THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 20, 1866.

☞ Now, while the "Ice King" holds our river under his complete dominion, it will be well for our citizens to turn their attention to the connection by rail with the Delaware road. For something like two weeks we have been shut up from the outside world under the penalty of seven or eight hours of freezing stage-ride, with the addition of a jolting that makes one cramped and sore for the remainder of the season. This embargo comes too, just now, when *little potentates* are assuming the reins of power and laying down loyal programmes for perpetuating the glory of the loyal; and so rapid are the strides of loyalty that this benighted region, for want of the iron horse, may wake up some morning, and find that for two days they have been indulging in the vain delusion that they are entitled to a share in the royal rays of *old Sol*, or to breathe from the same grand division of ether as the princely Swan who now holds the great seal of State, or the modern Christopher C. who harangues his Messieurs Senators after the style of a first-water autocrat. Apart, however, from these unimportant little legislative affairs, which are so patiently, safely, justly, legally and wisely left to the representatives of the loyal minority, there are certain weighty and bulky corn and wheat bins, which the royal edict of Mr. Ice King has forbidden to pay tribute to their rightful and needy lords and masters. It seems to us that the disadvantages of the want of railroad connection with the cities, must be so apparent at this time, that rather than have the Kent rail road fail, the citizens of the county would consent to petition the legislature to empower the County Commissioners to subscribe such a sum as will ensure its completion. We regard this as one of those general improvements, in which the property-holders of the county are so generally interested, that a measure of this kind would be eminently justifiable, and conduce to the general welfare of the county.

Delegates to Conference.

The following gentlemen were, on Saturday last, elected delegates from this county to the Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church: Howard Meeks, Robert Nicholson, G. R. Beck. Alternates—Wm. B. Usilton, J. W. Collins, W. T. Atkinson.

County Meeting.

Pursuant to a call, the citizens of Kent County, in favor of the repeal of the present Registry Law, met in the Court House in Chestertown on Tuesday last. The meeting was organized by calling Jas. H. Edes to the Chair and appointing J. A. Perkins, Secretary. After some remarks by Jos. A. Wickes, Esq., stating the object of the meeting, on motion of R. W. Ringgold a committee of five, one from each election district, was appointed to recommend three persons as delegates to represent this county in the Convention to meet in Baltimore on the 24th of January. The following gentlemen were appointed by the Chair: David C. Blackiston, John Hadaway, Comegys Cosden, James W. Skirven, Robert J. Lusby. The committee reported the following gentlemen as delegates to the Baltimore Convention: Joseph A. Wickes, Comegys Cosden and Jesse K. Hines.

On motion of R. W. Ringgold the report of the committee was accepted and the gentlemen selected as delegates.

A series of resolutions were offered by J. A. Wickes, Esq., as follows, and unanimously adopted by the convention:

Resolved by the citizens of Kent county in convention assembled, That the Registry Law is in direct violation of the fundamental principles of Republican Government.

1st. Because it deprives the majority of the people of the State of a free ballot, by submitting that consecrated right to the decision of irresponsible agents, from whose judgment there is no appeal, however capricious may be their opinions or corrupt their motives: thereby enabling a minority of the people to control the government.

2nd. That while a majority of the people are by the operation of the Registry Law deprived of the right of suffrage, and all participation in the control of the government, they are required to perform all the duties which are imposed upon the citizen by the Constitution and the laws; they are heavily taxed, without the right to participate in the Legislature of the State, and required as a part of the militia, at the call of the Executive, to defend a government which denies to them the dearest right of the citizen, and degrades them as freemen.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to use all proper and honorable means to secure the repeal of the Registry Law, and we invite the active co-operation of all conservative citizens in the effort to restore to the people of the State the inestimable right of a free ballot.

On motion, it was resolved that the resolutions, with the proceedings of the meeting, be published in the County papers.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

JAS. H. EDES, Pres.

J. A. PERKINS, Sec.

Military Districts Discontinued.

By direction of Major Gen. Hancock, the military districts of Western Maryland, Pannsylvania, Delaware, Eastern Shore, and district of Western Virginia, have been discontinued—Harper's Ferry will be maintained as an independent post.

Col. P. P. Brown, 7th regiment Veteran Vols., has been ordered to assume command of the post of Philadelphia, and detachments immediately adjacent thereto.

Legislature of Maryland.

In the Senate on Tuesday leave was obtained by Mr. Vickers to report a bill to amend the law relating to the recording of deeds or conveyancing of land. Also to provide for the appointment of road supervisors in the State. Also to incorporate the Village of Head of Sassafras.

Mr. Vickers offered an order that a committee be appointed to inquire if any of the judges of this State have by the improper issuing of the writ of *habeas corpus*, contravened the decision of the Court of Appeals confirming the constitutionality of the article of the Code relating to negro apprentices.

Mr. Vickers offered resolutions of respect to the late Hon. Daniel Jones, accompanying them with a few pertinent remarks.

On Wednesday leave was obtained in the Senate to report a bill to restore to the full rights of citizenship all persons disqualified by the constitution from voting or holding office, &c. A resolution was adopted requesting the Governor to bring at once before the Court of Appeals a test case, in order to show whether many of the newly appointed justices of the peace have qualified and are now acting in accordance with the provisions of the constitution.

The House adopted a resolution endorsing General Grant's letter against withdrawing troops from the rebellious States. Leave was granted to report a bill in favor of adopting the eight hour system. The committee on corporations reported favorably on the bill to authorize all railroads to run passenger cars on Sundays. The bill to authorize the commissioners of Washington county to subscribe to the stock of the Western Maryland railroad was passed, as were also several other bills.

The Registration Law.

[From the Baltimore Commercial, Jan. 16.]

We are of those who believed in the registration law as a *war measure*, but who desire to see it, now that the conflict is at an end and the government acknowledged supreme, abrogated, or, at least, shorn of those features calculated to perpetuate strife and enmity in the State. We know very well that there are thousands of good citizens amongst us who, in the absence of mature thought, of deliberate and careful consideration given to the tendencies of the conflict in the outset, were temporarily misled, and because such men could not "see the end from the beginning;" because they thought the cause of the Union so hopeless that *peace must be sought in some other direction*, why, now that all danger is forever at an end, why visit upon them the pains and penalties of treason accomplished?

Maryland is in the very inception of a better future than was ever promised to it in all the past: but to secure it, to attain that position her natural position entitles her to, we must—as we have often said—have peace within our borders; we cannot have one-half of our people at antogonism with the other half, and upon issues which the return of peace shows are needless.

Without undertaking to specify what is needful to be done in the premises, we take leave to express the hope that the legislature, now in session, will not hesitate to grant that relief which the nature of the case demands, and which its wisdom will suggest; and such as a just regard for the best interests of the commonwealth prove to be necessary. The rebellion is a demonstrated failure; and why perpetuate its pains and penalties and mortifications, when these have been in a majority of cases, bitter to the last degree; why continue in Maryland, a condition of things not recognized as needful in States south of this?

Let it be noted that Maryland was but partially implicated in the guilt of the conflict; and yet, whilst such men as Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, and Mr. Seward, propose to leave to the very leaders of the revolt in other States, the privilege and the chance of aiding in reconstruction, shall our own State be voted worse off? Shall strifes be continued here, not recognized as otherwise than injurious to the general prosperity.

We hope, then, that this thing will not be left for the consideration of a future Legislature. Let the Legislature, now in session, do gracefully, promptly, what delayed, is to be done by the will of the people of the State at no distant day. Let it, whilst legislating for the best interests of the State, not forget that a true peace is the greatest blessing it can aid in conferring; a blessing that includes every other.

☞ The call for a State Convention to take action in regard to the Registry Law is, we learn from our exchanges, being promptly responded to in different parts of the State. It is very evident, from the support the movement is receiving from prominent men of all parties, that the desire to do away with so odious a law, now that there is no pretence of an excuse for its continued operation, is even more general than was anticipated, and the very extreme ground taken by Governor SWANN in his inaugural, so far from obtaining for him what he so anxiously desires, the cordial support of his whole party, has only ranked many of its leading men in opposition to him. The Hon. MONTGOMERY BLAIR, in responding to the invitation to take part in calling a Convention, says in a letter to a gentleman of this city: "I "authorize you to say that I favor the "movement. I see, however, with regret, that whilst there are many friends "with whom I have been acting who approve my course in denouncing the Registration system, they are not yet ready "to step out and take part openly in putting down the law."—*Baltimore Daily Gazette.*

Our Lieutenant-Governor.

The oratorical effort of Lieutenant-Governor Cox has attracted attention abroad as well as at home, and the Philadelphia *Age* of this morning gives him the following first-class notice:

For ear-splitting rhetoric commend us to Cox, the newly elected Lieutenant-Governor of Maryland. He was inaugurated at Annapolis on Wednesday last, and signalized the occasion by an address to the Senate which is a perfect compendium of all the good old stock phrases which make up a first-class Buncombe speech.

It reminds us forcibly of the original compositions which we used to hear at school, read in intervals between the recitation of "Marco Bozzaris" and "On Linden when the sun was low." Little boys of ten wrote them, it is true, but it is no discredit to Cox that his style retains the freshness and florid fancy characteristic of that interesting age. Take his first sentance, and we find the following beautiful and highly euphonious phrases before we reach the first full stop. "Cloud of war"—Nation's Sky"—"Sunlight of peace"—"Clash of arms"—"Busy hum of industry," etc. It occurs to us that we have heard some of these phrases before, but we may be mistaken.

The *Age* thinks it discovers that Cox is a saw-bones, and suspects him to be better skilled in the art of mending shins than in that of uniting dissevered States. After quoting his surgical metaphor, it remarks:

"Following up this fine vein of medical metaphor, we wonder whether Cox is a poultice or a blister of the body politic."—*Balto. Transcript of Saturday.*

The Governor's Message and the Registration Law.

We do not propose at this time to pass in review the various topics which are dwelt upon so much at length in the message of Gov. Swann. To us it seems strange, however, that while an extraordinary call of the legislature is deemed necessary, the paramount question of the restoration of the political rights to a majority of the people of Maryland should be postponed to the next regular session.—Surely, the privileges of freemen have been greatly cheapened, if they are to be postponed for such objects as the Governor has put forth as of urgent necessity. But the message is strangely inconsistent with itself, besides putting the questions under the registration law upon untenable and erroneous assumptions of fact and of law. It is inconsistent, because, while professing to endorse most cordially the restoration policy of the President, and an earnest desire to restore the relations of the past, and to reunite our people once more in the bonds of a common brotherhood, professing also his desire to forget the past rather than reopen afresh fruitful sources of irritation, which should not be permitted to sleep, he flies in the very face of the policy of the President by recommending that the stigma should not be removed from the majority of the people of the State, which, in a time of excitement and as a mere temporary expedient of safety, the constitutional convention hastily affixed. As we remarked in a recent article, how it is possible for the Union men of Maryland to sustain the President in his effort to the exclusion of the Southern States, if they resolutely exclude from political privileges their own fellow-citizens? If the results of this war have shown that the attempt to throw off the Federal authority is utterly vain, so that the maddest will not venture it in another generation, where the necessity or propriety of excluding the citizens of Maryland from political privileges? Are they more short sighted, or clothed with a folly surpassing the folly of all other men, that they should be suspected of a purpose which has been shown by the results of the war to be too preposterous for entertainment by rational men? Are the five-millions of people of the Southern States convinced of this folly, and the rightful voters of the State of Maryland alone unconvinced and blindly wedded to the idols of destruction? Surely the Governor of Maryland should have a higher appreciation of his fellow-citizens than to impute to them such things. Did the argument come from a Sumner or Wade, one could not be surprised; but for the Governor of the State of Maryland, in a formal State paper, thus to reflect upon the people of his own State, and in contrast with all the people of all the Southern States, well may a sorrowing son of our proud little commonwealth exclaim, in the very anguish of shame, to Governor Swann, "*et tu Brute.*" What can a representative in Congress from Maryland urge in favor of restoring the privileges of our Southern brethern, when a member from the radical side of the House shall thrust in his face the message of Governor Swann, in which he holds that the *confessed majority* of his own people ought not to have the question of their redintergration mooted by the Legislature for at least a twelve month to come? What else, than that the Governor does not truly represent the sentiment or the wishes of the people of the State—himself elected eighteen months ago, while the war was raging—that he has brought into the gubernatorial chair the passions of that hour rather than the calm statesmanship which the present demands.

But the argument of the Governor indirectly assumes, as matter of fact, that those who are excluded under the provisions of the Constitution and registry law are chiefly persons who went into the service of the Confederate cause, and who took stringent oaths of allegiance to the Confederate government, and that these men have come back threatening resistance—by force, of course, he means, to the Constitution and the law. This assumption is utterly untenable. The number of those who embarked in that cause and have returned to claim restoration of political rights, is an insignificont portion of the excluded citizens. They are not the class who complain, nor in whose behalf complaint is made. It is the great body of the people of Maryland, who staid at home, abiding by the laws in the peaceful pursuit of their ordinary business, whose only crime was that they expressed the sympathies and opinions which had been awakened by the ties of blood, association, and interest that bound them to the people of adjacent States, to sons and brothers who lived and acted therein, this great body of the Maryland constituency, who had no previous warning that thoughts, feelings, and words, not passing into acno, could work a forfeiture of citizenship, people who, during the war, took no active part, and since its termination have acquiesced in its results—these are the people who are stricken down by the constitution and the registry law, and most justly complain of the hardships under which they suffer. These people have as great a stake, nay, greater—for they are more numerous—than the minority who control them, and these are the people who desire the obliteration of the practically disfranchising provisions of the Constitution.

But the Governor says the repeal of the registry law would not avail while the Constitution is in the way, with its disqualifications, and that he cannot recommend the Legislature to repudiate the Constitution by a radical change in the registry law. It is admitted that to amend the Constitution requires the sanction of the voters of the State. But the Governor forgets that the sanction may follow, as well as precede, the passage of the amendment by the Legislature. Nay, that the Constitution itself contemplates that the act of amendment shall first originate with the Legislature, and afterwards be submitted to the people for their sanction; that the precise mode contemplated by the eleventh article, is, that amendments shall be first proposed by a vote of three-fifths of the members, and if affirmed by the people at the next general election, the amendments shall become part of the instrument. So far, then, from the recommendation of the Governor to postpone the subject until after the people shall have spoken at the next general election, being in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, they are in opposition to its declared policy, and his argument falls utterly to the ground. The Governor says no other practical mode occurs to his mind of dealing with the question than refusing to deal with it at all. That is the substance of his position. We have shown on a former occasion, and here repeat, that there is still another and more speedy mode of remedying the grievances of the rightful voters of the State—that is, by passing a general act by a three-fourths vote, according to the 4th section of the first article of the Constitution, declaring each and every citizen of the State who has incurred the disabilities therein set forth, shall be forthwith restored to his full rights of citizenship. Here are two easy and rational modes of doing speedy justice to the people of this State, which might have occurred to the Governor, had he considered the subject anxiously, with a view to devise a remedy for his fellow-citizens, and by neither of them with the oaths of the members of the Legislature to uphold the Constitution be violated.—Let us, then, go behind the registration law, to the very root of the evil, and do justice, under the forms of the Constitution, and according to law—and it can all be done within thirty days.—*Balto. Sun.*

For the Transcript.

Impositions upon the Public.

WORTON, January 15, 1866.

Mr. Editor—As the columns of your paper are left open for communications upon different subjects, although I am not in the habit of writing for publication, yet, seeing several communications in your paper from this neighborhood, in regard to general improvements, I would say, there is one subject which the writer or writers have omitted, and which is a subject the public are all interested in. Although my information cannot be so extensive upon this subject as many others, yet I feel anxious to call the attention of the public, and particularly the large tax payers, to the subject of improving the public roads. It is, in my opinion, a very great imposition upon the public, to have our roads ploughed up late in the Fall of the year, or newly mended by having large quantities of dirt moved into the middle of the road. *This* makes them very deep and heavy to ride over during the Winter season.

It is the opinion of good judges that there is but one season of the year when this work can be done to any advantage to the public. This imposition rests with the Commissioners of our county to correct; if not with them, I know not where it can be corrected. I call their particular attention to the road leading from Bellair to Worton Heights, which was nearly all newly mended last Fall; and the consequence is, that it has rendered it almost impassable, owing to its having large quantities of dirt thrown up in the middle of the road as late as October and November. This I consider a very great imposition, from the fact that it detains the public and compels them to travel on it at an inclement season.

On riding over the road from Bellair to Worton Heights during the Fall, I passed some hands, who were moving large quantities of dirt into the middle of the road; after passing them some distance, I met an old colored man, and inquired who the supervisor was? He quickly informed me, "Captain Corey of the Home Guards." Finding that he was under the influence of liquor, I made no further inquiry of him, but came to the conclusion, that the Captain knew better how to form embankments, than he did to improve the public roads.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would advise the Commissioners of our county, if they have not already made appointments for supervisors of roads, to be more careful in their selections; as the public are becoming very much dissatisfied with having the roads obstructed, owing to improper management.

The farmers complain loudly of this imposition, but take no action to prevent it, consequently we make this public statement, hoping that our roads may be as generally improved as they have generally been neglected, and particularly the bridges in this neighborhood.

I am informed that there is money enough levied to improve the roads, if applied at the proper time, and to keep them in good condition.

We look upon these raises or mounds, made across our roads, as perfect nuisances; they are intended to turn the water from the roads, but are not made sufficient to answer that purpose. Our roads are used very much at the present time by the negro population of our county, who should assist in keeping up the repairs upon them.

There is one more imposition that I wish to complain of and then I am done; it's of more importance than those spoken of and one that we are all interested in, and that is the great injury the public sustain from liquor stores throughout our county. It is said by some who rather favor this imposition, that the license for whiskey lessens the taxes of our county; but this I think is a wrong calculation. The expenses of County Court (which is frequently caused by disorderly houses where whiskey is kept and sold,) will overbalance the amount for licenses granted by the Clerk for liquor, say nothing about many other serious disadvantages attending it. We have long since come to the conclusion that we will not allow or permit the sale of it in this neighborhood; we know that the people are opposed to it; we have suffered from the ill effects of it, and in one case alone which was taken to our County Court, it cost the county over five hundred dollars.

As I am not in the habit of writing for publication I will conclude, hoping some action may be taken to prevent these impositions upon the people of our county.

A FRIEND TO TEMPERANCE.

Rates of Farm Labor in Somerset County, Md.

The farmers in Somerset county, Md., recently held a general county meeting, and adopted the folllowing resolutions:

Resolved, That we consider the following rates as high as farmers can afford to pay in view of present prospects, and while we do not pretend to prescribe any arbitrary standard we pronounce and declare that in our judgment no good citizen will be willing for any length of time to go beyond them, or will be able so to do and remunerate himself. We therefore recommend these as the rates for this country:—For cutting oak wood 75 cents per cord, pine 60 cents per cord, for mauling oak rails $1 per hundred, pine 60 cents per hundred, for day labor on farm, with board 62½ cents, without board 87½ cents. For hands to work regularly, per month, with board $10, per year 120. For female labor by the year $36, for cleaning old ditch 3 feet wide one spit deep $1 per hundred yards, 4 feet wide one spit deep $1 25 per hundred yards; all other lengths and depths in proportion. For grubbing $2 per square.

Resolved, That we recommend to the farmers of Somerset county to decline to hire day labor in any department of their business, when hands can be more advantageously hired by the month or year, believing that an ample supply of reliable labor can be had in time for the spring crop, at reasonable rates, and such as the farmer can well afford to pay.

The Test Oath.

Mr. Lincoln's Attorney General, Hon. Edwin Bates, of Missouri, published a letter in the Missouri Republican, in which he gives his opinion of the Congressional test oath. He says:

Test oaths, odious, oppressive and cowardly always, are always the resort of desperate parties, who (as violent as timidity can make them) seize upon this method to weaken their adversaries, whom they are afraid to meet in fair and open controversy. It was of frequent occurrence during the French revolution, and one remarkable instance has been preserved for our instruction by the great historian of that epoch. The two legislative councils—the Ancients and the Five Hundred—imputing to their adversaries the crime of royalism, hoped, by an adroit trick, to get rid of their presence in the councils, and their influence with the people. And so, in the forged name of republicanism, they decreed that all the members of the council should, on a certain day, take an oath of hatred to royalty. The opposition (quite as good republicans, in fact, as their hypocritical oppressors) resisted, as best they could, complained and protested—but they took the oath—for they had no notion of deserting their place in the government, and thus leaving their unprincipled adversaries unresisted to work out their wicked will in the mis-government of the country. And the philosophic historian dismisses the subject with this brief remark: "This formality of an oath, so frequently employed by parties, never could be considered as a guaranty; it has never been anything but an annoyance of the conquerors, who have taken delight in forcing the conquered to perjure themselves.

Justice—that was the craft policy of the French revolutionary radicals—and our revolutionary radicals do but follow their example. And we may indulge the hope that the reign of our radicals will be made as brief as that of their great examples, and by the same cause—their follies and their crimes.

Your friend, EDWARD BATES.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White, no sales; red 2 40 a 2 43.
CORN—White, 90 cts.; yellow 80 a 81.
OATS—52 cents (weight).

WANTED, & FOR RENT.

THE subscriber will rent, for the remainder of the year, the

BLACKSMITH & WHEELWRIGHT SHOP
At Urieville, Kent County, Md.

This is an old and good stand for business.

He also wishes to employ the services of a good, practical Miller, for his Urieville Grist Mill; and hereby gives notice that he will not be responsible for LUMBER left on the yard after it is sawed. W. T. SMITH,
Urieville, Kent Co., Md.
January 20, 1866—3t.

OVERCOATS! OF HEAVY MATERIAL
AND WELL MADE,

At less than the usual rates. We invite an examination. WICKES & BRO.
Chestertown, Jan. 20, 1866.

AXES! AXES!!

A F 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 TO GUNNERS.

THE subscriber hereby forewarns all persons from trespassing upon the lands of Dr. W. M. Gemmill, with dog or gun, to hunt or shoot game. Persons disregarding this notice will be held responsible according to law.
JAMES S. GEMMILL, Tenant.
January 20, 1866—3t.

PROPOSALS
FOR BUILDING SCHOOL HOUSES.

OFFICE BOARD SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS,
Chestertown, Jan. 20, 1866.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the undersigned until the Sixth day of February next, to build a School House between Chesterville and Mill Branch, in the First Commissioner District of Kent County, and also to build one near Fennimore's Mill on Fairlee Creek, between Belair and the Bay, in the Fourth Commissioner District, according to plans and specifications furnished by the State Board of Education, which may be seen on application at this office.

The proposals should state when the work will be completed, and name the parties who will become surety for its faithful performance.
JOHN W. HINES,
Jan. 20, 1866—3t. Sec'y. Board

MARRIED.

HURTT—WILMER.—At Waters Chapel, on the 16th inst., by Rev. L. W. Bates, ALFRED HURTT to MATHILDA WILMER—both of Kent county.

WALLIS—HOLLYDAY.—On the 10th of January, by Rev. R. W. Lowrie, at Trinity Church, Washington, WM. T. WALLIS, of this county, to Miss SUE B. HOLLYDAY, daughter of J. E. S. Hollyday, of Prince George's county, Md.

HARMAN—ALDRIDGE.—On the 18th of January, at the residence of the bride's father, Chestertown, by Rev. T. W. Simpers, CHARLES E. HARMAN, of Centreville, to Miss MAGGIE R. ALDRIDGE.
[Elkton papers please copy.]

MELVIN—LEE.—On the same day, by the same, WM. J. MELVIN, to Miss HANNAH E. LEE, all of Kent Co.

DIED.

THOMAS.—On the 7th inst., at the residence of her son, H. Mifflin Thomas, Mrs. HARRIETT THOMAS, aged about 60 years.

CONYER.—In Chestertown, on the 9th inst., PHILLIP, son of William and Sarah Amanda Conyer—aged 6 years, 6 months and 9 days.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. C. R. Fiddis

Has removed her Millinery Establishment to the building on High street, recently occupied by Mr. Samuel Frazier, and opposite the residence of the late Judge Eccleston, where she will be pleased to see her old friends and customers, and the public generally.
Chestertown, Jan. 20, 1866—3t.

NOTICE TO ALL.

THE undersigned has two Negro Boys, one named John Wesley Nicols, the other Jacob White. In the Fall of 1864 said Boys were, by the Orphans' Court, bound to me. I claim, hold and defend said Boys as my property, and I do hereby forbid and forewarn all persons against employing or harboring either of said Boys; and any one found disregarding this notice shall have the benefit of the LAW applied to their case.
CHARLES TILDEN.
January 20, 1866—3t*

LECTURE.

The Lecture on the "Secret of Success," will be repeated (D. V.) at KENNEDYVILLE CHURCH on MONDAY NIGHT NEXT, the 22d inst., for the benefit of the M. P. Parsonage. If the weather should be *too* inclement that night, the Lecture may be expected on the next night.

On Next Wednesday Night, 24th inst., the LECTURE will be repeated at ST. JAMES' CHURCH, and for the same purpose. If the weather should be too inclement on *that* night, it will be postponed to the ensuing night.

☞ Tickets 50 cents for all over 14 years old. Jan. 20, 1866.

VENDUE.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, on

Thursday, the 25th day of January,

at the late residence of Benjamin R. Fiddis in Quaker Neck, adjoining Bond Chapel, at 10 o'clock, A. M., if fair, (if not, the next fair day,) the following property, viz:

One Horse and 1 Colt;
FOUR HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE;

One Carriage and Harness; one Horse Cart and Harness; five head of Hogs; lot of Corn in the ear; lot of Corn Blades; a lot of Bacon; a small lot of Farming Implements;

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

☞ Terms made known on day of sale.
SARAH A. FIDDIS,
Executrix of B. R. Fiddis, dec'd.
January 20, 1866—tds.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

OFFICE BOARD OF SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS,
CHESTERTOWN.

The regular examination of applicants to teach in the Public Schools of Kent County will take place at the Court House in Chestertown, on

Monday and Tuesday, Jan. 29 and 30,

commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M.

The first day will be devoted to the Examination of applicants for Certificates of the first grade, the next day to those who shall apply for Certificates of the second grade.

The Commissioners of Public Schools and the Faculty of Washington College *only* will be present and conduct the examination.

Applicants should come provided with paper and pencils. By order of the Board.
JOHN W. HINES, Sec'y.
January 20, 1866—2w.

MARYLAND:
Kent County Orphans' Court,

JANUARY 16, 1866.

On the application of Sarah A. Fiddis, Executrix of Benjamin R. Fiddis, late of Kent county, deceased,

ORDERED, That she give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, in Kent county, Md., and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four 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 16th day of December, 1866.

SEAL

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

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

BENJAMIN R. FIDDIS,

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 subscriber,

On or before the 16th day of August, 1866; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 16th day of January, 1866.

SARAH A. FIDDIS,
Executrix of Benj. R. Fiddis, dec'd.
January 20, 1866—4t.

HARRY MCCOY. WM. I. RASIN.

McCOY & RASIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 66 South St., Baltimore.

PROMPT attention paid to the sale of GRAIN and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. All orders for the purchase of Farming Implements, Seeds, Groceries, &c., promptly attended to. Dec. 2, 1865—y.

COUGH DO MORE.

DR. STRICKLAND'S
MELLIFLUOUS
COUGH BALSAM

is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs it is healing, softening, and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

CURE for PILES.

DR. STRICKLAND'S
PILE REMEDY

has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure. For sale by all Druggists at 50 Cents per bottle.

Doctor Strickland's TONIC.

DYSPEPSIA.

DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC is a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with antiacids and carminatives to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and Debility. It is not alcoholic, therefore particularly suited for Weak, Nervous and Dyspeptic persons. For sale by all Druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle. Jan. 20, 1866—y

PROSPECTUS OF

The Cosmopolite.

ON the first of January we commenced the publication in the City of Baltimore of a

MONTHLY LITERARY MAGAZINE.

There is no publication of this character now issued South of New York City, and the closing of the war has left a large portion of the people of the country with no literary representative.

The COSMOPOLITE will be devoted to Literature, Art, Review, Scientific Papers and General Reading, and we shall number among its contributors some of the first literary men of the South, with others from the North and from London and Paris.

All matter not original will be carefully selected from the newest and best of the English, French and German publications; and its Editors will spare no effort or expense to make it rank with the *very first* Magazines of the country.

As its name imports, we have established THE COSMOPOLITE upon no sectional basis. We hope to make it the organ of general literature alone, and will be uninfluenced by any party or clique whatever.

It will be mailed to subscribers in any part of the country upon receipt of the following SUBSCRIPTION:

Single Copies, for one year,	$ 4 00
Five " " " "	18 00
Ten " " " "	33 00

THE COSMOPOLITE will be generally distributed among the Merchants and Planters of the South, and we will add, for their information, a few advertisements, at moderate rates. Liberal deductions will be made to booksellers and news dealers. Address

DE LEON & CO.,
P. O. Box 226, Baltimore, Md.
January 20, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE HOMESTEAD PORTION of the
MILLER FARM,
Containing 196 Acres,
of which 175 Acres are arable,
Balance in Wood and Marsh.

Pleasantly situated on Swan Creek, within full view of the Chesapeake Bay, adjoining Swan Point, noted for OYSTERS, FISH and DUCKS. Convenient to Churches, School, Steamboat, Stores and Shops.

The Lawn, beautifully Shaded,

running down to the water, where Lime, Grain and all the products of the farm can be landed.

Dwelling
OLD BUT VERY COMFORTABLE.
OUT BUILDINGS

Sufficient for the Farm, with two Pumps of Water.

The Land lays nicely;

rolling, well watered, light, and susceptible of improvement equal to any in the County.

No Stiff Land on the Farm.

Would make a splendid FRUIT FARM.

Mr. Voshell will show the place to any one wishing to examine the same.

☞ For terms and other particulars, apply on the place or by mail.
W. R. CONSTABLE.
Rock Hall P. O., Kent County, Md.
January 13, 1866—6m.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

THE State Normal School, designed for the education of those who wish to be employed as Teachers in the Public Schools of Maryland, will be opened on THE FIFTEENTH OF JANUARY, in the Saloon of the Red Men's Hall, Paca Street, Baltimore, under the charge of Prof. NEWELL.

Young men must be at least seventeen years of age; young women, at least sixteen; and must bring the certificate of appointment required by law, from the Board of School Commissioners of Baltimore City, or of the County to which they belong.

TUITION AND TEXT BOOKS FREE to those who are regularly appointed, and file a written declaration that it is their intention to teach in the Public Schools of Maryland. Others will be charged Twenty-five Dollars per session.

For further information apply at the office of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction, 21 N. Calvert street, or to the President of the Board of School Commissioners of Kent County, HOWARD MEEKS.
January 13, 1866—3t.

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.

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

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