THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 18, 1868.

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

The Conduct of the Impeachment Case.

From the Baltimore Sun.

General Butler's Exhibitions.—The accounts given by different Washington correspondents of the episode in the impeachment proceedings on Monday, in which General Butler undertook to intimate that Senator Johnson, in asking a question of the witness, (General Sherman,) was acting as counsel for the President, differ somewhat in tone and coloring, and in an excusatory vein in some of them, but they all bear out what every one knows to be characteristic of Butler, and it is easy to recognize his peculiar features in each and all. The native impudence of this Old Bailey practioner admit of a doubt that Senator Johnson interpreted rightly the meaning of the words, "Of course he (the Senator) was not acting as counsel for the President. That cannot be supposed." What did he mean, if not an imputation upon the Senator? What call was there upon Butler to disclaim for Senator Johnson what no one but Mr. Butler was capable of suspecting him of? It is evident from the subsequent remarks of Mr. Bingham that he, too, saw through the thin disguise the real intent of his colleague, when he recognized the perfect right and entire propriety of a Senator asking any question of a witness he saw fit. The indignant manner in which Senator Johnson repelled the imputation was richly deserved, and Mr. Butler's apologetic tone afterwards showed that he felt it. He saw by the evident sympathy of the Senate, and what he knew would be the feeling and judgment of the outside world, that he could not go as far with Senator Johnson as with General Thomas, whom he had worried and badgered without resistance, that old soldier knowing as little of the law as Butler does of soldiership. In regard to the cross-examination of General Thomas by Butler, it may be doubted whether, except in the lowest criminal courts of the country, such browbeating and abuse of a witness was ever permitted as the Senate suffered to be inflicted by Mr. Butler upon a man whose honor and truthfullness, as reflected in the very manner of his testimony, will not be questioned by any one who possesses those qualities himself.—Nothing material, after all, was brought out by it, nothing certainly to the damage of the character of the witness; nothing shown by it in any way except the unctuous self-sufficiency of the inquisitor. On the subject of this cross-caxmination, the New York Times says:

If anybody thinks that Mr. Butler's badgering of the old soldier, General Thomas, while giving his testimony before the Senate on Saturday was a fine thing, it would be foolish for us to quarrel with his taste. If the Senate consider it proper to permit such vulgar and insulting proceedings to be carried on in its presence, it would be of little avail for us to find fault with it. If it be supposed that such a style of management will forward the cause of justice, will aid in eliciting the truth, will enable the court or the public to from a judgment on the merits of the case, then we must revise our ideas of the human reason. If it be supposed that it will be cause of admiration to the world at large, or of pride to the generations of Americans who will read of this trial when the actors in it have all passed away, we think it is a dreadful error. And let us say in passing that it must not be forgotten by the Senate or the country that the impeachment trial will be reconsidered and reviewed in the court of historical appeal, and a judgment rendered upon it without passion or prejudice, or party feeling or personal hate.

[From the New York Herald.

Branching off to his favorite and characteristic style of argument, Butler, covertly addressing himself to Reverdy Johnson, accused that Senator of coming down from his position as a judge and acting as counsel for the President—of, in fact, prostituting his character as a man and a Senator. This was too much for human nature to stand, but especially unbearable when coming from one of Butler's antecedants. The Senator from Maryland rose promptly to his feet, his face more than usually flushed and his very hair bristling on his head. "If the honorable manager meant to impute to me that I have been acting as counsel for the President, he does not know the man of whom he speaks."

These words were uttered with a depth of earnestness and peculiar and unusual emotion of voice that touched the feelings of the entire auditory. He proceeded to say he was just as well acquainted with law as the manager himself, and after admistering a well deserved rebuke to his assailant, sat down amid the sympathy of his hearers. It was provoking indeed for a learned, venerable and high-toned gentleman like Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, to whom his very opponents accord admiration and respect, to be dragged forward by Butler and accused before the Senate and world of compromising his honor and dignity and tampering with the case he has been sworn to try.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Gen. Butler rose and denied the right of the counsel to examine a witness recalled by a judge of the court. In the course of his remarks he said something which Reverdy Johnson construed into an intimation that he (Johnson) was acting as counsel for the President. Mr. Johnson fired up and took the floor in an impassioned and tearful disclaimer. He spoke as though boiling over with rage, and hurled forth his denunciations at Gen. Butler for several minutes. The scene was full of solemn excitement, and, from Senator Johnson's manner, one who did not hear Gen. Butler's remarks would have supposed that he had glossly insulted the court. When Senator Johnson had finished Gen. Butler quietly reiterated his remark, with all the emphasis that he could place on it. Every one saw in an instant that Senator Johnson had misunderstood and misconstrued Gen. Butler's words, and, when the latter had finished, Mr. Johnson rose and promptly apologized for his misconception and hasty speech.

ARLINGTON.—Arlington, once the beautiful and magnificent estate of G. W. P. Curtis, and now the property of Gen. R. E. Lee, though in possession of the United States government, and on which cemeteries for white and colored federal soldiers have been located, is to be divided into small farms and sold to colored people. The mansion has gone to ruin, the handsome groves that once decorated and adorned the ground have been ruthlessly destroyed, and devastation has usurped the place of ancestral splendor.—*Alex. Gazettee.*

There is no fact connected with the late civil war which redounds less to the credit of the United States than the despoiling of this once magnificent estate. However much General Lee may have erred in the position he took during the late conflict, he is a christian gentleman and one of the first, if not *the first* military man of the world, and but few throughout the entire North have ventured to impugn the sincerity of his motives, and the strict integrity of his career. There is no sufficient reason why the noblest of those who took up arms against the Federal government should have this indignity cast upon him, while the mass have been saved harmless in the title to their estates. The manner of this spoiling evinces a spirit of hatred, and a determination to place it beyond the power of the future to restore this estate to its rightful owner. It has been converted into a cemetery for, mostly, negro soldiers. If the Southern States should every regain their equal position in the American States, the day will come when the American writer of American History would wish to cover up the facts connected with the Arlington estate.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of Wm. B. Hill Esq., in reference to *State Bounties.* Mr. Hill is a competent, faithful and reliable attorney, and parties claiming bounties could not do better than to entrust their claims to him.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The outbuildings, on the farm of Mr. W. N. E. Wickes near Shrewsberry, were struck by lightning during the heavy gust on Thursday last. The buildings were entirely consumed and a pair of Mules killed. Loss from a $1000 to 12,-00 dollars; no insurance.

THE WEATHER.—During the past five or six days we have had the most rapid changes of weather, accompanied with high winds.—On Sunday last the morning was beautiful with a soft South wind, and the temperature indicating the return of Spring weather, about two o'clock P. M., the wind shifted to the North-east, blew a small gale, and by five o'clock overcoats were comfortable, before nine it commenced to hail and Monday morning the ground was covered with snow and hail and hard frozen. Tuesday morning again gave us ice, Wednesday evening the mercury suddenly went up, and early Thursday morning, about three A. M., a violent thunder gust set in which continued almost without abatement until twelve M., Friday the weather is damp and very warm.

"THE NEW ECLECTIC."—This monthly though still in its infancy, has become an established enterprise. It compares favorably with the best magazines of the country.—The May number is upon our table with the following contents: Lamartine—Casual Kindness—The Swallows of Citeaux—Phineas Finn—Mr. Disraeli, Premier of England, —In the Fields—Woman's Kingdom—"Ecce Homo"—Retirement of Business—Reviews—Miscellany, &c.

TURNBULL & MURDOCH,
49 Lexington Street, Baltimore.

The County Commissioners have appointed the following Board of County School Commissioners, for the 1st Dist. —Richard Millington, 2nd Dist.—Joseph J. Howard, 3d Dist.—George Crozsley, 4th Dist.—John O. Slay, 5th Dist.—Lawrence M. Strong.

ORPHANS' COURT.—Persons having business with the Orphans' Court are notified that the Court will set on Tuesday and Thursday of next week.

Butler and Impeachment.

[*From the N. Y. Times, (Rep.) April* 13.]

In practically giving the control of the case for the prosecution to Mr. Butler, the House managers have indicated the method in which they desire the trial to be conducted. They think the best way to be that which is practiced by the "shysters" of our low criminal courts. By twisting evidence, badgering witnesses, quibbling over petty points, abusing the opposing counsel, and resorting to all the mean tricks of the pettifogger, it is thought that their side of the case can best be served, and the Senate most easily be effected.—It was as an adept in these practices that Mr. Butler first distinguished himself in the criminals courts of Massachusets; and now that, in this great case, he has the opportunity of displaying his powers unchecked before the Senate, it appears that time has only intensified the characteristics of his earlier years. We suppose that in permitting him to manage the prosecution as he has thus far managed it, his colleagues have concluded that his style would prove most effective, and that it afforded the best means for securing the verdict which they desire. Perhaps they are right. We will not attempt to dispute the point. We know that they must have conclusive reasons for their course. We are sure that there are among them members who could put matters on a different level. There are men who need not fear a contest on higher grounds with even such an array of legal talent as constitutes the counsel for the defence. Wilson, of Iowa, for example, is probably the most comprehensive and powerful mind on the side of the prosecution; but he seems to take no part in its control. Bingham, who is an able man, has displayed himself very little, and Boutwell, who is honest and earnest, has not yet been heard of.

We confess we should like to have seen the case conducted differently. Perhaps it would have been all the worse for the President; perhaps it would have been better for him. But whether better or worse, we are sure it would have been more creditable to the Senate, more creditable to the country, more creditable to the cause of justice, and more worthy the admiration of mankind, here and everywhere, now and hereafter.

Extract from the correspondence of the Baltimore *Gazette.*

SAVANNAH, April 9, 1868.

While business has been brisker here in proportion to capital and population than in any others Southern city, the people are full of the gloomiest forbodings about the future. Here, as elsewhere, they anticipate the speedy advent of a misrule even more disastrous than that which now exists, and which will blight for long years to come the yawning prosperity of this city and State. Men have been here lately from the North intending to establish agencies of various kinds or to invest capital, and have withdrawn without doing either. It is not merely the political aspect of affairs that causes apprehension. The character of the scoundrels who lead or affiliate with the negroes, and the power they are known to wield over this ignorant and excitable class, have brought many thoughtful men to dread something worse than mere negro domination. General Meade and a black Bostonese, called Bradley, rule over this part of the country; and, as far as I can judge, the one is little or no better than the other. Bradley picked up some legal phrases in Boston and was admitted to the bar there to show the virtue of that community, and to rebuke all white people who object to negro equality. Thinking that there was probably something in theory that men naturally prefer those of their own race and color he felt that he could do better among the blacks of the South than among people who, after admitting him to the bar, would not care how soon he starved at it. So here he is, living in a miserable little house with the most abandoned negress in the town. This house is the resort of all the worst characters in the place, and he spends most of his time foaming about the country and exciting and organizing the blacks. The other evening he went to a Radical meeting attended by a large body-guard of negroes, who were all armed with bludgeons and it is supposed with pistols also. They marched two abreast along the sidewalks, gruffly ordering men, women and children to get out of their way. A day or two since this Bradley caused a hand-bill to be calculated in which it is announced that if any black man shall be struck the offender is to be followed up and the house in which he may enter is to be burned over his head. This fellow is the candidate for the position of State Senator. The other Radical nominees are pretty much of the same stamp. One Clift, an obscure creature, who once compounded poultices in a Federal hospital, is up for Congress. The candidate for the Mayoralty is Hopkins, who has been running for office, Federal and Confederate, on his own account for twenty years amid general derision, who swore his hardest in affirming his devotion to the Southern Confederacy, and at the close of the war swore if possible a little harder still in protesting his faithfullness to the Union throughout the struggle.—What sort of government this State is to have when these people, and scores of others like them, assume the offices, is easy to conjecture,

AN EXPLANATION WANTED.—Capt. John C. Braine, late commander in the Confederate navy, has written a letter from his cell, No. 24, King's county (New York) penitentiary, to Captain Semmes, invoking him to appeal to the Southern people for aid for his family, who are in the most extreme poverty from his incarceration, and also to assist him in defraying his legal expenses. Captain Braine says that he is ruined by his long confinement, both in health and pocket. The rules of the convict prison in which he is confined are so rigorous that he is not even permitted to see the newspapers. Some leading republican journals are emphatic in their condemnation of this cruelty to a beaten enemy. The New York Evening Post (rep.) is outspoken in this condemnation, and the New York Times says:

"We wish somebody would explain why J. C. Braine, whose letter we published, is kept in jail without trial. He was imprisoned during the war on charges of crimes connected with the rebellion. The war ended three years ago, and the courts are sitting every day for the trial of offenses. Yet, without being tried or arraigned, this man is still kept in prison. We used to regard the habit of Austria to keep State prisoners in in the dungeons of Spielberg for years without a trial as among the blackest and most shocking excesses of tyranny. Why are we imitating such examples? Will somebody do us the favor to explain it?"

THE THOMAS-STANTON SUIT.—In the case of General Lorenzo Thomas against Mr. Stanton, for tresspass in having caused his arrest for an alleged violation of the Civil Tenure of Office act by accepting the appointment and attempting to exercise the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, (the damages being laid $150,-000, Mr. A. G. Riddle has entered his appearance for the defendant, and filled a plea of not guilty. General Thomas' counsel (Messrs. Merrick and Cox) have joined issue, and possibly the case may be placed on the calendar of the May term of the Circuit Court.—*Wash. Star, April* 13.

The "Editor's Draw" in Harper's is said to be made up by a clergyman's wife.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Abolition Trash Palmed off on Marylanders as Religious Reading Suitable for their Children.

The American Tract Society publishes, and the Maryland Tract Society circulates a class of books, to two of which attention has been called—Evelyn Percival and Water Marlin. The first is a sort of pious rehash of Uncle Tom's Cabin. The heroine is a young lady from Boston, who comes from that great centre of civilization to poor, benighted Maryland, and assumes the dutics of governess in the family of Mrs. Stanley, who resides in a spendid mansion, beautifully situated on the banks of the Patapsco. There she forms the acquaintance of "a young quadroon girl, a slave, with Anglo-Saxon complexion and features, and large, melancholy eyes, named Zena." Zena is married to a young colored "gentleman" of the neighborhood, but is so much annoyed by the attentions of Mrs. Stanley's brother that she and her husband make their escape from the house of bondage, to the great delight of Miss Percival, etc.

The second is entitled Walter Martin. The hero is a good little boy, who in due time grows up and considers it his duty before God to join the Federal army.—Having enlisted, he discourses of the wickedness of the Rebels in attempting to break up the Government, and the piety of shooting them for their transgression. He is particularly strong in his indignation against the whites, and descants at length on their treatment of the black race.

Now, as ultra Radical campaign documents, I make no objection to the circulation of these books. They answer that purpose admirably, But, in the name of common decency, we protest against the Maryland Tract Society disseminating such religious (?) literature.

With regard to the A. T. S., which publishes these books, like very many pseudo evangelical associations, they are probably wholly given up to carrying out the pet schemes of the Devil. Are we not told in the sacred Scriptures that he is "the father of lies?" The Maryland Tract Society, however, is supported by our own people, by Methodists and Presbyterians, by Baptists and Episcopalians, and by other bodies of Christians, and as Marylanders we protest against the circulation of such lying trash. C.

☞ Sorgeant Bates, of Wisconsin, has reached Washington, having won his wager to walk from Vicksburg, Mississippi, to the Federal Capital, bearing the American flag through the Southern States, unprotected and dependent for subsistence upon the generosity of the people of that section.

His arrival and reception in Washington is thus described by a Washington letter writer to the Baltimore Sun:

Sergeant Bates arrived here to-day, (Tuesday,) according to programme and was received at this end of the Long Bridge by a large concourse of ladies and gentlemen.—Among those present was Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, who shook hands with Bates amid the loud cheers of the crowd. After resting awhile a tthe hotel near the Long Bridge, a line of march was taken up Fourteenth steet to Pennsylvania avenue, and thence to the executive mansion. Arrived at the front portico of the mansion, President Johnson appeared, and, taking Bates by the hand, said: "All I desire to do is to simply welcome you and your flag." He then took the sergeant by the arm and they walked into the house and into the east room together, followed by the crowd. Here again the President said: "Sergeant Bates, I again welcome you to the national capital and to the executive mansion. I heartily welcome your flag—our flag; may it always be as glorious and victorious in the future as it has been in the past."

After some time spent in congratulations Sergeant Bates retired, and was met at the door of the east room by Mrs. Patterson and presented with a handsome bouquet. The line of march was again taken up toward the capitol, but a halt was made at the Metropolitan Hotel, where short speeches were delivered by Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, and Mr. Mungen, of Ohio. Arrived at the capitol, the party proceeded to the east front, and it was the purpose of Sergeant Bates to fling his flag to the breeze from the dome, and to that end a permit had been obtained from General Michler, commissioner of public buildings and grounds. He was, however, stopped at the door-way by the chief of the capitol police, who said he had received orders to prevent any demonstration whatever in the building.

Meanwhile a large crowd had collected, including several ladies and a number of members of Congress. After some inquiry it was ascrtained that the order to permit the sergeant not to enter the building with his flag had come from Mr. Brown, Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate. Mr. Eldridge, of Wisconsin, accordingly went to Mr. Brown and obtained his endorsement upon the paper to allow Bates to enter. This was presented to the chief of the capitol police, who still refused admission unless the order was also countersigned by Mr. Ordway, Sergeant-at-Arms of the House. All this occasioned no little delay, and Bates and his friends becoming disgusted they left and proceeded to the Washington monument, where the flag was flung to the breeze.

At this point Mr. Perrine, of New York, made a speech in the course of which he alluded to the fact that Bates had traveled all over the South, and had met with no impediment until he arrived at the national capitol, where the doors were barred by order of radical law-makers, and an American citizen, carrying the American flag was prevented from entering. Sergeant Bates was then driven to the Metropolitan Hotel, and thus ended the excitement of the moment.

Bates is from Wisconsin, livining in Mr. Hopkin's district, and is about thirty years of age. On his arrival here he was dressed in a suit of blue-black velvet—jacket and pants—of close fit, presented to him in South Carolina, and wore a pink silk sash, presented to him by the ladies of Montgomery, Alabama. From his left side was suspended a horn cup, which was presented him by the ladies of Vicksburg. He will remain here a few days and will then return to his home in Wisconsin.

Considerable feeling prevails here among the people of both political classes over the opposition that was made to Sergeant Bates hoisting his flag over the dome of the capitol. Even the colored people say it is very strange that an American citizen was not allowed to enter the capitol with the national flag. This act of the radicals will not strengthen them with the people of the country.

ANTICIPATED REMOVAL OF FEDERAL OFFICE-HOLDERS.—A letter from Baltimore to the Philadelphia Inquirer contains the following, from a radical source, which may be of some interest to office-seekers and office-holders:

"In the event of President Johnson's conviction, it is believed that Judge Bond will be collector of this port; General Denison, postmaster; Edington Fulton, surveyor; Geo. Maund, navy agent; General H. Richardson, United States district attorney, ex-Mayor Chapman, United States marshal, with any number of subordinate changes."

The New York Commercial (republican) intimates that the radicals, under Mr. Wade, intend to make a clean sweep. The Seward men in office in Washington and elsewhere all to be slaughtered. It adds:

"Already the 'close corporation' politicians of this city are dividing up the estate. The work of carnage is to commence as soon as Mr. Wade is installed."

MR. STANTON AND THE TREASURY PORTFOLIO.—*Washington,* April 1.—The following letter was to-day addressed by Secretary Stanton to Senator Cameron:

War Department, Washington city, April 13, 1868.—Hon. Simon Cameron—Dear Sir; Perceiving in this morning's Chronicle that a communication has been signed by the Governor of your State, the republican members of the Legislature and others, asking your recommendation for my transfer, upon a certain contingency, to the head of the Treasury Department, I hasten to request earnestly that no such recommendation be made. Enough of my life has been devoted to public duties. No consideration can induce me to assume those of the Treasury Department, or to continue longer in the War Department than may be required for the appointment and confirmation of my successor. Yours, truly,

EDWIN M. STANTON.

A RAILROAD PROJECT.—It is stated, says the Smyrna Times, that the New York capitalists who are now building the Junction and Breakwater railroad, in order to secure the whole valuable trade of the lower part of the peninsula, contemplate building a branch road from Georgetown to Seaford, Delaware, and an air-line road from Lewes, via Hillsboro', Berlin and Snow Hill, Md., and Drummondtown and Eastville, Va., to Cape Charles.

As a Tonic and Appetizer, nothing can equal the effect of Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water. Unlike all stimulants its effect is permanent, building up the body, and giving strength and vitality to all parts of the system. In old and chronic cases it may be used with almost a certainty of success.

Spring Millinery.

MRS. MARTHA BISCOE would inform her friends that she has removed to her OLD STAND on Queen Street, and on Monday next, 20th of April, she will open a handsome assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

embracing the different styles of the season. Also a choice selection of

FANCY GOODS,

such as Embroideries, Collars and Cuffs Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hair Nets, and all such goods in that line, which she will sell at a small advance.

Bleaching and pressing done in the latest styles and at the shortest notice.
apr18-3t

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. CLARA RAWLEIGH, has just received a fine assortment of SPRING MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS of the latest and most fashionable styles, which she is selling at the very lowest prices. The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock before purchasing elsewhere. Store on Queen Street, near High.
apr18-3t.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent County, examiners to view and determine whether the public convenience requires a PUBLIC ROAD beginning at some point on the road leading from Locust Grove to Shallcross' Wharf, and running through the lands of Thomas J. Shallcross, W. O. Shallcross, Jas. Willis, L. S. Vansant, Dennis McCauley, James W. Hurtt, the Grooms heirs, the Skeggs or Armstrong farm, Wm. V. Myers, Jas. S. Wilson, Henry Kraft, Dennis McCauley's house farm, and Wm. Gooding's, to the road leading from Galena to Chesterville, at or near the Catholic Church, hereby give notice that they will meet at the residence of Thos. J. Shallcross on

WEDNESDAY, May 20th, 1868,

at 10 o'clock A. M., to execute the duties of their commission.

B. H. C. MASSEY,
JAMES R. JONES,
apr18-tm JERVIS SPENCER,

NOTICE.

DUNNING is a very unpleasant business, and it has been some time since I have had to exercise it. Those indebted to me will much oblige by calling and settling their bills.
JOHN L. STAM.
apr18-3t

Peach Trees
For Sale.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND PEACH TREES yet for sale, will be sold low on twelve months credit—if applied for soon.
THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
apr18 Locust Grove.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White $3.000.
Red 2.50@3.10.
CORN—White 1.106@1.17.
Yellow 1.15@1.19.
OATS—89@95 cts.

THE
PIONEER
STUMP PULLER,
Invented by GEO. W. PRESSEY,
Hammonton, N. J.,
PATENTED OCTOBER 8th, 1867.

This is a lever machine and can be made of any required strength, size or shape. The following are some of its advantages.

GREAT POWER.—Two men being sufficient to raise 25000 pounds.

PORTABILITY.—Weighing only 255 lbs. two men can easily lift it from one stump to another.

DURABILITY.—There is no wear except on the lever bolts.

THE PRICE—Comes within the reach of every farmer who has stumps to pull,

Sixty Dollars.

Two Men can Pull 100 Stumps per Day.

Having purchased the right to manufacture for Kent County, Md., all orders must be addressed to me

WM. H. LECATES.
or to my father Stephen Lecates,
Chestertown, Md.
apr18-3m

Road Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that thirty days after date of this notice, they intend to petition to the Hon. Commissioners of Kent County, to appoint examiners to locate a PUBLIC ROAD, beginning on the Public Road leading from Sassafras to Millington on the property of Dvaid C. Blackiston, at the mouth of the lane leading into Simmons Neck, and running thence across the property of David C. Blackiston, then along the division line between the property of David C. Blackiston and Joseph Morris, along the division line between Benjamin R. Meginnis and Joseph Morris, across the property of Dr. Cummings, of Miss Sallie McGuire, of Thomas Mander and of Joseph Morris' woodland, and the lands of Mr. Dominic to the Delaware line.

D. C. BLACKISTON,
THOMAS C. LYNCH,
ALEX. H. CREW,
B. H. C. MASSEY,
apr18-5t B. R. MEGINNISS.

Standard Keeper's NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Standard Keeper for Kent county, hereby gives notice to

MERCHANTS, SHOPKEEPERS

AND ALL OTHERS INTERESTED,

that he will by order of the County Commissioners, attend at the following places, on the days named, for the purpose of inspecting and adjusting all Beams and Scales,

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

used or intended to be used in this county, viz:

MONDAY, May 11th.—Chesterville, Crumpton, Millington, Massey X Roads.
TUESDAY, 12th.—Sassafras, Galena, Locust Grove, Harmony Kennedyville.
WEDNESDAY, 13th.—Chestertown.
THURSDAY, 14th.—Still Pond, Smithville, Worton Heights, Bell-Air.
FRIDAY, 15th.—Rees' Corner, Edesville, Rock Hall, Trappe and Quaker Neck.

The small Stores and Shops at unnamed places, in various parts of the County, will be attended to at convenience in passing from one more prominent point to another.

L. L. ROLLISON,
apr18-4t Standard Keeper.

STATE BOUNTIES
Should be Claimed at once.
Limitation Act passed.

All persons entitled to Bounty from this State should file their claims at once, as a clause in the law just passed limits the time within which such claims can be filed.

U. S. BOUNTIES,
PENSIONS,

And just claims of every kind promptly collected by WM. B. HILL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
N. E. cor. Fayette & St. Paul, Sts., Baltimore, Md.
apr18-1y

A **Meeting of the Kent County Teachers' Association** will be held at the School House in Chestertown, on

SATURDAY, April 25th,

at 10 o'clock A. M. If the weather be inclement, the meeting will be held on the first Saturday thereafter. The teachers of the Association are earnestly desired to attend punctually, as business of importance is to be transacted.

J. V. CROSBY, Pres't.
J. F. COPPER, Sec'y.
apr18-2t

NOTICE.

THE commissions of the following officers,

JUSTICES of the PEACE.

DISTRICTS.

1st. John T. Hurtt, Thos. J. Britton.
2d. D. W. Dewees, Wm. Medders.
3d. Andrew Price, Jas. Cohee.
4th. James Graves, Wm. Bacchus.
5th. Garrett M. Hartt, Edw. Comegys.

CORONERS.

Wm. K. Sutton, James A. Morris, James M. Ayres, Samuel S. Usilton;

NOTARY PUBLIC.

Wm. A. Vickers.

recently appointed for Kent Co. 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,
apr18-4 Cl'k Circuit Court.

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

TRUCKING & FRUITGROWING.

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

The following Terms are preferred 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

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

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.
apr11-3t Kennedyville.

Henry C. Kennard,
ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR,
37 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

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,
apr4-3t Administrator, C. T. A.

School Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at the January session 1863, entitled an Act to add a new Article to the Code of Public General Laws to be entitled "Public Education," &c., a meeting will be held at each of the school houses in the several School House Districts in Kent County, on

SATURDAY, the 2nd day of May, 1868,

at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing by ballot two Trustees of each said School House Districts, and deciding such other questions as may arise. Every registered voter will be entitled to vote in the district in which he has a legal residence.

L. M. STRONG,
JOS. J. HOWARD,
JOHN O. SLAY,
Majority of Board of County School Commissioners for Kent County. apr18-3t

BLACK LE AD and Blacking Brushes for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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