THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, November 28, 1868.

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

☞ The *Crumptonian* of last Saturday, commenting upon the acquittal of Martha, the woman indicted for the murder of Remy Guillemart, gave utterance to the following:

"We are no advocates of Lynch Law, and would not, even in this case, recommend it; but the effect of acquittal in such cases is to weaken confidence in courts of justice, is an encouragement to desperadoes, and a strong inducement for the people to protect themselves by summarily inflicting the punishment which ought only to be done in due course of law."

In a previous sentence the *Crumptonian* said "her guilt was not legally proven, and the Court rendered the only verdict possible under the circumstances." But for this we should have supposed the editor was disposed to complain of the decision of the Court. To our mind the effect of an acquittal in such a case should be to inspire the most exalted confidence in Courts of Justice, which in the face of excited popular opinion has the moral courage to administer *the law* regardless of the cry of the populace "crucify him, crucify him." Neither does it present itself to our view as any encouragement to desperadoes, to know that the law will be enforced regardless of person. And again, we think this example of the Court should be the strongest inducement for the people to act in like manner and obey the laws—their laws—which are so carefully guarded by their Judiciary. The law says it is better that many guilty parties escape than that one innocent person be punished. The law in this case has spoken, and it has pronounced Martha "not guilty;" and any violence upon her person would be an offense, for which, the same Court who pronounced her not guilty, would, with proper evidence, also regardless of public opinion, punish the offenders.

The acquittal of this woman, under the circumstances, so far from weakening confidence in Courts of Justice, is to our mind a grand demonstration of the purity of the law; and also a signal refutation of the charge of Northern fanaticism, that the negro, in the old slave States, cannot have justice. Here is the case of a defenceless negro woman, charged with one of the most barbarous murders on record, under circumstances which force the conviction on all minds that she must be guilty; yet in the absence of legal proof, the law and the Court say she is not guilty, and the community acquiesce in the decision of the law. We hope the *Crumptonian* will take our view of the case,

For the Transcript.

The Prot. Episcopal Convention.

EASTON, Md., Nov. 19, 1868.

The Primary Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, of the Eastern Shore, met in Christ Church to-day at 10 A. M., in pursuance of a call from the Rt. Rev. Wm. Rollinson Whittingham, Bishop of Maryland. In the absence of the Bishop, the Rev. Dr. Jas. McKenney took the chair by request of the Bishop, and by virtue of his office as Chairman of the Standing Committee. It was announced by the Chair, that the first in order was the election of a President by ballot, which resulted in the election of the Rev. John Crosdale, The next in order was the election of a secretary, when the Rev. Dr. Bryan, of Cambridge, was duly elected. The Convention was then fully organized and the roll called, when twenty clerical and twenty-eight lay members answered to their names, Mr. Thomas Hughlett, of Easton, was elected Treasurer of the Convention. The various committees were appointed by the Chair, as is usually done.

Seven Clergymen were elected as the standing committee, viz: the Rev. John Crosdale, Rev. Dr. James McKenney, Rev. Dr. Levin, Rev. T. O. Barton, Rev. Mr. Barbour, Rev. Orlando Hutton, and Rev E. H. C. Godwin.

The name of the Diocese was then decided by a vote of the Convention to be "the Diocese of Easton," and that it should be the future residence of the Bishop of this Diocese.

On motion, the Chair appointed Mr. William S. Walker, of Kent, assistant secretary. The Convention then adjourned till 10 A. M., the next day.

After the usual morning service, as on the day previous, the Convention was called to order by the President On motion, the calling of the roll was dispensed with. A letter from the Bishop of Maryland was read, regretting his absence and commending the Convention to the blessings and mercy of Almighty God, hoping their action would redound to his glory in the selection of a Bishop, &c.

A letter was also read from the standing committee, approving of this meeting and ratifying the action of the Bishop in convening it as required by the Canons.

An election was then held for a Bishop of the Diocese of Easton. The clergy only had the right to nominate.

Rev. Dr. Myer Levin nominated Dr. Pinckney, of Washington, D. C. Rev. Mr. Barbour nominated Right Rev. Dr. Henry C. Lay, (Missionary Bishop of Arkansas). After much discussion they proceeded to ballot, and after five ballotings the Rt. Rev. Henry C. Lay was duly elected.

The Convention then concluded the unfinished business, and adjourned to meet the second Wednesday of June next, at 9 A. M., in Christ Church, Easton.

The Bishop's salary was fixed at $2,500 per annum, and the Rev. John Crosdale was requested to inform the Right Rev. Henry C. Lay of his election as Bishop.

Under the Constitution of the old Diocese, a few Clerical and Lay Delegates will have to meet in Easton, the last Wednesday in May next, and then adjourn to the day fixed upon as the Annual Meeting of the Convention of this Shore. It is not proposed to hold the meetings at the same place, annually, but Easton will be taken as a meridian line, and they will meet in regular rotation at the different towns up and down the Shore, every succeeding year, and sometimes at Easton again, after the first regular meeting next year.

After morning service the first day, the Holy Communion was administered.

There was a morning and evening session each day, and the Convention adjourned on the 20th inst., at 8 P. M., with the usual religious services of prayer by the President and the singing of the Gloria in Excelsis by the whole body, as has been the custom for many years.

AMICUS.

Bishop Lay.

Bishop Lay is a native of Virginia and is highly spoken of as a gentleman of culture and a remarkably eloquent and persuasive pulpit orator. He was nine years ago elected Missionary Bishop of Arkansas by the Episcopal General Convention then sitting in Richmond, where he successfully pursued his labors till interrupted by the war. His entire field of labor being broken up during the war his attention was given to the impoverished people of the South. Previous to his selection as Bishop of Arkansas, he was rector of a church in Huntsville, Alabama, where he acquired quite a fame both as an author and a minister. His election as Bishop of the Diocese of Easton will doubtless contribute much to the prosperity of the church and the new Diocese.—*Easton Journal.*

Emigration from Pennsylvania.

A number of families have emigrated from the southern counties of this State this year, and taken up their residences in Maryland, Virginia, and other Southern States. We learn from Maryland that two hundred persons from a single county in Pennsylvania will settle in Caroline county, in that State, this year, and that a majority of them have already purchased lands and gone thither. The sudden flow of emigration to Maryland and the Shenandoah valley has had a tendency to increase the price of property there very rapidly recently. We heard of one instance last week where, less than eighteen months ago, a gentleman from Dauphin county was offered a tract of land of over three hundred acres, near Winchester, at twenty dollars an acre, which he refused to give. The same tract sold a few days ago for one hundred dollars per acre, an increase of over three hundred per cent. Instances of this description are undoubtedly rare, but this one sale shows the prosperous condition of a portion of Virginia which suffered terribly from the war.—*Harrisburg Telegraph.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24, 1868.

Although it is a forgone conclusion that some amendment to the Constitution conferring the ballot upon the negro throughout the country will be adopted by Congress, at the coming session, the details are by no means settled. Senator Wilson and Editor Greely desire to include a clause removing *all disqualifications and disabilities from the whites* who were engaged in the late war *on the Southern side.* At the last session of Congress Mr. Wilson, I learn, was only prevented from offering an independent proposition having this end in view *by the known opposition of those Radical "Conservatives,"* in the interest of whom certain Democratic journals are trailing the Democratic flag in the very dust. Upon this point the extreme Radicals, as they are called, will meet with no opposition (with the exception, perhaps, of the monomaniac Sumner) other than from such men as Trumbull, Anthony, Fessenden, Sprague, Henderson, Van Winkle, Ross, Fowler, Patterson and Tipton, who comprehended what is called the "Conservative" side of the Radical party in the Senate! An attempt will also be made to restrict the negro vote to *the national elections.* But I am afraid that upon this point the "Conservative" Radicals will command a majority, and that the right of the negro will be made universal.

The "Grecian Bend" as Seen in Boston.

The editor of the Plymouth Rock was in Boston last week, and while passing up Winter street saw "vertible "Grecian bend," which he thus describes:

The frame or figure upon which the *super-structure* was fastened was apparently designed for a woman, though excepting the height, the face, and the ordinary substitute for a bonnet, there was nothing to indicate the form by which God illustrates female beauty and loveliness. The dress worn was of brown poplin, profusely trimmed with magenta trimming, and this was spread over a something very much the shape of a charcoal maker's "raking-in basket," which, being inverted, seemed to have been fastened to the back of the person above the hips. As a counterbalance the figure had in her bosom apparently two halves of large sized Valparaiso squash, and, with a pair of boot-heels some three inches high, and her arms poised so as to keep herself from toppling over, this female caricature was trying to get over the sidewalk, working one side at a time, and holding the headway by her *heels*, which seemed to drop into the bricks very much like the pail or catch-drop in a vessel's capstan. We elbowed our way through the curious crowd to get in front of this gradually moving figure, expecting to see her shedding tears of bitter anguish for having such punishment inflicted upon her, but instead we found her with a sort of self-satisfied air such as is ordinarily worn by shallow-brained women. Who the creature was or what she had done to deserve such a punishment we were unable to learn, any further than that this was a "Grecian bend," or a *bender.*

EASTERN SHORE ITEMS OF NEWS.

From the Eastern Shoreman.

FIRE.—The store house and contents, together with stables, and several small houses, the property of Mr. Wm. Gunby at Forktown, Wicomico county, were totally destroyed by fire on Friday night, the 13th instant. The fire it is presumed originated in the upper room and was caused by a defective stove-pipe. The flames were discovered rising from the roof of the store house at 1 o'clock, A. M., and all efforts to save the building or contents proved unavailing. The books, which were in the sleeping-room adjoining the store, were fortunately saved. Mr. Gunby's loss is very heavy, and will amount to near $7,000. The stock of goods consumed is estimated at $4,000, upon which he had an insurance of $2,800 in the Kent Mutual Fire Insurance Co. This is the third time Mr. Gunby has been a sufferer by fire—once several years since at Shad Point, and about ten years ago at the same spot where the recent fire occurred. The citizens of Wicomico and Somerset, where he is well known, deeply sympathize with him in his misfortune.

CAPTURE OF CONVICTS.—The two negroes, Williams and Wells, who escaped from the jail at Princess Anne on Wednesday week, have both been apprehended and remanded to jail. Williams was captured on Sunday last by Messrs. George Waller and Levin R. Dorman, on the premises of the latter gentleman near Salisbury, and was at once taken to Princess Anne and delivered to the authorities. Wells was caught near Seaford, Del., on Wednesday and the same day taken to Princess Anne on the railroad by his captor. The negro George Bailey, arrested last week in Anne Arundel county, on suspicion of being an accomplice in the murder for which Wells and Williams have been convicted, and who was lodged in the Somerset jail on Saturday, it is thought is not the right man, and he will probably be released after having a hearing before Judge Irving.

SPLENDID SPORT.—We are informed by a correspondent that 250 canvas-back and red-head ducks and 12 geese, were killed by one gunner, on the 6th instant, in the Synepuxent Bay—a shooting ground hitherto entirely overlooked by the sportsmen of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore.

From the Snow Hill Shield.

FIRE.—A fire occurred at the residence of Mr. Levin Upshur, on the farm of the venerable Mrs. Betsey Townsend, near Snow Hill, on Saturday week last, by which her neat and comfortable dwelling was totally destroyed, valued at $1,500 It was caused by a defect in the kitchen chimney: no insurance. All the household effects were saved by the neighbors, the family, with the exception of the old lady, being at church at the time.

SENT TO THE PENITENTIARY.—The sheriff of Worcester county took to the State prison, on Monday, the following prisoners, seven in number, convicted of larceny at the October term of our Circuit Court, all colored but one: Mary Jane Sturgis, sentenced to the penitentiary until July 1st, 1873; James Powell, until the 1st of May, 1873; Levin Hammond, until the 1st of July, 1873; Sarah Purnell, alias Laura A. Davis, until the 1st of May, 1870; Julia Ann Johnson, until the 1st of August, 1873; Ann Showell, until the 1st of July, 1871; Amanda Lindsey, until the 1st of May, 1872.

DROWNED.—A negro man who was being transported from Newtown to the jail at Snow Hill, on the steamer Cambridge, on Wednesday night, in attempting to escape by jumping overboard, passed under the wheel and was drowned. He was in irons. His offense was stealing.

From the Centreville Observer.

FIRE.—We learn that an attempt was made, on Monday night of last week, to set fire to a tenant house on the farm of John Brown, Esq., near Church Hill. The incendiary procured a hickory pole, to the end of which he attached a bunch of straw, which he fired and held under the eves of the house until the fire caught to the cornice. The house was occupied by a black family, and was saved by them from destruction. As yet no one has been arrested for the act.

PROTRACTED MEETING.—A protracted meeting has been in progress at the M. P Church in this town, for the past week. Rev. Silas B. Southerland, President of the Conference, preached on Sunday last. Increased interest is manifested in the meeting. It is hoped much good may be done, particularly among the young persons of the town.

From the Newtown Gazette.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—A small frame house on the farm of F. A. Tull, Esq., near Pitts' Wharf, Accomac county, Va., tenanted by a colored family, was destroyed by fire on Monday the 16th inst. A melancholy and heartrending circumstance connected with this accident, was the roasting alive of four children, aged, respectively, one, four, six and eight years. The mother of the children was from home at the time, and as none of the little inmates made their escape, it is impossible to conjecture, with any degree of certainty, how the fire originated.

Methodist Episcopal Conferences.

Official announcement is made that the Baltimore Annual Conference will sit in the Foundery Church, Washington city, commencing on the third day of March next. Bishop Clark will preside over its deliberations. The Virginia Conference will meet in Alexandria Va., on the same day, Bishop Ames presiding. The West Virginia Conference, Bishop Ames, convenes at Clarksburg, on the 11th of March. The Wilmington Conference will assemble at Wilmington, Del., on the 17th of March, Bishop Simpson presiding.—The Washington Conference will assemble at Winchester, Va., on the 25th of March. Bishop Simpson will preside. The Delaware Conference will assemble at Milford, Del., on the 22d of July, Bishop Janes presiding.

A late parisan novelty is an artificial bunch of grapes, each grape filled with perfumery and having its stem for a cork.

From the Baltimore Sun.

General Grant and the People. The Call for another advance of the Republican Lines.

It may safely be assumed that during the late canvass of political events there were few who entertained serious apprehensions of unfortunate results to the country from the election of General Grant, founded upon objections to himself personally. Violent partisans may here and there have indulged offensive reference to him, but generally, and through the most influential organs of expression, he was spoken of only in the language of courtesy and respect, and as regards this journal, no one could possibly represent to the contrary who had any regard for truth, or even the decency to shrink from endeavoring to falsify what every one had seen with their own eyes. Whilst, however, we long ago, and over and over again, stated that it was the conservative reaction of last fall, resulting from the general dissatisfaction caused by the destructively radical course of the republicans in Congress, which led to the nomination of a supposed moderate man instead of the extremists of party, yet the danger was that he would be surrounded by influences of another character, which would seek to avail themselves of his election to carry out extreme measures, and prevent him, if possible, from discerning and acting upon most effectual agencies for that pacification of the country which he may honestly desire. What we have apprehended of the activity of extreme ideas in connection with the election of Gen. Grant, has been shown by the radical blasts which Wendell Phillips has sent up, and the echo which comes from the Philadelphia Press and some like party journals, demanding "another advance of the republican lines," and making "the ballot, without condition of caste, creed or color," the issue of the day. Such were the terms of the first bugle-call, since the election, of Mr. Phillips, indicating that no regard was to be paid to State rights in the matter of the regulation of suffrage; but a second sound from his horn shows some revival of respect for State prerogative, to the extent that the demand which he makes shall be reached by constitutional amendment. He says:

"We see therefore, with great encouragement, a movement in several different quarters to submit a constitutional amendment obliging all the States to make suffrage impartial in regard to national offices. We would have it so in regard to all offices, State as well as national. The amendment to the constitution should provide that no State should make any distinction among its citizens in regard to civil or political rights or priviliges, the right to suffrage or to eligibilty to office on account of race, color, or previous condition. The constitution will not be perfect until sex is also included in this last enumeration."

Great and good as has been our constitution, we have no idea that it is so near to perfection that the engrafting of this last proposition upon it will make it entirely perfect. Heretofore the position, clearly unconstitutional, that the suffrage should be regulated by the national government, through act of Congress, and taken entirely out of the hands of the States, was the reckless purpose of some of the ultra partisan leaders of Congress. But the mode now recognized by Mr. Phillips of submitting to the States an amendment to the constitution embodying the provision in regard to suffrage which he indicates, is clearly more legitimate and in conformity with the letter of the constitution, as we pointed out when Senator Wilson abandoned his wild proposition of attempting to force it upon the country by a congressional statute, and introduced his bill for submitting to the States a constitutional amendment in regard to suffrage. At the same time it would seem to be still more in conformity with the spirit of the constitution to leave the regulation of suffrage to the States individually, as it now is, and has been acted on lately by Iowa and Minnesota.

There are other objects of practical and pressing importance, such as restoring the national credit, relieving the public burthens, the return to specie payments and a reduction of the present vast expenditures of the government, which a practical man, as General Grant is supposed to be, would be more likely to desire to address himself to. Whilst no man, probably, surpasses him in keeping his own counsel, enough is known of him to justify a pause in the conclusion that he would be in haste to carry out the partisan designs of ultra radicalism. The New York Times, commenting recently on what it terms "the real scope and meaning of the republican triumph," declared that "there is to be no forcing of African suffrage on any State by the national government; "Grant will aim to ally passion and sectional prejudice," etc., because, says the Times, "he has never been a man of extreme political views, or of close and embarrassing party feelings or connections. That he was in this canvass the candidate of the republican party alone was due rather to the folly and unpatriotic partisanship of the democracy than to any other cause."

However, the editor went on to argue, there ought to be no embittered hostility to his administration on the part of the democracy—especially as he will be neither vindictive nor proscriptive. Again:

"He is under no such relations to any party as to fetter his judgment or seriously hamper his action. He became the candidate of the republicans rather because the people at large demanded his nomination than because it was acceptable to the more violent and radical of the republican leaders. He was proved, as we supposed he would, to be much stronger than his party, and has received very strong support outside its organization. He will act with Congress, without doubt, unless its action should be violent and overbearing."

Thus a leading republican organ recognizes those antagonistic elements in the republican party which we have before indicated, and at the same time holds out the hope that General Grant will not cooperate with the violent and overbearing. The New York Evening Post, another leading republican paper, calls upon General Grant to "remember that he is the people's President, and not the politician's President." That he received support outside of his party seems to be conceded by both these prominent journals. No sanction, therefore, to extreme radicalism can be made out of the popular verdict. The ultra men were thrust aside at Chicago, their party not venturing upon a trial before the people by such representatives, but taking up General Grant for the purpose of avoiding a direct issue upon radical policy. After all, the people of the country, as we have before intimated, and very nearly divided politically. The majority of some 400,000, as we make it at present advices, for General Grant, drawing, as he did, strong support outside his party, indicates still the existence of a powerful opposition, to which, if the excluded democratic vote of Virginia, Mississippi and Texas, and the disfranchised multitudes in various Southern States were added, would, most likely, array a very considerable majority of the American people against the republican organization. This conservative majority, added to the conservative elements in the republican ranks, and together forming an overwhelming mass of the population, might be relied on to sustain with their whole moral weight General Grant, should he act upon the principle enunciated by the Post, that he is the President of the people, and not of a party. Mr. Phillips himself does not lose sight of the great fact indicated by the popular vote in his fatest blast, to which we have referred, for he says, in reference to the presidential election: "The democratic vote was not 300,000 less than the republican, in a mass of more than 4,000,000 votes, the republican majority being about six per cent. of the whole." He pointedly adds that "it is idle to suppose that such a state of affairs will not have a large influence on a man like Grant."

The Sequel to the Attempted Forgery on the Commercial and Farmers Bank—Arrest and Confession of the Forger.

The readers of the Sun will remember the arrest, on 11th, inst., of a man named Joseph Boyd, on the charge of attempting to utter a forged check for $2,430, on the Commercial and Farmers' Bank, corner of Howard and German streets, purporting to have been signed by Cox & Brown, commission merchants on Bowly's wharf. Boyd at the time protested his innocence, stating that he had received the check in a letter, signed by Joseph Ruth, whom he did not know, and that he had only gone to the bank to give notice of the affair. Boyd was held in custody, however, to await developments.—Sergeant Cadwalader, in whose hands the the case was placed, from information received, visited the city jail, where a woman giving the name of Charlotte Myers, had been committed on the charge of being a hotel thief, The officer believing he was on the right track, had the woman yesterday afternoon arraigned before Justice Bride, on the charge of being connected with the above forgery. State's Attorney Knott appeared for the prosecution.

The testimony, which was voluminous, showed that on the 6th instant the accused, who passes under the names of Hannah Bowen, Charlotte D. Myers and Hannah Myers, took board at the boarding house of Mrs. Hilyard, No. 101 South Paca street, stating that she was from Wilmington, Del, and intended to remain about ten days. She got one of the gentleman boarders to go to the Commercial and Farmers' Blank and obtain five or six blank checks for her. She borrowed pen, ink and paper, and wrote, as he supposed, the letter containing the check to Boyd, whom she knew slightly, having been in the employ of his brother, on Kent Island, as house keeper. She remained at the house until last Monday, having paid no board, and leaving after dinner on on that day, was, on account of the suspicions against her, arrested by the detective Boyd and lodged in jail. During the hearing before the justice the accused, who is a thin-faced, quick-eyed woman of about forty-five years, maintained the utmost composure, declining to answer any questions. After the commitment had been made out to send her to jail, she stated that she had no desire that any innocent person should suffer with her, that she alone had anything to do with the checks.

At the suggestion of the justice she then wrote the signature of Cox & Brown in such a manner as to show with what easy facility she may have forged the signature to the check presented. Mr. Boyd and a Mr. McCraken, who had been in custody, having been supposed to be connected with the affair, were honorably discharged. It appears that this is not the first attempt of the kind the accused has been engaged in. It is alleged that while she was acting as housekeeper for Mr. B. Bruce Boyd, on Kent Island, that she forged a certificate of deposit for $8,476 on the Pennsylvania National Bank, Philadelphia, purporting to be signed by Jas. Lewis, cashier, and so accurately was the signature done that the certificate was received at a bank at Chestertown and passed to the credit of Mr. Boyd, who, with the consent of the accused, made two checks against it—one for $200 and the other for upwards of $2,400—before the forgery was discovered.

Wonderful Freak of Nature—A Girl with Two Heads.

One of the most peculiar freaks of nature ever exhibited anywhere may now be seen at Ame's Museum, on St. Charles street. It is a young negress, about fourteen years of age, with two distinct heads. Both heads are perfect in form and features each resting upon a separate neck, side and side, facing to the front. The two faces are similar in feature and expression, and what is most wonderful is, that there seems to be a separate and distinct brain organism, for the girl can hold conversation upon different subjects at one and the same time. She is very bright and intelligent, reading and writing with accuracy.

Two gentlemen were conversing with this wonderful girl yesterday at the same time, when the one addressing the right head made some ludicrous remark which threw that head into a paroxysm of laughter, while the face on the left maintained an expression of the utmost seriousness.

While there is a dual formation of the head, there is but one trunk, the girl eating and drinking with both mouths alike.

A number of our first physicians have visited this girl, and express wonder at her peculiar organization.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

The New York Freeman's Journal is in favor of giving women the right to vote.

Official Vote of Maryland.

The following is the official vote of Maryland for President and Vice President and for members of Congress:

President—Seymour, 62,348; Grant, 30,435.

Members of Congress.—First district—Samuel Hambleton, dem., 12,800; Henry R. Torbert, rad., 4,600.

Second district—Stevenson Archer, D., 12,003; John T. Ensor, rad., 5,677.

Third district—Thomas Swann, dem., 13,056; Adam E. King, rad., 5,607; D. R. Brown, ind., 231.

Fourth district—Patrick Hammill, D., 12,239; Daniel Weisel, rad., 11,651.

Fifth district—F. Stone, dem., 10,928; Wm. J. Albert, rad., 2,544.

Suffrage.

At the recent Woman's Suffrage Convention, in Boston, Senator Wilson stated that, under the fourteenth article (the amendment) of the Constitution of the United States, he would have no hesitation in voting for an act of Congress to give the colored men in every State the right to vote. He added, however, that as many persons did not place this construction upon the fourteenth article, there would have to be another amendment submitted. In his opinion the Constitution could be so amended that the right of suffrage, in six or eight months, will be secured to the colored men all over the land.

DIED.

BARTHOLOW.—Suddenly, in Baltimore, on the inst., LUCURGUS L. BARTHOLOW, in the 33d year of his age—son-in-law of John N. Denning of this town.

T. W. ELIASON & SON

will open on Wednesday next, a LARGE STOCK OF

New Goods!

and will make it the buyer's interest to call and examine the STOCK, which will then be the largest in this market.

Chestertown, Nov. 28, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS will meet on *FRIDAY, December 18th,* 1868, for the purpose of auditing all claims against them.

All persons having bills against the Board, are notified that they must be filed with the Secretary at least three days before the day of meeting. No accounts will be received on the day of meeting.

By order of Board,
W. F. MASSEY, Sec'y.

Nov. 28, 1868—tdm.

TAKE DUE NOTICE!

ALL parties indebted to me, who have not yet paid up, will please do so. On January 1st I shall place every account in a legal train for collection. My books are with Messrs. Turkheimer & Catlin, at the old stand.

LEVI MASTBAUM.

November 21, 1868—tf.

For Sale,

HOUSE & LOT on Queen street, now in the occupancy of Rev. Mr. Goodwin. Possession given on January 1st, 1869.

For terms apply to W. S. WALKER.

November 21, 1868—3t.

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. STUART R. EMORY having rented Mrs. Pearson's House, known as the Taylor House, is prepared to receive Boarders. House, and Table Boarders. Nov, 14, '68-3t

SALT.

FINE AND G. A. SALT, for sale by the sack and bushel at a small advance upon Baltimore wholesale prices—by

Nov. 21. T. W. ELIASON & SON.

PANIER SKIRTS.

B. B. PERKINS & SON have opened a large assortment of superior Black Alapacas for Panier Skirts. Prices 40, 50, 62½, 75, $1.00, $1.25 $1.50.

They would also call the attention of the Ladies of the County to their unusually Large Assortment of DRESS GOODS, AT CITY PRICES!

GOOD KID GLOVES,

White, Black and Colored, at $1,75.

LADIES FURS!

We are also dealing in Ladies Furs, from the lowest to the finest grades.

☞ Old sets of FURS altered and repaired.

Our Motto is still "Quick Sales and small profits." for *Cash.*

B. B. PERKINS & SON.

November 21st, 1868.

A general and well selected LINE of WINTER DRY GOODS, just purchased at very close figures, will be opened during the early days of the coming week, by

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, Nov. 14, 1868.

Cassimers, Kerseys, and Flannels!

A very large stock now on hand, all late purchases. TH. S. WICKES.

November 21st.

BLANKETS, Whitney and other makes; MALLALIEU'S BLANKETS; COLORED BLANKETS for ordinary use; CRIB BLANKETS of beautiful Texture.—These goods were all bought at very close figures and will be sold at short advances.

TH. S. WICKES.

November 21st.

THOMAS S. WICKES calls the attention of Farmers and laboring men to a superior lot of HEAVY WINTER BOOTS which he will sell cheap.

These Boots are equal in quality of leather and workmanship to any Boot manufactured in this town.

☞ *GUM BOOTS FOR SALE.* ☜

November 21st.

SALT in large, well filled Sacks. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR of the best Family Brand—on hand and for sale by

TH. S. WICKES.

Chestertown, November 21st, 1868.

COAL HODS, Shovels and Pokers—for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White—2.00@2.40. Red—2.00@2.30.

CORN.—White—96@1 13cts. Yellow 1.00@1 20cts.

OATS—60@74 cents.

HORSE FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will expose to Public sale, to the highest bidder, on

Saturday, December 5th,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Market House, in Chestertown,

One Brown Mare, 10 years old,

good for the farm or road; the property of Lewis T. Anderson.

GEORGE VICKERS, Trustee.

Nov. 28, 1868.

MRS. STUART R. EMORY will give instructions upon the PIANO to beginners in Music. She solicits patronage from Chestertown.

Nov. 14, 1868—3t.

STEAM GRIST MILL!

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the public that the *STEAM GRIST MILL,* at Chestertown wharf, is now in full operation, and prepared to grind

Wheat, Corn, &c.,

at the same rates of toll charged by country Mills. Our Mill being new, we are prepared to do good work and give a good turn-out.

Flour, Meal,

&c., kept on hand at the Mill, and for sale sale by the barrel, bushel, or small quantity.

MILL FEED of all kinds for sale.

H. M. STUART & BRO.

CARPENTERING.

The subscribers are also prepared to do Carpentering of all kinds. Being practical STAIR BUILDERS, our particular attention will be given to that branch of business.

Having attached to the Mill, SAWING AND PLANING MACHINES, we are prepared to do all kinds of work in this line as cheap as it can be done in the city.

H. M. STUART & BRO.

Nov. 21, 1868—y.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber being about to discontinue farming, will sell at public sale his entire

STOCK AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS

in Shrewsbury Neck, on

Monday, November 30, 1868,

Three Head of Horses,

TWO PAIR GOOD WORKING MULES,

1 Superior Stallion, NIMROD,

SEVEN HEAD OF

GOOD MILCH COWS,

8 Fat Hogs, 12 Shoats,

SEVEN HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE,

18 months old;

FOUR HEAD THIS YEAR'S CALVES,

ONE YOKE SUPERIOR OXEN,

2 Ox Carts, 3 Wagons, 1 Grain and Phosphate Drill, 1 Reaper, 1 Buckeye Mower, 1 Cider Mill, one set of Rollers for grinding Sorghum, one Copper Pan for boiling Syrup, 1 Dearborn, 1 2-horse Carriage, Sulky, Plows, Harrows and Cultivators:

One Frame Dwelling House,

Two Stories high, with Shed Kitchen.

TERMS made known on the day of sale. Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Nov. 21, 1868. N. WOLFE.

LATEST ARRIVAL!

Nov. 21st, 1868.

New and Beautiful Assortment of English and French Dress Goods!

WM. A. VICKERS has just returned from the city and is marking some choice Goods. Housekeeping, Fancy and Domestic Goods. His late invoice, added to his large purchase two weeks since, makes his assortment the largest in this market.—Call at the "People's Popular Store" motto for 1868—"can't be undersold by any one in this market" WM. A. VICKERS.

BOOTS & SHOES.

CITY made Goods for Ladies, Gents, Misses, Boys, and Infants, can't be surpassed in quantity quality, or price. Long Boots for Men, from $3.50 to 7.50. We invite special attention to our Shoe stock.

Respectfully

Nov. 21st, 1868. WM. A. VICKERS.

New House Furnishing Store.

SAMUEL CHILD & CO.,

No. 20 N. Charles St.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

PLATED TEA KNIVES, with Pearl and Ivory Handles, in cases. Plated, Pearl and Ivory Handle Nut Picks, in case. Ivory Table and Dessert Knives, in dozens.

Plated Butter Dishes.
" Tea Sets,
" Coffee Urns,
" Tea Trays, } In sets to match.

JAPANNED TEA TRAYS & WAITERS,

IN SETS OR SINGLY.

Block Tin Coffee Urns,

Block Tin Chafing Dishes.

Plated Nut Cracks, some very beautiful, in cases.

PLATED CASTORS—5, 6 and 7 *Bottles.*
" *Breakfast Castors*—3 and 4 *Bottles.*
" *Syrup Pitchers.*
" *Fruit Bowls and Dishes.*

FRENCH CHINA Dinner and Tea Sets.
PLAIN WHITE CHINA " " "
BLUE INDIA CHINA Dinner Sets.
INDIA CHINA Punch Bowls, Vases, &c.
FRENCH, Ditto.
CHAMBER SETS, French & English China.

We also offer some

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS OF

English, French and American Table Glassware.

Whiskey, Brandy and Wine Decanters.

Singly and in Sets.

Bowls, Dishes, Celery Stands, &c.

☞ Our entire Stock has been purchased for CASH, from first hands in Europe and America, opened NEW within the last three months, and will be sold at fair and moderate profits. Sept. 12, 1868—6m.

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