THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, June 18, 1870.

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

"A Sickly Sentiment."

The Baltimore American of the 10th instant, under the above caption, devotes considerable space to the fact that some flowers were, on the Confederate "Memorial Day" in Baltimore, strewn upon the grave of J. Wilkes Booth by some "weak and foolish women." This act of parties whom the American styles as "weak and foolish," and which would not have been known outside of the limits, possibly, of those present in the cemetery, but for the virtuous indignation of the American, is made the base for the assertion that J. Wilkes Booth has "been placed in the roll of Confederate Heroes and has been honored as the greatest of them all." "In the name of the virtuous people of Baltimore," the American protests that the act of these few "weak and foolish women" should not cause the reputation of the city abroad to suffer. Immaculate custodian of public morals and of the reputation of Baltimore city! Was there ever a more disgusting exhibition of hypocricy? Who, with an ounce of brains above a simpleton, believes that the object of the American was any other than that against which it so virtuously protests, to injure the reputation of its citizens abroad, and at some early day when such arguments may become necessary, to charge the whole body of Marylanders opposed to Radicalism, with treason and disloyalty on this action of "foolish women." Who believes that an honest jealousy for the reputation of Baltimore city would have made the action of three, two or perhaps one "foolish woman," the subject of a lengthy and leading editorial. Who believes that the American did not have a special reporter, a *spy*, at the cemeteries on the "memorial day," for the very purpose of hunting up something to publish to the world and thus preserve unsullied the reputation of the city, and that it could find nothing but this act of some "foolish women." How is it that this journal which is so jealous for the reputation of its city, which contains but a handfull, comparatively, of Radicals, betrays none for its party, which is constantly singing peans to that immortal and saintly Radical hero, John Brown, who suffered the penalty of his crimes on the gallows, but whose soul has been constantly marching on as a beacon, not to "weak and foolish women" but for Radical editors, statesmen and politicians.

From the Baltimore American.

Duty of Maryland Republicans.

In an editorial article entitled "The Coming Contest" in Maryland, the Annopolis *Gazette* of this week gives its readers of the Fifth Congressional District some sound advice which may be applied to all sections of the State. The *Gazette* correctly says that the approaching elections in November are of unusual importance, and that the great public eye of the country is turned with anxious interest upon the Republican party. It has not, since the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, had an opportunity in Maryland to give evidence of the flavor of its fruits. Next fall it will have such an opportunity. If it shows good fruit, it will stand and grow apace; if it shows bad fruit, it is an ill tree and should be cut down. The people, continues *The Gazette*, are looking to the coming contest with so much anxiety; the establishment of the party in Maryland depending so much on the result of this election, and the great importance of the principles involved, are goop and sufficient reasons, to our mind, for *early, efficient and energetic action* in reference to the preliminaries necessarily attending the Congressional election.

What, then, is the first duty of every individual attached to the Republican party in this State? It is, undoubtedly, to quote the language of *The Gazette*, "to resolve that he will oppose the nomination of any but good, live men for Congress in each Congressional District; nominate honest men, gentlemen by nature, of high principles, and of a lofty sense of honor to carry out those principles; men for whom people have unlimited confidence; men who have never been tarnished by [illegible] or implied dishonesty, but who stand forth in the majestic consciousness of uprightness and can defy the strongest efforts of the enemy to sully their character. Such men are good men. Such men will be acceptable candidates. Such men will receive such support as *connot fail* to secure their election. Besides, it is only to such men that we can safely confide the carrying out of the great principles of the Republican party."

There are several points in the above to which we wish to call the attention of Democrats and all opposed to the black man's party. Next Fall it is said, "If it show good fruits, it will stand and grow apace; if it show bad fruit, it is an ill tree and should be cut down." This means that if with the black vote Radical Congressmen can be elected, the black man's party will grow and be enabled at the next State election to obtain control of the State government, to call a State Convention, to revolutionize the whole State machinery and to disfranchise a *second time* sufficient white voters to continually retain the State in Radical hands. "If it show bad fruit, it is an ill tree and should be cut down." That is, if the white Radicals cannot succeed in getting themselves elected to Congress this Fall by their black voters, the enfranchisement of the negroes is an ill tree, has been a mistaken policy, and should be gotten rid of in some way. "Early, efficient and energetic action" is urged, and the people, it is declared,—that is, the Radical people,—"are looking to the coming contest with much anxiety." This is true, and the Radicals are using all the means known to a thorough canvass, while the opposition are apparently looking on not caring whether this Radical tree grow apace or is cut down.

If, however, the safety of the Radical programme depends upon the nomination of such candidates as the second paragraph above describes, the Radical tree is certain to be cut down.

An Unfortunate Vote.

A few days since, the lower House of Congress came to a vote on the question of continuance of the income tax.—The limits of its duration under the law which created it had expired, and Congress was called upon to determine whether the iniquitous scheme should be renewed or be allowed to die. A new bill had been offered which had been variously amended until the amount to be exempted was raised to two thousand dollars, and the tax on the excess reduced to three per cent. Thus amended the bill was put on its passage. In that vote we are pained to find sixteen Democratic Congressmen voting with the Radical majority to retain the tax, and are doubly pained to note among the number Mr. Hambleton, the representative of the First Congressional district of Maryland. Now we presume there is not a Democrat or Conservative on the Eastern Shore of Maryland who does not abhor this inquisitorial, prying, spying, disgusting measure as much, if not more than any other act of Radical wantonness. It is inquisitorial, it is burdensome, it is unequal. It puts a tax on conscience and offers a reward to perjury. It organizes an army of retainers and leeches, who draw two drops from every tax-payers for one that finds its way into the treasury. But above all, to use the language of the New York *Journal of Commerce:*

"The income tax is now *universally* admitted to be unconstitutional. No sensible man pretends to defend it on any other ground than an extraordinary war measure, in itself totally indefensible, and only to be excused by the false plea of necessity. Even that flimsy apology loses all its force at this period of peace, five years after the close of the rebellion. Now, if the Democratic Congressmen have any bond of political union which might be expected to keep them together as a homogenous party, it is hostility to clearly unconstitutional laws. So long as they evince a disposition by speeches and acts to defend the sanctity of the constitution, they offer some show of reason why the Democratic party should continue to exist and be represented by them in Congress. The moment they abandon that position and go over to the other side, joining with the extremest Radicals in violating the most solemn constitutional compacts, people will begin to ask whether the Democratic party as a national organization is not really dead, as its opponents often alledge, and what is the use any longor of keeping up the name of pretense of such a party for national purposes?"

That Mr. Hambleton should be among those who seem to have disregarded the wishes and the convictions of their constituents, and proved recreant to the traditions and general policy of the party to which they are nominally attached, and registered themselves as the endorsers of a notoriously unconstitutional act, may well excite surprise in the bosoms of his friends, and call for words of explanation. Mr. Hambleton and Mr. Stone, of Maryland, both voted to retain the tax. We cannot do them the outrage to suppose that they cannot justify at least to their own consciences this anomalous vote, but their constituents have also a right to call for the reasons of the faith that seems to be in them. The names of neither appear among the debaters of the measure, and the people are in profound ignorance of the why and wherefore. Messrs. Hamill, Swann and Archer voted, as their constituents desired, against the measure, and Mr. Archer, in the few minutes that were graciously accorded him under the tyrannical operation of the "previous question," delivered a trenchant argument, in support of his position, that we should be glad, for Messrs. Hambleton and Stone's sake, if they can satisfactorily answer in support of the position they have assumed. Mr. Hambleton is, we presume, a candidate for the nomination a second term.—Speaking for a county that gave him a telling support in the convention which nominated him, we ask him to publicly give his reasons for a vote which, unexplained, will inevitably damage his prospects for another nomination.—*Cecil Democrat.*

Red Cloud's Last Speech.

At the conference between Secretary Cox, Commissioner Parker and Red Cloud at Washington on Saturday, the Chief made the following speech, by which it will be seen that the misunderstandings [illegible] the treaty of 1867 have been settled:

What I said to [illegible] President, is now [illegible] only a few words to add this morning. I have become tired of speaking. Yesterday when I saw the treaty and all the false things in it I was mad. I suppose it made you the same. The Secretary explained it this morning, and now I am pleased. As to the goods you talked about I want what is due and belongs to me. The red people were raised with the bow and arrow, and are all of one nation; but the whites, who are educated and civilised, swindle me, and I am not hard to swindle because I do not know how to read and write. We have thirty-two nations, and have a council house the same as you have. We held a council before we came here, and the demands I have made upon you from the Chiefs I left behind me are all alike. You whites have a Chief you go by, but all the Chief I go by is God Almighty. When he tells me anything that is for the best I always go by his guidance. The whites think the Great Sprit has nothing to do with us, but He has. After fooling with us and taking away our property, they will have to suffer for it hereafter. The Great Sprit is now looking at us, and we offer Him our prayers. When we had a talk at the mouth of Horse Creek, in 1852, you made a Chief of "Conquering Bear," and then destroyed him, and since then we have had no Chief. You white people did the same to your great Chief. You killed one of your Great Fathers. The Great Spirit makes us suffer for our wrong-doing.—You promised us many things, but you never performed them. You take away everything. Even if you live forty years or fifty years in this world, and then die, you cannot take all your goods with you. The Great Spirit will not make me suffer because I am ignorant. He will put me in a place where I will be better off than in this world. The Great Spirit raised me naked and gave me no arms. Look at me. This is the way I was raised.—White men say we are bad, we are murderers; but I cannot see it. We gave up our lands wherever the whites came into our country. Tell the Great Father I am poor. In earlier years, when I had plenty of game, I could make a living. I gave land away, but I am too poor for that now. I want something for my land. I want to receive some pay for the lands where you have made railroads. My Father has a great many children out West with no ear, brains or heart. You have the names to the treaty of persons professing to be Chiefs, but I am Chief of that nation.—Look at me. My hair is straight; I was free born on this land. An interpreter who signed the treaty has curly hair. He is no man, I will see him hereafter. I know I have been wronged. These words of my Great Father never reach me, and mine never reach him. There are too many streams between us. The Great Spirit has raised me on wild game; I know He has left enough to support my children for a while. You have stolen Denver from me; you never gave me anything for it. Some of our people went there to engage in farming, and you sent your white children and scattered them all away. Now I have only two mounds left, and I want them for myself and people. There is treasure in them. You have stolen mounds containing gold. I have for many years lived with the men I want for my superintendent, agent and traders, and am well acquinted with them. I know they are men of justice; they do what is right. If you appoint them and any blame comes, it will not be on you but on me. I would be willing to let you go upon our land when the time comes, but that would not be until after the game is gone. I do not ask my Great Father to give me anything. I came naked and will go away naked. I want you to tell my Great Father I have no further business. I want you to put me on a stright line. I want to stop in St. Louis to see Robert Campbell, an old friend.

Red Cloud then pointed to a lady in the room, saying:

Look at that woman; she was captured by Silver Horn's party. I wish you to pay her what her captors owe her. I am a man true to what I say, and want to keep my promise. The Indians robbed that lady there, and through your influence I want her to be paid.

Can't Go Whittmore.

The New York Tribune cannot stand the return of Whittemore, of South Carolina, to Congress, after his having been expelled once for cadetship selling. The resolution of the House in regard to Whittemore declared "that his conduct in the premises has been such as to show him unworthy of a seat in the House of Representatives, and is therefore condemned as conduct unworthy of the Representative of the people." The Tribune pointedly asks, "Is this corrupt man, who was unworthy of a seat three months ago, to be readmitted as worthy now? We hear that he has been telegraphing to his friend and counsel, Gen. Butler, the news of his triumphant re-election; that he confidently expects to be admitted without dispute; that reputable members are deploring it in a helpless sort of way, and going about dolefully asking each other, "How can we prevent it?" To this the Tribune answers that the House is made the sole judge as to the qualifications of its members, and says:

"Thus far the democrats have promptly spurned and cast out every member of their party found guilty of this cadetship infamy. We assumed great virtue at the outset, then we furnished able counsel for the congressional cadet merchants; next we excused one because he had been an unusually active republican, and after that the whole business broke down. We tell gentlemen that we have had fully as much of this sort of thing as we can stand. We utterly and vehemently protest against assuming any more party responsibilities in behalf of the carpet-bag Congressmen.—Here is a man notoriously guilty of shameful and criminal acts. The law of Congress explicitly provides that if any member of Congress shall, directly or indirectly, receive any pecuniary or other valuable consideration for procuring any office or place under the government, he shall be liable to indictment for misdemeanor in a United States court, and upon conviction shall pay a fine not exceeding ten thousand dollars, and be imprisoned in the penitentiary for a term not exceeding two years, and be thereafter disqualified from holding any office of honor, [illegible] the government. The House [illegible] things; it has [illegible] the doing of [illegible] it now asks [illegible] ignoring the guilt, and defying [illegible] law, it shall readmit Mr. Whittemore, perhaps that he may vote for the repeal of the odious law!"

Further on the editor's disgust so far gets the better of him as to move him to add:

"We have never held that negro suffrage, coupled with disfranchisement of whites, afforded such a solution. We point now to its disgraceful workings in the case of this man Whittemore, and ask 'honorable' members—Whittemore himself is soon to show an admiring world what this high title, 'honorable' means—to consider the result and draw their own conclusions."

On the whole this is a most manly article. What effect it is to have at Weshington remains to be seen.—*Balt. Sun.*

Not a Precedent.

Mr. Ward, who moved the resolution in the House of Representatives for the arrest of Patrick Woods, of Richmond, for an alleged assault on Congressman Porter, said he found the precedent for it in the proceedings of the House in 1832, when Mr. Stanbury, as member of the House from Ohio, was assaulted by Gen. Sam Houston in the street. Mr. Stanbury made a statement of the facts and a warrant was issued on that statement. Mr. Ward did not remember, however, that Houston assaulted Stanbury because he had openly accused him in the House of Representatives of having attempted to obtain from government a fraudulent contract for Indian rations. This brought the case under the provision of the Federal Constitution that "for any speech or debate in either house" a member of "Congress shall not be questioned in any other place. Accordingly Houston was arrested, brought before the House, and publicly censured by the Speaker. He was also indicted and tried for assault, and fined $500 and costs. The essential difference in the case of Patrick Woods is that the assault by him was not made on account of words spoken in debate, and therefore Houston's case is no precedent.

In the meantime, however, Woods continues to be deprived of his liberty, without any warrant of law, and in contempt of the once sacred right of habeas corpus. The National Republican says it shall not be surprised if the judiciary committee, which is investigating the case, find that the privileges of members of the House do not extend sufficiently to warrant arrest by order of the House for an assault upon a member absent on leave, at his home, participating in a municipal election likely to engender strife, where an assault is made upon an individual without any reference to anything done by him in his official or representative character, but simply upon the impulse of the moment from an imaginary personal affront. But suppose Woods is discharged, what reparation can be received for the deprivation of his rights and his false imprisonment? We have no sympathy for personal violence, but it ought to be dealt with by the tribunals which the law has appointed to try and punish crime.—*Balt. Sun.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1870.

It is now an acknowledged fact that the Radical faction is incapable of carrying on the Government acceptably to a large majority of the people of this country. The action (or rather non-action) of this Congress is undoubted proof of this. As the House now stands, with a nominal Radical strength of over two-thirds, scarcely a single party measure can be carried. Present incumbents are bending, in their votes, to the influence of popular opinion. It is safe to predict, that in the next House the hitherto dormant sentiment of the masses will be heard in unmistakable and practical tones. Hence the present modified action of Congress. The iniquitous bill to alter the naturalization laws has been virtually killed in deference to the same idea. If the Democratic element be fairly held in hand, and kept compact, there is a certainty of success in 1872—if not victory, will not only be a defeat, but will entail measureless disasters upon the country and its best interests.

The few avowed Democrats (it is high time to ignore the senseless term "Conservative") of the Senate and House assembled on Friday evening, and made a beginning in the direction of national unity and concentrated action in the Democratic party. I learn that the best feeling was manifested among the faithful few. A report will shortly be submitted by the appointed committee.

THE COLORED CADETS AT WEST POINT.—A letter from West Point says:

The statement from Washington, to the effect that the two colored boys here had been rejected—the one for physical defects, and the other on account of not having passed the mental examination—is not true. Howard, the darker and less intelligent of the two boys, passed successfully the physical examination over a week ago; but Smith, the South Carolina boy, was not so fortunate. The doctors have found that he has a defective eyesight, and have made their report accordingly. That, however, does not declare him rejected, for everybody who knows anything at all about West Point is aware that where a "plebe" is found suffering from some ailment which is not organic, and which may be cured, he is put on "probation" for a year. In other words he remains at the academy for a whole year, during which time every effort is made to cure whatever physical defect he may have. If he does not improve by the end of the twelve months, he is then rejected. This is Smith's case exactly, and for a year at least he will be a full-fledged cadet, provided, of course, that he doesn't fail in the mental examination.

DELAWARE.—The next political contest in Delaware is likely to be a very sharp one. At the Republican State Convention at Dover, last week, when Thos. B. Coursey was nominated for Governor, and Joshua T. Herald for Congress, resolutions were adopted which while endorsing the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments, *approve general amnesty*, expresses confidence in the administration, favor free schools, and criticise the record of State management by the democracy. The democratic majority in the State at the last election was 3,320, as follows: Newcastle county, 713; Kent county, 1358, and Sussex county, 1,249. The colored vote of the State is estimated as at least [illegible] The republicans are not sanguine, however, as to the result in Kent and Sussex [illegible] The colored vote in Kent is about 1,[illegible] in Sussex about 1,250. But there [illegible] considerable feeling in regard to the nomination for Governor. The more conservative republicans think the negroes have taken too great a part in the election of delegates to the convention.

EXGOV. HENRY A. WISE and his son have been retained as counsel on behalf of the United States Government, by Attorney General Hoar, to assist in the defense of James Madison, a soldier, whose trial for the murder of William P. Boley, a citizen of Campbell county, Va., several months since, begun last Thursday in Judge Garland's court, at Lynchburg.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—no sales.
Red—$1.40@1.48.
CORN.—White—1.15@1.21 Yellow, 1,05@1.12.
OATS—63@64 cents.

MARRIED.

THOMPSON—NICOLSON.—On the 13th inst., by Rev. J. B. Merritt, WILLIAM E. THOMPSON to Miss SARAH C. NICOLSON—both of this county.

FARMERS' COUNTY CLUB.

An adjourned meeting of this Organization will be held in Chestertown on TUESDAY NEXT, at 2½ o'clock. The members of all Farmers' Clubs are invited to attend.

June 18—1t. C. H. BAKER, Sec.

TEN SHARES OF STOCK in the *Kent Mutual Building Association*, held by the undersigned, will be offered at Public Sale,

This (Saturday) Evening,

at 8½ o'clock, at the place of meeting of the Association. No better investment can be made than in this Stock.

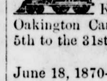
June 18—1t. J. W. COLLINS.

The several Farmers' Clubs

OF KENT COUNTY recommend that Cradlers' wages during the coming Harvest, be $2 per day; Binders $1 per day after cradlers or Reapers.

June 18. C. H. BAKER, Sec.

Round Trip Tickets to THE NATIONAL CAMP MEETING.



Round Trip Tickets, at ONE FARE, will be issued by the Kent County Railroad, for the Oakington Camp Meeting: good from the 5th to the 31st of July.

J. B. WINGATE,
June 18, 1870—4t. Sup't.

1870. JUNE 18th. 1870. SATURDAY.

NEW AND SEASONABLE GOODS now being received and opened.

GROCERIES, &c., for Harvest hands;
SHOES, for Ladies, Misses and Children;
SHOES FOR FARM WEAR.
Our stock of Shoes was never better than now.
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
And an Elegant
LINE OF WHITE GOODS.
CASSIMERE CLOTHING AND LOW PRICED CLOTHING,
And which we will offer upon the best terms.

Our Stock of Goods now on hand will be found full and complete in every branch of our Trade and adapted to the particular wants of the season.

THOMAS S. WICKES.

MISS REDUE'S SCHOOL WILL GIVE A Concert

IN THE COURT HOUSE,
On Tuesday Evening, June 28th.

The entertainment will consist of *VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC*, interspersed with a few *DIALOGUES.*

Doors open at seven o'clock.

Tickets can be bought at the Post Office, at Mr. Stam's store, and at the door.

☞ Admission 50 cts.; for children 25 cts.

If the weather be stormy, the Concert will be postponed until the next fair evening.

June 18—2w.

BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOPS.



The subscriber hereby notifies his friends and the public generally that he has opened the Shops near the Foundry in Chestertown, where he is prepared to execute all orders for new work or repairs, with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

Horse Shoeing.

Having employed a first-class Horse Shoer, I will give particlar attention to this branch of the business, and guarantee satisfaction.

WHEAT CRADLES made to order or repaired, and Reaper and Mower Knives ground and repaired at short notice and fair prices.

I respectfully request a share of the public patronage.

C. A. A. STANLEY.
June 18, 1870—tf.

A DESIRABLE FARM FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell at Public Sale,

On MONDAY, the 20th of JUNE, 1870,

at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House in Chestertown, the farm on which Mr. Chas. Jewell now resides as tenant, situated about three miles from Chestertown, Md., adjoining the lands of Dr. Worrell and W. N. E. Wickes, Esq. This land is situated directly on the Kent County Railroad, and is only a mile from Duyer's Station, to which point the road will be finished in a month or two.

The Farms contains 133 Acres,

Is divided into four fields, and grows Grain well. There is a small PEACH ORCHARD of between 3 and 4 hundred trees, in bearing.



The improvements consist of a good substantial TWO STORY DWELLING, and a good sized BARN, comparatively new.

TERMS made known on day of Sale.

☞ For particulars apply to E. F. PERKINS, Attorney, Chestertown, Md.

JAMES A. PERKINS.
June 4, 1870—3ts.

PEACH BASKETS.

THE undersigned having received from Mahool and Maguire, Clayton, Del., the permanent agency for the sale of their peach basket, is prepared to fill all orders at short notice, on easy terms, and at a very low price. Sample basket seen at the principal points in the county.

R. E. WALLIS,
Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md.
June 11, 1870—2m*

The late Trial of Reapers.

Mr. Editor;—Presuming many of your readers would like to know something of the results of the trial of Reapers and Mowers which took place as advertised, on J. W. Corey's Farm, I furnish you a sketch of it, giving briefly my convictions and impressions.

At the appointed hour quite a concourse of people assembled, in which were many of the enterprising farmers of that vicinity, and some from more distant parts of the county. The Machines were soon at work cutting clover, which was good, and in places lodged and much twisted about.

The proprietor of the field, not with a view of excelling the new machines, but for the purpose of fairly testing them, entered his Wood's Mower, drawn by a pair of mules which does its work very neatly and with apparent ease to the team.

Bell & Brothers exhibited a Champion Mower, a Champion Reaper and Mower combined, with Self-Rake, and an Etna Reaper and Mower combined with dropper, all of which were drawn by two horses each. The Champion Mower while it did not cut the grass materially better than the Wood's; did it with much slower motion, and consequently, with less draft and strain of the machine, and almost noiselessly.

The Combined Champion, worked as a mower, did equall well, cutting five feet in width, with ease to the team, in fact a time it was run by a single horse—and when used as a reaper, although the grass was very sappy—much greener than I have usually seen it cut, it cut and delivered at the side neatly and with much precision, and without excessive labor for the horses. The Etna was exhibited as a Mower only. It performed well, but did run with that quiet and unconcern the Champion manifested.—It is a dropper, and has a good reputation as a grain cutter. The Champion is a Raker and Dropper, as parties prefer, and for strength and durability is unequalled, being constructed almost entirely of wrought iron, and possesses one advantage over all machines of which I have any knowledge. It is that of gathering the grain or grass, and carrying it for any distance or until the platform is completely filled, then dropping at the will of the operator. This in cutting clover for the seed, will save labor and much of the seed which is scattered and wasted on the ground when cut in the ordinary way. Several of those present spoke of this as a decided improvement, and all hastening from the threatening shower left in the belief that the Champion on all accounts and for all purposes, has no equal.

LOOKER ON.

REPORT Of the Condition of THE KENT NATIONAL BANK

OF CHESTERTOWN,

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 9th, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,		95,812.91
Overdrafts,		70.17
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,		50,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds & Mortgages,		15,050.58
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agent,		63,790.94
Due from other National Banks,		6,271.51
Due from other Banks & Bankers,		6,84
Banking House,		2,250.00
Other Real Estate,		268.54
Expenses,		1,365.18
Taxes paid,		733.74
Cash items, including Stamps,		78.90
Bills of other National Banks,		857.00
Bills of State do.		88.00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels,		301.03
Specie,		71.96
Legal Tender Notes,		10,435.00
		$247,452.30

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock, paid in,		50,000.00
Surplus Fund,		3,776.57
Discount,	3,767.28	
Exchange,	498.41	
Interest,	4,556.16	
Profit and Loss,	10,370.37	19,192.22
National Bank circulation outstanding,		43,645.00
State Bank circulation outstanding,		1,909.50
Individual Deposits,		128,731.97
Due to National Banks,		197.04
		$247,452.30

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 15th day of June, 1870.

WM. A. VICKERS, Notary Public.

Correct—attest:

N. G. WESTCOTT,
C. T. WESTCOTT,
T. B. HYNSON,
Directors.

June 18, 1870.

C[illegible]'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of seven writs of Venditioni Exponas, one at the suit of Charles Schwatka, use of Harrison & Bro.; one at the suit of Harrison & Bro., one at the suit of W. S. Sparks & Co., one at the suit of Wm. McNatt, one at the suit of John Schwatka, issued by Thomas J. Britton, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, to me directed; also, one at the suit of John A. Schwatka, and one at the suit of Peter Minner, issued by John T. Hurtt, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, against the goods and chattles, of George V. Reynolds, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said George V. Reynolds of, in and to the following property, to wit:

Five Horses,
PAIR OF MULES,
1 CARRIAGE & HARNESS, 1 BUGGY,
EIGHT HEAD OF CATTLE,
Six Hogs,
ONE WAGON AND HARNESS,
Farming Implements,
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
and his interest in the
Crop of Wheat and Corn

seeded on the farm where the said George V. Reynolds resides:

And I hereby give notice, that on *FRIDAY, the 1st day of JULY*, 1870, on the premises, at 11 o'clock, A. M., I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

EUGENE GOODING,
June 18—tds. ($5.00) *Constable.*

BALCK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

LADIES, if you want a Dress, of the newest and Latest style, you can buy at the People's Popular Store. Call and see.

June 11. WM. A. VICKERS.

CALL and examine our new stock of Cassimeres, cottonades, Tweeds, and Linens.

WM. A. VICKERS.

LADIES Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, at the People's Popular Store.

June 11. WM. A. VICKERS.

YOU can buy your Harvest Goods *cheap* at the People's Popular Store

WM. A. VICKERS.

WHITE and Checked Mattings. Floor and step Oil Cloth—just received and for sale cheap, by

WM. A. VICKERS.
June 11. People's Popular Store.

Camp Meeting.

PERSONS desiring to secure a Lot for a Tent at the Camp Meeting to commence in Mr. Clements' Woods, near Chesterville, on WEDNESDAY, JULY 20th, will please meet the Managers on the Ground, on Monday the 20th inst., at 10 A. M.

E. B. NEWNAM,
J. E. RIDNEY,
June 11, 1870—2w. Pastors.

COAL! COAL!

THE subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity, that he has rented a Coal Yard, has purchased a fine set of Platform Scales for weighing Coal, and intends to furnish this market with Coal as cheap as it can be sold here. 2240 lbs. will be WEIGHED for the ton in all cases.

J. T. TWILLEY, Chestertown.
June 11—3t.

PEACH BOXES.

THE undersigned as Agent for A. J. Horsey, Laurel, Del., is prepared to furnish Peach Growers with Boxes of the best quality, at the lowest prices. They will be delivered at any of the Landings on Chester or Sassafras Rivers.

Specimen Boxes may be seen at the store of Wm. Bacchus, Chestertown,

GEO. Q. BACCHUS,
June 11—tf. Chestertown.

HAVE YOU PAID YOUR TAXES For 1868 and 1869?

I HEREBY give notice to all delinquents that if their *TAX BILLS* due me for 1868 and 1869 are not fully settled, within thirty days from this date, that I will then immediately proceed to collect the same in the shortest legal way. All persons thus indebted will receive a lawful notice, and need not expect further indulgence.

E. E. MILLER,
Collector 1st District, Kent Co.

N. B.—If the above notice is disregarded, sufficient property will be advertised and sold, to settle their Taxes for 1870, which will be in my hands in a few weeks.

June 6, 1870. E. E. M.
June 11, 1870—3t.

Large New Stock! Large New Stock!

JUST RECEIVED! JUST RECEIVED!

At the People's Popular Store,

Purchased for the Cash, since the latest decline in Prices, enabling us to sell Cheaper than any other establishment now offering *the same Goods.*

The Latest novelties in Summer Dress Goods, Figured Grenadines, Plain and Fancy Poplins, Mozambiques, French Lawns, Rich snd Beautiful Styles. *Grenadine, 12½ cts per yard.*

Organdies, Chambray Ginghams.

White Piques, Percales, Poplinettes, &c.

A Full Variety of White Goods.

Flannels; ⅞ Bleached and Unbleached Sheetings; Prints, Domestics; Muslins, bleached and unbleached. Heavy Duck and Drillings, Ticking, Musquito Netting, &c.

PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERS,

for Men and Boys. Cottonades, Jeans, Tweeds, Linens, White Linen Drill, &c.

BOOTS AND SHOES,

for Men and Boys wear.

Ladies, Misses and Childrens BOOTS, SAODS, and GAITERS.

Large Stock of Groceries for Harvest, comprising in part: Sugars, Coffee, Rice, Molasses, &c.

NOTIONS—Hosiery, Gloves, Ladies and Gents Linen Handkerchiefs, Curtains and Fixtures, Parasols and Sun Umbrellas, Fans, Perfumery, Soaps, &c.

Large lot of White and Checked Matting, just received, and will be sold cheap.

Scythes and Sneads, Scythe Stones.

Our Stock is full and complete in all its Branches, to which we invite the attention of Buyers.

☞ Call and examine and be convinced that we can and will sell as cheap as the Cheapest.

WM. A. VICKERS',
June 11. People's Popular Store.

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

RICHARD J. E. SHAW,
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 3d day of January, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of June, 1870.

GEORGE H. WILSON,
June 11, 1870—4t. Administrator.

For Sale,

ONE TEN HORSE PELTON POWER, in good order; and one 36 in. WESTINGHOUSE THRESHER, on Truck, with belts, &c., in good order. Apply to

JOS. E. WEER.
Kennedyville, May 28, 1870—4t.

Livery! Livery!! Livery!!!



HORSES AND CARRIAGES



FOR HIRE.—I am prepared to furnish all who want to hire Horses and Carriages, with good, safe and quick animals, and with substantial, easy carriages, on *liberal terms.*

Parties sent to any part of the county.

A good, safe turnout, can always be obtained by applying to

SAMUEL S. RAWLEIGH,
April 30, 1870—3m. Queen street.

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