THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 24, 1869.

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

Imperialism in America.

We have received a copy of "The Imperialist," a handsomely printed periodical, just published in New York, which gravely advocates an empire. Its mottoes are, "The Empire is Peace," "Let us have Peace." Its columns are occupied with original arguments in favor of imperialism, and communications of correspondents from various parts of the country in the same behalf. There are also extracts from other papers looking in a similar direction. It is said that another paper maintaining imperial views will be started in Philadelphia.

We are not disposed to overestimate the significance of these enterprises. Certainly, there was a period, and that not more than a decade ago, when no sane man would have undertaken them. But the times are out of joint. The rank hotbed public corruption, which now exists may well engender strange and unnatural growths. The true principles of the government, the original character of our national institutions, have been, of late years, perverted, lowered and changed. Every department of the public service bears the mark of a progressive degeneracy. The road to the highest prizes in the national legislature is paved with gold. A golden key is relied upon to unlock almost any obstacle to schemes for filling the pockets of the few at the expense of the many.—Financial and political plunderers are infesting all the highways of public life. It is estimated that the annual cost of the federal government is 380,000,000, and of State governments $350,000,000, making a total of $730,000,000 annually.—This is $160,000,000 more than the government expenses in Great Britain. On these enormous revenues, whisky, railroad, land, steamship and all other sorts of greedy and gorging rings are at work to transfer the public treasure to their elastic pockets. It would seem as if Congress had come to be looked upon as only a machine to legislate for the distribution of public plunder. The whole tendency of legislation is to build up privileged clases to create artificial wealth, to make the rich richer, until fortunes which were once considered large are now looked at as mere bagatelles. At the same time it is making the poor poorer, as is conclusively shown in Mr. Commissioner Well's report, until many of them are so poor that hopelessness and discontent rapidly increase. Even in the choice of the incumbent of the executive department there has been for many years an utter failure to realize the hopes of the founders of the government, and the President, when elected, is merely the subordinate instrument of the party—the privileged class, as it were—who placed him in authority. In addition to all this, there has been since the war a concentration of authority in Washington such as was never dreamed of before, until the apprehension has gained ground that the States have no rights which the federal government is bound to respect, and the most sanguine can assign no limits to future assumptions of federal authority. In fine, the war itself was conducted on such a grand and royal scale, with such an enormous outlay of treasure and blood, which the people found themselves no more able to void than they would have been under Napoleon or Alexander, that they began to doubt their own sovereignty, and vague ideas whether autocracy in form would be any more intolerable than autocracy in fact may have been infused into some minds. Do not all these facts show that we are drifting from the old order of things, and that the existing tendency, unless checked, is toward a complete subversion of our structure of government? In this point of view it may be that appearance of such a journal as the Imperialist has some significance. May it not be the cloud, not larger than a man's hand, which indicates the direction of the wind and presages elemental strife? There are at least some persons who are willing to invest money in a newspaper advocating imperialism.—Nor is it that journal alone which wants to put the neck of the republic beneath the heel of a master. From the number of extracts it makes from other papers, and from its considerable correspondence, exhibiting the same spirit, there would seem to be an Imperial Ring added to our other rings. Even in Congress a leading member, Mr. Banks, in a late debate, spoke of the acquisition of new territory as necessary to the "unity of the empire." There was a time when such a phrase, used in a speech by a member of Congress, would have created amazement in those who heard it. But it seems now to excite no special wonder. The imperial ideas, however, running in some people's heads may run off with them some day, should their fancies take any more substantial shape than words. The Imperialist and its backers need not flatter themselves that "the empire is peace," either in the establishing or the preserving of it. Nor do we need any such so-called remedy. The country, corrupt as many in its high places have become, can be delivered without a Cæsarean operation. Two centuries ago the public men of England, almost without exception and without the slightest attempt at concealment, could be bought up like cattle in market. Yet, England has advanced in public virtue. But the present state of things in the United States is abnormal, peculiar—the result of that fearful episode in our national life, the civil war. The genius and customs of our people are antagonistic to imperialism. It is by these, and not by the passions aroused in a detached and anomalous period, and their immediate results, that we must determine the forms in which our political life will permanently exhibit itself.

We might as well have judged the future of France by her first revolution as the future of America by the events of a period of political and social convulsions. In the history of Great Britain itself there have been, within the last few hundred years, the broadest contradictions. The pendulum has vibrated from acquiescence in apparent absolutism under Elizabeth, to a revolt against Charles for illegal imposition of taxes, followed by submission to heavier taxes under the Long Parliament. And yet, as has been said with perfect truth, if we embrace in one general view the historic drama of the period referred to, we shall see that the English nation always wished the same thing, and did not rest until they obtained it—the entire use of their liberties. The imperialists would do well to turn their view from an isolated act in our national drama to the springs of the national life and the logical dependence of facts. If, however, any discontented or aspiring persons in the United States insist upon an empire, let them emigrate to France or Austria. If they would have what is better, a constitutional monarchy, let them go to Canada, and they will find a respectable crown, which however, this country fought seven years to get rid of. But most Americans, after having execrated kingly rule, even where exercised by a race of hereditary monarchs, and thrown aristocracy overboard, even where it was of ancient blood, will hardly be willing to give up a republic for a Brummagen crown and pinchbeck nobility.—*Balto. Sun.*

The States and the Fifteenth Amendment.

By the means of tacking on of the requirement to the Virginia, Mississippi and Texas reconstruction act, that those States shall adopt the fifteenth amendment to the constitution, it is calculated that the amendment will become an article of the fundamental law by the spring of 1870. Counting these three States, without Ohio, Indiana and Georgia, twenty-nine States, it is believed, will ratify that article, one more than is necessary. So far, twenty-one States have adopted the amendment, viz: Maine, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Tennessee, Florida, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Arkansas, Louisiana and Kansas. The ratifications of Kansas and Missouri, however, are known to be informal. Four States, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New Hampshire, it is believed, will ratify the amendment during the present year. Georgia and Indiana are both doubtful—it having been defeated once in the former State, in part by republican votes, and the democrats, in the Legislature of the latter, refusing to remain in their seats whenever it is called up, thus preventing the presence of a constitutional quorum.—*Balto. Sun.*

See Turkheimer & Catlin's new advertisement.

Where Did Twitchell Get His Poison?

[From the Phila. North American April 15.]

The hydrocyanic acid with which Twitchell destroyed his life was not the acid of the drug stores. Dr. Weir Mitchell informs us concerning it. The acid prescribed for medical use, as prescribed by the Faculty, is diluted with nine parts of water. Of the acid of Scheele's strength, as found in the cell of Twitchell, one drop requires ninety-nine parts of water to reduce it to the standard of the acid used in pharmacy. Of the latter a tablespoonful would have answered all the purpose required of it by the suicide. It might have been obtained with comparative ease by any plausible person convincing a druggist that he wanted it for a special purpose. But this Scheele's acid is used to so limited an extent that apothecaries do not keep it. It is a poison that no private person would prepare. The apparatus in which to produce it is expensive, and the fumes evolved in its various stages of manufacture are highly noxious, if not deadly. That the poison was not furnished from any retail drug store may be set down as certain. If the bottle found in Twitchell's cell was full when he got it, he drank enough of the poison to send him into the other world with scarce less celerity than if he had been blown from a cannon's mouth. Where the Scheele acid was obtained by the person who smuggled it into the cell of Twitchell is a question as puzzling as any other connected with the romance.

EPISCOPAL CONFIRMATION.—Confirmation services were held on Sunday night at St. Matthew's Church, Bank street, by Right Rev. Henry C. Lay, Bishop of the diocese of the Eastern Shore. Bishop Lay preached and administered the rite of confirmation to thirty-four persons, among whom were five whose average ages were seventy years, and a family consisting of the grandfather and grandmother, their daughter and three grandchildren. The clergy present, besides the Bishop, were the Rev. Mr. Scott, Rector of the parish, Rev. Mr. Barham, of the Eastern Shore, and Rev. Messrs. Stearns, Stryker, Morrison and Rose, of Baltimore.—*Sun*

THE "ONE VOTE GOVERNOR."—Mr. Marcus Morton, of Massachusetts, who has been appointed a Supreme Judge in that State, to succeed Attorney General Hoar, of President Grant's Cabinet, is a son of that Marcus Morton who was for so many years the standing Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. For seventeen times in succession—from 1822 to 1839—he was the Democratic standard-bearer. In the last-named year he was elected by a majority of one vote, in a poll of over a hundred thousand. In 1840 he was run out, was again defeated in 1841, but in 1842 he was elected Governor by the Legislature by one vote!

COLORED MEN IN OFFICE.—Gen. Grant, since his inauguration as President, has made the following appointments of colored men: Postmaster at Columbia, S. C., worth $3,000 a year; Assessor of the first district of Louisiana, worth $1,200 a year; two justices of the peace in the District of Columbia, worth $1,000 a year each; minister to Hayti, worth $4,500 a year; minister and consul to Liberia, worth $5,000 a year.

THE Baptists have raised $46,000 to build a home for the aged in New York.

OUR EDESVILLE LETTER.

TRANSCRIPT EDITOR AND LIFE INSURANCE—EDESVILLE POLITICALLY, &C.—STORES—CONFECTIONERY, SHOES, &C.—LEWIS, THE DRUGGIST AND VELOCIPEDIST—CLERGY—MECHANICS—NEW SCHOOL HOUSE—FOUNDER OF OUR TOWN, &C.

Transcript—I cannot say dear—for I am not well enough acquainted with you or your readers to claim the privilege of endearing terms; but if first impressions are, as I believe them, lasting, I am admonished that you and I will in time become as friends both tried and true.

The TRANSCRIPT is taken here, not only out of the office (and oft-times paid for,) but read, talked of, and its contents digested; and all feel better from the dose. We think the editor is not given to a multitude of words; but they tell when he does put them forth to warn, admonish, and to teach.

The editorial of late, upon Life Insurance, seemed to strike a chord that did responsive thrill, causing all to think and many to talk—thus having an effect both marked and beneficial—although we do not all agree with him in some of the premises laid down or conclusions arrived at in the article.

Edesville is behind her sister towns in Local Correspondence, but in that only; for we claim to be a progressive people. Now that the war and the strife and din of arms, is at last with the things that were, but are not, we are well mixed. Confederate and Unionist together meet each night in social conclave; and although the days of the wearing of the Gray and Blue is discussed, we have but little of the bickering so common in all small towns—all here seems peace and good will toward man.

Our friend George has dropped his death-dealing sabre, and his arm now wields the harmless yard-stick with as unflinching an honesty of purpose as when in times gone by, he struck where freemen fighting fell, for a sacred if a lost cause

And Charlie is now willing to keep out of the draft; and finds, no doubt, more sweets in his first-class confectionery than ever he realized in fighting for a country he loved and an oppression we hate.

The Webb across the road—Forktown Webb he is often called—found the following up of armies a bad sell, and has long since given it up for a traffic in necks.

Our jolly poetical druggist, goes extensively into the compounding of nauseous stuffs, and dilates fluently upon Dixie, the land that died in giving him birth. He is a pleasant companion and an acquisition to our town. 'Tis said he has found a panacea for all ills, but keeps it off a hundred yards or more; besides, Lewis is a velocipedist.

Be it known—and when known, remembered—that Edesville boasts a velocipede, made by our fellow-townsman, Mr. Geo. Leary, jr., the first in the county, and a success. But 'tis not exactly after the Paris model—for ours has three wheels instead of two—still, with but slight exertion it makes good time: Mr. Leary, the builder, is a son of Rev. George Leary, and a wheelwright and carriage builder by profession.

By-the-by, the Rev. gentleman is an institution peculiar to us; a self-taught, hard working, pious old man; a sort of embyronic Andy Johnson, plus the piety, who has grown up with our town and is respected by all who know him as a faithful worker in his Master's vineyard. The truth comes from him in a homely but telling way. Often has it been his duty to make the casket for the household jewel, and then to consign it to the last resting place, there to await the trump at the last great day when all are judged

Now comes Uncle Abe—often called honest Abe—not the late lamented, of Pomeroy notoriety; but simply a good maker and mender of shoes, and an honest man.

Our Village Blacksmith, a good fellow, perfected in the only universal language of do, re, me, sol, and of striking while the iron is hot. We venture the assertion, with little fear of contradiction, that Thompson can put up as good a job of work as any son of the forge: all go to him for the mending of complicated machinery He is scientific in both music and iron.

Although not just in the town, yet still near us, is a fine new school house being erected, under the superintendence of Messrs. John P. Edes and Chas. H. Kenton; and these gentlemen deserve praise for the faithful performance of their duty amid some hindrances and many dissensions. This school district, having many children, we need just such a house as we now have nearly completed.

As you may have gathered from my letter, our town is politically many-hued; yet, if I can learn aright, all are opposed to the longer ruling of the Court House, and express a determination to be no longer oppressed by the dictates of such a faction.

If our able representative from this district succeeds in getting to Annapolis again, we may be soon incorporated; for our man is known as the "people's man," and in for all kinds of improvement. If such good luck should ever befall us, then our Mayor by universal acclamation would be Uncle Jimmie, whose name it bears; and a gloriously good one he would make. He reminds one of an enlarged edition of St. Nick, and still like him, when he laughs he "shakes like a pot full of jelly." Uncle Jimmie is a general favorite; and, with his quaint "dunno indeed," and his good humored laugh, and moreover his mighty love for the entertaining of preachers, he lives among us happy and beloved by all. 'Tis said of him, that he is the great original whose chickens hide away from sight each preaching day. I give the story as it runs, and vouch not for its truth.

LITTLE WILL.

See Turkheimer & Catlin's new advertisement.

MILITARY ENCAMPMENT.—Major General R. N. Bowerman has ordered the 8th regiment, Maryland National Guard, Colonel James R. Herbert, to go into encampment, beginning on the 21st and ending on the 27th of June next. The regiment, it is understood, will encamp in the Catonsville Railway Park, adjoining the property of Colonel Jenkins.—*Balt. Sun.*

THE daughter of Jenny Lind Goldschmidt, twelve years old, is said to possess much of the great talent of her mother, and to have an excellent voice.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Galena Building Association.

Pursuant to adjournment the friends of the above project assembled on the 19th of April, 1869, at Shrewsbury Academy. Meeting was called to order by the President. Upon motion, Mr. Galligher was chosen Secretary *pro tem*, the Secretary being engaged in committee. Minutes of last meeting were read and approved. Committee on *By-Laws* were called, and submitted their report. Report was well read, and listened to with much interest by the meeting. The different Articles and Sections were discussed, and after adopting some amendments, supplying some omissions, and duly considering the matter, the report was adopted. The Association then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:—President, C. L Nickle; Vice President, W. K. Sutton; Secretary, W. Rodgers; Treasurer, J. P. Ireland; Directors, E. Crouch, W. A. Hyland, H. Parr, J. Peacock, and E W Purnell. On motion, the Directors were appointed a committee to procure a Charter for the Association, and instructed to act forthwith. Upon motion, Messrs. Rodgers, Hogg and Galligher were appointed a committee to engross and publish By-Laws for use of the Association. After the transaction of other important business, the Association adjourned to meet on Monday evening next, the 26th day of April, 1869. WM. GALLIGHER,

Monday, Apr. 19, '69. Sec. *pro tem.*

See Turkheimer & Catlin's new advertisement.

An Eastern Address to the President.

The following is the address of Rabbi Snoersohn to President Grant yesterday in behalf of the appointment of an Israelite as United States consul in Palestine, mentioned in our Washington letter.—The Rabbi said:

"Mr. President: Permit me to give my thanks to the Almighty, whose mercy brought me here to behold the face of the chosen by the millions of this great nation. Blessed by the Lord, who imparteth from His wisdom and from His honor to a mortal! I come to your Excellency from the East, where the glory of your deeds of valor, your candor and your justice have penetrated, to interest you in the name of God, who created all men equal, to listen to the prayer of your humble servant, standing before you to advocate the cause of his oppressed brethern in the Holy Land. The Israelities in Palestine possess no political or civil rights whatever, and deprived of protection by the representatives of the civilized nations which the Christians enjoy, are exposed to violence and arbitrary rule. The only shelter the Israelites occasionally find is in the courts of the different European consulates, where on of their co-religionists is employed either as interpreter of or deputy consul, who conveys their grievances to the proper chanuel. This free republic alone, whose banner covers the oppressed, whose foundation is based on equality, toleration and liberty of conscience, has no Israelite employed near the consul at Jerusalem I do pray, therefore, you Excellency to turn your attention to the deplorable condition of my brethern in the Orient, that the principles of this government may be truly embodied in its representative abroad; and I do further pray that your Excellency may show me that mark of favor which would enable my brethern in Holy Land, in the hour of need, to seek refuge under the stars and stripes, that this free country and its exalted chief should be blessed on the sacred spot our common ancestors."

President Grant replied briefly but courteously, promising to examine into the matter referred to, and do what he could to remedy any grievances which existed.

Before he left Rabbi Sneersohn said: "Before I part from you, Mr. President, allow me to offer my fervent prayer from the depth of my heart: Almighty God, who dominion is an everlasting kingdom, may He bless and preserve, guard and assist your Excellency and your family.—May the Supreme King of kings grant you long life, and inspire you with benevolence and friendship towards all mankind."

CUBAN MOVEMENTS IN NEW YORK.—For several weeks the Cubans in New York have been quietly but assiduously working to aid their brother revolutionists in the field by the shipment of men, money and munitions to them. Volunteering is going on very rapidly.

$800 a Year Saved.

"I am acquainted with the work of all the principal machines, and I prefer the Grover & Baker to them all, because I consider the stitch more elastic. I have the work now in the house which was done nine years ago, is still good, and I have never found any of my friends who have used the other machines able to say the same thing. Had I it when my children were little, it would have saved me at least $800 a year."—*Testimony of Mrs. Dr. McCready, 43 East 22d Street, New York, before the Commissioner of Patents*

NOTICE.

MY STALLION ST. LAWRENCE is slightly injured, and will not resume his trips until *MONDAY*, the 3rd of May.

EDWARD SLAUGHTER.

April 24, '69*

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned, Examiners appointed by the County Commissioners to view and determine whether the public convenience requires them to widen and straighten the public roads in the fourth election district of Kent county, in Quaker Neck, one known by the name of Old Town road, and the other road leading from the Friends Meeting House to Walton Chapel, hereby give notice to all parties interested, that they will meet at Bond Chapel on

WEDNESDAY, May 26th., 1869,

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

ROBERT S. EMORY,
SIMON WICKES,
H. MIFLIN THOMAS,
April 24, 1869—3t. Examiners.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White—No sales.
Red—1.60@1.65.
CORN.—White—78@82cts. Yellow 85.
OATS—65@72.

DIED.

McCLARY.—Near Harmony, on the 1st of April, Mrs. ARAMINTA McCLARY—aged 50 years, 1 month and 29 days.

NICKERSON.—Near Kennedyville, on the 19th instant, ANNIE REBECCA, daughter of William T. and Annie L. Nickerson—aged 50 years, 1 month and 29 days.

McDANIEL.—In the city of Philadelphia, April 13th, 1869, after a lingering illness, Mrs. LOUISA C. McDANIEL, consort of Jno. McDaniel—aged about 68 years

See Turkheimer & Catlin's new advertisement.

ORPHANS' COURT NOTICE.

THE ORPHANS' COURT for this County will meet on *TUESDAY and THURSDAY next*, the 27th and 29th of April for the transaction of business.

By order. April 24, '69—1t.

LAST NOTICE!

I SHALL commence on *THURSDAY next*, to advertise for TAXES, and continue till the same are paid.

C H. BAKER,
Coll. 4th., Dist.
April 24, 1869—1t.

School Exhibition!

MRS. REDUE'S School will give an Exhibition at the Town Hall, on the EVENING of

MONDAY, MAY 3rd., 1869.

The Entertainment will consist of Tableaux and Dialogues, interspersed with music by the KENT CORNET BAND.

DOORS open at half-past seven.

☞ TICKETS may be bought at the Post Office, and at Mr. Stam's.

Tickets for grown persons, fifty cents; for children, half price.

April 24, 1869—2w.

SPRING GOODS.

I HAVE just received my stock of elegant and choice

MILLINERY

embracing all Parisian Novelties for the Spring and Summer of 1869; also all the Small Wares suitable for ladies, comprising everything that is new, I have a choice assortment of **Kid Gloves**—1st, quality—to which I especially invite the attention of the ladies. My stock will be found unusually attractive; and I engage to give entire satisfaction, to my customers in Styles, Quality and Price.

C. R. FIDDIS.

TO THOSE INDEBTED.

SHE would respectfully say that being very much in need of funds for the successful prosecution of her business, those in arrears will confer a favor by promptly paying up. C. R. FIDDIS.

April 24, 1869—3t.

REPORT
OF THE CONDITION OF
THE KENT NATIONAL BANK,
OF CHESTERTOWN.
April 17th, 1869.

RESOURCES.

U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,		$50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand,		50,600.00
Loans and Discounts,		37,143.27
Protested Bills,		3,513.73
Overdrafts,		47.22
Bonds to secure deficiency,		19,534.99
Due from National Banks,		6,718.06
Due from other Banks and Bankers,		13.77
Banking house and furniture,		2,250.00
Expense account,		1,622.92
U. S. Taxes paid,		779.03
CASH ITEMS.		
Stamps,	29,27	
Bills of other National Banks,	5,111,00	
Bills of State Banks,	239.00	
Fractional Currency,	550.78	
Specie,	71.96	
Legal Tender Notes,	32,100.00	
		38,102.01
		$210,325.00

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock,	50,000.00	
Discount & Exchange,	6,392.22	
Profit and loss,	2,999.85	
Circulating Notes,	41,000.00	
State Bank circulation,	1,977.50	
Individual Deposits,	84,029.98	
Due other Banks and Bankers,	20,648.88	
Surplus Fund,	3,276.57	
		210,325.00

W. N. E. WICKES,
April 24, 1869—1t. *Cashier.*

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

ARAMINTA McCLARY,

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 subscribers, on or before the 26th day of October, 1869; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefit of said estate. Given under my hands this 22d day of April, 1869.

JOSHUA McCLARY,
April 24, 1869—4t. Administrator.

EXAMINER'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Examiners, appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent County, to widen and improve the Public Road in the Third and Fifth Election Districts of said County, from Belair to Oak Grove School House; to put a Bridge and Causeway at Taylor's Run and at Frazier's Run; also to widen and improve the Public Road from Fairlee Landing by or near the Steam Saw Mill, to the Public Road leading to Belair: hereby give notice to all parties interested, that they will be at Belair, on

Wednesday, the 12th day of May,

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

WM. S. WALKER,
ROBT NICHOLSON,
JAMES H. GALE,
April 10, 1869—3t. Examiners.

SPRING MILLINERY!

MSR. CLARA RAWLEIGH informs her numerous friends and the Ladies generally, of Kent and Queen Ann's counties, that she has just returned from the city with her

SPRING MILLINERY

and the *SPRING FASHIONS*—Bonnets of all descriptions made to order, including all the novelties.

A general assortment of milliners' goods on hand, and orders promptly attended to.

The Ladies are invited to call at her store on Queen Street below High.

April 24, 1869—3t.

MILLINERY & FANCY STORE!

NEW SPRING GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

MISSES M. J. WYATT & A. E. MIDDLETON, respectfully inform their friends and the ladies generally, that they have formed a Co-partnership for the purpose of conducting a general

MILLINERY BUSINESS, and have taken the Store Room on High Street, in Chestertown, recently occupied by Miss Anna Earle, where they will keep on hand a general assortment of Seasonable MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS, consisting of

Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Laces, of the Newest Styles,

which will be sold at the LOWEST PRICES.

They have just returned from the city with a handsome assortment of Spring Goods to which the attention of Ladies is invited.

M. J. WYATT,
apl24-3t. A. E. MIDDLETON.

MONEY TO LOAN!

THE Kent Mutual Building Association of Chestertown, will have money to loan

On Saturday Evening, April 24th,

and those desirous of obtaiaing the same are invited to be present at that time. Members only are entitled to loans.

☞ INTEREST 6 PER CENT. NO PREMIUM CHARGED.

The whole amount of Stock has not yet been taken, and those desirous of becoming members are invited to make their subscriptions at once. Par value of each share $125.00—weekly dues 25 cents per share. Each member is entitled to a loan equal in amount to the par value of each share held.

By order of the Association.

T. WATERS RUSSELL,
April 17, 1869—tm. Secretary.

KENT COUNTY RAIL-ROAD.

Election of Directors.

THE STOCKHOLDERS in the Kent Co. Rail-road Company are hereby notified that an election for EIGHT DIRECTORS of the said Company, will be held at the Court House in Chestertown, on

MONDAY, the 10th day of MAY next,

to commence at ten o'clock, A. M., and to continue till three o'clock, P. M.

The number of votes to which each stock holder will be entitled shall be according to the number of shares he may hold.

C. TYLDEN WESTCOTT,
Chestertown, April 17, 1869—te. Sec'y.

SPRING GOODS.

STOCK VERY COMPLETE TO MEET PRESENT WANTS OF BUYERS.

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

purchased during the most favorable turns of the market.

Ready-made Clothing

in fine Black Cloth and Light Fabric Cassimere of bright Spring colors.

Our present stock of

Shoes & Hats

is in quantity and variety fully as large as during any former season and most of it is in fresh goods of very recent purchase.

Light and Heavy Groceries,

bought for cash, just received.

THOMAS S. WICKES.

PLOW CASTINGS,

SUPERIOR to anything we have ever had in stock before, on hand in large quantities.

GARDEN SEEDS, warranted fresh, for sale by THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, April 17, 1869.

ELECTION OF TRUSTEES
For Public School Houses.

CHAPTER 4, Section 1, of the Public School Law, is as follows:

"For the purpose of electing two Trustees of the School House District, and deciding such other questions as may arise, an election by ballot shall be held in every such district on the first Saturday of the month of May, at 3 P. M., in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, and on the first Saturday in May in every year thereafter, at which every registered voter having a legal residence therein shall be entitled to vote. And the School Commissioners for the several counties shall give at least ten days public notice of such elections by advertisements in the newspapers of the county or Baltimore city. If no election shall be had on the day aforesaid, then the Board of County School Commissioners shall appoint said Trustees.

In accordance with the above section of the Public School Law for the State of Maryland, notice is hereby given that an ELECTION will be held in the several School Districts of Kent county, on the

FIRST SATURDAY OF MAY NEXT,
at 3 o'clock, P. M.,

FOR TWO TRUSTEES,

To serve until the First of May, 1870.

As there appears to be no appointment of Judges of Election in the School Law, the election may be held in accordance with Article 35, Section 6, of Volume 1 of the Code of Public General Laws of the State of Maryland, which is as follows:

"If neither of the judges so appointed shall attend as aforesaid for the space of one hour after the time herein prescribed for opening the election, it shall be lawful for the justices of the peace for the said county then present at the place of election, or the majority of them, or for one justice of the peace in the event of but one being present, or if no justice of the peace be present, for the voters then present, or a majority of them, to choose by ballot three persons to be judges of said election, who for that election shall be vested with the same powers and authority as if they had been appointed by the County Commissioners."

By order, W. F. MASSEY,
Sec'y. Board School Commissioners
April 17, 1869—3t. Kent County.

1869. 1869.

TURKHEIMER & CATLIN,

POPULAR

CLOTHIERS.

MEN & BOYS

CLOTHING.

WHY THE GREAT MASS OF PEOPLE WILL BUY THEIR CLOTHING

AT

Turkheimer & Catlin's.

FIRST.—BECAUSE WE HAVE JUST RETURNED FROM THE EASTERN MARKET, WHERE WE HAVE

Selected

WITH

Unusual care

A SPLENDID STOCK OF MEN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

CLOTHING

WHICH WE PURCHASED FOR CASH, AND WHICH WE SHALL OFFER TO OUR PATRONS AT

LOWER PRICES

THAN WE HAVE *EVER YET BEEN ABLE TO SELL THEM* SINCE THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR.

SECOND.—BECAUSE WE HAVE SELECTED IN PHILADELPHIA A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF CASSIMERES, CLOTHS AND LINENS, WHICH WE ARE HAVING MADE UP EXPRESSLY TO OUR ORDER, AND WHICH WE SHALL GUARANTEE IN EVERY RESPECT TO BE EQUAL TO CUSTOM WORK.

THIRD.—BECAUSE OUR EXPERIENCE HAS ENABLED US TO CATER TO THE TASTES OF **OUR PATRONS,** BETTER THAN ANY ESTABLISHMENT IN THIS TOWN—OR EVEN IN THE STATE.

We propose to give our customers all these advantages. Our Goods shall be Cheapest, because for a given amount of money our patrons can get

More and Better Clothing

at Turkheimer & Catlin's than elsewhere in this Town.

Most reliable.

We make no misrepresentations as to Price or Materials. The people are told "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth," at Turkheimer & Catlin's.

Most popular

People go there because their friends and neighbors who are SHREWD people GO THERE. They know that TURKHEIMER & CATLIN could not maintain an immense and acknowledged and increasing POPULARITY unless they really DID BETTER *than other houses.*

To these Standing Attractions

We have also added a complete assortment of THE LATEST NOVELTIES in

GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS.

ALL WE ASK OF YOU IS TO COME IN and LOOK AT OUR STOCK BEFORE YOU PURCHASE.

WE HAVE ALSO A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF THE NEWEST STYLES OF

Hats & Caps.

TURKHEIMER & CATLIN.

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