THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 3, 1866.

☞ We surrender a large part of our space to-day to the Address and Resolutions adopted by the State Convention held in Baltimore on the 24th ult.

☞ During the past week, might be seen, around our Court Buildings, a rather animated, restless and anxious group of gentlemen and ladies, engrossed in very earnest conversation and carrying rolls of *Congress* Cap. Solemn and wistful looks were ever and anon cast to the Court-room above, and yet no cause for *breach of promise*, or bill *a vincolo matrimonii*, was in progress. No bewigged Judge occupied the wool-sack, and yet it was evident that something unusual stirred the interest of a goodly number of fair dames and intellectual-looking young gents. Inquiry disclosed the fact that the President of the Board of School Commissioners and his aids were in session, conducting a general examination of the teachers of the county. As the doors were closed to the inquisitive public, we can only certify to the gentlemenly and intellectual bearing of the gentlemen, the grace and beauty of the ladies, and the gallantry of one of the District Commissioners.

☞ The proceedings of our State and Federal legislatures are calculated to cause the utmost uneasiness, among conservative and thinking men, for the perpetuity of our present republican form of government. It will be seen that the whole tendency of the legislation of the United States Congress is, to centralize the form of government, to deprive the States of their present constitutional rights, and to throw the whole power of the Government into the hands of the radical leaders. Amendment after amendment is reported, all looking to Federal control of the internal affairs of the States. A bill has also been introduced by Mr. Wilson, looking to the consolidation of the militia of all the States under Federal control.

Concurrent with all this Federal legislation, an ordinarily careful observer will see the same course pursued by the majority of our State representatives. Concurrent with Mr. Wilson's militia bill in Congress we find a bill reported in our legislature to repeal the militia laws of the State and to provide for a standing army of veteran soldiers, who, under the control of the Governor, are to exercise exclusive military dominion within our borders. Surely this revolutionary project will arouse the proper fears of a people who are not altogether lost to the care of their just rights. The Baltimore *Sun* thus comments:—

What is left of the substance of liberty in a State whose legislators exclude the people from military organization, and exclude all the members of citizen volunteer associations from its defence, and deliberately place the whole power of the State in the hands of the Governor, to be wielded through an army already organized and drilled, veterans of an hundred battles, who have the sympathies of their past services in the field and the pride of their peculiar and separate organizations to band them together and to indoctrinate them with sentiments and ideas hostile to freedom and dangerous to constitutional government? The bill places at the immediate disposal of the Governor the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, to be expended in his discretion for carrying into effect the provisions of the law. There is no limitation of time for the operation of this bill; it must be intended as a permanent regulation. There is no reason assigned why it should be passed; no danger to the public repose suggested as imminent or probable, which demands its enactment. It looks then to a policy permanent and fixed—a policy which has its foundation in distrust of the people—*and looks to force rather than consent as the permanent vital spirit of our institutions.*

Working of the Public Roads in the States.

This bill, which has passed to a third reading in the House, provides that the commissioners of the several counties, of the State, shall levy a tax at their discretion, for the use of public roads in their respective counties, to be called "the public road tax;" the commissioners of each county to divide the same into as many convenient road districts as they may deem necessary. They are also to apportion the tax so levied to the several road districts, in such manner as they may deem just and proper; provided, that nothing herein contained shall prevent any resident tax payer from working out his or her road tax in the district in which their property may lie, subject to the direction and control of the supervisor. When any number of tax payers in any road district shall subscribe any amount of money for the use of any road or roads in addition to that already levied for the use of public roads in said district, then the commissioners of the county may appropriate a like sum for the use of said road or roads, for which such subscription was made and collected, the whole amount to be worked out on the said road or roads in said district under the direction of the supervisor. The commissioners of the several counties shall fix such per diem from time to time, for the laborers and teams working on roads, as in their judgment may be just and right. One half of the taxes so levied for the use of roads, shall be worked out on the roads between the first day of April and the first day of July, and the remaining half between the first day of July and the first day of November in each year. All special laws relating to the public roads, inconsistent with this act are repealed, and the act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

Maryland Legislature.

SENATE.

On Monday Mr. Vickers offered an order that the committee on elections report to the Senate on the memorials and orders referred to them on the subject of the repeal of the registration law by Thursday next. Adopted.

Bills Passed.—To authorize the Trustees of the Almshouse of Kent county to sell a tract of land. To amend the local law of Chestertown.

On Tuesday the House bill to authorize the Commissioners of Kent county to issue $50,000 in bonds to aid the Kent County Railroad was passed. A bill was also passed to authorize a levy of not over $60,000 in Queen Anne's county, for the benefit of the Kent and Queen Anne's county railroad. Also, a bill to incorporate the Chestertown Water Company.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

On Tuesday an unfavorable report was made by the majority of the registration committee, on a large number of petitions asking a repeal or modification of the registry or disfranchising law. Messrs. Jamison and Cullen, from the minority of the same committee, made a report in favor of submitting to the registered voters of the State an amendment to the constitution in substitution of the obnoxious clause of the constitution, in relation to the registry law, which was ordered to be printed. Among the bills passed was one fixing the pay of County Commissioners at four dollars per day. The Speaker presented the memorial and resolutions of the State Convention recently held in Baltimore upon the subject of registration. Without being read, they were referred to the standing committee on registration. The Speaker excused himself for not sooner presenting the memorial, and stated the circumstances which led to the delay.

Contested Election—Twelfth Judicial Circuit.—Mr. Lee, chairman of the committe on elections, made a report in the contested election case of Hon. Thomas A. Spence against Hon. John R. Franklin, for the judgship of the Twelth Judicial circuit. The following are the resolutions appended to the report:

Resolved by the House of Delegates of Maryland, That at an election held on the seventh day of November 1865, for a Circuit Judge of the Twelth Judicial Circuit of Maryland, in the counties of Worcester, Somerset and Dorchester, comprising the said circuit, John R. Franklin was not duly and legally elected, because he was disqualified under the constitution to hold the said office, and because he did not receive the largest number of loyal votes at the said election for said office. And resolved, That Thomas A. Spence having received the largest number of the legal votes polled at the said election for said office, was duly and legally elected Circuit Judge of the Twelth Judicial Circuit of Maryland. And further resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to His Excellency, the Governor of Maryland, for his action thereon. Signed by Messrs. Lee, Valliant, Hoffman, Buhrman and Wooden.

[Special Dispatch to the Balt. Sun.]

The President's Forthcoming Peace Proclamation—the Radicals and the President—Gen. Grant's Visit to Europe.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.

The day is not far distant when the President will issue a proclamation that peace exists throughout the country, and that all the States and the territories are in loyal relations to the general government.

The leading editorial of the Chronicle this morning is generally regarded among keen politicians as a breaking from the President. It is a rather slight indication, like a struggling of light through clouds and darkness, yet enough to the closely observant. Indeed, such are now the generally believed statements, as to the President's view, that it is transparent hypocrisy and utter falsehood for the radicals to do otherwise than to oppose him. While the leading radicals simulate confidence in this cause, it is known that their force is demoralized. If the dictation of the Jacobinical committee upon reconstruction does not entirely succeed now, how will it be when the voices of the discontented tax payers shall thunder in their ears?

It is stated that General Grant will go to Europe, under Government auspices. A Government ship and officers for the same is suggested in official quarters, in connection with this new demonstration of our leading General. Perhaps General Sherman will be his successor ad interim in command of the army. ALPHA.

Proceedings of Congress.

Another bill has been reported in the Senate to regulate suffrage in the District of Columbia. The resolution extending the thanks of Congress to Admiral Farragut and his officers and men, was adopted. A petition was presented, said to be from over one hundred beautiful, accomplished and intelligent ladies of Lawrence, Kansas, asking for an amendment to the Constitution prohibiting any State from withholding the elective franchise on account of sex.

The House adopted a resolution to prohibit the use of the hall hereafter for any other than legitimate legislative, funeral and Divine purposes. The joint committee on reconstruction reported a substitute for the resolution to amend the constitution so as to make a new basis of representation. The substitute is precisely similar to the original resolution, with the exception that the words "direct taxes" are stricken out. It requires representation to be based on the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed, and declares that in any State where the elective franchise is denied or abridged on account of color or race, all persons therein of such color or race shall be excluded from the basis of representation. Mr. Stevens supported the substitute in a speech of some length, and took occasion to refer to and controvert the views of President Johnson, as set forth in his interview with a distinguished Senator a few days ago When Mr. Stevens concluded, the vote was taken and the substitute adopted by the requisite two-thirds vote—yeas 120, nays 46.

Among a lot of twenty thousand dollar rebels pardoned recently is Elias Rector, celebrated in Albert Pike's poem as "the fine old Arkansas gentleman."

☞ We give below, the Address to the people of Maryland, adopted by the State Convention in Baltimore last week, and also the resolutions as finally adopted:

THE ADDRESS.

To the People of Maryland.—Fellow Citizens:—The present constitution of Maryland was adopted at a season especially unsuited for that calm deliberation upon fundamental rights which is essential to secure exact justice to the citizens of a free State. Established during the excitements of a great civil war, it did not escape the influences of passion which then clouded men's perceptions of right and duty. The framers of that instrument had their thoughts directed more to those considerations of expediency which the exigencies of the time forced upon their attention, than upon those principles of political right which are cardinal and immutable in States, the organization of which is designed for the enlargement of human happiness through a jealous adherence to the maxims of political liberty.

Taking counsel from the instincts of self-preservation, and forgetting that the provisions of the instrument they were framing might endure beyond the occasion which then engrossed their solicitude, the convention engrafted upon the organic law of the State certain new conditions for the elective franchise, before unknown to the people, the effect of which has been to stigmatize and to debar from the right to vote and to hold office in the State a large majority of its citizens. The avowal of opinions and sympathies no less than an actual participation in the resistance which the Southern States were making to the Federal authority was declared by the convention to be cause of forfeiture of all political rights and privileges, and the sufficient warrant for excluding for all time to come the born free men of Maryland from participation in the honors or in the government of his native State. And these disabilities were not merely made applicable to the future utterance of opinion and sentiment or subsequent resistance to the Federal authority, but by the retroactive power of the constitution were extended to the past as well as applied to future occurrences. The brand of shame and ignominy was thus applied to the majority of the citizens of the State for causes to which neither the organic nor the ordinary law had attached any penal consequences. These provisions of the constitution were not only a direct violation of that hallowed principle of justice engrafted upon our Declaration of Rights, and expressed in the Federal constitution, which declares that retrospective laws, punishing acts committed before the existence of such laws, and by them only declared criminal, an oppression, unjust and incompatible with liberty; but in their practical operation they are utterly subversive of the inherent right of the people to participate in the Legislature as the best security of liberty and the foundation of all free government.

The people of the State have felt, with all the keen anguish of a proud and high-spirited race, the humiliation to which a portion of their fellow citizens in the hour of passion and misguided zeal have subjected them. They have borne in patience the injustice of their fellows, content to wait until such time as calm reflection and restored peace should give an opportunity to those who have done them wrong to repair the injury. That time has now arrived: the storm of war has given place to the sunlight of peace; the law of arms has yielded to the civil power. The federal authority is no longer threatened from without, nor opposed from within the national territory. The hearts and minds of men are occupied with sentiments of concord.

The wise and the good amongst those who have lately been arrayed in hostility, are untiring in their efforts to remove the traces of past discord among the States. The policy which guides the councils of the National Executive points to the restoration of every civil and political privilege which appertained to the citizens of all the States prior to the late bloody struggle. They have been invited back to share in the advantages and to participate in the administration of the government of the nation. Five millions of the people, the entire free population of eleven States, are remoulding the institutions of their respective Commonwealths, prepared to resume their place as equals, in every sense, of the citizens of the sister States.

If those who carried on the war have not lost the heritage of freemen, and to-day are citizens of their respective States and the equals of the citizens of all the other States, shall it be said that the people of Maryland are to be held up to the gaze of the civilized world as especial objects of its scorn? Is the battle which has been waged in the name of constitutional right to make Maryland the plague spot on the American continent? Is the very heart and centre of the republic to be the selected portions where the principles of free government are to be perpetually ignored, and the majority of the citizens of a State be deprived of all share in its control, and be held the abjects of a minority? What becomes of a republican form of government where the majority of its free citizens—the men of cultivation, of talent, of wealth, of moral worth and social devotion—are held in perpetual political bondage by a minority of their fellows?

Considerations such as the foregoing have brought upon us the conviction that there remains no longer the shadow of a pretext for perpetuating the disabilities under which the people of Maryland labor. Their patient endurance during all the while that timidity itself could form an excuse for enforcing their exclusion from political equality is the best guarantee any people could furnish that revolutionary violence is no part of their purpose, so long as any hope shall remain of securing their inalienable right of self-government by peaceful means. But the people of the State would be recreant to duty were they to exhibit a passive indifference to the condition in which the present constitution places them. Their patience under wrong might become servility under oppression, if they did not now declare what are their rights, and if they did not in firm, decided, passionless, emphatic terms set forth their grievances and demand from the agents who are entrusted with the power of the State redress of the injuries they endure.

This convention, after having carefully deliberated, and having ascertained what enlightened public sentiment demands, now express their profound conviction that it is the duty of the Legislature, at its present session, to repeal the registration law passed in March last, which has brought inquisitorial power, in its most odious and irresponsible form, to the fireside of our citizens; which compels every man to give evidence against himself, under oath, as to the utterance even of his private thoughts and sentiments within the sacred circle of his own family, and which, whether he confess or refuses to swear, equally declares him degraded; which offers a premium to perjury and corruption, and imposes penalties only upon the conscientious and the truthful.

They further declare that the fourth section of the first article of the constitution relating to the qualification of voters and prescribing a test oath for them, and seventh section of the same article prescribing a retrospective test oath for all State officers, are repugnant to the spirit of the constitution of the United States and to our own declaration of rights, and that it is the duty of the present Legislature to pass an amendment of the constitution according to the lines of the eleventh article of that instrument, abrogating those odious and anti-republican provisions, and to submit that amendment to the people at the next general election for ratification. And as a measure of immediate relief this convention also declare that the Legislature ought to pass an act in conformity to the provisions of the constitution, restoring to his full rights of citizenship every one who is deprived of this by the terms of the fourth section of the first article of the constitution.

Your convention further recommend to the citizens of the State to send memorials to the Legislature, now in session, setting forth the grievances under which the people labor, and demanding of them as the delegated servants of the people to carry out the will of the constituency of the State without delay.

They also recommend the delegations of the people for the several counties in the State, and for the city of Baltimore, as large as can possibly be assembled, go to Annapolis and present personally to the Legislature their memorial. Let the delegates see the people's faces, and see that the men of Maryland are earnest in their demand of right.

The voice of the people should be raised as that of one man, as the voice of superior to their agents, commanding them to do justice and fulfill right.

The demand should not cease, and if unheeded now let it be re-echoed continually. The restoration of the privileges of Marylanders, the abrogation of odious disabilities which defile the organic law of the State, should be the fixed purpose of every citizen. No one should fail or falter until he can point to a constitution purged of its stains; pure and bright, the fitting ægis of privileges of the sons of Maryland.

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved* by this Convention, representing all the people of Maryland who are in favor of the restoration of political rights to the disfranchised citizens of the State, That the persistent efforts of the President of the United States to restore to their political rights the citizens of the Southern States, and to protect them in the enjoyment of their constitutional relations to the Federal Government, receive our cordial endorsement, and we pledge to him our support in his efforts to re-establish the rights of the States under the Federal Government upon a constitutional basis.

1. *Resolved*, That the President of this Convention be directed to communicate to the President of the United States a copy of the proceedings of this Convention, and to express to him their high appreciation of his patriotic efforts to restore peace, good feeling and political equality between all sections of the country.

3. *Resolved*, That we will, and all who are opposed to the odious laws of proscription and disqualification should, be determined and persistent in the effort to regain the freedom that is now most unjustly and tyrannically withheld from the majority by the minority of the citizens of the State, and that there should be no cessation to the struggle to recover such freedom until equal liberty to all citizens of the State is made triumphant.

4 *Resolved*, That the registration law of this State is odious and oppressive in its provisions, unjust and tyrannical in the manner of its administration, the fruitful source of dissention among the people, calculated to keep alive the memory of differences which ought to be forgotten, and that sound policy, enlightened statesmanship and positive justice demand its immediate repeal.

5. *Resolved*, That the provisions of the fourth section of the first article of the constitution, which prescribe conditions to the elective franchise before unknown to the people of Maryland, are retrospective, partaking of the nature of an *ex post facto* law, and repugnant to the terms of the declaration of rights, as well as to the constitution of the United States.

6. *Resolved*, That a committee of five from Baltimore city and two from each county be appointed by the chair, to lay the proceedings of this convention before the General Assembly, and to urge upon them prompt acquiescence in the righteous demands of the people of Maryland.

7. *Resolved*, That a committee of five from the city of Baltimore, and two from each county in the State, be appointed by the chair as an executive committee, to devise such measures as they may deem necessary in furthering the objects for which the convention has assembled.

8. *Resolved*, That this convention recommend that the people of Maryland sign memorials to the Legislature asking that the right of suffrage be restored, and that a committee of one from each county and one from the city of Baltimore be appointed by the respective delegations to obtain signatures to the memorials, and send them to the Legislature, with power to such committee to increase its members.

9. *Resolved*, That when this convention adjourns it shall be subject to be reconvened at such time as the executive committee shall designate.

On motion a resolution of thanks was adopted to all the papers of the State who have dared to advocate the repeal of the odious registry law.

☞ A woman died of dropsy in North Carolina after losing in ten years 884 gallons of water.

Final Dissolution of the Provost Marshal's Department.

Under a special order from Maj. Gen. W. S. Hancock, commanding middle military department, the provost marshal's office ceased to exist yesterday, and Brev. Brig. Gen. Wooley has been ordered to report to the adjutant general of the army at Washington, for instructions. This office for the past four years has wielded an immense power in our midst—for a long time almost superseding civil authority. A brief history of its rise and progress may not be uninteresting. About May 1st, 1861, General Butler appointed George R. Dodge, Esq., a citizen of Baltimore, to to the post, who held it for some months, when on Gen. Wooley taking command, Major W. P. Jones, of his staff, performed the duties. In Nov. 1862, Major Constable was appointed and held the position until Jan. 1863, when Major W. S. Fish succeeded, whose name is familiar to all, and whose subsequent trial and conviction by a court-martial on charges involving a gross abuse of his power will be remembered. Major Z. H. Hayner was provost marshal for a few weeks, and was succeeded by Lt. Col. John Wooley of the Fifth Indiana cavalry, who was appointed by Gen. Wallace on 24th March, 1864. For nearly twenty-two months during the most troublous and exciting times that the city has ever seen, Colonel W. conducted the unpleasant duties of the Office as satisfactorily, as was possible.—*Balto. Sun.*

Notice.

ALL persons are forewarned from employing or harboring NICOLAS CANER, a colored apprentice, indentured to me by the Orphans' Court of Kent county. All money due for his services must be paid to me.

SALLIE SUTTON.

Chesterville, February 3, 1866—3t.

A DOLLAR SAVED IS A DOLLAR MADE!

IT IS GENERALLY ADMITTED BY ALL THAT

R. P. STEWART,

AT LOCUST GROVE,

has one of the

Cheapest Stores in the county.

Persons wishing to buy will do well to call and examine my large Stock of Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ I sell strictly for Cash, and am thereby enabled to sell at ten per cent. lower than my competitors.

Call, examine, and be convinced.

R. P. STEWART.

Locust Grove, February 3, 1866—3m.

CORN AND OATS

BERGER & BUTZ'S

EXCELSIOR

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

AND

BERGER & BUTZ'S

AMMONIATED

SUPER PHOSPHATE OF

Lime.

WE OFFER to the Farmers of Kent and the adjoining counties these well known Fertilizers for the Spring seeding. BERGER BUTZ'S EXCELSIOR SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME has for the last five years undergone the most rigid tests upon all crops and has never been excelled. It not only acts immediately upon the crop, but is certain to produce a heavy growth of grass. BERGER & BUTZ'S AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME we guarantee to be a good article.

We give a certificate from one of the most reliable Farmers in New Jersey, showing the effect upon Wheat, Oats and Corn.

Hopewell Township, Cumberland Co., N. J., August 7th, 1865.

MESSRS. BERGER & BUTZ:

I have now used your Super Phosphate of Lime for two seasons. Last Fall I used it upon part of my Wheat, which has turned out as well as where I manured with good barn-yard manure.

This last Spring I put in my oats with it; the oats were sown upon poor ground, still the yield was most excellent, far better than I had any reason to expect.

I also used it upon Corn alongside of another well known Fertilizer. The drought has been very severe this Summer, and the corn is therefore backward, still your Phosphate has done very much better than the other, and does not seem to have suffered so much from the drought. I consider your Super-Phosphate of Lime not only a good manure, but better than any other Fertilizer I ever used.

Yours, respectfully,

ROBERT JONES.

We will say to Farmers and Dealers in Fertilizers, that by the introduction of

NEW AND IMPROVED MACHINERY

into our Factory, our articles will be much better prepared than heretofore,

AND IF IT IS NOT FOUND TO BE IN EVERY WAY EQUAL TO THE ORIGINAL STANDARD, WE WILL NOT DEMAND ONE DOLLAR FOR OUR ARTICLES.

R. J. RUTH & Co.,

GENERAL AGENTS,

No. 8 Bowley's Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ For sale by

THOS. DEC. RUTH, Chestertown;

THOS. D. BURGESS, Grey's Inn Creek;

JAMES SHUSTER, Buck Neck.

Baltimore, February 3, 1866—y.

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.

MARRIED.

JONES—ERDMAN.—On the 25th of January, by Rev. J. S. Cook, ADAM C. JONES of Kent, to Miss CLARA N. ERDMAN, of Queen Anne's county.

DIED.

BASSFORD.—On the 23rd of January, in Alexandria, Va., ALBERT E. BASSFORD, eldest son of the late Rev. Thomas Bassford, aged 53 years.

SUTTON.—At Washington College, on Saturday last, the 27th ult., very suddenly, Mrs. MARY ANN, consort of the Rev. Andrew Sutton—aged about 34 years.

BECK.—On the 30th ult., near Rees' Corner, ANN TILDEN, infant daughter of George W. and Margaret F. Beck—in the fourth year of her age. Rest in peace and sleep with God.

HUTCHINS.—On the 30th ult., ALVERDA, second daughter of Philip O. and Rachel J. Hutchins, aged 2 years, 9 mos. and 18 days. Bucks County, Pa., papers please copy. [Obituary next week.]

HARDEN.—Suddenly, on Monday night, of heart disease, Mrs. HYBERT HARDEN, at her late residence near Still Pond Village, in the 50th year of her age.

"The Death Angel" visited her couch during her slumbers and bore her away, we trust triumphantly, to her home in Heaven. She was a woman of superior worth and nobleness of principle, and her untimely end will be sadly deplored by her kindred and friends. Truly, "in the midst of life we are in death."

A. M. M.

VENDUE.

THE undersigned will offer at Public Sale at his residence, on Dr. Maxwell's Farm near Still Pond, on

Wednesday, the 14th of February,

HIS ENTIRE STOCK,

consisting of the following, viz:

FIVE HEAD OF WORK HORSES,

1 MULE, 1 year-old COLT,

3 MILCH COWS,

TEN FINE SHOATS,

1 Carriage and Harness, 1 Wagon and Harness, 1 Horse Cart, 1 Wheat Fan, Corn Sheller and Straw Cutter, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Hoes, &c.; 1 Light Sleigh, 1,000 weight of new Bacon; 1 Duck Gun; also,

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

consisting in part of Beds and Bedding.

One Boat and Oars.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums under $10 Cash; all sums over, a credit of Seven Months with approved security. No property to be taken away until the terms are complied with.

WM. HARDEN.

Still Pond, Feb. 3, 1866—ts

VENDUE.

THE subscriber, being about to discontinue farming, except on a very small scale, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence between Still Pond and Churn Creek, on the Chesapeake Bay, known as Kennard's Point, Kent county, Md., on

Wednesday, February 28th, 1866,

if fair, (if not, the next fair day thereafter,) the following property, viz:

3 Head Horses,

AND 3 COLTS,

all of them young with the exception of one.

ONE YOKE OF OXEN,

Seven Milch Cows

FIVE HEAD OF

YOUNG CATTLE,

1 Farm Wagon, 1 Ox-Cart, 3 Grain Fans, 1 Lime Spreader, new; 2 McCormick Reapers; also, Ploughs, Harrows, Cultivators and other

Farming Implements.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of and under $20, cash. All over that amount a credit of 9 months, on the purchaser giving note with approved security. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

DR. WILLIAM M. GEMMILL.

February 3, 1866—4ts.

MARYLAND:

Kent County Orphans' Court,

JANUARY 30, 1866.

On the application of William C. Eliason, Administrator C. T. A. of John A. Eliason, late of New Castle County, Del., deceased:

Ordered, That he 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 30th day of January, 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 hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JOHN A. ELIASON,

late of New Castle County, Del., 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 30th day of August, 1866; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day of January, 1866.

WILLIAM C. ELIASON,

Adm'r. C. T. A. of John A. Eliason, dec'd.

February 3, 1866—4t.

BLACKSMITHING AND WHEELWRIGHTING

at the shops formerly occupied by Gurlip and Cline, Harmony. A. J. HACKET has taken the BLACKSMITH SHOP at Harmony; and will continue the business in all its branches. Particular attention paid to Horse Shoeing.

ROBERT RICHARDSON will continue the WHEELWRIGHTING business at the Harmony Shop.

Plows, Harrows and Cultivators will be kept on hand; Carts and Wagons of every kind made to order, and of the best materials, at short notice.

CARRIAGE WORK by practical workmen.

All work in both shops guaranteed to give satisfaction. Jan. 27, 1866—tf.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White, no sales. Red 2 30@2 35.
CORN—White 87@95; yellow 78@82.
OATS—49@50 cts.

NOTICE.

THE bills due for "Scrivington," will be placed in a legal train for collection, after the 10th of February next.

January 27, 1866—3t.

CARD.

THE undersigned most respectfully inform their old customers and the Public generally, that they have sold out their entire Stock of Goods contained in the Store corner of High and Court Streets, (known as the "Cheap Corner,") to Mr. H. W. VICKERS, and we take pleasure in recommending him to your liberal patronage, as heretofore extended to us. ☞ Give him a trial.

Your most ob't, serv'ts,

JAMES R. CHANCE & SONS,

Jan. 27, 1866—3t. Chestertown, Md.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale to the highest bidder, on

Tuesday, the 20th day of February,

1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at Dowees' Hotel in Kennedyville, all the right, title, interest and estate of Benjamin G. Merritt, a Lunatic, (being nine equal undivided tenth parts) of, in and to all that Farm and Plantation, lying in Kent county, on the main road from Harmony to Locust Grove, about one mile from either place, containing from

150 to 200 Acres,

now occupied by Samuel A. Merritt, and adjoining the lands of Charles Benson and Mrs. Lavinia Johnson.

The Farm lies in one of the most fertile and beautiful sections of Kent county; is divided into Five Fields and a Lot, and has

A Peach Orchard

Containing Fifteen Hundred Trees

Of Different Varieties,

THREE YEARS OLD NEXT SPRING; and an

APPLE ORCHARD,

Containing about One Hundred Trees, Three Years Old.

The soil is naturally good and has been improved, and the location is high and healthy.

THE BUILDINGS ARE A ONE STORY FRAME DWELLING and all necessary out Buildings, in good repair. The Fencing is in good condition. The Farm will be sold subject to the Power of Mrs. Eliza J. Merritt.

THE TERMS OF SALE.—A credit will be given for the whole of the purchase money, which will be payable in three equal installments, in six, twelve and eighteen months from the day of sale, with interest from said day of sale, and will be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee.

Upon payment of the whole purchase money a deed will be executed to the purchaser.

For further information apply to Samuel A. Merritt, who resides on the farm, or Geo. Vickers, Esq., Chestertown.

N. B.—The creditors of the said Benjamin G. Merritt are hereby notified to file their claims with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, duly proved, within four months from the day of sale.

JAMES B. MERRITT,

Trustee for Benjamin G. Merritt.

January 27, 1866—4ts.

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

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—2t. Sec'y. Board.

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.

IMPORTANT TO BUYERS!

The undersigned having on hand a large Stock of Goods, and wishing to dispose of them prior to making their Spring purchases, are now selling their Goods

At or near Cost Prices!

Persons in want will do well to call and examine their Goods and hear their prices, before purchasing elsewhere.

A. W. SPARKS & SON.

RAG AND HEMP CARPETING.

For sale by A. W. S. & SON.

Chestertown, Jan. 13, 1866.

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