THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 9, 1870.

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

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The adoption of the fifteenth amendment as a part of the Constitution of the United States has been proclaimed, the Legislature of our State has amended the franchise law in conformity therewith, and at the municipal election of Towsontown it has been practically carried into effect. The majority against it in our State has been completely overpowered by an unconstitutional political revolution. The *Statesman* says:

"It is no stultification to surrender in silence, and take care of our army as best we can. In our case, we do not disband and go to our homes, but we accept the new condition and gird on our armor for a new, but to be a successful contest. We are no advocates for masterly inactivity now, but on the contrary, for the most active and zealous campaign, not to divide the negro vote, but to bring out the entire white vote, and show by overwhelming majorities at the next election, that we do not mean to give up the State to the Radicals, unless, by the full and fair expression of the people, the will of the majority so determines."

We believe, with the *Statesman*, that the time for the most active and vigorous campaign has arrived, unless we intend to surrender the State into the hands of the enemy. Already, Radical emissaries are in every section of the State, organizing the negroes and whites in opposition to the Democratic party. We have to gird on our armor and marshal our forces. To do this successfully there must be unity of purpose and action, and this can only be attained through an expression from a Democratic State Council. Let the Democratic State Committee call at some early day—the sooner the better—a State Convention; and let each County send up a full representation of her best, most prudent, wise and practical men. The Democratic press and people will stand by their counsel, and with unity of action the result cannot be doubtful. The danger of armed Federal intervention has been averted, and wise counsel can be obtained from those Southern States which have had experience in the negro franchise element. Let us have a State Convention.

GENERAL VICKERS delivered a speech in the Senate on the admission of General Ames, which has been complimented by Mr. Thurman as follows:

Sir, I am painfully impressed with the idea that further argument of this question is wholly unnecessary and merely a waste of time. The Senator from Maryland [Mr. Vickers] this morning delivered a most carfully prepared argument. How many seats in the Senate were filled while that argument was being spoken? Not one half of them. How many of the occupants of those seats that were filled paid attention to that carefully prepared argument? Not half of them; and why not? Because the argument was wanting in ability? No man who listened to it will say so. Because it was wanting in learning? No lawyer will dare affirm it. Because the Senator from Maryland does not command the respect and affection of his fellow-Senators? No one will say that; for there is no Senator on this floor who is more respected or for whom there is a more affectionate regard.

Why, then, is it that of the seventy members of the Senate not a dozen paid attention to one of the best legal arguments that has been offered since this debate began? I can account for it on no other principle than this: that the dominant majority in this body have determined to admit the claimant and want no further argument upon this subject.

We have only room for the following extract from Mr. Vickers' speech.

But, sir, independent of the legal question, the solution of which makes a case clear and conclusive against the pretensions of General Ames to a seat in the Senate, there are grave reasons of State and public policy which should exclude him. We have before us an example of [illegible] ambition; an officer by virtue of [illegible] influence, power, and management claiming by [illegible] a seat in the Senate of the United States; sent by his military chief on military duty, for military and administrative duties; acting under the orders and by the authority of his superior, employed and commissioned for special and limited purposes, he avails himself of the circumstances and avantages of the situation to fashion and mold the pliant African to his own views and make him subservient to his ambition.—He made the voters by his registration officers and judges of election, and by consequence the Legislature, and they in turn reflected his image, which he had previously impressed. By his influence he fashioned and molded and controlled the opinions and votes of those who elected him.

Never before in the history of our country, has a military commander descended to compromise his high position and use it for selfish, ambitious, and political purposes. Not satisfied with the prestige and fame of a soldier; not content to discharge his special duties in a fair and useful manner, in a spirit of candor and liberality, and thus add to the color and honor of his profession, he used his immense powers and his position to make himself a Senator; the insignia of the soldier have been doffed for the station of a Senator. It was an unexampled and unchastened ambition, not that of a great soldier. When elected, after he was elected, he held the commission of general in his pocket, and held it until recently.—Can any one doubt that by using his military influence and by moral power, which his situation gave to him, he scured his election? Would the people of Mississippi have even thought of him for Senator if he had not gone and acted as governor and commander?

Shall we indorse the action of the governor by admitting him to his seat here? Shall we not set a dangerous example? May we not have this Chamber ultimately filled by generals of the Army? Shall this be made one of the legitimate fruits of reconstruction? Lord Wellington said that one thing was more terrible than a great defeat, and that was a great victory. Are we not realising its truth? Is not reconstruction, the work of four years, more arduous and difficul than the war and its progress? Is it not fruitful of evil and disaster? Shall we commend this precedent to the present and future of our country, and exhibit it to the world as worthy of imitation? Shall we permit the sword to cut its way to the inner chamber of the temple of liberty? Shall the tramp of the retiring general be heard in the sanctuary of the Senate, and his voice of authority and command proclaim his triumph to us and to the country?

☞ Judge Bond, snuffing the opportunity to again live upon public office, under the fifteenth amendment, has again appeared before the negro public in a speech in Baltimore on Wednesday night last; and as we desire to keep our readers posted in Radical doings, we give the following extract from his remarks:

He felt, he said, the great responsibility resting upon him as being a teacher of a race who had been long befogged, but who it was intended to lead up to citizenship. He read copious extracts of the laws of the State previous to the emancipation of slavery, and claimed that the obnoxious laws had been abolished by the Republican party.

If God Almighty had not made all alike, he would be frightened himself at so great an experiment. He firmly believed there was no difference between a white man and a colored person, except what advantages the former had gained by education and position. An ignorant white man, he contended, was no more fitted to vote than an ignorant black man. He was in favor of giving every man, white and black, a chance at education. It had been said that the common people would oppose the fifteenth amendment. He intended to so educate the people that there would be no common people. The colored people, he was aware, were going to meet with intolerable difficulties, but they were to begin at the fifteenth amendment and go straight forward.

The colored men might think that this was a time for a jubilee, but he would tell them it was not. They were to walk for themselves; no act of Assembly could walk for them; they were to make men of themselves. The enemy were after them like a shark after gudgeons, and the colored people must beware. The design of the democratic party was to divide the colored vote, and to do this they would resort to tricks and chicanery of every kind. He advised the colored people to shun them as they would the enemy of their souls, their life, and their race. Every man in favor of the fifteenth amendment was a republican. If, as the Rev. Dr. Roberts used to say, he was soundly converted. He proposed that they should hold a meeting for the conversion of sinners and those who had done anything before against republican principles. If they plead the act of limitation, he would say come in. The object of the republican party, he claimed, was to promote labor, education and the prosperity of the State. There was no school system in the State, and the white people of the counties wanted a system as well as the colored people. Instead of spending money for Virginia railroads, he thought it should be devoted to education. He claimed, further, that it was the right of citizens to bear arms, the law of the police commissioners to the contrary, and they intended to assert that right at the ballot-box at the next election.

The republican party, he said, must nominate first-class men at the next election, which would give them power, but if they nominated scalawags, it would destroy them. If they did not succeed at the next election it would throw them back ten years. If the republicans get the majority once in the city council, the question would not then be asked if the colored people could ride in the city cars. The colored people must expect to suffer in their endeavor to elevate their race. They might suffer like martyrs, but the blood of the martyrs was the seed of the church.

The Town Election in Towsontown—The First Colored Vote in Maryland.

By virtue of the recent act of the General Assembly of Maryland incorporating the town of Towsontown, the county seat of Baltimore county, an election was held Tuesday for five commissioners to serve one year. Under the fifteenth amendment to the federal constitution it was the first occasion on which colored men were to be allowed to vote in Maryland. From early in the morning, until the hour of noon, when the polls were opened at Adey's Hotel, groups of colored [illegible] about, apparently impressed with the importance of the occasion, and it was easily perceived that, in regard to the candidates, anything but unanimity prevailed.

For an hour before the polls opened an itenerant politician, whom even the majority of the colored voters denominated a "carpet-bagger," harangued a crowd in the vicinity of where polls were to be held. He said he had walked all the way from Harrisburg in order to address his colored brethern of Towsontown. He announced himself as Gen. Frost, and the name on his "carpet-bag" corresponded therewith, declared that he was a candidate for the presidency in 1872 and that he looked for the colored vote, for he prided himself on having been the first man in the United States that had addressed the late President Lincoln in person in behalf of the colored race. His disjointed harangue was brought to an abrupt close by the arrival of the hour of 12, when the polls were opened.

The election, as above stated, was for five commissioners. During the latter part of last week the following twelve gentlemen were put in nomination, the names printed on a strip of paper, with the understanding that in casting their ballots voters would strike out all but the five whom they chose to vote for, viz: Col. Chas. H. Mann, Lewis H. Wheeler, Samuel F. Butler, John W. Vanhorn, Joseph S. Bown and John Payne, democrats; Henry L. Bown, James H. Boyd, John H. Longnecker, John T. Ensor, John E. Porter and John F. Conrey, republicans Much to the surprise of many yesterday morning a ticket appeared containing only the names of the republicans. This ticket was freely circulated among the newly created voters as the workingmen's ticket, in contradiction to the ticket containing the names of all the candidates. As soon as the polls opened, with about five colored men to one white in the immediate vicinity, Mr. Wm. Ruby, editor of the Maryland Journal, deposited his ballot, his being the first vote cast at a corporation election in Towsontown. The second was that of Elijah Quigley, a colored man, and then the voting went on rapidly for about fifteen minutes—the white voters apparently standing back until their colored brethern exercised their right of suffrage. In less than half an hour nearly every registered colored man had voted, and then at long intervals a white voter would appear and cast his ballot.

As far as could be learned, the colored vote was cast for the republican ticket, some eight or ten scratching a name and substituting that of Col. Mann.

As the voting progressed during the afternoon it was apparent that the separate ticket on which were the names of the republicans was being voted by those of that party, whilst the democrats, it is alleged, scattered their votes by casting their ballots without regard to party lines. There were 139 votes cast, out of about 150 registered.

Messrs. Henry L. Bowen, Ensor, Boyd, Longnecker and Porter, radicals; are the commissioners elect. The democratic vote shows clearly that there was no concert of action by that party. The whole affair passed off quietly.

We desire to call the attention of those of our radical readers who are opposed to absolute negro equality, to the following remarks of Mr. Sumner on the occasion of a serenade to him and rejoicing over the fifteenth amendment.

The doctrine here announced by Mr. Sumner, will soon be the doctrine of the radical party of Maryland.

It is my nature, fellow-citizens, to think now of what remains to be done; to think more of our duties than our triumphs, and only to-day I have heard from Philadelphia of a decision in a court of justice that a person of foreign birth could not be naturalized in this country because of his color. This is in pursuance of one of those old statutes of the days of slavery, before the word white began to be stricken from the laws. Repeatedly from my seat in the Senate I have made appeals for the abrogation of that word from the laws.—I have now a bill before the judiciary committee to strike this word from our naturalization laws. What the committee will do remains to be seen. I need not say that I shall try to impress upon the Senate the importance of passing this bill. It remains further that equal rights shall be secured in all the public conveyances and on all the railroads in the United States, so that no one shall be excluded by reason of color. It also remains that you here in Washington shall complete this equality of rights in your common schools. You all go together to vote, and any person may find a seat in the Senate of the United States, but the child is shut out of the common school on account of color. This discrimination must be abolished. All shools must be open to all, without distinction of color. In accomplishing this you will work not only for yourselves, but will set an example for all the land, and most especially for the South.

Only in this way can your school system be extended for the equal good of all, and as you have at heart the education of your children, that they should grow up in that knowledge of equal rights so essential for their protection in the world, it is your bounden duty here in Washington to see that this is accomplished.

Your school system must be founded on equal rights, so that no one shall be excluded on account of color. In this way human rights will be best established, and I would remind you, although this has not been accomplished, the victories already are the assurance that all which should be done will be done.

Reopening of the Legal-Tender Question.

The announcement that the Supreme Court had decided to reopen argument on the legal-tender question naturally attracts attention, and the importance of the issue is universally acknowledged. The New York World says that the prima facie presumption is that the decision rendered on the 7th of February will be reversed by the votes of the two new judges. It holds that it is idle to argue this question any further, on one side or the other; idle to argue it in the press, because the Supreme Court pays no attention to newspaper arguments; idle to argue it in that tribunal, because argument is exhausted, and [illegible] for the cumulative reasons [illegible] to reverse [illegible] of arguments [illegible] sake of appearances, but the question really decided when the vacancies on the Supreme Bench were filled. It is to be hoped, however, that the World is rather harsh in its judgment as to the court being "packed" The vacancies on the bench had to be filled at some time, and though the Senate may have had some object in delaying the confirmation of the nominations, there is no evidence that the President had any reference to a change of the legal-tender decision in making them. It is clear that he had not if the Senate delayed action because not satisfied on that subject.—*Sun.*

Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Jr., left on Tuesday for Europe, to prepare for the great English and American contest between his yacht Dauntless and the English yacht Cambria.

Election Returns from Connecticut and Rhode Island.

CONNECTICUT.

HARTFORD, April 6.—Full returns from the election in Connecticut show that the majority for English, democratic candidate for Governor, is 810. The vote for Jewell, republican, for Governor was 43,320; for English, 44,130. The total vote one year ago 90,575, showing a decrease this year of 3,128. The republican vote is 2,173 less, and the democratic vote is 952 less. The Senate stands 11 republican to 10 democrats; last year it stood 13 republicans to 8 democrats. The House stands 127 republicans to 112 democrats; last year it stood 130 republicans to 108 democrats.

HARTFORD, April 6.—A revised footing of the election returns at the Courant office, mainly official, from town authorities, gives a total vote of 87,428; English's majority 832. Senate, 11 republicans and 10 democrats; House, republican majority of 13.

RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, The State election to-day resulted in the re-election of the present republican State officers. The vote was light. The chief interest centered in the choice of the General Assembly, which elects a United States Senator. A large majority of the Assembly are understood to be in favor of the re-election of Senator Anthony. The Senate probably stands 23 republicans, 8 democrats, 1 citizen, and 1 no choice; House 52 republicans, 14 democrats, and no choice. The republican majority in the States is about 4,000.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

From Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va. March 23.

In the injunction case of Cahoon against Ellyson and others, before Judge Underwood, to-day, ex-Gov. Henry A. Wise delivered the beginning of his argument in favor of the writ asked for. It was a characteristic speech, full of those eccentric idiosyncaries for which the speaker is famous. Old as he is, he is still full of youthful fire, and though his tall frame is a little bent with age, his mind is still erect, active and vigorous. His versatile genius still holds its former sparkle and freshness, and his eloquence still charms and always as of yore. He is indeed "the old man eloquent," and as he had to-day to vindicate himself against the popular odium which he has incurred here by taking Cahoon's part, even as counsel, all the combativeness and defiant temper of his nature was aroused. He claimed that he undertook the case in the discharge of his professional duty, and that he would hold his ground in contempt of the clamor raised against him. He was like the man he most admired—Andrew Jackson—in at least one respect, that when he took a stand, by the eternal God, he would die by it, if necessary. It was charged that he sought to curry favor with the powers that be; but he avowed himself a naked, unrepentant and unforsworn rebel, who would perjure his soul for no price, and who would not accept even his dearest rights as favors or upon conditions. He had never asked pardon, and never would do so, for he was not conscious of having done anything wrong. He was not sorry for anything he had done in the war except that he had failed to do as much as he desired. Nor could he consent for any consideration to wrong the heroic dead who had by his side for the lost cause.—No! He would accept no pardon. He would not, with his knowledge and consent, allow his name to sneak through Congress in an act removing disabilities. He contemned and spurned these things as adding insult to injury. Were Ulysses Grant to send him a special pardon, he would draw black lines around it and return it, endorsed with the declaration that he was no more a traitor than he (Grant) was. Nor would he take advantage of a general amnesty—a thing which the ladies present would pardon him for fitly denominating as d—n nasty trick to swindle the people of the South into a tacit confession of guilt.

Yesterday he was the owner of slaves; to-day he was a slave. He desired to be free, but not upon conditions—not upon terms prescribed by a power that he would never acknowledge. He hoped, as old as he was, for better days and for better things, when Virginia—always a State, has been from the beginning, now is, and ever will be, world without end—would stand erect once more, not as a creature, but a creator of the Union; not ruled, but ruling; not a suppliant, but a sovereign by divine right. He had had no art nor part in bringing her to her present attitude, with every joint, aye, every vertebra bent, crawling through the dirt of humiliation back into the Union that her own hands had built. "Great God, what a spectacle!" said he. "But, gentlemen of the committee of nine, it is your own work. Virginia, 'thou canst not say I did it!'"

CECIL.

"Pap Thomas"—Interesting Incident of the late War.

The death of Gen. Geo. H. Thomas was a shock to the people of Louisville universally, whether they liked the man or sympathised with his war career or not. He left us so little while ago, full of manly and quiet vigor—a man who looked the impersonation of a fifty years' longer lease of life.

To the readers abroad it may be necessary to say that Colonel Watkins married the daughter of General Rosseau about the close of the war—died in New Orleans, and his body was brought, with that of his distinguished father-in-law, a few months [illegible] for interment in our beautiful cemetery [illegible] Hill.

Just [illegible] people of Nashville, Col. Watkins, on General [illegible] staff, approached the General with a [illegible] and cordial manner, as if the request he was about to make could not be denied: "General, you know that I have a sweetheart, Miss —— Rosseau, whom I have not seen for —— months. A leave of absence, if you please, for —— weeks." To the dismay of poor Watkins, Thomas shrugged his shoulders. Watkins, seeing that some intercession was necessary, reminded the General of his youth, the ardor of such years and such attachments, and referred to some probable history of the General in such matters. General Thomas quietly and soldierly replied: "Watkins, I've been there; and the truth is that I too have a sweetheart; and I have not seen her for more months than you have yours for so many weeks. And, what is more, I have been married to my sweetheart, and want to see her as much as you do yours, and it is likely more. But I won't let her come to camp. A camp is no place for a wife. She is out of her element. And I won't go to see my wife till my duty is ended and the war over. What I will not do myself I will not allow you to do. Besides, I have a 'raid' to make in Mississippi and Alabama, and I decided this morning that you were the man to lead it. You will please report for duty at 6 A. M.—*Louisville Courier.*

It is very evident that the acquisition or absorption oft the Island of Cuba by this country is a forgone conclusion. The St. Domingo treaty may, for the present, fall through, because money enters into that question, and as divers speculators are at odds about the division of the spoils, the scheme may fail. But we can get Cuba by force, and at little or no cost, and we therefore think it highly probable that the Queen of the Antilles will be found before long under the protecting wing of the American eagle. "American sympathy for struggling "Cuba" is, the New York papers inform us, waxing very strong On Monday evening the Cooper Institute was, "despite the extremely unpleasant weather that prevailed," crowded with "enthusiastic and "intelligent friends of the cause of liberty in the 'ever faithful Isle.'" An immense number of the wealthiest and most influential citizens of New York were appointed Vice Presidents of the meeting, and the Marseillaise hymn was sung and fervid speeches were delivered in praise of the Cuban revolutionists and in denunciation of Spanish despotism. Considerable talk was made about Thermopylæ, and the right of the Spanish race in the Carribean Sea to a constitutional government was strongly insisted on. The enthsiasm was very great on behalf of the Cubans. From this outburst in New York in favor of free government in Cuba, several millions of our own countrymen may well take heart and look to be released at an early honr from the despotism which now enthralls them.—*Balto. Gazette.*

Adjournment of the Legislature.

The Legislature of Maryland was in session till nearly half-past twelve o'clock Monday night, and then adjourned finally. A large amount of business has been transacted during the session. The bill repealing the tax on mortgages passed both houses, also the bill in relation to State banking institutions and the bill making the annual appropriations for 1871; also the bill striking out the word white from the registration laws, to comply with the fifteenth amendment. Mr. Speaker Latrobe was complimented by an unanimous vote of thanks for the dignity, ability and impartiality with which he had presided during the session as Speaker of the House.

"A HORRIBLE SUSPICION."—It has lately come to light that some ingenious person has discovered a method of extracting a kind of yellow grease resembling butter in appearance from London mud. This stuff is mysteriously shipped off to Holland, and a horrible suspicion has arisen among London householders that it returns to them in the shape of the Dutch butter so largely consumed in their kitchens.

CARRIAGES! CARRIAGES!

LOOK BEFORE YOU LEAP.

Come Running, but don't Fall, to

Robt. E. Holtz's Carriage Factory,

WILLIS' CROSS ROADS,

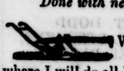
Where you can have built to order, of the best material, and in the very latest styles,



BUGGIES, SULKIES, JAGGERS, ROCKAWAYS, PHAETONS, GERMANTOWNS, DOG CARTS, EXPRESS WAGONS and ROAD WAGONS.

Painting, Trimming and Repairing,

Done with neatness and dispatch.



I will also carry on the WHEELWRIGHT SHOP *at Hanesville,* where I will do all kinds of work in that line, and build to order Wagons, Carts, Drays, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators. All kinds of Repairing done with neatness and dispatch, and



20 PER CENT. LOWER

THAN YOU CAN GET DONE ELSEWHERE, AND *Guaranteed at that!*

LOOK WHAT A SAVING THAT WILL BE!

☞ Feeling sure that I can give satisfaction, I most respectfully solicit a share of your patronage.

ROBERT E. HOLTZ,
Willis' Cross Roads and Hanesville,
Apr. 9, 1870—y. Kent Co.

Constable's Sale.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of fieri facias, issued by James Graves, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of L. Hecht & Bro., against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Charles W. Crow, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title; claim and interest of the said Chas. W. Crow, in and to all that

TRACT OF LAND,

adjoining the lands of Mr. James A. Skirven, Dr. A. Sappington and others, containing

87 Acres and 25 Perches,

more or less, also,

ONE SORREL HORSE

AND 1 CARRIAGE AND HARNESS.

And I hereby give notice, that on *SATURDAY, the 30th of April* 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Market House in Chestertown, I will sell the said property at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy said writ, interest and cost due and to become thereon.

R. P. STEWART,
April 9,-tds. [$3.75.] Constable.

HARDWARE.

A general assortment of Builders' and Housekeepers' Hardware, for sale by

T. W. ELIASON & SON.
Feb. 26, 1870.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—No sales.
Red—$1.40@1.45.
CORN.—White—102@1.05. Yellow, no sales.
OATS— no sales.

MARRIED.

BRYAN—TAYLOR.—On Tuesday last, by Rev. L. H. Crenshaw, R. M. BRYAN to Miss ANNIE R. TAYLOR—all of Kent.

DIED.

SCOTT.—In Baltimore, on the 3d instant, WALTER LEON, second son of James R. and Frances J. Scott, aged 2 years, 1 month and 2 days.

ALCOTT.—MARY ALICE ALCOTT, daughter of Mahlon and Sally Alcott, aged 13 years, 4 months and 7 days.

MRS. HARRIET R. TOMLINSON died at the residence of Mr. Robert K. Pippin, in this town, April 4th, 1870, aged 69 years, 10 months and 13 days.

To record the virtues of a devoted mother, whom we this day follow to the grave, is a mournful but pleasant duty. There is no one like a mother. Our mother has left us. We shall greet her no more in the earthly home. Closed is the beaming eye and hushed the voice of counsel, sympathy and love. How sad the thought! How severe the stroke! But in this hour of bereavement we remember with grateful satisfaction her true moral worth; her upright, uniform Christian walk; her pious example; her patience in affliction; her humble and confidant trust in the Redeemer; and her hope in death. She was gentle, kind and affectionate. Quiet, humble and unobtrusive, for many years she walked with God. She lived and died a worthy and honored member of the Church of Christ. For several months before her departure she was deeply afflicted. Weeks of anguish and pain and wearisome nights were appointed her. Truly, "to die was gain." She has exchanged a world of suffering and sorrow for the abode of the redeemed, where there is no night—where the inhabitants never say they are sick—where there is no death, nor any pain, nor any crying. And now, dear mother, we bid thee a long farewell and "weep a last adieu!"

"But is it such? It is. Where thou art gone,
Adieus and farewells are a sound unknown.
May we but meet thee on that peaceful shore,
The parting word shall pass our lips no more."

M.

Chestertown, April 6th, 1870.

CHESTNUT RAILS.

JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE LOT OF Chestnut Rails, for sale low.

WM. VANNORT.
Chestertown, April 9, 1870—tf.

NOTICE TO ROAD SUPERVISORS.

THE Road Supervisors are hereby notified that they must not expend over Fifteen Dollars per mile, without a special permit from a Commissioner.

By order. JOHN RUSSELL,
Clerk to Kent County Commissioners.
April 9, 1870—3t.

RAILROAD NOTICE.

AT the regular meeting of the President and Directors of the Kent County Railroad Company, on Thursday the 7th of April, inst., the following resolution was passed:

Ordered, That all subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Kent county Railroad Co., who have not paid the 1st., 2nd and 3rd calls, may be reinstated in all the rights by paying those calls, or any balances due thereon, on or before the SECOND MONDAY OF MAY NEXT.

R. HYNSON,
Treasurer.

Test:—H. W. VICKERS, Sec'y.
April 9, 1870-tf.

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. CLARA RAWLEIGH

INFORMS her numerous friends and the Ladies generally of Kent and Quee Anne's counties, that she has just returned from the city with



SPRING MILLINERY —AND— The Spring Fashions.



BONNETS of all descriptions made to order, including the latest novelties.

A general assortment of Milliners' Goods on hand, and orders promptly attended to.

The Ladies are invited to call at her store on Queen Street, near High.

April 9, 1870—3t.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ESTATE of Wm. N. Brice, deceased.

On application, ordered, that Martha Brice, Administratrix of William N. Brice, deceased, give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased will be made in this Court on TUESDAY, the 3d day of May, 1870.

Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
Register of Wills.

N. B.—All creditors of William N. Brice are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before TUESDAY, the 3rd day of May, 1870, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate.

MARTHA BRICE,
April 9, 1870—4t. Administratrix.

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

$50, 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.

FOR SALE,

TWO BUILDING LOTS,

in Chestertown, eligibly situated. Apply to

March 26. E. F. PERKINS.

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.

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 11; 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 Veditioni 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.

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.

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.

RASIN'S BILLIARD TEMPLE.



The subscriber having thoroughly refitted the MORNING STAR HOUSE, on Princess Street, as a Billiard Saloon, has opened it to the public.

The entire upper floor has been thrown into one room, making it a spacious Saloon, which has been newly painted and papered in the best style, and furnished with a *first-class* Marble Top Billiard Table, easy chairs, and all the comforts of a first-class resort.

At the Bar will be found the usual varieties of good Liquors.

The public patronage is solicited.

W. B. RASIN,
Chestertown, March 19, 1870—y.

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