THE Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 5, 1870.

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

RECONSTRUCTION.

It, doubtless, is perplexing to Europeans, to see bill after bill introduced in the houses of Congress for admission into the Union of States, which, during the war, it was declared impossible could by any construction of our theory leave the Union, and which failed by force of arms to sever the connection. So tenacious was the war party of this opinion, that in every case where they could under any nominal pretext admit a bogus representation in Congress for a Rebel State, it was eagerly done. The paramount idea was, that the States were States of the Union, and that it was not only their privilege, but their loyal duty to send Representatives to the General Government. This was the fighting theory of the war. Everything was Union. The armies, were the armies of *the Union*. The Generals were our *Union Generals*. The flag, was the *Flag of our Union*. The surrender and disbanding of the insurgent armies was the signal for a complete and absolute reversal of the governmental stand point. The rebellious States were neither entitled to Federal rights, State rights, or their people scarcely to the right of existence. So far from being States they were simply conquered provinces, and instead of the loyal duty of being represented, their few bogus ambassadors were unceremoniously unseated. The representatives of these provinces were neither legally or worthily entitled to sit down in the counsels of *the Union*. For five long bloody years their attempt to leave the Union was resisted and finally with success, and now we have been nearly six years trying to get them in again. It has actually taken longer to get them in, than it did to keep them from going out, although they never succeeded in getting out. If it takes the present party in power so long to get back States which have never been out, we may safely conclude that the present century will not see States which have never been in, admitted.

But there is something more mysterious in this reconstruction matter than this. These States have never been out, they are now trying to get in, and notwithstanding all this they *are in*. And while denied the loyal privilege of sending a Representative to Congress, are permitted, aye, even required, by threats of more complete subjugation, to participate in the most important of all matters to a Government, the formation of its Constitutional machinery. *As States* of the Union they are required to ratify that, to all participation in which they are denied, because they are *not* States in the Union.

After the surrender of the Confederate forces, when Mr. Johnson refused to recognize the then State governments of the South, and to receive their Representatives, he drew out the key which has disjointed the whole Union theory. The American Union is, or rather was a union of equal States, and when the General Government undertakes to impose conditions upon some of them and not all, the union is as much and as effectually subverted as though the Southern States had succeeded in their revolution. The so-called United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland is a living example of the attempt to unite unequal States. The failure to recognize the equality of the States, shows at every turn the lamentable failure of the Reconstruction Acts. And it is now asserted by the Republican leaders that the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, if carried out in its spirit and meaning, will practically and theoretically repeal all the late restrictions impesed upon the re- [illegible] of Virginia. When we go back to the theory and practice of Sovereign Equal States, we shall have peace, union and prosperity, and not before. May that day not be far distant.

ABRAHAM, by B. H. H., has been received too late for this week's paper.

☞ We call attention to the communication on the first page, headed "The late George L. L. Davis."

WE have received the second number of the *Cambridge Telegraph* by Wm. H. Boudle. Mr. B. is experienced in the publication of county newspapers, and will doubtless succeed.

THE NEW ECLECTIC MAGAZINE.—The February number of the New Eclectic Magazine has been received from the publishers, Messrs. Turnbull & Murdoch, No. 54 Lexington street. The Eclectic maintains its character well for the interest and variety of its contents. Besides the higher class articles, there is a readable burlesque on the Byron scandal, entitled, "The True Story of Mrs. Shakspeare's Life." The subscription price is $4 a year.

THE New Jersey Legislature wants Congress to recognize the belligerent rights of Cuba.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.—*Tuesday.*—Mr. Welch presented a petition from citizens of Kent Co. for a modification of the oyster laws.

In the House Mr. Beck presented a petition from John Brice and eighty-five others, for a law to authorize fox hunting. Also, from Charles H. Davis and forty-two citizens of Chestertown for the repeal of sec. 35 of the local law of Chestertown.

Mr. Wilmer obtained leave to report a bill to amend the local law of Kent Co., relating to roads.

Important Bill to the Owners of Vessels.—The bill which passed the House of Delegates on Monday, in reference to discharging ballast in the Chesapeake or its tributaries, is an important one to owners and masters of vessels. It is generally conceded that the bill will pass the Senate. It provides that if any ballast shall be taken, unladen, or cast out of any ship or other vessel, on any pretense whatever, in the Chesapeake Bay above Cedar Point, or in any river, creek or harbor within this State below high-water mark, or if any ashes, filth, earth or soil be taken, unladen or cast out of any ship, steamboat, scow or other vessel, on any pretense whatever, in the Patapsco river, below high-water mark, the master or other person having charge or command of such ship, steamboat, scow or other vessel shall forfeit and pay one hundred and fifty dollars, one-half to the informer, and the other half to the State, to be recovered by action of debt or indictment in any county or city where such master or other person may be arrested. It is provided that the law shall take effect from and after the day of its passage.

The Senate on Wednesday passed the bill in relation to the transfer of the sum of $13,000 to the Maryland and Delaware and the Dorchester and Delaware Railroad Companies, formerly appropriated to the Choptank and Mispilion railroad.

Mr. Welch obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide a simple and uniform system of charges in offices of Registers of Wills throughout the State.

A large number of reports were made from standing committees, and much other business not of an important nature was transacted.

In the House of Delegates a memorial was presented from the officers of the Prisoners' Aid Society and other citizens in favor of the establishment of a house of refuge for colored children in Baltimore city and the State of Maryland, and asking an appropriation therefor. The memorial was referred.

The Senate bill appropriating $25,000 to furnish the Governor's mansion was, after much debate passed, and is therefore now a law. The vote stood yeas 57, nays 14. A bill was reported from a select committee to amend the act relating to the manufacture and sale of fertilizers other than guano. This subject was discussed until the hour for calling up the order of the day. The order of the day was then taken up, being the resolutions heretofore offered by Judge Merrick in relation to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of Monday, commenting upon the recent communication of the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to the Maryland Legislature, says:

It is not worth while to go over, in detail, grounds which are now so well understood, and the main points of which have been so intelligently discussed and clearly set forth by the Hon. Isaac D. Jones, in his opinion rendered as Attorney General, at the request of the Legislature. Suffice it to say that every one now understands that the agreement to pay over one-fifth of the receipts from passenger travel was simply part of a contract, and in no way a capitation tax; that the best proof that the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad itself is convinced that the Nevada decision does not bear upon this case lies in the fact that it continues to collect the money; and that having collected it, the Company can only withold it from the State by an arbitrary act of power. The set-off, as claimed, even if it were a set-off, which is doubtful, is no such set-off as stated. The balance due the Company, whatever it be, is a matter of account, and can only be settled after a careful audit. It is a claim to which equitably the Company has no right. Unable to borrow money in Maryland, the State agreed that it should be raised in England, and became responsible for the interest. The loan was for the Company, and it alone has benefitted by it. It has aided the Company in earning enormous profits. Yet, now there is a difference in the premium of gold, as the State is legally bound for the difference, the Company holds it absolutely to its contract, and exacts the uttermost farthing. The State does not refuse payment. It only asks for a fair statement of accounts. The amount due, as audited by the Comptroller, is about one-third that claimed by the Company, and the Company is unwilling to settle on this basis The fact, however, that an account is in dispute, is no ground for with-holding money which has been collected, and which it is admitted is due. [illegible] may not be amiss to remind our readers [illegible] is not the only time when this system of discrimination has been practiced by the Baltimore [illegible] Company. When the income tax was established, the Company claimed that the city of Baltimore should pay the tax to the United States Government on the interest of the 5,001,000 loan, made by the city to the Company. So the Company, at each payment of the interest to the city, deducted the amount of the tax, first three and afterwards five per cent., and having withheld it, retained possession of it, never having even tendered it to the Government. The amount thus deducted is now nearly $130,000 clearly due to the city or the United States, and yet withheld by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. Here we have two instances of an immense corporation, fostered and nurtured by the State and city, controlled by leading men, doing acts and setting example which would simply ruin the credit of any private person. It does seem that if there are two men in the State whose pride it should be to uphold financial integrity and public faith, these men are Mr. Garrett and Mr. Hopkins, and yet we have them openly leading the weight of their names and their influence to transactions which would throw lasting discredit on individuals, and which would bring minor corporations into sad disrepute.

We trust that in this matter the Legislature will not for one moment forget that it has the dignity of the State to uphold and the rights of the citizens to protect; that it will not be led aside from its duty by specious arguments or personal influences, and that it will deal with this powerful corporation, which sets the State at defiance, as it would with the humblest violator of law. The Company has made the issue. Let it abide by its result.—Let the fullest justice be meted out to it, without passion and without prejudice, and let it understand that as it holds its vast privileges by a State charter, for that very reason it is and must be amendable to State law.

The Colored Senator.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

Hiram R. Revels, the colored United States Senator elect from Mississippi, accompanied by his nephew, Frederick Revels, has arrived in Washington, and are the guests of George T. Downing. Gen. Ames, the Senator elect from Mississippi for the long term, preceded Senator elect Revels, and arrived on Saturday, having the certificates of their election. Senator Revels is assured that there will be no difficulty in his taking his seat, provided the members of the party he represents are true to their principles and true to their professions. His election was unquestionably in accordance with the prescribed law of Congress, and the only objection that can possibly be raised is that of color.

Senator Revels expresses the conviction that the course of General Alcorn, Governor of Mississippi, will secure the best interests of the State, and that the prejudice first entertained among the old citizens will gradually die out. The Governor has assured the leading republicans of Mississippi that his administration of the affairs of the State will be thoroughly radical, and has already announced that he will not appoint judicial officers except upon the recommendation of the county executive committee. That will show what the character of his administration will be.

Your correspondent called upon Senator Revels to-day, was cordially received by him, and found that a number of the Senator's colored friends had called to pay their respects. The Senator elect is now in his forty-eighth year, is tall, portly, of light complexion, has a benevolent expression, a pleasant, impressive voice, and speaks with distinctness, as one thoroughly convinced of the views entertained.—His large experience among the colored men throughout the country he believes will be of great service in representing them in the Senate. He comes to Washington with the determination of exercising his own judgment upon every political question, and his aim will be rather to do right than gain favors.

Speaking of the position to which he had been elected, Senator Revels said he was impressed with the great responsibility resting upon him, not so much on account of the dignity of the office, as the fact that the friends and foes of the republican party will both watch his actions with unceasing vigilance. He feels free to say that as the representative of the party electing him, he has no peculiar measures to advocate, but upon all questions involving the welfare and prosperity of his people, he will be found true to the principles of the republican party. He spoke of the injury which many of the extremists in Mississippi had done to the party by the ultra measures, and he knew of no better way to prove that the colored men were not disposed to domineer than in opposing those who, for the sake of personal advantages, were always sacrificing true manhood. He feels that the friends of the colored race are watching with a great deal of interest the manner in which he is received by the Senators and members of Congress.

Vaccination vs. Small-Pox.

The question as to the protective power of vaccination is now brought forward for the thousandth time, and the New York Tribune presents statistical statements for the benefit of those who prefer facts to theories. It is stated that not a death from small-pox or varioloid has occurred among the nearly 50,000 persons who have been vaccinated during the past twelve months by the medical officers of the board of health in that city. Every public school in New York in which the rule of the school board requiring the thorough vaccination of every teacher and pupil has been complied with continues to be completely free from small-pox. The records of morality in New York for sixty years past, which covers the period since vaccination was generally introduced there, show that only a fraction over 17 persons in every 1,000 deaths that have occurred perished by small-pox, whereas previous to that period about 100 in every 1,000 were destroyed by the disease. In London, previous to the introduction of vaccination, the deaths from small-pox and varioloid were 98 in 1,000; since then they have not exceeded 25 in 1,000; and such has been the result all over Europe. The rate of morality by small-pox has been reduced from an average of 100 in every 1,000 deaths from all causes to less than 20 in 1,000. In other words, the [illegible] from small- [illegible] rate of [illegible] is a well-[illegible]ed fact that only about [illegible] fifths of the city population in Great Britain and the United States have been thoroughly vaccinated. Dr. Jenner, the discoverer, taught, and experience proves, that one single operation does not necessarily, and in every person, remove all susceptibility to the vaccine virus itself, nor to small-pox itself; also that the infant or person vaccinated with any other than fresh and perfect virus may be partially and for a time, but not completely and for a lifetime, protected against small-pox, no matter how often revaccinated by such defective virus.

The Rev. Mr. Cook to be Tried by his Church.

NEW YORK, Feb. 1.—Rev. Horace Cook is to be tried for his escapade with Miss Johnston by his church, on April 7th. Temporary insanity will be alleged as his defense. The presiding elder is understood to favor retaining Mr. Cook in his ministry.

EASTERN SHORE MATTERS.

Cecil County.

CHNGED HANDS.—Mr. Jas. B. Price, proprietor of the Exchange Hotel, has disposed of the stock and fixture of said house, to Mr. Geo. W. Peacock, of Kent county, Md. The new proprietor will shortly take possession.—*Whig.*

Queen Anne's Co.

LUSUS NATURE.—We are informed that there is on the farm of Mr. James Walls, near Beaver Dams, in this county, a calf now about three weeks old, with two distinct heads, four ears, four eyes and two mouths. One of the mouths is said to be less perfect than the other, although the animal receives food through either of them. At last accounts it was living, and seemed likely to thrive, but we entertain doubts on that point.—*Observer.*

Caroline Co.

MARRIAGE STATISTICS.—There were issued from the Clerk's Office of this county, for the year ending Dec. 31st, 94 marriage licenses. Of these 16 were to persons of color.—*Journal.*

Talbot Co.

CAPTURE OF DREDGERS.—The Oyster Police boat "Lula," under charge of Captain John C. Henry, brought into the harbor at St. Michaels on Wednesday three pungies, which were captured for dredging for oysters on the ground known as "Bugsby," near the mouth of Miles river. The vessels were the "William," Captain Thomas Terney, R. D. Willey, Baltimore, owner; "Friendship," Captain George H. Insley, F. Buckheimer, Baltimore, owner, and "California," Captain Thomas Hurt, Captain, and P. Corbett, Baltimore, owner. The parties were arraigned before Justice Thomas J. Warren, who imposed a fine of $250 and costs in the case of each vessel. Captain Henry prosecuted the case for the State, and the defence was conducted by John W. Dean, Esq.—*Star.*

FOUND DEAD.—On Thursday morning last, the dead body of Thos. J. Larrimore was found in the woods in Broad Creek Neck, and Esquire Sparks of this town was summoned to hold an inquest. The following verdict was rendered. "Died from exposure." He was a resident of Broad Creek Neck.

A. A. Townsend, Esq., has commenced a libel suit against the Easton *Journal* and E. B. Bates, Esq., attorney for L. A. Leonard.—*Comet.*

A New Disease in New York.

The New York World, of Saturday, has the following regarding the "relapsing fever," a new disease which has lately appeared in that city. There are thirty-two cases of it which are known to exist in this city at the present time in the hospitals. The disease has been sent to those institutions under different names—typhus, typhoid, and simple fever; but they have proved to be relapsing fever.—The fever has been prevalent in the workshops of Great Britain for a great many years. It is a common disease in England, Ireland, Scotland, Russia, Poland, and the North German towns. Dr. Norton does not know how it got here at this time. It appears thus far to have made its appearance in places which were remarkable for overcrowding and filth.—There is a good deal of pain in the head, which lasts six or seven days. Then there comes a sudden sweating, under which the temperature falls quite low—of course below the normal temperature. When the patient is in that condition he suffers from a species of rheumatic pains, and is left in a very exhausted condition for five or six days. Then comes on the relapse, and the same course of the disease is gone over again. The patient may become so exhausted that death may ensue.

THE DILEMA OF RECONSTRUCTION.—The New York Herald makes a sharp point in regard to the Southern States being required to ratify the fifteenth amendment as a condition of restoration to the Union. As they could not be trusted to come in and then ratify it, they ratified first and then came in. They were, therefore, not in the Union when they acted on the constitution, or else they were never out of the Union. Either, then says the Herald, all the reconstruction laws of Congress are invalid, or these Southern ratifications of the fifteenth amendment are invalid. If the States were in the Union there was no need to admit them, and if they were not in the Union they could not participate in making law for States that are in.—*Balto. Sun.*

HIGH LIFE IN WASHINGTON.—It is understood that Prince Arthur was much impressed by the thorough-bred air of the Republican royalty in Washington. There was nothing to detract from the courtly elegance of the scene at the White House, but the absence of that Beau Brummell of America, the father of the President.—The old gentleman, however, is believed to be keeping himself in reserve for a visit from Queen Victoria, which will be taken in part payment of the *Alabama* claims.—*Statesman.*

According to the Baltimore *American* a sufficient number of States have adopted the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which is as follows:

ARTICLE XV.

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Section 2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

A COLORED SUPREME JUDGE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—Columbia, S. C., Feb. 1.—Of the two colored candidates, Senator J. J. Wright and member W. J. Whipper, to fill the vacancy on the Supreme Bench caused by the resignation of Congressman Hoge, Wright was elected by the General Assembly to-day. Wright is a Pennsylvanian.

THE WINDOW GLASS TRADE.—Vessels are nearly all the time arriving at Boston from Antwerp, with entire cargoes of German window glass. It seems to have taken the place of the domestic article almost entirely.

MARRIED.

TARBUTTON—SUTTON.—At the residence of J. W. Crew, Esq., near Trappe, Kent county, on Feb. 2nd, by Rev. D. C. Ridgway, WILLIAM J. TARBUTTON, of Church Hill, Queen Anne's county, to Miss M. AMANDA SUTTON, of Kent.

APSLEY—ISENBRIER.—By Rev. D. C. Ridgway, CAPT. JAMES E. APSLEY to Miss LYDIA V. IZENBRIER—all of Kent.

HOPKINS—JONES.—On Thursday last, by Rev. J. B. Merritt, A. J. HOPKINS, of Queen Anne's, to Miss ANNIE M. JONES, of Kent county.

BLACKISTON—BRUCE.—At Emmanuel Church, Cumberland, Md., on Jan. 26, by Rev. Wm. C. Butler, assisted by Rev. C. Colton, D. JAMES BLACKISTON of Chestertown, to Miss BESSIE BRUCE, daughter of Col. Robert Bruce of Cumberland, Md.

DIED.

RINGGOLD.—In California, January the 6th, 1870, ANDREW JACKSON, in his 48rd year, son of John L. and Mary A. Ringgold, of this town.

The deceased was one of the earliest emigrants from this State, to California, leaving this town with a company, for the gold diggings in the year 1848.

PRICE.—Near Still Pond Cross Roads, Jan. 27th, LOUIS TILDIN, son of Benj. and Mary E. Price, aged 4 mos. and 27 days.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber on Store account or otherwise, are earnestly requested to settle their respective indebtedness at the earliest possible day.

MARTHA A. BISCOE.

Feb. 5, 1870—3t.



FOR SALE.

A SHIFTING-TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS; and one SLEIGH AND BELLS; on moderate terms.

Apply to JAMES A. GALE,
Still Pond, Kent Co., Md.

Feb. 5, 1870—3t.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.

A gentleman in the Upper District of this County wishes to employ a trusty and thoroughly competent Housekeeper. A middle-aged woman preferred. To such, a liberal compensation will be given.

Apply to THE EDITOR.

Feb. 5, 1870—3t°

$25 REWARD!

WHEREAS certain evil disposed persons, Vandals of modern times, have been guilty of acts which would be a disgrace to any people in any age; in one instance burning a School House, and in another wantonly destroying Books and other property; therefore a Reward of Twenty-five Dollars is hereby offered for sufficient proof to convict the perpetrators of any such malicious mischief or of any trespass upon, or injury to the School Property of Kent County.

By order of the Board.

HOWARD MEEKS, *Sec.*

February 5, 1870—3t.

EXAMINATION.

A GENERAL EXAMINATION of applicants for Schools in Kent County will be held at the Office of the School Board (Sheriff's Room in the Court House,) in Chestertown, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 12th INST., at 10 o'clock, A. M., to be continued on the following Saturday, February 19th, if necessary. Teachers holding Permits, and those whose Certificates have expired, or soon will expire, will please take notice.

By order of the Board.

HOWARD MEEKS, *Sec.*

Feb. 5, 1870—tde.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration on the estate of

ALBERT A. BISCOE,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of August, 1870; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of February, 1870.

MARTHA A. BISCOE,
Administratrix.

Feb. 5, 1870—4t

NOTICE.—I hereby authorize and empower T. W. RUSSELL as my Agent to make collections and receipt therefor, in all matters pertaining to the settlement of the estate of A. A. Biscoe, deceased.

MARTHA A. BISCOE,
Adm'x. of A. A. Biscoe.

Feb. 5—4t.

LORILLARD'S **"EUREKA," Smoking Tobacco** is an excellent article of granulated Virginia; wherever introduced it is universally admired. It is put up in handsome muslin bags, in which orders for Meerschaum Pipes are daily packed.

LORILLARD'S **Yacht Club Smoking Tobacco** classed by all who consume it as the "finest of all;" it is made of the choicest leaf grown; it is anti-nervous in its effects, as the Nicotine has been extracted; it leaves no disagreeable taste after smoking; it is very mild, light in color and weight, hence one pound will last as long as 3 of ordinary tobacco. In this brand we also pack orders every day for first quality Meerschaum Pipes. Try it and convince yourself it is all it claims to be, "THE FINEST OF ALL."

LORILLARD'S **CENTURY Chewing Tobacco** This brand of Fine Cut chewing tobacco has no equal or superior anywhere. It is without doubt the best chewing tobacco in the country.

LORILLARD'S **SNUFFS** have now been in general use in the United States over 110 years, and still acknowledged "the best" wherever used.

If your storekeeper does not have these articles for sale, ask him to get them; they are sold by respectable jobbers almost everywhere.

Circular of prices forwarded on application.

P. LORILLARD & CO.,
New York.

Feb. 5, 1870—3m°

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.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—no sales.
Red—$1.25@1.36.
CORN.—White—95@1 03 cents. Yellow 92@95 cents.
OATS—50@55 cts.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE KENT NATIONAL BANK OF CHESTERTOWN,

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JANUARY 22, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,		$ 100,629.00
Overdrafts,		73.48
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,		50,000.00
U. S. Bonds on hand,		10,000.00
Other Bonds and Mortgages,		15,050.58
Due from Redeeming Agent,		34,394.81
Due from other National Banks,		2,638.98
" " other Banks & Bankers,		4.56
Banking House,		2,250.00
Expenses,		3.40
U. S. Taxes paid,		560.69
CASH ITEMS.		
Stamps,	59.85	
Bills of other Nat'l. Banks,	16,924.00	
Bills of other State Banks,	77.00	
Fractional Currency, including nickels,	178.60	
Specie,	71.96	
Legal Tender Notes,	46,110.00	
		63,421.41
		$279,026.91

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	50,000.00
Surplus,	3,776.57
Discount,	520.79
Exchange,	206.60
Interest,	661.31
Profit and Loss,	9,570.37
National Bank circulation outstanding,	42,790.00
State Bank circulation outstanding,	1,927.50
Individual Deposits,	166,906.98
Due to National Banks,	2,235.77
Due to other Banks and Bankers,	431.07
	$279,026.91

State of Maryland, County of Kent, ss.

I, WM. N. E. WICKES, Cashier of the Kent National Bank of Chestertown, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. N. E. WICKES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 27th day of January, 1870.

WM. A. VICKERS, Notary Public.

Correct—attest:

E. WILKINS,
N. G. WESTCOTT,
THOS. B. HYNSON,
Directors.

Feb. 5, 1870.

TO THE WORKING CLASS.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time or for the spare moments. Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50c. to $5 per evening, and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied, we will send $1 to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, a valuable sample, which will do to commence work on, and a copy of *The People's Literary Companion*—one of the largest and best family newspapers published—all sent free by mail.—Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address E. C. ALLEN & CO., Augusta, Maine. Feb. 5,-3m.

FARMERS, LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

AT

The Galena Machine Shops,

BY

W. A. HYLAND & CO.

YOU CAN GET *REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS, HORSE-POWERS, JACKS, CORN SHELLERS, CULTIVATORS, CULTIVATOR TEETH* and *PLOWS.* We have on hand about

Fifteen Tons of Castings,

As Good as can be Bought in the State.

ALSO, ONE HORSE POWERS,

suitable for shelling corn, and other light work. A number one article, as tested by some of our best farmers.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

☞ Old Iron wanted, at market prices.

GIVE US A CALL.

GOOD WORK AND FAIR DEALING! IS OUR MOTTO.

Galena, Jan. 29, 1870—10m.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That we, the undersigned, citizens of Still Pond Neck, intend applying to the County Commissioners of Kent County, thirty days after the date of this notice, to appoint Examiners to lay down a road commencing at J. Wrightson Howard's gate, running through the lands of J. W. Howard, Thomas S. Wilson and Norris Barnard until it intersects the Howell's Point road, with the understanding that Kent County shall not be at any expense for land damages.

J. W. HOWARD,
ALEXANDER CLEMANS,
NORRIS BARNARD,
and others.

January 22d, 1870.

Jan. 29, 1870—5w.

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,
Still Pond, Md.

Jan. 15—3m°

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

DR. J. H. PRICE having located at THE TRAPPE, offers his Professional services to the surrounding community.

Refers to a practice of four years at Hooversville, Anne Arundel county.

January 8, 1870—6m°

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LUMBER on reasonable terms, for sale by T. W. ELIASON & SON.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, on the estate of

SAMUEL A. SMITH,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on on before the 19th day of July, 1870; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of January, 1870.

S. FRANKLIN SMITH,
Administrator.

January 29, 1870—4t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of John Brice, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Otho Fogwell, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Otho Fogwell, of, in and to, the following property:

Four head of Horses,

Four head of Cattle,

ONE HORSE CART, Lot of PLOWS and CULTIVATORS, and

LOT OF SHOATS;

And I hereby give notice that on

Thursday, the 10th day of February, 1870,

on the premises occupied by the said Otho Fogwell, 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. 29, 1870—tds.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of C. P. MORTON & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by John Harris, Sr., who will settle up the affairs of the late firm.

C. P. MORTON,
JOHN HARRIS, Sr.

All persons indebted to the late firm of C. P. Morton & Co., are hereby notified that on all claims not settled by Feb. 1st, prompt payment will be enforced by law.

JOHN HARRIS, Sr.

Round Top, Jan. 1, 1870. jan22-3t.



HOUSES FOR RENT.

Two good Dwelling Houses in Chestertown may be rented for next year, by application to Hon. George Vickers, J. O. Slay, Esq., or myself.

RICHARD SMYTH.

Dec. 18, 1869—tf.

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.

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.

FOUNTAIN HOTEL,

(Formerly the National,)

Camden Street,

NEAR HOWARD,

BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ Within three squares of Steamboats at Light Street Wharf.

THE undersigned, late proprietor of the Maltby House, has the pleasure of announcing to his friends, and the public generally, that he has leased the above Hotel for a term of years, and proposes making it

A FIRST CLASS HOUSE.

This Hotel, being convenient to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depot, and also to other business portions of the city, will be found as desirable as any other Hotel in the city for business men.

This House has been thoroughly renovated and re-furnished throughout, and I hope by strict personal attention to business to add to the comforts of all who may favor me with their patronage.

Having been proprietor of the 'Maltby House' for a number of years, I feel confident of meeting all expectations of the traveling public and all others.

Very respectfully,

Jan. 8, '70—y. A. B. MILLER.

For Sale,

A TEN YEARS' SCHOLARSHIP in Dickinson College. Apply to

E. F. PERKINS,
Chestertown, Md.

Aug. 28, 1869.

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