THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 6, 1866.

☞ Tuesday evening next, the Rev. L. W. Bates will deliver a Lecture in the Court House, for the benefit of the poor of Chestertown. We hope to see a well filled house, and can assure our readers they will be more than repaid for their outlay, in the way of rational enjoyment.

Tickets may be had at the stores, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

The Chestertown Band will furnish music for the occasion, and the room will be well lighted and warmed.

A Much Needed Improvement.

That portion of the pavement at the junction of High and Court streets, between the stores of Chance & Son and W. A. Vickers', is, during every rainy spell and thaw of snow, entirely covered, for some distance, with water, rendering it impossible to cross, at times, without securing wet feet. The trouble can be easily obviated by raising a short portion of the pavement, and making a gutter for the water to pass through.

The Year 1865.

The year which has just closed will ever be memorable in our country's history. No other single year has witnessed such a succession of striking events. During this period was ended the greatest war of modern or other times. And in this year was also, by means of the civil conflict, consummated a revolution which changes the political status of four millions of human beings; whether for good or evil, time alone can develop. During this year has, also, occurred for the first time in American history, the assassination of her chief officer; and the execution, under sentence of a military commission, of those who were not in the military or naval service. It was also reserved for eighteen hundred and sixty-five to witness an order of the President of the United States declared a sufficient answer to the freeman's writ of right: while to the future school boy, this will be pointed out as the year, when the Representatives of the American people in Congress assembled, refused the Representatives of their co-equal States a seat in their body; and that the Federal Executive, while recognizing the equality and rights of the States, assumed to appoint Governors for some ten or more of them, and to dictate, under a call for sovereign conventions thereof, who and what class of free-born American citizens should exercise the right of suffrage. We also witness, during this period, the disbanding of more than a million of armed men, and their quiet and immediate absorption in the great current of civil pursuits: a fact which strikes with astonishment, the civilized world. Concurrent with these great events in National affairs, our own State has experienced a total change of its organic law, in defiance of the will of a majority of its citizens, by the power of the Federal arm, and the subversion of the civil and political rights of that majority. These are events, of which any similar one has shaken political States to their very foundation.

May we not hope that the year already inaugurated, may witness events of greater importance, events which will conduce to the lasting peace, happiness and prosperity of this Federal Union, and the benefit of all the Nations of the earth, and the utter discomfiture of those Radical Reformers, who would tear agape the healing wounds of this sectional conflict.

☞ The Legislature of our State will assemble in special session on Wednesday next, the tenth instant. The special reasons for the call will only be known through the in-coming Governor's message. It seems, however, to be generally conceded that the Registration Act will occupy its attention. That the matter should be brought to the attention of our legislators, if not by the Governor, by the people themselves directly, by means of petition, there seems to be little contrariety of opinion. To give more weight to these petitions, it would be well to hold County Meetings throughout the State, and organize such a movement as will compel our *mis*-representatives to heed. The passions which inflamed men's minds, during the great civil contest, have surely somewhat subsided, and a general uprising of the people of the State would not be without a salutary effect. It is much better that this great wrong should be repealed by the body which perpetrated it, than that the people should be compelled, by revolution, to re-model the organic law of the State: for unless something is done it will surely come to this. We therefore suggest that as a beginning of the movement, a County Meeting be called, irrespective of party, to express the sentiments of the people; that petitions be framed, and canvassers be appointed to wait upon the people and secure their signatures, that they may be forwarded to Annapolis at an early day in the session. Should a County Meeting be deemed unadvised, let there be, at least, some organized method of securing a strong petition to the Legislature for the repeal of this abomination.

☞ Governor Bradford has commissioned James H. Cohee a Justice of the Peace in the Third District, vice Augustus L. Vannort, declined—and Jacob Highly, in the Second District, vice Jas. L. Davis, declined.

Demorest's Monthly for Jan'y. 1866, is upon our table. This Monthly takes the front rank as an entire Fashionable Magazine: it combines literature, art and fashion—is full of music, fashion plates, stories, patterns and miscellaneous reading. Yearly subscription $3.00, with premiums to each subscriber. Address, W. Jennings Demorest or Mme. Demorest, 473 Broadway, New York.

The American Agriculturist for January eighteen hundred and sixty six has been received. And we congratulate those, of our readers, who have secured this valuable monthly for the present year.—For the varied and useful information which is furnished for the outlay, it has no peer on this continent. The present number contains an engraving and full description of Bonner's celebrated "Auburn Horse."

Address Orange Judd & Co. 41 Park Row N. Y.

Maryland Farmer.

A new volume of this valuable magazine, devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Live Stock, Floriculture, and Rural Affairs generally, commences January, 1866. That number is now before us and is well stored with valuable, original and selected matter on Agriculture, and its kindred sciences. It is the only agricultural journal now published in our State, and deserves the support of every intelligent farmer who desires to keep pace with the progress of the age. The "Maryland Farmer," contains 48 large double column octavo pages, with 4 page cover—is printed on good white paper and clear type. It is published by S. S. Mills & Co., 24 S. Calvert street, Baltimore, at $1.50 per annum.

The Fenian Congress.

New York, January 3.

The Fenian Congress organized to-day with Patrick Corbett, of Syracuse, permanent chairman. About 500 delegates were present, 75 of whom were from the district of Manhattan, embracing this city, Brooklyn and Queen's county. The members from Manhattan waived all right to any position in the organization. Speeches were made by Mr. Corbett and others, all in favor of a thorough investigation of the troubles between O'Mahoney and the Senate. It is almost certain, says the Post, that the Congress will decide in favor of O'Mahoney. They will close their business this week, but it is doubtful whether the persons decided against will abide by the decision.

☞ The National debt, as it appears by the monthly statement from the returns in the Treasury Department on the 1st of January, 1866, exhibits the following facts:—Debt bearing interest in coin, $1,179,475,235 50—matured debt not presented for payment, $1,166,880 52; debt bearing no interest, $459,519,950. Compared with the monthly statement of November last, that part bearing interest in coin has increased $21,650; the portion bearing interest in currency has increased $1,944,086 40; and the part bearing no interest has increased $9,775,-266 84. The present statement gives the total debt $2,807,310,356 90. Amount of coin in the Treasury, $45,735,550 63; amount of currency in the Treasury, $44,953,271 11; amount of the national debt, less the cash on hand in the Treasury, $2,716,581,536 19.

Admission of Southern Congressmen.

Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger writes:

I will venture on the prediction that the Tennessee delegates to Congress are admitted within the next thirty days, and possibly some of the members from the other States. My authority for this is no less a person than the Speaker of the House, and he is generally sure he is right before he goes ahead. There will be some concession to the radicals to effect this.—One thing is certain, the opponents of the President's policy will be made to face the music. The President has already brought them to a better mind by his proclamations to the Governors of several of the States, and he will shortly seal the bond of restoration by a general proclamation, announcing that the Union of the States is again complete.

Sketch of President Johnson.

The following sketch is furnished by a correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican:*

"Of erect and elastic form, about five feet nine inches high and well proportioned: of compact, flexible and powerful muscle, he impresses the critic as a man of almost limitless activity and endurance, and perhaps of enjoyment. Fifty years sits light upon him; he moves as in his prime, and seems never to rest. His complexion is brunette; his hair is dark, but adorned with dots and lines of silver; his dark eyes are brilliant when at rest, but when impassioned, are as glowing coals of fire, the crow-feet of years are near them, and glass of Brazillian pebble mark the decadence of summer light of life. His features are positive and decided; his expression is as vivid as sunshine glancing through crystal prisms yet care and thought are chiseling their atlas on his manly face and brow. I have heard ladies affirm him the handsomest of all our national dignitaries, and should you ever meet him in the social circle, and converse with him, you would doubtless indorse their opinion. Without ostenation, his apparal is chaste and elegant; without vanity he parades no superfluous ornaments of teste; neither a fop nor a clown, you remark him as the dignified and finished gentleman in mode and manners.

PROCEEDINGS
OF THE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION
Of the Fourth Commissioner District.

Pursuant to adjournment the Association met at the Union M. E. Church, Dec. 23rd, 1865.

The meeting was called to order by the President, and the minutes of the previous meeting read and approved.

The reports of Committees being called for Mr. Hepbron presented a report on the best mode of teaching Geography, and one on Discipline, which were, after considerable discussion, approved by the Association. The Committees on Class Registering and School Libraries, reported progress, and asked to be continued, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Galligher it was

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to prepare a paper setting forth the importance and usefulness of the Teachers' profession, to be read at the next meeting of the Association. The Chair appointed Messrs. Galligher and Pace, and Miss J. E. Redue, such Committee.

Attention being called to a Circular issuing from the Teachers' Association of Baltimore City and County proposing a meeting on the 27th of December at said City, of all the Teachers of the State to consider the organization of a State Association, on motion a Delegation consisting of Messrs. Hepbron and Galligher and Miss Malin was appointed to represent this Association especially, and the County of Kent generally, in the proposed Convention.

Notice was also given that an effort would be made to organize a County Association on the 6th day of January, and the Teachers present were invited to attend a meeting on that day for this purpose at Chestertown.

Article 5th of the By-Laws was so amended as to require the future meetings of this Association to be held at Chestertown.

On motion of Mr. Galligher it was

Resolved, That the members of this Association recognize with sincere pleasure the services of the Press of Kent County in behalf of the cause of Education, and take this occasion to tender to them their hearty thanks for their concurrence in the good work.

The following members were appointed Committees to report at the next meeting:

Grammar—Messrs. Galligher, Crittenden and Miller.

Arithmetic—Messrs. Newman, Vickers and Miss J. G. Maebeth.

Dictation—Messrs. Pace, Bryan and Miss J. E. Redue.

The Association adjourned to meet at Chestertown on the 27th of Jan'y., 1866.

E. Wright Newman, Sec.

The Case well Stated.

The Cincinnati *Commercial*, which is not troubled with the prevalent negro mania states the present position with the following accuracy:

The policy of Charles Sumner and Thad. Stevens, which the Radicals are all braying it is treason to oppose, comes to this—that in the States lately in rebellion, the whites shall be disfranchised and the blacks enfranchised; that these States shall not be admitted to the privileges of the Union until their governing class is black.

This is the actual issue the crazy hairy, headlong fanatics are trying to force upon the country and which are not loudly, but deeply; cursing the President for opposing, while they are hypocritically fawning upon him, and vociferously protesting that it must be impossible that he can disagree with them, for they are the only exponents of the immaculate in politics, and the authorized expounders of law and gospel, vested with the exclusive prerogative of separating the sheep from the goats in this world. Now, it does not require more than ordinary sagacity to see that the progamme of establishing a number of black States is not only absolutely impracticable, but an intolerable absurdity, and that its adoption by any party, however formidable in numbers, organization, and position, would speedily reduce it to the proportions of a faction.

Application for the Pardon of Ketchum.

A great effort is to be made to secure the pardon of Edward B. Ketchum, the Wall street defaulter, who on Saturday last was sentenced to the State prison for four years and six months. The Albany Argus, of Saturday, says:

Horace Greeley, George Opdyke, David Dudley Field and William E. Dodge, were in the city a few days since to urge upon Governor Fenton the pardon of young Ketchum. They were fortified by letters from Chief Justice Chase and others prominent in national politics. The persons injured by Ketchum, and all the creditors concerned (with one exception) unite, it is said, in urging a pardon. It is alleged also, that Ketchum's testimony is needed in suits involving over a million of dollars, and that by his conviction and consequent disqualification as a witness much injustice will be done. The "pressure" brought to bear upon the Governor in the matter is very great.

The Governor of Wisconsin Calls for the Trial of Jeff Davis.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—The Governor of Wisconsin, in his annual message, says:—"The American people ask that the highest judicial tribunal shall give expression to the verdict of the people, that any attempt to right, real or fancied wrongs by force of arms is treason, by the trial of Jeff. Davis; and not until Davis is convicted and hung for treason, and the fact that treason is a crime which cannot be committed with impunity, shall have thus been fully demonstrated, will the American people be content." He concludes by stating that the people have full confidence in the wisdom and judgment of the President and Congress.

The Special Election.

The returns of the election in Anne Arundel county, Maryland, on Thursday, for State Senator, show that the Hon. George Wells, the candidate of the Union party, is elected by 152 majority. This is a Union gain of a Senator. The vote was quite small compared with the last election.

Death of Hon. H. Winter Davis.

With some surprise on Saturday afternoon last, the death of the Hon. Henry Winter Davis became known to this community. He had been ill with pneumonia but three or four days, which resisting the best efforts of most skillful physicians, terminated his death on Saturday about 2 o'clock P. M., at his residence, on St. Paul street, in this city. Mr. Davis was well known, not only to the people of this State but to the country generally, as a politician of considerable ability and aspirations, and as a member of the legal profession. He had fine forensic talents, which had been displayed at the bar, and in parliamentary and popular assemblies. He was a native of this State, having been born at Annapolis, we believe, whilst his father, who was an Episcopal minister, was engaged as a preceptor in St. John's College. In this institution Mr. Davis was partly educated, finishing his studies at Hampton Sydney College, Va. At a later period he was admitted to the bar at Alexandria, and, finally, taking up his residence in Baltimore, was first elected to the lower House of Congress in 1855 from the then fourth Congressional district, as the American candidate. He served three terms in succession, through the 34th, 35th and 36th Congresses and was succeeded by Hon. Henry May in the 37th Congress, that gentleman defeating him at a special election in 1861, when Mr. Lincoln had made a call for the early assembling of that body on the 4th of July.—In 1863, Mr. Davis was again elected as a Representative to Congress, without opposition, the district having been somewhat changed in its bounds, and established as the third district. He held the important position of chairman of the committee of foreign affairs in the House.—For the present Congress he again essayed to be a candidate, but was defeated in the nominating convention of his party—the republican—by Mr. Phelps, the present member. Mr. Davis rather prided himself on being a progressive in politics, and seemed disposed to startle, at times, by his enunciations. His extreme radicalism, in the end, doubtless, worked to his disadvantage among his political associates in this State. He once before entering into politics, essayed authorship, producing a book entitled "The War of Ormuzd and Ahriman." He was in the 55th year of his age. He had been twice married, and leaves a widow, the daughter of John B. Morriss, Esq., of this city.—*Balt. Sun.*

The Strong Divorce Case.

New York, Jan. 1.—The Strong divorce case was finally brought to its termination yesterday, but in a manner rather unsatisfactory to the parties concerned. The jury, after being in deliberation for forty-eight hours, came into court and expressed the opinion unanimously that it was impossible for them to agree. They were therefore discharged by Judge Garvin.—The point of disagreement was on the question relative to the adultery charged against Mr. Strong, ten of the members being in favor of rendering a verdict declaring his innocence, and the other two refusing their assent thereto. All of them agreed on a verdict in favor Mr. Strong on the issues relating to the charges of adultery against Mrs. Strong. One of the jurors made a statement to the court, reflecting upon the dissenting pair, intimating that improper influences had been brought to bear in the case. He said that one of these jurors went away from the court in company with one of the defendant's detectives, and that immediately afterwards he declared his mind made up as to Mr. Strong's guilt, and that nothing would ever change it. The juror was interrupted, though several members publicly acquiesced in his statement.

Mr. Cram, the counsel for Mr. Strong, then denounced with great warmth the impropriety of sending detectives after jurors to corrupt them. He said that parties who would use detectives to corrupt witnesses would of course use them to corrupt jurors.

Some of the jurors—"That's so."

Mr. Cram—The money of the other side and its influence has been too powerful.

Several Jurors—"That's so."

The ten jurors who were in favor of the plaintiff on all the issues, then gathered around counsel for the plaintiff, shook hands with him, and warmly expressed their sympathies and regrets.

Sensible Talk.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address on reconstruction at Troy, the other evening, and is reported by the Times (rep.) as saying:

"Those flashes of southern sentiment, bitter editorials and tossing heads, are not surprising when we think of the scourge that has swept over them—that a proud spirit has been obliged to confess defeat at the hands of men they despised—that their property has been swept away—their sons slain—they reduced from affluence to beggary. When I think of this, the wonder is that they are as temperate as they are. Considering their fearful defeat and humiliated position, I think they have behaved well. It may not be fashionable, *but I honor them for the feeling they exhibit.*"

That is plain and sensible talk. The men of the South who engaged in the rebellion, and now, recognizing its overthrow and legitimate consequences, maintain their manhood, and show that have some feeling and spirit above the craven, are far more worthy, and are sounder and more reliable Union men than Stevens, Sumner & Co.; for while they admit secession was a failure and abandon their doctrine, Stevens, Sumner & Co. assert that secession is an accomplished fact, and proposed to treat the South as territory wrested from an alien enemy.—*Rochester Union.*

The Freedmen in Maryland.

The superintendent of the government farms in Southern Maryland, in writing to Gen. Howard, under date of December 30, says that he has been very successful in obtaining lands for the freedmen. In regard to the crops he informs Gen. Howard that they have in the corn house about twelve hundred bushels of good corn in the ear, and, in addition to the products of the farm, they have six barns full of tobacco. The government, it is stated, proposes to discontinue the cultivation of these farms, and efforts are being made by the superintendent to procure homes and employment for the colored people engaged upon them.

The First Prayer in Congress.

The following is the first prayer made in the old Continental Congress, in 1777, by the Rev. Jacob Duchet, than rector of Christ church, Philadelphia. It differs somewhat from the prayers made there in more modern days:

"Be thou present O God of wisdom, and direct the counsels of this honorable assembly; enable them to settle all things on the best and surest foundations; that the scene of blood may be speedily closed; that order, harmony, and peace may be effectually restored; and truth and justice, religion and piety, prevail and flourish among the people. Preserve the health of their bodies, and the vigor of their minds; shower down on them, and the millions they here represent, such temporal blessings as Thou seest expedient for them in this world, and crown them with everlasting glory in the world to come.—All this we ask in the name and through the merits of Jesus Christ, thy Son and our Saviour. Amen.

A Scrap for the Historian.

While General Butler is writing his reply to General Grant let him not forget to insert a conversation between himself and an able officer, which is not unknown in army circles.

An expedition was planned against Richmond. Butler observed to the proposed leader, 'You must leave nothing of Richmond.' 'Do you mean, seriously, to destroy the city?' 'Yes, and have the ground plowed up.' The officer addressed replied 'I am not the man for the expedition.' 'Yes, you are; you are just the man.' 'There must be according to numbers, at least one thousand children, one thousand aged and discrepit persons, and one thousand women big with child.—These helpless persons must all perish if I fire the city, and setting aside all promptings of humanity, I do not care to go down to posterity with that load of infamy upon me.' 'Better go down that way than not go at all.'—*New York World.*

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Talmage's papers.]

White Wheat no sales. Red, $2 and 2.50. Corn—White 85 and 88. Yellow 82 and 83. Oats 52 and 53 cts.

LECTURE.

At the suggestion of several citizens, the Rev. L. W. Bates will repeat his Lecture in the Court House, on

TUESDAY NIGHT, THE 9th INST.,

for the benefit of the poor of Chestertown.

Doors open at 7 and Lecture commence at 7½ o'clock.

The Band will be present.

☞ Tickets 50 cents. To be had at the Stores and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

E. F. PERKINS,
J. O. SLAY,
WM. A. A. CHANCE,
Committee.

Jan. 6, 1866.

A CARD.

The undersigned expects to be absent for several weeks. His professional business will be attended to by John O. Slay, Esq., who may be found at my Office in Court St., near the Court House.

GEORGE VICKERS.

Chestertown, Jan. 6, 1866—4w.

LOST,

In Chestertown, about ten days since, *A PAIR OF SPECTACLES* with Gold Frames, and glasses that would suit persons of about the age of sixty. They were neat and the glasses superior, being made of the Scotch Pebble. A suitable reward will be paid if left at the Transcript Office.

January 6, 1866—3t.

SLAUGHTER'S LINE FOR CHESTER RIVER.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.



On and after Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1866, Steamer "ARROW" will leave Baltimore at 7 o'clock, A. M., every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, for Crumpton, touching at Kent Island, Queenstown, Grey's Inn Creek, Baker's, Ridpi's and Chestertown. Returning, leave Crumpton at 6½ o'clock on alternate days, touching at all the above places.

The Steamer "CHESTER" has been withdrawn to undergo repairs.

J. C. SLAUGHTER.

January 6, 1866.

1866. FOR THE NEW YEAR 1866.
ALL GOODS SOLD AFTER THIS DATE
WILL BE
POSITIVELY FOR CASH!
Levi Mastbaum.

THIS system will facilitate our Monthly Cash Purchases, and also enable us to give additional inducements to our patrons.
Chestertown, December 30, 1865.

From January 1st to March 1st, 1866,
I WILL SELL THE BALANCE OF MY
WINTER STOCK OF
CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS
At a Great Reduction
To make room for Spring Goods!
LEVI MASTBAUM.
Chestertown, December 30, 1865.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

ALL WOOL INGRAIN, Wool Filling, do., Cotton Chain Rag, and Hemp Mixed Carpetings, just received, and for sale at moderate profits, by
W. A. VICKERS,
Dec. 23, 1865. People's Popular Store.

☞ At a special meeting of Chester Section No. 26, Cadets of Temperance, held Jan. 4th, 1866, the following proceedings were had:

Whereas, It has pleased Divine Providence to remove from our Section by the hand of disease, brother J. R. B. Lusby, and transplanted to a state of immortality and eternal life, Therefore, be it

Resolved, That by this sad affliction we lose from our circle a zealous co-laborer, an affectionate brother, a sincere friend and devoted Christian.

Resolved, That we tender the afflicted family our condolence and sympathy in the loss which has so suddenly and unexpectedly befallen them.

Resolved, That as a mark of respect and esteem in which brother Lusby was held by us, we wear the usual badge of mourning on the left arm for the period of thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these proceedings be furnished the afflicted family, and that we attend the funeral services of Bro. Lusby in a body, with our regalia properly draped.

T. J. SMITH, W. A.
M. D. K. Smith, Secretary.

DIED.

STEVENS.—In this county, on the 20th of December, at her residence near Rock Hall, after a long and painful illness of Typhoid Fever, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, Rebecca Women, consort of William Stevens—in the thirty-sixth year of her age. Requiescat in pace. Talbot Co., Md., and Philadelphia papers please copy.

AXES! AXES!!

Of STEWART'S BEST MAKE, Jersey Pattern, of various weights, and warranted—a good stock on hand, at
WICKES & BRO'S.
Chestertown, Jan. 6, 1866.

NOTICE.

Jas. Thomas Eagle, Organist of St. Paul's Church, and a pupil of the Blind Institution of Baltimore for ten years, respectfully offers his services as a Teacher of

Vocal and Instrumental Music.

Being a native of Kent, he hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage.

Terms—$15 per quarter, in advance.

References:

Rev. A. J. Sutton, Chestertown;
L. M. Ricaud, Edesville, Md.;
Prof. Harman, Baltimore;
" Shad, "

Address—Near Edesville P. O., Kent Co., Md. Jan. 6, 1866—3t.

Notice.

I OFFER to the Merchants of Queen Ann's and Kent counties, BROOMS of my own manufacture, by the dozen or hundred, as good as can be had in the market. Orders solicited.

N. B.—I wish to purchase a good light second-hand Rockaway Carriage, without Harness.
JAS. T. EAGLE.
Near Edesville P. O., Kent Co., Md.
January 6, 1866—3t.

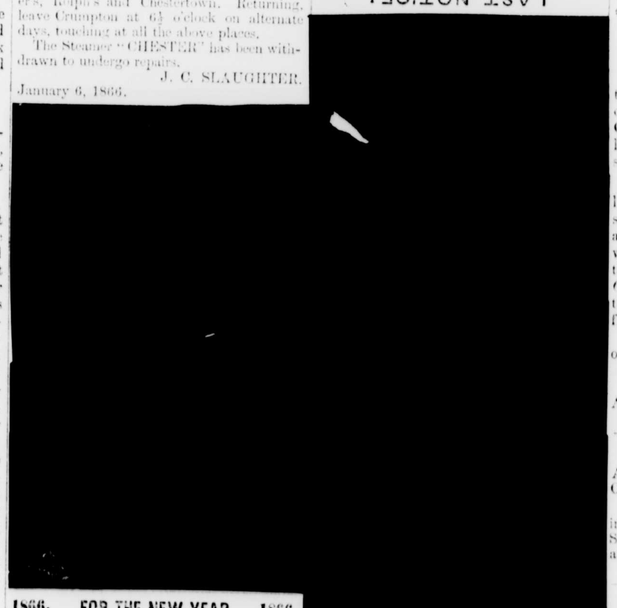
GOOSE HILL MILL.

The subscriber hereby informs his patrons and the public generally, that the Goose Hill or Riley's Mill, will commence grinding on Tuesday next, the 9th inst. The Mill is now fitted with entirely new machinery, and is in the very best order. Wheat, Rye, Corn, Buckwheat and Coop, ground in the very best manner.

Thankful for past favors, the patronage of the public is solicited.

AUGUSTUS OEHME.
January 6, 1866—4t.

(CHESTERTOWN, Jan. 6, 1866—3t.)
J. R. Chance & Sons
HAD BETTER CALL EARLY, ON
UNTIL THAT DAY,
WHO WISH TO GET GREAT BARGAINS
THERE OF
THIS IS TO NOTIFY THE CUSTOM-
have sold out our Entire Stock of Goods, and are to give possession on the 1st inst.
LAST NOTICE!



E. F.
POCKET BOOK

On the 19th of December, in Chestertown, somewhere between the Transcript office and the Voshell House or the Rising Sun Saloon, a common sized Pocket Book of good quality, containing a small sum of money, a good many receipts, one note, and other papers. A liberal reward will be given by the owner, if left at this office.

December 30, 1865—3t.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber having moved his place of business, can be found hereafter NEXT DOOR ABOVE THE BANK, up stairs. Feeling very grateful to the public for the very liberal patronage he has received, hopes by strict attention to merit an increase of the same. Cutting done at short notice.

J. J. PEARCE,
Fashionable Tailor.
Dec. 30, 1865.

NOTICE.

The time has again arrived when, by Conventional agreement with the Physicians of Kent County, we are by honor bound to demand settlement on all Medical accounts. The necessity of yearly settlement must be apparent to every one, as it is impossible for us to give correct returns to the Collector of Income; some that are good this year moving off without payment, becoming insolvent, disputing accounts, or asking abatements after they have become large from allowing them to remain unsettled for twenty or more years; such a system is ruinous to any business.

I am aware of the inconvenience and sometimes the impossibility of complying at all times with our pecuniary obligations but the ability to give a note, due-bill, or acknowledgment of indebtedness is within the power of every one.

I therefore request all who are indebted to call and settle on or before the first day of March next, as all unsettled accounts will be proceeded upon as soon as possible after that time. I have also a number of notes which have been due a long time, and a number of them Vendue notes, which must be paid or renewed immediately.

I hope after the disposition I have shown to indulge, the great inconvenience and loss I have sustained, no one will feel that I have treated them unkindly.

My Books are at my residence, and Charles H. Wickes may most generally be found there, and is authorized to transact any business for me.

THOS. H. WHALAND.

N. B.—I shall continue to charge interest on accounts. T. H. W.

December 30, 1865—4ds.

MARYLAND:
Kent County Orphans' Court,

December 26, 1865.

On the application of Henry Clay Hadaway and Wm. H. Lambert, Administrators of Edward Hadaway, late of Kent county, deceased:

Ordered, That they give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, in Kent county, Maryland, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in "*The Chestertown Transcript*," printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 26th day of December, 1865.

Test: JOS. P. IRELAND,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice, that the subscribers, of Kent county, have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

EDWARD HADAWAY,

late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscribers

On or before the 19th day of July, 1866; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under our hands this 26th day of December, 1865.

HENRY CLAY HADAWAY,
WM. H. LAMBERT,
Administrators of Edward Hadaway, dec'd.
December 30, 1865—4t.

Call in

AND SEE one of THE PRETTIEST and CHEAPEST Stocks of
CHRISTMAS GOODS
in Chestertown. Nubias, Hoods, Clouds, Sontags, Breakfast Shawls, Scarfs, &c., at
A. W. SPARKS & SON'S.
December 16, 1865.

MISS EARLE
HAS FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR
Ladies Silk Scarfs and Neck Ties,
Black Lace Veils,
Belts and Buckles,
Linen Collars and Cuffs,
Hoods and Sontags,
Black and Colored Cloth Gloves,
Tinsel Cord and Fancy Buttons,
Ornaments and Buttons for Coats.
Chestertown, December 23, 1865.

THOMPSON,
OPPOSITE THE BANK,
Has just returned from Philadelphia with the largest and cheapest Fall and Winter Stock of all kinds of BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS, for Gentlemen, Ladies and Children, ever offered in this market.
Chestertown, September 30, 1865—3m.

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