THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 2, 1870.

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

THE anxiety manifested by the Radical press of the State to have the Democratic party of Maryland place itself in antagonism to the so-called fifteenth amendment, has, we presume, been relieved at last by the action of the Democratic State Committee. The people of the State of Maryland opposed to the now ruling power of the country are law-abiding, and have proved themselves so under as severe trials as ever fell to the lot of freemen. Unwise and unconstitutional enactments they have stoutly and bitterly opposed, but when passed with the prima facie authority of legal enactments, they have, however unwise and illegal supposed to be, patiently and philosophically endeavored to make the best of them.

The action of the State Committee has dismounted the most dangerous gun in the Radical encampment of Maryland—Federal interference. The daily prayer of the lean and hungry retainers of the Radical party in Maryland has been, some excuse for their unscrupulous masters at Washington to interfere in the domestic affairs of our State. The adoption of this fifteenth amendment and the prospect of Federal bayonets has galvanized into new life every old cross-road, broken-down politician, who was nearly starved in the Democratic fields of Maryland. The quickening power of some imaginary Schenck has caused them to peer about from the swamps and recesses of obscurity, and their wistful, loyal faces are seen flitting about the campfires of the new voting element. But the action of the Democratic Committee and the bill which has already passed the House of Delegates, will leave no excuse for Congressional interference; and these accidental heroes, who manage to swim on the surface in the midst of confusion, will be obliged to look to some other means of advancement.

No election for State and County officers will be held in Maryland this year; and before November, 1871, the new class of voters will have fully measured the capacity and importance of their would-be leaders. The same class of men in the reconstructed States, backed by Federal bayonets, have not been able to control, except to a limited degree, the State governments.

Let the Democracy of Maryland but observe such a course as will keep off Congressional interference, and the control of her affairs will still remain in the hands of her intelligent citizens.

Confiscated Property.

A case was decided by the United States Supreme Court some days ago, which will no doubt create a sensation among holders of confiscated property in the South, many of whom made their purchases without fully understanding the law on the subject. The case is that of Bigelow vs. DeForrest, in which certain real estate in Virginia was seized under the confiscation laws and sold, its owner being adjudged guilty of treason. That person having since died, his heirs brought suit in ejectment to recover the property. The claim was resisted upon the ground that the title of the original owner was forfeited by his treason, and his rights in the property thoroughly divested. But the United States Supreme Court decide that it was only his estate during his life which was divested, and since his death his heirs may recover the property. This decision is in accordance with clause two, section three, article three of the constitution of the United States, which says: "Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted."

The Fire at St. Michaels.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, under date of March 30, writes as follows:

"The terrible fire which broke out in this place on Monday night, at 11 o'clock, leaves the most thriving and business part of the place in ashes. The fire originated in the Comet printing office, which was located in the second story of a building on Talbot street, owned by John Valliant, Esq. Thence it spread down the street, aided by a northwest wind, and consumed seven buildings before its progress was arrested. Besides these burned buildings one other was torn down and two others badly damaged.

The loss is from ten to twelve thousand dollars. The principal sufferers were John Valliant, merchant, loss of building and partial loss of stock; Killam & Harrison, proprietors of Comet and Advertiser, total loss; John W. Dean, agent, and Thos. J. Traner, justice of the peace, loss of office and papers; James Benson, loss of building, fixtures and papers to the amount of $1,200, partially covered by insurance in Montgomery county; Thomas M. Bryan, shoe dealer, damage to stock and loss of implements; Joseph Harrison, storeroom, supposed to be covered by insurance; Jas. L. Lecompte, merchant tailor, loss of store room, dwelling, &c., about $3,000, partially covered by insurance in the Maryland Fire Insurance Company; Charles Smithman, shoemaker, loss of dwelling, stock, furniture, &c., about $3,000, uninsured; Jere. Marshall, photographer, partial loss of fixtures; Mrs. S. A. Harrison, milliner, damage to stock; S. J. Katzenberg, damage to stock; Thomas E. Bell, shoe dealer, damage to stock; Rd. Harrington, damage to furniture. The Comet newspaper office was insured in the York (Pa.) Company. Mr. Valliant was uninsured.

The ravages of the fire were finally stayed only after the most heroic exertions. Christ (P. E.) Church took fire and was saved only by almost superhuman efforts. At this writing the cause of the fire is not perfectly ascertained: whether from pure accident or carelessness, your correspondent cannot state. The fire raged from 11 o'clock P. M. until 3 A. M., and during that time the entire town was constantly in danger of burning. We have no fire engine, nor even a hook and ladder company. The principal sufferers were comparatively poor men, who lost in a single night the savings and accumulations of a lifetime.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The House on Monday rejected the Senate bill in relation to fertilizers. The bill authorizing railroad companies to take possession of lands for railroad purposes, where no agreement can be made with the owners thereof, &c., was rejected—yeas 8, nays 41. Notice, however, was given of a motion to reconsider the vote. A bill was reported authorizing the Governor to appoint commissioners to examine the fisheries of the State, with a view to their improvement. A large number of bills were read a second time.

In the Senate, the bill for the sale of the Maryland Hospital, and its removal to Spring Grove, Baltimore county, was amendep and read a second time. The House bill making appropriations for 1871 was also passed to the second reading, and amended by striking out a number of appropriations and reducing others. Senate bills were passed to incorporate the Baltimore and Galveston Steamship and Wharf Company and to incorporate the Peninsula Railroad Company of the Eastern Shore of Maryland.

The following bills have passed the House:

To amend the general laws relating to pleadings, practice and process; abolishing legal fictions in actions of ejectment and other legal proceedings, regulating the trial fees of the State's Attorney of Kent county.

Authorizing the Governor to remit any portion of the time for which persons may be sentenced to confinement in the penitentiary without such remission operatiing as full pardon.

To amend the general law relating to appeals; to amend the testamentary law relating to sales. To amend the act of 1865, chap. 31, sec. 2, relating to the publication of local laws in the newspapers of the counties.

Illuminating Oils.—The bill to regulate the manufacture and sale of oils for illuminating purposes, read a third time, requires all fluids manufactured from Petroleum or its products to stand a fire-test of 110 degrees Fahrenheit before it shall burn, to be ascertained by the instrument adopted by the Petroleum Board of Trade, and any manufacturer or seller disposing of five gallons or more shall furnish a certificate of test as above. The penalty is confiscation of the oil. The purchaser of any oils which does not stand the fire-test may recover the purchase money in an action of debt. In case of accident by explosion from such oils the seller is liable to fine and imprisonment. Persons adulterating oils are subject to the same penalties.

The bill appropriating $69,296 to pay mechanics and others for work, &c., done on the Governor's House was passed—yeas, 50, nays 24. The interest bill, allowing ten per cent. to be paid on written contracts, and adhering to six per cent without contracts, was called up, and again rejected by a vote of 34 to 38. The bill for the protection of wild fowl was passed—yeas 53, nays 17. The bill to repeal the tax on mortgages was, after some opposition, ordered to be engrossed. Among the bills indefinitely postponed was the one to allow railroad companies to condemn lands.

The House again took up the bill to repeal the inspection laws of the State, and after a lively debate it was amended so as to make take effect on the first of January, 1872. As thus amended, the bill was ordered to a third reading. The new registration bill was passed—yeas 58, nays 12—so as to conform the registration to the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. The Baltimore and Ohio railroad question then came up, when the minority of the committee on ways and means made a report proposing to release the company from the payment to the State of one-fifth of the passenger receipts on the Washington Branch railroad, provided the company, within ten days, shall release the State from all claims on account of any payment it has heretofore made of interest due by the State on the sterling bonds, &c., and shall pay the amount now due on account of the one-fifth passenger tax. This report was after debate, rejected—yeas 25, nays 47. The vote on the resolution reported by the majority of the ways and means committee, made by Mr. Merrick, against the Senate (Stephenson) resolutions, was then taken, and it was adopted—yeas 57, nays 12. The resolution is as follows:

"*Be it resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the Governor is hereby authorized to employ additional counsel against the Attorney General in instituting all proper proceedings, by suits at law or by bill in equity, to recover the just demands of the State of Maryland against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and that the same should be instituted without delay."

The resolution as passed was then sent to the Senate and unanimously adopted as a substitute for Mr. Stephenson's resolutions, and finally passed, yeas 18, nays none, thus ending the whole matter in the Legislature, for this session at least.—The Senate, by a vote of 9 to 11, refused to pass over the Governor's veto the bill extending the corporate limits of the town of Salisbury, and continuing the commissioners thereof two years longer in office. The following House bills were passed by the Senate: Bill relating to licenses and foreign insurance companies. A substitute was passed for the House bill to regulate the inspection of fertilizers other than guano, requiring descriptive printed labels by the manufacturer, without inspection, and prescribing penalties if the article sold does not come up to the representations of the maker or manipulator.

Fifteenth Amendment--Message of President Grant--Universal Suffrage.

Wednesday President Grant sent the following message to Congress, announcing officially that the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, proclaiming universal suffrage, had been ratified, and is therefore a law of the county:

THE MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:—It is unusual to notify the two houses of Congress by message on the promulgation by proclamation of the Secretary of State of the ratification of a constitutional amendment. In view, however, of the vast importance of the fifteenth amendment of the constitution, this day declared a part of that revered instrument, I deem a departure from the usual custom justifiable. A measure which makes at once four millions of people voters who were heretofore declared by the highest tribunal in the land not citizens of the United States, nor eligible to become so, (with the assertion that "at the time of the declaration of independence the opinion was fixed and universal in the civilized portion of the white race, regarded as an axiom in morals, as well as in politics, that black men had no rights which white men were bound to respect,") is, indeed, a measure of grander importance than any other one act of the kind from the foundation of our free government to the present time.

Institutions like ours, in which all power is derived directly from the people, must depend mainly upon their intelligence, patriotism and industry. I call the attention, therefore, of the newly enfranchised race to the importance of their striving in every honorable manner to make themselves worthy of their new privilege. To the race more favored heretofore by our laws I would say, withold no legal privilege of advancement to the new citizen. The farmers of our constitution firmly believed that a republican form of government could not endure without intelligence and education generally diffused among the people. The "Father of his Country," in his farewell address, uses this language:

"Promote, then, as a matter of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened."

In his first annual message to Congress the same views were forcibly presented, and are again urged in his eighth message.

I repeat that the adoption of the 15th amendment to the constitution completes the greatest civil change and constitutes the most important event that has occurred since the nation came into life. The change will be beneficial in proportion to the heed that is given to the urgent recommendations of Washington. If these recommendations were important then, with a population of but a few millions, how much more important now with a population of forty millions, and increasing in a rapid ratio!

I would, therefore, call upon Congress to take all the means within their constitutional powers to promote and encourage popular education throughout the country; and upon the people everywhere to see to it that all who possess and exercise political rights shall have the opportunity to acquire the knowledge which will make their share in the government a blessing and not a danger. By such means only can the benefits contemplated by this amendment to the constitution be secured.

U. S. GRANT.

Executive Mansion, March 30th, 1870.

At a meeting of the Democratic State Committee on Tuesday last, at Annapolis, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, we have been informed that it appears from the files of the Department of State of the United States that the 15th amendment to the constitution of the United States (which abolishes all distinction of race and color in the elective franchise in all the States of the Union) has been ratified by the votes of three-fourths of the States; and

Whereas the constitution of Maryland declares that the constitution of the United States and the laws made or which shall be made pursuance thereof are and shall be the supreme law of the State, and the judges of this State and the people of this State are and shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of this State to the contrary notwithstanding; and

Whereas the democracy of Maryland have at all times recognized in good faith their constitutional obligations both to the State and the United States; therefore

Be it Resolved by the Democratic State Central Committee, That the registration law of the State should be so altered as to conform to the provisions of the said 15th amendment, and enable all persons who will then be entitled to register under the law of this State to register and avail themselves of the privilege of the elective franchise.

After the reading of the resolutions, Mr Roman, from Allegany, submitted a substitute, which was rejected, and the resolutions of the committee of five adopted, the two members of the State committee from Allegany, and one from Harford (Col Wash) voting against the adoption.

The committee then adjourned *sine die*, to meet the [illegible] on the call of the chair[illegible]

—Bret Harte's poetry, in an article recounting the heroism of an engineer on the railroad, closes as follows:

"And who of those who ride ever think of the engineer, with his oily clothes, his keen eye, his well-trained hand, his advanced position, and his responsibility? Too few of us, we fear.—We chat with the conductor, we tell him stories, we say he is a good fellow, as he is, but there is another on the train in whose keeping we are when rushing over the rails, and that he is the engineer.

"Thank God, they are brave, sober, earnest men. They are undervalued, overworked and underpaid; they are not noticed because they do not dress well; they are seldom thought or spoken of, because they are workingmen or mechanics,' but who of us all are better, braver, or more deserving than the railroad engineers of America."

Loss of the Oneida--Suspension of Captain Eyre.

By the arrival of dates from Yokohama, Japan, to February 23rd, full particulars are received of the investigation by the Marine Court into the sinking of the Oneida by the Bombay:

The Court consisted of five members, namely, John Frederick Lowder, the British Consul, President; John Tinklar, Commander Royal Navy, and David Moore, Staff Commander Royal Navy, both on duty on board the British war steamer Ocean; John Gilfillan, Master Mariner, in command of the British steamship Sultan; and William Chapman, Master Mariner, in command of the British ship Rockcliff. Among those present attending upon the proceedings were Sir Harry Parkes, the British Minister to Japan; Captain Stanhope, Hon. C. E. Delong, United States Minister to Japan, who appeared as counsel representing the survivors of the Onedia; the United States Consul and Consulate attaches, and a number of American and Russian officers.

DECISION OF THE COURT.

The President of the Court announced the following decision:

We find from the evidence before us that on a dark but starlight night, the 24th January last, the steamship Bombay, through no fault of her commander, Mr. Eyre, came into collision with the United States corvette Oneida in the close vicinity of Saratoga Spit, situated some ten miles from Yokohama;

That the effect of the collision on the Bombay was comparatively slight;

That guns were fired from the Oneida as signals of distress from ten to fifteen minutes after the collision took place;

That the reports of these guns were not heard, nor the flashes seen on board the Bombay;

That after the collision the fact of the Bombay having been hailed from the Oneida was reported to Mr. Eyre;

That Mr. Eyre only knew that some of the upper works of the Oneida had been carried away, and was unaware of the amount of injury sustained by her;

That the Bombay was a mail steamer carrying passengers and cargo, and was built in compartments, only one of which was reported to him as making water fast;

That the whole extent of the injury sustained by the Bombay was not ascertained till the day following the collision;

That immediately after the collision it was not considered to be serious, for had it been so, it is natural to suppose that the knowedge of the pilot would have been availed of and the Bymbay run on to the Saratoga Spit;

That, in our opinion, no danger to the Bombay, her passengers or cargo, was apprehended by Mr. Eyre;

That from the questions he asked the pilot he evidently thought that the Oneida might possibly have sustained serious injury;

That he awaited at the most five minutes after the collision to see if signals of distress were made from the Oneida;

That after his ship again proceeded he gave no orders that a lookout should be kept in the direction of the Oneida;

That had he or any one else been keeping a proper lookout, the flashes of the Oneida's guns must have been seen, tho' their reports might not have been heard.

Under all these circumstances it becomes our duty to pronounce whether, in our opinion, Mr. Eyre was justified in proceeding on his voyage without waiting to ascertain whether the Oneida was in need of assistance.

We recognize the fact that he was placed in a position of great difficulty and doubt; and in circumstances under which he was called upon to decide promptly; but we regret to have to record it as our opinion that he acted hastily and ill-advisedly, in that, instead of waiting and endeavoring to render assistance to the Oneida, he, without having reason to believe that his own vessel was in a perilous condition, proceeded on his voyage.

This conduct constitutes, in our opinion, a breach of the 33d section of the 63d chapter of the Merchant Shipping Act Amendment Act of 1862, and we therefore feel called upon to suspend Mr. Eyre's certificate for six calendar months from this date.

THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—With the confirmation of Judge Bradley the United States Supreme Bench is once more full. The following is a list of the Judges, with their ages and the date of their appointments:

	Age.	Appointed.
Salmon P. Chase, Ohio...	62	1864
Nathan Clifford, Maine...	66	1858
Sam'l. Nelson, N. Y.....	77	1845
David Davis, Ill.....	55	1862
Noah H. Swayne, Ohio...	60	1862
Sam'l F. Miller, Iowa....	54	1862
Stephen J. Field, Cal.....	53	1863
Wm. Strong, Penn.....	61	1870
Jos. P. Bradley, N. J.....	57	1870

QUITE a scene occurred at the railroad meeting at Trappe on Saturday, which caused a great laugh at the expense of one of our best citizens. It appears that Mr. Bennett, sheriff of the county, came down to summon jurors for the next term of court expecting no doubt to find most of those residing in Trappe district out at the meeting. Among those on the list was a gentleman who has not resided a great while in the county, and who was unacquainted with the sheriff While Gen. Tilghman was speaking, Mr. Sheriff found his man, walked to him, and said, "Mr. —— I summon you to appear at the next term of the Circuit Court as a juror," whereupon Mr. —— waited for him to get no further, but turned upon his heel and ran off as fast as possible, crying out at the top of his voice, "No you don't—I don't hear you; I don't hear you—I don't hear you; G—— who is that man?" The excitement stopped the proceedings of the meeting, and some gentleman in the crowd answered, "it is the sheriff of Talbot county." The sheriff called out "it is to late; I have done the business—the summons is served." After getting somewhat pacified, and learning the exact situation, he returned to the sheriff and said "if he had known he had been there on that business, he would not have come to town for $200." He said "he had been drawn in all the drafts through the war, and he didn't know on how many juries since, but had never been caught before." He said "if the sheriff would only let him off he would treat the town, railroad meeting and all," but the sheriff told him "he had no power to let him off, and he would have to face the music. After this little episode, the speaker resumed the discussion of railroad matter and was still speaking when our reporter left.—*Easton Star.*

Cecil Court.

The *Democrat* of Saturday last, says:

The Grand Jury adjourned on Thursday after having found indictments for murder in the first degree against Geo. Harris and Benjamin Thompson *alias* "Ben Bolt," for the murder of Alexander Hussum, at Back Creek Mills, during the Christmas hollidays, and also several indictments for misdemeanor, selling liquor to minors, assault and battery, etc. Not an indictment was found for larceny.—John Maulden, Esq., was elected Foreman of the Grand Jury.

The usual expression of censure was visited upon the old Jail, though the Sheriff was complimented for keeping it in excellent order.

Harris and Bolt came into Court without counsel, and declared their inability to procure it. The former asked the Court to assign for his defense Messrs. Constable and Evans, and the latter sought through the same channel the aid of Messrs. Groome and Archer. Mr. Constable was assigned by the Court for the defense of Harris and Mr. Groome for the defense of Bolt. The cases of both parties were removed on affidavit that they could not procure justice in Cecil county.

The case of the National Bank of Elkton and the National Bank of Norfolk, involving a large unsettled account, which had been referred to Judge Bartol and Messrs. Bratton and Burke, and heard in Baltimore, with Messrs. Archer and Price as counsel for the Elkton Bank, and Messrs. Schley and Hiram McCullough for the Norfolk Bank, came up before Judge Wicks on a motion to set aside the awards. The Judge delivered an elaborate opinion, confirming the awards on the various cases in which the Elkton Bank is plaintiff, but setting aside three in which the Norfolk Bank is plaintiff and Messrs. Samuel B. Ford, John Stump and Henry S. Cowden severally, defendants. It is understood that the counsel for the Norfolk Bank will take the case to the Court of Appeals.

ALASKA FOR PENAL SERVITUDE.—The New York Evening Post asks why not make Alaska a penal colony, and send convicts there from all the States? and says:

"The new purchase is now worthless; it could be made useful as a penal colony. Convicts sent thither would have a new career opened to them; they would not be made worse, but better, by the mode of life they would lead there; and they would cease to be a charge to the community."

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

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MARCH 24, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	88,279.97
Overdrafts,	70.17
U.S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds & Mortgages,	15.050.58
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents,	80,525.91
Due from other National Banks,	3,528.91
Due " " Banks & Bankers,	2.28
Banking House,	2,250.00
Current Expenses,	531.72
Taxes paid,	733.74
Cash items, including Stamps,	132.33
Bills of other National Banks,	931.00
Bills of State do.,	77.00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels,	395.45
Specie,	71.96
Legal Tender Notes,	17,260.00
	259,841.02

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, paid in,	50,000.00
Surplus Fund,	3,776.57
Discount,	1,180.70
Exchange,	343.69
Interest,	1,905.77
Profit and Loss,	10,370.37
National Bank circulation outstanding,	42,155.00
State Bank circulation outstanding,	1,909.50
Individual Deposits,	147,306.02
Due to National Banks,	437.58
Due to other Banks and Bankers,	455.82
	$259.841.02

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 30th day of March, 1870.

WM. A. VICKERS, Notary Public.

Correct—attest:

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

April 2, 1870.

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

FRANCIS D. DUNLAP,

late of Delaware City, Del., 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 27th day of September, 1870, otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of March, 1870.

FRANCIS S. DUNLAP,
April 2, 1870—4t. Administrator.

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

ISAAC W. HANCE,

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 27th day of September, 1870; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 29th day of March, 1870.

JAMES B. HANCE,
April 2, 1870—4t. Executor.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—No sales.
Red—$1.29@138.
CORN.—White—98@1.00. Yellow 97@98 cents.
OATS—58 cents.

VENDUE POSTPONED.

R. AUGUSTUS BRICE'S VENDUE, Printed on the first page, has been postponed until further notice. [April 2—1t.

License Notice.

ALL persons who are required by the laws of the State to take out a License, are hereby notified that the same must be done on or before the first day of May next.

R. W. CALDER,
April 2, 1870—5t. *Sheriff.*

BOWERS' COMPLETE MANURE

FOR SPRING CROPS,

For sale by

T. W. ELIASON & SON,

AT

$56, and interest, per ton of 2,000 lbs.,

ON 10 MONTHS TIME,

to parties with approved security, subject to a discount of 40 cts. per month, thus reducing *the price to $52 cash.*

April 2, 1870—tf.

Fourth Edition Now Ready.

AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

LEE'S Memoirs of the War:

REVISED AND ENLARGED BY *GEN. ROBERT E. LEE.*

A beautifully Illustrated octavo volume.

The most rapid selling book published.

One Agent just reports 19 orders the first day; another 110 the first week; another 14; another 57, &c. Agents all say "Everybody will buy the book," and all are enthusiastic in their canvass. Send for our 20 page illustrated circular, to

UNIVERSITY PUBLISHING CO.,
54 Lexington St., Balt., Md.
April 2, 1870—1m.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of two writs of Vedition Exponas, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, one at the suit of Wickes & Bro., and one at the suit of Stevenson Constable, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Charles W. Crow, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Charles W. Crow, of, in and to, the following property, viz:

All that Farm

where the said Crow now resides, situated in the Fifth Election District of Kent County, and adjoining the lands of James A. Skirven and others; also,

ONE SORREL MARE, AND ONE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS:

and I hereby give notice that on

Wednesday, the 27th day of April, 1870,

in front of the Court House door in Chestertown, at 11 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 said writs, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, April 2, 1870—tds.

H. McCoy. *Wm. I. Rasin.*

McCOY & RASIN,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 73 South Street,

OPPOSITE CORN EXCHANGE,

BALTIMORE.

Tendering our thanks to the citizens of Kent, for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we ask for a continuance.

Feb. 13, 1870—y.

FOR SALE, *TWO BUILDING LOTS*, in Chestertown, eligibly situated. Apply to
March 26. E. F. PERKINS.

WANTED.

$1,000 PER ANNUM will be paid a good, energetic, reliable man, to solicit for a First Class Life Insurance Company, in Chestertown and vicinity. Address P. O. Box 1080, Baltimore.
March 26, 1870—3t.

Silver Light! Silver Light!!

J. L. STAM & SON

Have just received, direct from New York, a full supply of the "*German Student Improved Lamp Burner*," which we can fit to any of the old pattern Kerosene lamps.

Also, a full supply of those *FAMILY DYES*, that have given such great satisfaction to those who have used them, at 25 cts. a bottle: together with a full *ASSORTMENT OF PAINTS, OILS, &c.*

Also, a large assortment of *PURE FRESH MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, &c., &c.*
March 26, 1870—3t.

TO FARMERS AND Dairymen.

COTTON SEED MEAL, one of the best things known for producing milk and for fattening Cattle.
Price $45 per ton.

BOWEN & MERCER,
65 S. GAY STREET,
March 26, 1870—4t. Baltimore.

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.

Notice.

I AM COMPELLED, for self-protection, to forbid, and do hereby forewarn, all parties from trespassing, by hauling, walking or riding through, or with dog or gun hunting upon "Afton Farm" after this date.

ANNIE E. S. RICAUD.
March 26, 1870—1m.

Ten Years.

NEW GOODS!

WM. A. VICKERS
Is selling Goods this week

AT THE OLD PRICES!

Parties in want of *CHEAP GOODS* should not fail to go to the *People's Popular Store* and examine

The Great Bargains!

NEW GOODS JUST RECEIVED.

All Trade taken in exchange for Goods.

GALENA CASTINGS and PLOWS, for sale by WM. A. VICKERS.
March 26, 1870.

Notice to Creditors.

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

JAMES BROWN, of Jas.

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhit the same, with the vochers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 20th day of September, 1870; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 22nd day of March, 1870.

SAMUEL CLARK,
March 29—4t. Admr.

FOR SALE,

The House and Lot in Still Pond Cross Roads, known as the Roeder Property. Title perfectly clear. Possession immediately. Apply to

WM. TOMLINSON & CO.,
112 Light St. Wharf, Balto.
March 19, 1870—3t.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

RECEIVED, this week, from Philadelphia and Baltimore, Goods PURCHASED FOR THE CASH, and for sale at a small advance. Call and Examine!

Hardware! Hardware!

Rim Knob Locks; Dead, Plate, Till, Chest, Desk, Wardrobe; Cupboard, Box, Drawer, Trunk, Pad and Sash Lock; Lull and Porter Hinges; Parliament, Mayors, Loose Joint Butts, Reversable for Right and Left Hand; Table and T. Hinges, Strap Hinges—and Hooks and Hings, Rim Night Latch, Thumb do., Barn and Store Door Latches, Flat Shutter Bolts, Barrell, Tower, Square, Flush Brass and Iron Spring Bolts; Cupboard Catches, Shutter Stays, Frame and Axle Pulleys, Shutter Screws; Hooks and Eyes, Wardrobe, School House, and Coat and Hat Hooks; Brass and Iron Buttons, Drawer Pulls; Porcelain Knobs, Iron Chest Handles, Brass Window Springs, Shutter Catches, Sash Supporter and Window Locks Callipens, Improved Shutter and Blind Fastener, one and Two Nut Hand rail Screws, Japanned and Silver Capped Carriage Knobs, Wad Cutters, Belt and Shoe Punches, Bed and Porcelain Castors; Augers, 2¼ and 2½ in. Post Augers, Bright Lip and Pugh Brace Bitts, Draw Knives, Firmer, Socket, Firmer and Framing Chisels, Hinge Nails, Rivets, Brass Screws, and all size Iron Screws, Marking Gauges, Sash Gauges, Claw Tools, Round Staples, Hooks and Staples, Hasps and Staples, Shoe Nippers, Carpenters Pincers, Screw Wrenches, Bung Borers, Molasses Gates, Petroleum Oil Faucets, Try Squares, Iron and Steel Sqares, Spoke Shaves, Trowels, Carpenters Hatchets, Half and Lath Hatchets, Axes, Broad Axes, Post Axes, Meat Cleavers, Hammers, Horse Rasps, Mill Saw Files, Flat and Round Bastard, Taper and Round Files, Screw Drivers, Wood and Steel Braces, Copper Rivets and Burs, one and Two Foot Rules, Compasses, Wood Saws, Spear and Jackson Rip and Cross Cut Saws, Henry Diston & Browns Saws, Back, Compass, Pruning, Key Hole and Webb Saws, Carpenters' Planes, Plane Irons, Levels and Level Vials, Lead and Brass Spigots, Tin, Iron, Metallic and Silver Plated Tea and Table Spoons, Plated Forks, Knives and Forks, from 50cts. a set to $6; one, two, three and Four Blade Pocket Knives, Barlow Knives, Butcher and Shoe Knives, Carvers, a large assortment of Scissors, Harness Awls, Shoe Awls and Sewing Awls; Gun Screws, Heads and Wrenches, Sad Irons, Gimlets, Tire, Carriage and Plow Bolts; Two, Three, and Four Prong Forks; Ames' Spades, Shovels, Grain Shovels, Rakes and Hoes, Hay Knives, Bramble Scythes, Cow Bells, Door Bells; Tea and Coffee Scales, Clinch and Cut Nails.

WOOD WARE! WOOD WARE!!

Tubs, Churns, Pine and Cedar Buckets, Wash Boards, Butter Prints, Paddles and Bowls, Potatoe Mashers, Flour, Sugar and Coffee Boxes, Half Peck, Peck and Half Bushel Measures, Lemon Squeezers, Fork, Shovel, Spade, Axe, Hatchet, Saw, Awl, Auger, Chisel and Plane Handles; Toats, Key Baskets, Market and Bushel Baskets, Brooms, Shoe Brushes, Paint, Varnish, Horse Dust, Wall, Scrub and White Wash Brushes, Wire and Hair Sifters; Safes, Bench Screws, &c.

TINWARE! TINWARE! TINWARE!

A large Stock on Hand and for sale very Low. Pressed Tinware on hand. Some very pretty sets of Toiletware, and a large assortment of Planished and Japanned ware.

Lamps, Chimneys and Burners, for sale at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING done on short notice, and at moderate prices.

The Patent Tubular Lantern, for sale at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store of

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Hanna's Diamond Window Polish, for sale at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Chestertown, March 26, 1870.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing upon the land belonging to Rev. William Urie, nearly opposite Chestertown, with dog or gun, to hunt, shoot game, or for any other purpose. The law will be enforced from this date.

BENJAMIN HART,
E. R. HIGGINS,
March 19, 1870—3t. Tenants.

LUMBER,

For Sale at Buck Neck Wharf.
Nov. 20, 1869. J. BELL & BRO.

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