safely compute the oyster product of our waters to be twelve millions of bushels, and doubtless, with proper regulations and supervision, it may be greatly increased in the future.

The State of Virginia levies a tax of three cents per bushel upon all its oysters; and it has put afloat three small steam vessels to protect the trade and guard the revenue. The necessity for affording such supervision and protection to our own resources in the bay, is demonstrated by events which have transpired almost within sight of the Capitol, since the assembling of your Honorable Bodies. A number of vessels are now lying in the port of Annapolis, charged with the violation of our oyster laws, and it is said that very many infringe them and escape with impunity.

As I am required by the 6th Section of the 10th Article, to suggest such plans as may be calculated to render our public resources available, I would respectfully submit to your Honorable Bodies the propriety of enacting a law similar to that of Virginia, and conferring upon this department the power and means to enforce its execution and collect the revenue. A tax of three cents, which would not effect injuriously the business or rights of any of our citizens, or cause any appreciable advance in the cost of this luxury to its consumers in so many States, if applied to our assumed oyster production of twelve millions of bushels, would yield a revenue of $360,000 per annum. Should such a law be passed, and this department be properly equipped to carry it into execution, it is not improbable that before the lapse of four years, it might bring us a revenue of half a million of dollars

A portion of the large fund realized from this source might very appropriately be devoted to the work of immigration, and thus the products of the bay be made the means of enriching the counties upon its shores, to many of which an increased white population has become a great necessity.

From the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Gazette.

Hon. Edgar Cowan, in a speech at a public dinner some time ago, related an amusing anecdote of a renegade Marylander, who approached him with advice as to how to "carry Pennsylvania." The programme was certain of success. It was simply to imitate Maryland in Know Nothing times—*and not let the other side vote at all.* The efficiency of this plan one would think could not be improved upon. But the present House of Representatives have patented a mode of electing the next President which beats the Maryland invention all hollow! They have admirably managed to extract from the clause in the Constitution authorizing Congress to guarantee the States republican governments with power to subject them to military despotism—from the clause empowering each House to judge of the qualifications of its members; authority of improvising whatever qualifications their whims may dictate, and I now learn that the power to "*count* the electoral vote" is to be tortured *into authority to discriminate as to the eligibility, not only of the electors, but their constituencies!* This is by no means an idle speculation. The determination of the Radicals not to suffer defeat, at all hazards, is openly and daily announced, and the ultimate execution of this threat would not be a whit more unconstitutional and revolutionary than what they have done and are daily doing.—Have they not gone behind the great seal of a State in rejecting members from mere caprice? Is not a case now before the House—that of Brown of Kentucky—in which his rejection is justified upon the ground of *the sympathy of his constituents with the Southern cause.* Yet this *assumption is tolerated!* Will it be an aggravation to reject electors of President on the same grounds? Upon no other theory can the reckless cause of Congress be rationally accounted for. They know that the voice of the people of the North has condemned this party legislation, and they forthwith, in utter scorn of such rebuke, proceed to magnify their power and increase their exactions! Individually they boldly proclaim that they will not only count for their candidate the electoral votes of the ten unrepresented States, but if necesary those of Kentucky, Maryland and Delaware, and even others, suspected of Southern sympathies! They avow that duplicate electoral colleges will be held in every State voting the Democratic ticket, and with the regular army under the command of their candidate, and the "Grand Army of the Republic" under that of Logan, a respectable *minority of the people will be abundantly sufficient for their purposes!*

Abolishing the Supreme Court.

Under this title the Albany Evening Journal, whose republicanism is not to be questioned, says:

"We read with astonishment and apprehension, in the dispatches of to-day, that a majority of the House judiciary committee have decided to report a bill providing that the Supreme Court of the United States shall have no jurisdiction in cases arising under the military reconstruction acts of Congress, and that no cases of this character shall be referred to it.

"Do the republican leaders in Congress wish to justify the charge of the democracy that they are bent upon usurpation and revolution? Have they become so indifferent to popular opinion that they are prepared to remove any obstacle which may be presented to their policy, regardless of every constitutional provision?—We are not ready to believe this; yet we shall be compelled to do so if the purpose now announced is really carried into effect.

"The constitution of the United States provides that 'the judicial power shall (not may) extend to all cases of law and equity arising under' it; and particularly mentions among these, 'controversies to which the United States shall be a party.' It leaves Congress with no power to determine the jurisdiction of the court, but simply enables it to specify the method of its organization, and the manner in which its proceedings shall be conducted; for it will be at once perceived that if a majority in the legislature can prohibit the court from passing upon any particular class of cases which have become subjects of popular excitement, then the judiciary, so far forth, is virtually abolished, and there is no appeal for the citizen from the operations of a law, however obnoxious it may be in its provisions, to the principles of the constitution, or however subversive of personal rights. That questions like those arising under the reconstruction bills were intended to be embraced among those for which the creation of the court was authorised, is too plain to admit of dispute."

On Friday, (yesterday,) the the thermometer indicated four degrees above zero. The sleighing is very fine.

Alexander H. Stevens'.

View of affairs in the South.—Alexander H. Stephens, says a dispatch to the N. Y. Herald, in conversation with a friend who saw him recently in Philadelphia, took a very despondent view of affairs in the South. He pronounced the future before that section of the country fraught with gloom and disaster, and can see nothing in the policy of reconstruction but the operation of a fearful scheme, whose ultimate result will be the destruction of either the black or the white race. Every day, he says, it becomes more painfully evident that the estrangement between the races is widening—on the part of the negroes from the effects of such instructions as teaches them to distrust and oppose the whites, and on the part of the latter from an abhorrence of the negro leaders, and an instinctive aversion to be ruled and legislated for by ignorance and semi-barbarism. From what fell under his own observation in Georgia he was unable to detect anything like spirit on either side tending to mutual sympathy of sentiment and interest. Radical emissaries from the North have sown the seeds of evil dissension with a terrible earnestness, the diametric opposition of the races now visible all over the South must, in the very nature of things, lead, at some time or other, to fearful collisions. This inevitable result, Mr. Stephens declares, as a dispassionate observer, forces itself irresistibly on his attention. A war of races, desired by some, and indifferently heeded by others, is, to his mind, consequence as sure to happen, under Radical method of reconstruction, as it is impossible to avoid, if the precedents of history or the impulses that control human nature be taken into account.

From the Baltimore Gazette of Tuesday.

The Presidential canvass begins to assume an exciting aspect. The Radical party staggered by the unexpected blows it received at the late elections seems to have definitely pitched upon Gen. Grant as its candidate. It hopes that his military prestige will blind the people to all his known deficiencies. Little is said about his political opinions, but he is known to be under Radical tutelage, and the extreme and more conservative wings of that party will both accept him, and each will trust to the chance of obtaining exclusive possession and control of him afwards.

The candidate of the Democratic and Conservative portion of the p ople has not been so clearly designated Only two or three distinguished gentlemen have, as yet been named in this connection. Among these, by far the most prominent, is the Hon. George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.—Several State Conventions, and among them that of West Virginia, have declared themselves in his favor with singular unanimity, and the Democratic journals of the West and Northwest assert that he will be supported with great earnestness an enthusiasm by the people of those sections. As far, then as it is possible to judge at present, Mr. Pendleton is more likely than any other person to receive the nomination of the Democratic Convention. Certainly all the indications of the day point in that direction.

To the people of Maryland we believe the nomination of Mr. Pendleton would be more acceptable than that of any of the other gentlemen who have been spoken of. He is a man of high personal character and of unquestioned capacity. He has too much firmness to permit himself to be made the mere tool of any clique or party, and his views are of that moderate and conservative type which give assurance to the country that any Administration over which he might preside would conform to the strictest requirements of the Constitution. While his course during the late war was not perhaps altogether in accordance with she political opinions of the majority of the people of this State he struggled more ably and persistently than any other prominent public man to uphold the rights and liberties of the people as guaranteed them by the Constitution and the laws. His selection, therefore, by the Democratic party, as its candidate, would we cannot hesitate to believe, be far more agreeable to Maryland than that of any one who has the faintest chance of receiving the nomination and we would venture in that case to predict for him in this State a majority of fifty thousand.

Office of President of the United States.

The bill introduced in the House of Representatives by Mr Coburn, of Indiana, in relation to the presidential office, provides that in case a Senator of the United States by reason of his having been President *pro tempore* of the Senate, and his term of office as such Senator shall expire before the next presidential election provided by law, such Senator shall notwithstanding the expiration of his term as Senator, continue to hold the office of President until his successor is elected and qualified at the time regularly prescribed by law, and the office of such Senator shall be vacated from and after the time when he shall become President as aforesaid.

Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, January 27.—There have been received here by the republican members of Congress such vigorous protests of republican constituents against the last reconstruction bill adopted by the reconstruction committee, forbidding adjudication by the Supreme Court in causes arising under the reconstruction acts, that it is not believed the committe will urge the bill on the House, and, from authentic sources, it is learned that the proposed measure will be reconsidered by the committee and ignored. Democratic members say they prefer to have the bill tested by a vote in the House, and let the result go to the people in the coming contest for President.

A MAMMOUTH BALD EAGLE.—Master Wm. D. Gould, son of Wm. Gould Esq., residing on Chester River, near Booker's Wharf, shot, on Monday of last week a large Bald Eagle, which, upon examination, was found to measure 8 feet and 1½ inches from tip to tip, and to weigh 11½ pounds. This is the largest eagle we have ever heard of in this section.—*Centreville Observer.*

Carriage on Fire.

A rather singular accident befell two of our citizens—Messrs. I. K. Shortman and John W. Flick—on Sunday last, viz: the destruction or partial destruction of their carriage by fire whilst they were riding along the road. We have been furnished with the following particulars by gentlemen who witnessed it: Both the Masons and Odd Fellows of this town, on Sunday were called on take part in the solemn rites of burial of a deceased brother at Kenton, and among the number were the two gentlemen above named, the former being Worshipful Master of the first named order and the latter filling the Vice Grand's chair in Morning Star Lodge. Whilst going hence, parties in the rear of these gentlemen discovered smoke issuing from their carriage, but deemed it unnecessary to call them, supposing that if there was anything wrong they would stop. The smoke seemed to increase, however, and the gentleman in the vehicle next to them rode close up behind and told them their carriage was on fire. Owing to the rattling of the carriages over the frozen nubs it was sometime before he could make them hear, but finally succeeded, just before the flames burst forth from between the curtains. The gentleman's was the first intimation they had of their danger. They leaped from the burning vehicle, when the Worshipful Master discovered that the flames had communicated to his clothing. He immediately lay upon the ground, rolling over and over, crying, "Mine Got, puts me out—puts me out!" and saying "I gives five tolar to any man vats finds me a wet ditch to roll into mit my clothes on." In his effort to find a "wet ditch" he rolled into a field and set the grass on fire. Lest the grass and his clothing together should consume him in spite of his "great presence of mind," he jumped up and ran back into the road, where he took off his overcoat and jumped upon it until he extinguished the flames.

While the W. M. was performing his *role*, the V. G. was by no means a mere idle looker-on. In an instant, almost, he had his horse detached from the disappearing vehicle, after which he proceeded to tear off the flaming curtains, vociferating in the loudest Teutonic accent for water and help. Unable to arrest the progress of the devouring element, he "harnessed" himself to the carriage (what was left of it) and hauled it a distance of something less than a mile, to the Baptist Church, where water was procured and the flames extinguished; though they had nearly gone out by that time. It took considerable effort to extinguished the burning grass to prevent the flames from communicating to the fencing. Several paunels of fencing were torn down—whether by the W. M. in rolling, or to keep them from the flames, is a disputed question among our informants. The V. G.'s hands were burned some in handling the fire without gloves The W. M. Phœnix-like, arose from his ashes unharmed, though his wardrobe lacks a good overcoat and dress-coat, which constitute the ashes from which he arose.

Our informants, relying upon the good nature and popularity of the parties, have given us this detailed account of the matter.

The carriage, owned by Mr. Flick, was nearly new. All the curtains and many of the standards were burned off, but the rest of the body was little injured. His loss is about $75. Mr. Shortman's loss is from $40 to $50. There is general sympathy expressed by the citziens. The accident was caused by a pipe.—*Smyrna Times.*

Hard Times in New York.

The New York correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes:

The past week has been a hard one in mercantile circles. Seven failures are reported. Some of these are called suspensions only, and one or two of the parties are said to be compromising with creditors. The aggregate failures since the 1st of January are said to be twenty-five, with liabilities amounting to $2,950,000.

To the infinite disgust of the smaller dealers, the leading dry goods establishment in Broadway gives notice that on and after to-morrow it will reduce its prices on certain fine qualities of goods from 12 to 15 per cent. applying especially to silks. This will compel other houses to follow their example, or do without trade altogether.

In the wholesale market, however, some kinds of goods have been advancing within the few days past. Cambrics are 12½ cts. per. yard dearer; New York Mills are held at 25 cts., altogether with many bleached and brown goods, are sold ahead of production. The manufacturers of prints have been trying to put up prices 1a1½ cents, but have not succeeded. In wool flannels a fair business is doing, but other fabrics, as a general thing, are hard to move.

SEVERE WEATHER IN PARIS.—The Paris correspondent of the London Times writes, under date of January 9:

"The roofs of the houses are still covered with snow. In the streets squads of men are at work clearing off the half-melted snow, carting it away, and strewing sand on the ground to prevent accidents. On the Seine, two steamers usually employed between Paris and London, have been regularly ice-bound. As for the Seine, it has not been so completely tied up for the last twenty years as it is now."

A STARTLING TRUTH!—Thousands die annually from neglected coughs and colds, which soon ripen into consumption, or other equally fatal diseases of the Lungs; when by the timely use of a single bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry their lives could have been preserved to a green old age.

Bowers Complete Manure, containing a considerable amount of Potash, is evidently the best Manure for Potatoes. The accounts from our own neighborhood and various other districts are very favorable, and we can congratulate the farmers upon having so good and reliable a fertilizer at hand.

THE CHOLERA.—A gentleman who has arrived in Nashville, Tenn., by railroad from New Orleans, reports that sixty persons died in that city from the cholera last week, and that the disease is on the increase.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White no report. Red $2 46a 2.82.

CORN—White 1.05 a 1.12; yellow 1.10a 1.18.

OATS—75a77 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.

TREW.—Departed this life January 25th, 1868, Miss ELIZABETH S. TREW, after a severe and protracted illness, which she bore with christian fortitude and resignation, aged 37 years, 1 month and 13 days.

GRAVES.—Died at his residence in this county, on the 19th of December, 1867, WILLIAM GRAVES, in the 69th year of his age.

VENDUE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned as Administrator of William Graves, deceased, will sell at Public Sale at his residence, near Lynches Corner, in Still Pond, Kent county, on

Tuesday, 11th of February, 1868.

all the Personal property of the said deceased, consisting in part as follows:

FIVE HEAD OF GOOD WORK
HORSES,
AND THREE FINE COLTS,
TWO FINE
MILCH COWS,
TWENTY-FOUR HEAD OF FINE
SHEEP.
TWELVE SUPERIOR
SHOATS,
AND TWO FINE LARGE
BROOD SOWS,
1 Carriage, 1 Wagon and Harness, 1 Horse-Cart and Harness.

FARMING UTENSILS:

Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Plow Gears, &c., &c. 1 Fan, 1 Corn Sheller, 1 Cider Mill, nearly new; 1 Wheel Wheat Rake, 1 Drill

3000 Weight of Good Corn Blades,

about 70 bushels of CORN in the ear, lot of Seed Oats.

Household & Kitchen Furniture:

Four Feather Beds and Clothing, Bedsteads, One Cook Stove and One Small Chamber Stove, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, and numerous other articles.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS:

All sums of and under $10, CASH; all over that amount, 6 months credit, on note with approved security.

LEVINUS C. GRAVES, Adm'r.
JACOB SUTTON, Auct.
feb1-tds

VENDUE.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale at his residence Willson's Point, near Sassafras, on

Tuesday, February 18th, 1868,

his entire stock, and Farming Implements, consisting in part of

TEN HEAD OF GOOD
HORSES.
ONE PAIR OF MULES,
SIX YEARS OLD, WELL BROKE;
2 YOKE OF OXEN,
FIVE YEARS OLD,
suitable for either work or beef.
FIVE GOOD
Milch Cows,
14 HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE,
5 CALVES,
TWENTY HEAD OF FAT
SHEEP,
LOT OF SHOATS, CHESTER COUNTY WHITES.
4 Farm Wagons, 2 Ox Carts, 1 New Pennington Reaper, 1 Dorsey Reaper, (in prime order,) 1 Monitor Mower, (new.)

FARMING UTENSILS:

Wagon Harness, Plow Gears, and a general assortment, necessary for working a large farm, also a lot of

CLOVER HAY,

2 Wheat Drills.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS:

On all sums over Twenty Dollars a credit will be given of eight months, the purchaser giving note with approved endorser.

ALEXANDER WILSON.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct.
feb1-tds

REMOVED.

F. LLOYD
BOOT MAKER,
Has removed to the New Store,
No. 16 North Street, (opposite Chesapeake Bank,)

WHERE he solicits a continuance of orders from his old customers; he intends to keep on hand, as usual, a large assortment of

Ready-Made Work,

at greatly reduced Prices. He will name in part

BOOTS,
SHOES,
GAITERS,
SLIPPEES,
OVER-GAITERS,
RUBBER SHOES,
CORK SOLES, SHOE BRUSHES AND BLACKING,
BOOT HOOKS.

Give him a call at NO. 16 NORTH STREET, (opposite Chesapeake Bank.)

F. LLOYD.
feb1

VENDUE.

BY an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned, as administrator of Daniel W. Turner, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, on

Friday, February 7th, '68

at the Villiage of Still Pond, the following property, namely:

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Household & Kitchen Furniture:

EMBRACING

BEDS & BEDDING,
TABLES,
CHAIRS,
CARPETS,
BUREAU,
SECRETARY, LOOKING GLASSES, &c., &c.

A LARGE LOT OF

WHEELWRIGHT
LUMBER,

EMBRACING

OAK,
HICKORY,
WALNUT,
ASH and
PINE,

together with a general assortment of

WHEELWRIGHT TOOLS

sufficient for working three benches. Also, a number of new and old WHEELS, some of them ready for use.

SEVERAL

CARRIAGES & SLEIGHS,

NEW CARRIAGE SHAFTS, TONGUES, &c.

LARGE LOT OF DRESSED WORK,

Such as HUBS and SPOKES of all kinds for Carriages and Carts.

A LARGE LOT OF CARRIAGE AND COFFIN TRIMMINGS,

PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH.

THE

BLACKSMITH SHOP

Contains a large lot of *NEW WROUGHT and MALLEABLE IRON* of all descriptions; Horse Shoes and Nails, Axle Tree Arms, Wagon and Carriage Boxes, Tires, Sledge Moulds, Carriage and Dearborn Springs, Improved Hand Drill, Improved Tire Bender; 100 dozen Carriage Bolts and Clips, and the usual variety of BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS.

ONE FRAME BUILDING 14 by 16 feet.

1 Brown Horse.

LOT OF BACON AND BEEF.

TERMS OF SALE:

All purchases under $10 cash; over that amount 8 months credit, with note and approved security—the purchaser paying for stamps.

WM. T. HEPBRON,
Adm'r of Daniel W. Turner, dec'd.
feb1-tds

Reading-Room Meeting.

THE Members of the Reading-Room Association are requested to meet at their room on

MONDAY Afternoon next,

at 3 o'clock, P. M. Every member is requested to be present, as the affairs of the association will, at that time be closed.

GEO. W. T. PERKINS, Pres't.
JAMES A. PEARCE, Sect'y.

NOTICE.

Lumber! Lumber! Lumber!

THE undersigned hereby gives notice that in the Spring he will open a

LUMBER YARD

at TURNER'S CREEK, when he will be prepared to furnish any description of lumber wanted.

He will purchase his lumber direct from the

MANUFACTURERS,

AND ON AS

FAVORABLE TERMS

as any one, and consequently he will be enabled to sell at very

LOW PRICES.

TERMS.

Cash, or Note at ninety days, with interest, approved security and negotiable and payable at Kent National Bank.

G. W. JONES.
feb1-y

CARD.

WE have, I believe, the largest and best assorted stock of DRY GOODS, &c., in Kent county. We will commence Feb'y. 1st, to run off the Entire Stock of

Fall & Winter Goods

at or near cost Prices. We purchased our stock after the heavy decline. We shall need money for Spring purchases and will give decided Bargains to all who are in need. Shawls, Fine Dress Goods, Silks, Merino's, Alpaca's English and French, all Wool Reps, medium and common Delanes, &c. We will sell them cheaper than any other establishment in Kent county.

Respectfully,
WM. A. VICKERS.
feb1'68

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!

J. K. ALDRIDGE is closing out the balance of his large stock of Stoves at 10 per cent. below his regular price, which is much lower than Stoves can be bought in the city.

Call and see and be convinced of the fact.
jan25

COPARTNERSHIP.

John T. Dodd respectfully informs the public that he has associated with him in business, his son JOHN N. DODD. The business will in future be conducted under the name and style of JOHN T. DODD & SON. We are prepared to do carpentering in all its branches. Particular attention will be given to

Coffin Making.

We will make to order, at the shortest notice, Coffins of every size, style and finish.

Personal attention will be given to Funerals, when requested, and corpse will be sent to any part of the county.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to the new firm.

JOHN T. DODD,
JOHN N. DODD.
jan25-3m

Rail-Road Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Queen Anne's and Kent Rail-Road Company are hereby notified to pay a second instalment of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, to the Treasurer of said Company, on or before the 20th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. JACOBS,
Secretary.
jan25-3t

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the undersigned till the Fifth day of February, for the delivery of Ties to be used on the Kent County Rail-Road. The Ties are to be eight feet long, clear of the kerf, six by eight inches, and of White Oak and Chesnut. About Ninety Thousand will be necessary, and proposals for any number may be made, but not less than two hundred: They must be delivered at convenient places, on the line of the road.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Pres't. Kent Co. R. R.
jan25-2t

For Sale.

40,000 PRIME PEACH TREES

of leading varieties 4 to 6 feet high, raised from pure natural seed, will be sold on credit of 6, 12 or 18 months.

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,
Mackinnaw 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

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 BELLS 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

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