THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 3, 1869.

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

"OLD SIDER'S" communication has been received, and will appear next week.

SELF GOVERNMENT.—We profess to have a government of the people by the people. A Senator high in the dominant party, proclaims in the Senate chamber, that the American people have less to do with directing the course of the Government under which they live than the people of any other country have to do with theirs. What Mr. Sprague says, one half the people think. Not only is this true of national affairs, but it ramifies the minutest divisions of States and communities. The whole political business of the country is quietly surrendered to a few politicians, and the whole political business affairs of the country is in sullen, stolid discontent remitted to the management of a few who plot and scheme either for their individual interest or political influence. The plans, the schemes, the combinations which were made to secure one set of officers are, if still desirable, put in training for imposition upon the people, who meekly and sometimes enthusiastically endorse the arrangement.

From time to time this subject has been agitated in our little political world of Kent: again and again have the people determined to manage their own affairs. Again and again have they determined to break up these combinations, by means of which the offices of the County are farmed out in the interest of certain individuals. Never was any desirable object more easy of attainment; all that is necessary, is for the voters of the County to assemble in their respective districts and select such men as they desire for the several offices. But while they are content to leave the management of their affairs to some dozen or twenty politicians of the districts, the only part they will have in the selection of their officers will be their endorsement on the day of election.

The necessity of action on the part of the people more generally than heretofore, seems to be more generally expressed this year than usual. We think the fire is kindled which will increase to a blaze, and if the politicians are wise they will not attempt to smother it.

The people do not intend to have any one forced upon them for office this fall; they are in no manner bound by the contract of political wire-pullers, and they do not intend to recognize any such claims. Parties who want office must stand upon their individual merits.

A Case of State's Evidence.

Senator Sprague must be the *enfant terrible* of the Senate. It is not very often that he speaks, nor is his oratory of the choicest, but he has given several very marked illustrations of an ugly tendency to disturb the equanimity of his Radical colleagues and ruffle the self-complacency, which seems, in these latter days, to be a distinctive Senatorial attribute, by the utterance of awkward truths at very inappropriate moments. Sometime ago he presented his views upon the questions of finance and reconstruction, and demonstrated to the satisfaction of all business men, if not to the conviction of Senators, that the misgovernment of the Southern States, the repression of their industry and the obstacles opposed by Congress to the restoration of their prosperity, were the real sources of the existing financial embarrassments and uncertainties. Speaking from a business point of view, as a manufacturer and capitalist who had large interests, both at the North and the South, it was not strange that his conclusions startled the politicans and partisans who, to use his own expression, sacrifice the weulfare of the people to build up the interests of party. To this speech, we believe, no answer was vouchafed at the time; and the fulfilment of its predictions has made reply to it now impossible.

During the discussion of last week upon the Tenure-of-Office law another utterance fell from the lips of the Rhode Island Senator, still more decided and startling, because of its bold and defiant arraignment of the legislation of the country. "In our late war," said Mr Sprague, "there was not one virtuous or high-toned principle animating the contestants. It was nothing but a struggle for place and power commencing here in this body, and permeating throughout the country." And referring to the usurpations of the Senate during the last six years, he added: "So concentrated were its power and influence, that I would rather have stormed a triple line of bayonets or a park of artillery in full play, than have stood up here and opposed any the measures of the majority, as any one pretended to do so was hounded and hunted down." It is not strange that a theme thus touched grew upon his hands. From the beginning of the war, throughout its whole conduct, and thence tracing the course of Congressional legislation since its termination, he proceeded to point out the utter want of wise and patriotic statesmanship, the selfish and partisian influences which have controlled all legislation, the absence of intelligent regard for the prosperity of the people, and the distinctly indicated disposition to sacrifice every interest relating to their permanent welfare, to the attainment of mere purposes of party.

We do not propose to make further quotations from this speech. It possesses the value which belongs to every utterance of truth; it is entitled to the respect which is due to honest sentiments bodly expressed; and it loses none of its effect because no one of those whom it has so severely criticised has attempted to break its force by controverting its positions or denying its conclusions. But its principal value consists in its confessions. Mr. Sprague is a Radical Senator from a New England State. He belongs to the party which he condemns. He occupies a seat in the body which he arraigns. He is one of that overwhelming majority in the Congress which he proclaims to be "entirely deficient in the qualties which can secure wise legislation." He has been familiar with its secret councils and cauenses, and has united in the execution of their edicts by the formal enactments of statutes to give them force and effect. Testimony like this can not be impeached; and the judgment which thoughtful men have long since formed of the weakness, tyranny and incompetency of the party that oppresses and degrades the country, is strengthened and sustained by the deliberate statements it presents.

The fact is, what we have been in the habit of designating as American statesmanship has been for many years a pretence and delusion. The mere routine of legislation or the administration of government according to established rules and precedents, call forth none of these high qualities which belong to the true statesman. It is his to deal with the sudden and startling exigencies of government—exigencies which demand the highest wisdom, the purest patriotism, and that conscientious appreciation of the demands of public duty which subordinates every personal or party consideration to the general welfare of the people. Tried by such tests, where shall we look for statesmanship at the present day? Do we find it in a Senate which has devoted every energy to the aggrandisement of its own power? In a House of Representatives which stifles debate, brooks no opposition, and records with hot haste the secret decrees of an irresponsible caucus? In an Administration whose efforts are devoted to the distribution of public patronage and the bestowal of partisian rewards? Is it shown in the condition of the so-called reconstructed States of the South? Is it to be traced in Virginia, where every legal tribunal is closed, and the ermine stripped from the shoulders of every judge? In Tennessee and Arkansas, where the petulant edict of usurping authority has placed the people under the iron rule of martial law, and harried whole counties with fire and sword? In North Carolina and Georgia, where oppressive taxation has ground down every interest, only to supply the grasping demands of peculating officials?

But why multiply examples? In every relation which Government bears to society, in every duty which it is daily called upon to perform, in every obligation imposed upon it by domestic necessities or foreign complications, who will gravely claim for it the guidance and control of wise, dignified, conscientious and responsible statesmanship.—*The Statesman.*

Pen, Ink and Paper.

Editor Transcript—How sadly these invaluable articles are sometimes misused. What arrant fools men and women occasionally make of themselves, by rashly committing to black and white, the promptings of their passions and prejudices. If there is any thing in the world that should not be done hastily, that imperatively demands a second sober thought, it is letter writing. Indiscreet epistles, like curses, often come home to roost, and the fluttering they create in domestic dove-cots are most terrific. One would suppose that the exposures of impulsive correspondents, which from time to time take place in our courts of law, would teach both sexes to be cautious in their written communications. Not a bit of it; the wisest heads have their soft places; and philosophers, statesmen and what not, often appear remarkably small in their off-hand scribbling. Your intellectual lion, under the influence of the tender passions, not unfrequently becomes as "spooney" as a sucking dove, and the love letters of great men, differ but little, as a general rule, from those of common simpletons. Such revelations of the inner life of those whom the world has delighted to honor, are painful. They almost tempt one to believe that the lights of philosophy, art and literature are by nature as weak and foolish as the rest of us, and that the public role is only a borrowed part.

Let all impulsive people beware of pen and ink garrulity. COAN.

Worton, April, 1869.

Ritualism in New York.

The ritualistic section of the Episcopal Church vies with the Roman communion in its rigid observance of the solemnities of Good Friday. The casual and uninitiated visitor to St. Alban's would scarcely have recognized the interior of that little church had he been present at the services which were held in it yesterday.—The general appearance of the chancel and sanctuary was of that sombre character befitting so solemn an occasion, and was certainly creditable to the good taste of those to whom the arrangement was entrusted. The entire reredos was covered with black drapery, on the centre of which a plain violet silk cross was worked with great effect. The lights of the last window were blocked out and covered with black stuff, and this, shutting out the light, threw a suitable gloom over the sanctuary. Long festoons of black drapery were also hung from all the cross beams of the chancel and roof.—The latter was vested in a plain black frontal, the nails and crown of thorns being embroidered in white in the centre.—The altar cross,, the altar lights, flower vases, tapersticks and branches were all removed from the altar shelf. The entire pulpit, the lectern, fald-stool and choir stalls were also appropriately draped in black. The congregation began to arrive early, and by the hour of service the benches in the body of the church were crowded with worshippers, whose devotional demeanor was most marked, and and must have been very gratifying to Father Morrill, the rector, whose efforts, in spite of adverse influences, to infuse Catholicism in the Episcopal Church have been unceasing, and would rather seem to gather strength from opposition. At 9 A. M. the procession entered the church in a silence which contrasted strangely with the joyous hymns which they generally sing as they slowly wend their way to their seats in the chancel—Father Morrill wearing a magnificent black robe, the cross on the back of which, the orphreys and the morse were of very rich siver diapered work. Father Noyes sang the Office and the Litany, Father Mines reading the lessons. The service of the Reproaches was then sung by the choir, the three priests and the acolytes standing before the altar. The Missa Sicca was read by Father Morrill, after which Father Noyes proceeded to the pulpit and delivered a very earnest and eloquent address on the "Journey to Calvary." At 12½ P. M., Father Morrill proceeded to the pulpit, and the service of the Three Hours' Agony commenced. Taking the seven last words uttered by the Saviour on the cross separately, he gave an address of about a quarter of an hour on each of them. A prayer was then offered, followed for a time by private meditation, amid the most profound silence. A hymn was sung between each address. This service was of the most impressive character, and was most devoutly shared in by the congregation. Evensong was sung by Father Noyes at 8 P. M., the sermon being preached by Father Mines, on the offering up of Isaac as a type of the Saviour. —*N. Y. Tribune, Saturday.*

Easter Sunday at St. Luke's P. E. Church, Balto.

At St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, Franklin square, Rev. Charles Rankin, rector, there were three services, viz: 6 and 11 o'clock A. M. and 4.30 P. M., with administration of the holy communion and appropriate Easter exercises. The church was elaborately decorated with flowers, banners and holiday ornaments. At the afternoon service the church was crowded to excess. The chancel was brilliantly lighted with innumerable jet of gas. There were candles on the altar. The super altar was adorned with vases of flowers and a cross with texts of illuminated lettering. On both sides of the prayer-desk hung blue silk banners, richly embroidered, and the baptismal front on the right hand side of the church was tastefully decorated with flowers. The chancel was filled with clergymen and choristers, who entered and retired bearing a processional cross, singing as they passed along the main aisle to and from the altar, while the congregation stood. The processional hymn, "We March to Victory," and the recessional hymn, "Christ, the Lord is Risen To-day," as chanted by the chorister, were singularly impressive, and exhibited wonderful perfection in drill and instruction. The service was either intoned or sung, and, nearly all the singing being congregational, led by the choristers in perfect time and tune, the effect was grand An anthem, "I know that my Redeemer liveth," was sung by a young chorister. The rector delivered his usual Sunday evening lecture. About 900 persons partook of the holy communion during the day, and the Easter offerings were large and generous.—*Balto. Sun.*

Another Horrible Murder in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 30.—A horrible murder was committed here yesterday under peculiar circumstances. Early yesterday morning a man threw himself into the Delaware river and was drowned. Subsequently a handkerchief was found in the water bearing the name of Blackstone. This afternoon the body was recovered, and found to be that of Blackstone, of the firm of Funston & Blackstone, picture-frame makers at 912 Market street.

The body was sent to his house in the extreme northwestern part of the city. On arriving there the parties found another party of police in possession, and that Blackstone's wife and two small children were dead, chopped to pieces with an axe. It appears that previous to committing the murder yesterday Blackstone wrote a letter to his wife's father in Connecticut, saying that he had killed his wife and children and would kill himself. The party in Connecticut this afternoon telegraphed to the police authorities here who went to the house and found the dead bodies as before related, and were investigating the case when the dead body of the father was brought in.

On Blackstone's body was found a paper stating that he had been robbed and was a ruined man, and giving this as a reason for the deed. His wife appears to have been killed while lighting a fire in the stove on Monday morning, as the neighbors heard a noise at that time. The children were killed in bed up stairs and carried down and laid at the feet of their mother. Blackstone was probably insane.

A Community without Law.

We gave some account a few days since, from a Petersburg (Va) paper, of a father, (Mr A. B. Bradshaw, of Luenburg) killing his son, a young man twenty-five years of age, by shooting him, as the son left the house, on account of some dispute at the breakfast table. It was added that no arrest had been made, as, on account of the recent removals under congressional law, there was no officer in the county authorized to make an arrest. General Stoneman, the military commander, was telegraphed to in regard to the course to be pursued, or to appoint some one to act under the law. His reply was as follows:

"*Richmond, Va.*, March 25, 1869.—To P. M. Hutchell: The people must act as they may think the circumstances demand. "GEORGE STONEMAN,"

"Brevet Major General."

Thus it is that reconstruction has brought the people of a portion of the Old Dominion clean back to the state of nature. Now if Gen. Stoneman could only give the people of all Virginia the permission he has extended to those of Luenburg—to act towards all wrongdoers "as they may think the circumstances demand"—there would be about as refreshing an exhibition of retributive justice, untrammeled by legal technicalities and delays, as the world has ever seen.

What a reflection is suggested by this order of General Stoneman! In this nineteenth century, in the land which claims to be the most civilized, in the State on which the seeds of civilization in the western world were first planted, and among a most law-respecting people, the legislation of Congress has stripped the people of the means of punishing the most horrible of crimes; and the amazed and confounded inhabitants, not knowing what to do, appeal to the military commander, who can only tell them, in substance, they must do that which is right in their own eyes—that which they would do if there never had been such a thing as law or human society! Happily there is reason to believe the people of Virginia may be trusted to do the best that is possible under such circumstances, but no people ought to be subjected to such a trial.

A Virginia Couple Determined to get Married.

On Monday morning a party of four arrived here in a two-horse carriage, after a drive of sixty miles, from Stafford Co. Va., where, for want of properly qualified officers, marriages are not posible just now. Going to the City Hall a marriage license was procured for two of the party, Mr. James Pearson and Miss Annette Davis, and the vehicle drove up to the door of the hardware store of Meador & Co., opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, when inquiry was made for the senior member of the firm, who is the pastor of the Island Baptist Church. This gentleman promptly answered the call, but suggested that the store was hardly the place for the performance of the marriage ceremony, and invited them to drive to his residence. The party, after consultation, declined, saying that they had about sixty miles to go, and as the weather was threatening they desired that the knot be speedily tied. Accordingly the party entered the store and took their places, when, with the clerks and customers as witnesses, the twain were made one, and drove for their Virginia home, well satisfied with the result of their visit to the metropolis.—*Wash. Star.*

TOUCHING THE BODY.—The old superstition that when a murderer touches the dead body of his victim blood will gush out has still believers in the State of Indiana, and upon a recent occasion, during a murder investigation, while the crowd was present to the number of about two hundred, a board of eight judges were appointed, who sat on one side of table in ths church, where examination was made; while the entire crowd were marched singly past the body, each one being required to touch the body, under the idea that when the guilty one touched it the blood would flow afresh from the wound; but no blood gushed.

The New Postage Stamp.

The printing of the new postage stamp is rapidly progressing at the establishment of the National Bank Note Company in this city. The printing is done under the supervision of several officers of the Post-office Department at Washington, specially detailed for that purpose, and no "proofs" or "spoiled sheets" are allowed to be taken or carried away by anybody, not even by the employees of the Bank Note Company. A large quantity of the new stamps have already been furnished to the New York Post-office, but only those for two cents are as yet sold to the public, the old stock of the other grades not having been exhausted, and the new ones can be sold only when none of the old style remain on hand.—*N. Y. Herald, March 27.*

RECOVERY OF A HORSE CAPTURED IN WAR, AND DAMAGES FOR INJURIES.—The Charlestown Spirit of Jefferson refers to the case of Major General Kelley, the "hero of Philippi," captured in bed at Cumberland by McNeill's men, and sent within the Confederate lines by General Jubal Early in February, 1865 General Kelly, it seems, lost a horse at the time of the capture, which fell into the hands of the Confederate General Rosser. The animal was wounded, and after the war was restored by General Rosser to General Kelly, upon the request of the latter. Among the party who captured General Kelly in bed was Mr. John S. Arnold, now residing in Mineral county, West Virginia, and, being a man of means, General Kelly brought suit against him in that county, and recovered $350 damages for the injuries received by the horse. The Spirit of Jefferson says that the only witness in the case was General B. F. Kelly himself, who swore that he saw Mr. Arnold riding the horse the day after the capture. Mr. Arnold was made to pay pretty dearly for one day's ride on Gen'l. Kelly's steed, but as the horse was regularly captured in war, reasonable people will consider both the suit and verdict outside the pale of reason.

Jefferson on Appointing Relatives to Office.

The following letter on appointing relatives to office, written by Thomas Jefferson to his kinsman, George Jefferson, we find republished in the New York Sun, taken from Randall's Life of Jefferson, volume 2, page 662:

"Dear Sir:—The public will never be made to believe that the appointment of a relative is made on the ground of merit alone, uninfluenced by family views; nor can they ever see with approbation offices, the disposal of which they intrust to their Presidents for public purposes, divided out as family property. Mr. Adams degraded himself infinitely by his conduct on this subject, as Washington had done himself the greatest honor. With two such examples to proceed by, I should be doubly inexcusable to err. It is true that this places the relations of the President in a worse situation than if he were a stranger, but the public good, which cannot be effected, if its confidence be lost, requires this sacrifice. Perhaps, too, it is compensated by sharing in the public esteem.

TH. JEFFERSON."

GENERAL LONGSTREET'S NOMINATION.—A very large number of confirmations were made by the Senate to-day—the calendar of nearly all the committees being cleared. General Longstreet's name was reported from the Committee on Commerce without any recommendation, and objection being made it went over. The prospect is that he will be confirmed.—*Washington Correspondence N. Y. Times, March 26.*

The White House Pianos.

Jenkins says that the grand piano for the White House has arrived from a Philadelphia maker, and that "Miss Nellie Grant was delighted with the new instrument when she tried it yesterday," and also that "General Badeau, who is said to be a connoisseur, pronounced it incomparable." That should be perfectly satisfactory to the whole American people. Jenkins adds:

"It has been the custom to refurnish the White House every four years, and it is always a matter of great competition between the leading piano manufacturers of the country to secure the favor of the occupants of the mansion. The Messrs. Chickering, of Boston, were successful for many years, but on the accession of President Lincoln, his wife made choice of a Philadelphia piano from the maker of the present instrument."

Gift Enterprises.

CIRCULAR OF WARNING FROM THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Hayor Hall, of this city, has issued the following circular of warning against gift enterprise swindles originating in this city:

To the Press of the United States:—I beg to caution strangers against New York circulars and prospectuses of tickets, shares and chances in co-operative unions or gift enterprises or dollar stores, or in any other possible scheme whereby property or the value promised is greater than the price asked to be paid. Every such advertised scheme is necessarily a swindle and false pretense. There do not and cannot possibly exist any such schemes in this city. Country newspapers which advertise them simply aid the swindle. If all the newspapers in the Union would now make a point of publishing and reiterating this information they would charitably, and I think effectively counteract the swindling intentions of those who use the mails for false pretenses, and will also save the unwary hundreds of thousands of dollars.

A OAKEY HALL,
Mayor of the City of New York.

Negro Female Clerks.

The published statement as to the appointment of Miss Ketcham, a colored woman, to a clerkship in the Treasury Department is incorrect. Two appointments of colored female copyists in the Pension Office were made by Secretary Browning, at an annual salary of $900 each. Miss Louise Slade, daughter of the late H. M. Slade, steward at the White House under Mr. Johnson, was appointed on the 22nd of May, 1868, and Miss Emma V. Brown was appointed to a similar position on the 13th of July, 1868. Both of them still hold their positions, and are spoken of as efficient clerks.—*Wash. Star, March 27.*

Five Hundred to One.

"I have never found the fabric yet that the Grover & Baker Machines will not sew in the most beautiful manner. I have compared my experience with over five hundred ladies, and I never, except in one instance, found that they preferred other machines to the Grover & Baker, when they have tried both machines."—*Testimony of Mrs. C. L. Pearson, 52 Court Street, Brooklyn, before the Commissioner of Patents.*

KENT CO. RAILROAD.

COPY OF AN ORDER PASSED BY THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the Kent County R. R., April 1st., 1869.

Ordered, That the Stockholders who are delinquent in the payment of the third instalment have the time of payment extended to the second Monday of May next, and upon payments of the same and previous instalments, shall be reinstated.

And that a copy of this order be inserted in the "Kent News" and "Chestertown Transcript" until the next election for Dirrctors.

True copy Test:
C. TYLDEN WESTCOTT,
April 3, 1860. Secretary.

PROPOSALS
—FOR—
BUILDING A CURCH IN BELAIR,

KENT COUNTY, Md., will be received by Robert Nicholson, J. T. Dodd, Wm. W. Stephens, W. T. Baker and Josias Ringgold, Building Committee, until TUESDAY, April 13th, 1869.

The dimensions and style of the Building are as follows: Size 32 by 44 ft. The underpining to be of brick, 18 in. above ground; white oak sills 8x10; all the frame of suitable size and of best material, and the flooring of good yellow pine. The house to be 16 feet in the clear between floor and ceiling; roof framed with principal rafters and raking cornice, and covered with best heart cypress shingles; weather-boarding of good quality of white pine, one inch thick and rabbitted. Three windows on each side, 10x4 feet, double boxed and hung with weights, and venitian shutters; also, two windows in front over the doors; two doors in front 7x5 ft. with transoms; a 4 foot recess in rear end; a neat pulpit and chancel with railing, a front gallery 10 ft. wide, with good easy benches; the seats of the first floor to be like those in the M. P. Church in Chertertown. The house to be well plastered and to have two good coats of paint inside and outside. All the materials to be furnished and the glazing done by the contractor, and the work done in an approved workmanlike manner; the building to be completed at a time to be hereafter agreed upon by the Committee and the Contractor.

April 3, 1869—2t.

Agents Wanted—$10 a Day.

Two $10 Maps for $4.

LLOYD'S
PATENT REVOLING DOUBLE
MAPS.
Of America and Europe, America and the United States of America.
Colored—in 4000 Counties.

THESE great Maps, now just completed, show every place of importance, all Railroads to date, and the latest alterations in the various European States. These Maps are needed in every School and family in the land—they occupy the space of one Map, and by means of the Reverser, either side can be thrown front, and any part brought level to the eye. County Rights and large discount given to good agents.

Apply for Circulars, Terms, and send money for Sample Maps, to

J. T. LLOYD,
23 Cortlandt St., N. Y.
March 27, 1869—1m.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White—$1.05 @ 2.20.
Red—1.15@2.20.
CORN.—White—83@85cts. Yellow 83@85 cts.
OATS—No sales.

DIED.

RICAUD.—In Baltimore city on Saturday last, after a short illness, Mrs. C. C. RICAUD, widow of the late Judge Ricaud.

CHESTNUT RAILS

FOR SALE, delivered upon navigable waters of Kent county, by early application to R. T. TURNER, JR.
March 27, 1869—3t°

SPRING DOMESTICS.

NEW STYLE PRINTS, SHIRTING, OSNABURGS & HEAVY TWILLS, BLEACHED MUSLINS of most approved makes, a full stock on hand bought for cash. IRISH LINENS of all grades, and superior Russia Crash and other Towellings, and a full stock of HOUSEHOLD GOODS generally.

These Goods were all bought **C. O. D.** and will be sold upon accommodating terms.

THOMAS S. WICKES.

WHITE GOODS.

PLAIN & CHECK CAMBRICS, SWISS MULLS and NAINSOOKS, VICTORIA LAWNS & PLAIN TARLATANES, and a full and varied Line of White Goods generally, all of direct importation, and many of them of high quality and rich in style.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, March 27th, 1869.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

A general assortment seasonable Dry Goods.

Groceries on hand previous to late advance.

Farm Hardware and all kinds Plow Castings.

Plow Gearing, &c., of superior Manufacture.

A Full Line of best Boots, Shoes and Hats.

Ready Made Clothing of very fine Grades.

Goods opened on Monday, the 8th instant.

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, March 6, 1869.

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

MARY KENNARD,

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 on before the 5th day of October, 1869, otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of March, 1869.

CHARLES H. BAKER,
March 27, 1869—4t. Executor.

MARCH 13th., 1839.

SPRING GOODS.

SOMETHING NEW AND BEAUTIFUL

NOW OPENING at the People's Popular Store. Epecial attention is called to our BLACK ALPACA'S, we say they can't beat, Bring your cheap GOODS along and compare, which will ensure us Sales.—Sheetings, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Tickings, Cambrics, New Styles Prints and Chintze's.

We are waiting for some of our friend's to settle their last years' accounts. Mr. Credit in the city is unknown.

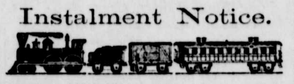
Respectfully,
WM. A. VICKERS.
Chestertown, March 13, 1869.

Garden Seed! Garden Seed!!

JUST RECEIVED, a well selected assortment of Robert Buist's genuine GARDEN SEED—embracing all the earliest and best varieties—which are now offered to the Public, at Philadelphia prices.

J. L. STAM & SON.
March 20, 1869—tf.

Instalment Notice.



AT A MEETING of the Directors of the Queen Anne's and Kent Railroad, held March 11th, it was

Ordered, That a FIFTH and final instalment of NINE DOLLARS PER SHARE be required of the Stockholders, to be due and payable *thirty days* after date of this notice.

As the Company are now prepared to lay track as soon as the Delaware Railroad has completed the section from Massey's to Townsend, it is hoped that this call will be promptly responded to.

By order of the Board.
W. H. JACOBS,
March 20, 1869—3t. Sec'y.

CARRIAGES,

CARRIAGES, CARRIAGES.

J. M. COX & BRO.,

MIDDLETOWN,

DELAWARE,

MANUFACTURE ALL KINDS OF

Carriages.

ALL WORK FROM THIS ESTABLISHMENT WARRANTED

TO GIVE ENTIRE SATISFACTION.

☞ *Repairing promptly attended to.*
March 20, 1869—6m.

RECEVED THIS WEEK, a large assortment of Table and Pocket Cutlery, Tea and Table Spoons, Scissors, Shears, &c., &c., at ALDRIDGE'S.

For Rent,

On accommodating terms, a two-story DWELLING in good repair and recently painted throughout; pleasantly situated on High street, garden excellent and pump of water very convenient. Also, on High street, a TWO-STORY DWELLING, roomy, convenient, almost new throughout, with fine large store room attached: one of the best stands for business in Chestertown. Rent low. Also, a small DWELLING, in a good neighborhood. Apply to

S. S USILTON
April 3, 1869—tf.

BUILDING ASSOCIATION NOTICE.

THE BOOKS of the *KENT MUTUAL BUILDING ASSOCIATION* will be open for the subscription of Stock, on

THIS (SATURDAY) EVENING,

at 7½ o'clock, and will remain open every Saturday evening from 7½ to 9½ o'clock, until and including the 1st Saturday in April, when the payment of weekly dues will commence.

All persons desirous of taking Stock—thus becoming members of the Association, entitling them to an equat share in its benefits and profits—are requested to do so on or before the first Saturday in April.

By order of the Association.
WM. B. USILTON, *President.*
T. WATERS RUSSELL, *Sec'y.*
March 13, 1869.

T. W. ELIASON & SON

ARE WEEKLY RECEIVING ADDITIONAL supplies of seasonable

GOODS

with the view of keeping up a full assortment of desirable GOODS.

They invite the attention of buyers to their well selected stock of

Dry Goods,
Notions, Shoes,
Groceries; Building and Housekeeping Hardware;

COLLARS, ROPES, TRACES, BRIDLES, &c., FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, TABLE OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW OIL CURTAINS, PLAIN, TWILLED AND DUCK CARRIAGE CANVASS &c., &c.

BLACK ALPACAS—A line of medium to choice ALPACAS at reduced rates, for sale by

T. W. ELIASON & SON.
March 20, 1869.

Bower's Complete Manure,
Alta Vela Phosphate,
Whann's Super-Phosphate,
AND
Berger & Butts' Excelsior Super Phosphate of Lime,

FOR SALE, delivered in Chestertown, at $62 per ton of 2000 lbs.,

On a Credit of 10 Months

to approved purchasers, with interest thereon from the date of delivery.

Subject to a discount of $6 per ton if paid within 30 days; or $3 per ton if paid by Sept. 1, '69—thus reducing them, when paid within 30 days to $56 per ton, or if paid by Sept. 1, to $59 per ton.

By T. W. ELIASON & SON.
March 20, 1869—tf.

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

SOPHIA A FREEMAN,

late of Washington, D. C., 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 21st day of September, 1869; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 16th day of March, 1869.

RICHARD HYNSON,
March 20, 1869—4t Adm'r.

MILLING AND SAWING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is carrying on his Mills, and asks a share of patronage.

Mch. 13—tf. W. BACCHUS.

THE MISSES CHAMBERLAIN

WILL open the Spring Term of their School for Young Ladies in NEWARK, Delaware, on *Wednesday, April 7th*, 1869. A limited number of Boarding Pupils will be received. Board and Tuition in English branches and French, for the Spring Term, $75.

Circulars sent when requested.

Newark, March 13, 1869—tA7.

TO THE
FARMERS
OF KENT COUNTY.

THE undersigned is now prepared to fill your orders for

FERTILIZERS OF ALL KINDS.

Stone and Shell Lime

delivered at your nearest landing, on as reasonable terms as any other dealer in the county.

He is also Agent for McConaugh's *PATENT CORN DROPPER.* Try [illegible]

W. A. MUSGR[illegible]
Locust Grove, Kent Co., Md.
March 13, 1869.

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

MONDAY, April 12th, 1869,

if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter, at 9 o'clock, A. M., to execute the duties of their commission.

JOHN WILSON,
LEWIN USILTON,
WM. W. STEPHENS,
March 13, 1869—5t. Examiners.

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

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

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