THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 1, 1869.

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

☞ A correspondent, whose communication will be found elsewhere, suggests as a remedy for political wire-pulling, that the system of nominations be abandoned. This subject has been much discussed of late, and is worthy of consideration. It has been contended by some, that the absence of what we call nominations for office, opens a field for scheming more extensive than the present method. There seems to be no question, that the voice of the people has been too little felt in the selections made for public offices. The manner of making nominations should be regulated by law; but we imagine, that in the absence of any legal method, the plan of Nominating Conventions is perhaps as fair as any other means. The fact that schemers and political adventurers exert too much influence in these conventions is patent to every one; but an examination will satisfy any one, that the responsibility for this thing rests with the mass of the voters themselves. It is most extraordinary that in the condition of parties, when a nomination, in fact, amounts to an election, that voters will not interest themselves sufficiently to attend the nominating meeting. And yet they will make every sacrifice to go to the polls on the day of election. It is the duty of every voter to take a part in the selection of the public officers, that capable and honest men may be appointed. And it is nothing else but their failure to do so, that enables political gamblers to carry into effect their programmes.

We have called attention to this matter before, and shall do so again before meetings shall be called to select candidates.

The War as a Providential Agency.

From the Balt. Sun.

The Atlanta (Ga.) Christian Advocate publishes a letter from from ex-Governor Wise, of Virginia, addressed to Rev. James Mitchell, giving his views on the war abolition of slavery. Mr. Wise expresses his conviction that the abolition of slavery could not have been looked for from Congress; that the States generally would never have commenced emancipation by peaceful means, and thus that nothing short of war could have brought about that result. He adds:

"It is sufficient to say that too many in the South fought for nothing but the *right of property* in slaves; and it is time that the North was informed that by far the most respectable portion of the Southern people fought for something far more precious than the legal privilege of being the masters of slaves. They fought for the more glorious privilege of *self-government*.. They were willing to emancipate slaves in their own time and own way, but were not willing to allow Congress to regulate their domestic government and concerns for them either as to slavery or anything else. Thus there were double restraints against emancipation, which could not be removed in time to prevent either dissolution of the Union or civil war. The war was a national necessity, permitted by Divine Providence to prevent (in the end, I hope) greater evils than the war itself."

Mr. Wise indicates here, no doubt, a view which has occurred to other minds. When he speaks of the favorable disposition of an influential class in the South, with reference to emancipation, if left to their own free violition, he could cite historical authorities in abundance to enforce his statement. The celebrated Watkins Leigh, of Virginia, in a debate in one of the Virginia constitutional conventions, said that "during the revolution, and for many years after, the abolition of slavery was a favorite topic with many of our ablest statesmen, who entertained with respect all schemes which wisdom or ingenuity could suggest for its accomplishment." The same sentiments prevailed among the leading statesmen of Maryland, and were practically evinced by the liberation, in effect, of half the slave population of the State before the eve of compulsory emancipation. But for the intermeddling and efforts at dictation of fanatics from abroad, the public sentiment of the South might have eventually rippened into a scheme of gradual liberation of the slaves. But men do not like, even when going in a direction which has been suggested by the promptings of their own judgments, to be seized by the collar by strangers, kicked and cuffed, dragged along and anathematized for their tardiness and tardiness perhaps resulting from circumstances and difficulties which they cannot immediately control. Under such interference as this, emancipation ideas in the more northern of the States of the South, Maryland included, came to a halt, and then followed a vibration to an opposite extreme, postponing indefinitely the prospect of any peaceful adjustment of the question.

Mr. Wise urges as the legitimate consequences of the providential interposition, by which he considers that the question has been settled, peace, charity, toleration, brotherly and patriotic kindness.—He says:

"No man, or set of men, must dare to take any bolts of *vengeance* in their hands. God often used the heathen to punish His own chosen people; but if they dared to do even His will in a heathenish and unchristian way, Jehovah never failed to make them, too, feel His wrath. Let the North remember that, and that if the war was providential, then we all were but mere instruments of the divine government, and should not attempt to play petty providences in the place of God. If we do we will curse ourselves and our country—we will become petty tyrants. Guided by a catholic spirit like this, and looking to God all the time, in every act and plan, we will prevent the white man from being enslaved by the causes which made the black man free; we will prevent the continuance of the causes which separated the Methodist Church as the precursors of the attempted separation of the whole country; and we will cause the whole country to be stronger, and safer, and freer than it ever was or could be before.

ED. CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT:—The most casual observer of passing events cannot but be struck with the anamalous mode of procedure adopted in this county in parcelling out the various offices which *were once* the gifts of the people. I say *were once the gifts of the people*—who shall say that they *now are bestowed* upon the several incumbents that fill them by the spontaneous and uncontrolled action of the masses? It is somewhat unpleasant to admit that a few scheming politicians manage the whole political machinery of the county and actually, in most instances, force upon the people just such men as best suit their own views—in return these worthies co-operate in bolstering up and advancing the interests of the chiefs of the the ring: a very little observation is necessary to detect this. Almost as soon as one election is over commence a series of caucusses and pipe-laying to adjust the programme for a future campaign—men are selected for each position—the influence of the ring is gradually and cautiously expanded until it embraces the requisite subordinates in each district—a mock nominating convention is held at the appointed time, composed to suit the case, and lo! the thing is done! Mr. A. is nominated for one place, Mr. B. for another, and so on until the list is expanded and the masses, who in point of fact were voiceless in the proceeding, are called upon to vote these men into office, whether they want them or not.

But it may be asked, Why don't the people in their sovereign power wake up and put a stop to this tampering with their rights? Why do they suffer a handful of one-horse politicians to dictate to them in this manner? It is perfectly legitimate for them to snuff out such dazzling lights; why don't they do it? While these questions appear to point to the right quarter they are extremely hard to answer: we say, too, Why don't the peoplelook to this matter? A feeling of apathy, of indifference, seems to lull them into total neglect of this very important privilege of freemen—that of choosing their own public officers. They sit with folded hands until the managers have put the manacles on, and then they are powerless to help themselves. It is strange, but true, that this indifference, like an incubus, should have fastened itself upon the body politic. It is high time that we should ask ourselves where we are? what are we doing? where have we suffered these political pilots to drift us? Have they become sole owners as well as pilots—have they actually become *political pirates* and appropriated the whole craft and cargo to their own use? If so we must act promptly, decisively, and regain what we have so nearly lost. Nor is there the slightest difficulty in accomplishing this if public attention is once fixed upon the importance of giving this matter the consideration its gravity deserves. If we are to remain quiet and suffer a few stereotyped *leaders*, as they are termed, to cram down our throats their crude, nauseous preparations, and only complain afterward, we certainly ought to be ashamed to claim that we are a *free*, independent community.

Why, Mr. Editor, if we only look around us a moment, we cannot fail to see how this thing is managed. The office holders with aiders and abettors, scheming and plotting and maneuvering all the time to monopolize and control the nominations. If an appointment, however humble, is to be made, one man will say, Give it to this one, we want him; but, objects another, we must give Mr. Sombodyelse something—he must be provided for—he has been our coadjutor, and it won't do to throw him overboard and force him back on his *own efforts: it is too laborious now and we must give him a dip into the public pap, or he will turn upon us and smite us.* The public welfare and wish—the general good—the exclusive discharge of legitimate duty are all subordinated to these extraneous considerations. Matters are very much in this predicament now and have been no better for several years.

As the political status now is in this county, would it not be sound policy to abolish entirely this system of making nominations, and let every man come out who chooses to run for any office? The chances of intrigue would certainly be diminished and the people could then select such men as fitness alone pointed out as proper incumbents—every candidate would stand on his own merits and not owe his selection to a junta. This plan has been pursued in some of our sister counties for years past, and has been found to work well—why should it not produce equally as good results here? Whatever remedy may be adopted, it is clearly the duty of the people not only to adopt but to apply it at once, and rid themselves of this petty political tyranny. If indifference and delay creep over their counsels, this fall will only be a repetition of many others, and thus new strength and vigor be imparted to this power behind the throne. If we want to select our own office holders without dictation, let us act for ourselves, and act promptly. SIGMA.

Proceedings of the Kent County Teachers' Association.

[REPORTED FOR THE TRANSCRIPT.]

The Teachers' Association, of Kent Co., met on Saturday last; and the President, Mr. Howard Meeks, announced the organization was then only temporary. It was then proposed to organize permanently. This was effected by the election of W. F. Massey, President; Creighton Wallis, Vice President; Samuel Comegys, Treasurer; S. S. Baker, Secretary; and the adoption of a constitution. It was determined to meet monthly, subject to the call of the President, and to admit all *white* Teachers in the county. The association then adjourned until afternoon.

At 2 P. M., the association was again called to order, and an address was delivered by Mr. Meeks. Subject—"The Teacher and his Work." It was handled as if the speaker had thought well upon the matter. He started with the assertion, The teacher is a power behind the throne; that he should occupy a more important position than he usually did, socially and politically. Teaching is not a profession. There were good reasons why it was not. The Doctor, Lawyer, Minister, asked public patronage, which could be given or let alone. If services were rendered, the individual or his profession fixed the price. On the contrary, the teacher is put into a school; the people must have him or none; and he teaches for a price already fixed by some higher power.

The professional man goes through a drill, severe and thorough. The teacher, too often, is put into a school because he is deemed unfit for anything else Many people think that anybody can teach. He impressed it upon his audience—We are dealing with an immortal soul. The sculptor selected his marble; the painter his canvass and colors; why, then, should not the teacher strive even more than they, to understand the material given him to work?

Gain the love of a child, and by that affection lead him where we please. Remember, the little curly heads won around us in the school, are the destined rulers of our land.

He scouted the idea that the rod was ever useful, or justified by any law of nature, morality or scripture. "Spare the rod," &c., did not mean the child should be taught ideas of injustice, as was too often the case in school rooms where flogging was allowed. There never was, there never will be, an incorrigible child. He deprecated the use of text-books, save to make a fire of; and read from United States School Reports severe criticisms upon the present systems of getting up text-books and the cost, estimating the cost of useless books in this country, thrown aside in cities, &c., as enough to carry on the whole Public School System of the land. Let the teacher be the text-book.

Illustrations from late Grammars and Geographys, viz: one Grammar asks:—"What do we use when we wish to express our thoughts?" The child might naturally say—his tongue. The book tells him—words. A Geography in each one of the several steps asks, "What is the earth?" And giving to the same question such various answers as to cause him to doubt almost if he ever will learn what the earth is. Each separate faculty should be trained morally, mentally, and physically. He asked the teachers who of them had trained the child: he had a mind to cultivate, a body to care for, a soul to save.

April 26th, 1869.

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

April 27, 1869.

Mr. Editor:—Monday the 26th, inst., was a gala-day in Philadelphia, in consequence of the semi-centennial anniversary of the institution of Odd Fellowship in the United States. The different lodges of this city have for months past, been making preparations to receive their visiting brethern. The city was crowded as early as Saturday night, and throughout Sunday crowds of strangers could be seen in every direction, examining the places of interest and beauty in our town.

The day for the celebration was all that could be desired; it seemed as if it had been especially set apart by Providence for the grand occasion. Not a cloud obscured the place of Old Sol, who with a gentle eye looked down upon the proceedings with entire satisfactien. The only drawback was the clouds of dust that continually arose from the streets, covering everybody and everthing. Chestnut St., presented a gay appearance; flags were flying in every direction, the balconies were filled with the beauty and elite of our city, while on the sidewalks stood fair maidens holding in their hands bouquets and wreaths of flowers, which they distributed to their friends in the line.

The Academy of Music and the Horticultural Hall were chosen as the places in which the orations were delivered. As early as nine o'clock crowds of people wended their way towards these edifices, and soon they were filled to their utmost capacity. The address of welcome to the Grand Lodge of the United States was delivered by John W. Stokes P. G. M. of Pennsylvania. He was followed by James M. Ridgley, P. G. M., of Maryland, and Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of the United States. He gave an account of the origin, history and development of the order in this country.—These ceremonies being concluded the procession formed on Broad Street, and at one o'clock the column advanced a rather lengthy route. It was composed of twenty divisions, and upwards of thirty thousand men were in the line. In the evening a ball was given at the Race St. Rink. The committee of arrangements had prepared everything in style. The building was decorated in every part with banners, emblems and mottoes, such as 'Welcome Brethern,' 'Peace and Goodwill,' 'Friendship, Love and Truth,' &c. The all seeing eye and the three linked chain together with the portrait of Thos. Wildey, the founder of Odd Fellowship in the United States, were placed in conspicuous places on the walls. There was at least 15.000 persons in the building at one time.—Shortly after nine o'clock the bugle sounded for the promenade, and Col. John F. Glenn had the honor of leading off. The festivities were kept up until a late hour, and thus terminated a day that will long be remembered by the friends of Odd Fellowship.

Tuesday morning found Philadelphia moving along in her accustomed manner, and not a sign remained of the previous day's life and activity.

Trade among the Jobbers is looking up, and the general belief is that it will improve as the season advances.

J. H. Hackett, the American Comedian, is playing Sir John Falstaff in the "Merry Wives of Windsor," at the Walnut St., Theatre.

The 46 annual exhibition of the Academy of Fine Arts opened last week. A number of valuable paintings, by first class American and Foreign Artists, have been entered. A picture is on exhibition at James S. Earle's Sons. by Thos. Hill, (a young artist) which is the finest painting shown in this city for some time. It is a view of the Yo-Semite Valley, and the price asked for it is $25,000. Some critics pronounce it superior to the famous work of Bierstadt one the same subject.

F. W. C.

BODY FOUND.—James Houston (col'd.) who was drowned last fall, being intoxicated at the time, was found by Mr. Edw. T. Pruitt, yesterday morning in the Pocomoke near this town.—*Worcester Shield.*

The Luckiest Man in America.

[New York Cor. of the Cincinnati Times.]

At the Metropolitan Hotel are nineteen citizens of Montana, the most distant of of our possessions. They came 3,000 miles, across mountains, deserts, praires and rivers, in ten days, to purchase goods and supplies for Helena, now the capitol of Montana. With them is the famous "Quartz King," Jas. W. Whitlatch, whose history is a romance transcending the wildest vagaries of fiction in interest and incident. As a representative man, he illustrates the power of energy and perseverance in conquering obstacles interposed by pioneer life, and moulding fate to human purposes.

Jim Whitlatch, as he is called, was born in Pennsylvania of indigent parents, and the death of his father left him to shift for himself at the age of eight years. In 1859 he accompanied an acquaintance on the way to California as far as Kansas, where his friend, awed by the perils of the journey, deserted him and returned to the States.

Whitlatch hired a cattle-driver, pushed on to Colorado, and after a season of haymaking, commenced mining on his own account. By diligence and perseverance he accumulated some $5,000 which he lost by wild-cat speculations. He spent three years in this region, with variable fortune, and moved on to Nevada, where he was more successful and again lost all by imprudent ventures. With nothing but his rifle and mining kit, in 1865 he wandered across Idaho to the placer diggings of Moatana whose productiveness had just attracted attention. Here he was so delighted with the picturesque beauty and fertility of the country that he decided for the first time during his adventurous wanderings to settle and begin anew.—With twenty-five cents only in his pocket, he commenced prospecting for gold; concluding that where so much gold abounded on the surface it must come from some place, he set about finding the origin.—For weeks he wandered up and down the cannons, built himself a cabin, and pursued his labors amid the jeers of old miners, who had been discouraged in the search before. After months of labor and trials enough to discourage any less determined man, one day his experienced eye discovered in a lucky gopher hole an unusual quantity of specimens of gold-bearing quartz. Inspired with renewed hope, the young miner plied his pick and shovel, and at a distance of three feet below the surface uncovered the long-sought vein, known as the "Union Mine," he derived the foundation of his fortune, and from which his successors, the New York Mining Company, to whom he sold—to enable him to prospect further—will continue to obtain untold millions. It is said that this mine alone contains ore enough to employ a thousand men in digging for a hundred years. Whitlatch, however, continued his investigations, and opened other mines equally rich, procured stamping mills and batteries, enlisted new capital and enterprise, incited emigration to Helena—then a little collection of miners' huts—and to-day, at the age of twenty-six, is worth a million of dollars.

All Right.

It is announced that a negro wench named Ketcham, belonging to the city of Philadelphia, has been appointed to a clerkship in the United States Treasury at Washington. The public prints are parading this fact over the land, as though it was a most extraordinary affair. We see nothing extraordinary, or inconsistent, or from the Mongrel party stand-point, improper about it. They hold that women generally should share in the blessings of office, and as there are plenty of white women in the United States Treasury department, why should not black women be there also? If this party, which has the appointing power, intend to be logical and truly consistent, inasmuch as they profess that niggers and whites are all of one family physically and mentally, they *must* go on and appoint niggers, male and female, to office upon principle, and as rapidly as possible, from now on. The grand crime of the whole political gang of New England Abolitionists has been, and still is, that they give the lie daily to their professions. They may have appointed this black wench to the post of Treasury Clerk, but will Butwell's son, or any of the male white clerks, whose sires keep up this Mongrel lie of "equality," marry this wench? No! That they never intend shall take place, because truly they *know* she is physically and mentally grades below them in the world of creation. They *feel* that she is of a different order of being. But they cannot stop here. This nigger wench, a clerk in the Treasury, has a right to insist upon social equality with her fellow clerks, male and female; and she has a right to lay matrimonial traps, and catch one of Boutwell's sons if she can, and we trust she will do it. Go ahead, Dinah, and make the best match among the white trash that the opportunity offers. Force these creatures to be consistent. They say you are their equal; make them prove it, by giving you all the privileges accorded to a white skin.—*N. Y. Day Book.*

Singular Suicide.

Late Saturday afternoon Mr. George T. Dalton, formerly a stock broker of wealth, committed suicide in a somewhat singular manner. Mr. Dalton, it appears, had been unfortunate in his business affairs, and, although having a competency left, his reverses had a depressing effect upon him. For weeks past his friends observed what they considered temporary aberration of mind in Mr. Dalton; but no serious result was anticipated. About 2 o'clock P. M., Mr. Dalton being at the New York Hotel, took the carriage of Mr. George Murray, living in Harlem, with the view of going to the Manhattan Club House, corner of Fifth avenue and Fifteenth street. Soon after leaving the hotel the driver heard a report somewhat resembling the discharge of a pistol; but owing to the noise and confusion by which he was surrounded it seemed impossible for him to locate it, and his suspicions of anything wrong were not excited. At the corner of Tenth street and Broadway the driver heard a similar report to the first, but, as before, was unable to tell from whence it proceeded, drove on to the Manhattan Club House and stopped for Mr. Dalton to alight, but as he failed to do so the driver jumped from the box, and on opening the carriage door was horrified to see Mr. Dalton lying on the back seat in a pool of blood, with a revolver beside him, and apparently dead. On examining the body of Mr. Dalton life was found to be extinct. A further examination showed that deceased had placed the muzzle of the pistol under his chin and discharged it, the ball passing upwards into the brain, through the skull and escaped from the roof of the carriage. There were marks of only one pistol shot on the body, but two of the chambers of the weapon were empty. Deceased was about thirty-five years of age, and is said to have been a native of Massachusetts. He has left an invalid widow and three children.

JOHN BULL IMPOSED UPON.—A Liverpool showman has on exhibition a gallery of wax-works representing distinguished Americans. An American gentleman in alluding to his visit to the show, writes: "I found General Grant ticketed 'No. 340,' and General Lee 'No. 339.' Both of them were bad likenesses; but the joke was that the numbers were misplaced, so that Lee stood for Grant and vice versa. But the oddest of all was that a fine wax face of Jefferson Davis was labelled Abraham Lincoln. I expostulated with the manager for such a state of things, but he was exceedingly wroth with my interference with the arrangement and naming of his figures. I would advise any American who has the 'blues,' and wants to see sixpen'oth of amusement, to drop into Allsop's and see the wax works."

Murder Trial at Cumberland.

CUMBERLAND, Md., April 28.—The trial of Mrs. Rowland and the negro Carroll, charged with the murder of the band of the former, was taken up in Allegany County Court here to-day. The case is a removed one from Washington county. A jury was empanneled and witnesses sworn, when the court adjourn-until to morrow. There are upwards of eighty witnesses in the case, and the trial will be protracted. Judges Mason and Weisel, Messrs. Seyster and Schley, of Washington county, and Judge Pearre, of this city are among the counsel. The trial creates much interest here, and the court-room was well filled.—*Balt. Sun.*

Invaluable in Dress-making.

"I have used the Grover & Baker Machine for all kinds of sewing, from the finest cambric ruffling to heavy English beaver cloth. I find it invaluable in dress making, embroidery, boys' clothes, under-clothes of all descriptions, and bed and and table linen of all descriptions. I have had operators on Wheeler & Wilson's Machine. They lost a great deal of time in winding thread. I have bought work ready made, done on the Wilcox & Gibbs machine, and don't consider the work sufficiently strong."—*Testimony of Mrs. M. W. Deniston, 34 West 27th Street, New York, before the Commissioner of Patents.*

A QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY
FARM
AT PUBLIC SALE!

AS ATTORNEY for the owners, I shall offer for sale on

TUESDAY, the 4th of May, 1869,

at Centreville, Queen Anne's County, Md., the Farm on Wye River, in said county, known as "NOTLEY'S," containing

286 ACRES

of first quality land; 200 acres are well enclosed and in cultivation, producing fine crops of the usual cerials—the remainder is well wooded with Pine, Oak and Chestnut, the whole being a compact farm. The cultivated land is divided into 3 fields, well watered by branches of Wye River. There is on it a good

DWELLING,

of 4 rooms, with a kitchen in good order—Barn and Stable. Its proximity to Baltimore, with which it is in daily communication by steamers in four hours time; its fertility of the soil and its advantages of luxuries of the water, render this place in all respects a desirable investment for present profit or future increase in value. It adjoins the estates of Dr. W. H. DeCourcey, Mr. W. Tilghman and others, in an excellent neighborhood of refined society, and could not be better located with reference to a market for its products

TERMS OF SALE:

One-fourth cash, one-half 1st of March, 1870, and one-fourth on 1st of March, 1871. Bonds with satisfactory security on the deferred payments carrying interest, and a Deed of Trust on the land to ensure their payment. H. T. GARNETT,
Attorney for the Owner.

For desired information address 79 South Street, Baltimore.

May 1, 1869—ts.

KID GLOVE EMPORIUM!
95 North Charles St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

LADIES desiring a pair of Superior Jouvin Kid Gloves, any size or color, at short notice, by enclosing only $1.25 by mail, will receive a very superior article by return mail. Every pair warranted. Address

W. H. RINGGOLD,
95 N. Charles Street, near Mulberry.
Baltimore, March 20, 1869.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Tinware, Stamped ware, Japaned ware, Nurse Lamps, Egg Stands, and a large assortment of Cook Stoves on hand and for sale very cheap by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.75.
RED—1.65@2.05.
CORN.—White—76@79cts. Yellow 82@84 cts.
OATS—78@80.

DIED.

TIMMONS.—In Baltimore, on the morning of April 17th, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, Mrs. ELIZABETH TIMMONS, in the 71st year of her age.

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.

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—5t. 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.

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.

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,
ap24-3t. A. E. MIDDLETON.

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 stockholder will be entitled shall be according to the number of shares he may hold.

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

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—5t. Examiners.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Hardware! Hardware! Hardware!

BROAD AXES, Choping Axes, Post Axes, Shingling Hatchets, Lath and Half-Hatchets, Draw Knives, Framing Chisels, Firmer and Socket Firmer Chisels from ½ to 2 in.; Augers, Post Augers, Post Spades, Cook's, Biddle's and Pugh's Auger Bitts, Wood, Iron and Steel Braces, Spear and Jackson Hand Saw, Henry Diston's Hand Saw, Meat, Back, Kitchen, Compas, Key Hole, Wood, Pruning, Pannel,, Webb and Fellow Saws, Fore, Jack and Smoothing Planes, single and double Plane Irons, Loose Joint and Fast Butt Hinges, Lull and Gorter Hinges, Parliament Hinges, Brass Butt Table Hinges, Hooks and Hinges, Strap and T. Hinges, and a large assortment of Screws Hinge Nails, Rivets and Burs, Hasps and Staples, Hooks and Staples, Rim Knob Locks, Plate, Dead, Pad, Chest, Wardrobe. Cupboard, Till, Drawer, Box and Sash Locks, Barrell Bolts, Shutter, Tower, Square, Flush and Spring Bolts, Prunning Shears, Compases, Dividers, Callipers, Chalk-Lines, Glue and Glue-Kettels, Single and Double Nut Hand Rail Screws, Saw Sets, Punches, Hooks and Eyes, screw rings, Picture Nails, Axle and Frame Pulleys, Wardrobe Hooks, Hat and Coat Hooks, Drawer Pulls, Shutter and Blind Fastenings, Shutter Stays, Hammers, Levels, Level Viles, Mill Saw Files, Bastard, Taper, Half-round and Rat-tail Files, Horse Rasps, Spoke Shaves, Screw Drivers, Molasses Gates, Tap Borrers, Iron, Lead, and Brass Spiggots, Twine Boxes, Foot Scrapers, Tacks, Clout and Finishing Nails, Galvinized Tacks, Bed Casters, Pegging Awls, Sewing Awls, Sprig Awls, Thumb and Sash Guages, Awl Handles, Chisel, Saw, Auger, Plane, Fork, Shovel and Spade Handles, Toats, Pad Lock Keys, Cabinet Keys, Door Lock Keys, Key Hole Escutcheons, foot and two foot Rules, Try Squares, Iron and Steel Squares, Nails by the pound and Keg, Window Springs, Cupboard Ketches, and a large assortment of Knives and Forks, Scissors, Shears, Pocket Knives, Pruning Knives, Tea and Table Spoons, Childrens Knives and Forks, Basting Spoons, Wrenches, Pincers, Coffee Mills, Tea Scales, Droanes, Mallets, two, three and four prong Forks, Grain Scoops, Haulter Chains, Breast, Back and Trace Chains, Carriage and Tire Bolts, Plow Bolts, Carriage Knobs, Thumb Latches, Rim Night Latches, Curry Combs, Horse Cards, Plasterers and Brick Layers Trowels, Garden Trowels, Sad Irons, Bramble Scythes, Hay Knives, Ox Balls, Sash Cord, &c., by

J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Chestertown, April 17, 1869.

A CARD.

WE understand that Warrants have been issued in our names respectively, against sundry persons, for Fees due us, and placed in an officer's hands for collection. No one has authority to warrant for our Fees, in our names, and unless special authority is shown, we respectfully request Justices of the Peace to non-suit all such cases.

GEORGE VICKERS,
JESSE K. HINES.
April 17, 1869—3w.

TUBS, BUCKETS, CHURNS, WASH-Boards, Well Buckets, Butter Prints, Rolling Pins, Wood Spoons, Paddles, Bowls, Potato Mashers, Measures, Clothes Pins, Plow Hames, Wagon Hames, Horse Brushes, Scrub, Dusting, White Wash and Paint Brushes, Whips, Bushel Baskets, Clothes Baskets, Safes, Ger. Stu. Lamps, Hand and Hall Lamps, wick and Chimneys, &c., &c.

April 17, '69. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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