THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, June 27, 1868.

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

☞ For *Local Column* see third page.

THE EQUALITY OF THE STATES.—It is incumbent upon those who regard the welfare of their country, before entering into the presidential contest, to examine well the purposes of the Republican party, which has now ruled the country for nearly two administrations. The election of General Grant will secure the success of that policy which has been inaugurated. Is this theory consistent with the principles and constitution of our form of government, or if not consistent therewith, is it consistent with the greatest liberty and happiness to the American people?

Before the conflict of arms and the frequent usurpations which sprung from the theory of military necessity had demoralized the well settled views of a strict compliance with the written constitution of our government, the *union* and *equality* of the several American States was the rock on which were based the hopes of free government. So clearly defined and universal was the sentiment in the minds of the Northern people that the Federal Congress by twice repeated resolutions, declared this to be the sole object of the war. Upon these two long cherished and well settled principles, the union and *equality* of the States, they were enabled to command the resources of the then free States. These resolutions were a compact on the part of the Federal government with the people of the States, a compact which was sealed with the blood of thousands, without which the war could not have been prosecuted. A compact which has been utterly disregarded. In fact, the legislation of the ruling party is directly and pointedly to the theory of disunion and inequality of the States. By recent legislation, passed over the veto of the President, they set up the theory that the Federal Government may dissolve the relations which a State holds to the Federal union, and impose conditions upon a State at war with its equal rights.—In other words they lay down the broad doctrine, and legislate in accordance therewith, that Congress as a representative of part of the States may hold in an inferior position and with limited rights a considerable number of the other members of the confederation. The reconstruction acts are at war with and subversive of the theory of equal States, so completely so as to make it necessary for the President to ask Congress "would it not be the part of wisdom to take for our guide the Federal Constitution."—Have the people of this country changed views in reference to the equality of the States? If they have not, they cannot sustain the Republican party in the presidential election.

But is this policy of the Republican party consistent with the best interests of the nation? It was one of the arguments made by that party during the war, that this was the best government the world ever saw, why then the change one of the pillars on which the edifice stands. If this very equality was one of the two grounds of justification on which the war was fought, in what way has it been shown, that now the war is ended, it becomes the interest and welfare of the country to change this vital principle.—The war cry of their party is equal rights for all races and colors, and yet to the people of the late Slave states they deny equality of rights in their collective capacity. The whole theory and legislation of the Republican party has looked to the maintenance of their party in power, regardless of, and in defiance of, the plainest provisions of the Constitution. We do not see how any candid mind can deny it; nor can we see how all those wishing to preserve our form of government can fail to cast their vote against the present governing party in the coming presidential election.

We add, and heartily endorse, the following, from the Baltimore *Gazette:*

When men say the sun brings darkness, or that two and two make six, it is idle to waste time in refuting such assertions.—When Congress claims the right under the Constitution of the United States to to regulate the elective franchise in Arkansas; to get up a Convention and have a Constitution manufactured for the State, and to prescribe as a condition upon which representatives may be admitted to Congress that the State Constitution shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive of the right of suffrage any of those who are by the present bogus Constitution now invested with that privilege; when Congress assumes to do each and all of these things, it is conceding to much to it to argue about its proceedings as if they involved questions admitting of any doubt. It is now perfectly clear to all that the intentions of Congress are what the Gazette said they were two years ago. We insisted then that the sole object which Congress had in view was the reconstruction of the Southern States under Radical State Governments and with Radical representatives in Washington. We therefore urged the South not to accept the illegal and degrading terms from time to time offered by Congress, because it was clear to us that that body never regarded them as final, and would not hesitate to change or add to them if they failed to secure the ascendency of the Radical minority in every State. And so it has proven. Congress has gone on steadily from day to day, keeping that one purpose in view and endeavoring to achieve it by measures which have been based upon half a dozen totally inconsistent theories. Alabama was told that her bogus Constitution would only be acknowledged when it was endorsed by a majority of her registered voters. It was not so endorsed, but as the election returns were made to suit the Radical candidates, Congress has set up the Constitution which was defeated by the provisions of its own law.—Georgia, Alabama, the Carolinas, Florida and Louisiana having been placed under the rule of the blacks and a small minority of the whites, and being ready to return to Congress a set of beggarly vagabonds and adventurers who are willing to sell out every right of the South to-morrow, these States have been promptly admitted into our glorious Union. The bill for the admission of Arkansas is but another step in the work of securing for the Radical party of the North the absolute control of every Southern State. No consideration is paid to the interests of the people of the South, to the rights of those of the North, to the Constitution and the laws, or to dictates of decency and truth. No more shameless and desperate political game has ever been played anywhere, and yet it is played openly and in the face of millions upon whom it must ultimately bring anarchy and ruin. How far the great Democratic party of the North proposes to suffer the Radical party to pursue its revolutionary and destructive schemes it is not for us to say. We of Maryland stood staunchly by those who, believing their constitutional rights to be imperilled, defended them at the outset, sword in hand. Overwhelmed in that struggle, the Southern people and those who made that cause their own are powerless now when the very foundation stones of our political fabric are being upheaved. In the Democratic party of the North lies the hope—and the sole hope—of the country. It is the purpose of the Radical party to hold on to power through the sham votes of the Southern States as finally "reconstructed" by Congress. Will the Democratic party permit this to be done?—This is the question about which we are most anxious. Is that party equal to the emergency, or will it be recreant alike to honor and to duty, and submit in silence and to the end of time to outrage and usurpations which threaten to destroy the last vestige of the freedom and the rights once enjoyed by American citizens? Are the principles on which our institutions were founded ever to be vindicated?—There is, we repeat, one only hope, and that rests upon the courage and patriotism of the Democratic party. If that party should permit itself to be kept out of power for a single day solely by the votes of the adventurers and renegades to whom Congress has unlawfully handed over seven Southern States, then to the cowardice of that party history will point as the final cause of the downfall of the Republic.

☞ John H. Surratt has been released on bail to answer an indictment for inciting rebellion; the indictment against him for the murder of President Lincoln has been abandoned.

Veto of the Bill for the Admission of Arkansas.

The following message of the President was transmitted to the House of Representative on Saturday, returning without his signature the bill to admit Arkansas to representation in Congress:

To the House of Representatives:—I return, without my signature, a bill entitled "An act to admit the State of Arkansas to representation in Congress."

The approval of this bill would be an admission on the part of the Executive that the "Act for the more efficient government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, and the act supplementary thereto, were proper and constitutional. My opinion, however, in reference to those measures, has undergone no change, but on the contrary, has been strengthened by the results which have attended their execution.

Even were this nof the case, I could not consent to a bill which is based upon the assumption of its people, the State Arkansas seceded from the Union, or that Congress may, at its pleasure, expel or exclude a State from the Union, or interrupt its relation with the government, by arbitarily depriving it of representation in the Senate and the House of Representatives. If Arkansas is a State not in the Union, this bill does not admit it as a State into the Union.

If, on the other hand, Arkansas is a State in the Union, no legislation is necessary to declare it entitled "to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union," The constitution already declares that "each State shall have at least one Representative; that "the Senate shall be composed of two Senators from each State," and "that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

That instrument also makes each house "the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members;" and therefore, all that is now necessary to restore Arkansas in all its constitutional relations to the government is a decision by each house upon the eligibility of those who, presenting their credentials, claim seats in the respective houses of Congress.

This is the plain and simple plan of the constitution, and believing that had it been pursued when Congress assembled in the month of December, 1865, the restoration of the States would long since have been completed, I once again earnestly recommend that it be adopted by each house in preference to legislation, which I respectfully submit, is not only of at least doubtful constitutionality, and therefore unwise and dangerous as a precedent, but as unnecessary, not so effective in its operation as the mode prescribed by the constitution, involves additional delay, and from its terms may be taken rather as applicable to a Territory about to be admitted as one of the United States than to a State which has occupied a place in the Union for upwards of a quarter of a century.

The bill declares the State of Arkansas "entitled and admitted to representation in Congress as one of the States of the Union" upon the following fundamental condition:

"That the constitution of Arkansas shall never be so amended or changed as to deprive any citizen or class of citizens of the United States of the right to vote, who are entitled to vote by the constitution herein recognized, except as a punishment for such crimes as are now felonies at common law whereof they shall have been duly convicted under laws equally applicable to all the inhabitants of said State; provided that any alteration of said constitution, prospective in its effect, may be made in regard to the time and place of residence of voters."

I have been unable to find in the constitution of the United States any warrant for the exercise of the authority thus claimed by Congress. In assuming the power to impose a "fundamental condition" upon a State which has been duly "admitted in the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever," Congress asserts a right to enter a State as it may a Territory," and to regulate the highest prerogative of a free people—the elective franchise

This question is reserved by the constitution to the States themselves, and to concede to Congress the power to regulate this subject would be to reverse the fundamental principles of the republic, and to place in the hands of the federal government, which is the creature of the States, the sovereignity which justly belongs to the States or the people, the true source of all political power, by whom our federal system was created, and to whose will it is subordinate.

The bill fails to provide in what manner the State of Arkansas is to signify its acceptance of the "fundamental condition" which Congress endeavors to make unalterable and irrevocable. Nor does it prescribe the penalty to be imposed should the people of the State amend or change the particular portions of the constitution which it is one of the purposes of the bill to perpetuate, but leaves them in uncertainty and doubt as to the consequences of such action. When the circumstances under which this constitution has been brought to the attention of Congress are considered, it is not unreasonable to suppose that efforts will be made to modify its provisions, and especially those in respect to which this measure prohibits any alteration.

It is seriously questioned whether the constitution has been ratified by a majority of the persons who under the act of March 2, 1867, and the acts supplementary thereto, were entitled to registration and to vote upon that issue. Section ten of the schedule provides that "No person disqualified from voting or registering under this constitution shall vote for candidates for any office, nor shall be permitted to vote for ratification or rejection of the constitution at the polls herein authorized." Assumed to be in force before its adoption, in disregard of the law of Congress, the constitution undertakes to impose upon the elector other and further conditions. The fifth section of the eigth artice provides that "all persons, before registering or voting," must take and subscribe an oath, which, among others, contains the following clause:

"That I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not to attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of race, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men."

It is well known that a very large portion of the electors in all the States, if not a large majority of all of them, do not believe in or accept the political equality of Indians, Mongolians or negroes with the race to which they belong. If the voters in many of the States of the North and West were required to take such an oath as a test of their qualification, there is reason to believe that a majority of them would remain from the polls rather than comply with its degrading conditions.

How far and to what extent this test oath prevented the registration of those who were qualified under the laws of Congress, it is not possible to know; but that such was its effect, at least difficult to overcome the small and doubtful majority in favor of this constitution, there can be no reasonable doubt.

Should the people of Arkansas, therefore, desiring to regulate the elective franchise so as to make it conform to the constitutions of a large proportion of the States of the North and West, modify the provisions referred to in the "fundamental condition," what is to be the consequence? Is it intended that a denial of representation shall follow? And if so, may we not dread, at some future day, a recurrence of the troubles which so long agitated the country?

Would it not be the part of wisdom to take for our guide the federal constitution, rather than resort to measures which, looking only to the present, may in a few years renew, in an aggravated form, the strife and bitterness caused by legislation which has proved to be so ill-timed and unfortunate?

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., June 20, 1868.

Radical Philanthropy.

From the Denton Journal.

We remarked in an editorial article in last week's issue that the more intelligent of the negroes were already satisfied of the insincerity of their radical friends. An incident has come to our knowledge having direct reference to this point, and we are glad to learn that thus early are measures being taken to correctly inform the illiterate hordes of the South in regard to their true interests. Mr. H., a gentleman of Baltimore, having occasion a few days ago to visit Virginia, after reaching Washington, took the boat to Acquia Creek. While on the boat, the Hon. A. G. M., the present collector of Charleston, S. C., took occasion to discant quite at length upon the negro—the new relations into which he had been brought by the action of the Republican party—his future prospects, &c. In the crowd listening to the well turned periods of this accomplished colloquist was a well dressed and intelligent looking negro. M. appealed to this individual to endorse the views he had expressed. The negro, who had been quietly and good manneredly listening to the discourse of the distinguished gentleman, when appealed to responded in substance as follows: "Since you have appealed to me for my opinion, I am free to speak, and must say that your representations are not correct. You see fit in the South, were the large majority of my kindred are comparatively in a state of ignorance, to entrust them with the ballot, not for their benefit, but because to you they can be made an instrument of power, while in the North, where I reside, though more intelligent, but being few in number you leave them to enjoy only the same privileges they had before the war. My mission to the South is to tell my kindred to make peace with their former masters. If by the policy of your party they make enemies of the white men of the South, and are not the acknowledged friends of the white men of the North, our race is *doomed*. I am going to them on a mission of love and mercy. I will tell them to let politics alone—study to be industrious, sober and honest, and they will receive the reward of their labor." The distinguished gentleman was so astounded by the remarks of the negro, who, upon inquiry, proved to be an educated minister from the North, that he left the crowd, and indulged his own private reflections during the remainder of the trip to Aquia Creek station.

The blood owes its red color to minute globules which float in that fluid, and contain, in a healthy person, a large amount of Iron, which gives vitality to the blood. The Peruvian Syrup supplies the blood with this vital element, and gives strength and vigor to the whole system.

A Card.

When I published in the Kent News, of date June the 6th, a Card in reference to my action in regard to an Act of the last Legislature, amending the local laws of Chestertown, I had not the most remote idea of provoking a controversy with my colleague in the late House of Delegates. I presumed that it was so manifest that he and he alone was responsible for the particular provisions of that bill, that he would not make any attempt to force a share of the responsibility upon a fellow member. Had the provisions of that bill been popular, I should certainly not attempt to claim any share in that popularity; my colleague should have all the eclat; its provisions happening to be unpopular, I do not feel disposed to have any share of the ODIUM forced upon myself.

I now propose to give a FULL history of the bill, not a *brief* one, as my colleague gave in his Card of last week. By reference to page 558 of the Journal of Proceedings of the late House of Delegates, it will be found that "*Mr. Beck* presented the petition of sundry citizens, to the General Assembly, to amend the charter of Chestertown." Why did not my colleague state in his *Card* that *he* presented the petition? Why state in such general terms that it was read and referred to a committee? On the same page of the Journal it will be found that the petition was referred to the Kent and Queen Anne's delegations; of course Mr. Beck, who presented the petition, was Chairman of the Committee. Now I most positively assert that that Committee was never called together to consult upon the Petition, or the Bill. If Mr. Beck consulted the members of it at all, it must have been in that loose and general way, which is too much the habit in meetings of our Legislature. I have no recollection of Mr. Beck ever mentioning the matter to me in any way. I have consulted one of the Queen Anne's delegation, and he says that he has no recollection whatever of ever having been consulted upon the matter. Now our recollections according so precisely, is not the presumption a fair one that Mr. Beck, as is very much the habit with our Legislators, shouldered the whole responsibility, and as Chairman of the Committee rather in his own behalf than in behalf of the Committee, asked leave to report a bill, with the title "Chestertown" (page 565, Journal of Proceedings). As Chairman of the Committee Mr. Beck is regarded at the author of the bill; it is presumed that he drew it up; if he assigned the duty to another person, it was his place to acquaint that party with the provisions he wished the bill to contain, certainly his part to know what provisions were placed in it by the person that drew it up. This responsibility he certainly will not attempt to evade; he can by no possibility make me share it with him. The bill I am positive *I* never read and as positive I never heard read. I was present at the first reading of the bill in the House, (page 637, Journal,) but at the first reading of a bill, it is only the title or general character that is read, not the details of the bill. On the second reading of the bill (pages 1023 and 1024, Journal,) when the bill is read through and laid open for amendment, I was not present, as will be found by reference to the record of the votes taken on that day, on the third reading and passage of the bill by the House (page 1037 of the Journal), I was also absent as will be found by reference to the record of votes. The bill then went to the Senate, was amended there, and came back to the House for its concurrence in the amendment and final passage. It came back to the House on the last day of the session, when everything was hurry and confusion. Nothing was read of the bill save the amendment, which had reference to taxation only. I voted for the amendment, as it was for a reduction of the rate of taxation, and I always vote for that if I can consistently. The bill then as amended was put upon its final passage, and I voted for it as amended. The bill was not read, and presuming that there could be nothing objectionable in it—as it had for its author a *life-long Democrat*—had passed the House, had been amended in the Senate and the amendment passed upon favorably by the House, I certainly may be excused for not wishing to consume the precious moments of the last day's session in calling, as I had a right to do and perhaps ought to have done, for the reading of the bill. I voted blindly upon the bill. This is the sum of my responsibility in reference to it. As my excuse for doing so, I point to the circumstances by which I was surrounded, and surely no right-minded person will be disposed to hold me to a very strict accountability when they think them over.

I unconsciously made a mistatement in my first card, which perhaps I owe it to myself and the public I should explain. I had not the Journal of Proceedings of the last day's session by me when I prepared my Card. Referring to the Journals in my possession, and there were the proceedings of but a few days wanting, I found where the bill had passed the third reading and presumed that the House was then done with it. I could not find in the Journals which I had, any further reference to it, and certainly may be pardoned for a failure of memory, when exercised in relation to the hurried and confused proceedings of a Legislature on the last day of its session.

It. STEPHEN BOYER.

HARVEST GOODS!

HARVEST GOODS!!

A LARGE assortment of Goods received this week and for sale low—at the cheap Stove, Tin and Hardware Store of

June 27, 1868. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

GRAND

PARLOR ENTERTAINMENT

AT THE

Town Hall,

WEDNESDAY EVENING,

July 8, 1868.

FOR *THE BENEFIT OF THE MECHANICS OF CHESTERTOWN,* on which occasion will appear the well known Dramatic Artists

Mrs. JENNIE CARROLL,
Mr. J. W. CARROLL,
" M. A. KENNEDY, of Balt.
" FRANK NELSON, "

Assisted by several students of the College,

AND APPROPRIATE MUSIC.

The Programme will consist of choice selections from Tobin's Celebrated Comedy of

THE HONEYMOON,

or, have a wife and rule a wife.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Juliana, MRS. JENNIE CARROLL
Duke Aranza, MR. J. W. CARROLL
Balthazar, M. A. KENNEDY
Jacques, (the Mock Duke) F. NELSON
Count, SMITH
Lopez, KELLEY
Pedro, BORDLEY

To be followed by the beautiful Comedietta

JENNY LIND,

Or, The Student's Mistakes.

Jenny Leatherlungs, (alias Jenny Lind) MRS. J. W. CARROLL
Old Leatherlungs, MR. J. W. CARROLL
Granby Gag, FRANK NELSON
Baron Singitoff Bury, M. A. KENNEDY
Students, by the STUDENTS

To conclude with the Laughable Farce of

NAN, The Good for Nothing.

Nan, (the good for nothing) MRS. JENNIE CARROLL
Tom Dribbles, (her adopted father) MR. J. W. CARROLL
Harry, (Tom's adopted brother and Nan's other adopted father), F. NELSON
Charley, (Nan's sweetheart) M. A. KENNEDY
Mr. Simpson, (the landlord's son) PERKINS

☞ Doors open at 7½ P. M., to commence at 8½.

NOTICE.—The object of this Entertainment is to assist in paying for the Mechanics' Bell, and nothing will be done to offend the most fastidious.

Tickets 50 cts. Front or reserved seats 75c.

To be procured of any of the Managers, or at S. Wickes & Son's or J. L. Stam's. Procure Tickets before the night of the Entertainment to avoid confusion at the door. *Positively no Free List.* By order of

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

June 27, 1868.

POSTPONED

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 21st day of July,

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

204 Acres,

MORE OR LESS. This Farm lies immediately on Lane 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. 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,

June 27, 1868—tds. Trustee.

The 'Delaware Gazette' and 'Jeffersonian' insert twice in weekly issue the two weeks before the day of sale, and send bill to this office.

LUMBER.

THE undersigned has now for sale in his Lumber Yard at Turner's Creek, a full assortment of Lumber, embracing

White Pine and Hemlock bill stuff, nearly all lengths and sizes.
White Pine Boards, from 1 to 2 inches.
" " Select Boards.
" " Flooring.
" " and Hemlock Fence Boards.
" " and Cypress Shingles, Nos. 1 & 2.
Yellow Pine Flooring.
" " and Hemlock Pale Railing.

Laths, Siding worked and plain.

Orders left with Mr. A. Bell, at Buck Neck, will be promptly filled, and the Lumber delivered at that place.

I will also furnish FERTILIZERS of all kinds, either at Turner's Creek or Buck Neck Wharf.

Carpenters and Builders will do well to examine my stock before making their purchases elsewhere. GEO. W. JONES.

June 27, 1868;

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White—2.70@2.80.
Red 2.50@2.80.
CORN—White 1.06@1.13. Yellow 1.06@1.11.
OATS—88@89 cents.

Religious Notice.

BY Divine permission, the Rev. Wm. J. Clark of Philadelphia, will preach in St. Paul's Parish Church, at 10½ A. M., to morrow, 28th inst. [June 27.

FARMERS' MEETING.

A MEETING of the Farmers of Kent Co. will be held at the Court House in Chestertown, on *TUESDAY NEXT*, June 30th, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to take action in reference to the advance on the commissions for the sale of Grain.

A general attendance is earnestly requested.

It. MANY FARMERS.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber finding it inconvenient to attend to his Farm in Quaker Neck, and his professional and public duties, has concluded to dispose of it at Private Sale, if suitable terms are offered.

It contains about 356 Acres,

and is about four miles from Chestertown: is divided into six fields, and is under good fencing. The Land has been limed. There are

Several Peach Orchards in bearing,

CONTAINING IN THE AGGREGATE

ABOUT 3000 TREES.

A PEAR ORCHARD OF ABOUT 150 OF STANDARD AND DWARF, also bearing.

200 Apple Trees,

Dwarf and Standard, about nine years old, beginning to bear fruit. Also, an OLDER APPLE ORCHARD. The Dwelling is in fair condition. Kitchen new; Out Buildings in a good state of repair. There is a good Tenant House on the farm. The Landing is a good one on Chester River. The Terms may be made to suit both seller and purchaser, and are therefore not stated.

Mr. John C. Money, the tenant, will shew the premises to any one who may call.

The WOOD is ample for the farm.

GEORGE VICKERS.

Chestertown, June 27, 1868—5w.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT

Public Sale.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Sale, **on Tuesday, July 21st,** at the Voshell House in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following valuable property:

1st. A Store House, Dwelling and OUT BUILDINGS,

situated in the Village of Locust Grove, Kent Co., Md., consisting of Store Room 16x24 feet, Grocery Room 14x16, a small Dwelling attached; also, Stable for two horses; Carriage House and Hay Mow, and a Pump of most excellent water: Meat and Coal Houses.

No. 2. Is a Dwelling,

LARGE AND COMFORTABLE,

and with a Half Acre Lot attached, situated on Bridge Street in Chestertown.

No. 3. A Building Lot

On Bridge Street, adjoining Number Two.

ADVANTAGES.—The Store House is considered to be one of the best stands for a Store in the County, being within 2½ miles of Shallcross' Wharf, where there is communication, by steamer, three times a week to Baltimore, and twice to Philadelphia.

The neighborhood is healthy and thickly settled. There is a flourishing School in the Village. This property is all new, and built within the last three years.

No. 2 is pleasantly situated on the main street leading from the long bridge, in a very quiet and retired part of the town.

TERMS OF SALE (as desired) but may be modified to suit the purchaser: On Nos. 1 and 2, eight hundred dollars cash on the day of sale—the remainder in six and twelve months.

No. 3.—One half cash, and the balance in six months. The deferred payments to be secured by note of purchasers with approved security; purchasers paying for deed and stamps.

For further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at Chestertown.

R. P. STEWART.

June 27, 1868—tds.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned, under a Power of Attorney from the owners, offers at Private Sale, the Hanson or Wilmer Farm in Quaker Neck, adjoining the lands of S. W. Spencer, Esq., lying along the waters of Chester river, within three-quarters of a mile of Chestertown, and occupied by Mr. William A. Thomas as tenant. The Farm contains

About 468 Acres,

and is productive. The DWELLING is of Brick, of ample dimensions, and in good condition. Out Buildings sufficient. Lime has been freely used. The situation is commanding and desirable, and the advantages of the farm are perhaps not unsurpassed by any on the river. The terms will be: one-third cash or on a short time—balance in one, two and three years. Mr. Thomas, the tenant, will take pleasure in shewing the property to any who may call.

GEORGE VICKERS,

Agent and Attorney.

Chestertown, June 27, 1868—5w.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until THE 14th OF JULY NEXT, for

BUILDING A HIGHWAY BRIDGE

across Sassafras River, from a large tree on Mr. E. W. Lockwood's Wharf, in Cecil county, to the lower side of Capt. A. Woodall's old wharf, in Kent county, Md.

The Proposals to be for a Pile Bridge similar to that across the Bohemia River, Cecil county. Also, separate proposals for any alteration or improvement the contractors may suggest. Also, for a Trestle Bridge.

The Bridge will be about 680 feet in length, including a Pivot Draw 90 feet in length.

The Contractor to furnish all materials, and payments will be made as the work progresses.

The work to be completed by the First of December next.

The Plan, Specification and Bill of Materials of the Bohemia Bridge, can be seen at the office of Capt. A. Woodall.

Send proposals to

G. W. SPENCER,

June 27, 1868—3t. President.

A CARD.

OWING to pressing engagements in my Carpentering Business, and therefore not able to give scarcely any attention to the Stove and Tin Business, I have concluded for the present to give up the Stove and Tin Business, and now offer on good terms,

The whole Stock, Tools and Fixtures, for sale.

The business is a good one, and any one who can give it their personal attention will be well remunerated; and if I do not succeed in selling out, I shall again commence operations on a larger scale on the first day of October.

I return my sincere thanks to my friends who have so liberally patronized me, and regret that they have not been more faithfully served.

I HAVE SOME ELEGANT *COOKING STOVES,*

besides a good stock of Tin Ware, which I shall endeavor to close out low.

A. A. BISCOE.

Chestertown, June 27, 1868—3t.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO CAPTAINS OF STEAMBOATS AND MANAGERS OF EXCURSIONS.

IN consequence of the disorderly and riotous conduct of a number of persons connected with the excursion made on the steamer George Weems to Chestertown, on Monday the 22nd inst., and in view of the frequent riots of a similar character which have previously occurred here with excursion parties, the Corporate authorities of Chestertown have reluctantly been compelled to forbid any excursions from Baltimore from landing at any of the wharves of the Town.

Captains and charterers of excursion steamboats therefore are hereby notified that no excursion parties will hereafter be permitted to land in the Town. The peace and security of our own citizens demands this course.

By order of the Commissioners of Chestertown.

T. WATERS RUSSELL,

June 27, 1868—1t. Clerk.

NOTICE TO REGISTERS.

COMMISSIONS have been received at the office of the Clerk of the Circuit Court for the following gentlemen, as Registers, under the Registration Act:

First District—Samuel P. Benney,
2d " Chas. W. Warren.
3d " G. Thos. Moore.
4th " John L. Stam.
5th " James H. Eales.

And they are hereby notified that the law requires them to qualify in thirty days from June 23rd, the date of the receipt of their Commissions.

JESSE K. HINES,

June 27—3t. Clerk Circuit Court.

At Galena,

At Galena.

JUST RECEIVED, FOR HARVEST PURPOSES,

A large assortment of Goods,

INCLUDING

THE CHEAPEST GROCERIES

in the County, and Oil for machinery.

E. W. PURNELL.

June 27, 1868—4t.

[redacted]

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

MARY PEARCE,

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 23rd day of January, 1869: otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 22nd day of June, 1868.

SAMUEL COMEGYS,

Executor.

Chestertown, June 27th, 1868,

Camp Meeting.

PROVIDENCE permitting a Camp Meeting will be held for Millington Circuit, in Mrs. Covy's woods near Chesterville, to commence on Saturday the 8th, of August. The neighboring charges of Still Pond, Kent, Chestertown, Cecilton, and such parts of Sudlersville circuit as may find it convenient, are invited, with their Pastors, to come over and tent with us. All interested in the Camp are requested to meet on the ground on Wednesday, June 24th, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

JOHN HOUGH,
C. W. PRETTYMAN,

j20-'68. Preachers.

FOR SALE LOW, a good REAPER, with self-rake, in good order. Any person desirous of purchasing one can call at my residence near the village of Still Pond, and examine it.

LOUIS HEPRON.

June 20, 1868—3t.

For Sale,

An "Excelsior" Wheat Reaper

AND MOWER.

HAS been used but part of one season, and is in perfect order. Also,

One Westinghouse Thresher,

large size, nearly new, and in order.

GEO. W. T. PERKINS.

June 20, 1868—3t.

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