THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 25, 1868.

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

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HORATIO SEYMOUR,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
FRANK P. BLAIR,
OF MISSOURI.

☞ The Radical or Mongrel Party, through their managers in Congress, are making the most stupendous efforts to carry their nominees into office at the end of the present Presidential term. The prominent legislation of Congress for the past six months has been directed to that point mainly, and their recent movements have been undisguised. The reconstruction acts under which the Southern States are being admitted to representation in Congress, are nothing more than cunningly devised schemes to secure the electoral vote of those States, and secure the illegal adoption of the proposed fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, through which they hope to preserve their majority in the Senate and House of Representatives. In violation of the oft repeated declarations of Congress as to the object of the war, namely, the restoration of all the States to the Union, they have, so soon as resistance ceased to the Federal authorities, placed the seceded States outside of the garantees of the Government, and set to work to remodel them in the interest of their party. For this purpose it has been necessary to disfranchise the virtue and intelligence of those States and place the governments thereof in the hands of the ignorant negroes and adventurers from the North. But even under these circumstances, and surrounded by the armed hirelings of their party, so great are the indications of the defeat of their odious purposes, that they deem it necessary to pass a bill, in utter violation of the Constitution, by which they leave it to Congress to receive or reject the electoral votes of those States at pleasure. This bill, known as the Electoral College Bill, was vetoed by the President, and its unconstitutionality plainly pointed out, but it was a party measure, and immediately repassed.

Not content with these revolutionary measures, the Senate have incorporated in the military bill a provision for distributing to the Governor of each State represented in Congress, two thousand Springfield rifles for each Congressional District, upon the Governor of such State showing to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War that such militia are *loyal*. The object of this measure is so apparent, that in the debate upon it Senator Drake said "if he "had his way he would arm every loyal "man in the Southern States with a "Springfield rifle and cartridges *ad libi-* "*tum*, and so far as he was concerned he "was perfectly willing for it to be written "in this bill that these arms were inten-"ded for the protection of the loyal men "at the polls. There were no such men "outside of h-ll as the rebels, and the "only way to deal with them was to crush "them."

In the face of such measures it becomes the duty of every friend of liberty to be keenly alive to the importance of the coming election. And notwithstanding the great majority against Radicalism in Maryland there should be thorough organization in every County and District in the State. County Meetings should be called and the people informed of these Radical enormities.

Two Old Sinners.

Few people have probably ever expected to see the venerable Mr. Thad. Stevens read out of the republican party by the scarcely less venerable editor of N. Y. Tribune. We can scarcely credit our eyes when we see the latter undertaking to prove that Stevens is "a fit ally for the Pendletons, Rosses and Blairs." The article which contains this startling explosion is headed, "Mr. Stevens for Repudiation," the alleged proof whereof is his remarks in the late debate in the House on the funding bill, wherein he indicated that he agreed with both the Chicago and New York platforms as to the mode of paying the outstanding bonds, and was in favor of paying the five-twenties in greenbacks. Not content with this, he said:

If I knew that any party in this country would go for paying in coin that which is payable in money, thus enhancing it one half, if I knew there was such a platform and such a determination this day on the part of any party, *I would vote for the other side, Frank Blair and all.* I would vote for no such swindle upon the tax-payers of the country; I would vote for no such speculation in favor of the large bondholders, the millionaries, who took advantage of our folly in granting them coin payment of interest. And I declare—well, it is hard to say it—but if even Frank Blair stood upon the platform paying the bonds according to the contract, and the republican candidates stood upon the platform of paying bloated speculators twice the amount which we agreed to pay them, then I would vote for Frank Blair, even if a worse man than Seymour headed the ticket. That is all I want to say.

Mr. Ross—*The democratic doors are still open, and we will take the gentleman in.*

The Tribune loses its balance at this, endeavors to convict Mr. Stevens of inconsistency, and says "he is a very old man and forgets many things." It winds up with the following ferocious blast:

If he wishes to swindle efficiently, let him join the party to which the swindling is natural—that which will gratify by repudiation its partisian malignity as well as its innate rascality. Mr. Ross courteously opens the doors of the democratic church for his reception. He says he will enter if the republicans will not help him defraud the national creditors. That, we tell him, they will never do. Let him, therefore,

"stay not on the order of his going,
But go at once."

The old radical lion must have become "very old," and near his end, when the Tribune ventures to bark at him in that way.—*Balt. Sun.*

THE NEW ECLECTIC, for August, is on our table, with its usual interesting miscellany, selected from the best periodicals This enterprise, both for its intrinsic merits and as a Maryland publication, is worthy of support. Messrs. Turnbull & Murdoch, the editors, deserve great credit for the judgment, good taste and industry which are manifested in its conduct. The magazine is handsomely printed.

ANOTHER ENGLISH PRINCESS.—The Princess of Wales on July 4th became the mother of a young daughter, her fourth child. She was married on March 10th, 1863, and has now two sons and two daughters, the eldest child being four and a half years old. The child just born makes the thirteenth grandchild which has been born to Queen Victoria.

A Sign of the Times.

The following extract (says the New York Express) from a letter from one of the most prominent lawyers of our country, bearing date July 6, 1868, to a friend in Brooklyn, is worthy of being noted as showing which way the substantial men of the Republican party propose to vote:

"I cordially unite with you in the hope that the nominations which have now been made in New York city will meet the approval of the whole country, and be elected by an overwhelming majority, giving us a government equally just to all sections. I have been an old whig of the Clay and Webster school all my life, and an earnest Union man, despising democracy and its principles, but I cannot stand radicalism, and will support democracy or any other party that promises to relieve the country of the infamous rule of the party in power."

Lynch Law in Harford County, Md.--A Negro Hung by a Mob.

Bel Air, Harford County, Md., July 22.—Isaac Moore, colored, attacked a highly respectable young lady, near this town, this morning, with foul intentions. He was arrested and placed in jail. When brought before a magistrate, this afternoon, a mob overpowered the officers and, amid great excitement, carried off the prisoner and hung him.

Horrible Outrage.

A horrible outrage was perpetrated in the vicinity of Holmes' Mill, Va., on Monday of last week, by a negro named Bill Wise, upon the person of a Miss Silverthorn. This negro had been raised almost in the family of Mr. Silverthorn, and on Monday morning about half-past nine o'clock, he met with the young lady above mentioned, and demanded what money she had about her person, at the same time giving her a severe blow upon the head, terribly lacerating her head and knocking her senseless to the ground. Other wounds were inflicted and when assistance arrived, marks of a desperate conflict were visible on all sides. Pursuit was given the negro and his arrest effected and his body lodged in jail at Drummundtown. On Wednesday night last he escaped from the jail and is now roaming at large, supposed to be somewhere in the lower part of Somerset county, Md. Mr. Silverthorn was in our town on Saturday last, and has offered $100 out of his own pocket, as a reward for the apprehension of this villain. A reward is offered by the authorities of Accomac county, Va.—*Princess Anne True Marylander.*

Terrible Tragedy at Altoona, Pa.

A Young Lady Shot by her Lover--Suicide of the Young Man.

Thomas Merklein, of Mechanicsburg, was employed in the Pennsylvania railroad shops at Altoona, where he labored for a considerable time. He there made the acquaintance of a young lady named Seibert, to whom he became devotedly attached, and finally the two were betrothed, but, from some cause, Miss S. recently saw proper to break the engagement. Merklein made repeated efforts, since, to obtain her consent to a union, but without avail. On Friday evening last he quit work as usual, but did not return next morning. During the forenoon (Saturday) he visited the residence of the Seibert family, and obtained a private interview with Miss S. He again endeavored to gain her consent to marry him. She refused, at the same time stating her cause for so doing, whereupon Merklein drew a pistol, and pointing it to her heart, fired, at the same time declaring that she should not become the wife of any one. Immediately after firing he turned the pistol towards his own head, and shot himself, producing instant death. Fortunately, Miss Seibert was not fatally wounded; the bullet entered her arm, near the shoulder. The tragedy produced great excitement among the people of Altoona, where the parties were well known.—*Harrisburg (Pa.) Telegraph.*

Amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

On Saturday last President Johnson sent to Congress a message, arguing the propriety and necessity of the following amendments to the Constitution, which he has presented in the nature of a joint resolution.

Joint resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas the fifth article of the Constitution of the United States provides for amendments thereto, in the manner following, viz:

1. Congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to the Constitution, or on the application of the Legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a Convention for proposing amendments, which, in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by Convention in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by Congress: Provided, That no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first artice; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate. Therefore—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring, That the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States which, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States, shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution:

That hereafter the President and Vice-President of the United States shall be chosen for the term of six years by the people the of respective States, in the manner following: Each State shall be divided by the Legislatures thereof in districts equal in number to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which such State may be entitled in the Congress of the United States; the said districts to be composed of contiguous territory, and to contain, as nearly as may be, an equal number of persons entitled to be represented under the Constitution, and to be laid off, for the first time, immediately after the ratification of this amendment; that on the first Thursday in August, in the year eighteen hundred——, and on the same day every sixth year thereafter, the citizens of each State who possesses the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures shall meet within their respective districts and vote for a President and Vice-President of the United States; and the person receiving the greatest number of votes for President, and the one receiving the greatest number of votes for Vice President in each district, shall be holden to have received one vote; which fact shall be immediately certified by the Governor of the State, to each of the Senators in Congress from such State, and to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives. The Congress of the United States shall be in session on the second Monday in October, in the year eighteen hundred and——, and on the same day on every sixth year thereafter; and the President of the Senate, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, shall open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President, if such number be equal to a majority of the whole number of votes given; but if no person have such majority, then a second election shall be held on the first Thursday in the month of December then next ensuing, between the persons having the two highest numbers for the office of President, which second election shall be conducted, the result certified, and the vote counted in the same manner as in the first, and the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be President. But if two or more persons shall have received the greatest, and an equal number of votes at the second election then the person who shall have received the greatest number of votes in the greatest number of States shall be President. The person having the greatest number of votes for Vice-President, at the first election, shall be Vice President, if such number be equal to a majority of the number of votes given; and if no person have such majority, then a second election take place between the persons having the two highest numbers, on the same day that the second election is held for President; and the person having the highest number of votes for Vice President shall be Vice-President. But if there should happen to be an equality of votes between the persons so voted for at the second election, then the person having the greatest number of States shall be Vice President. But when a second election shall be necessary in the case of Vice Vice President, then the Senate shall choose a President from the persons having the two highest numbers in the first election, as is now prescribed in the Constitution: Provided that after the ratification of this amendment to the Constitution the President and Vice President shall hold their officers, respectively, for the term of six years, and that no President or Vice President shall be eligible for re-election to a second term.

And be it further resolved, That article two, section one, paragraph six, of the Constitution of the United States shall be amended so as to read as follows: In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death or resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and in case of the removal, death, resignation, or inability both of the President and Vice President, the powers and duties of said office shall devolve upon the Secretary of State for the time being and after this officer, in case of vacancy in that or in other departments, and in the order in which they are named, on the Secretary of the Treasury, on the Secretary of War, on the Secretary of the Navy, on the Secretary of the Interior, on the Postmaster General, and on the Attorney General; and such officer on whom the powers and duties of President shall devolve, in accordance with the foregoing provisions, shall then act as President until the disability shall be removed, or a President shall be elected, as is or may be provided for by law.

Sec. 3. And be further resolved, That article 1, section 3, be amended to read as follows:

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the persons qualified to vote for the members of the most numerous branch of the Legislature thereof, for six years, and each Senator shall have one vote."

Sec. 4. And be it further resolved, That article 3, section 1, be amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE III.

Section 1. The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior Courts as the Congress from time to time may ordain and establish. The judges of the Supreme and inferior Courts shall hold their offices during the terms of twelve years, and shall, at stated time, receive for their services a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office. And it shall be the duty of the President of the United States, within twelve months after the ratification of this amendment by three-fourths of all the States, as provided by the Constitution of the United States, to divide the whole number of judges, as near as may be practicable into three classes. The seats of the judges of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the fourth year from such classification, of the second class at the expiration of the sixth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the twelfth year, so that one-third may be chosen every fourth year thereafter.

☞ Rhodes & Co., the pioneers in the trade, in pursuance of their settled policy to furnish farmers with manures at cheapest rates, thus inducing their liberal use, again offer through our colums this week, their well-known Super-Phosphate at reduced price.

THAT Iron is valuable as a Medicine has long been known, but it is only since the preparation of it in the particular form of Peruvian Syrup was discovered that its full power over disease has been brought to light. Its effect in cases of dyspepsia and debility is most salutary.

JOB LOTS, FOR CASH.

WE have reduced our Stock of Summer Goods a fraction above cost. All Persons in want of CHEAP GOODS will find them at the "Popular Store." Part of the New System of doing Business is "short credit and prompt settlements;" please call. We have some large payments to meet, and certainly expect our friends to come forward without delay. Every acount is now due.

Respectfully,
WM. A. VICKERS.
Chestertown, July 25, 1868.

A CARD.

WHEREAS, "in the course of human events," we the undersigned, thought it expedient to have an excursion for the benefit of our Sabbath School; and for this purpose, chartered the Steamer GEO. LAW; and, whereas, even the Holy Scriptures command us to render "honor to whom honor is due;" and, whereas, we think that some tribute of respect, at least, is due to those having charge of the above mentioned Steamer: Therefore, we are happy to say to the public at large, that we found the boat in excellent condition, well provided with seats and other necessary accomodations, clean and comfortable. Her officers were gentlemanly, kind and obliging; and the crew attentive to their duties. We take pleasure, therefore, in recommending the GEO. LAW with her Capt. MCCONNOR, to all those who desire to avail themselves of a pleasure excursion on the water.

REV. H. E. MISKIMMON,
WILLIAM JONES,
J. E. WEER,
C. W. WARREN,
A. D. MELVIN,
TILGHMAN SHAFER.

Kennedyville, July 23, 1868—1t.

NOTICE.

THERE being no service in Saint Paul's Church, it is necessary to request the parishioners and all persons favorable to the Festival to meet in the Vestry Room, 4 P. M., Saturday next, August 1st, (if fair, if not, on the following Monday, same hour,) to assist in the arrangements for the Festival.

July 25—1t. COMMITTEE.

Rail Road Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road Company are hereby notified to pay a *third instalment* of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE to the Treasurer of said Company, on or before the 1st day of September next. By order of the Directors.

W. H. JACORS, Sec'y.

July 25, 1868.

FREIGHTING.

SCHOONER "HIRAM BROWN."

THOMPSON & LEE have resumed their regular trips to Baltimore and are prepared to freight Grain as follows: Heavy Grain of all kinds 6 cts. per bushel by weight: Oats 5 cts. All other frighting done at lowest rates.

A CARD.—Some evil-minded unprincipled individual (no doubt for interested motives) having circulated the report that the undersigned were the first movers in raising the freight on grain, we take this method of saying to our customers and the public that the assertion is a base, malicious falsehood, gotten up and circulated with a view to injuring our business.

THOMPSON & LEE.

Chestertown, July 25, 1868—3t.

WM. F. MURR. HENRY MURR.

WM. F. MURR & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS
And Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
ICE CREAM, WATER ICES,
CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, NUTS, &c.
No. 139, Cor. Hanover & Barre sts.,
BALTIMORE.

☞ Orders for Ice-Cream, all flavors; and Water Ices, promptly attended to. Families, Parties, Weddings, Pic-Nics, Balls, Excursions, &c., furnished at the shortest notice.

July 25, 1868—2m.

"Hari-Kari."

The following is the letter of Com. Creighton, United States navy, describing the hari-kari execution witnessed by him at Hiogo, Japan:

U. S. STEMER ONEDIA, (third rate,)
HIOGO, JAPAN, March 14, 1868.

Hon. Gideon Welles, Washington:—Sir: I have the honor to communicate the particulars of the execution of the Japanese official Fati Zanzutaro, retainer of Matsdaira Bizen no Kami, who ordered his troops to fire on the foreigners at this place, on the 4th ultimo. This execution was witnessed by, me, at the request of our minister, General R. B. Van Valkenburgh, and is as follows:

I left the legation at about 9 P. M., in company with the officers attached to the foreign legations, and proceeded to Hiogo, where we were met by a guard, who escorted us to the temple where the execution was to take place.

There was a large number of people on each side of the street leading to the temple, and quite a number of soldiers drawn up inside about the temple. We were shown into a room adjoining the Japanese officials, where we were asked if we wished to question the person about to be executed, to which we answed in the negative. They also took the names of every official present.

After waiting about half an hour, we were conducted by the Japanese officials into what appeared to be the principal room of the temple, which was lighted with candles, and front of the altar was a raised platform a foot in height, which extended across the room, and we were placed on the right of the altar, within a few feet of where the execution was to take place, with the Japanese officials on the left. In front of the altar was a green cloth, and in front of that a red one, we were informed that the execution would take place on the red cloth. Seating ourselves on the mats on the platform, we watched the execution.

In a few moments the prisoner came in, dressed in the usual Japanese dress of a person of rank, accompanied by the executioner, who was his pupil and most intimate friend. He walked with a steady, firm step in front of the altar, where he knelt in prayer. He then arose and went to the red cloth, where he knelt and made the confession that he was the officer that ordered his troops to fire upon the foreigners, and also to fire upon them when they were trying to escape, and that he was sorry for what he had done

He then disrobed himself to his waist and reached out for a knife that was near him, which he thrust into his bowels, and drawing it towards his right side, and leaning forward at the same time, the executioner with one blow from his sword, severed his head from his body. This occurred at about 10.30 P. M.

The Japanese then bowed to the floor on which we all did the same. We were then asked if we were satisfied with what we had witnessed, when we replied in the affirmative.

After the lapse of a few moments we were informed that all was over, when we arose and took our departure. The whole scene was one of great solemnity and very impressive.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. BLAKELY CREIGHTON, Commander.

To Executors, Administrators, and *GUARDIANS.*

By the direction and authority of the Orphans' Court of Kent County, Maryland, the subscriber hereby respectfully calls the attention of Executors and Administrators to sections 1 and 2 of article 93 of Code of Public General Laws:

Section 1. Every Administrator, shall render to the Orphans' Court of the county in which he shall have obtained letters of Administration, within the period of twelve months from the date of such letters, the first account of his administration.

Section 2. If the first account shall not show the estate which was on hand to be fully administered, another account shall be returned within six months thereafter, and within every term of six months thereafter an account shall be returned, until the estate shall appear to be fully administered; and whenever a discovery or receipt of assets shall take place after rendering an account, another account shall be rendered within six months thereafter; but an administrator shall not be obliged to render accounts when it appears to the Court that the estate has been fully administered; except as to debts which the Court shall deem desperate.

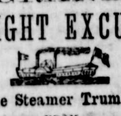
And Guardians to section 165 of same article:

Section 165. And once in each year, or oftener if required by the Court, a guardian shall settle an account of his trust with the Orphans' Court; and the said Court shall ascertain at its direction the amount of the sum to be annually expended in the maintenance and education of the infant, regard being had to his future situation, prospects and destination: and the said Court, if it deem it advantageous to the ward, may allow the guardian to exceed the income of the estate and to make use of his principal, and sell part of the same under its order; but no part of the real estate shall on account of such maintenance or education be diminished without the approbation of a court of equity as well as of the Orphans' Court.

E. CROUCH,
Reg. of Wills for Kent County.

July 25, 1868—3t.

GRAND
MOONLIGHT EXCURSION



On the Steamer Trumpeter,
FROM
GEORGETOWN to CHESAPEAKE CITY
On Tuesday, July the 28th, 1868.

The steamer will leave Georgetown at 5 o'clock, P. M., and touch at all the wharves on Sassafras river going and returning. On the return will leave Chesapeake City next morning.

A fine Hall has been engaged for dancing. Supper will be prepared at the Hotel.

A fine Cotillion Band has been engaged for the evening.

Ice-Cream and Confectionery served on board, at moderate prices.

The Bar will be closed.

☞ TICKETS $1.00: can be procured from the undersigned.

G. W. SHALLCROSS,
JAS. CAVENDER.

July 25, 1868—1t*

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White—2.30@2.42.
Red—2.33@2.35.
CORN.—White—1.07@1 20. Yellow 1.13@1.20.
OATS—90@92 cents.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!
New Stock, Low Prices!

BUILDING HARDWARE, TIN WARE, AND STOVES.

THE citizens of Chestertown and the adjacent country, are respectfully invited to call at the New Establishment, (stand formerly occupied by A. A. Biscoe), and examine our large and cheap stock.

IN BUILDING HARDWARE

We are able to offer great inducements to Carpenters, Mechanics, Farmers, Builders, and those who contemplate having building done. If all such will only give us a chance we are confident of being able to convince them that we can supply their wants with a better article and for less money, than any establishment in this town. Our stock in this line is very full, and we are constantly making additions to it.

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

In this department our stock is very complete, comprising almost any thing that can be called for, and at prices that must, we are sure, give satisfaction. In Tin we also keep the celebrated Stamped Ware. We have in our employ experienced, skillful and faithful workmen, and always use good material.

Stoves.

We shall keep a good stock, of all kinds, purchased from manufacturers direct, and will sell at a very small advance.

TIN ROOFING AND SPOUTING,

and all kinds of repairing (including repairs to stoves,) done promptly in a workmanlike and durable manner, at low rates.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Embracing Safes, Japanned and Block Tin Ware, Ornamental Chamber Sets, and fancy Ware generally, in great variety.

In conclusion we would remark that we have gone into this business with a determination to sell *low*, to spare no pains, and to do all in our power to give satisfaction: and we respectfully ask our friends and the public to give us a trial.

JAMES T. PARKS,
THOMAS BRYAN.

Chestertown, July 25, 1868—y.

WORK BENCH SCREWS,

MADE of good Hickory, for sale much under the usual price.

PARKS & BRYAN,
July 25. Tin and Hardware Dealers.

FESTIVAL.

TO the children we would say, Come one and all—for there will be much to amuse you. There will be Old Kriss Kringle's Grab Bag, plenty of Cakes, Nuts, Candies, Lemonade, Ice-Cream, "Old Kriss Kringle's Wonderful Warbling Birds;" a large loaf or loaves of nicely iced Doll Cake, which will be for the use and amusement of children only, and every little girl will go home with a slice of nice pound cake (on the second evening), and a nice little china doll in it, or parents can take them one. The children can romp and play and sing beneath those large and shady oak trees. Nothing will be left undone by the managers of the Festival to promote the innocent pleasure and comfort of their guests. If Thursday and Friday are both unfavorable days, it will then be held on the following Monday and Tuesday, 3 P. M., at same place. If Friday is fair and Thursday not, it will be 7th and 8th, that is, Friday and Saturday, 3 P. M.

Every person who feels an interest in "Old and venerable Saint Paul's Parish," should go one or both evenings, and show by their presence their approbation of this noble and generous effort of the Ladies and parishioners to liquidate the debt upon their Glebe and improve it for the permanent usefulness of the Church. May it be successful.

July 25, 1868—2t. AMICUS.

NOTICE.

On and after July 22nd, the
Steamer Geo. Law!
will leave Light Street Wharf foot of Conway, at 7½ o'clock, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday for Chester River; stopping at Kent Island, Queenstown, Gray's Inn Creek, Corsica Creek, Spencer's Wharf, Booker's Wharf, Rolph's Wharf, Chestertown and Crumpton.

Returning alternate days by same Route, leaving Crumpton, at 6½ o'clock A. M.

C. A. ROE, Ag't.

Chestertown, July 25, 1868—tf.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS

WHEAT SEEDING, 1868.

REDUCTION IN PRICE!

Rhodes' Super-Phosphate,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHED
STANDARD MANURE.
Prepared expressly for the Drill.
$50 per ton in Bags and Barrels.
B. M. RHODES & CO.,
Office 82 South St., below Corn Exchange
July 25—3m. Baltimore, Md.

WHITE GOODS.

Plain, Plaid and Striped Swisses & Cambrics:
White Organdies, Nainsook and Victoria Lawns,
Tarlatanes, Lenos,

and a full and varied Line of White Goods generally; all purchased from the Importers direct, and for sale upon the best terms, by

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, July 18, 1868.

ROWER'S
COMPLETE MANURE,
MANUFACTURED BY HENRY BOWER,
PHILADELPHIA,
MADE FROM
Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash.
Warranted Free from Adulteration.

This Manure contains all the elements to produce large crops of all kinds, and is highly recommended by all who have used it, also by distinguished Chemists who have, by analysis, tested its qualities.

Packed in Bags of 200 lbs. Each.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
39 South Water and 40 South Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.

For Sale by WM. REYNOLDS,
79 South Street,
July 18. BALTIMORE, MD.

Bower's Complete Manure
AND
Whann's Super-Phosphate,
For sale by
T. W. ELIASON & SON,
And will be delivered at any of the regular Landings in Kent, when ordered.
Chestertown, July 25, 1868—tf.

MAY BE FOUND AT
MISS EARLE'S,
Beautiful Goods for the season,
SUCH AS

Colored Lawns, Organdies, Stripes and Plaids; Silk Parasols, Black Mitts, Plaid Nainsook, Striped do. Cambric Edge, and Insertions; Valeciennes Edge and Insertions, Drab Linen Fans, Peque for Suits, Marseilles Fringe, Silk Sun Umbrellas, Buttons and Braids, Colored Ribbons, to Trim Suits; Swiss Edge, and Insertions; Dress Goods for suits, Children and Ladies Hose, Brown Linen Fans.

Chestertown, July 18, 1868—3t.

CAMP MEETING.

A CAMP MEETING of the M. E. Church South, will be held, (Providence permitting), in BLACK'S WOODS, near Sudlersville, Queen Anne's County, to commence August 21st, 1868.

S. S. ROSZELL, P. E.
J. HERVEY DELANEY, P. C.

July 18, 1868—2t.

PREACHING.

REV. DAVID THOMAS, of the M. E. Church, South will, (Providence permitting),

PREACH IN THE COURT HOUSE

in Chestertown, on Sunday, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the same day at URIEVILLE, at 3 o'clock, P. M. July 18—2t

FESTIVAL.

THE Ladies of St. Paul's Parish, Kent Co. Md., beg leave to announce that they will hold a Festival in aid of "The Glebe Fund," of the Parish,

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY AFTERNOONS, 6th and 7th of August next,

at the usual place on the outside of the Church Grounds. It will begin each day at 3 o'clock, and continue till 9 P. M., if fair, if not on the first fair days (Sunday excepted.)

Refreshments, fruits, &c., will be offered for sale at moderate prices.

SUPPER each day, at 6 o'clock, with the usual delicacies of the season.

The public are most respectfully invited to attend and promote so laudable an object.

Donations may be left with the Committee.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
July 18. Near Rees' Corner.

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.

INTENDING to close my business, all parties indebted to me are hereby notified that they must come forward with the money, or give a Bankable Note.

From and after this date positively no Goods sold except for Cash.

STEVENSON CONSTABLE.

Trappe, July 11, 1868—3t.

Take Notice.

HARVEST is now over, and I take this method of notifying all persons indebted to me for Taxes for '66 and '67, that unless the same is *immediately* paid, I shall proceed to collect according to law by the shortest process, without respect of persons. Those who desire to save themselves additional costs and expense will therefore do well to give prompt attention to this notice.

JOHN W. DUYER,
July 11, 1868—3t. Chestertown

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