THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 4, 1868.

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

THE NEW YORK CONVENTION.—To-day a Convention, composed of delegates from all the States, assembles in the city of New York, to nominate a candidate for the suffrages of those opposed to the principles of the Republican party. This nomination is exciting more than the usual interest on such occasions, in the country; and in view of the distracted, unsettled and precarious condition of the country, the anniversary of the declaration of American Independence has been well selected for the deliberations of the peoples' representatives.

It has been four years since the close of one of the greatest struggles of mankind, professedly on the part of the Federal Government for the complete restoration of the Federal Union. Yet we find the party which has, and is now controlling Federal affairs, making revolutionary strides towards the destruction of the National Constitution. The dissevered States have been denied their Constitutional voice in the Government, their Constitutions have been trampled upon, they have been burthened with military government, and loaded with taxes for the support of illegal Constitutional Conventions; their most intelligent citizens have been deprived of participation in their State Government; and their servile populations have been elevated at the point of the bayonet to the ruling classes; the industry of those States has been prostrated; and the expenses of Government have been over a thousand millions since the close of the war. To remedy this condition of affairs the eyes of the country have been turned to the Democratic party for relief; and hence the interest which now centres in the Convention to-day assembled. We can but believe that the vast interest at stake, no less than the preservation of a Constitutional Republicanism, will control the political trickery which seems inevitably associated with such Conventions, and give the country a capable and honest candidate, through whom our now violated Constitution may be vindicated. With such a candidate, irrespective of personal preferences, we shall feel it our duty to add our little mite to the defeat of the Radical standard bearers. The success of the Democratic party in this issue is necessary to restore us to the guidance of the Constitution; and no hasty, personal considerations, should mar the harmony and unity of the Anti-Republican vote. The grand army of Loyal Leaguers under their grand Sachem, have thrown their banners to the breeze; "they have combined and confederated with semi-barbarous negroes, to rear a consolidated despotism upon the ruins of the Constitution and the laws;" and we must rally, regardless of former prejudices, under that time-worn banner of Democracy, to the defeat of the common enemy.

Before our next issue, the deliberations of the Convention will have been known; and may the Great Ruler of events so dispose its action, as to give us a leader under whose guidance peace will once more bless this great American people.

THE FRANCHISE.—The right of franchise is a privilege which every free born American citizen holds dear, a right which in a sense has come to be the distinguishing mark of the freeman. A right for which the subjects of European governments look forward to with yearning. And yet a right which, in our own country, we have known voluntarily surrendered, so far as its exercise, under a false sense of patriotism. We refer to that class, who, driven to a conviction of the utter rottenness of the present Republican party, yet from a life-long prejudice to the Democratic party, refrain from exercising the right of suffrage.

The man who lives under a Government and enjoys its advantages, however small they may be, owes something more than a mere compliance with its revenue laws; he has a duty to perform. He must defend, protect and sustain his Government. He cannot any more than did Pilate of old "wash his hands" of this business. The Constitution of his Government has given to him the ballot as his talent, to guard and use for the benefit of his country; that country demands that he shall conscientiously and lawfully use it; and not in the hour of need say, there "take that is thine." For certain rights and privileges his country exacts and demands certain duties, and a serious responsibility rests for their faithful performance. The voter can no more shift from him the responsibilities of his franchise, than the parent the responsibilities which his offspring imposes upon him. By his voluntary act he assumes the duties of the parent, and by a like volition he assumes the duty of citizenship. There are those who, disgusted with the corruption of politicians, entrench themselves in a conscious rectitude of purpose and say they will take no further part in civil affairs. The moral law requires something more than a mere effort for individual safety; so the civil duties of one requires that he should so use the gifts which have been granted him as to promote the best interests of the Government. The truly Christian man must be grieved and dispirited at the wickedness and immorality which prevails in the world around him; but the Christian's code forbids him to fold his arms and provide simply for his own safety.

May it not be true that the class we have been describing hold the balance of power, and to their withdrawal from the political arena may be justly ascribed the fact that the best men are not promoted to office. It is too much the fact, that the masses neglect the primary political assemblies, and that these meetings are given up to the politicians. In the great majority of cases, the election is merely the legal and formal mode of ratifying the action of the primary assembly. To the primary meeting, then, every true friend of the country should go; for it is really more important than the election itself. Those who fail to give their influence in the selection of proper candidates for office are wanting in one of the first duties to their Government. And they surely have no cause for that complaint which we so generally hear from this class. We believe a closer attention to the primary meetings would do more to rescue the Government from the control of political tricksters than all other influences combined.

THIS DAY is the ninety-second anniversary of American Independence. The day has been made a legal holiday by the laws of the State; but its observance, except in the way of a suspension of business, seems neglected amongst our people. Time was when the American people would meet on this day, on the common platform of patriotism, and re-light the flame of liberty. But the spirit which animated the architects of our Government seems to have been blunted by the clash of arms. And in truth the associations of the day forcibly remind us of the liberty which has already been suffered to fall in abeyance. The blood of our forefathers, so freely shed in behalf of the principle, No taxation without representation—speaks but feebly to the American of to-day. We hope, before another twelve months roll round, this lethargy will have been warmed into animation; that the spirit of seventy-six will have been rekindled; and that the next anniversary of this day will witness the outgushing of the same old spirit from one end of this great Republic to the other.

THANKS.—General Vickers, of the U. S. S., will accept thanks for a pamphlet copy of his speech on the bill to admit the State of North Carolina, &c.

MARYLAND HOSPITAL.—A copy of the By-Laws and Regulations of the Maryland Hospital have been received at the Transcript office. Benjamin F. Houston, M. D., of Chestertown, is the visitor for Kent county. Those requiring information can consult them at this office.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—A preliminary convention of the Maryland Editors was held at Rechabite Hall, Baltimore, on Thursday the 25th ultimo. From the reported proceedings it will be seen that but a small number were in attendance, owing, doubtless to the limited notice, and the want of information as to the origin of the call. The only information we had of the matter being a notice, that the Convention would be held, in the local column of the Baltimore Sun. This movement has our most earnest approval, and we hope that ample notice will be given of the time and place of meeting in October next.

The proceedings are thus reported in the *Balto. Gazette* of the 26th ult:

In response to a call issued a few days since, a convention of editors of journals thoughout the State assembled yesterday morning at Rechabite Hall, for the purpose of securning unanimity of action and uniformity of prices in relation to State and county printing, legal advertising and other matters of a similar character. On motion of Mr. Colton, of the Annapolis *Republican*, a temporary organization was effected by the selection of G. W. Wilson, of the Marlboro' *Gazette*, as Chairman, and A. A. Townsend, of the Easton *Journal*, as Secretary. The Chairman returned thanks for the position conferred upon him, expressing the conviction that pecuniary benefit must result from such an association as that proposed to be formed, for he supposed it was designed to effect a permanent organization. Upon calling the roll it was ascertained that the following named editors were present:—G. W. Wilson, Marlboro' *Gazette*, Prince George's county; George Colton, Annapolis *Republican*, and J. Guest King, Annapolis *Gazette*, Anne Arundel county; G. W. Cruikshank, *Democrat*, Cecil Co.; A. A. Townsend, Easton *Journal*, and T. K. Robson, Easton *Star*, Talbot Co.; H. J. Shellman, *American Sentinel*, Carroll Co.; W. W. Busteed, Centreville *Observer*, Queen Anne's Co.; and H. W. Straughn, Cambridge *Intelligencer*, Dorchester Co. Some remarks upon the object of the Convention were made by Messrs. Cruikshank, Colton, Ruby and Robson, and on motion of the first-named gentleman a committee of seven was appointed, of which the President of the meeting is chairman, to prepare a plan or articles of organization. After the articles are prepared the committee are instructed to send them a circular form to to the several editors of the State for their consideration, previous to an adjourned meeting which is to assemble in October, for the completion of the organization.—The other members of the committee are Messers. Cruikshank, Colton, Ruby, Straughn, Shellman and Robson. They also authorized to prepare business for the consideration at the adjourned meeting, and editors are requested to make suggestions to the committee of matters they may deem worthy of consideration. Some discussion was had with regard to the unreliability of certain advertising agents, but without deciding upon anything definite the matter was passed over the present.

Mr. Morse, of the Baltimore *Leader*, and H. G. Fredekamp, representative of the Baltimore Type Foundry, were introduced to the Convention, after which an adjournment took place.

At 3 P. M. the Convention accepted an invitation of Mr. Colton to dine at Commercial Hall, on Second street, where an hour was spent most agreeably.

THE HON. REVERDY JOHNSON, whom the editor of London Post seems to know intimately, is called by it "the Berryer of the United States." The editor passes a high compliment to the credit of Mr. Johnson's intellect, speaks of his rare and excellent geniality," his comprehensive knowledge, and his untarnished reputation, and supposes that the good understanding between England and America will be preserved through the agreeable and able character of our diplomatic representative. Mr. Johnson, it is probable, will sail from Baltimore as the American minister to the court of Great Britain on the 1st of August. He will be accompanied by Mrs. Johnson, and their son, Edward C. Johnson, who is his secretary of legation.—*Balto. Sun*

GEN. JOS. E. JOHNSTON PARDONED.—Gen. Josheph E. Johnston, late of the Confederate service, has received a full pardon from the President, through the influence of Mr. Seward. This is the first pardon yet granted to a full general in the Confederte service.

The Mississippi Election.

JACKSON, Miss., July 1.—Forty-seven out of sixty-one counties return a majority against the Constitution of 13,966. Four of the remaining counties will return majorities for the Constitution. No case of violence has yet been reported from any portion of the State during the progress of the election. This county, with a registered black majority of 1,700, has given 829 Radical majority. Lowndes county, with a registered black majority of 3,000, returns 1,200 Radical majority.

Reconstucted Arkansas.

From the New York World.

Scene. A Union soldier, who has moved to Arkansas, and bought a farm there, wants to register under that provision of the reconstructed Constitution which says: "The General Assembly, at its first session, shall provide suitable laws for the registration of qualified electors."—(Art. V., sec. 23)

Registrar. What's your name?
Soldier. John Smith.
R. Age?
S. Twenty-five.
R. Native or naturalized?
S. Born in New York.
R. Ever given aid or comfort to the rebellion?
S, No! I served in the Union army from Bull Run to Appomatox.
R. Can you take and subscribe to the registration oath?
S. What is it?
R. "I, John Smith, do solemnly swear that I will support and maintain the Constitution and laws of the United States, and the Constitution and laws of Arkansas; that I am not excluded from registering or voting by any of the clauses in the first, second, third, or fourth subdivisions of the article VIII. of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas; that I will never countenace or aid in the secession of this State from the United States; that I accept the civil and political equality of all men, and agree not attempt to deprive any person or persons, on account of rac, color, or previous condition, of any political or civil right, privilege, or immunity enjoyed by any other class of men; and, furthermore, that I will not in any way injure, or countenace in others any attempt to injure any person or persons on on account of past or present support of the Government of the United States, the laws of the United States, or the principle of the political and civil equality of all men, or for affiliation with any political party."
S. I can't take that oath. I don't believe in any such equality at all. I am better than a nigger, and so were my father and mother before me. I demand, sir, to be registered here a loyal citizen of the United States and an ex-soldier in the Union army.
R. Can't help it. That's the registration oath, and if you don't take it you can't vote, hold office or sit on a jury in Arkansas. It's in the Constitution and Congress has approved it.
S. D—n such a Constitution and d—n Congress too. If this is the ticket Grant is running on he can't have my vote.
[*Exit, disfranchised.*]

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.]

The Approaching Election.

WASHINGTON, June 28, 1868.

A large number of Southern delegates to the New York Convention have arrived here, and the question of platform and nomination is being very freely discussed. The determination to sink all personal preferences and to unite on the strongest and best candidate is universally expressed. So strong is this feeling that many of the delegates actually abstain from expressing any preference. They express the greatest confidence in being able to carry every Southern State for the Conservative ticket, if allowed to have fair elections. And just here comes in an important item. It is understood that there will be a declaration by the Convention to the effect that the *people* are determined to have a fair election. Such a notice being deemed necessary for two reasons—first that the Jacobins may be fully noticed in advance that they will dot be allowed to seize the Executive office by violence, outrage or fraud; and secondly to arouse those who have of late years come to think that Radical outrages were not to be resisted, to the fact that the time has come to maintain the Constitution and the law. There have been some indications that a plot was being concocted by which Congress would exclude such States as might be necessary to secure to the present dominant party the Presidential election. The time for such plotting to be successful has passed. There will have to be a fair election, and before the Radical candidates will be allowed to assume the duties of Presidential office he will have to be fairly elected according to the forms of the Constitution. Such are the declarations one hears on every side, and hence it is the declared purpose of delegates to the Convention to insist on giving the proper notice "to all whom it may concern." With a far election, it is believed that every Southern State will follow the example of Mississippi and roll up a Democratic majority. Mississippi has the largest registered negro vote in the South next to South Carolina, and yet with a fair ballot it is said has given a Conservative majority of twenty thousand. The delegates from Texas promise twenty thousand majority for the Democratic nominee, and more if General Hancock is in the field. The delegates from Alabama and South Carolina say that the rapid change which is going on in the Southern States will greatly astonish the Radical party and their carpet-bag agents. The political leagues which had been formed are being exposed, demoralized and broken up, and the negroes are becoming very much divided, many of them declar- their purpose to abandon their allies and form new associations.

Letter from New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, June 16, 1868.

Mr. Editor—Press of professional business has prevented me from sending you an occasional line, in response to your kind invitation given some months since.

The people of Louisiana had been so disheartened since the close of the war, by the unceasing persecutions of the Radicals, that prior to the conclusion of the Impeachment trial, they scarcely allowed themselves to hope for an improvement. I am however most happy to see, that since the failure in this last iniquitous scheme, they have taken some heart, and seem to believe that there is a coming resurrection of the Constitution which has been so long buried.

The prospect for a good sugar and cotton crop adds no little to this hopefulness—in fact, our whole section seems wonderfully revived.

The turning point, now looked forward to with great solicitude by all, is the coming Presidential election.

As one of her delegates, I shall be in New York on the 4th of July, to cast my vote for that man, no matter who he be, that gives the best promise of defeating Grant, and who will stand fairly and squarely upon a platform that repudiates Radicalism in toto, and is made up of such Constitutional timbers as were hewn out by the fathers. We still believe that a return to the true principles of that instrument can redeem the country, and nothing else.

Our especial protest will be against that enormity of the Chicago platform, which lays down a different rule as to our franchise from that which shall regulate the North. We only ask that they do unto us as unto themselves.

Our delegates, like yours, go untrammeled by instructions, and will act in harmony with the party of the North to secure success in November, regardless of personal preferences. Such will, I am sure, be the course pursued by all the Southern delegations, and I am hopeful of the best results.

No Wonder so many worthless medicines are advertised for the cure of various diseases, and when tried, "found wanting," that the invalid loses all faith in species. We have yet to learn, however, the first failure of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, to cure coughs, colds, and pulmonary disease.

MARRIED.

DEAVER—HORSEY.—On the 24th day of June, in Georgetown, Kent County, by the Rev. J. T. Hutcheson, HENRY T. DEAVER of Frederick County, to KEENE, daughter of the late Thomas H. Horsey.

MANSFIELD—FAWKES.—In Baltimore, on Thursday, June 23th, at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. J. W. M. Williams, D. D. JAMES A. MANSFIELD to MISS MARIA L. FAWKES, all of that city.

Washington College.

THE COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES for the session of 1867–8 will be as follows:

On Tuesday, July 7th, 8½ P. M.,
The celebration of Mt, Vernon Society.
On Wednesday, July 8th, 10 A. M.,
The Public Day,

at which time all the honors will be conferred. The friends of the College and the public generally are invited to attend.

R. C. BERKELEY,
July 4, 1868. Principal.

FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, wishing to change his business, offers for sale

THE STOCK, GOOD WILL
AND
FIXTURES,
INCLUDING LEASE FOR 3 YEARS, ON
STORE
WITH DWELLING ATTACHED,
Garden, Stable, &c., at
THE TRAPPE CORNER.

The neighborhood is one of the finest in the County, and is 4 miles distant from any other Store. To an enterprising man a rare chance is offered, as this can be made one of the finest business stands in the county. Rent moderate.

For further particulars apply on the premises, or by mail to Chestertown Post Office.

STEVENSON CONSTABLE,
July 4, 1868—3t. Trappe Corner.

Forty Thousand Cabbage Plants,

LARGE FLAT DUTCH, for sale by
C. C. HYNSON.
Apply at the residence of my father, Mr. T. W. Hynson.
Price, Twenty Cents a Hundred.
June 20, 1868—3w*

A Card.

In the last Card published by my colleague Mr. Boyer, in relation to the Chestertown Law, he charges me with being alone responsible for the bill. He states, "had the bill been popular he would not have claimed any part in it, but as it is unpopular he wishes to get out of it entirely." If the bill had been popular I think we should never have heard from the gentleman. He states that he "now proposes to give a full statement of the bill: that I had only given a brief one." I think I gave a full statement from the Journal of Proceedings, by referring to the pages of the Journal. I did not deny being Chairman of the Committee and reporting the bill in the usual way. The committee was called together in the usual way that all committees on Local Bills are called, by first consulting my colleague, and then taking it to the other delegation and explaining its character. They generally report it at once, if the delegation presenting it agrees upon the bill. The gentleman most positively asserts that the committee was not called together to consult on the petition or bill. The gentleman may well say so, for all the bills of a local character that he reported were done in the same manner that this bill was. The gentleman says, "as chairman of the committee, it is presumed that I drew the bill up." Although I did not draw up the bill, and make no pretensions to drawing up bills in legal form, and although there are some bills on the Journal reported by the gentleman, I do not give him the credit of being the author of the bills. The bill, he says, he is positive he never read, and I am as positive that I handed it to him to read, and if he failed to read it, it was his own fault. If he had looked over his Journal every morning he certainly would have seen where the bill was reported, and if he did not concur in the report of the Journal, he could have had it corrected at any time. But from the gentleman's inattention to his Journal, his short memory, and absence at *home*, he suffered the bill to pass without making any objection to it. The gentleman says that he voted for a bill that he knew nothing about because it eminated from a life-long Democrat. I wish I could say as much for him. I do not think he can ever be made a *Democrat*. In the latter part of his Card he says he "unconsciously made a misstatement." I have no doubt of it at all, as he seems to be very forgetful, for he acknowledged to me when he wrote his first Card he had forgotten that he had voted on the amendment; and I have not the least doubt that if the gentleman had been there on the third reading of the bill he would have voted for it under the influence of a life-long Democrat. With this Card I shall notice nothing further on the subject.

1t. H. BECK.

GRAND DAILY EXCURSION!

MUSIC BY THE SPHERES!

NO DANGER OF "BUSTIN!"

☞ *The Gentlemen of Kent County are making Daily Excursions for New Suits of the Latest Style and best Quality!*

TURKHEIMER & CATLIN

OFFER, at the stand formerly occupied by Mastbaum, the most superior stock of

Gents Furnishing Goods

ever displayed in this market. They have selected these goods themselves, knowing, from their long experience, exactly what the people want. All of our citizens who have been in the practice of sending to Baltimore now order their suits from them. They furnish them sooner, cheaper, better, neater, handsomer, and with more care, than any house in the State. We can prove that this is no vain boast. Their stock comprises everything a gentleman can wear, from a hat, of the latest style, to a pair of socks; from a suit of clothes, to a necktie; from a pair of drawers, to a pair of kid gloves; from an overcoat to a paper collar: of every quality. They can suit a young man courting, or an old man running for the Legislature. They give special attention to Custom Work, and, being connected with the Largest Tailoring Establishment in Philadelphia, they furnish their goods *cheaper than Philadelphia rates.* Give them a call. [July 4, 1868.

AFTER HARVEST,

ALL those indebted to TURKHEIMER & CATLIN, are requested to make payment, as we must have money.
Chestertown, July 4, 1868.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

BEAUTIFUL French and American Lawns, half price, with many other Great Bargains just received this week from New York Auction, at the "People's Popular Store."
July 4, 1868. W. A. VICKERS.

HARVEST GOODS.

VERY cheap Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Coffee's, &c., cheap for cash.
July 4, 1868. W. A. VICKERS.

SHOES.

WE have just received a fine assortment of City made work, which has given so much satisfaction to the Trade, a full line for Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys and Children that can't be surpassed. Go to the "Peoples Popular Store,"
June 4, 1868. W. A. VICKERS.

BEE HIVE.

GREAT Rush at the "People Popular Store," to see my Goods, and old time prices. The New System works well for Vickers. July 4, 1868.

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. Edes.

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.

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,
June 27th, 1868 Executor.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White—2.25@2.55.
Red 2.20@2.55.
CORN—White 1.10. Yellow no sales.
OATS—82@85 cents.

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 8¼.

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.

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.

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.

FARMS FOR SALE

IN Mathews, Gloucester, Middlesex, Westmoreland, and most of the Counties in Virginia, on the water and inland, Eastern and Western Virginia and Maryland, less than real value by one half, from $5 to $30 per acre, and from 100 acres to thousands, with good buildings. For further particulars apply to

R. W. RASIN,
51 W. Fayette Street, Baltimore.
June 20, 1868—4m.

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.

3,000 Chestnut Rails

ON the Wharf at Chestertown. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, by
W. N. E. WICKES.
July 4, 1868—3t*

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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