THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 22, 1869.

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

Volume Eighth.

With this number we commence volume eighth of the Transcript. It is a custom with country editors to call attention to the commencement of a new volume, and improve the occasion with an appeal to the friends of the publication. The well known Pomeroy, (Brick) one of the most successful newspaper men in the country, in making an appeal for subscribers, said, that he would advise no one to take *his* paper to the exclusion of his local journal. In other words, he said that the local press should be first supported. The force and truth of this proposition is more generally felt and acknowledged than formerly; the country press is generally better sustained than it used to be; and the fact is strikingly observable in the improved appearance of our peninsula newspapers. Many of the journals on this peninsula have been enabled to procure improved presses and fit their offices with entire new material. These improvements are favorable evidences of advancement on the part of the people generally.

During the eighth year of our editorship we hope so to increase our subscription list as to enable us to keep pace with the general newspaper progress of the shore. If each of our subscribers will procure us one new subscriber, the thing can be done.

Life as Safe at the South as at the North.

The New York Times is very justly defending the South from the charges of the New York Tribune and Washington Chronicle "that loyal citizens of the South are not yet secure in their lives." The Times says:

"We reiterate the opinion that, judged by any fair standard of comparison, the amount of crime perpetrated in the South as a whole is not greater than the amount perpetrated among a corresponding population in the North or West. There has been an enormous amount of pilfering by the negroes in some districts; and it would indeed be strange if the disorganising consequences of rebellion, and the sudden emancipation of millions of colored people, had not borne bitter fruit. The passions were too excited to subside on the instant. These considerations, however, only render more remarkable the average amount of crime, while they deepen the injustice of the sweeping assertions promulgated by the Tribune. At this moment, we believe, despite its anomalous political position, Virginia may challenge comparison with any State in the Union, so far as the amount and nature of its crime and the administration of its laws are concerned. The greatest outrages perpetrated there in connection with the administration of justice are chargeable against friends of the Tribune, Judge Underwood and Governor Wells; the former of whom liberated the negro perpetrator of a murderous outrage because the judge who tried him could not take the test-oath, while Gov. Wells pardoned the negro after the legality of his own conviction had been affirmed by Chief Justice Chase. As for the other Southern States—Texas excepted—we are convinced that life and property are as secure there as here. Such occurrences as the murder of Mr. Adkins are deplored by Georgians generally as sincerely as by Mr. Greeley. To make them all responsible for the acts of as yet unknown criminals would be as unjust as to assail New Yorkers because Mr. Pullman was not long ago murderously assaulted in this city for political reasons, or because the Rogers murder, perpetrated in daylight, and within a stone's throw of our great thoroughfare, remains an unfathomed mystery. And with lynch law Republican Indiana is more familiar than any portion of the South, reconstructed or unreconstructed."

☞ At a banquet recently given to the Governor of New Zealand, (says the Baltimore Gazette) at Lyttleton, one of the Maori members, Mete Kingi by name, addressed the company. As there is a strong probability that this style of eloquence will be occasionally heard in Washington, at public banquets, after the returns of the Virginia elections have been made, we give the speech of Meti Kingi in full. It may serve for some distinguished member of Congress on some future occasion:

"Salutations. There are no Maoris here present. The Governor brought me here, and I have seen great things here. When the Governor went to Wanganui they did not do him honor. I was the only one who gave him a dinner. [Laughter.] I gave him a fowl and a glass of wine. I have many titles. I am a teacher of religion, assessor, a general member of the House; but I was told that I should be a son of the Queen, and I am lying under her feet. I will always be a soldier of the Queen. You European people, I tell you if Tee Kooti and Tito Kowara are killed there will be peace, but if not there will always be strife. [He sang a song.] This song is my affection for you."

LARGE HAUL OF ROCK FISH.—A correspondent writes the Elkton Whig, from Cranberry fishery, Grove Neck, Maryland, that on Wednesday morning last there was caught at that fishery, on the flood tide, a very large haul of rock fish, seven of which weighed, respectively, 67, 40, 50, 46, 48, 74 and 76 pounds, the last one measuring 5½ feet in length. There were twenty-five fish that would average twenty-five pounds each, besides a large number weighing from five to ten pounds each.

LETTER FROM GALENA.

M. E. Sunday School Exhibition.

On Thursday evening at 8 o'clock, May 18th, agreeably to notice the M. E. School under the direction of a committee of ladies commenced their exhibition. The design to raise funds for procuring books for the Sabbath School, being most praiseworthy, met with concurrence throughout the community. The place, the partially completed, but extensive, commodious and beautiful new School House of Galena, was equally well chosen. The ladies, to whose patience, taste and management, the details were entrusted, proved fully equal to the occasion. The exhibition continued to delighted audiences the above, and succeeding, evenings. Receipts justifying and encouraging all interested. In fact it has been just such an event as will long be remembered with pleasure in this community.

It would be impossible to particularise the performances fully,—but I will endeavor to condense an "*on dit*" for the information of your readers.

The committee, to whom too much credit cannot be awarded, was composed of Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. Wm. Rodgers, Misses Kate and Emma Gooding. They were assisted by several gentlemen.

The Programme embraced Vocal and Instrumental Music, Recitations, Dialogues and Declamations. A nice and artistic variety was presented, accompanied by truly original and histrionic features. I can do no more than name the prominent. The performances commenced with the singing of an opening lay by the school; then followed a Prologue by Master John Sparks, a boy with eyes like Adonis of old. The Tableau of History followed and was received with marked approbation. The Tableaux were in fact all excellent,—the 'Veiled Vestal,' personated by Miss Mary Hough, was a model of classic taste and beauty. Another entitled Faith, Hope and Charity, by the Misses Hough and E. Redding, was admirably received. The perfectly natural perronation of time-honored Red Riding Hood, by Misses Smith Rodgers, was excellent. Among others, Orphans' Dream, by two very little girls; Be not Weary in Well Doing, eight young ladies; Who bit *My* Apple; Past, Present and Future, by three young ladies; May and December, by a young lady and an old man; Fidelity, and Purity were certainly all that could be wished. Of the Dialogues—Honor and Shame; Mistake and No Mistake; The Letter, by John Medders and William Smith; City Sights with Country Eyes, by the Misses E. Redding and M. Medders; and the Gossips, were capital.

The recitations were few but very good; the Bells of Ostend, by Lydia Dyre, a little girl, was received with much applause. The "Maniac," by Miss Kate Gooding, was an immense success.

The songs were all very well executed, those by the school, as well as those sung by individuals. Gypsey Countess, by Misses Kate and Emma Gooding, was admirable. There was a song by ten children which deserved and received a rouse.

Time and space admonish me to close this notice. Only wish you could have been here to see and hear with me.

ENEAS.

Galena, Md., May 17, 1869.

Telegraphing in Fac-Simile.

Where may we expect discoveries in electricity to stop? An invention, not many removes from one for telegraphing a portrait, is said to have been made by Mr. Meyer, an official engaged in the French telegraphic service. He has discovered a plan for telegraphing fac-simile. The details are not given, but if what is published is fact, the new system is as wonderful as the electric telegraph itself. There is no transmitter wanted; the sender of the dispatch is his own clerk. The message itself does the duty of the interpreter, and controls the electrical power so as to make it perfectly faithful. "That which the Meyer system gives us is not a copy more or less exact of the message sent to us; it is the fac-simile of our correspondent's writing, so that, thanks to this apparatus, telegraphic dispatches will present, so far as regards exactitude and authenticity, all the guarantees now found in postal communications." If this be not an enigma, and do not refer to some kind of cipher—and there is no reason for thinking that it does—Mr. Meyer will be among the famous of the future. We are further told that the apparatus is at work on the railway from Paris to Lyons, and the lines from Paris to Marseilles and from Paris to Bordeaux will soon be provided with it. —*London Post.*

Trouble in the Radical Camp at Washington.

The New York Herald says: Senator Sumner called at the White House to see the President last week, but Mr Dent, the chief usher, having carried up his card returned with the remark that he would have to wait fifteen minutes. Mr. Sumner said he would not wait fifteen minutes for Napoleon, Victoria or any one else, and that when Mr. Grant wanted to see him he could send for him. With that he withdrew in a rage, and told a friend that the White House was nothing but a military camp. The Western Representatives at Washington do not like Secretary Fish's exclusiveness. Congressman Shanks, who called to see him on Saturday, was kept waiting in an ante-chamber for an hour and a half, and then left in disgust, declaring that in future the Secretary might keep his d—d old pisctorial department to himself.

The State Convention of Colored Men.

A call has been issued for a State Convention of colored men to assemble in the Douglass Institute in this city on the first of June. The object is for organization for political purposes, and to bring all possible aid to bear on the ratification of the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. It is also proposed to organize a colored Republican State Central Committee, to look after the political interests of the colored race in the State, the said committee to continue until absorbed in the regular Republican party of the State. The committee having the matter in charge is H. J. Brown, M. D., R. B. Sorrell, and J. H. Douglass. Capt. George A. Hackett is chairman of the general committee. —*Balt. Sun.*

Why General Grant changed his Policy.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

When General Grant first became President, it was his determination, beyond a doubt, to be Chief Magistrate in fact, as well as in name. He intended to be clear of the politicians, and to act for the public good, as in his judgment alone, the necessities might require. This disposition he showed in the organization of his Cabinet. He consulted with nobody. He held himself aloof from the politicians and representative men of the States. No one knew his appointments until they were announced. For an independent President this was a good beginning, so far as policy was concerned. But he was, unfortunately, very unsuccessful in the selection of his advisers. An inexperienced President, having no knowledge of civil affairs, it was indispensable for him, if he was to personally govern, that he should have the ablest and strongest men in the country for his advisers. On the contrary, he selected the weakest and most unfit personages. The announcement of their names fell like a wet blanket upon the country, and greatly lessened at once the personal prestige of the President. This was greatly increased when he made the blunder of attempting to appoint a Secretary of the Treasury who was ineligible under one of the oldest and most manifestly proper laws which had ever passed Congress. The force of public opinion came overwhelmingly upon the Executive. He made scarcely a stand against it. It unsettled at once all his opinions. It destroyed his confidence in himself to be an individual President. It took from him whatever egotism he may have possessed as to his capacity to run the government. Personally humiliated and publicly rebuffed when he followed his own lead, his next move was to throw himself entirely into the hands of the politicians, with their alliance, and under their counsels, he might not, it is true, have that ascendency in the Government which he once hoped, but then, he would be far freer from mistakes, and would have more to support him in them if they were made, than if he had acted under the inspiration of his own ideas alone. He therefore faced about and marched to the rear. He opened his communication with the politicians, and they, seeing his necessities and abject demeanor, insisted at once on a full and entire surrender before they would grant him any quarter or shelter. He complied. He virtually abdicated the Government into their hands. The appointments to office, while they came nominally and constitutionally from him, were really and secretly directed by the outside politicians. They were put through, even although in so doing it became necessary not to respect but to violate the plighted word of the President.

It is not likely that this state of things will be changed during the Administration, but it is probable that he will be more and more the tool of the party rings and cliques which have heretofore ruled him. The lack of firmness he evinced in retreating before the first opposition he experienced, has seriously shaken, if not destroyed, the confidence of all his old personal and political friends. Even A. T. Stewart, of New York, as we have been reliably informed, does not hesitate to declare that of all the pretended great men with whom he had ever been brought in contact, General Grant is the weakest and most incapable. We are to-day without a President and without a Cabinet—we will not say that it is competent to govern, but we will add that they make no serious effort to do so, except as they are requested and ordered by their masters the politicians. We have now behind the scenes an irresponsible government of State and local politicians.

The Tragedy in Atlanta—Further Accounts.

Our readers have been informed by telegraph of a shocking tragedy which occurred in Atlanta, Georgia, on the 9th instant. The principal actor in the bloody scene, John Henry Foy, was one of the sub-clerks in the Georgia executive department, and supposed to be the correspondent of the New York Tribune, as also the author of the sensational telegrams to that paper. This man Foy shot a mulatto woman with whom he had been on terms of intimacy, and then shot himself. The intelligence of the bloody deed startled the community, and was for the time the all-engrossing topic. Coroner Kyle summoned a jury to investigate the circumstances connected with the affair, and an inquest was held at which Epsey Hurt, a mulatto woman about twenty-five years of age, shot by Foy, testified that on Tuesday last she went on a picnic; on Saturday night Mr. Foy returned home from a picnic and commenced quarreling with her, accusing her of going to the depot to meet another man; Foy was drinking, and kept up quarreling with her about this other man all night, and charged her with being in the room with him; Foy continued to drink during the night and Sunday morning, and to quarrel with her; witness told him as they could not agree they had better separate; Foy replied that he was not going to separate; about eight o'clock Sunday morning witness started to get up out of the bed; Foy struck her one side of the face and pushed her back on the bed; witness asked him what he meant; Foy said he had a right to knock her down, and stepped to a table near by and took a drink; Foy then tried to force witness to drink; witness refused, when Foy poured the liquor into her mouth and over her face while she was yet in the bed; Foy would not let witness get up; witness said that she was compelled to get up to go with her mother to church; Foy said that that was not reason; she wanted to get up to go and meet man that he was quarreling about; Foy locked the door and took out the key; witness then got up, when Foy asked her if she was still in the notion of having the other man; witness said that she had never spoken to him; Foy replied, "You are a damned liar," and that he had several witnesses, but on being asked who they were would not given their names; Foy then took a pistol from under the head of his bed, put one of his hands around the waist of witness and shot her in the side, remarking "You and (this other man spoken of) just help yourselves;" Foy then shot himself twice and said "I have shot myself, come and kiss me, I am dying."

The following, purporting to be the will of the deceased, was found in his room and identified as being in his handwriting. It was written in a bold hand on letter paper, and we give it verbatim:

"Chas. Stedman will please pay Reichester his bill; Mr. Meister and George Crease their bills; also Mrs. Beerman her bill; he will also get my mocking bird and give it to Pooche, Mrs. Beerman's little daughter. My watch and everything found is intended, and hereby willed to my sister Jane, corner Thirteenth street and Sixth avenue, New York.—Nr. B. B. de Graffenried will give a warrant for—***, which Charley will please send with my other effects to my sister Jane. I hereby caution every colored person in Georgia against James Fitzpatrick as a mean, unprincipled traitor—below the notice of any intelligent voter or honest citizen of the republic.

God save the State and the poor colored people of it. JOHN HENRY FOY.

(Over.)

"Maguire has my bird, and will return it on payment of small bill."

The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts. Among his effects was found the following letter:

"*Washington*, April 18, 1869.—My Dear Sir:—I have already pressed to the extent of my ability a colored man for Georgia. I should be glad to see Mr. Turner made minister to Hayti, but a colored man has already been sent there—Mr. Dumas, of New Orleans—on my recommendation. Yours, truly,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

"J. H. Foy, Esq., Atlanta."

Mr. Foy was an Irishman by birth, between thirty-five and forty years of age, and well educated.

☞ The first Law Parade of the Maryland National Guard in Baltimore City on Monday last, was a handsome affair. We make the following extracts from the *American's* account thereof:

Monday was quite a gala day in Baltimore, as it was not only observed as a brief season of holiday, but the streets were filled with persons, both old, young, black and white, all of whom seemed anxious to witness the military proceedings of the day. There was an immense concourse of persons on the streets anxious to witness the display, and from the estimate of judicious parties, it is considered that not less than 80,000 persons witnessed the parade. Governor Bowie was received with the highest honor due his rank, by the cavalry with sabres presented, trumpets sounding the march, and all the officers saluting, standards dropping—by the infantry with drums beating the march, bands playing, officers saluting, arms presented.

Prepartory to the review the Adjutant caused the colors to be carried to and opposite the centre of the line, the colors being considered as the point to which all the movements and formations were relative, after the several commands were assigned, care being taken in regard to distances. After the present arms his Excellency, accompanied by General Bowerman and the Staff, passed towards the right (the long line remaining perfectly steady, without paying any further compliment), and thence along the front of the line, round the left flank, and along the rear of the file-closers to the right.—All this time there was music, but it ceased when he returned to the assigned post. The command then broke into columns of companies, right in front, and at shoulder-ed arms and in common time was put in motion. The prescribed route was adhered to, viz: Up Broadway to Baltimore street, and thence to Charles, Centre and Calvert streets to Monument Square, where the Governor received a march salute, the column continuing the march to Baltimore street, at which point the commanders of regiments and battalions resumed their respective commands, and made short parades prior to dismissal at their Armories.

The escort consisted of detatchments selected from six companies of cavalry, commanded by Brevet Brigadier General Frank A. Bond, as follows: Company A, Captain Edwin A. Owens; Company B, Captain Claudius Stewart; Company E, Captain Frank L. Griffith; Company G, Captain Enos O. Harman; Company L, Captain Trustin Polk, and Company M, Captain Charles Owings. Company B is of Howard county, Company L of Howard, whilst all the rest are of Anne Arundel county. With the exception of one company all these commands paraded sixty men each, whilst M mustered thirty men, and would have appeared with better filled ranks but it was not originally designed that they should take part in the escort. Some reached here on Sunday night, and all have been quite comfortably quartered at Three Tuns House, Miller's Maypole Inn, the Howard House, Brown's on High street, the Rising Sun, and at the Hand Tavern. When it is known that some of these commands rode thirty miles on the morning of the parade, some allowance must be made for the rather jaded appearance of the horses; yet after all General Bond may feel a degree of pride in riding at the head of such a body of cavalry, nearly all of whom seemed perfectly at ease in their saddles, and rode well. The rear of the escort was composed of the 8th Infantry, under the command of Colonel Benjamin L. Simpson, and officer who for a number of years commanded the old and famed corps of Independent Greys, and since that time experienced considerable service in the field.

Shortly after three o'clock the Governor, whose quarters were at the Rennert House, was, with his Staff, already assembled, and awaited the arrival of his escort. The Staff consisted as follows: Major General George H. Bier, Adjutant General; Brigadier General Luther Giddings, Inspector General; Brigadier General Ferdinand C. Latrobe, Judge Advocate General; Brigadier General James C. Clark, Quarter-master General; Brigadier General William H. Nelson, Commissary General; Brigadier General Eli J. Henkle, Surgeon General; Brigadier General John Elliott, Chief of Engineers; Brigadier General George S. Brown, Paymaster General. In addition to these there were the Aides recently appointed, who with Staff made a decidedly martial and attractive appearance, being mounted on fine and spirited animals, well caparisoned, whilst many of the newly appointed officers appeared in new and costly uniforms, gotten up in strict accordance with army regulations. After the parade had passed through the prescribed route a large number of officers proceeded to the house of a friend and partook of good cheer.—The parade was a handsome affair, and reflected much credit upon Adjutant General Bier, who has devoted much attention to the advancement of the citizen soldiery of the State.

Minister Motley's Instructions.

A New York letter mentions the visit of many prominent citizens of that city to United States Minister Motley to pay their respects and take leave of him prior to his departure for Great Britain, and says that so far from the recent speech of Mr. Sumner on the Alabama claims being the basis of Mr. Motley's instructions, the contrary might possibly appear if all the facts were known. The letter adds, as a statement perfectly reliable, that the sentiments and views of the Massachusetts Senator have rather been a source of much annoyance and an occasion of embarrrassment to the administration.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Post says that there is no desire on the part of the President to re-open the Alabama negotiations. In his judgment the question ought to be set at rest as speedily as possible. But he maintains that it is for the British government to say whether they desire it to remain in its present shape. The correspondent says:

The President has also spoken his mind pretty freely about the manner in which foreign affairs are considered by the Senate, and in a way not at all complimentary to that body. Leading politicians, who have either recently been or are now here, likewise express their opinions quite openly, and say that considerable dissatisfaction exists among the thinking men of the country, and that a movement will be made during the next session of Congress to amend the constitution as to restrict their extraordinary powers in ratifying treaties.

The say that at present nobody contests their constitutional right to consider and ratify treaties, but, nevertheless, it is perfectly apparent that the Senate is drifting without any consistent political principles, and that their course is very often prompted by mere caprice. If it was necessary, they say, to ratify the Alaska purchase that this government might maintain its honor with Russia on account of the action of the Executive, then why not ratify the Sandwich Islands treaty and the Danish treaty, which were not even considered in due time?

It is well to know here that the English legation had, up to the day of the Alabama treaty, positive assurances that it would be postponed until December.—With these facts before them, its claimed that the rejection of the treaty was the effect of temporary excitement, and not the exhibition of cool, dispassionate statesmanship. These matters have already been discussed among the members of General Grant's Cabinet, and are beginning to attract attention among other public men.

RELICS AT DISCOUNT.—At the sale of the personal effects of the late Gen. Winfield Scott, at Elizabeth, N. J., last week, the collection of relics brought low prices. Silver-mounted pistols sold at figures below the actual cost. A hat worn by Gen. LaVega at the time of his capture in the Mexican war was purchased for fifty cents. Other relics of the Mexican war and the war of 1812 sold at mere trifles.

The Only Machine that will Embroider.

"The Grover & Baker Machine far excells any other machine for dress-making and general family use. The stitch also is more beautiful and durable than any other stitch that I know of. The machine is so simple in its combination of parts and its practical operation, that it is very difficult to get it out of order, and any operative can manage it. It is the only machine that has yet succeeded in embroidery."—*Testimony of Mrs. H. M. P. Allen, 728 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, before the Commissioner of Patents.*

THE KENT COUNTY TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION

WILL meet at the Court House in Chestertown,

SATURDAY, May 29, 1869,

11 o'clock A. M. The President of the Association, Mr. Wilbur F. Massey, will deliver an address.—Subject: "The advancement of human knowledge."

All persons interested are respectfully invited to be present.

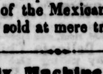
By order,

S. S. BAKER,
May 22, 1869—2t. Sec'y.

CHANGE OF TIME

OF

Chester River Steamboat Company.



THE STEAMER GEORGE LAW

On and after Tuesday, May the 11th, 1869, will leave Baltimore every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY morning at 7 o'clock for Kent Island, Queenstown, Grey's Inn Creek, Bookers, Rolph's Chestertown and Crumpton. Returning will leave Crumpton at 6½ o'clock, A. M., every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, stopping at the above landings.

☞ Fare $1.25. Meals extra.

All freight must be prepaid.

Not responsible for freight after being landed from the boat.

Baggage at the owner's risk.

R. C. SMITH, Agent.
May 22, 1869—tf.

WALKER'S ADDING MACHINE.

ACKNOWLEDGED by leading accountants to be the most practical one ever in use. Will add figures correctly in quantities ranging from the limits of simple addition to the dimensions of the National debt, three columns at a time, as quick as a good writer can set them down. Salesman wanted. There is money in it. Sample and terms sent for $1.

R. H. WALKER,
203 Broadway, N. Y.—P. O. Box 3,906.
May 29, 1869.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—no sales.
Red—1.70@2.05.
CORN.—White—78@83cts. Yellow 84@86 cts.
OATS—55@75 cts.

MARRIED.

ROSEBERRY—GODWIN.—On the 20th inst., by the Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, Mr. SAMUEL J. ROSEBERRY to Miss EMMA E. GODWIN, both of Kent Co.

COLESBERRY—SKIRVEN.—On the 20th inst., by the Rev. J. T. Murray, Mr. HENRY COLESBERRY, of New Jersey to Miss MARTHA ELIZABETH SKIRVEN, of Kent Co.

SKIRVEN—HURLOCK.—At St. James' Church, on the 20th, inst., by the Rev. J. T. Murray, Mr. WM. T. SKIRVEN to Miss MARY FRANCES HURLOCK, both of this county.

DIED.

RINGGOLD.—In Baltimore, on the 15th inst., Miss ELIZA W. RINGGOLD, of Queen Anne's county, Md., in the 79th year of her age.

SCOTT.—On the 10th inst., of Pneumonia, in Talbot county, Md., near Royal Oak, JOHN R. SCOTT, formerly of this county and for many years of St. Louis, in the 45th year of his age.

He was a strict member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was a man of high-toned character, and very much esteemed by all who knew him.

Auction Sale of Bankrupt Goods!

BY WM. H. HAMILTON, AUCT.,

AT ROOM under Voshell House, commencing this SATURDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and continue till the GOODS are sold.

The sale will embrace all kinds of STAPLE and FANCY GOODS.

HENRY JACKSON.
May 22, 1869—1t.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

MALLALIEU & BRO'S. price paid for washed and unwashed wool.

C. W. WARREN,
May 22, 1869. Kennedyville.

NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER THE 29TH INST., until further notice, the books of the Mutual Building Association will be kept open until 9½ o'clock every Saturday evening, to receive weekly dues.

By order of the Association.

T. W. RUSSELL, Secretary.
May 22, 1869—3t.

To All Whom It May Concern!

OWING to my present circumstances I am compelled to call on all who owe me, to come forward and settle their bills for 1867 and 1868 by the 15th day of June.—Otherwise, I shall be forced to put their accounts in a train of collection, as I am very much in need of money.

I hope this notice will be sufficient.

C. W. WARREN,
May 29, 1869. Kennedyville.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Examiners, appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent county, to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires that a

Public Landing,

on the Sassafras River, where the Betterton Road strikes the said river, generally known as "The old Crew Landing," shall be made; hereby give notice to all persons interested, that they will meet at the said Landing on

MONDAY, the 21st day of June,

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

WILLIAM WELCH,
JACOB SUTTON,
GEO. W. DAVIS,
May 22, 1869. Examiners.

Notice to School Trustees.

ALL estimates for repairs, &c., to be paid out of the Levy of 1869, must be filed with the Secretary of the School Board, on or before THURSDAY, MAY 28th, 1869, otherwise they will be too late for consideration this year.

W. F. MASSEY,
May 15, 1869. Secretary.

A CARD.

MRS. MARTHA BISCOE has just returned from Baltimore with an assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY

which she will sell very low for cash, or to prompt paying customers on time, and would also request those indebted to call and pay their Bills, as it is unreasonable to ask longer indulgence. MARTHA BISCOE.
May 15, 1869—3t.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream! Ice Cream!

WM. F. MURR. HENRY MURR.

WM. F. MURR & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Ice Cream, Water Ices,

CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

No. 139 Cor. Hanover and Barre Sts., Baltimore.

☞ Orders for Ice Cream, all flavors, and Water Ices, promptly attended to. Families, Parties, Weddings, Pic Nics, Balls, Excursions, Steamboats, &c., furnished at the shortest notice. May 15,'69-4m.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ORDERED, That the Public be notified through the County Papers, that *they* are empowered to remove the obstructions upon the public road across the mill dam at Urieville, and the County Commissioners will sustain them against any action that may be taken by Wm. T. Smith.

JNO. RUSSELL,
Clerk Kent County Commissioners.
May 8, 1869—3t.

ENAMELED STEW PANS and PRESERVING KETTLES, for sale at the *Tin and Stove Store,* by

May 14, 1869. J. K. ALDRIDGE

Sabbath School Convention.

THERE will be a Convention of the Sabbath School workers of Kent County, held at Chestertown, on *Wednesday, June 16th,* 1869, beginning at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the M. P. Church, and continuing through the afternoon and evening. Its object is to discuss Sabbath School topics, and awaken a greater interest in Sabbath School work. Several prominent Sabbath School workers from Baltimore, will be present to aid in the discussions. All friends of the Sabbath School cause, of whatever name or denomination, are cordially invited to attend, and each Sabbath School in the County is requested, if possible, to send as many as four Delegates, besides their Pastor and Superintendent, who are delegates *ex officio.* A good time is expected, and a day of much profit to all.

May 15, 1869.

WOOL.

Summer of 1869.

WOOL WANTED—Washed and in the Fleece, and for which the highest market rates will be paid in Cash during the entire season.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, May 8, 1869.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF A

VALUABLE FARM

ON CHESAPEAKE BAY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, on

TUESDAY, the 1st, Day of June,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., all that

Valuable Farm or Tract of Land

in Kent County, Maryland, commonly called

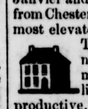
"KENNARD'S POINT,"

of which the late Dr. William M. Gemmill died seized, and containing

510 ACRES,

MORE OR LESS.

The Farm is situated on Chesapeake Bay and is bounded by the same and Churn and Still Pond Creeks, adjoins the lands of E. P. Janvier and others, and is about twelve miles from Chestertown. The situation is one of the most elevated and salubrious in the County.



The DWELLING IS OF BRICK, new, capacious and finished in modern style. The land has been limed, is of excellent quality, and productive. The farm has sufficient quantity of WOOD, and receives large amounts of Drift Wood from the Bay. There is a

CONSIDERABLE PEACH ORCHARD

on the farm. There are TENANT HOUSES and OUT HOUSES, in fair condition.

Vessels sail weekly from each of the above named Creeks to the City of Baltimore.

The farm is divided into fields sufficient for cultivation. This is considered on of the finest estates in the County.

TERMS OF SALE CASH, on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the sale, at the option of the Trustee.

JOSEPH B. BAKER,
May 8, '69—tds. Trustee.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BARGAINS

IN

SPRING GOODS

JUST RECEIVED

AT

PURNELL'S

Cash Store!

GALENA.

T. W. ELIASON & SON

ARE prepared to offer to the buying public a large assortment of

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

selected from Philadelphia and New York Markets. We invite Buyers to call and examine our

STOCK

and are confident that Prices, Quality, and Styles will give satisfaction.

We invite particular attention to our stock of

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S, MOROCCO, GOAT AND LASTING BAL. BOOTS AND GAITERS,

and to our Stock of medium Dress Goods, Alpacas, American Lawns, and also to our Domestic Goods—bleached and brown Muslins, Ticking, Table Linens, Domestics, Cottonades, Linen Drills and Ducks.

T. W. ELIASON & SON.

DEALERS also in LUMBER and First class PHOSPHATES.
May 8, 1869.

CARD.

E. F. PERKINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Particular attention given to the collection of claims and the sale of Real Estate.

☞ Office in the New Building in Court Street. May 23, 1868.

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.

© Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8202-0764