THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, March 21, 1868.

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

Resolution.

The resolution inaugurated by the radical party in Congress during the war, under the peculiar state of public mind, growing out of the conflict, and the fact that the American people did not suppose they could loose their liberties, has been steadily advancing. A glance over the history of the last and present administration, will develop the fact that every leading measure, though for the time delayed, has been, finally, successfully fastened upon the country. The presistence with which a point, when once made, is prosecuted, is strikingly illustrated in the impeachment project of the President. Twice was this measure decidedly rejected by the House, and each time the action applauded by the press and people of the States. Yet to-day, the Senate is organized into a high court of impeachment, to try the President. While it is true that every leading measure has been successful, it is also a fact, that their progress has at first been slow, and that step by step they have fought their way to an acquiescence on the [illegible] people. The very first move in the programme of war, was a call for troops, not to "put down rebellion," but to *defend* the capitol. Yet at the close of the war we find the *conquerors* dictating terms of Submission to their conquerored subjects. The negro was placed in the ranks to "save the more valuable lives" of the white men of the North, to day the negro is placed in the jury box and at the ballot box, because of the honest debt which is due him in defence of his country. The rebel states are reconstructed because they will not voluntarily vote away their manhood, the country submits, and to day the question is discussed whether the remaining states are republican in their form of government. A Bill to guarantee to the States a republican form of government, that is, in the language of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, to guarantee the right of universal suffrage, is now before the judiciary committee of the House of Representatives. The measure may sleep, but it will not be the sleep of death. One thing at a time, the President must first be deposed, he will be, we shall all submit, and then, unless some volcanic eruption of public opinion turn the current of events, we shall have universal suffrage, and universal destruction.

Washington Correspondence of Baltimore *Gazette*.

WASHINGTON, March 15, 1868.

In spite of the boasted Christianity of the nineteenth century, it has been, and is still being demonstrated that mankind is now precisely what mankind has always been, it only requiring an occasion to bring out and develop the worst features of human nature. These developments were wide spread during the late civil war, and they are again manifesting themselves during the impeachment of President Johnson. The infamous and disgraceful "spy" system has been again inaugurated and the tracks of high Government officials are being constantly dogged by creatures in the employment of the "distinguished" impeachers. No place is safe against their intrusion—no official too high to be watched. One case in point will suffice for an illustration. During the last levee of the President an individual approached General Lorenzo Thomas and introducing himself as a resident of New Castle, Delaware, the native town of General Thomas, extended his hand in salutation, which the General politely accepted. Holding the General tightly in his grip, he told him the eyes of Delaware were upon him, and that they expected him to stand firm. General Thomas laughingly replied, "I believe I am standing firm," at the same time raising himself on his toes, as much as to say, "Physically, at least." "But, General, what are you going to do with Stanton," continued his newly-found friend, who still held fast to the General's hand. "We shall kick him out after awhile," laughingly responded Thomas. This seemed to satisfy the stranger, who now turned and unceremoniously disappeared. The interview passed from the General's mind, and perhaps would never have been thought of again, had it not been the after-clap which followed, and which not only exposes an infamy scarcely to be credited, but also exposes the weakness of this shameful proceeding against the Executive Head of the nation. On Friday morning last General Thomas was again summoned before the impeachment managers, and to his utter amazement the first man he beheld in their room was his New Castle friend. He had already detailed to the committee the treasonable language of the Secretary of War *ad interim*, and the General has been summoned to confront the spy. The testimony against him was read in his hearing, when the General remarked, "that is all correct except the manner. The witness has totally preverted my manner during the interview; what I said I said jocularly." The witness here interposed and contended that the General's manner was particularly grave and serious. General Butler inquired who General Thomas meant when he said "we?" The General responded "I meant myself, sir." Butler—"What did you mean by saying *kick* him out." Answer—"I meant only a figure of speech." After considerable questioning by Butler and other, General Thomas said: "I will again state, gentlemen, that I have not received any instructions from the President how I was to obtain possession of the War Office, and he has never intimated to me, directly or indirectly, the use of any force. I may also add that I only consider Mr. Stanton as a private citizen, and shall not obey any order he may make. This is my position, and it is at your service." Gen. Thomas was then permitted to withdraw, as preparations had to be made by the "managers" for the scene which was soon to take place in the Senate. Such are the means being adopted to secure the conviction of Andrew Johnson, and seize upon the Executive power of the Government. Will the American people ratify such proceedings?

There seems to be a strange ignorance prevailing even in Congress touching the true nature of the prosecution in the case case of an impeachment. In the official report of the Senate it is stated "the members of the House of Representatives came in to witness the proceedings." The House of Representatives is the grand inquest, and must be present or the prosecution cannot proceed. The managers are but its mouthpiece, but before entering, the House must go into the Committee of the Whole, and should enter the Senate Chamber with the Chairman, not the Speaker, at its head. Each day the committee must return to its hall, and there, through its chairman, report progress; hence, on Friday last, the Hon. E. B. Washburne, the chairman of the committee, was assigned the most prominent seat—the one immediately in front of the presiding officer.

It is rumored that the decision of the Supreme Court in the McArdle case will be delivered to-morrow. There is good reason for saying that when delivered Chief Justice Chase will be found, in this as in all other cases, on the side of the Constitution, regardless of consequences

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ON Friday of last week, Mr. Joseph W. Edwards, undertook to correct a negro man in his employ, for improperly using a yoke of steers, by running a pitch-fork in one of them, when the negro picked up a piece of fence stake and struck Mr. Edwards a violent blow back of the head, prostrating him. For several days Mr. Edwards lay in an insensible state and his condition is still critical. The negro has been committed to Jail for the action of the Graud Jury.

THE PHILADELPHIA MAIL.—The bridge over Morgan's Creek is not in a condition to cross, and as a consequence we learn that the stage-contractor between Smyrna and our town refuses to bring the mails.—We have received no Philadelphia Mail since Tuesday.

THE SOUTHERN HOME JOURNAL.—We are in weekly receipt of this most pleasing literary paper, published by John Y. Slater, Baltimore. The Journal resembles the New York Ledger somewhat in style, but is a much better paper. Its contents are from the pens of some of the best writers in the Southern States. We recommend it to our readers.

THE NEW ECLECTIC.—For April has been received, and contains the following articles, Vesuvius—By the Sea Side in South-east Africa—the cost of Coal—The Woman's Kingdom—"Ecce Homo"—M. Thier, Chief of the Majority—Phineas Finn—Modern Hippophagy—The Mystery of Darkness—An Austrian view of the Napoleonic Dynasty—Dr. Cumming's Prophecies—Leading strings—Scientific Summary—Reviews—Recent Publications—Miscellany.

Published by TURNBULL & MURDOCK,
49 Lexington Street, Baltimore.
For particulars see adv't. elsewhere.

The Public School Bill as amended in the House, gives the following general features:

The care and supervision of the system is entrusted to a State Board of Education, composed of a State Commissioner, (this title is substituted for State Superintendent,) the president of the board of county school commissioners of each county, and a delegation of three persons to be elected by the commissioners of public schools for Baltimore city. The composition of this board was objected to by some as cumbersome, but this was offset by the consideration that all the counties would be represented with Baltimore city, and thus the immediate desires of any particular county would be more fully known at the fountain head than by any other method. The office of county superintendent is abolished, and one of the board of county school commissioner is to be president and treasurer. The three school district trustees are to be elected by the people, as in the first bill.

After the first selection by the General Assembly the State commissioner is to be elected by the State board, always to serve four years, subject to removal by the board for cause. The State Teachers' Association scheme is abolished, but voluntary associations of this kind in the counties, school districts, or for the State, are recommended as useful, but the regular sessions of the schools are not to be interferred with by them. A teachers' institute, to continue five days during vacation, is provided for once a year, at which the county examiner is to give normal instruction. Boards of county school commissioners are to be appointed, to serve four years, by the judges of the circuit courts, on or before the first Wednesday in May, and there shall not be more than eight in any county. The State board is to hold two meetings per year, in May and November, not to exceed five days in duration, and the presidents of county boards in attendance are to receive $5 per day and five cents mileage each way. In selecting a uniform series of text-books the State board is to give preference to such as are edited or published in this State by citizens thereof. The Secretary to be appointed by State board, is to receive $1,200 per annum, and the board have authority to appoint an assistant, salary not to exceed $800. The State commissioner is to receive $2,200 per annum, and his travelling expenses are not to exceed $500. The board of county school commissioners have general supervision of the schools of the county, pay salaries to teachers, and perform other enumerated duties. The county examiner is to be the secretary of the board of county school commissioners. The president, who is the treasurer of the board, is to receive a salary of $500, in the discretion of the board, and is required to give bond in such penal sum as they may prescribe. Whenever the average attendance in any school for any two consecutive quarters is less than ten pupils, said school may be closed by the commissioners. The election for school-house district trustees is to take place on the first Saturday in May next, and every year thereafter, and the officers of the election are to serve without pay. If no election takes place on the day designated, then the board of commissioners shall appoint the trustees. One of the trustees of each district shall be chosen a treasurer, and shall bond in the sum of $2,000 to the county commissioners.—Schools are to be kept open seven hours each day from the 1st of May to the 1st of October, and six hours per day the balance of the school year.

The month of August shall be vacation throughout the whole State. The trustees are to have power, in the exercise of a sound judgment, under all the circumstances, to admit pupils over eighteen years of age. The textbooks are to contain nothing of a sectarian character calculated to exclude from the schools the child of any religious demonination. The county school commissioners are to appoint a county examiner, who shall be a practical teacher, whose duty it shall be to examine candidates for the profession of teaching. The principal and professors of the State Normal School are to be appointed by the State board, and the principal, whose salary is 2.000, is entitled to a seat, but not a vote, in the State board. Sessions of the normal school will be regulated by the State board, and sessions shall continue for nine months in each year; eight thousand dollars is annually appropriated for all its expenses. County examiners are to receive not less than six hundred dollars nor more than eight hundred dollars, though the county commissioners of any county are authorized, if they deem it expedient, upon the recommendation of the county school commissioners, to levy any reasonable addition to the salary. The "Public University" scheme is striken out entire. The section of the original bill in regard to the colored population is also stricken out There was considerable discussion on this subject, the opinion being expressed by some that education ought to be provided for this class, even if it were necessary to tax the whites; others opposed any action at all, and again others thought that it was unjust to tax the colored people who pay any tax at all for school purposes and give them no benefits, and there was a general objection to legislating at all on the subject. As the constitution will allow no exemption of those people from taxation, it will be attempted in the Senate to so amend the bill in relation to the collection of the school tax as to direct collectors in making returns to specify what amounts are received from colored persons, and directing the county commissioners to pay over the fund thus created to such colored schools as may exist in the respective counties. An annual tax of twelve cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property throughout the State is ordered for the support of this system, and is directed to be distributed to the city of Baltimore and the counties in proportion to their respective population between five and twenty years, without regard to color.

The law is to take effect on the 1st of April, 1868, and the teachers of the State are authorized to continue to teach in their respective schools, and the proper officers under this act are directed to pay them according to existing contracts.

Closing Scenes of the Tying Case in New York.

A New York letter to the Philadelphia Ledger thus decribes the conclusion of the Tyng case, which culminated in the public admonition of the offending clergyman by Bishop Potter, at the Church of the Transfiguration, in New York, on Saturday. The Ledger correspondent says:

A dense crowd was present, and a number of policemen were on hand to keep down excitement and preserve order.—After the usual morning prayer, Rev. Mr. Tyng took the position assigned to him and listened to the Bishop's admonition, which was read from printed slips. It is a lengthy document, and would occupy about two columns of the Ledger.

The Bishop said the duty devolving upon him was a painful one. It was so, not because he deemed the law of the church which has been violated harsh or unreasonable, nor on account of any want of fairness in the proceedings which had led to this result, but because of the grief which he felt in finding himself constrained to utter words of censure, where he would so gladly speak words of loving commendation.

At the conclusion of the admonition there was quite a scene, which is thus described:

The Rev. Dr. Tyng, Sr., rose to read a written protest. He said: "Right Reverned—"

The rector (Dr. Houghton) began at the same moment to read the prayers in the institution office, commencing: "Oh, Almighty, who hast built thy Church on the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, &c."

The Bishop, turning to Dr Houghton, said, with an emphatic wave of his hand, "Go on, go on."

The Rev. Dr. Tyng then ceased reading, but remained standing.

At the conclusion of the prayer the Bishop pronounced the blessing. As he was about to retire, the Rev. Dr. Tyng advanced and handed him the protest, which the Bishop, bowing, received.

After the Bishop and clergymen had retired, an excited crowd gathered round Dr. Tyng Jr.; some wished him to advance to the altar and make an address, others wished to shake hands with him, and others still hissed loudly. The police officers promptly interfered and prevented tumult.

THE HON. JOHN BELL—Is still alive, though in a very weak state of health.—He is now over 76 years of age.

Speech of Senator Doolittle in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 11.—Senator Doolittle addressed a vast assemblage here this evening for two hours. At the close he "arraigned and impeached" Congress as follows:

In conclusion fellow-citizens, while the impeachment of President Johnson closes my mouth upon the subject of his impeachment, while delicacy and duty forbid me to speak upon that, my mouth is not closed, and no considerations of duty or delicacy will prevent me from speaking of another impeachment, and before a tribunal more august than the Senate. In the name of constitutional liberty, in the name of our great ancestors who laid the foundations of this Government to secure the liberty for themselves and for us, in the name of all who love that liberty, who are ready to struggle and if need be to die rather than to allow it to be overthrown, in the name of the coming generations and that race to which we belong and which has given to the world all its civilization, I do arraign and impeach the radical policy of the present Congress of high crimes and misdemeanors. At the bar of the American people, in the presense of high Heaven and before the civilized world I impeach it, first, as a crime against the laws of nature which God the Almighty has stamped upon the races of mankind, because it attempts to force a political and social and unnatural equality between the African and the Caucasian, between an alien, inferior and exotic race from the tropics, with the highest type of the human race in the home of the latter in the temperate zone. Second, I impeach it as a crime against civilization, because it would by force wrench the government out of the hands of the civilized white race in ten States of this Union to place it in the hands of the half-civilized African Third, I impeach it as a crime against the Constitution, because it tramples down the rights of the States to fix for themselves the qualification of their own voters—a right without which a State ceases to be republican at all. Fourth, I impeach it as a crime against the Constitution and against National faith, because it annuls the pardons constitutionally granted to hundreds of thousands of the most intelligent white men of the South, and, in open, palpable violation of the Constitution, disfranchises them. Fifth, I impeach it as a crime against the existence of ten States of the Union and the liberties of eight millions of the people, because in express terms it annuls all civil government, by which alone their liberties may be secured, and places them under an absolute military despotism. Sixth, I impeach it as a crime against humanity, tending to produce a war of races, to the utter destruction of one or both—a result which cannot be prevented except by a large standing army, which neither our resources will bear, nor our liabilities long survive. Seventh, I impeach it as an utter abandonment of the purpose for which the war was prosecuted, of the idea upon which we fought and mastered a rebellion. It tends to make false all the promises and pledges made by the friends of the Government in its fearful struggle to put down the rebellion, and it tends to make all the prophecies and forebodings of its enemies. The great struggle in New Hampshire has been upon the advanced lines The friends of the Constitution and of that liberty it was designed to secure, while they bravely held their own and made large gains, have won a complete victory. Perhaps a complete triumph in New Hampshire now would have allowed the people of other States to imagine the great victory already won, to be less wise and less prudent and to underrate the tremendous struggle necessary to meet and overcome the radicalism which in the name of a great and successful general now threatens to destroy the Constitution, the most sacred rights of the States under it, and the liberties of the people, by a revolution in favor of centralization and imperialism, more insidious but not less dangerous than secession itself.

Adjournment of the North Carolina Convention.

RALEIGH, March 17.—The North Carolina Constitutional Convention adjourned to-day. The closing scenes last night and to-day were very discreditable. After the ceremony of signing had been concluded, the conservatives, having refused to sign, retired from the hall. The capitol bell was ordered to be rung in honor of the event. The floor was cleared and the black and white radicals joined hands, forming a circle, and commenced a sort of cornfield dance, singing such songs as "John Brown's Soul is Marching On," and "Hang Jeff. Davis on a Sour Apple Tree." While the latter song was being sung, a young rebel, looking on, shouted "Three cheers for Jeff. Davis," which were given with a will by a few in the lobby and gallery. This occasioned a momentary jar, but the hilarity of the convention went on until it was exhausted

To-day, after passing several unimportant ordinances, as the hour of adjournment had not not arrived, outsiders were called on for a speech. Among them was one General Littlefield, connected with the New York Wall street brokers, and who, it is understood, had quite a hand in manufacturing the financial schemes of the convention. He made quite a glorification speech of the convention, and closed by calling upon that body to aid him in singing "John Brown's soul is marching home," which was done. Other speeches and songs of the same character were given, and the exhibition closed at 12 o'clock M., subject to the call of the president.

CONNECTICUT ELECTION.—On the 6th of April the Connecticut annual State election takes place. Last year the vote stood;—For English, democrat, for Governor, 47,565; for Gen. Hawley, republican, 46,578, being a majority of 987 for the democrats.

INTERNATIONAL COINAGE.—A royal commission has been appointed in England to consider the subject of a uniform system of coinage, in furtherance of the plan suggested at the recent international monetary conference in Paris.—The chairman of the commission is Viscount Halifax, better known as Sir Charles Wood, chancellor of the exchequer in 1852.

☞Iowa is to have a new State house, to cost $1,000,000.

NEW DEMOCRATIC HALL.—The Democratic Association of Baltimore city has rented the fine hall in the new marble building of the National Farmers and Planters' Bank of Baltimore, on South street, near Baltimore. It is now being fitted up as the headquarters of the association, and for the State and City Democratic Conventions, and where it is intended that strangers may be introduced and receive a cordial welcome. There will be a reading-room attached, with all leading democratic papers, &c., for the use of its members, subscribers, and strangers introduced. The hall will be kept open day and night, and on every Tuesday evening (being the regular weekly meeting) speeches and lectures will be delivered by some of its members, and others, including, from time to time, distinguished men of the country, upon the constitution and principles of the government and the political topics of the day, with free attendance for all. The hall will be kept in such a manner and the meetings, it is declared, will be so conducted that persons who have never attended such assemblages will be pleased by visiting it. The association was originated a few months since, and now numbers nearly one thousand members, with daily accessions.—*Balt. Sun.*

NEW APPLICATION OF AN OLD EXPEDIENT.—To go to law is a costly proceeding in Missouri. Two citizens of that State quarreled about the ownership of a colt, and went to law. Fifteen witnesses on each side swore positively as to the ownership The judge being rather doubtful how to decide, hit upon a wise expedient, and ordered that the colt be sold to pay the costs of the court. It brought forty dollars; the costs amounted to thirty-eight, and the remaining two dollars were divided equally between the parties.

THE RESULT IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.—The political auguries of the New Hampshire election do not seem, now that the precise results have been ascertained, to be quite so favorable to the radicals as was at first assumed. They have not even held their own, having had their small majority in a small State cut down one thousand. This radical loss is interpreted by the oracles of that party to mean the sanction of the American people to their wildest usurpatipns of power, and to warrant the immediate decapitation of the President.

An Eminent Divine, says, "I have been using the Peruvian Syrup. It gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirts, elasticity of muscle." J. P. Dinsmore, 36 Dey Street, New York, will send free, a pamphlet of 32 pages, containing a full account of this remarkable medicine, to any one sending him their address.

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.

MERRITT.—In Chestertown on Tuesday morning last, after a short and violent attack of Typhus fever, Miss J. KEMP MERRITT, in the 35th year of her age.

DAVIS.—At his residence in Chestertown, on Sunday the 8th inst., CHARLES DAVIS, in the 70th year of his age.

THOMAS.—Near Stanford, Connecticut, on the 2nd of November, 1867, Mrs. ELIZA P. THOMAS, in the 71st year of her age; widow of the late William Thomas of Wm., of Kent county, Md.

Carriages! Carriages! Carriages!

Geo. Williams & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO

MEDDERS & SUTTON,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO BUILD TO ORDER

First Class CARRIAGES of every description.

Trimming, Painting and all kinds of **Repairs** neatly and promptly done.
They are also prepared to do all kinds of

WHEEL WRIGHTING

AND

BLACKSMITHING.

They guarantee their work to give satisfaction and do it at reduced rates.
And respectfully ask a share of your patronage, believing we will be mutually benefited.

GEO. WILLIAMS & CO.
Galena, Kent county, Md.
mar21-3m

ATTENTION!

Land Buyers!

THE undersigned GENERAL LAND AGENTS, having many VALUABLE

Virginia Farms

for sale, invite the attention of Speculators and Farmers to those we have already advertised.
Send for circulars and descriptions and address

MASSEY & LEWIS,

OAK GROVE P O., Westmoreland county, Va.,

☞Parties wishing to buy, take any of the Rappahannock steamers and land at Leedstown, Westmoreland county, Va., and we will show them any of the farms we have for sale.

MASSEY & LEWIS.
mar21-6m

A CARD.

I WOULD respectfully inform my customers and the public generally, that I now have on hand MOORE'S MAGNETIC SOAP, and it will be found for sale by a majority of the stores in the town and county.

R. P. STEWART.

COAL HODS, Shovels and Pokers—for sale by J. K ALDRIDGE.

NEW STORE

NEW STOCK.

THE subscriber, having taken the store room on High street, Chestertown, adjoining T. W. Eliason & Son, and recently occupied by A. M. Russell, offers to his friends and the public generally A NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING AND CONFECTIONERY.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CALL AND LOOK AT IT.

Confectionery,
Confectionery,
Confectionery.

EMBRACING

CANDY FIGS,
RAISINS,
PRUNES,
TAMARINDS,
DATES,
BRANDY PEACHES,
BRANDY CHERRIES,
CANNED PINE APPLES
and STRAWBERRIES,
CHOW CHOW, CUCUMBER
PICKLES,
ORANGES, LEMONS,
APPLES,
ALMONDS WALNUTS,
PALM NUTS,
FILBERTS, PEA NUTS, &c.

JAMES H. SMITH.
mar21'68

Notice to Sportsmen.

I REGRET the necessity to forewarn all persons from tresspassing, on my enclosure, for the following reasons: Gunners have shot two of my Cows, one of which I had to kill; crippled one of my best Colts, for several months.

My servants in the garden have several times been struck with shot, and myself twice; all my Chickens killed and taken off.

In fishing they take down my fencing, make bridges across my race, obstruct my waste-way, with what they call Darts, Pots, etc., compelling me every year to the expense of fifty or more dollars, in clearing away the deposits of sand accummulated, thereby.—All neglecting this notice will be proceeded against according to law, and obstructions removed at their cost.

T. H. WHALAND.
mar21-3t

Spring Trade

OF 1868.

THOMAS S. WICKES begs leave to inform his friends and customers, and buyers generally, that he will open during the early days of the coming week, a

HEAVY STOCK

OF GENERAL

HOUSEHOLD AND FARM GOODS,

which will be offered AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE MARKET RATES; having been purchased, all of them, under the most advantageous circumstances known to men of business.
mar21'68



BERGER & BUTZ'S

EXCELSIOR

Super-Phosphate of Lime,

ALSO, THEIR

AMMONIATED

Super-Phosphate of Lime.

SOLD BY

HINES & WOODALL,
CHESTERTOWN.

ALSO BY

JOHN CARSON, Crumpton.
T. J. SHALLCROSS, Shallcross' Wharf.
EDW. SLAUGHTER, Travilla Landing.
JAS. SHUSTER, Buck Neck.
S. A. J. WICKES, Grey's Inn Creek.
Capt. W. S. KELLY, Still Pound Creek.
Also PERUVIAN GUANO and ALL FERTILIZERS in the Baltimore market.
We have also on hand a superior quality of POUDRETTE for Spring crops.
We will have the above fertilizers shipped to any landing in Kent county that the purchaser may desire.

HINES & WOODALL,
mar14-tf. General Agents.

IMPORTANT.

WM. A. VICKERS, having a demand for a large amount of money in a short time, would respectfully call the attention of his customers, to the fact, that he cannot prosecute his business without "READY CASH;" and those whose accounts were not settled the 1st of February, are requested to do so, as early as possible, as he is preparing for a Heavy Spring Trade. He is purchasing this week Goods suitable for the season,

He is having a number of Ploughs put up, of those superior castings which gave such universal satisfaction last season.

Those needing Ploughs, should send us an order at once.

WM. A. VICKERS.
mar14'68

WATER COOLERS and Tumbler Drainers—for sale low, at J. K. ALDRIDGE'S

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White $2.80.
Red 2.60a2.90.
CORN—White 1.00a1.11.
Yellow 1.15a1.19.
OATS—81a83 cts.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers for sale his farm

OAKLAND,

CONTAINING

180 Acres.

(MORE OR LESS;)

upon which there is no waste land. This farm is situated in Kent County Md., about half a mile from Chestervile, where there are two mails a day; is on the public road leading from said village to Shrewsbury Church, and adjoining the lands of John M. Comegys, John F. Newnam and others. It is convenient to church, to mill and to market; is within a mile of the contemplated Kent County Rail Road, now about to be commenced, about three miles from the steamboat landing and half a mile to a schoolhouse.—There is on said farm a

PEACH ORCHARD,

CONTAINING

FOURTEEN HUNDRED TREES;

AND AN

APPLE ORCHARD

OF ABOUT

One Hundred and Seventy Trees;

both orchards in FULL BEARING condition, and of well selected fruit. It is in one of the most healthy and productive portions of the county, is under a good state of fencing, principally composed of CHESTNUT RAILS and WHITE OAK POSTS, and of Plank with Locust, Cedar and White Oak Posts and some Osage Orange Hedging.

The soil is productive, perfectly adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn and fruits; and upon which Lime and other Fertilizers act admirably. The improvements are a

TWO STORY FRAME

Dwelling

WITH KITCHEN Attached,

A SMALL TENANT HOUSE,

A GOOD BARN,
CORN CRIB,
STABLE,
SHEDDING
and other necessary OUT BUILDINGS;

with a Well in the yard of pure and excellent water.

Persons wishing to purchase, are invited to call and examine the premises. For terms, apply to my son on the farm, or John W. Ireland, Esq., near Galena, or the undersigned, No. 70 SOUTH STREET, Baltimore.

SAMUEL COMEGYS.
mar14-3t
Middletown Transcript and Delaware Gazette lawaw and send Bill to this office.

A Stock of New Jewelry,

Silverware, Watches, Clocks, Notions, &c., &c.

WILL BE OPENED AT

E. T. WILLIS'

SATURDAY, March 14th, 1868.

THESE Goods have been purchased of honorable Manufacturers, at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, and will be sold at REASONABLE FIGURES.

THE STYLES WILL BE THE

Latest and of the Most Fashionable Designs.

It is useles to enumerate articles which will be kept constantly on hand and for sale; all that is asked is to call and examine for yourselves. Any article not found embraced in the stock on hand, can be procurred in a few days; from a FINE GOLD WATCH down to any article, however small, usually kept in a similar establishment. The determination is to do strictly a legitimate business, ALWAYS representing, in their true character, goods offered for sale.

Attention may be called, however, to a

FINE ASSORTMENT OF

FINGER RINGS, 18k

Suitable for engagements, or Wedding purposes.

BREAST PINS,
EAR RINGS,
SLEAVES BUTTONS, &c.

TABLE CUTLERY,

JOSEPH RODGERS & SON, CELEBRATED MANUFACTURE.

REPAIRING OF

WATCHES. CLOCKS & JEWELRY,

done in workmanlike manner.

E. T. WILLIS.

N. B.—Work will not be kept on hand longer than 6 months after being fixed. If not called for in that time will be sold for charges. E. T. W.
mar14 '68

New Goods!

New Goods!!

T. W. Eliason & Son

WILL open during the commencement of the coming week a stock of

New and Seasonable

Goods,

bought upon the best terms, and will be sold at the LOWEST MARKET RATES.
mar14'68

FRESH GARDEN SEED AND GOODRICH POTATOES.

just received a fine assortment of fresh Garden SEED and GOODRICH POTATOES from the celebrated Nurseryman Rob't Buist, of Philadelphia, on sale for Cash. by JOHN L. STAM.
mar14-3t*

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