THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 16, 1869.

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

Inauguration of Gov. Bowie.

Hon. Oden Bowie was, on Wednesday last installed, at Annapolis, in his office as Governor of Maryland for three years. In consequence of the illness of Governor Swann, who was not present, the Secretary of State, Hon. John M. Carter, and General Latrobe, of the Governor's military staff, represented him on the occasion and officiated in the transfer of the Executive Department to the new incumbent. The ceremonies were unostentatious, with a respectable attendance of citizens, including a considerable number from Baltimore. Governor Bowie delivered a brief and very becoming address on the occasion, as follows:

Mr. Secretary of State and General Latrobe:—It is with exceeding regret that I note the absence of my distinguished predecessor, and know that it is caused by serious and protracted illness.

In receiving from his hands the helm of the ship of state, which he has guided so ably and successfully through an eventful and, at times, stormy administration, I had hoped to receive the suggestions of his wisdom and experience I shall yet expect, upon his restoration to health, which in common with all the people of the State, I hope may be immediate and complete, to have the benefit of his wise and prudent counsel.

It is known, sirs, that after mature consideration, I decided not to convene the General Assembly in extra session, for which there had been some pressure, and which has been generally customary when the regular session was not held in those years that the Executive entered upon his official function.

But I could see no pressing necessity which required it, and I preferred that the finances of the State should be preserved from the unavoidable expense attendant upon such session. The Legislature, therefore, not being assembled, it will not be expected, and is entirely unnecessary, that I should dwell, in these brief remarks, upon any matter of State policy.

It gives me great satisfaction, however, to say that I am assured of the sound and excellent financial condition of the State, that our people are happy, contented and generally prosperous, and look with hope and anxiety to an improved and more settled condition of national affairs.

The country has just passed through an exciting contest between the two great political parties. The result has been peacefully and immediately accepted and acquiesced in. Every disposition is everywhere very properly manifested to give the incoming administration a fair and liberal trial, and, if deserving, a cordial and generous support.

I am assured by those best acquainted with General Grant that he is a man of enlarged and liberal ideas, of generous impulses, of high magnanimity, of firm purpose, and of exalted sense of right and justice. He, is fortunately, a man to lead, and will not be led. The same antagonism between Congress and President, which thwarted all of President Johnson's earnest and sincere efforts for reunion, will not exist. The same motives which prompted him at Appomattox to accord just and liberal terms to Gen. Lee and his veterans of many bloody and brilliant battle-fields, will nerve him, let us hope, to be just and reasonable to those States from which those veterans came, and to those people whom they so gallantly represented.

The same firmness of character which made him insist upon the observance of terms then agreed upon, will enable him to lead others, less willing perhaps than himself, to restore to their inalienable right the people of our sister Southern States, whose pitiable condition we of Maryland so deeply deplore.

"Let us have peace," was the utterance, reflecting the aspiration of the people, and resulting in his election. It is with him to "let us have peace." His is the opportunity seldom offered to man. If he avail himself of it, his will be the honor and the glory. The country will be pacified and prosperous, reconstructed and reunited, and if this be the result, as long as the republic shall exist, his name will be honored and revered.

In this desirable consummation Maryland has as deep interest as any other State, and as her Executive, whilst I shall compromise no political sentiment of my own, or of a majority of her citizens, I shall reflect her wishes and interests by giving to the administration of Gen. Grant a cordial support in any and every effort for the supremacy of the constitution and the reconstruction and perpetuity of the Union.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the courteous and considerable manner in which you have discharged the trust delegated to you by Governor Swann, and I hope that at the expiration of my gubernatorial term I shall be able to transfer to my successor in office these valued archives and our proud insignia, as honored and untarnished as they have been delivered to me.

The *Baltimore Gazette* says:

It is satisfactory to know that Governor Bowie might have said even more than he did regarding the favorable condition of the State finances. The debt has been reduced from sixteen to eleven millions of dollars, altogether it is said the official figures will show that Maryland is in a very sound financial condition.

At twelve o'clock, as the flag on the dome of the Capitol was unfurled to the breeze in honor of the administration, the flag on the old Gubernatorial residence [illegible] this building passed into [illegible] of this general government, [illegible] Land Office. The furniture is to be sold at auction on Tuesday, the 26th instant. This building had been in possession of the State for a time prior to the Revolutionary War.

BANK DEFALCATION.—The *Centreville Observer*, of Tuesday last, has undertaken to give the papers of this county a lesson in their duties. Referring to the report which had reached Centreville of the defalcation of Samuel W. Spencer, late cashier of the Kent National Bank, it says: "If "the report is true, the papers there will "do themselves and the public a service "by stating candidly the facts." How the report of this case could possibly have been any service at that particular juncture, either to the papers or the public, we shall leave to the *Observer* to state. We do not undertake to speak for our cotemporary of the *News*, but for ourselves, when the *fact* came to our knowledge, Spencer was already dead, and the spreading of the news thus suddenly over the county would have had a reasonable tendency to cause uneasiness in the safety of the bank—in fact it might have caused some embarrassment—but becoming known gradually there was no excitement, no evidence of a want of confidence, and the institution is perfectly prepared to meet all demands. It is, however, (to gratify the *Observer*), a fact that Samuel W. Spencer was a defaulter to a large amount, and that he made restitution, as we are informed by the President, of a large portion of it before his death. The case, in its details, is one of the most unparalleled in the history of such transactions; but the unfortunate being is beyond the reach of man's jurisdiction, and the publication of any particulars will neither serve the cause of justice or improve the morals of the public

Indictments for Treason to be Discontinued.

Attorney General Evarts has issued instructions to all the District Attorneys in the United States ordering them to discontinue proceedings against all persons accused of treasonable offences for acts committed during the late rebellion This proceeding effectually settles the whole question as to the operation of President Johnson's Amnesty Proclamation. The first action under the Attorney General's circular was taken in the Criminal Court at Washington, D. C., on Wednesday, when a nolle prosequi was entered in the case of Jefferson Davis and also of John C. Breckinridge.

Repeal of the Tenure-of-Office Act.

The House of Representatives Tuesday repealed the tenure-of-office act by a vote of one hundred and nineteen to forty-seven.

It is well that this act should be repealed, but it would have been better that it should never have been passed. Such a measure could never have been put on the statute-book but from reckless partisanship and utter want of principle. Stripping the President of the United States of powers which had never been denied to any one of his predecessors, crippling a co-ordinate department of the government in the operation of its responsible functions, it was a wrong which, for the future fame of those who passed the act, it would be well if it were as easy for the country to forget as it is for Congress to repeal it. The President is President, whether he be Andrew Johnson or U. S. Grant, and what is a violation of right in the one case is equally so in the other. The men who passed that law now proclaim their own wrong by undoing it, and in repealing it confess that it was a party personal measure. The forty-seven votes in opposition to the repeal cannot be justified, and the Democrats, who generally voted for the repeal, vindicated a consistent adherence to principle in doing so. The Democrats opposed the passage of the bill on principle, when it applied to Mr. Johnson, and it became them to act in the same manner when it was about to operate on General Grant.—*Sun.*

Colored Suffrage.

The following is from the address of the colored Men's Broder State Convention to the Representatives of Congress.

To-day colored men are voting on equal terms with white men, in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts and Rhode Island, of the New England States; in Iowa and Minnesota, of the Western States; and in Tennessee, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Texas, Louisiana and Arkansas, of the Southern States They are voters also in the District of Columbia, and in some of the Territories.

New York, of the Middle States, gives a vote to each colored man who possesses two hundred and fifty dollars' worth of real estate. Ohio, of the Western States, notwithstanding her "Visible Admixture bill," allows a vote to men having fifty-one-one-hundredths of so-called "white blood" in their veins—or who are more than half white; and a few colored men have voted in Michigan and Wisconsin by sufferance rather than by enactment; while in Connecticut, of the New England States; New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Delaware, of the Middle States; in Maryland, Kentucky and West Virginia, of the Southern States; and in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas, and other States of the West, colored men, as such, are not by law permitted to vote at all.

☞ The Easton *Star* announces the death of W. H. Groome, Esq., one of the oldest citizens of that town. He was senior partner of the late firm of W. H. & P. Groome, a house well known in mercantile circles for many years. Mr. Groome retired from the mercantile business to live upon his ample fortune about fifteen years ago, since which time he filled the position of president of the Easton Bank up to the termination of its charter, and was president of the Easton National Bank of Maryland at the time of his death.

Letter from Patchem.

GALENA, JAN. 12, 1869.

APPEARANCE OF 'TRANSCRIPT'—CHANGES IN AND ABOUT GALENA IN 1869—NEW STORES, FOUNDRY, INVENTIONS—GEORGETOWN—A NEW PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, &c.

Mr. Editor—When the mail arrived last Saturday morning we heard a hum of admiration, but could not tell the cause until some one showed us the new heading of *The Transcript*—all pronounced it neat and tasty. We are glad to find the *Transcript* growing in popularity in this community, and from what we see of the paper when it arrives, in circulation. As we always hear expressions of disappointment when the paper is opened and there is no "Local Correspondence," we attribute this growth and interest to this local feature, which it is peculiarly the endeavor of the *Transcript* to foster and cultivate.

We have many changes in and about Galena in this 1869. We can only mention a few prominent ones. The opening of the bridge is causing all to turn towards Georgetown as a prominent place of business, and accordingly a store has been opened by Mr. Spry Sparks in Fredericktown; and Mr. Wm. T. Betton is fixing up a nice store-house in Georgetown, where his business qualities and acknowledged urbanity of manner will no doubt cause his trade to increase. Mr Sparks was formerly engaged in the tin business, which is now conducted by his father; and as the old gentleman is a general favorite, we presume that he will do a fine business as a firm by himself. The store-house in Galena formerly occupied by Mr Betton, is now in the hands of Mr. Thos. H. Horsey, who is too well known as a faithful and efficient clerk to need any commendation, in this community, at our hands. We only say, give the young man a chance, and if he don't sell you goods cheap and good—go to Purnell's, up town—who, by-the-by, has this year gone to housekeeping, thus showing that he is satisfied with his success in Galena and designs permanently settling here. The house formerly occupied as a restaraunt, and bought last fall by Jno. Pennington, Esq., has just come into his possession, and is to be fitted up and put to some better use than formerly. We must not omit to say that Highland's Foundry is now in full blast, with an entra set of first-class workmen, doing a heavy business in the machinery and casting line, and are turning out some castings hard to beat any where. The proprietor is just about getting into working order a horse-power to shell off corn with one horse; an invention of his own.

But improvement is not confined to our town. We are surrounded by fine houses built up all around us, and to a stranger coming into our county, gives a look of comfort and an air of hospitality.

Prominent among the fine new houses is one lately erected by Richard Peacock, Esq., and, with a social party of friends, we were invited there a few evenings since and had a full opportunity of examining it. It is a model of convenience, two stories and a full attic—would be called by most persons three stories—and porticos above and below, all around. The house is large, but the heart of the owner is larger. We partook of as nice a supper as we ever sat down to, and served in style: as we enjoyed his good wine, made from the real grape juice, we could but think of the truth of the couplet—

"Wine and women, mirth and laughter;
Sermons and soda water the day after."

And for many a long day will that little party remember the cake of the hostess, so fully appreciated; and we opine the host will admit that we appreciated fully his No. 1, 2 and 3. We reiterate the toast drunk on parting, "May his shadow never grow less!"

The Pastor of 'Shrewsbury,' Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, last week moved into Galena to spend the winter, until the Vestry can fix up the Parsonage, which is now in bad condition. The Rev. gentleman favors us with Church service twice a month, and is always earnest in his work in and about his Parish. As proof of this, the attention and interest exhibited by the young people of Galena, and their respect and love for him, and stronger still that he has been working to build a Protestant Episcopal Church in or near Galena. Up to this time there has been subscribed for that purpose $2,100, and we only need $3,000—but we presume that the edifice will be erected in Georgetown, as the most of the moneyed men seem to prefer it—Captain Andrew Woodall offering $800 and, Mr. John Jervis is building lot adjoining the old Presbyterian Church, if they will build it there; and many others like them, prefer it on account of keeping up the old grave yard, where many of their ancestors lie in peaceful rest. It would certainly be a beautiful site for a Church, as Georgetown commands a view for miles up and down one of the most beautiful rivers in Maryland. PATCHEM.

Railroad.

The Delaware branch road from Townsend to Massey's is progressing rapidly. The road is now about half graded, about 500 tons of iron delivered at Townsend. Mr. Parker has until the first of May to complete the work, but will finish it long before that time, if work proceeds at the rate it is now progressing. Mr. Parker proposes to commence laying the track in about a week. Queen Anne's has about twenty miles of her road ready to lay the track upon. About 18,000 cross ties have been delivered, and 28,000 more ready to be delivered.—*Middletown Transcript.*

A Large Whale.

A few days ago a large whale came ashore on the beach opposite Berlin, in Worcester county, Md., which seemed not to have been long dead. Its length is fifty feet and seven feet through. It was discovered by three men, who are now engaged in taking out the oil. This is not the first time that these monsters of the deep have been cast upon our beach; it has occurred several times before.—*Worcester Shield.*

The granaries of California are overflowing with the surplus product of 20,000,000 bushels of wheat.

BALTIMORE DAILY GAZETTE.—We have neglected for some weeks to make mention of the recent improvement in the *Baltimore Gazette*. It is now printed in a beautiful new type and otherwise, improved in general appearance. Those of our readers who wish an intellectual, fearless, out-spoken and interesting paper cannot do better than subscribe for the *Gazette*. Its Washington correspondence is specially interesting this winter; and in every department of news it is fully up to the spirit of the metropolitan press.

PACKARD'S MONTHLY.—This magazine, which has become so popular in a short space of time, enters on its second volume with the January number. It started as, and continues to be, "The Young Men's Magazine." It is a most entertaining and instructive Periodical, and should be in the hands of every young man. It is the cheapest magazine published. S. S. Packard, Publisher, 637 Broadway, New York.—Terms: $1 a year, in advance.

MOORE'S RURAL NEW-YORKER.—It is a weekly agricultural, literary and family newspaper, and is unsurpassed by any journal of the kind in the country. The aim of this journal is to make it eminently instructive, useful and entertaining as a family journal, by adapting it the wants and tastes of all people of intelligence and refinement. Subscription $3 a year. Clubs 5 copies for $14, &c.

Publication offices 41 Park Row, New York, and Rochester, New York.

THE LITTLE CORPORAL has been received, and we fully endorse the following from the *National Intelligencer:*

The stories are delightful and invariably instructive. The poetry is simple, tender, pretty, and high. The composition is excellent English; and in a word, the conductors seem to enter into the spirit of their great task, to know the nature of young hearts, and how to cater to their immortal longings.

Address A. L. SEWELL,
Chicago Illinois.

THE COMET CALENDAR.—The editor of the St. Michaels COMET will accept our thanks for a copy of the Comet Calendar for 1869.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

It is becoming daily more and more manifest that trouble is brewing among the Republicans. The old power of unity of action is lost—the party machinery is out of order—there is a screw loose in one place, a pinion out of gear in another.—Some of the members of Congress who aspire to leadership have expressed shockingly heterodox views of late, and are supported by recusant Republican journalists. What a slur is put upon the ultra Radicals when Mr. Summer—not long ago canonized as "the divine Charles"—is styled by the great Northwestern organ of the party, the Chicago *Tribune*, as the leader of "the screeching wing." Here is Butler plotting treason to the extremists of his party under cover of loyalty to General Grant, by proposing to repeal the Tenure-of-Office bill. Here too are Butler, and Morton, and Sherman, and a number of others denying emphatically that the Government is under any obligation to the bondholders to pay the principal of the 5-20's in gold. The New York *Times* is denouncing the fraud and corruption which have crept into every department of the Government. The New York *Tribune* is clamoring for economy and retrenchment. One jubilant wing is singing hosannahs to General Grant, and rushing to him for advice in season and out of season. The "screeching wing" is eyeing askance "the coming man," and seems determined to cripple powers until such time as he has given satisfactory guarantees that he will submit implicitly to Radical dictation.

Not even in regard to "reconstruction" is the party in accord. The bill of Mr. Edmunds, to undo all has been done in Georgia and call a new Constitutional Convention, meets with strong opposition from the New York *Times*, the Sprinfield (Massachusetts) *Republican*, and other journals of the same stamp at the Eastward. At the Northwest the Chicago *Tribune* is fiercely recalcitrant. It calls the bill of Mr. Edmunds "a monstrous project;" declares that "no political party can make itself responsible for such an act and live," and goes on to argue that if Congress can do this thing successfully, "it may ultimately play the same game with thirty-seven States," and that, in the happening of a possible contingency, "Illinois itself may yet hold its place as a member of the Union at the mercy and caprice of an accidental majority in Congress." The same position has been taken by the *Advertiser* in regard to the peril in which Massachusetts would stand if the power of Congress to make and unmake States be once admitted. The Chicago *Tribune* is not content with showing the perilous position of the "loyal States" if "this monstrous project" were adopted. It turns round and attacks the Radical emissaries at the South who have sought to parcel out the offices there among themselves. It says sharply:

"We hope that Joshua Hill may be speedily admitted to his seat. If he had been a carpet-bagger, without a *bona fide* residence in Georgia, there would probably have been less opposition to him on the part of the screeching wing of the Senate. Being a man who has a stake in the country and an influence among the thing men of the South—a man of proved loyalty and high principle—his presence ought to be welcomed by a unanimous greeting in both Houses of Congress. Such a man can do no more good than all the new-fledged loyalists of the Southern States put together."

But, setting aside the diverse views expressed by Republicans in Congress, and by Republican journals, and listening simply to the expression of popular opinion as derived from strictly Republican sources, it will be found that on the questions of the public debt, of a protective tariff, of reconstructed reconstruction, as in the Georgia case, and also in respect to the Tenure-of-Office bill, the rank and file of the Republicans are widely at issue among themselves. The West and North-west want an increase of currency, and object to paying the bondholders the principal of their bonds in gold. The East and North-east, where the great bulk of the bondholders reside, insist that the bonds are payable in gold and not in currency. The East strenuously supports a high protective tariff, the West is in favor of free trade. Even in New England the labor question is agitating the working classes, and a Labor Reform Convention has been called for the 27th instant, to take into consideration "the growing degradation of the working classes, and the contralization of wealth in the hands of a few." All these things taken together, indicate that the Republican party is tending towards disintegration in its strongholds. Although its partisans may consent to work together for some time longer, the bands which kept them together are becoming loosened, and antagonisms are springing up which may lead to momentous changes long befere the expiration of General Grant's term of office.

The Colored Men of the South.

The irrepressible "conversation" reporter of the New York Herald has been after Oscar J. Dunn, Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana and President of the State Senate. Mr. Dunn is a full black, over six feet high, and broad and stout in proportion. He is a native of New Orleans, born of free parents, has been in business a number of year, owns some considerable property and speaks English correctly.—That is in brief the picture given by the reporter. The "conversation" shows a good deal of practical sense on the part of Mr. Dunn. He said his anticipations were hopeful, and that he believed everything would ultimately settle down into quiet industry and progress; that the social equality question would be a question of years; that it could not be settled by legislation, and that it was foolish to make attempts of the kind. The prejudices that have grown up must grow out; he did not believe in natural antipathies. In all future elections, he said, the colored vote would be split; they will always vote for the Union, but they will act with those who treat them best.

Correspondent.—Does the cool reception of Menard by Congress call out any ill-feeling on the part of the colored people here against the radical party?

Dunn.—I have not been much lately to notice. If I had seen Menard before he started I should have advised him not to go to Washington—not but what I think him fully competent for the position; but the time is not ripe yet, and, besides, the fact that the two candidates for the position were both radicals, gave Congress an opportunity which I felt sure they would take advantage of by giving the seat to the white man.

Correspondent.—How many colored men are there, do you think, in this State qualified by education, by wealth and intellect to hold important positions—are there a hundred?

Dunn.—There are more than that in this city, though with many of them there would be this disadvantage, that they do not speak English—only French or Spanish. There is Mr. Dumas, who ran against me, who, though a most accomplished man, speaks scarcely a word of English; there is Mr. Antoine Dublet, our present State Treasurer, worth $250,000; there is Mr. Dupuy, worth nearly 1,000,000; there are the Brothers McCarthy, nearly white, worth $1,000,000 between them; there is Mr. Soulier, worth $50,000 or $60,000; there is Henry Clay, (reputed nephew of the Henry Clay,) there is Marie, and many other men of high intelligence and considerable wealth. But probably the utmost we should insist upon would be one name on the State ticket. This cry of "negro supremacy" is groundless. As a class we have not the intelligence or the capacity to secure a supremacy, even if we had the wish. When the excitement of the revolution cools down we shall fall into our places with the rest, and intellect will carry the day, here as elsewhere. All we ask is that because we are colored simply, we shall not be debarred from taking the position for which our intelligence, our education and our position may fit us. The Southern people are certainly intelligent, but they have been terribly blind. If, when the reconstruction acts passed, they had taken them up and guaranteed the colored people the political rights they now say they are willing to concede to them, they might have elected their own candidates, and such a thing as a carpet-bagger would not have been heard of. Instead of that, they struggled against reconstruction, and in the country parishes treated their negroes so badly that we naturally listened to those who had been in some way identified with the Union army.

Private Secretaries.

The New York Sun gives the snobbish and increasing custom of keeping private secretaries, this severe cut:

"The practice for nearly everybody to keep them has been introduced along with the Grecian bend and the Roman wriggle. We wonder that the busiest bootblacks do not keep private secretaries. They have so much to do, and their hands are so black, it must be inconvenient for them to carry on their own correspondence.

Velocipedes.

It is stated that velocipede-building now forms an important branch of trade in Paris. There are not only manufacteries of these new locomotives, but foundries where the iron work of which they are composed is cast. One of these employs 250 workmen, and finishes 12 velocipedes per day for a coach builder in Lyons. A Lyonese velocipedist is willing to take any bet that he will beat the fastest trotter in a race.

Surgical Operation.

Dr. S. McCollam, assisted by Dr. J. V. Knotts, removed a tumor from the leg of Mr. J. E Pearson, of Templeville, on Christmas day, weighing 7½ pounds. Mr. P. has suffered with inconvenience from this tumor for several years, but latterly it had disabled him from labor. We are pleased to learn that he is likely to speedily recover.—*Denton Journal.*

Take Notice.

HAVING received an assignment of the Books of JOHN W. PARSONS, I hereby notify all persons indebted that an early settlement must be made by Note or otherwise. My receipt alone will be good. I may be found at the office of Jas. Graves, Esq.
Jan. 16—3t. W. J. VANNORT.

MARRIED.

RIGBY—AUSTIN.—Near Easton, Md., on Nov. 19th, 1868, at 4 P. M., by Rev. Mr. Frampton, CHARLES RIGBY to Miss MARY CAROLINE AUSTIN.

FISHER—ASPRIL.—On the 12th instant, at the M. E. Parsonage in Marcus Hook, Del. Co., Pa., by Rev. Joseph Aspril, J. F. FISHER, of Illinois, and Miss MARIE E. ASPRIL, the oldest daughter of the officiating minister.

DIED.

BORDLEY.—At his residence in Baltimore, on the 2d inst., after long and continued illness of consumption, HIRAM JONES, eldest son of the late Christopher Bordley, formerly of Queen Anne's County, Md., in the 28th year of his age.
Centreville and Easton papers please copy.

FREEMAN.—In Washington, D. C., at the residence of her son-in-law, on the 11th inst., MRS. SOPHIA FREEMAN, relict of the late Theodore Freeman of this county, in the 65th year of her age.

VESTRY ROOM OF ST. PATL'S PARISH,
KENT COUNTY, MD., Jan. 11, 1869.

AT a meeting of the Vestry, it was unanimously resolved, that the Vestry and Church wardens wear crape upon the left arm for thirty days as a slight testimonial of sincere respect for our late friend and Brother Vestryman, James Page Wickes, the sincere friend and most polished gentleman, of when it has been most truly said, "he was one of natures nobleman."

It was also resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to the family of the deceased, with the assurance of sincere sympathy and condolence in their said bereavement, and that these resolutions be entered npon the Register.

Attest: L. M. RICAUD,
Jan. 16, 1869. Register.

Copy of a Resolution passed by the Board of Directors of the Kent County Railroad Co.

CHESTERTOWN, Jan. 8th, 1868.

Mr. President—We have just learned with deep regret of the death of a member of our Board, Samuel W. Spencer, Esq., and condole with the family and friends of the deceased in their bereavement.

Resolved, That we attend his furneral in a body, and send a copy of these Proceedings to the family of the deceased, and to the Newspapers of our town for publication.

W. T. SPRY,
W. B. WILMER,
A. J. REES,
R. J. NICHOLSON,
W. STEVENS,
T. J. SHALLCROSS,
S. F. FENIMORE,
ISAAC PARSONS.

Test:—C. Tylden Westcott, Secretary.
Jan. 16, 1869-1t.

SETTLE UP.

ALL persons indebted to TURKHEIMER & CATLIN will call and settle their BILLS on or before the 13th day of Feb. next.

We are in need of money and are compelled to make collection.

TURKHEIMER & CATLIN.
Jan. 16, 1869-3t.

COX, WARDEN & MERRITT
SUCCESSORS TO
Cox & Brown,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FLOUR AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Nos. 8 Bowly's Wharf & 72 South St.
Baltimore, Md.
Jan. 16, 1868—y.

CENTRAL SEMINARY.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Kent and adjoining counties that their School near St. Paul's Church for Boys and Girls, is now in active operation.

The Buildings are all new and comfortable.

In addition to which, they have secured as Principal a gentleman of tried ability.

The course of study is thorough, embracing the English branches, with the Classics, higher Mathematics, and Modern Languages.

The Scholastic Year is divided into two Sessions, of Five Months each, beginning 1st of February and September, but children can be entered at any time.

Parents and Guardians at a distance can board their children with the Principal.

For particulars, address

I. C. TAYLOR,
Or J. T. CARLILE, PRINCIPALS,
Rees' Corner P. O., Kent Co., Md.
January 16, 1869.

Last Notice.

THE TAXES DUE ME are owed to the State of Maryland, and in justice to my Bond I hereby give notice that any remaining unpaid February 1, 1869, will be collected in the shortest legal manner.

This notice applies to all persons indebted to me, and will be enforced to the letter. If any Tax Payers, therefore, see their property advertised, they need not complain.

Jan. 16, 1869—3t. J. W. DUYER.

Large and Assorted Stock of WINTER DRY GOODS.

STOCK on hand constantly replenished and kept full during the entire season.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, January 9, 1869.

STEWART'S BEST CAST STEEL AXES, Jersey Pattern, Short Bitt and heavy Pole. A large lot, and WARRANTED. For sale by
Jan. 9. TH. S. WICKES.

Strayed

From the undersigned, about four weeks since, a DARK RED COW, without mark, except the tip of her horns being sawed off. A liberal reward will be paid for any information of her whereabouts.

JOHN HALL,
Exchange Hotel,
Jan. 9, 1869—3t* Chestertown.

ROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned intend to apply to the County Commissioners, thirty days after the date of this notice, to open and condemn a Public Road, beginning at the Pub[illegible] near "Fancy" and running through [illegible] of Robert Nicholson, to Whitcoat [illegible]
SAMUEL [illegible]
Dec. 26, 1868—3t.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White—2.15.
Red—2.90@2.15.
CORN.—White—75@86 cts. Yellow 88@90 cts.
OATS—70@75 cents.

BOARDING

CAN BE HAD for three or four gentlemen—two with lodging and two without—on reasonable terms. Inquire of
MRS. SARAH PEARCE,
Corner of Spring Avenue and Market Space.
Chestertown, Jan. 16, 1869—3t.

PUMPS.

EVERYBODY who has use for a PUMP should buy
MORRELL'S FIRE ENGINE DEEP WELL
—AND—
FORCE PUMP.
☞ Send for a CIRCULAR to
POOLE & HUNT,
Baltimore, Md.
January 16, 1868-6m.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at his residence near Worton Heights,

On Wednesday, January 27th, 1869,

a portion of his personal property, as follows:

FOUR GOOD FARM HORSES,
2 of them fine travelers;
THREE FINE MILCH COWS
1 York Carriage, 1 Dearborn, 1 Large Peach Wagon, 1 good Farm Wagon, 1 Kirby Reaper and Mower, used but one season; 1 Ox Cart, one Cider Mill, one Stell Spring Wheat Rake,
Lot of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c., &c,

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS.—All sums of $20 and under, Cash; on sums over that amount a credit of Nine Months, with approved security. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with. JOHN C. MONEY.
W. H. HAMILTON, Auctioneer.
January 16, 1869—tds.

BUILDERS' EXCHANGE.

The undersigned announce to Builders and others that they have opened

AN EXCHANGE,
At No. 27 South Gay Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

The object of which is to furnish all kinds of Building Material from one locality, thus saving purchasers that trouble and expense they would otherwise be subjected to in visiting different places to procure such articles. They propose, and are constantly prepared to furnish

Lumber, Doors, Sash, Frames, Mouldings, &c.,
Slate Roofing, MARBLEIZED SLATE, AND MARBLE MANTELS.

Glass, Hardware, Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, Sewer and Water Pipe of Hydraulic Cement and Terra Cotta, Hydraulic Cement, Marble, Iron, and Stone Fronts, Crest Railings, Encaustic and Marble Tiling, and all other building materials at the lowest market prices,

Having made arrangements with the leading Factories in their respective branches of trade to supply all building materials at one place. Estimates for Marble, Iron and Stone Fronts, Gas Fitting, Plumbers Work, &c., furnished. Sole Agents for the State of Maryland for Thompson and Harper's and other celebrated slate mantels, the Terra Cotta Works of Philadelphia, and represent Davison, Ayres and Heuvelman Agents of the architectural department of the Novelty Iron Works, New York, in Baltimore.

MURGUIONDO & RIGGS,
Jan. 2, 1869—y 27 S. Gay St.

Cash System.

I TAKE this method of informing my customers and the public generally, that, hereafter, I shall sell for CASH or TRADE; or to PROMPT PAYING customers only, on three months' time.

I also embrace this opportunity to return my thanks for the liberal patronage received in the past, and respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

A choice assortment of Seasonable Goods, for sale very low.

C. W. WARREN,
Jan. 9, 1869. Kennedyville.

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, } In sets to match.
" Coffee Urns, } In sets to match.
" 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
Sing[illegible]
Bowls [illegible]

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