THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 11, 1868.

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

☞ The Circuit Court for Kent Coun- ill commence on Monday, the 20th t.

y School Commissioners.

he School bill recently passed slature, it becomes the duty ty Commissioners to appoint a missioner for each election dis- to serve until the next general election. The law has been so framed as to place the efficiency and usefulness of the late enactment almost entirely in the control of the county board. The importance then of appointing proper and qualified persons to fill the county school board is apparent to all. It appears to us that the county commissioners should scrutinize well the names which may be presented to them for these positions. The pay of the office, being at most but twenty-four dollars per year, can be no material benefit to any one, personal pecuniary considerations cannot therefore possibly enter into the discussion of choice. What the people and the system need, are upright, practical men, with clear common sense minds, and sufficient cultivation to appreciate the responsibilities of their position. Upright and practical, because they have under the law, unlimited control over the property of the people in the way of tax they may assess for the payment of the salaries of teachers &c.

CHAPTER II.

Sec. 4. The State school fund is primarily intended, under this act to pay the salaries of the teachers of the several counties, and to provide school books and stationery for the children of the State.—If, however, in apportioning the said State school fund among the different counties and the city of Baltimore, the share of any county should prove inadequate for the purposes aforesaid, then the county commissioners of such county are hereby authorized, empowered, directed and required to levy and collect such a tax upon the assessable property of such county as the board of county school commissioners shall designate as sufficient to make good the deficiency, and to pay quarterly, on the days fixed for the payment of the State school fund to the several counties, the amount so levied and collected over to the treasurer of the said board of county school commissioners, in order that the schools of such county may be kept open for the time herein set forth, and said tax shall be levied and collected as other taxes.

These appointments should be men of sound judgment, because in their executive capacity almost the entire details of the School bill are left to their discretion.

That they should be men of some mental culture, will be admitted by all who will carefully examine their varied duties under the bill.

The friends of Education in the county will be wanting in their duty, if they do not give these appointments their attention.

We would also, call attention to the fact that an election for two trustees in each district must be held on the first Saturday in May, and then ten days public notice thereof, in the newspapers, must be given by the school commissioners. It is important therefore, that the County School Commissioners be appointed at an early day.

CHAPTER III.

The Board of School House Trustees.

Sec. 1. For the purpose of electing two trustees of the school-house district, and deciding such other questions as may arise, an election by ballot shall be held in every such district on the first Saturday of the month of May, at 3 P. M., in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and on the first Saturday in May in every year thereafter, at which every registered votor having a legal residence therein shall be entitled to vote. And the school commissioners for the several counties shall give at least ten days' public notice of such elections by advertisement in the newspapers of the county or Baltimore city. If no election shall be had on the day aforessid, then the board of county school commissioners shall appoint said trustees.

Sec. 2. The school district boards shall have the care and control of all houses and lands connected therewith, intended for school purposes, within the limits of their respective districts, also of the furniture, apparatus and other school property belonging to the district. They shall attend to all necessary repairs, and charge the cost among the incidental expenses of the school, to be paid out of the tax levied upon the assessable property of the county as herein provided for; provided that when the repairs are to be paid for out of a county school tax the amount to be expended for said repairs shall be determined by the board of school commissioners before the repairs are made. The board shall employ a teacher from among those persons who hold the required certificates; they shall exercise a general supervision over their respective schools and visit them frequently, and shall cause instruction to be given for ten months in the year.—And the county commissioners shall provide by general county taxation for school-houses in the several districts to be paid from the school fund of the county.

ther is still cold, on Thursday night d a slight fall of snow.

THE County Commissioners on Tuesday last, made the following appointments for Collectors of Tax for 1868.

District 1.—E. E. Miller. 2d. Jacob Sutton. 3d. Thomas Kennard. 4th. Charles H. Baker. 5th Samuel G. Copper. L. L. Rollison, was appointed Standard Keeper.

The Impeachment Trial.

The Senate will to-day resume its session as a court for the trial of the impeachment of the President. Judge Curtis, it is announced, will make opening argument for the defense, after which the evidence for the defense will be presented. It is understood that Messrs. Evarts and Stanbery will make the closing arguments for the defense, and Messrs. Bingham and Boutwell for the managers.

There is a considerable difference, even in radical circles, as to whether the case has been made out by the prosecution.—The New York Times maintains the negative emphatically. It says:

The testimony has been flat, stale and unprofitable. Where special circumstances indicative of the purpose the managers wished to fasten upon him were attempted to be proved, *the failure, as we are sure every lawyer will admit, was complete.*—For the charge of conspiracy, or anything approaching conspiracy, *not an item of evidence was found.*

For the charge of a forcible attempt to seize the war office, nothing but the most preposterous proof was adduced. For the charge of attempting to obtain illegal control of the public funds, the managers offered no testimony that had a feather's weight. If they succeeded in proving anything it was during the last two days, in regard to the authenticity of the President's speeches against Congress. We thought that the President's counsel weakened their replication by making an issue on this point, and the very elaborate testimony which the managers brought forward showed that they were able, in this matter at least, to make out a very good case. It seemed exceedingly unfair to attempt to hold the President responsible for the foolish language of General Thomas, and to convey the impression that Thomas's threats of force were uttered by the direction or privity of Mr. Johnson, and yet, when we were able to see the whole evidence on the point, we were better able to form a judgment as to its bearing and value."

The New York Journal of Commerce, always judicious and dispassionate, considers the case for the prosecution so weak that it thinks the Prsident's counsel would have been entirely safe in submitting it without a word of defense on Saturday last. It says that it would be willing to leave the verdict to any twelve men selected at chance from the ranks of republicans themselves, only reserving a right of challenge for such as would disqualify a man as juror in common law. It adds:

"We do not think that any persons, even those most conversant with the facts of the case, were prepared for so flat a failure of the prosecution. The managers themselves were evidently astonished, as they went on, to see how the whole thing weakened. Every man of them but Butler showed signs of discouragement and disgust.

THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.—The prosecution, being the managers of impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives, in the trial of the President, closed their case on Saturday last, with the exception of some cumulative evidence yet to be offered; but that any one, not previously calling for impeachment as a party measure, really believes that there has been anything developed in the evidence justifying conviction of the President of high crimes and misdemeanors, it would be an insult to common sense to suppose. On the request of the Presidents counsel for three days' time the Senate adjourned as a court of impeachment until Thursday last. The counsel indicate that their testimony on behalf of the President is largely documentary, which it requires some little time to get together and arrange. The opening for the defense will doubtless awaken new interest in the trial.

Letter from the South.

To the Baltimore Gazette.

CHARLESTON, April 3, 1868.

The Radical Convention for this district nominated its candidates for the State Legislature about ten days ago. Of these worthies six are white men and fourteen are mulattoes and negroes. One of the white men, Major Corbin, who has been nominated for the State Senate, is a Vermonter, who was in the Federal army.—He remained here at the close of the war, being assigned some duty in connection with the Provost Marshal's office, and he now holds some civil appointment under the Federal Government His colleague is a negro preacher named Cain, who came here within the last two or three years from the North. Among those nominated for the lower House are two white men and three negroes found their way here for the first time after the Federal forces had occupied the city. The balance of the ticket is composed of whites and negroes, some of whom are natives of Charleston, and the others of the counties and "parts unknown." It is scarcely worth while to give any biographical sketch of these people, for they have mostly led very obscure or very disreputable lives. The nominee for Congress in this district is C. C. Bowen. This man was a Captain in the Confederate service. He was court-martialed for having forged a wrong date to his leave of absence, in order to secure his pay, which he had forfeited, and was cashiered. The officer who presented the charges was afterwards murdered, being shot shot through a hole in the house in which he then was. The assassin was caught and confessed, stating that he had been instigated by Bowen. The latter was arrested and was in jail when the fall of Charleston released him, there having been a general jail delivery at that time. He was subsequently appointed an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, and was again arrested for cheating the negroes. This is not a creditable record. But perhaps after all it is no worse than Stevens and Butler and Ashley have to offer.

Of a successful opposition to these nominees there is no reasonable hope. The interests of the people of the most important district of South Carolina are thus to be confided, in the Legislature, to a set of obscure negroes, a few white adventurers from the North, and one or two abandoned white natives of the State, who bellowed for the Confederacy until it fell into ruin. The delegation from here is a fair sample of those which will represent all other portions of South Carolina, The men of intelligence, of education and of means are now ignored in the State Government, and are at the mercy of the most competent, ignorant or unprincipled of the inhabitants of the State, it would be but insulting the common sense of your readers to comment on the character of the revolution which is working out such dire results thoughout so large a portion of the country. A revolution, too, which has subjected the white race of the South to a galling despotism and has well nigh destroyed the prosperity of this section, in the name of "reconstruction" are "impartial justice."

Persons living only in the hotels here know little or nothing of the real condition of things. Sojourners in such luxurious carvansaries have for the time being more or less money, and they take matters very comfortably, troubling themselves little about the necessities or sorrows of those dwelling round about them. They see that the public tables are bountifully spread and the public conveyances are all that can be desired, and they straightway conclude that prosperity is the rule and privation the exception in the community. Those who care to know the truth know how widespread is the destitution throughout this city and how desperate is the struggle which hundreds who were born to affluence are making with adverse fortune. Historical justice will one day be done a people who have made sacrifices so heroic and who bear suffering so nobly, but reparation or relief comparatively few of them are ever destined to receive.

Letter from Gov. Oden Bowie.

FAIRVIEW, COLLINGTON P. O.,
PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD.,
April 4, 1868.

Messrs. Editors of the Balt. American:

Gentlemen.—The Washington letter of your usually well informed correspondent, "Mac," upon "Maryland Politics," in your edition of Thursday last, renders it necessary, I think, that I should correct the statement made in your Wednesday's issue, that I had attended a Democratic Convention in the interest of Mr. Blair for Vice President, and against Mr. Pendleton for President, at Barnum's Hotel the previous evening.

My visit to Baltimore was on business entirely unconnected with politics, and although Mr. Blair was at the hotel I did not see him, nor did I attend, or hear of any meeting.—So far from co-operating with Mr. Blair in his opposition to Mr. Pendleton, if he is indeed opposed to him, Mr. Pendleton is my present preference for the Presidency, and I am one of those who, having had enough of war, want no "war man" in the Presidential office. In this, also, I differ with Mr. Blair, if he is correctly reported in your Washington letter. Yours, very respectfully,

ODEN BOWIE.

The New Governor for Virginia.

The Richmond *Examiner* of Monday says of General Wells, who was on Saturday last appointed by Governor Schofield Governor of Virginia, *vice* Pierpont deposed:

General Wells is a native of the State of New York, but went to the West at an early age and settled in the city of Detroit. He studied law, and for several years had a large practice in that city.—He served one or two terms in the Michigan Legislature, and was elected Speaker of the lower House in the session of 1855-6. On the breaking out of the war he was active in raising troops for the Federal army, and was appointed Major in a regiment of cavalry, with which he served in the army of the Potomac.

In 1863 he was appointed Provost Marshal General of the defences on the south of Washington; was first promoted to the rank of Colonel, and afterwards to that of Brigadier General. He was stationed at Alexandria, and when the close of the war came he decided to resume the practice of his profession and make the city his home.

He has had quite a large practice in the United States District and Circuit Courts of this State, and has shown an intimate acquaintance with the laws of the United States and with the technicalities of his profession. He has proved himself to be very efficient counsel in the cases in which he has been engaged.

General Wells belonged to the old Whig party, has always been a Union man, but is said to entertain liberal views towards the people of Virginia.

THE NEW GOV. OF VIRGINIA SWORN IN.—Richmond Va., April 7.—Hon. H. H. Wells, of Alexandria, this morning took the oath of office as Governor of Virginia, and entered upon the duties of the office at once. Governor Wells, after having taken the oath of office, was invited to visit the convention. Judge Underwood, in introducing him, endorsed his political views. Governor Wells made a brief address, and to the point. He said that for the short time he should hold the office he should endeavor to promote the prosperity of all the people of the State, and he should try to promote harmony in the republican party as the only organization through which that prosperity could ever come.

A resolution, offered by a colored member, to prohibit the Legisiature from establishing any system of separate schools for the two races was discussed all day, the black delegates strongly urging it. One or two threatened to oppose the adoption of the constitution if it was not incorporated.

GENERAL ROBERT E. LEE.—A letter from Lexington, Va., in the Nashville Banner, says:

"Gen. Lee was recently confined to his room for some days, but he is now performing his usual duties. I think there is a very perceptible change in him since he came to Lexington. This life of confinement does not agree with him. He lacks that lightness of step and brilliancy of eye that were peculiar to him when he commanded his fiery legions at Chancellorsville, or even on that mournful day when he surrendered his war-worn but veteran soldiers of the lost cause."

A Freedman's Impressions of Liberia.

A freedman who left Charleston, South Carolina, for Liberia a few months ago, writes back the most glowing accounts of matters and things there. After stating that he never felt free until he reached that Republic, and that he had selected his land for cultivation, he adds; "Of all the fruits I found on the land my tongue is unable to explain, but I will give you the names of some. First, a field of thirty acres of coffee; second, cocoanut trees in any quantity; third, lemons by the bushel; forth, the great palm tree, the most important and precious tree in the country, from which we get nice oil, cabbage, butter; then the kernel, shingles, then the cord and thread, and then, best of all, we can get wine of it to drink.—All of these we have on the farm. Tell my brother Washington that this is the country to come to."

From the Washington Cor. of the Balt. Sun.

The bill which passed the Senate Wednesday in relation to the qualification of jurors of the United States is a most important measure. It removes the prohibition from those serving as jurors who have previously expressed an opinion on the merits of the case to be tried. It is understood that this bill was framed with express reference to the case of Jefferson Davis. It will be remembered that Judge Underwood testified before the judiciary committee that it would be impossible to convict Mr. Davis without the jury was packed, and this bill taking away the right of challenge from the defense, nothing will be easier than, under the auspices of Judge Underwood, to (in his own language) "pack a jury" that would convict Mr. Davis of any crime under heaven.

As a part of this long-delayed but still cherished scheme of vengeance on the head of Mr. Davis, a new indictment has been lately found against him by Judge Underwood's grand jury—an indictment skillfully drawn up by astute radical lawyers in this city, with the settled purpose to convict. Senators of the United States have not scrupled to say on the floor that had they the power they would hang Jeff Davis, and it is well known here that Judge Underwood and the clique which surrounds him are more confident than ever of being able to accomplish their desires to that effect.

The significant articles which appeared Tuesday in the New York Herald and Tribune prove that there is some truth in this.—The Herald urges Mr. Davis to flee the country, advice which he will of course not take, and Mr. Greely publishes in the Tribune, over his own signature, an earnest article, deprecating in the strongest terms the idea of capital punishment being inflicted on the leader of the Southern cause. Mr. Greeley justly says that such an act, three years after the end of the war, would be viewed with abhorrence all over the civilized world.

HOW THE LAUGH COMES IN.—The reports of the trial of impeachment, as published in the newspapers, are so frequently sprinkled with "laughter," coming in at points of Mr. Butler's speech and of the testimony, where the provocatives to merriment are so imperceptible to an ordinary appreciation of humor, that the public have become somewhat surprised at the facility with which the "grave and reverened" relax their risibles. Apart from this, the display of levity in such a trial is itself a grave matter. The criticism of a French paper upon a similar exhibition in the House of Commons during Disraeli's speech on Irish church reform is quite applicable to the jocularity of the Senate during the impeachment trial. This paper reckons up the number of times that "laughter" followed Disraeli's sentences, judging them to be thirty-three with most significant and wholesome comment thereon. "What," says La Liberte, "should we think if the captain of a vessel in the midst of a tempest should exhibit such recklessness of heart and such frivority of mind as to make puns for his screw, and who, in his blindness, should take the point of an epirgram for the fluke of an anchor of safety?"—*Balt. Sun.*

THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH.—Mr. Henry C. Carey, of Philadelphia, the well-known publicist and statistician, in a letter on the incomparable endowments and advantages of the South, says: "Seeing these things, and seeing further, that its whole upland country presents one of the most magnificent climates of the world, can it be doubted that the day is at hand when emigration to the South and Southwest must take the place now occupied by immigration to the West, and when power is to pass from the poor soils of the Northwest to those richer ones which now offer themselves in such vast abundance in the Centre, the South and the Southwest? As I think, it cannot."

LOCAL NEWSPAPER POSTAGE.—The Post Office Department have just decided that all newspapers, circulars, (unsealed) and periodicals (under four ounces) deposited in a post-office in the place of publication, and from that post-office distributed direct to subscribers, are to have a one-cent stamp attached before they are mailed; papers, circulars, and periodicals, however will be sent free, as heretore, to subscribers, within the county, provided they pass through at least two post-offices. Thus newspapers mailed from this office to any person in Chestertown, and passing only through this post-office, will require a one-cent stamp; but newspapers mailed from this office to subscribers at other offices in this county, thus passing through two post-offices, require no stamp.

LOSS OF LIFE BY WAR.—It is stated that 2,762,000 lives have been lost in the various wars which afflicted Europe from 1815 to 1864. In the Crimean war there died 256,000 Russians, 107,000 Frenchmen, 45,000 Englishmen, and 1,600 Italians. The Polish insurrection dost 190,000 lives, and the independence of Greece 148,000. Algiers has occasioned to France the loss of 146,000 men. In the Italian war 59,664 Austrians perished, 30,220 Frenchmen, 23,610 Italians, 14,000 Neapolitans and 2,370 Papal troops.

THE TRIAL OF JEFFERSON DAVIS POSTPONED.—*The United States vs. Jefferson Davis.*—Counsel having been heard in this cause for the United States and for the defendant, it is now ordered that the defendant have leave to depart hence until Saturday the 2d day of May next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at which day and hour he is required to be and appear personally before this court, according to the condition of his recognizance. JOHN C. UNDERWOOD,

April 2, 1868. District Judge.

THE FATE OF MRS. SURRATT'S ACCUSERS.—The vile and perjured wretches upon whose testimony Mrs. Surratt was convicted and hung, are one by one feeling the halter of the law. CONOVER, the particular friend and associate of Ashley is now residing in the penitentiary; CLEAVER has been once convicted of an infamous crime, and is awaiting a new trial; BAKER, is an absconding criminal and fugitive from justice; and RICHARD MONTGOMERY; has been arrested and is to be tried for embezzlement and swindling. Such is the fate of the men upon whose testimony almost alone, this innocent woman was murdered, such too are the class of men that the Radicals use to carry out their programme.

HAVE you a Cough, Cold, pain in the Chest, or Bronchitis? In fact, have you the premonitory symptoms of the "insatiate archer," Consumption? If so, know that relief is within your reach in the shape of Dr. Wistar's balsam of Wild Cherry, which in many cases where hope had fled, has snatched the victim from the yawning grave.

"Bower's Complete Manure" must be very generally adopted, it being a famous fertilizer for all and every field or Garden crop. It has long been decided that it contains the most nourishing elements; It should be largely used by peach growers this season if they want to make a sure crop.

VENDUE.

THE undersigned, intending to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale at his residence near Hanesville, on

WEDNESDAY, April 15th, 1868

(if very stormy, the first fair day thereafter,) the following property:

Four Head of Horses,

FIVE MILCH COWS,

and 5 HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE,

ONE FINE YOKE OF

OXEN.

Flock of SHEEP and LAMBS,

1 YORK CARRIAGE, nearly new; 1 NO-TOP BUGGY; 1 WAGON and HARNESS, 1 NEW TRUCK, 1 NEW WHEAT RAKE, 1 Montgomery double-screen Rockaway FAN; 1 CORN SHELLER.

FARMING UTENSILS

PLOWS, HARROWS, CULTIVATORS, &c.

☞ The Sale will commence at 10 o'clock A. M.

TERMS:—All sums of and under $10, cash over that amount seven months credit, with note and approved security.

JOSEPH W. EDWARDS.

apr11-'68-tds.

NOTICE

TO THE TAX PAYERS OF THE SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

ALL persons who do not pay their taxes by the FIRST of MAY next, I shall levy on their property, advertise and sell according to Law, without fail. I hope you will come forward and pay before that time, as it would give me much more pleasure to receive the money without a Levy.

JACOB SUTTON, Col.
Kennedyville.

apr11-3t

Kent County R. R.

THE Stockholders in the Kent County Railroad Company, are hereby notified that an election for a President and seven Directors of the said company, will be held at the Court House in Chestertown, on Monday, the 11th day of May next, to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and to continue till 3 o'clock P. M. The number of votes to which each Stockholder will be entitled shall be according to the number of shares he may hold.

RICH'D. HYNSON,
Treasurer & Secretary.

apr11-tm

Rail Road Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Kent County Rail Road Company are hereby notified that an installment of Five Dollars per Share of stock has been called for by resolution of the board of Directors of said Company, payable on or before the 20th, day of May next.

It is all important to the success of the road, that this call should meet with a prompt response from every Stockholder, as the road will surely be under contract in less than ten days.

It is stated with regret, that there has been some delay on the part of certain Stockholders in responding to the calls heretofore made for installments of stock, while by others such calls have been wholly neglected. The reason generally assigned for such delay or neglect has been, that there was no assurance a Railroad in Kent county would ever become an established fact. That reason can no longer avail; and we hope hereafter there will be no more delinquencies. Stockholders who have neglected to respond to previous calls, have thereby forfeited their stock to the Company, and made themselves liable for its par value. But the Board of Directors by resolution have determinded not to treat such stock as forfeited to the Company, and take at once legal measures to enforce speedy payment of its par value, provided, all the arrear in such stock are paid on or before the 20th, day of May next.

RICHARD HYNSON,
apl.11 Treasurer and Sect'y.

OSAGE ORANE QUICKS.

100,000 FIRST QUALITY QUICKS,

For sale by
THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
Locust Grove, Kent county, Md.

apr11-3t

$5000 WANTED.

FOR which satisfactory security will be given, and the interest promptly paid quarterly or monthly if preferred.

Inquire of the Editor.

apr4-3t

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White 2.95.
Red 2.60a3.00.
CORN—White 1.06a1.11.
Yellow 1.15a1.19.
OATS—90a95 cts.

TO
The Ladies of Kent
AND
ADJACENT COUNTIES,

will please accept my thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed the past season. I now offer them a beautiful selection of

Millinery Goods,

comprising everything that is new in

STRAW GOODS,

FRENCH FLOWERS,

and all of the SPRING and SUMMER PARISIAN NOVELTIES. Also, a choice collection of

LADIES FURNISHING GOODS.

My stock cannot be excelled in choice variety and CHEAPNESS.

Mrs. C. R. FIDDIS.

apr11-3t

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers at Private Sale about

18 ACRES

of land in Queen Anne's county, Md., lying on Chester river, directly opposite Chestertown. The Buildings are a

GOOD FRAME DWELLING,

ONE STORY AND A-HALF,

two rooms below and two above, and Kitchen. Also, a TENANT-HOUSE, BARN and STABLE. Between FIVE and SIX HUNDRED

Peach Trees
AND THIRTY or FORTY
APPLE TREES

OF CHOICE VARIETIES, are now on the land in good bearing condition. There is a SPRING of excellent water near the dwelling. The land is specially adapted to

TRUCKERY & FRUIT GROWING.

To persons wishing to engage in that business, a rare opportunity is presented for making a good bargain.

The following Terms are prepared, but may be modified.—One-half of the purchased money, CASH, or in sixty days, and the balance in two equal instalments of one or two years with interest from the day of sale, secured by mortgage on the land or by bond with security.

For further information, consult Hon. George Vickers or John O. Slay, Esq., my attornies in Chestertown, Md.

JAMES SHUSTER.

apr11-tf

Henry C. Kennard,

ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR,

87 SAINT PAUL STREET,

BALTIMORE.

apr4-6m

NOTICE.

ALL accounts left at the office of Wm. Bacchus, in Chestertown to be collected according to law or on commission, prompt attention will be given by

R. W. CALDER, Constable.

apr4-tf

NOTICE.

THE commissions of the officers recently appointed for Kent county by the Governor have been received, and under the law, the officers are required to qualify within thirty days, which will expire on the 29th of April. Magistrates, Coroners and others, are hereby notified, that they may not loose their commissions by limitation.

JESSE K. HINES,
Cl'k Circuit Court.

apr4-4

ESTRAY.

Kent County to Wit:

I HEREBY certify that Thomas Rasin, Jr., farmer of Kent county, brought before me the subsriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 30th day of March, 1868, one WHITE HOG, as a stray, trespassing upon his enclosure. The left ear half off and the end of his tail cut off. Given under my hand this 30th day of March, 1868.

Test: WM. BACCHUS, J. P.

The owner or owners of the above property, are notified to come forward prove property pay charges and take it away.

THOS. RASIN, Jr.

apr4-4t*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters of administration on the estate of

LEWIS M. TITTER,

late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 31st day of October next; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of March 1868.

SAMUEL T. CHAMBERS,
Administrator, *C. T. A.*

apr4-3t

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING
A School House.

LOCUST GROVE, KENT CO., MD.,
April 1, 1868.

THE undersigned will receive proposals until APRIL 22d, 1868, for building a SCHOOL HOUSE at Locust Grove, Kent county, Md. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Clerk's office in Chestertown, or at Shallcross' Wharf, after the 11th inst.

JAS. W. HURTT,
THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
JAMES WILLIS,
WM. V. MYERS,
SAM'L A. MERRITT,
Committee

apr4-3t

"Hang out our Banners on the Outwarrd Walls; The Cry is Still they Come!"

New Spring Goods

HAVE COME! AND ALL WHO DESIRE A NEAT FITTING SUIT OF THE

LATEST STYLE

COME, AND KEEP COMING!

Having just returned from Philadelphia, where they have laid in a large and varied assortment of the LATEST and BEST STYLES of

SPRING GOODS,

TURKHEIMER & CATLIN

OFFER TO THE PUBLIC THE THE MOST SUPERIOR STOCK OF

Spring Clothing

Ever Displayed in Chestertown.

They have selected with peculiar care, JUST WHAT SUITS AND NOTHING ELSE. And all of these they will sell CHEAPER than any other store on the Shore. They have

Spring Over-Coats, Fine Black Dress Suits, Fine Cassimere Suits, Best Style of Business Suits, Suits of all Styles to suit Customers.

Their Line of GENTS FANCY

FURNISHING GOODS

is unequaled, comprising all things that the most fashionable could desire viz:

Shirts,
Drawers,
Hosiery,
Collars,
Cuffs,
Plain & Fancy Neckties & Kid Gloves, &c.

HATS & CAPS

of the latest styles and the first quality, in short every thing to be found in a first class Clothing Emporium. They pay especial attention to

CUSTOMER WORK,

and will order any dress of any style or of any fit, in as short a time as it can be made in Baltimore. Being connected with the

LARGEST TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

in Philadelphia, they can furnish these Goods

CHEAPER

Here than they can be Bought in the City.

GIVE THEM A CALL OPPOSITE THE TOWN HALL.

TURKHEIMER & CATLIN.

apr11'68

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