THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, June 13, 1868.

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

The Democratic Candidate.

The time is rapidly approaching when the Democratic National Convention will assemble for the purpose of selecting a candidate for the suffrages of those opposed to the present ruling power of the country. The proper candidate to be put forward, has been, and is the subject of much discussion in the Democratic papers of the several States. And while at first appearance it may seem idle for the country press to burden their columns with any expression of opinion, yet reflection establishes the fact, that public sentiment is made up from the great mass of individual discussion; and what relation the country politician bears to the politics of the State and Nation, the same relation is held by the country press, to the press of the state and country collectively.

The candidate to be selected, to be successful, must unite the masses opposed to the policy of the Radical party. It has become a sort of fashion with a particular class of men to argue, that to accomplish this unity, the candidate must be taken from the ranks of those who, during the war, were as radical as the present radicals themselves. And what reason is given? Otherwise they say the conservative union voters will not support the candidate.—We do not believe this declaration to be true; it is merely the argument of the leading men of that particular element of the opposition to radicalism to secure the places under government. The so-called conservative union element prevailed to as great an extent during the war in Maryland as anywhere in the country, and yet so soon as the Democratic voters of the State were set free from the chains of the registration act, we find this same conservative element supporting for Governor of the State, one who was avowedly a Peace Democrat throughout the war, we refer to Governor Bowie, and that too when there was but one conservative so-called upon the State ticket. What is true of our State, is true of any other state; and what is true of state politics is in like manner true of national politics.

Believing then that the great masses of the conservative voters, who are truly opposed to the Radical policy of government, will support the nominee of the New York Convention, it appears plain that the candidate should be taken from the ranks of those who have uniformly opposed the radical programme. That is from that portion of the Democratic party which stood firm to constitutional government during the war. That class of men, of whom such statesmen as Mr. Pendleton, Mr. Seymore of Connecticut, and Mr. Wall, of New Jersey, are exponents.—The masses of the so-called conservative voters who are expected to sustain the Democratic candidate, are men who sincerely sustained the war under the belief that it was to be waged for the restoration of the Union in its integrity. They have discovered their error and have allied themselves with the democratic party for the purpose of restoring constitutional government. The party leaders of this element, are men who are generally found floating with the current. During the war, they were war men and aided to the extent of their ability in crushing the constitutional rights of those who did not go with them.

Nations are very like individuals, and states are very like counties, this cry of conservatism and availability is the same old game which has been played over and over again in the counties of our State, to place the leading so called conservatives in office.

If it is necessary to abandon principle and take up a candidate merely for the sake of defeating the republican standard bearer, why not select some such man as Judge Chase at once. Judge Chase would certainly carry with him a very considerable republican vote, and if Democrats must and would sustain availibility, with some such candidate the chances of success would be increased.

General Phil. Reed.

On the first page of to-days paper will be found the English and American account of the battle of Caulk's Field, which we have published as introductory to some remarks upon the propriety of the erection, by the citizens of our county, of some monument upon the last resting place of the old hero.

General Reed served his country twice in the field; in our revolutionary struggle and in the war of 1812. He was also twice a member of Congress. The distinguished and important service which he rendered this county in the war of 1812, has made his name a household word amongst us, and it is due his memory that some monument of a grateful people should be left for future generations. He was buried in the church yard at I. U., and although the spot is now well known, his co-temporaries are rapidly passing away, and its location will soon be lost to our people.

The erection of some suitable monument to his memory has been more than once agitated, and at the opening of our late civil war was about being undertaken by the Reed Rifle Corps of this town. The militia laws of our State are now being enforced, and this would be a good rallying point for the revival of the old corps. The erection of this monument by a military company named after the General, or under its direction, would be fitting in every respect. A few of the old soldiers of the battle of Caulk's field are still living and we appeal to them to lend their encouragement to this suggestion.

The battle of Caulk's field, though a mere skirmish in comparison with the giant struggles of the late war, was, when carefully considered, a brilliant affair. It was a night attack by a body of superior numbers of the finest British troops, commanded by a most distinguished British officer, upon a body of militia, who, in the language of General Reed, "had never heard the whistling of a ball." The unparalleled casualities, the wounding of only three men on the American side, and the severe loss, for the numbers engaged, on the part of the English, shows the spirit and coolness with which the attack was met. The entire battle, strategically, will compare with the best fought engagements of modern times.

Speech of Senator Vickers,

On the Bill to admit the Southern States to representation.

In the Senate on Monday last, the bill to admit North Carolina and other States to representation in Congress was taken up, on which Mr. Vickers, of Maryland, was entitled to the floor.

Mr. Vickers said the merits of the bill had been generally discussed, and his object would to be discuss the principles of the bill as well as the measure upon which it is predicated. The third section of the ninth article of the constitution authorizes the admission of new States. He understood that the only condition upon which that admission was to be effected was that the constitution should be duly adopted by a majority of the people of the State, and should conform to the constitution of the United States. He looked in vain for the authority of Congress to impose any other conditions, and in support of this view he read from the Federalist.

He had other authority, would read from a speech of the President *pro tempore* (Mr. Wade) on the admission of Nebraska, declaring that constitution of the inchoate State, although it confined the suffrage to the white citizens, was republican in in form. The Senator (Mr. Wade) thus asserted that a constitution which excluded negroes from the suffrage was republican both in form and substance.—The bills which have been presented here for the admission of these States proceed on the assumption that they are not in the Union. If they are not in the Union he would like to know when and and how they got out of the Union. The honorable Senator from Michigan had asserted on Saturday that these States, by the ordinances of secession, placed themselves out of the Union.

Mr Howard.—And by the acts of war which followed.

Mr Vickers.—The war was conducted on the principle that this Union was indissoluble, and that no acts could avail to break it. On any other principle the war could not have been carried on. If the ordinances of secession could not dissolve the Union, was it to be said that the triumph of our arms did it? This was not the theory once held by Congress. In July, 1861, after the first battle of Manassas Congress passed a a resolution that the only object of the war was for the perpetuality of the Union. Was not this government on the point of going to war with England because of its recognition of the Southern States as belligerents, when we declared that they were still an integral part of the Union? That resolution of 1861 declared that the war was prosecuted in no spirit of conquest or subjugation, but to uphold the supremacy of the constitution. It recognized those States as in the Union, and acknowledged that when the war was closed their dignity and rights in the Union of the States would remain unimpaired as before the war. He repeated that under no other declaration could the war have been successfully prosecuted.—What now becomes of the dignity and equality of the Southern States; how does it compare with that of New York and Pennsylvania? They are asked to come back now, not on the same terms, but shorn of their equality and dignity. The Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) said the other day that Arkansas had complied with all the conditions of Congress, and that therefore she ought to be admitted. Compare this doctrine with the amendment now pending to admit Alabama. Alabama has not complied with any of the conditions of Congress. Alabama is to be admitted because she has complied with the conditions, and Alabama is to be admitted because she has *not* complied with the conditions. What does all this mean, that the authority of Congress is absolute in the premises, and that States are to be admitted or kept out at will, whether they comply with its conditions or do not comply. He took issue with the Senator from New Hampshire, (Mr. Patterson,) that a State had the right to make a compact, surrendering up her own right to regulate the suffrage. Such a compact would surrender up the life of the State, and its government would then be un-republican in form. Suffrage was an inalienable right; it belonged as much to the future generation and the present generation had not the power to surrender up the rights of those who were to come after them. The general government was a government of del gated powers of such portions of their rights as the States saw fit to give up, and it could by no possibility exercise powers which had not been conferred upon it. It was a government of limited and definite powers, and yet it now seeks to impose upon a State a government of unlimited and indefinite powers. No such pretence was ever set up that any such power existed under the articles of confederation, and when the constitution was framed, Mr. Madison, in the Federalist, from which he (Mr. V.) would read, said that the change did not enlarge the power of the general government. The preamble to the articles of confederation and the constitution were substantially the same, and the only addition in the constitution was the power to regulate commerce. Now, here is no such power, either in the articles of confederation or in the constitution, as is now claimed by Congress under some implication which he (Mr. V.) did not understand. Mr. V. quoted from a decision of the Supreme Court on the reserved rights of the States, in the case of Alabama, that the State could not be deprived of the use of the navigatable waters by any grant of land, the case being Pollard, lessee, vs. Hayne. Other decisions of the court were alluded to by Mr. V., who said that the constitution must be changed before the general government acquired any control over the suffrage.—Such an idea was contrary to the genius and spirit of our institutions. A paper had been laid on his desk, signed by Wade Hampton and other members of the State executive committee of South Carolina, which speaks of the impoverished condition of the State, the revival of the tyranny of the British Parliament of 1776, that the late constitutional convention was composed 47 whites and 74 colored men. The colored men paid aggregatly taxes to the amount of $177, and 59 of them paid no tax at all. Of the whites at least one-half were government employees and Northern adventurers. The Governor, the Secretary of State, the Comptroller and other State officers pay not a dollar of taxes. Now in view of this he would ask if the Senate of the United States proposed to admit representatives from South Carolina, based on a constitution framed under such influences. Why, our brethern went to war for a less grievance than this; they complained of taxation without representation, and we now have the addition of representation without taxation. He had always been taught to believe that no republican form of government could exist that was not founded on the virtue and intelligence of the population. The men who had formed this constitntion were utterly unintelligent, and did not know the elementary principles of a republican government; scarcely any of them had ever heard of Union and loyalty until the election came off. He knew that some Senators here thought that all that was necessary for the formation of a republican government was liberty and loyalty, but they would find that this was not sufficient."

To show the ignorance of these people to whom was to be committed the government of South Carolina and the other Southern States, he would read from a late number of the New York Tribune that it would not do to have one set of principles for the North and another for the South; it would not do to confer the suffrage upon the millions of uneducated negroes of the South, and deny it to the few hundred intelligent ones of the North. Here was good authority to show the condition of of these negroes.

Mr. V. then briefly maintained that the conferring of the suffrage upon the negroes of the South was to punish the whites, and he asked where any such authority was given to Congress? He further quoted from a speech of Mr. Wade, in reply to Mr. Toombs, that the constitution must be upheld, and that our safety was in keeping close to the constitution. This was also good authority, and he (Mr. V.) would once more ask where whose was the warranty in the constitution for the imposition of these conditions on the States?

Another speech of Mr. Wade was quoted, to the effect that it was impossible for the negro and the white man to habit the same place and be prosperous and happy, and advocating that the government should furnish them aid to settle in a foreign land. Now that speech was in 1860, and what was true in 1860 is true in 1868. If the two races could not live happily together when slavery existed, how were they to live happily now in a state of equality? A great responsibility now devolves upon the Congress of the United States in the settlement of this question, and upon their action might devolve the lives, liberties and fortunes of a million people. In his opinion this question was far above party consideration, and should be approached from the highest point of view. This measure ought to deferred; from the very nature of things it is impossible that it can bring peace and prosperity. No Senator on this floor can imagine this measure will be permanent.—What would be the feeling of Senators if this measure should inaugurate a war of races? He was as anxious as any one that this question should be settled as soon as possible, but now was not the time.—Before this let time soften the bitter memories of the recent contest; let these people have time to repair the ravages of war; deal gently with them, and ere long they will form constitutions so liberal as cannot fail to be acceptable.

From Galena.

GALENA, June 9th, 1868.

Dear Transcript:—It seems we gently brushed the Royal Drapery of Worton fair, and awaked the sleeping *Lard* from his deep lethargy; and we feel that we must thank him for doing the thing so nicely. It is a good thing to have *taste* as he knows from *practice*.

But did our friend *mean* season, when he said it had been tardy, or did he mean weather? We tell him that ice and *snow* are not always an indication of *Winter*, but the confession to *mud* in *Worton*, proves our patient *convalescent*. "One swallow cannot make a summer." If any number of them can, he is bound to send us the formula. For remember he must, that should he deal in *secret recipes*, even the *dear little ducks* of his vicinity may betray him by their tiny note as it falls so gently "quack," upon the perfumed breezes that waft their fragrance from flowery Winter.

But our Friend should not confess all of his little school-boy pranks, by so well knowing the effect of a pin under a chair. Does he not now prefer the lancet and the draught to try ones patients. But perhaps Squeeze, old friend, you are through with the usual course. 'Twas thusly, Worton seemed fainting away, we applied gently the poultice, you the light *plaster*, and if this blister draws well and give not too deep a wound, a proper dressing will make all well.

But the last effusion seemed to us that our friend was suffering from the stifling fragrance of dog-wood blossoms; or that he had met with an old time whistle, familiar to boys, the blowing of which has but little effect except to fill the face of the performer with flour.

But old Friend, of this, enough, *adieu!*—And tis pleasant for me to remember, long years gone by, when you and I listened to "the rattle of our bones." Yet still we live and love on. Yours until nextly, but not personally.

Our people are indeed pleased at the acquittal of Andy, for we like all other lovers of their country, feared that his conviction would but open the doors to all excess that a maddened faction could rush into. We think this will prove a check, and give them a rebuke so severe as will exert a salutary influence upon the whole country.

How have the migh y fallen! Our Senate once resounded to the echoe's of Clay, Douglass and Calhoon and their compeers, has now been disgraced by the miserable farce of Impeachment.

"Oh, Reason thou art fled to brutish beasts &c." This is but the beginning of the end of that struggle for civil liberty. A struggle so giant like that the nations of the Globe seemed to pause in their career and look eagerly for the end. For if we failed to sustain then was there and end to the experiment of a Republican Government. This must be the first step to the restoration of Liberty great and prosperty true to the now wailing South, "whom God love h, he chasteneth" truly then Dixie must be among the chose ones of God.

Sunny land of Poets and Flowers! And many Statesmen great, and Warriors bold; terrible has been the trial, but great indeed will be the victory in the end! Thy sons living are among the envied of the Earth, and others "calm in the compose of death" are written high in the annals of Fame."

"The thanks of millions yet to be."

Our School is at last working, nicely under the direction of the New Board and system. But as well as this works, people still remember with kindness the sincere and able superintendent of the old term who worked things into form where before all was Chaos. Affectionately is he remembered both officially and personally.

About two weeks since Coal Oil was found upon the water in the well of Miss Serena Smith in Georgetown. The well is about 95 feet deep, always good water until this time. In the middle of the day just after water had been drawn, a bubbling noise was heard and found to proceed from the old well, this lasted only a few hours, as soon as hearing this noise the smell of coal oil was plain, and water drawn from the bottom has oil floating upon it, so plain was this, a specimen was taken off and sent to Balto. for Analysis. I now have a little of the water, and oil is plainly visible upon it.—But it seems to be in the chirified state, nothing like crude Oil has yet been seen except during the first few hours, when some lumpy matter is said to have floated upon the top of the well, and immediately it would dissolve. These are facts, and there is no hoax upon our par., we have knowledge of all this as the neighbors have, what it will terminate in, we can not tell.

PATCHEM.

Our correspondent means we presume, *that "the sincere and able Superintendent"* will be affectionately remembered by the little legacy of about six thousand dollars, which he has left to the new board, and the arrears of pay due his corps of teachers.—ED.

KENT COUNTY RAILROAD.—The Board of Commissioners of Public Works have appointed S. W. Spencer, Richard C. Johnson and W. T. Spry, State Directors in the Kent County Rail-Road.

The commencement of this work still hangs fire, owing, we presume, to the marching and counter marching on the subject of location.

FOUND DEAD.—On Sunday last, John Kilpatrick was found dead in his house in Still Pond. An inquest was held by Coroner Samuel S. Usilton of Chestertown, the jury rendering a verdict of "death from natural causes."

SERENADE.—Tuesday evening last, the Kent Cornet Band seranaded several newly married couples in our town. It is the first demonstration we have had from the band for some time; and it is with regret that we notice the want of practice on their part.—We hope the members of this organization are not growing lukewarm in well doing. Music, rather more than most things, requres constant practice. What the Kent Cornet has done, it can, and ought to do again.

NOTICE.—The Ladies of the Chester Parish Dorcas Society will hold a STRAWBERRY FELTIVAL, at the Sunday School Room of the Episcopal Church, on the afternoon and evening of TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY June 23th and 24th. Door open at 5 o'clock. They will have on hand a full supply of ICES, CUSTARDS, STRAWBERRIES, CAKES, &c.—The public are invited to attend.

LOCUSTS—The seventeen-year locusts have made their appearance in great numbers in different parts of the county.

George H. Pendleton.

From the N. Y. Freemen's Journal.

We are for the candidate who in our opinion stands most in favor with the people, with the great, industrious, hard-working, tax-paying masses. We have already stated our reasons for the position we have assumed in favor of George H. Pendleton, and we have not yet heard or read a single argument that has shaken our belief in his availability. We use that word for the simple reason that it is the test that will be applied to every name presented in the Convention. Several objections have been urged against Mr. Pendleton, and as much importance has been attached to them, we propose to consider them briefly:

First—Pendleton, as the champion and exponent of the policy of paying the bonds in greenbacks, would meet with the most powerful and determined opposition from the banks and bondholders.

Now, the only question that arises from the objection is whether Mr. Pendleton's policy, or the opposite is most in favor with the people. We speak of this matter, let it be understood, purely on the ground of availability We do not bring principle into consideration. Does any man doubt that it is the most popular issue in the West? Have not the Democracy of that section pronounced their emphatic opinion on the subject? Was it not on that issue, coupled with the other issue of a white man's Government, that our party carried Ohio, although, be it remembered, that the campaign was conducted by the so much dreaded, hated and maligned Copperheads? Has not every Western State thus far endorsed Mr. Pendleton's policy, and has he not been sustained by the Democracy of Maine, California and other States? It is only a few days since that the Assembly, the popular branch of the New York Legislature, passed a resolution declaring that the bonds should be paid in greenbacks. Then it must be remembered that a large portion, if not a majority (we believe the great majority,) of the bondholders are Radicals, and that for every Democratic bondholder who would refuse to vote for Pendleton, ten others could be found who would sustain him. There is one fact that it is well to bear in mind—that the people are becoming sick and tired of this wearying, oppressive grinding taxation. The Radicals themselves are well aware of this, as is evident from the proposition to reduce the tax on a long list of manufactured articles. It would be well not to slight this fact in the selection of a candidate. It is very clear that there must be some relief from the burden by which the toiling millions are borne to the earth, for there is one thing becoming more and more apparent day after day, that the coutry cannot continue to pay five and six hundred millions every year, or as much as the whole sum of the national blessing every five or six years.

If those who imagine that Mr. Pendleton would be less strong as a candidate on account of his financial policy, will look a little sharply into the subject, they will find very strong and substantial reasons to change their opinions.

Second—The second objection urged against the Ohio Statesman is his anti-war record. In the first place, then, let us say that if this be an objection it has no force, because Mr. Pendleton was only opposed to the policy on which the war was prosecuted, and believed that conciliatory measures would render its prosecution more successful. In this particular he occupies precisely the same ground that every War Democrat held, and still holds, and as soldiers as well as civilians have to pay taxes, we incline to the opinion that they will not be at variance with the majority of their fellow-citizens on the main point, *the pocket question*. Besides, if it is to be a matter of rivalry between military chieftains, the odds would be largely on the side of the Radical candidate,

But, we would ask, is there not too much importance given to this question of military prestige? The Democrats tried several military men before, and they invariably failed. We need only mention two—Gen. McClellan for President of the United States, and Gen. Slocum for Secretary of State of New York. Both were overwhelmingly defeated. If we pursue the inquiry a little further, we will find that Grant's name, instead of being a tower of strength, has really been a source of weakness wherever the influence of his name has been employed. This was manifested particularly in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and we are furnished with further practical illustrations wherever a local election has been held since.—Besides, is it not reasonable to suppose that the ready and despotic co-operation which military men have given to the hellish policy of reconstruction—to the forced subjection of white men to mongrel rule has utterly disgusted the vast majority of Northern voters. The wonderful alacrity with which the shoulder-strapped servants of the Radical party have performed the bidding of the Congressional conspirators and usurpers, has taught the people a lesson which they have not been slow to learn. We are firm in the faith that if the great Western statesman should be nominated he will be elected, and should he be set aside we shall deeply regret such action as a most serious, if not a disastrous mistake. Those who are entrusted with this great responsibility have a grave and serious duty to perform—one that should not be entered upon without due caution and reflection. If they consult availability as the vital object, let them reflect well upon the tone of the public mind as indicated in the great reaction that is now going on. The best way to secure harmony is to consult the wishes and feelings of the people, and those wishes and feelings have been manifested in a way that must satisfy any rational mind that they are in favor of paying the bonds in greenbacks, and of the candidate who is the representative and exponent of that policy.

JUDGE CHASE'S POLITICAL STATUS.—We learned yesterday morning, from a personal and political friend of Chief Justice Chase, that he had left the Republican party, and, as parties now stand, was a Democrat; that, notwithstanding he is in favor of universal manhood suffrage, he believes that the Constitution of the United States places the matter of suffrage in the hands of the people of the different States, and thinks no other power has the right to interfere with it.—*Richmond Enquirer and Examiner June 6.*

Dr. H. Anders, a German chemist and a member of the Medical Faculty of New York city, after fifteen years' research and experiment, has discovered a method of dissolving Iodine in pure water. This preparation (Dr. H. Anders' Iodine Water) has cured many cases of Scrofula, Ulcers, Cancers, &c., that had resisted the action of all other remedies.

Notices of Marriages and Deaths will be inserted without charge, and we look to the friends of the parties to furnish the notices. OBITUARIES will be charged for at the rate of fifty cents a square, of ten lines, to those handing them in, unless otherwise directed.

MARRIED.

In Baltimore, on Thursday, 4th, June by the Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, Dr. WILLIAM H. MEETER to Miss MARGARET HORSEY, all of Chestertown.

On the 2nd of June, at St. Paul's Church, by the Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, Dr. JAMES BORDLEY, of Queen Anne's county, to Miss ANNA MARIA NICOLS, of this county.

On Wednesday last, in the M. E. Church, Chestertown, by the Rev. J. B. Quigg, JOSEPH A. CATLIN to Miss IDA V. WHALAND, all of Kent county.

CHURCH DEDICATION.

ON SUNDAY the 21st inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., the M. E. Church South, at Chesterville, will be dedicated by Rev. S. S. Roszell, D. D.

june13-2t

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White $2.70
Red 2.65@2.70.
CORN—White 1.10@1..13
Yellow 1.12@1.14.
OATS—90@98 cts.

"RISING SUN" SALOON,

ON BRIDGE ST. NEAR CROSS, CHESTERTOWN,

IS fitted up for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen with all the delicacies usually found in the the Saloons of the city.

In the Ladies' Saloon, Ladies will be served with Cake, Ice Crem, Oysters in all styles of cooking, Terrapins, Crabs, Beef-Steaks, Fried Ham, all the delicacies of the season, at the short notice.

In the Gentlemens Saloons, Gentlemen will in addition be served with choice cigars.

☞ Parties will be supplied with everything needful for refreshment tables—and Ice.

☞ Families supplied with Oysters, Ice Cream, Water Ices, Custard &c., by the gallon upon reasonable terms.

ICE

in large or small quantities for sale, and delivered every morning to regular customers in Chestertown.

The long experience of the subscriber as a caterer, justifies him in asking a liberal patronage from the public.

WILLIAM PERKINS.
j13-'68. Proprietor.

Wood and Coal.

THE Subscriber has in his yard and is prepared to supply Oak, Hickory and Pine fire wood at regular prices. He also gives notice that he will be prepared in a few months to furnish *Coal of all sizes and quality*. Persons wishing to engage their coal, will be supplied as cheap as it can be furnished in this market.

j13-tf. W. H. HAMILTON.

For Sale.

ONE New DEARBORN and a good second hand York CARRIAGE and HARNESS. For terms apply to

j13-3t. J. N. USILTON.

LUMBER, LUMBER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER on reasonable terms, for sale by

T. W. ELIASON & SON.

Trustee's Sale
OF A DESIRABLE FARM
IN KENT COUNTY.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee will offer at Public Sale on

TUESDAY, the 23d day of June,

at 11 o'clock A. M., at the Voshell House Porch in Chestertown, the farm of the late Captain Morgan Brown, situated in Quaker Neck, Kent county, adjoining the lands of Bartus Trew, Esq., and containing about

224 1-2 Acres,

MORE OR LESS. This Farm lies immediately on Lanc ford's Bay, has a good Landing upon the shore, and is not over two miles from a Public Steamboat Landing on Chester River. FISH and OYSTERS are abundant in season. It is situated on the public road leading from Chestertown to Richard Nicols farm, and is about five miles and a half from the town.—It is convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills and Blacksmith Shop.

The soil is a medium clay, naturally of excellent quality, and of great productive power, when properly drained and tilled. There is no land in the county upon which careful tillage produces more permanent results (than upon this) in all the Grain and Grass crops known to this section of the country.

About 40 ACRES ARE IN WOOD,

and all the rest with the exception of a small shore line on Lankford's Bay,—is arable land. There is also a small

PEACH ORCHARD

of GOOD TREES, now in bearing; and a fine

YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD.

The **DWELLING HOUSE** is of Brick, one story high, and well built, in fair state of repair.

There is a Barn, Stable, Meat House and all the usual out-buildings sufficient for the use of the farm in tolerable repair.

The TERMS OF SALE as prescribed by the decree are as follows:—Two thousand dollars cash on the day of sale or on the ratification thereof, and the balance in three equal annual instalments from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the bond of the purchaser with security, and to bear interest from the day of sale. But these terms may be modified to suit purchasers. Stamps and cost of papers to be paid for by the purchaser. A plot of the land will be exhibited on the day of sale.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
Trustee.

june6-3t

Blacksmithing and Wheelwrighting
At Hanesville.

HAVING been thoroughly reconstructed and possessing a republican form of government, the

Hanesville Manufacturing and Repair Shops

(in the rear of A. L. Vannort's store,) are now prepared to build to order NEW WORK or make any repairs in their line of business.

Mr. Benjamin Owens in charge of the Wheelwright Shop, and Mr. Joseph Henry of the Blacksmith Shop, are very obliging gentlemen, and study to please. With the best of material and perfect workmanship, we hope to merit the patronage of our friends generally.

E. A. VANNORT.

june6-6m

Proposals to Build a New School House in Chestertown. Sealed proposals will be received until *June* 15, '68 to build a New SCHOOL HOUSE in Chestertown, according to the plan and specifications which can be seen by calling upon J. A. Pearce, the Secretary of Board of Trustees, or at the Clerks office.

JNO. L. STAM,
Pres't Board Trustees.
J. A. PEARCE, Sec'y.

[june6-2t]

MATTINGS of the best brands and Floor Oil Cloths of handsome patterns, for sale cheap by TH. S. WICKES.

my30'68

JUNE 13, 1868.

BEAUTIFUL STOCK OF
New Goods,

Now Opened at the PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE.

THE NEW SYSTEM OF DOING BUSINESS IN CHESTERTOWN

By W. A. Vickers

Meets the approval of CASH and SHORT TIME BUYERS. Now opened the

3d Purchase

THIS SEASON, FOR INSPECTION TO ALL WHO DESIRE CHEAP GOODS AND TO SAVE THEIR MONEY.

We will duplicate any bill of Dry Goods purchased in Chestertown, Kent County or City of Baltimore. Our assortment far surpasses any Stock in Chestertown.

Splendid Stock of CASSIMERS and LINENS!

Largest Stock of Fine Goods in Town!!

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS.

NOTICE!

WE OFFER NO BAITS. WE HAVE SUCH A VERY

LARGE STOCK,

WE CAN'T ENUMERATE, WHAT EVER YOU WANT, IF IT CAN BE HAD YOU WILL FIND IT AT VICKERS'

ANY ARTICLE IN BALTIMORE WILL BE FURNISHED IN ONE DAY'S NOTICE. HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR PRODUCE.

☞ THIRTY and FORTY-FIVE CTS. paid for WOOL.

By

WM. A. VICKERS

Chestertown, June 13, 1868.

© Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8202-0550