THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, Feb'y. 13, 1869.

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

ERROR.—The Collector's Sales which appeared in the last issue of the Transcript, were inserted by mistake, the day of sale having passed, and the claims being settled.

Middletown and Chestertown.

The few remarks made in our issue of January 30th, in connection with the correspondent of the *Middletown Transcript*, SINAPIS, whom we fitly titled a male FIDGIT, and who, from his age, is doubtless acquainted with the character, has brought out quite a lengthy reply from our esteemed cotemporary the Middletown "organ." We are pleased to have a confirmation of the high esteem in which we asserted the editor held our town and county, for our readers will remember it was only on the supposition, that he would rather hear our people slandered than not spoken of at all, that we explained the communication which appeared in his paper, and they will also remember that we left it entirely to them to say, whether it was "out of place and in bad taste." We perfectly agree with our Middletown friend that "Kent county is justly considered the 'garden spot' of Maryland," also that "the interests of Chestertown are not isolated: they are intimately connected with "those of the county at large. Whatever "is injurious to her is also an injury to "the county; and whatever is beneficial to "the county is also a benefit to her." We were so fully satisfied of these facts that we could scarcely imagine any citizen of Kent, publishing abroad statements, which, if perfectly true, would have a tendency to injure the shire-town of his county abroad, and thereby the county itself. Statements and satirical remarks which were in no sense meant to be "wholesome and salutary," and which the editor is too intelligent to have supposed could have been so construed by either his 'esteemed friends' in this place, or the mass of the sensible people in the county at large; and, remarks for which we think the favorable notice thereof justified us in holding the editor measurably accountable. "We welcome to our columns our esteemed con-"tributor 'Sinapis.' His practiced pen "has not forgot its cunning. We hope to "hear from him often." We think for such an introduction the party making it is responsible to the same extent as he who favorably introduces to you a person, to whose conduct you afterwards except, unless the objectionable conduct is discountenanced by the party introducing The editor, however, after sustaining the propriety and fitness of his correspondent's remarks by very plausible argument, disclaims any responsibility therefor. Well this may be "legitimately within the "sphere of his duty," but we would like the editor's opinion about its "good taste." And just here we will say that in however "*bad taste*" *our* remarks may have been, neither they were, nor these are conceived in any "bad" spirit.

But it seems we have been utterly at fault as to the authorship of "Sinapis" and that he is a "Kent Countian" "to the manor born." Well, it is really no wonder, for we had forgotten that *there was one man* in our good old county, who was willing to go abroad to publish things injurious to his Shire-town, and thereby to his county also. But our fellow-citizen, A. J. Rees, Esq., in a communication in the last Kent News, says that he assures us we were mistaken in our supposition; of course, then, he knows the author, and the well known ear-marks of the last letter Sinapis has written, in connection with the fact that a certain man in the Lower District received the Middletown paper, fixes in our mind, and in the opinion of our community, the author, beyond doubt. And we say to the Middletown Transcript, it is not the first time this man has gone from home to publish his slurs upon his native county; and it is not the first time we have published his letter, from the press outside of our State. He is a disappointed, dissatisfied, and discarded office-holder. He is a Southern man with Northern feelings, and would to-day make a New England province of Maryland, if he had the power. His penchant for just such scribbling as he is now engaged in is well known; and as to his "stake in society," he has nothing here to lose. His object is to array the citizens of our town and county against each other, either to gratify his malice for a fancied injury by some one here, or in subserviency to the mischievous spirit of some one else. He is a miserable fellow, who was afraid to offer his communication to his local press, and then charged it with want of independence. We wish the people of our town and county to see what sort of a fellow we have among them, and we give his letter.

Correspondence of the Middletown Transcript.

KENT COUNTY, MD., Jan. 27, 1869.

Dear Transcript:—Resuming my account of the ancient town on the Banks of the Chester, I notice the still prevalent idea entertained by its citizens, that it is, and ought to be, the metropolis, if not of the State, at least of the County.

As a result of this idea, there has always been a feeling of jealousy between the town and country. In all political movements, the town has sought to rule; has dictated the nominations; and sometimes in defiance of right and justice imposed its nominees upon the people. It is thus able to do because the party leaders residing in the place can be gathered at short notice, while the rank and file in the county are so remote that no speedy concert of action is easily obtained. Hence, many of its people live either of office, or on the blessed anticipation of getting office. Some do a thriving business as brokers, though it is not certain that the State gains largely from their licenses. A few are industrious mechanics, though there is no special branch of industry to give growth and expansion to the town. The mercantile interest is so divided as to be almost nothing—so attenuated as to be reduced to mere haberdashery and huckstering. Almost every family has its little garden patch for a supply of vegetables, and sundry cows, straying about the suburbs, furnish milk and butter; while the environs are bestud with a glorious galaxy of pig-sties in which sundry swinish tenants promise to replenish the larders of the happy owners.

The consequence of this condition is, that the ancient town has a miserably poor market. "Man wants but little here below"—the folks of this time-honored town want less. The produce of the surrounding country mostly seeks other markets, and what little finds its way into its contracted market-house produces a chronic glut.

But, one institution deserves more than a passing remark. Washington College is located on a beautiful eminence North of the town, and commands a really splendid view of the river (so called for the want of a name) and the surrounding country.

Its faculty at present consists of two scholarly gentlemen, neither being President of the College. The government is in the hands of a Board of Visitors, some of whom take as much interest in its affairs as Brigham Young may in the celibacy of the priesthood. Either from this cause, or some other, the old College does not prosper. It is not deficient in resources, as the real estate belonging to it, if properly managed, ought to support its two professors.

This, however, has been leased, at mere nominal rates, for a long time. The institution has long enjoyed liberal benefactions from the State. Another cause of its stationary condition may be found in the many grog-shops about the town, and its large number of fast young men. A number of young men of brilliant talents, who might have attained honored positions, have graduated at the College and dram-shop at the same time. I mention one other cause often assigned for the long-continued depression of Washington College; and that is, the idea of its insalubrity. I think this notion is greatly exaggerated, yet if the town could be relieved of its old grave-yard and its innumerable piggeries a more healthful atmosphere would probly be secured. You have had the Rail Road project under discussion. I need say but little concerning it. We need a road. The interests of the whole country require it. Chestertown seems determined that unless it shall be constructed to suit her fancied interest it shall not be built at all. It is the old spirit which has inspired the town for forty years. The road they say must be deflected from its natural, best and shortest route, to go into the town. To say nothing of the cost of this deflextion, it would be ruinous to Chestertown. Did any one ever know a Railway to pass through a little one-horse town without injury to it.—Will not every old lady who wants an ounce of tea, or a pound of soap, send for it to the city? But what is there about Chestertown to support a Railroad? Nothing is manufactured—nothing produced—the travel will not do it. What will? It is preposterous to suppose that farmers, surrounded as ours are, by navigable waters, will transport their produce on wheels to Chestertown to be transhipped to distant markets at Railway freight. As for the town itself, a single train would take every suplus commodity in it. "But," say some, give us the road into town and manufactures will grow," Grow! upon what? There is no water power, and not only the capital but the energy is lacking to give success to any great enterprise. The whole truth is, that the town is anxious to monopolize the Rail Road, as it does every thing else, and having done so, to put it upon the little parsimonious scale of every thing else about it. What matters the justice of the procedure? What if the whole county has been burdened with taxes to build the road—if there is only funds enough to secure the road to Chestertown—all below may pay and pay—and whistle.

Yours, SINAPIS.

The Oyster Law.

Those of our citizens who make the catching of oysters a business, in common with the same class in Queen Anne's county, and the mass of our citizens at large have an interest in the recent developments of this law under the construction given it by the Attorney General for the State. We have been informed that Chester river is full of vessels, catching oysters with drag and scoop. The oystermen of Queen Anne's county have obtained the opinion of Mr. Keating, the State's attorney for that county, who arrives at an entirely different conclusion, and one we think more in accordance with common sense. For the legislature to protect the oysters lying within the limits of one county entirely, and to throw open for general plunder the oysters in rivers which happen to be bounded by two counties, is arraigning the last Legislature for a want of common sense. If Mr. Jones had said that Chester river is no river at all, but only an arm of the bay—which is strictly true—there would have been, to our view, more logic in his argument. But our statutes, all through the books, recognize these salt water streams as rivers. They are, therefore, for all intents and purposes of the law, rivers.

The law absolutely forbids any one, with any boat or vessel of any kind or description whatever, from taking or catching oysters for sale, in the waters of this State, without having first obtained a license therefor. The section following, authorises the Comptroller of the Treasury to issue a license under certain provisions to residents, to catch or take oysters with scoop, drag, scrape, dredge, or any other implement, *within the waters of the Chesapeake Bay*. The law nowhere authorises the Comptroller or any other officer to issue any other license to dredgers. Now, a license to sell spirituous liquors in Chestertown, does not authorize any one to sell the same at Edesville or any place than the house named in the license. How then a license to take oysters in the Chesapeake Bay authorizes the owner of a vessel to catch in Chester river, is beyond the reach of ordinary men, unless—as Mr. Keating observes—we can "locate Chester river within the waters of the Chesapeake Bay." We learn that in this opinion, Mr. Pearce, the State's attorney for this county, fully concurs.

But it appears that the sixteenth section of the law provides that it shall be unlawful for any one licensed under this law, to catch oysters with scoop, &c., "in any "river, creek, cove, inlet, bay or sound "within the limits of any county of this "State," and therefore Mr. Jones concludes that it is lawful to so catch and take within the waters of any river which lies in two counties. Is not Chester river within the limits of Kent county? A murder committed on the Kent side of the channel would certainly be within the legal limits of the county, and good sense forbids us to suppose the Legislature intended any other construction. The same section makes it unlawful to so catch oysters on any oyster bar, bed or rock, about certain points in the Bay, therein named; and has gone so far as to exclude from Eastern Bay, inside of a line drawn from Kent Point to Poplar Island: and yet Mr. Jones derives authority therefrom to permit dredging in the rivers. We think a careful perusal of this sixteenth section of the law, will satisfy ordinary persons that its intention was to provide an additional tribunal for the trial of offenders against the law, namely: the Justices of the Peace and Judges of the Circuit Courts; the sixth section having only provided for a conviction after indictment in a Circuit Court; and also to provide a special exemption from the general provision contained in section third, the waters of Chesapeake Bay.

The whole body of our people are interested in the enforcement of this law, and we hope, if steps have not already been taken to obtain a Judicial construction, it will be done by our oystermen.

Since writing the above, the police boat KENT, Capt. Davidson, has arrived here with a schooner, which bears the marks of a dredger. They are both lying in the stream, but up to the time of going to press, we are unable to learn any of the facts of the arrest, or what measures are proposed.

THE CECIL DEMOCRAT comes to us enlarged, and every way improved, and it affords us much pleasure to mark this progress on the part of our neighbor; for, as the Democrat observes, "in nothing is the "prosperity of a people more readily ap-"parent or more accurately marked, than "in and by the newspapers it supports." When the Democrat came into the hands of its present proprietor, three years ago, everything about it was old and worn out; and yet, at the end of that short period, he has replaced the old with new material, bought a new power-press, and expended, altogether, something like five thousand dollars in improvements. The editor says he is "rewarded in the consciousness that "now he has as good an office, as well "fitted, supplied and patronized, and for-"tified by the active sympathy of as strong "and devoted friends, as any in this "section.' "*Active* sympathy of friends;" that is the key to the great success of the Democrat. The local press cannot successfully combat the present age of metropolitan dailies, without the *active* sympathy of friends. And in this connection we may be pardoned for speaking a few words for the Transcript. Undertaken during the war, when to advocate any thing in opposition to the Radical powers of the State was hazardous, to say the least; when the local press of the county was telling its readers that "Democracy in Maryland meant secession and treason and nothing else;" we have all the time labored to preserve the old time-honored landmarks of our government, and for the best interest of our County and State; and we are obliged to say that we have not always had the *active* sympathy of friends. In very truth we have many times encountered the opposition of those whom we had a right to place among the friends of this paper. The Democracy of Kent county have not sustained our enterprise as all the circumstances warranted us in believing. They have not thereby sustained themselves as they could have done, and the fact is, that to-day they do not occupy the same controlling influence in this county as the Cecil county Democracy, with a fiercer and more numerous Radical opposition.

Grateful as we are for the measure of our success, we earnestly ask the "active sympathy" of our friends; and believe that if every subscriber would send us another, the advantage would not accrue entirely to ourselves.

SOMEBODY, who has an eye upon Congressional jobbery, has petitioned to Congress to prohibit the sale of milk by individuals, on the ground that exorbitant prices have been charged and unwholesome milk sold. He proposes the Government seize the cows, remunerate the owners and sell the milk at post-offices, any cream that can be obtained to be the postmaster's perquisite.—*Cambridge Democrat and Herald.*

Surrender of Mrs. Surratt's Body by the Military.

From the Special Cor. of the Balto. Sun.

WASHINGTON, February 8.—The order for the disinterment of Mrs. Surratt was obtained from the President by Rev. J. A. Walter, pastor of St. Patrick's church, at ten o'clock this morning, and was immediately placed in the hands of Gen. George D. Ramsay, commandant of the Washington arsenal Positive orders were given that all show at parade on the occasion, was to be avoided. Gen. Ramsay detailed Major Hill, of the army, to superintend the disinterment.

Mrs. Surratt's body, together with those of the other assassination conspirators, having been some time ago removed from the graves under the scaffolding, where there were originally interred, were reinterred beneath the flagging of one of the old penitentiary building in order, beginning at the north wall, viz: Mrs. Surratt, Payne, Herold, Atzerodt, Wirz, the "Andersonville jailer," and Booth. The locality of this place of burial was not known to more than twenty persons until to-day. In accordance with orders, Major Hill superintended the work of chuming, which was done by a gang of several workmen, under the direction of Mr. Tatepaugh, one of the foremen. The grave or pit in which all the bodies were placed side by side is apparently about 18 feet long and 8 feet wide, and about 6 feet deep. The earth was soon thrown out and the coffin was taken up. In digging down, the coffin of Payne, which adjoined that of Mrs. Surratt, was disclosed, At 3 o'clock the coffin was taken out and handed over to Mr. Richard Harvey, undertaker.

The only persons present at the disinterments beside the workmen, were Rev. Father Walter, of St. Patrick's Church; Mr. Tonnery, a friend of the family; Major Hill and Mr. Harvey. The box containing the remains was of rough pine boards. Upon the top was a strip of wood, painted white, with the name "Mrs Surratt" painted upon it in black letters.

The box was opened, and although the body was somewhat decomposed, it was not offensive. The dress, gaiters and black silk bow at the neck were all in a perfect state of preservation. The hair was also perfectly preserved, and did not seem to have been disarranged in the least. A steel arrow pin with which Annie Surratt fastened the bow about her mother's neck, just before she was led to execution, was also in place. A lock of the hair was clipped off for Annie Surratt at her own request. Upon examining Mrs. Surratt's feet it was discovered that the rope, with which her feet were tied just before the drop fell had disappeared, and this at first occasioned some remark, but those who witnessed the execution will remember that when Mrs. Surratt was cut down the rope became loosened and it was thrown aside.

The remains were immediately placed in another box and taken to Mount Olivet Catholic Cemetery, where the remains were placed in a vault. The remains will be to-morrow morning transferred to a new burial case. The transfer will be made in the presence of Annie Surratt and her brother Isaac, and one or two intimate friends of the family. The remains will be interred in their final resting place at two o'clock. The ceremonies will only consist of reading the burial service of the Catholic Church. Rev Father Walter will officiate and the ceremony will be conducted in strict privacy.

A review of Mrs. Surratt's conviction, sentence, death and burial may not be uninteresting at time. It will be remembered she was convicted by the military commission of which General Hunter was president, at the arsenal, in the summer of 1865, of being one of the conspirators for the assassination of President Lincoln on the 14th of April of that year, and suffered death by hanging, in accordance with the sentence of the commission, in the arsenal grounds, on the 6th of July following. Immediately after the execution her remains, with those of Payne, Herold and Atzerodt, executed at the same time, were placed in common boxes and interred in graves near the scaffold, her body being at the north end of the row, and the others adjoining her remains in the order named above. In the box with each body there was also placed the name of the party enclosed in a bottle.

The body of Booth was also buried near there—that is, inside the old penitentiary building, near the main door of the warden's residence. The burial of Booth was quietly made, in the presence of Secretary Stanton, Gen. Lafayette C. Baker and and two of his officers, and Col. Benton, commandant of the arsenal; and after the grave had been filled and a portion of the bricks laid over it, the windows of the wareroom were boarded up and the door locked, Secretary Stanton taking the key. The body of Wirz, the commander at Andersonville, was placed in the yard adjoining the body of Atzerodt. For some time the bodies were allowed to remain in this position. A wooden fence was erected around the graves, and a wooden headboard, with the name of the person buried below, placed at each grave.

In the fall of 1867, when the demolition of the penitentiary building was determined on, it became necessary to remove the bodies, and they were buried in the warehouse known as No. 1, (the second building below the principal office,) the bodies being placed under the flagging as stated above. Mrs. Surratt's was laid next to the north wall of the building, and the others joining in the following order: Payne, Herold, Atzerodt, Wirz and Booth. There the bodies all have remained until to-day. Since the interment of the remains in his house it has not been used, being kept closed at all times. The locality of the last place of burial has been carefully concealed.

It Answers the Purpose of all Others.

"I like the Grover & Baker Machine, in the first place, because if I had any other I would still want a Grover & Baker, it answers the purpose of the rest.—It does great variety of work, and it is easier to turn than any other. I know three other ladies who have sold off other machines—sold at reduced prices—in order to get Grover and Baker, but recently, and they are very enthusiastic about their new machines."—*Testimony of Mrs. J. C. Ively (Jennie June) before the Commissioner of Patents.*

Views of Alexander H. Stephens.

A correspondent of the Macon Telegraph has visited Mr. Stephens at his residence in Georgia. Among other things he reports as follows:

When I entered he was engaged in looking over the papers which had arrived by mail a few minutes before, but kindly entered into a very pleasing conversation with me without delay. I ventured to call his attention to a paper which contained an article of Mr. Pollard's on the flight of Mr. Davis from Richmond, and particularly that portion relating to himself, with an urgent request that he might allow me to publish his remarks in reference to it. He stated that he had seen the article, and would grant my request only on condition that I would give his remarks in his own words. I then took down in short hand, as he spoke, the following:

"I have a great repugnance to having my name brought before the public in such a connection, even in correction of the many misrepresentations which I almost daily see in the papers; yet I assure you that what Mr. Pollard in this article says is without the least foundation whatever, and his information, from whatever source derived, is entirely incorrect. I was here, at my own home in Crawfordsville, at the time referred to. Mr. Davis did not pass nearer to Crawfordville than Raytown, some eight or nine miles distant, and I did not know that he was passing through that part of the State until some time afterwards. 'Griswoldville,' spoken of in the article of Mr. Pollard, is at least sixty or seventy miles from my residence.

"However widely Mr. Davis and I may have differed upon public questions and public policy, either before or during the days of the Confederacy, our personal and social relations were never interrupted. Our terms of intercourse were always friendly. No act of incivility on the part of either of us was ever exhibited towards the other, so far as I am aware of. In this connection I would add that it is not correct, as I here see it in the papers to day stated, that I have accepted the Professorship of History and Political Science, lately created and tendered to me in the University of Georgia. The state of my health and existing professional, as well as other engagements, constrain me to decline it, at least for the present."

I asked Mr. Stephens what he thought would be the course of General Grant as President, and while he says but little upon public matters, his reply was as follows: "All the country wants is good government. For General Grant personally I entertain the highest esteem From the time I first met him at City Point, in 1865, I have regarded, and still regard him, as one of the most remarkable men I have ever met. He possesses one of the rarest combinations of elements of character of perhaps any man living. I do not believe he will be easily influenced, much less controlled, by any person. He will act from the dictates of his own judgment, and what he believes to be the line of his duty. I regard him as a man of great generosity and magnanimity, neither selfish nor ambitious, and I believe he meant all that the words import when he said 'Let us have peace.' General Grant, however, no more than any other man, can have all things as he might desire. The future of this country, therefore, is still enveloped in great uncertainty. All the patriots at the South can do is to bear in patience the present—exercise a generous confidence and look hopefully for time's development."

Of the country, he said: "With good government, there is much of 'life in the old land yet.'" He here referred to a paper recently furnished from the agricultural bureau at Washington, which gives the products and the great staples of the country, Indian corn and cotton, during the year 1868, and proceeded:

"From this it appears that in all of the States east of the Pacific slope the entire product of corn was nine hundred million bushels. Of this more than one-half, to wit: five hundred and nine millions in round numbers, was produced in the thirteen Southern States: while the cotton crop, estimated at two million three hundred thousand bales, grown entirely in these States, at an average market price, would amount to upwards of two hundred and fifty millions dollars, which will be more than one-half the foreign exports from the entire country. These figures in themselves exhibit what vital energies we possess, if properly directed under good government."

The Elevated Railway in New York--Its Trial on Greenwich Street.

[From the New York Times.]

On Friday the inhabitants of Greenwich street and storekeepers doing business in that section of the street had something novel and new to look at in the shape of a vehicle or street car running above their heades, on an elevated track, fifteen feet or there abouts above the level of the sidewalk. This unusual spectacle drew large crowds to the street corners to look at the running of the cars. Every one has heard of the West Side Elevated Railway, which has been in process of construction for months past, and which is intended, when completed, to run cars from the Battery through Greenwich street, up Ninth avenue to Thirtieth street, and so on up the Bloomingdale road, the terminus to be at or near the Harlem river. Half a mile of this track has been completed from the Battery to Cortlandt street, and an experimental car was placed upon the track to test the durability and safety of the new railroad and its mode of propulsion. This experimental car is fashioned of iron and wood, something after the style of the present street car, with the exception that a row of reversible chairs are placed in the middle of and running down the cars. When the seats are filled the car will accomodate about forty persons. The distance from the Battery to Spuyten Duyvel is fourteen miles, and at each half mile a stationary engine will be placed, which will connect with the bridge, built on upright iron posts of the best material, the foundations being sunk on the sidewalk, upon which the single track is laid. These engines will furnish the propelling power by means of an endless wire-rope, about the thickness of the Atlantic cable, which will haul the cars up an down the road, as the case may be. At present stairs will be erected at the distance of a quarter of a mile, and by this means passengers will be able to ascend to the cars. It is, however intended by the company to erect stairs at shorter distances from each other as soon as the road has been completed. The rate of speed will average fifteen miles an hour, and it is thus expected that a great saving will accrue to passengers going from one end of the island to the other, being an improvement on the present method of horse-car transit, which now in stormy weather annoys passengers so much in going and coming from their business. The expenses for a single track on the east side of Greenwich street, from the Battery to Thirtieth street, will be about $800,000, it is calculated, and the fare will probably be fixed at about ten cents.—But is all the intention of the company to erect another or double-track on the west side of Greenwich street, upon which two cars will run down town from the upper terminus.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White—2.05@2.20.
Red—1.60@2.20.
CORN.—White—80@92 cts. Yellow 80@88.
OATS—65@75 cents.

MARRIED.

WALLIS—HURLOCK.—At the residence of J. S. Hurlock, the bride's father, on Thursday, Feb. 4th, by Rev. Mr. Hutchinson, C. L. WALLIS to ANNIE S. HURLOCK—all of this county.

The Teachers' Association of Kent Co.

WILL MEET AT THE SCHOOL HOUSE

In Chestertown,

On SATURDAY,

FEBRUARY 27th, 1868, *at* 1 *o'clock, P. M.*

A full attendance of the teachers is desired.

The following Programme has been fixed upon.

1st.—HOLMES' GRAMMAR. *For*—Mr. C. H. Crittenden. *Against*—Mr. J. J. Hogg.

2d.—GUYOT'S GEOGRAPHY. *For*—Mr. J. V. Crosby. *Against*—Mr. S. S. Baker.

3d.—CORNELL'S GEOGRAPHY. *For*—Mr. Chas. G. Ricaud. *Against*—Jno. F. Copper.

4th.—GENERAL DISCUSSION OF THE COMPARATIVE MERITS OF PINNEO'S, SMITH'S AND JUACKENBOS'S GRAMMARS.

5th.—The comparative importance of branches taught and the time to be employed in teaching each per day.

H. MEEKS, *Pres't.*
JOHN F. COPPER, *Sec.* [Feb. 13—tm

H. McCoy. *Wm. A. Rasin.*

McCOY & RASIN,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 73 South Street,

OPPOSITE CORN EXCHANGE,

BALTIMORE.

Tendering our thanks to the citizens of Kent, for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we ask for a continuance.

☞ We refer to the following among our patrons in Kent:

Judge Joseph A. Wickes,
Hon. William Welch,
Hon. Samuel Comegys,
George D. S. Handy,
William B. Wilmer,
George T. Hollyday,
Dr. Samuel A. Beck.

Feb. 13, 1869—y.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the County Commissioners, Examiners, to locate and lay down a PRIVATE ROAD in the Fifth Election District of Kent county, from the premises of William A. Miller, at the head of Gray's Inn Creek, through J. W. Crosby's land, or such other person or persons land as will suit the interest or convenience of the said William A. Miller or those persons residing on the said land of William A. Miller, hereby give notice to all parties concerned, that they will meet on the premises of the said Miller, on

Saturday, the 20th day of March,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., to execute the duties of their commission.

WILLIAM STEVENS,
SAMUEL A. J. WICKES,
SAMUEL G. COPPER,
Examiners.

Feb. 13, 1869—5t.

GROVER & BAKER'S

FIRST PREMIUM

ELASTIC STITCH

FAMILY

SEWING MACHINES,

495 *BROADWAY, NEW YORK.*

181 *BALTIMORE St., BALTO.*

POINTS OF EXCELLENCE.

Beauty and Elasticity of Stitch.

Perfection and Simplicity of Machinery.

Using both threads directly from the spools.

No fastening of seams by hand and no waste of thread.

Wide range of application without change of adjustment.

The seam retains it beauty and firmness after washing and ironing.

Besides doing all kinds of work done by other Sewing Machines, these Machines execute the most beautiful and permanent Embroidery and ornamental work.

☞ *The Highest Premiums at all the fairs and Exhibitions of the United States and Europe, have been awarded the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, and the work done by them, whenever exhibited in competition.*

☞ The very highest prize, THE CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR, was conferred on the representative of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machines, at the Exposition Universelle, Paris, 1867, thus attesting their great superiority over all other Sewing Machines.

Feb. 13, 1868—y.

LUMBER, LUMBER.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER on reasonable terms, for sale by T. W. ELIASON & SON.

BALCK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

NO USE OF TALKING.

Old Worton is About!

WORTON HEIGHTS

WHEELWRIGHT & BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The undersigned having rented the Shops of Mr. Geo. Rees Jones, are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line. Being both practical workmen, we are competent of taking charge of our own business. With strict attention and good material, we hope to receive a share of public patronage.

A. O'MEARA, *Wheelwright,*
JOS. A. HENRY, *Blacksmith.*
Worton Heights, Jan. 30, 1869—3m.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the County Commissioners of Kent County to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires the opening of a Public Road, commencing near and above Lynch's Corner, and running by and with the private road of Thomas E. and William P. Norris and John Kilpatrick to the most eligible point on Still Pond Creek, hereby give notice to all parties interested that they will meet at Lynch's Corner, on

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10th, 1869,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., to execute the duties of their commission.

JOHN WILSON,
LEWIN USILTON,
WM. W. STEPHENS,
Examiners.

Feb. 6, 1869—5t.

COPY OF AN ORDER

PASSED BY THE

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

OF THE

Kent County Rail-road Company,

Feb. 4, 1869.

ORDERED, That any Stockholder, who has forfeited his Stock by failing to meet the installments previously called for, shall be reinstated by the payment of the First Three Calls, on or before the first day of April next.

By order of the Board.

C. TYLDEN WESTCOTT,
Secretary.

Feb. 6, 1869—3t.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the County Commissioners of Kent county to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires the opening of

A Public Road

beginning at the public road near "Fancy," and running through the lands of Robert Nicholson, to Whitecoat Run, hereby give notice that they will meet on

Wednesday, the 10th day of March, 1869,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of Robt. Nicholson, to execute the duties of their commission.

RICHARD SMYTH,
JAMES SHUSTER,
HORATIO BECK,
Examiners.

Feb. 6, 1869—5t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, on the estate of

SIMON W. BOYER,

late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 2d day of September, 1869; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 2d day of February, 1869.

SARAH A. BOYER,
Adm'x.

Feb. 6, 1869—4t

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.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, appointed by the County Commissioners of Kent county, as Examiners, to widen a Public Road in the Third Election District of said County, beginning at J. S. Rogers', Fairlee Post Office, and running to Crawford's Mill, and ending at or near the gate that leads into the Crawfarm; also, to lay down a Public Road, commencing near a Walnut Tree standing near the fence in the corner of the field, at the Public Landing on Fairlee Creek, on said Crawford's Farm, and running to Kid Point, on said Creek and Farm; and also to condemn land sufficient for a Public Landing: hereby give notice to all parties interested, that they will meet on

THURSDAY, MARCH 4th, 1869,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., at J. S. Rogers', Fairlee Post Office, to execute the duties of this Commission.

H. T. JUMP,
B. H. STARTT,
J. A. ROSEBERRY,
Examiners.

Jan. 30, 1869—5t.

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