THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 15, 1870.

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

THE REGULATION OF PRIMARY ELECTIONS BY LAW.—We see that an effort is to be made by the Democratic Association of Baltimore city, to have a law passed by the Legislature to regulate the holding of political primary elections. The manner in which our primary elections are now generally conducted is a crying evil, and a law which would remedy the evil would be more productive of more real benefit to the State than any possible measure of police or finance. Under the present system the will of the people is seldom attained, and once in a State the nomination of State officers is in fact their election. Where parties are nearly evenly balanced is a selection of one of the candidates a strange commentary upon American system, that our people are apparently so jealous of their election laws and rights, and so usually careless of which bears about the same relation to the election as the engine does to the engine. The primary meeting is of general importance, the election itself, the ballot box system has fallen into disuse; and no wonder, for while the formality, the real election, is strictly guarded by enactments, the matter by any legal method, is not only abandoned to irresponsible parties.

Our system of government is in theory, and must be in practice, a government of the people. The whole body of the people must take their share in shaping the laws and selecting the ministers of the law. A Republican government abandoned to the administration of a few is in fact an oligarchy, and of the worst form. The virtue, wealth and intelligence of the State must take their share of public burdens or they have no right to expect the laws to be administered in their interests. The evils attending our primary meetings are admitted by all, and it seems to be worth the trial to attempt a reformation by law. We hope the press and the people of the State will take up this matter in earnest and press it upon the attention of the Legislature.

COMPTROLLER'S REPORT.—We acknowledge the receipt of W. J. Leonard's Report to the General Assembly, with the compliments of the Comptroller. Mr Leonard retires from the office with the testimony of the people to the faithfulness with which he has served the State, and guarded her interests.

FOR THE TRANSCRIPT.

I have read with attention the editorial remarks in your paper of last Saturday, under the head of "The Maryland Legislature," and heartily approve of them as far as they go. But there is one thing which you have not touched—and in some Legislatures in this country, it has grown into an evil of immense magnitude! The thing to which I now presume to call your attention—*and the attention of the whole land*, goes by the name of *Lobbyism*. If the writer be not misinformed, there are individuals who regularly attend the meetings of Legislatures, who are known as *Lobby* members. It is the business of these *so called* members, to converse with, and ascertain the views of, the *real* members of the House on certain measures—and the claims of their employers—and then, to strengthen their arguments by hundreds—indeed thousands of dollars for their votes! It is in this way that, *to be a member of some Legislatures, is to be in the sure road to fortune.* Rich companies—indeed rich individuals—can buy votes to carry any measure they want, and make money by it. It is a sad truth, long ago proclaimed by a wise man, that "Every man has his price!" Many of the rich chartered Companies are now a tremendous power in the land: and we see that they *seldom fail.*

I would suggest that there be held County Meetings of the Tax Payers—and that they send on strong remonstrances against Lobbyism. *It is a growing* evil—which, if not checked *now*, TO-MORROW *may be too late.* For one—if this evil be not arrested—I shall earnestly pray that we may find refuge in a *one man Despotism! One man* may have some care of his posthumous reputation. In a *Legislature, each man's share of dishonor may be weighed against some thousands of dollars, and his scruples kick the beam!*

A CITIZEN.

FREE MAIL MATTER.—The Postmaster General has ordered that each postmaster in the United States be instructed to [illegible] account of all [illegible]

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

Both branches of the Legislature [illegible] bled on Tuesday last.

In the House an interesting [illegible] presented from the Rev. [illegible] President of the Maryland [illegible] College, showing its finances, [illegible] &c. The annual report of the [illegible] Female College, from which it [illegible] was also presented and read. It announced the several [illegible] A large number of [illegible] were obtained, and [illegible] ten hours a legal day [illegible] factories in Maryland [illegible] move the county [illegible]

The President announced [illegible] the several committees. Leaves of absence [illegible] ing bills, including [illegible] the standing committees, corporations and [illegible]

Mr. Beck is on the standing committee [illegible] on elections, and continuing committee [illegible] Wilmer on elections, colleges, agriculture, and currency.

[illegible] obtained leave to report a bill [illegible] the local law of Kent county relating [illegible] Chestertown.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writing from Annapolis, Jan. 12, says:

A caucus was held last night of the members of the General Assembly, favorable to the election of a third candidate for State Treasurer, in the room of the House committee of ways and means, at which it was determined to present the name of the Hon. Joshua Vansant for that office. There were about twenty members present. The friends of Mr. Pannell, of Harford county, are also urging his nomination. The vote in the House on the adoption of the message to the Senate, offered by Mr. Marbury, proposing to go into the election of a Treasurer on Thursday next, was regarded as a test vote, and is believed to indicate without a doubt a majority in favor of the election of Mr. Merryman.

In the Senate to-day the vote on the motion to amend the answer to the House message proposing to proceed to the election of State Treasurer on Thursday next, by inserting "Tuesday next" instead of "Thursday," offered yesterday by Mr. Earle, took place without further debate, and was adopted by yeas 12, nays 11. The message, as amended, was then concurred in without a division. Before the message was sent to the House for its action on the amendment the House adjourned.

Officers of Legislature.

The following is a complete list of the officers of the State Legislature:

President—Barnes Compton of Charles county. Secretary—Augustus Gassaway, of Anne Arundel. Reading Clerk—Wm. Hiss, of Baltimore city. Doorkeeper—John Williams, of Washington county. Assistant Doorkeeper—S. W. Selby, of Carroll county. Sergeant-at-Arms—Col. J. Blackiston, St. Mary's. Postmast—S. J. Costigan, St. Mary's. Journal Clerk— —— Page, of Baltimore city. Committee Clerks—George Lyles, Calvert county; Ephraim Carmack, Frederick county; Thomas Townsend, Worcester county; Alexander Robinson. Messenger—Philip Medders, Kent county. Folders—Samuel Greenawalt, Baltimore city; A. R. Botcler. Page— ——Volnier, Montgomery county.

The committee appointed by the Speaker of the House to report subordinate officers have agreed upon the following:

Sergeant-at-arms—Charles G. Worthington, of Howard county. Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—John Hagen, of Frederick county. Postmaster—John D. McAvoy, of Allegany county. Assistant Postmaster—Garrett M. Hart, of Kent county. Doorkeepers—James Stanton, Baltimore city; Samuel Robinson, Baltimore county. Journal Clerk—Grafton Duvall, Anne Arundel county. Engrossing Clerk—William B. Goddard, St. Mary's county. Committee Clerks—John Dawkins, Calvert county; Reuben Bogeler, Montgomery county; Baker Edelen, Prince George's county; Samuel S. Sudler, Somerset county; John Spry Leonard, Talbot county; John J. Fooks, Wicomico. Folders—J. W. Corby, Washington county; W. T. Bullen, Worcester county; S. Malone, Caroline county.—Keeper of Committee Rooms—Edward A. Marshall, of Dorchester. Lamplighter—Thos. Young, of Harford. Pages—Chas. Nugeut. Second district of Baltimore city; Henry Deywalt, Third district of Baltimore city: John A. Brown, Carroll Co.; John Spencer, Queen Anne's county.

The Admission of Virginia.

The prospect of the admission of Virginia seems not to be entirely hopeless. It is not denied that the State has complied with all the conditions, and it finds that this has not been done, it is good ground, as things go—or on the theory of congressional reconstruction—for exclusion. But, surely, if the result of its inquiries is that Virginia has performed her part of the contract, then to shut her out or delay her admission on the suspicion of bad faith is to be guilty of the very thing only suspected in others, and for which suspicion no tangible grounds have ever been given. The New York Tribune pithily says:

"Some time or other the whole people must be enfranchised. If this be not conceded by the republican party, it will assuredly be carried over that party. If there be risk in concession, there is certain ruin in denial. Admit that those you would exclude will soon be enfranchised, it is the simplest dictate of good sense and [illegible] policy that you 'go not, like the galley [illegible] scourged to his dungeon, but [illegible] promptly, cheerfully, courageously. To say that [illegible] vote, but must not vote for [illegible]—that they may vote, [illegible] judgment of what you well [illegible] that they

Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, January 11.

The Georgia Senate convened at noon yesterday. The gallery was crowded with both sexes. The desks of Senators Adkin and Ayre were draped in mourning, and the hall was decorated with American flags. Provisional Governor Bullock's order convening the Legislature and Gen. Meade's order of June 10, announcing the names of the Senators, were read, when the members came forward to qualify, among whom were Hon. Messrs. Alpeoria, Bradley and Campbell, colored. Campbell, colored, made a protest against the qualification of several white members, as having held office, engaged in the rebellion, and not yet relieved of their disabilities by Congress, but, amid applause from the galleries, all were sworn in. About two white members sworn in are considered as not being able to qualify. Benj. Conley was elected Speaker.

In the House the Governor's proclamation and General Meade's order were read, also the opinion of the Attorney General as to the qualifications of the members. During the swearing in of the members, Bryant, Republican, interrupted the proceedings, declaring the reading of the Attorney General's opinion an outrage, and the act of Congress illegal and revolutionary. Being called to order by the Speaker he refused, and the Speaker ordered his arrest by the sergeant-at-arms, who was resisted by Bryant, whose friends closed around him, and several pistols were then drawn.

Bloodshed being imminent, Bryant held the floor, protesting against the right of the Speaker pro tem. to the chair, and finally was himself elected chairman, when a committee of three was appointed to wait on Gen. Terry and obtain his views as to the legality of the proceedings. General Terry advised the organization of the House on the plan begun, when the proceedings went on in quiet. About nine members in the House are conservatives disqualified. Both houses adjourned. Reassembling to-day, they swore in the members, and again adjourned to meet to-morrow at noon.

The Republicans held a meeting to-night. It is supposed that the Democrats and Conservative Republicans will have a majority in both houses. The city is crowded, and there is much excitement. The Attorney General's opinion is that any citizen having held office—civil, military or naval—previous to the rebellion, cannot take the test-oath; but if he held no office, either State or National, previous to the rebellion, he can legally take the oath, no matter what may have been his conduct during the rebellion. He includes as officers all persons who may have held office, either commissioned, non-commissioned or selected, or appointment by public authority to carry out the provisions of any law of the United States, general law of the State, or local law, and who afterwards engaged in the rebellion, and gave aid and comfort to any foreign governments against the United States.

THE "TWO DOLLAR" TAX.

MILITIA EXPENSES IN MARYLAND.

Adjutant General Bier, in his recent report, makes the following statements in relation to the above subjects:

The duties of the office, which I have the honor to hold, have necessarily made me thoroughly conversant with the workings of the present Militia Law of our State. (Act 1868, ch. 414.) and the suggestions of a wide experience have convinced me, that its general provisions are so very objectionable as to require at the hands of the incoming Legislature radical changes. Referring particularly to the "Two Dollars" capitation clause, (and avowing the most profound respect for the high authority which enacted the law,) I can scarcely regard that special feature, as less than a serious grievance suffered by our people. It certainly cannot be strictly enforced without inflicting great injustice and hardship upon the working people—a large and meritorious part of our community—a class embracing in a large degree all the attributes of good citizenship, and as such deserving and demanding the fullest protection and favor of our laws. The established arrangements between labor and capital demand the earnest devotion of the laborer to his calling, during ordinary business hours, and the hard earned reward of that devotion is, frequently, too often indeed, insufficient to meet the requirements of his family's support. To attempt to enforce the collection of this tax by resort to imprisonment, is simply cruel, and, I respectfully submit, not at all in accordance with the spirit of free institutions. Moreover, the clause in question is absurdly inoperative. It can be collected from not more than one man in twenty, and of small proportion so collected, at least one-half, or more is absorbed in the payment of magistrates' fees in "non-est" and "non-suited" cases, or worthless judgments are entered in favor of the State, which the poverty or financial irresponsibility of the defendant invariably baffles in their execution.

* * * * Notwithstanding the pecuniary outlay necessary to these and other circumstances of the service, it is my pleasure to state that at the expiration of the fiscal year, not one cent of the appropriation be seriously infringed upon when the January bills are paid, and I feel justified in the assertion, that an annual appropriation of fifty thousand dollars will enable the State to maintain, in a healthful and effective condition, her militia forces, and enable you, sir, should the contingency befall, to present to the national Government, troops, in regard to any military appointment, inferior to no similar organization within the limits of the Union.

CONGRESSIONAL INTERFERENCE IN TENNESSEE.—A memorial to Congress, signed by seven of the eight congressmen from Tennessee, with a quasi endorsement by Senator Browlow, has been published, charging that the late State election for Governor and Legislature was unconstitutional, illegal, replete with outrages, &c., and for these and other causes invoking the sovereign loyal remedy of congressional interposition to take the State government out of the hands of "rebels." The paper is signed by Messrs. Maynard, Arnell, Smith, Prosser, Stokes, Tillman and Butler. Senator Brownlow appends a statement, in which he says:

"Some of the details I am neither prepared to indorse nor contradict. But the main facts that the election was held in open violation of the law and constitution of the State I do endorse, and I unite in asking Congress to protect the loyal people of Tennessee against the legislation of the so-called General Assembly of the State."

In connection with the petition it is stated that there is a scheme on foot to reach Tennessee through a general law in regard to persons who are disfranchised under the fourteenth amendment. The idea, it would appear, is to overthrow the State convention which met in Nashville yesterday and organized by the election of Gen. John C. Brown, formerly of the Confederate army, as its president.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES OF CELERY.—A correspondent of the Practical Farmer says:

"I have known as many men, and women too, who, from various causes, had become so much affected with nervousness that when they stretched out their hands they shook like aspen leaves on windy days—and by a daily moderate use of the [illegible] foot stalks of the celery leaves as [illegible] and steady [illegible]

The Admission of Colored Persons to Places of Amusement in Charleston.

The Charleston (S. C.) News of Monday thus refers to a case heretofore briefly mentioned by telegraph:

About noon on Saturday last, Mr. Jno. T. Ford, of Baltimore, the lessee of the Academy of Music, was arrested in that building during rehearsal, upon a warrant issued by Magistrate T. J. Mackey. The writ was based on the affidavit of a negro man, stating that on the previous evening, January 7th, he had visited the Academy, under Mr. Ford's management, applied and offered money for a ticket of admission to the orchestra or dress circle of the building to witness the performances, and was refused by Mr. Ford's orders, in violation of the laws of South Carolina, made in pursuance of the acts of Congress, forbidding any distinction on account of race, color or previous condition.

The officer informed Mr. Ford that if he would proceed to Magistrate Mackey's office, No. 29 Broad street, he (the officer) would follow in the rear. This suggestion was complied with, and the seat of justice reached. The magistrate was surrounded by a large crowd of colored people, evidently waiting for the trial. The warrant and affidavit was read to Mr. Ford, and he at once waived an examination and stated his readiness to enter into bonds and appear before the Court of General Sessions, and expressed his desire to test the law speedily and thoroughly — The bonds were given by Mr. Ford personally, and Messrs. John Chadwick and John H. Devereaux, in the sum of five hundred dollars each. Another warrant was then served, upon the affidavit of a negro named Claussen, declaring that he had presented a ticket and was refused admission by the doorkeeper. The examination was waived in this case also, and like bonds were executed.

The magistrate, in an explanatory way, remarked that the colored people of Charleston embraced many persons of intelligence refinement and character, who did not desire to intrude among the whites, but insisted upon precisely the same accommodation in the same part of the Academy. Others of the race expressed their reluctance in discussing the case, to associate with the poorer darkies who might visit the family circle, but wished that black as well as white [illegible] should be [illegible] colored persons, [illegible] the day, disavowed all sympathy for a movement denounced by them as a political trick, and avowed their willingness to sit in the places provided for their own race when they visited the Academy.

SOMETHING SINGULAR.—On one of the fore feet of a hog slaughtered by R. J. Potter, colored, of this town, a few days ago, could be seen very plainly these letters: "I. H. C.," and above these a clear and symmetrical "A." How came these letters there? The hog was raised by Richard, and h[illegible] he never branded it, nor was there [illegible] like hot iron [illegible] the brands [illegible] yet they [illegible] *Easton Union.*

MARRIED.

CANNON—CALDER.—In the Methodist Protestant Church, Chestertown, on Thursday night last, by Rev. J. Thos. Murray, GEORGE H. CANNON to Miss S. JENNIE CALDER—all of this place.

CLAYTON—NEWSOME.—On Wednesday evening, January 12th, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, Captain JOHN S. CLAYTON and Miss RACHEL C. NEWSOME—all of this county.

The happy pair will accept thanks for a quantity of nice cake which accompanied the above notice.

HARDING—SCOTTEN.—In Kennedyville Methodist Protestant Church, by Rev. H. E. Miskimmon, JOHN H. HARDING to Miss CAROLINE SCOTTEN—all of Kent.

CLEMENTS—TOWNSEND.—At the residence of the bride's uncle, on the 12th inst., by Rev. H. E. Miskimmon, THOMAS S. CLEMENTS to Miss THERESA E. TOWNSEND—all of Kent.

A CARD.—All persons indebted to me are earnestly requested to call and settle. Unless they do so shortly I shall be compelled to place their accounts in a legal train of collection.

C. W. WARREN,
Jan. 15, 1870—3t. *Kennedyville.*

Notice.

A FARMERS' CLUB

FOR THE THIRD DISTRICT, WAS organized on Thursday last: and they cordially invite all persons interested in the movement to meet them at WORTON HEIGHTS on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

STEVENSON CONSTABLE,
Jan. 15, 1870—1t. *Secretary.*

TREES, PLANTS & VINES.

MY Friends and Customers will please recollect, that I am still in the market with a large and extensive assortment of Nursery Stock.

PEACH TREES, and SMALL FRUIT PLANTS, specialities.

N. BARNARD,
Jan. 15—2m[illegible] Still Pond, Md.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

BY order of the County Commissioners, the Public are hereby notified that no New Roads will be granted during the year eighteen hundred and seventy.

JNO. RUSSELL,
Jan. 15, 1870—3t. *Clerk.*

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

ALL persons intending to make application for Pensions, and all who have received Pensions during the year 1869, are notified to appear before the County Commissioners for Kent County, at which time their claims will be considered.

By order. JNO. RUSSELL,
Jan. 15, 1870—3t. *Clerk.*

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on

MONDAY,
February the 7th, 1870,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Railroad Hotel, kept by J. A. James, in the town of Millington, Kent county, Md., the western side or one-half part of the

DOUBLE BRICK HOUSE

and KITCHEN standing on Northern side of Cypress street in said town of Millington, with MEAT HOUSE, STABLE, and one-half of the BARN, and also the Garden attached; being the property which was conveyed by Richard Millington to Annie E. Blackiston and now owned by her. Edwin Crouch, Jr., occupies the premises.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale, or in sixty days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee.

GEORGE VICKERS, *Trustee.*
January 15, 1869—tds.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, one at the suit of William J. Vannort, assignee of J. N. Edwards, and one at the suit of Thomas J. Shallcross, use of William B. Rambo, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of B. B. Boyd, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said B. B. Boyd, of, in and to, the following property:

21 Bushels of Wheat, seeded,
SMALL LOT OF CORN,
ONE DEARBORN, ONE WHEAT REAPER AND MOWER, 1 GRINDSTONE, ONE SMALL PLOW, 2 LARGE PLOW, 5 CULTIVATORS,
7 head of Horses, 2 Cows,
Five Hogs,
ONE YOKE OF OXEN,
Two Ox Carts, three Two-furrow Plows, one Wheat Rake, three Harrows, two hundred Fence Posts, lot of Hay: and I hereby give notice, that on

Saturday, the 29th day of January, 1870,

on the premises occupied by the said B. B. Boyd, at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at Public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Jan. 15, 1870—tds.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by T. W. Russell, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, against the schooner Sarah Ellen, under the Act of Assembly, 1868, Chapter 406, I have seized and taken in execution the said schooner *SARAH ELLEN*, Thomas O. Moon, owner, with all her rigging and tackle: and I hereby give notice, that on

SATURDAY, 5th
at the Court House d[illegible]
10 o'clock, A. M., I [illegible]

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.44.
Red—$1.32@1.45.
CORN.—White—95@1 02 cents. Yellow 95 cents.
OATS—55@58cts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by T. W. Russell, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, against the schooner Fair Trader, under the Act of Assembly, 1868, Chapter 406, I have seized and taken in execution the said schooner *FAIR TRADER*, Jacob Miller, owner, with all her rigging and tackle: and I hereby give notice, that on

SATURDAY, 5th of February, 1870,

at the Court House door in Chestertown, at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy the said writ, with the costs due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Jan. 15, 1870—tds.

JAN. 8, 1870. JAN. 8, 1870.

PEOPLES' STORE!

GREAT BARGAINS!

CHEAPEST GOODS IN CHESTERTOWN!

BEAUTIFUL POPLINS reduced to 25 cents per yard. Fine Dress Goods, at First Cost, For Cash. Cloaking Cloths, $5.00, reduced to $3.50; $3.75 reduced to $2.50. Yard Wide Muslins, only 12½ cts., per yard. *EXTRA RAG CARPET*; stripe Ingrain. The

BEST FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

all marked down. Cheapest City Made Heavy Boots for Men and Boys. Also for Ladies and Children, at Prices to suit the stringency of the money market.

Panic Prices from this date to February 4th 1870.

☞ *COAL OIL 25cts, per. Gallon.*

Respectfully,
WM. A. VICKERS.
January 8. 1870.

LOST.

LOST, ON SATURDAY LAST, supposed in Chestertown, by a poor woman, *a Leather Pocket-Book* containing Seventeen Dollars and thirty cents in notes, two papers of needles and a bodkin. The finder will please leave it at this office, and receive the thanks of the owner—or a reward if desired.

Jan. 8, 1870—3t[illegible]

MEDICAL NOTICE.

The subscriber having bought the House and Lot at Bel Air, formerly belonging to Samuel B. Wheat, has *permanently* located for the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Special attention given to Diseases peculiar to Women.

A. SAPPINGTON, M. D.
January 8, 1870—3m.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF *BENNETT & FIDDIS* was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st of December, 1869. Either party will receipt for the accounts due the firm.

GEORGE H. BENNETT
JOHN A. FIDDIS.
Chestertown, Jan. 8, 1870—3t.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING.

The undersigned having removed to and opened a Boot and Shoe shop on High street, adjoining the Millinery Store of Mrs. C. R. Fiddis, is prepared to make, in the best workmanlike manner, Ladies and Gentlemen's

BOOTS AND SHOES, OF ALL STYLES.

My old customers and the public generally are invited to give me a call.

JOHN A. FIDDIS
Chestertown, Jan. 8, 1870—y.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

THE subscriber having laid in a good selected Stock of Lumber for the Winter's work, invites the attention of consumers.

His Stock comprises in part,

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK BILL STUFF;
2 by 3, 2 by 4, 3 by 4, and 4 by 8 WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK SCANTLING;
HEMLOCK JOIST of all sizes;
8-4, 6-4, 4-4, WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK PLANK AND BOARDS;
WHITE PINE & HEMLOCK FENCING;
4-4 & 5-8 SIDING, dressed and undressed;
WHITE AND YELLOW PINE DRESSED FLOORING;
CYPRESS SHINGLES: WHITE PINE PALES AND LATHS;
Also, a good assortment of

Window Sash, Doors and Blinds;

Cedar Posts, and Cord Wood—which will be sold *very low* to Cash and prompt paying customers at short dates with interest.

WILLIAM VANNORT.
Chestertown, Jan. 8, 1870—tf.

General Jobbing & Carpentering!

DONE BY

ARTHUR J. TOULSON.

SHOP ON QUEEN STREET,
Over the Blacksmith Shop, near the Foundry.

PARTICULAR attention paid to mending broken Tables and Furniture of all descriptions; will neatly Varnish the same, if ordered. Venitian Blinds neatly repaired and hung. He is prepared to make

WARDROBES,
DESKS, TABLES, STANDS,
CLOTHES RACKS,
IRONING BOARDS,
LAP BOARDS, GATES, &c.

Also, Saw Filing done.

The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. [Jan. 8, 1870—3m.

TO BLACKSMITHS
AND

OLDES[illegible]
Clothi[illegible]
ON[illegible]
EASTERN[illegible]

JOS. A. CA[illegible]
SUCCESSO[illegible]
Turkheimer[illegible]

After an expe[illegible] thorough acqua[illegible] City Markets, an[illegible] the wants of the tra[illegible] ity, offers to the citizens o[illegible] and the adjoining Counties, a complete and carefully selected Stock of Seasonable Clothing.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S and BOY'S CLOTHING,

of all kinds and at all prices!!

Furnishing Goods!
Furnishing Goods!

HATS AND CAPS.

☞ DETER[illegible]
TO SUSTAIN [illegible]
TION OF THI[illegible]
EXTEND ITS [illegible]
KEEPING, AT [illegible]
CES, A STOC[illegible]
MEET THE WA[illegible]
PLE, A CALL [illegible]
TION OF MY [illegible]
SPECTFULLY [illegible]

I have secured the assistance of Mr. Wm. J. McFeeley, an experienced Salesman, late of Centreville.

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