THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, June 12, 1869.

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

Interview with Hon. Reverdy Johnson.

A correspondent of the New York Times gives an account of a professed interview with the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, late United States minister to England, at his country residence, near Baltimore, a few days ago. A portion of the alleged conversation between Mr. Johnson and the correspondent is thus related by the latter:

"How is Mr. Sumner?" then said Mr. Johnson. * * * * "Mr. Sumner is in Washington," I replied, "and feels extremely well satisfied with his speech."

"Well," replied Mr. Johnson, "I do not know that any one else is satisfied with it. I tell you that that speech of Sumner's has made England a unit against the United States. Our friends there have fallen off by troops. At first the people declared for war, but now I think they have got over that idea and are satified that our intentions are pacific. The speech having been approved by the Senate, the English people at first thought that it was a declaration of war, and were prepared to accept it in that spirit; but they have since changed their minds, and now they have justly arrived at the conclusion that Sumner is, after all, but one American citizen, and does not represent the views of the administration. Motley has gone over there. I left before he arrived. I do not believe that he has got any instructions whatever. They objected to my making speeches that the United States desired to be on friendly terms with England. What has he done? The very first thing he does on landing is to say that his mission is pacific. I said that my mission was pacific. Sumner says that his speech was made in the interest of peace. Why, we are all for peace."

For a few minutes Mr. Johnson here relapsed into silence, and then broke out again: "Sumner's speech is absurd! Do you know what they say of it in England? Clarendon says that it is absurd and preposterous: that it is not the speech of either a lawyer or a statesman; that its propositions are wholly inadmissable. "Why," said Mr. Johnson, "this same Mr. Sumner wrote to Mr. Bright on the 19th or 20th of last January that the protocol which I sent here would have been almost unanimously approved if it had been received three weeks sooner. The fact is, the incoming President did not want the question settled during the administration of Andrew Johnson, and the republican party did not want it settled by me. They did not want the *eclat* of having the most difficult question, short of the question of actual separation, that has arisen between the two countries, settled by a democratic admistration. That was the point of objection to my course and to my protocol. Mr. Sumner said to my colleague, Mr. Vickers, that a month earlier 'It would have been as welcome as champagne.'—Bright denounces Sumner's speech in the strongest terms."

"Why don't the English papers publish Mr. Sumner's speech?"

"Why, because it is too nonsensical.—Clarendon says that the United States as a government have no claims against England as a government. The United States have private individual claims againt England, and England has private individual claims against the United States. These the English people and government are willing to submit to an abitration. Clarendon says that England might as well say that she would reject the treaty because the holders of Irish republican bonds come in under its terms. The Americans whom I have met abroad denounce Mr. Sumner as much as the English people do. It is a foolish speech. Take that point which he makes about a blockade. That decision in the prize cases in II. Black is totally against him. The English papers have not published and will not publish his speech."

Mr. Johnson was very indignant on this subject. He could not tolerate the idea of attaching any importance of significance whatever to the ideas of the Massachusetts Senator. He started up from his seat, and walking up and down the room, nervously and rapidly said:

"The English goverment will never accede to the Sumner demands. Clarendon won't yield one inch from his position.—They have taken it and cannot be shaken in their resolve. They are a very proud people, a powerful people, and cannot be frightened."

"What do you think of a war between England and the United States, Mr. Johnson? What would be the result of it?"

"The result would be unfavorable to us. In the first place our debts are equal.—But there will not be and cannot be a war so long as there is any common sense left to the two peoples. But, to talk about it for argument's sake: England was never better prepared for a war than she is now, and the United States is less able to enter on a contest of the kind than she was during the rebellion. Do you remember Admiral Porter's letter on the subject? He is of my opinion, or rather, I am of his, that we cannot fight England. Yes, they would give us Canada, provided the Canadian people were willing to be exchanged; but I do not think they are, and sooner than part with that province on forcible terms, England would lose her last man and her last shilling."

"What do you think Mr. Motley will do? How will he go to work?"

"Motley will have to paddle his own canoe. He is a fine fellow, but as between Sumner's speech and my protocol I do not see any middle course for him to pursue. The English government will not be in a hurry to sign a treaty with him. They feel very sore about the rejection of the protocol. They cannot understand the Senate. They will not lay themselves open to a second insult by the rejection of what they would be willing to abide by, in a very great hurry. You see the difficulty of getting a treaty ratified becomes greater and greater. The Senate is now a numerous body, and by and by it will be more numerous. The power of the Senate is scarcely understood abroad. At any rate, due importance is not attached to it."

"You acted under the instructions of Mr. Seward, and Mr. Johnson?"

"Precisely. Every step I took in the matter was by direction of Mr. Seward. I managed the entire business in personal interviews with Earl Clarendon. There was not much writing about it. I called on him every day, and told him what I thought our people would deem satisfactory, and what I would agree to; but now they will be unwilling to sign any convention with anybody from the United States until they shall have obtained reasonable assurrance that the Senate will approve it."

"But they know what the United States will consent to from Mr. Sumner's speech."

"Yes; but it is utterly ridiculous to suppose that they will yield to his demands."

"How about this question of belligerency?"

"That was covered in my protocol, and as much reparation was there made for it as ever the English government will consent to make. Why, France recognized the South; Spain did it; Russia did it.—Why is England alone to be held accountable for it? They will never tolerate the idea. By the way, how about the diplomatic correspondence? Has it all been published—I mean that which covered my protocol? Immediately after the treaty was negotiated, on the 14th of January, I wrote a letter on the treaty generally, and on the 17th I sent a long dispatch vindicating and explaining it, which has not yet, so far as I have seen, been published. Mr. Seward wrote me at the time that both he and Mr. Johnson were satisfied with all that I had done, and that the protocol was satisfactory. After the treaty was sent here, I, for the first time, saw that the United States government was disposed to think that it had claims of its own, distinct from the individual claims of its citizens. This made a new complication which I had not dreamed of."

"But Mr. Seward in 1866 insisted very strongly that the recognition of the South as belligerents by the English government was a grievous national wrong toward the United States."

"I know he did, but no claim for damages arising under it was made; at least I was not instructed to present a bill for that alleged offense. When I learned the fresh demand of the United States, I went to see Lord Clarendon. I had a conversation with him and expressed my willingness to sign a supplemental convention, if the claims were pressed by the United States, in which it was agreed to submit the claims that either government might have against the other to arbritration.—Clarendon did not exactly reject my offer, but asked me if I did it under special instructions. I said not under special instructions, but I thought my general instructions covered it. Clarendon and I parted without arriving at a satisfactory conclusion so far as the point was concerned. I then telegraped to Secretary Fish that 'I could get claims that either government may have upon the other submitted in the same way as the private, individual Alabama claims, if instructed.—Will you instruct? Mr. Fish answered me that convention was in the Senate, and he did not know. That would have let Mr. Sumner's claim in, but now it will not be considered in the shape presented, because it is extravagant."

"But suppose it is insisted upon?"

"President Grant will not hesitate upon it, I am confident. If he should do it, war will be the result. I do not know anything of Mr. Motley's instructions. Clarendon says he does not know what they are, and we have only to wait the course of events."

"How about the consular and naturalization treaties?" "I had no instructions about the consular convention, although we want one sadly."

"What did they say about Mr. Grimes's letter in England?" "Well, it had a good effect. I know that Grimes was not there at the time. It was a little thing which had a good effect in official circles. The author of it was well known, and of course the editor of the London Times knew who wrote it. There was a little breeze at the Foreign Office about it, but I knew all the facts contained in it although I never mentioned them to Clarendon. It was young Howard who made the remarks to which Grimes objected; still it was very foolish. Howard was a mere subordinate, an *attache* of the legation, and was wrong to mention it. Clarendon has, I understand, written to Thornton on the subject. Young Howard is a very nice fellow, and married to a daughter of Riggs, the banker."

Mr. Johnson talked much more and quite freely on English affairs, and on the English people, their press, their industries, &c. He gave interesting descriptions of individuals and of his reception by members of the nobility and others, but these things border too closely on the sacredness of private life and are too personal for publication in the newspaper columns.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY GRADUATES.—Early in July the class of midshipmen just graduated at the Naval Academy will go to Boston and ship on board the Saline for the summer cruise. This is the first time that the graduates have been ordered to sea in a single vessel to spend the probationary period of twelve months sea service required before they can receive the grade of ensign. Upon their return here next year all will be ordered to the Naval Academy again to undergo a competive examination for that grade. Heretofore they have been distributed among the various squadrons immediately after graduating each retained his number in the graduating class. After their examination next year each one will stand upon the list accord ing to his merits, thus changing the graduating numbers so that those who head the list as having passed excellent examinations this year may be low down when they come to be examined in professional qualifications, after going through the practice cruise.

Eight horse-slaughtering establishments at Stettin, Prussia, turned out last year 800 carcasses and 320,000 pounds of meat.

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, May 29, 1869.

Editor of Transcript: Dear Sir—I have had the inclination frequently during the past winter to send you a line, but amid press of business have never been able to find the time.

Your interesting paper comes to me with great regularity, in four days from the date of leaving your press, and is a constant reminder of how closely we are all knit together in this great country by the wonderful railroad achievements of the age. Although I am a diligent reader of our daily papers and have access to all the leading journals of the country, I can say without the least exaggeration, that the *Transcript* meets as warm a welcome as any that comes under my eye

It gives me especial pleasure to note in Kent a rapidly growing spirit of enterprise, developing itself in many ways, and now particularly in your railroad. Your people have only to travel more generally through the United States to realize how favored they are in their soil, climate and peculiar locality.

It has been my fortune to have visited a majority of the States in the Union, and apart from early prejudices, I can safely assert that I have yet to find a region more favored, taking it all in all, than yours.

We of Louisiana think that ours is the most favored of the planting States, and are confident that with a restored government, that deserves the name, we would shortly repair the breeches made by war, and start upon a line of advance that would soon efface the havoc of the last eight years. Though cursed still with a carpet bag State government, and without representation at Washington except through foreigners; without a decent constituency here; a set of scape-graces, that left their country for their country's (not our) good, we still have, within the past two years, made rapid strides in our material prosperity.

The improvement of this city particularly has been great, and a spirit of enterprize is now awakened, more promising than was ever before known in our history.

Nothing seems to amaze the stranger visiting us so much as our patient endurance of the political ills we suffer under, and our exclusive devotion to repairing the waste places; and many mistake this for an entire listlessness about government. It arises, in my opinion, more from a confident expectation of shaking off, at no distant day, by the ballot, the present load we bear.

There is scarcely a doubt that the Radical reign in this State will end with the expiration of the term of office of the present incumbents. The Democratic party will always hereafter number enough negroes among their voters, to make the Radical case hopeless. There is already two distinct wings here among them—as much opposed, in many things, as is the Democratic party to them—the carpet-bag wing proper, which has absorbed almost all the fat offices, and the wing that claims to be especially devoted to the elevation of the negro. The latter is decidedly the more respectable of the two, and has a much more lasting foothold.

The conviction among our thinking men is almost universal that the negro element will be very manageable, when freed from the poisonous influence of the adventurers who have used and abused them so shamefully since the close of the war.

The Government is enacting here now another of its farces, through an election investigating committee, which has already spent three weeks and will probably spend as many more, in taking testimony to prove that we used fraud and intimidation in the election for Congressmen last Fall, and that the Radical contestants are entitled to their seats. I have aided personally in cross-examining some of the witnesses produced by them, and I think the committee should be ordered to carry back to Washington the photographs of all the witnesses produced on both sides. It would tell the tale more truthfully than the mass of stuff which they cram into the record. I would almost be willing to submit the case upon a mere presentation of the witnesses in *propria persona* to a jury from the "Hub."

There are many items that I could send you, of interest to some of your readers, but I have already taxed you beyond my intention: may add them hereafter. J.

The Odd Fellows Vote Down Negro Equality.

The Grand Encampment of Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania, at its recent session, voted down a proposition to strike the word "white" from the constitution and by-laws of the Order. It seems that the infernal nigger frenzy has even penetrated into the council chambers of this ancient Order—we are happy to say, only to be kicked out. But don't the Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania know that they are behind the times? Are they not afraid that their action will be denounced as a relic of barbarism? Are they ignorant of the fact that the whole power of Grant's administration is to be employed to force negroes into the different trade unions of the country? A commencement has been made at the government printing office at Washington. Have the Odd Fellows of Pennsylvania yet to learn that the negro is "a man and a brother?" But, sincerely, it is gratifying to know that there is so much sound sense in the Order of Odd Fellows as this action exhibits. In these degenerate days it is quite refreshing to record so creditable an act as this. It shows that there is still some regard for decency and correct principles lurking in the bosoms of the white men of Pennsylvania. And the fact that this proposition only received two or three favorable votes in the Grand Encampment, may be regarded as an evidence of returning reason.—*Harrisburg Patriot.*

NOVEL DECISION.—Judge Brady, of New York, has rendered a judgment in an action against a man for bills incurred by the woman reputed to be his wife, in which the judge held that the fact of their not being actually married did not release the ostensible husband from liability.

MARRIAGE OF BOOTH THE ACTOR.—Mr. Edwin Booth was married to Miss Mary McVicker on Monday, at Long Branch, N. J. The officiating clergyman was the Rev. B. F. Myers, of the California Methodist Conference, grand-father of the bride.

Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association.

A special meeting of the Executive Committee of the Maryland Agricultural and Mechanical Association was held at the office of the association on Tuesday, the following members being present:—William Devries, Esq., President; E. Law Rogers, Corresponding Secretary; Messrs. John Merryman, N. B. Worthington, Ezra Whitman, E. G. Ulery, and B. H. Waring, General Secretary. The President presented his report as Treasurer of the Board of State Trustees; also, the report of B. H. Waring, Treasurer of the Association, showing the receipts and disbursements to date, which, on motion, were approved. The Secretary was instructed to advertise proposals for grading and making the track at the fair grounds. The report of the Committee on Premiums was further considered, and on motion adopted. The meeting then adjourned. It was stated at the meeting that the work at the show grounds was rapidly progressing, and that during the present week the entire property would be enclosed with a substantial fence eight feet in height. The work on the Grand Stand is to be commenced forthwith, and this, with the other extensive improvements agreed upon by the Committee on Construction, pushed rapidly towards completion. The Association has been most liberal in its schedule of premiums, which amount to ten thousand dollars, and must attract exhibitors of splendid stock and the most improved implements and machinery from every section of the country. From the energy manifested by the gentlemen having the arrangements in charge, it is likely that the exhibition to be held the coming fall will surpass anything ever witnessed in this section, and prove highly advantageous to our merchants and business men by drawing to the city thousands of strangers from all parts of the country.—*Balto. Gazettee.*

The Knights Templar Celebration.

On the 15th of June next an event will transpire in this city that will form an epoch in the history of Philadelphia.—On that occasion St. John's Commandery No 4 of the Order of Knights Templar, will celebrate the semi-centennial anniversary of the establishment of the Commandery. This will be no ordinary demonstration. It will not consist of a tiresome, lengthy procession, whose main merit will be the numbers that take part in it, nor any tinsel display of meaningless import. The parade of Sir Knights on that day will contain many peculiar features. In the first place it will be composed of about three thousand men, of wealth, intelligence, and refinement, gathered together from all sections of the Union and Canada, and even Great Britain and the European continent will be represented. Statesmen, Generals, Professors, and gentlemen renowned for scientific attainments and literary culture, will march through our streets in the Knights Templar procession, and be present with their ladies at the grand demonstration at the Academy of Music on the evening of the 15th. It will probably be the largest assemblage of representative men that ever convened in this city, and everything will be conducted with the admirable taste and military precision that characterize the "Sir Knights."—*Phil. Inquirer.*

THE FRENCH ELECTIONS.—The late elections in France cannot be considered by the government as satisfactory. The rural districts have as usual, been in general faithful to the Emperor, but the reports received by mail from the whole of France are that the opposition have polled 3,248,885 votes, against only 4,053,056 for the government. In Paris the candidates favored by government received only 77,948 votes on the first ballot, against 230,515 for the opposition. Even some of the rural districts went against the government, and in all the large centres of population, including the department of the Seine, (Paris,) there has been a strong and almost revolutionary contest. The Orleanists are exterminated. It is stated that even men who have long been considered rather bold republicans, but whose opinons were not extreme enough to satisfy the aspirations of "democratic France," were served no better than the Orleanists, whose struggle has been for a milder form of imperialism or a monarchy. Even Rochefort, editor of the Lanterne, famous for his violent abuse of the Emperor, came very near being elected. Out and out avowed enemies of Napoleon were elected from Paris and various towns by the reds. All this indicates that the Emperor must constitutionalize his government in a liberal direction, or look to his bayonets.

Bingham Eating Dirt.

Hohn John A. Bingham, in one of his last speeches in Congress, while discussing the bill to reverse the action of the State Legislature of Georgia, made this remark:

"It was too late in the day for any man to deny that the States of the Union had sacred rights which could not be invaded. The man who laid violent hands on the Constitution of his country, ought to be held a public enemy. Such legislation as that embraced in the fourth section would receive universal condemnation, not of the Southern people alone, but of the world. It ought not to find a place on the statute book. Congress has no more power to legislate on the qualifications for State officers in the several States than on the qualifications for office in England."

When we consider that this man Bingham, is one of the most intense stripe of Mongrels who have so mutilated the Constitution, that if Washington, Jefferson, and the other patriots who formed this government, were to rise from the dead, they would not know it, at least they could never recognise it as the work of their hands: if what Bingham says in this speech is true about the sovereignty of the State, he ought not to escape hanging. Nor ought the party generally, to which he belongs. For advocating just such principles, The Day-Book was suppressed by Lincoln, and Bingham was the loudest of all the dogs that barked or howled applause of the illegal and despotic deed. Now see how the wretch eats the dirt of his party! So must they all eat dirt the rest of their lives, for it is impossible for this government to last long on the basis where they have dragged it. Either it must gulsh the revolution and go on a fixed monarchical despotism, or it must back all the way out, and fall back to the foundations from which they have torn it.—*N. Y. Day-Book.*

Imperialism.

It is coming. The first blush which that hitherto Democratic State, New Jersey, has shown of it was observable one day last week, at a very fashionable wedding at Jersey City. The fair bride wore, of course, a train, a stunner of a train, say three yards long or so. She had the usual compliment of beautiful bridesmaids, but she had more than that. There were—(this beats Brown and Grace Church dead as Cæsar)—a corps of big buck niggers as pages to hold up the trains of the lovely bride and her fair maids. The darkeys gracefully performed the delicate and delightful duty, from the house to the carriage under a canopy and over a soft carpet, and when arrived at the church, under a canopy and over a carpet to the door, thence up the aisle tramp, tramp, tramp, did the obsequous Sambos march with courtly grace, holding up the royal train all the way; and, the ceremony over, the same imperial style was carefully observed back to the residence of the happy couple. We were hardly prepared to believe that Democratic Jersey would take so large a swallow of Imperialism as to go the buck nigger pages; but these sort of things are shockingly seductive when one has the means to make a spread. What next, my lord?—*New York Day Book.*

RUNNING A PRINTING PRESS WITH GAS.—In San Francisco, a few weeks ago, by invitation of the proprietor of the *Courier de San Francisco*, a large number of persons assembled in the press room of that journal to witness the operation of a new motive power, which is to be used in running the press upon which that paper is printed. The machine is known as the Lenior engine, and is a French invention. The machine resembles the ordinary steam engine, having all its parts, but the cylinder is more bulky, and instead of one it has two—one for the introduction of gas or air and the other for its escape. The propelling agency, which takes the place of steam consists of ninety parts of air and ten of ordinary illuminating gas; this compound is introduced into each end of the cylinder, where it is alternately ignited by an electric spark from a Bunson battery, and the expansion of the air caused thereby acts on the piston in the same manner as steam. The engine is of four-horse power, and when in full operation consumes twenty-five cubic feet of gas per hour, and the expense for running in ten hours, would be one dollar and a half. The *Courier* engine weighs only six hundred pounds, runs without noise, or jar, needs no fireman or engineer, and obviates the danger of explosion or conflagration. All who witnessed its operations were surprised and gratified, and its general introduction for driving the lighter classes of machinery is predicted. It has been in use in Paris for the past five years, and is in very high favor there.

ACCIDENT TO THE STEAMER BALLOON—SCHOONER SUNK.—The steamer Balloon, whilst on her way from Baltimore to Cambridge, on Friday afternoon, about six o'clock, when opposite the mouth of Curtis's creek, collided with an unknown bay schooner, the latter sinking in a few minutes. The crew of the schooner were all saved by the steamer, which received such injuries as to cause her to leak to such an extent that she was run ashore at the mouth of Curtis's creek, in four-foot water. The steamer has since been brought to the city, and is under repair, and efforts are being made to raise the schooner. The revenue steamer Northerner was in the vicinity at the time, and Captain McGowan tendered every assistance to the captain of the Balloon.

THE NEW ECLECTIC is pronounced by all the best Magazine published in the South. Now is a good time to subscribe as a new volume begins with the July number.—Price $4.00 per year. Turnbull & Murdoch, Baltimore, Md.

A Long-tried Household Friend.

"More than two-thirds of all the sewing done in my family for the last two years has been done by Grover & Baker's Machine, and I have never had a garment rip or need mending, *except* those rents which frolicsome boys will make in *whole cloth*. It is my opinion, by far the most valuable of any I have tried. Honestly appreciating the excellencies of your machine, I could give it no higher praise than the fact that when my only daughter married I gave her this long-tried household friend, depriving myself of its services to lighten her assumption of domestic duties."—*Letter from Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.*

HARVEST IS COMING!

TIN PLATES, TIN CUPS,
SPOONS, KNIVES and FORKS.
Very low at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store.

FRUIT CANS and Superior Sealing Wax, Grain and Grass Scythes, and Snaths, for sale very Low at
J. K. ALDRIDGE'S.
June 12, 1869.

FOR SALE,
AT
MING'S,
HORSE AND HOG FEED,
BUTTER AND LARD,
MEAL & FLOUR, SUGAR & COFFEE,
Molasses & Syrup, Corn Starch & Coco,
Chocolate and Tea, Cinnamon and
Cloves, Mustard and Ginger,
Crackers & Cakes, Alspice
and Pepper, Cigars
and Tobacco,
Snuff,
Coal Oil, Herring and Mackerel, Blacking and Matches, Stone Jars, Concentrated Ley, Lime, Potatoes, Soap, Garden Seeds, Ess. Lemon, Ess. Cinnamon.
HUDGINS' Fresh Bread every day.
Chestertown, June 12, 1869.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1 50@a1 65.
Red—1.60.
CORN.—White—90@92cts. Yellow 85@87 cts.
OATS—70@75 cts.

Camp Meeting Notice.

THE JOINT CAMP MEETING COMMITTE from Still Pond, Kent Circuit and Chestertown Station, together with the Pastors of these several charges and the Managers of the last Camp Meeting, are requested to meet on the camp ground (Baker's Woods) *On THURSDAY NEXT, JUNE 17th*, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Board of Managers will be filled, the Bread Tent and Horse Pound given out, and the various committees appointed. The meeting announced for Thursday last did not take place in consequence of the rain.

The question of holding a Camp Meeting has heretofore been settled by the joint committee appointed to determine that matter, *and it will commence on the 30th day of July next.*

The sites for tents will not be arranged at this meeting, but a committee will be appointed for that purpose, and due notice hereafter given of the time of its meeting.

By order of the
June 12—1t. JOINT COMMITTEE.

HARVEST WHISKEY.

JAMES W. IVENS will sell a prime article in WHISKEY for HARVEST SEASON, at *One Dollar and a half per gallon.*

☞ Oak, Pine and Maple Wood for sale.
Chestertown, June 12, 1869—4t.

$5.00 REWARD.



Either strayed or was driven away, on the 24th of April last, from the premises of the subscriber, near Chestertown, a large-framed red and white COW. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the same.
June 12—2w. SAMUEL DEPUTY.

WOOD'S REAPER AND MOWER,
WESTINGHOUSE
THRESHER AND POWER,
FOR SALE BY
CHAS. ESTES, *Agent*,
At the Foundry.
Chestertown, June 12, 1869—tJy1.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers his Farm *OAKLAND*, at Private Sale, containing
130 Acres more or less,
AND UPON WHICH THERE IS
NO WASTE LAND.

This farm is situated in Kent county, Md., about a half mile from Chesterville, where there are two mails a day, is on the public road leading from said village to Shrewsbury Church, and adjoining the lands of John M. Comegys, John F. Newnam, and others. It is convenient to Church, to Mill, and to market; within a mile of the Kent Railroad now being constructed; about three miles from a Steamboat Landing and half a mile to a School House.

There is on said farm
A PEACH ORCHARD,
CONTAINING
FOURTEEN HUNDRED TREES,
AND
AN APPLE ORCHARD,
CONTAINING ONE HUNDRED TREES,
Both in full bearing condition and of well selected Fruit; also,
4 or 5 Thousand Strawberry Vines.

It is in one of the most healthy and productive portions of the County, is under a good state of fencing, principally composed of Chestnut Rails and White Oak Posts, and of Plank, with Locust, Cedar, and White Oak Posts, and some Osage Orange Hedging.

The soil is productive, perfectly adapted to the growth of Wheat, Corn, and Fruits, and upon which Lime and other Fertilizers act admirably.

The improvements are a TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING,  with Kitchen attached, a small Tenant House, a good Barn, Corn Crib, Stable, Shedding, and other necessary Out Buildings, with a well in the yard of pure and excellent water.

Persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the premises.

FOR TERMS, apply to the undersigned, on the farm.
SAMUEL COMEGYS.

☞ If not sold previous to TUESDAY, THE 6TH DAY OF JULY NEXT, the said Farm will on that day be offered at *PUBLIC SALE*, at Chesterville, at the Hotel of James Casey, Esq., at 11 o'clock, A. M.
June 12, 1869—tJy6. S. C.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF THE PUBLIC SHOOLS OF KENT COUNTY, for the year ending May 22d, 1869:

RECEIPTS.	
State School tax & School Fund,	10256.82
County School Tax for 1868,	19039.25
Book Fees,	1302.81
Check from Treas. of late Board,	2139.74
Judgment vs. J. N. Moffett,	406.66
	$33145.28
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Teachers' Salaries,	17463.20
Incidental Expenses (including rent and fuel,)	1278.28
Books and Stationery,	2817.66
Building School Houses,	7962.31
Repairing " "	1428.80
Furnishing " "	698.00
Salary of Secretary, Treasurer and Examiner, to February 1, 1869,	750.00
Per diem of School Commissioners,	99.00
	$32497.25
	33145.28
Bal. in Treasury,	$648.03

W. F. MASSEY,
June 5, 1869. *Treasurer.*

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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENT.

NEW SUMMER GOODS!

OPENED this SATURDAY MORNING and MONDAY, making our general Stock on hand large and complete. Goods for Harvest, and Goods for Summer weather.
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, May 29, 1869.

READY MADE CLOTHING.
FINE BLACK CLOTH CLOTHING.
SUPERIOR CASSIMERE CLOTHING.
Low Priced Clothing for Farm Wear.
COATS, PANTALOONS & VESTS,

CUT in the best style and made up of First Class Goods.

Our present stock of Ready Made Clothing is heavier and better selected than usual, and will be sold upon fair terms to reliable parties.

An examination is solicited.
June 5th. THOMAS S. WICKES.

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES

IS most respectfully called to our present Line of *SUMMER FANCY & STAPLE*
Dress Goods,
comprising Plain and Fancy Colored Alpacas, rich style Summer Poplins, Lawns, Percales and Mourning Grenadines, all of which have just been put in stock and are really new Goods.
June 5. THOMAS S. WICKES.

EXTRA 4-4 GOWQUA MATTING, considered among the best Goods imported. For sale by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, June 5, 1869.

ATTENTION, CAVALRY!

ALL persons favorable to forming a CAVALY COMPANY are requested to meet at St. Paul's Church on
SATURDAY afternoon, June 12th,
at 3 o'clock, P. M. An election of Officers will take place at that time, and the Company be fully organized.
JOHN BRICE,
GEO. JESSUP,
CHAS. CROW,
June 5, 1869—2t. and Others.

THOMAS NORRIS & SON,
141 Pratt street,
Near Light, Baltimore.

SOLE AGENTS for the following First Class Standard Machines:

WOOD'S SELF-RAKER REAPERS, $165.
Self-Raker Reaper and Mowing Attachment, $205.
WOOD'S JOINT-BAR MOWER,
4 ft. 3 in. cut, $125.

These Machines are too well known to need any commendation from us.

WESTINGHOUSE THRESHERS AND CLEANERS,
PELTON OR TRIPPLE-GEARED POWERS,
Warranted to suit purchasers, or no sale.
BICKFORD & HUFFMAN GRAIN DRILLS,
The farmer's favorite, with improvements for the next season, rendering them the most superior Drill in the wide world.
NOVELTY WHEEL HORSE RAKE,
The simplest and most complete and consequently most desirable rake in use: price $45.
McKENNEY'S GRUB AND STUMP PULLERS,
Worthy the attention of those who have new grounds to clear and old peach orchards to take up; takes up old peach trees by the roots with the greatest facility.

☞ Constantly on hand and for sale every variety of Implement and Machine needed on the farm, from a Portable Engine to a Hand Grain or Hay Rake.

Fresh and genuine FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, &c.
THOMAS NORRIS & SON,
June 5—tf. 141 Pratt st., Balt.

Corn, Wool and Calves Wanted.

WANTED 10,000 bushels Yellow Corn, for which the highest market price will be given; also, Wool and Calves. Highest price given in trade or cash.
BELL & BRO.,
June 5, 1869. Buck Neck Wharf.

FARM FOR SALE

THE undersigned, as Attorney for the heirs-at-law of Richard Embry, dec'd., will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 23RD DAY OF JUNE, 1869,
at 12 o'clock, M., at the Hotel in Kennedyville, in Kent county, Maryland, the Farm in said county, of which the said Richard Embry died, seized.

The Farm is situated on Chester River, about 1½ miles from Millington, where the Queen Anne's and Kent Railroad—now nearly ready for the cars—will have a Depot; about one-half mile from Shadding Reach Landing and three miles from the Steamboat Landing at Crumpton. The facilities for transportation of produce to market are therefore very great. The Farm contains about
115 Acres,
is divided into five fields, and is well fenced. The soil is naturally good, and has had two dressings of lime,

Improvements are a Two-Story 
FRAME DWELLING,
all necessary Out-Buildings in good condition; a
PEACH ORCHARD of six hundred Young Trees in full bearing,
AND
AN APPLE ORCHARD.

TERMS OF SALE:—One-third cash or in sixty days, and the balance in equal instalments in twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months from the day of sale, with interest from 1st of January, 1870; to be secured by Notes or Bonds with approved surities.

Rents of present year reserved. Possession to be given 1st, of January next,
GEORGE VICKERS.

N. B.—Mr. Wm. Rolph, who occupies the premises, will take pleasure in showing the same to persons wishing to purchase.
June 5, 1869—tds. G. V.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING done in workmanlike manner, on reasonable terms and guarantee satisfaction.
April 17, '69. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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