THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 24, 1866.

Rejoicing over the Veto Message.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 20.

A national salute was fired here to-day, by direction of the common council, in honor of the veto message of President Johnson.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Feb. 20.

One hundred guns were fired here to-night in honor of the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Feb. 20.

A salute of 100 guns was fired in Lockport this morning, in honor of President Johnson's veto.

TRENTON, Feb. 20.

In the New Jersey Legislature, to-day, Mr. Price, (dem.) offered a series of resolutions approving of the President's veto of the Freedman's Bureau bill, and of the principles set forth in his veto message.

Mr. Ramsey, (rep.) offered another series disapproving of the veto as unsatisfactory to the party who elected him. All were referred.

The Cabinet.

It is now definitely ascertained that Messrs. Harlan, Stanton and Speed opposed the President's veto message; while Messrs. McCulloch, Welles and Seward have been in favor of it all along, and Mr. Dennison gave in his adhesion to the measure but a few days since. No resignations of members of the Cabinet have been sent in yet, nor is there any immediate probability of any.—*Phil. Inquirer.*

Beecher Sustaining the President's Veto.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered an address on Tuesday evening in Brooklyn, sustaining the President's veto, and taking the ground that the Southern States should be admitted without further delay. He thought from a careful reading of the veto message he was free to say that it had made on his mind a profound impression that the bill was open to serious constitutional objections. It was not to be understood from this, however, that the President was opposed to any proper measure having for its object the protection of the freedmen in the rights and immunities belonging to them in their new status of full manhood. He has only vetoed that particular bill, and from what was known of him, it could be truly said that there was no man more in favor of proper legislation for the black race. He believed in leaving a great deal to be wrought out by the natural working of social and political life.

Mr. B. said he did not see the propriety or expediency of keeping the South out of the Union one year or five. He held that the Southern States ought to be reinstated as soon as possible. It might not be best to reinstate them to-day or to-morrow, or this week or next week. But any cause for delay was so far forth an evil. In this respect he could not agree either with the President or Congress.

The President would let them all in at once. He would let a part of them in, and let the rest stay out and see how they liked it. He would admit Tennessee, and Alabama, Georgia, Virginia. But there were those who wanted guarantees. They wanted the South to give up the principle of secession, to give up the idea that slavery was right, to grant to the freedmen suffrage, and own up that they ought to have it. He held that these were unreasonable were utterly nonsensical. The South had acknowledged that secession was a failure, and it was not necessary to attempt to make them own that secession was wrong. It could not be expected in the nature of things.

Referring to the many exaggerated reports concerning the feeling in the South, Mr. B. remarked that newspaper correspondents sent to the South had not found things of rose color, and had not been feasted on the fat of the land. And these fellows told doleful stories about Southern sentiment. Because the Southern people did not throw their arms around every Yankee who came among them, and cry out in the excess of their new born affection, "O, Yankee, how I love you!"—Therefore they were to be kept out of the Union until they would.

But was it the very best way to create a love for the Union in the South by keeping the South out of the Union. Every day that she was kept out had the effect to wean her from the Union. She had been out for five years and had not felt the need of union with the North. Keep out the Southern States five more years, and they would learn to get along out of it. They would learn that union was not necessary to their existence. He therefore claimed the right to see the Union reinstated in all its integrity, and he should lose his guess if the South did not show us, with her fervid spirits, greater zeal for freedom than we had ever shown ourselves.

The Status of the Southern States.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

The Supreme Court of the United States, upon a question which is fully explained in a Washington letter which we publish to-day, has recently affirmed the correctness of President Johnson's position in regard to the status of the Rebel States. The point was, whether the courts, as before the war, would take up those cases from said States which had been laid aside in consequence of the rebellion, and, the rebellion being suppressed, the Court decided to take them up, Chief Justice Chase alone dissenting. So far, therefore, as the judicial department is concerned, from the collapse of the rebellion the States involved in it resume their former relations as members of the Union. Thus the head of the Executive department, by the highest legal authority in the land, the court of last resort, is borne out in his judgment that secession is a nullity, that the rebellion did not carry the offending States out of the Union; but that in attempting to get out by force of arms "they placed themselves in a condition where their vitality was impaired, not extinguished—their functions suspended, but not destroyed."

☞ Upon our first page will be found a synopsis of the speech of Geo. Vickers, Esq., in the State Senate, upon the modification of the Registry Law.

☞ On Monday evening last, Augustus Oehme was discovered just beyond the limits of the town, by some negroes, under his dearborn which had upset; they gave the alarm, and when examined he was dead. The track of the dearborn showed that it had been driven on the fence bank. Being unable to extricate himself, it is supposed he was smothered in the mud, as there were no marks of violence. Coroner Carroll held an inquest over the body.

Gen. Grant's Order.

From the New York Daily News.

The incendiary and revolutionary spirit of the radical journals has at last induced the Administration to assume a military consorship of the press. On Saturday a circular was issued by General Grant to Commanders of Military Departments.

General Grant is probably acting in this matter under instructions from President Johnson. We regret that the Executive should have considered it necessary to adopt measures so stringent, and so little in accordance with the spirit of our republican institutions. It is true that the radical element is working much mischief to the Republic, but we are convinced that there is in statesmanship, applied with vigor and decision, a remedy with constitutional limits for the poison that demagogues and fanatics of the Sumner and Stevens' school are introducing into our political system. Something, of course, it was imperative that the Executive should do to check the turbulence and discord-breeding action of the arrogant and unscrupulous faction that rules in Congress; but it would have been safer and more effective to have laid the hand of authority upon those faithless legislators themselves, than to seek to lessen their influence by silencing their unscrupulous organs. The pernicious results of the fanatical teachings of radical journals are palpable enough, but still greater would be the danger and more deplorable the misfortune if the precedent should be established in time of peace, as it has been in time of war, of military power stifling the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press.

The radicals were forwarned by Mr. Johnson of his determination to rescue the the Republic from their revolutionary schemes, and they will doubtless be able to construe the handwriting on the wall and to appreciate the true meaning of the Lieutenant General's circular. Not many days have passed since the Pesident plainly signified his intention to combat the radical element that is keeping alive the embers of intersectional antipathies. In his address to the Virginia delegation he alluded in terms of proper rebuke to the "disposition" (manifested by Stevens, Sumner and their adherents) "to continue the hammering until the Government shall be destroyed." "I have opposed," he said, "that system always, and I oppose it now." He has intimated, too, his purpose to oppose it "with the strong arm of physical power," since, with those stubborn fanatics, neither reason nor entreaty nor any appeal to the heart or the understanding, avail to abate their virulence or check their treasonable intrigues. The Executive voice has predicted the action of the Executive arm.

"The Government, in the assertion of its powers, and in the maintenance of the principles of the Constitution, has," says he, "taken hold of one extreme, and with the strong arm of physical power has put down the rebellion. Now, as we swing around the circle of the Union, with a fixed and unalterable determination to stand by it, if we find the counterpart or the duplicate of the same spirit that played in this feeling and those persons in the South, this other extreme which stands in the way must get out of it, and the Government must stand unshaken and unmoved on its basis. This Government must be preserved.

This premonition was uttered on the 10th, and just one week afterward the order of General Grant was issued. Can there be any doubt to whom it refers?—The Lieutenant General alludes to the "persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up a hostility of feeling between the people of different sections of the country." What articles more calculated to keep up that hostility than those published by the radical journals, teeming with insult and provocation to the South, and exhibiting in every line the extreme of bitterness toward the President and opposition to his policy of reconstruction. Everything that could be written to humiliate or to exasperate and embitter the Southern people, has been written in the columns of those journals. Every proposition intended to debase and injure the South has been by them applauded. Every device has been used by them to destroy confidence between the sections and to inspire jealousy, distrust and hatred. We deprecate the action of the President in threatening the suppression of these journals, but they have provoked their fate.

North Carolina Legislature.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 21.

The House of Commons to-day passed the second reading of the bill relating to Indians, negroes and persons of color, with amendments. The eleventh section providing that negroes shall testify in all cases where they are concerned in person or property, was amended as follows:—"That this section shall not go into effect until the jurisdiction of matters relating to freedmen shall be fully committed to the courts of this State." Thus modified the bill was passed by a vote of 63 to 4.

The M. E. Church South.

We learn that the committee which were delegated by the Southern Methodists of this county to attend the Baltimore Conference, which lately met at Alexandria, were successful in obtaining a preacher. Talbot will be connected with the Baltimore District, of which the Rev. Mr. Register is Presiding Elder: the Rev. Francis A. Mercer has been appointed to serve the people of Talbot. New churches will be built at once, in connection with this movement, at Royal Oak and Trappe.—*Easton Star.*

Proceedings of Congress.

Tuesday was an exciting day in both Houses of Congress, growing out of the President's veto of the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. The galleries of each House were crowded at an early hour. In the Senate a resolution was offered to amend the constitution so as to render the President ineligible for a second term or during his "natural life." Mr. Wade, of Ohio, who offered this resolution, made a speech in which he denounced the restoration policy of President Johnson. The resolution was then laid on the table. After the transaction of other business, the question came up, "Shall the bill to enlarge the powers of the Freedman's Bureau pass notwithstanding the objections of the President." On this proposition a debate ensued, in which Messrs. Davis, Trumbull, Cowan and Willey participated. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill over the President's veto, and resulted—ayes 30, nays 18. The chair thereupon announced that two-thirds of the Senators not having voted in the affirmative the bill was lost—in other words the President's veto was sustained. Mr. Johnson, of Maryland, voted in the negative, and Mr. Cresswell in the affirmative. The result was received with applause from the galleries.

In the House the committee on ways and means made a unanimous report against any change in the excise duty on distilled spirits. The majority of the reconstruction committee reported a joint resolution declaring that no Senator or Representative from any of the late rebellious States shall be admitted to seats until Congress shall have declared such States entitled to representation. A minority report was made from the same committee in favor of the admission of Tennessee. This subject gave rise to a protracted and most exciting discussion. Finally the resolution reported by the majority was adopted—ayes 119, nays 40.

The Richmond Examiner.

The following communication explains the conditions on which the Richmond Examiner is allowed to resume its publication:

Headquarters Armies of the United States, Washington, Feb'y. 19, 1866.—Maj. General A. H. Terry, commanding department of Virginia—General: Your order of date the 13th inst., taking military possession of the Richmond Examiner, a newspaper published in Richmond, Va., and prohibiting its publication, made in pursuance of the directions of the Lieutenant General commanding, is hereby temporarily suspended, and the Richmond Examiner will be permitted to resume its publication upon the express condition that in future it will not pursue a course inimical to the government or to the growth or expression in acts or words of Union sentiment among the people of the States lately in rebellion, or to the cultivation of friendly relations between the people of these States, or any of them, and other States of the Union; and that it will not in anywise fail in its editorials, correspondence or transfer of articles from other newspapers, to give support, countenance and friendship to acts and expressions of loyalty to the Union and its supporters. By command of Lieut. Gen. Grant.

T. S. BOWERS, Assist. Adjt. Gen.

Emigration to Mexico.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *Mail*, of the 10th, says:

Mr. E. J. M. Padgett, of Pike, late a lieutenant in the 1st Alabama volunteers, is just back from New Orleans, having been prohibited by General Sheridan from embarking for Mexico. Mr. Padgett had, in company with forty or fifty others, chartered a vessel for Vera Cruz at considerable expense, when the prohibitory order was received. General Sheridan stated, in conversation with the emigrants, that the policy of the Government was to prevent any alliance between the people of the South and Imperialists. No obstacle was thrown in the way of embarkation for Brazil.

Important Order from Lieutenant General Grant.

WASHINGTON February 19.—It is known that on Saturday Lieutenant General Grant refused to revoke the order suppressing the Richmond Examiner, expressing himself in decided terms against the publication of a certain class of articles in several papers as calculated to do irremediable mischief. On Sunday, however, Mr. Pollard was officially informed by and officer of Lieut. Gen. Grant's staff that the order would be revoked. The course of that paper will in future, it is said, be less liable to objection.

Lieut. General Grant, however, takes care that no newspapers shall be published containing sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the government in any of its branches. The persistent publication of articles calculated to keep us hostility of feeling between the people of different sections of the country will not be tolerated. The circular to this effect, dated Saturday, is addressed to the department commanders, who are required to give such information with a view to the suppression of newspapers of that character. There is no distinction as to North and South.

The following is General Grant's reply to the application of Mr. H. Rives Pollard to have the order suppressing the Richmond Examiner revoked:

"The course of the Examiner, in every number which I have seen, has been such as to foster and increase the ill-feeling existing towards the government of the United States by the discontented portion of of the Southern people. I believe it to be for the best interests of the whole people, North and South, to suppress such utterances wherever the power exists to do so. The power certainly does exist where martial law prevails, and will be exercised.

"Reluctant as I was to pursue the course I have felt it my duty to pursue in this instance, and as much as I dislike to interfere with the interests of individuals, I would deem it improper and mischievous in tendency to revoke the order for the suppression of the Richmond Examiner at this time."

Upon receiving this replp, Pollard immediately repaired to the Ebbitt House, and thence addressed a note to the President, dated Feb. 17th. The note is in the nature of a pledge, and runs thus:—"If the publication of the Examiner shall be permitted, I solemnly pledge my honor that it shall be devoted to the support of the Union, the Constitution and the laws, and that journal will continue heartily to support the President's policy."

Mr. Pollard called again on Mr. Johnson and presented the note, accompanying it with the most postive asservations of good and loyal purposes in the future.—The President directed that Pollard be permitted, upon the promises given, to resume the publication of the Examiner.

General Grant's order is as follows:

"*Headquarters Armies of the United States Washington*, Feb. 17, 1866.—You will please send to these headquarters as soon as practicable, and from time to time thereafter, such copies of newspapers published in your department as contain sentiments of disloyalty and hostility to the government in any of its branches, and state whether such paper is habitual in its utterances of such sentiments; the persistent publication of articles calculated to keep up a hostility of feeling between the people of different sections of the country cannot be tolerated. This information is called for with a view to their suppression, which will be done from these headquarters only.

By command of Lieutenant Gen. Grant.

T. S. BOWERS,
Assistant Adjutant General.

Constitutional Amendments.

The Constitution of the United States is peculiar in its structure, and should only be altered in cases of obvious and imperious necessity. And why is the Constitution of ours so peculiar in its structure that it should be approached with caution? Because it is not founded on any general universally conceded abstract principles of political wisdom which may be laid down as basis, and on which new forms may be erected of nearly equal beauty and utility. It is a compound government, partly based on Democratic representative principles, and partly a compact of independent sovereign communities. It partakes of the twofold nature of a representative democracy, and of a confederation or league of independent sovereignties. Under the old confederation, all the States were sovereign and independent governments. That was based wholly on the federative principle. All questions in the old Congress were decided, not by numbers, but by States, each State having one vote.—Throughout the revolutionary war the choice of President of Congress, the commander-in-chief of the army, and all military and civil officers, devolved on Congress—each State having one vote.

In entering into the new Constitution, the States yielded large portions of their rights of sovereignty. Federative principles were to a considerable extent infused into that instrument. The federative principle is most apparent in the Constitution of the Senate. The popular principle most extensively prevails in the organization of the House. But through the whole Constitution, they run into each other, single and are often confounded. The States gave up all that they deemed could be necessary for the general good. Some of the powers and attributes of sovereignty they reserved. These powers and attributes of sovereignty which the States have yielded, and those which they have reserved, form a distinct and striking feature in this Constitution and render it peculiar. The States were variously situated, had different sorts of population and a diversity of interests. To harmonize these was one of the most difficult points in forming the Constitution.

The spirit of concession and compromise; of conciliation and of prudence, all were brought into action, and the Constitution formed as it is, exists an honorable monument of those eminent men who framed it. It is a work of mutual compromise and concession, founded on principles of political expediency. Political expediency is necessarily a matter of opinion, and when brought into discussion, varies with the infinite varieties of opinion. When, therefore, a matter of this sort, involving great interests of delicate and difficult adjustment is once settled by compact and all the parts of the compact are dependent on each other, it is unwise to interfere with, encroach upon, or unsettle that compact. If amendments are to be made this is no time. Let the influence of a few years of peace have opportunity to shed their soothing influence upon public sentiment, and when we approach such a work, let it be with the cool dispassionate spirit of the men who, invoking the aid of Heavenly wisdom, laid aside their prejudices and their passions, and gave us our Constitution.—*New York Daily News.*

President Johnson's Veto.

From the New York Sun, (Rep.)

The President has vetoed the bill that was recently passed by Congress, providing for the enlargement of the powers of the Freedmen's Bureau. His argument against the measure is quite elaborate.—He takes the ground that it would entail an expenditure of money much larger than the Government can afford, in view of its exhausted Treasury; that there is no necessity for such an extension of the powers of the Bureau as is contemplated by the bill; and finally, that it is unconstitutional. The chief object of interest in connection with this veto is its political significance. It shows that the President has determined to follow his own convictions of duty regardless of political consequences. The bill was stictly a party measure. It was passed in both branches of Congress by the closely marshalled support of the same party that placed Mr. Johnson in office, and in refusing to sanction it he has made a plain issue with that party. But, while this is true, it is probable that there will be a tendency to attach too much political importance to the veto. It should be remembered that it is no unusual thing for an Executive officer to veto a measure which his own party passed. It is possible that, in this case, the President was actuated by motives foreign to politics, and that he is not at all inclined to break loose from the party that elected him.—We say this is possible, but we confess that the facts and the attendant circumstances all point the same way. Whatever the result may be, however, it is evident that it must manifest itself very soon.

GILLING THREAD, Gearing TWINE, Knitting Cotton, Hemp and Cotton rope—for sale by A. W. SPARKS & SON.
Chestertown, Feb. 24, 1866.

MARRIED.

BARNES—SWIFT.—At the M. E. Parsonage, Chestertown, on the 15th inst., by Rev. T. W. Simpers, JAMES W. BARNES to Miss MARY E. SWIFT—all of Kent county.

FOWLER—BOYER.—By the same, at the residence of Mr. Jesse Morris, JAS. FOWLER to Miss SARAH C. BOYER—all of Kent Co.

ROWAN—CAVENDER.—At the residence of the bride's father, Feb. 14, by Rev. N. M. Browne, WILLIAM P. ROWAN to Miss JENNIE CAVENDER—all of Cecil county.

Cecil and Dover, Del., papers please copy.

MEMOIR.—THOMAS STEPHEN DODD was born in Chestertown, Oct. 19, 1836; joined the M. P. Church, in Chestertown, when a boy; married Nov. 22, 1859, and died at Mr. Jacob Boston's in Baltimore city, Feb. 10, 1866.

As a son he was dutiful, affectionate, and devoted, with ardent feelings of attachment to his fond parents. This increased with increasing years, thus brightening those hopes of parental comfort and satisfaction so cheering in the evening of life. But, alas, those bright hopes sleep with his precious dust. They are now substituted by the hope of immortality and reunion in Heaven, which like a daily twin rose blooms on his early grave.

As a BROTHER he was unselfish and kind, enjoying the confidence and respect of his juniors in the family. Jealous of their love, zealous for their good, yet he was no domestic biggot nor devotee, as his many young frien is outside of home associations can testify. His *heart* of love was at "Home, sweet Home," but its streams flowed beyond in many directions. In this endeared relation, the writer had learned to love him, and to confide in him as a brother beloved. The void that death has made is one which this world will never fill. Heaven has taken what earth cannot restore.

As a friend, Thomas was faithful and true. Governing himself by principle, he cautiously dispensed his intimate friendships where principle was found to exist. He was therefore seldom deceived in those with whom he associated as friends, but retained them until death. His friendship was not obtrusive nor ostentatious, but reserved and modest. He preferred dependence upon himself to dependence upon friends in all secular matters; accepting gratefully however, from them, what dependence upon himself could not accomplish. He was friendly to all classes, and all classes were friendly to him.

As a citizen he was peaceable, enterprizing and useful. Deeply interested in whatever promised to promote the general good, he was always ready to lend a helping hand. Had his years been prolonged—judging from the interest he had manifested for the welfare of his native town and county—his usefulness would have made him a valuable citizen. The unusually large attendance upon his funeral services, manifested the esteem in which he was held already by his fellow townsmen.

As a husband he was kind, loving and true. He was very happy in his choice of a companion. Congenial in their tastes, reciprocal in their affections, and mutually controlled in the responsibilities of the connubial state by the religion of Jesus, their union conduced to their greatest earthly bliss. After a period of a little over six years, this happy union on earth was severed under circumstances of the most painfully afflictive character, and now the once happy, cheerful wife, is the bereaved and weeping widow. The partner of her bosom, joys, hopes and sorrows, walks no longer by her side. The indulgent father of her three dear little boys, is no longer seen mingling in their innocent sports, nor teaching them how to be men. The Priest of her household no longer offers spiritual sacrifices at the family altar. His voice, that each day returned thanks and implored Divine grace with his worshipping family, is hushed until Jesus comes again. When the chairs are set around the evening fire he comes not to take his. When the family board is spread, his chair at the table is vacant. Tears are shed, but shed in hope. Over all this sea of trouble is spanned that bow of promise, as the sun of Righteousness shines through the tears of sorrow, converting them into prisms that reflect in promissory colors the inspired sentiments: "*Leave thy fatherless children, I will preserve them alive, and let thy widows trust in me.*"

As a Christian, Thomas was sincere, earnest, conscientious, and persevering. His experience was such as gave evidence of a regenerated nature and of a lively hope in Christ. He was useful in the Church in whatever position he was called to fill. He delighted in the means of grace, and was strongly attached to the institutions and ministers of his own church. When his health failed, and he could no longer attend church, he felt his privation keenly, but continued religious services in his family as long as he could kneel. His good hope through Christ did not forsake him as his end approached. He said to his sorrowing mother on his dying couch, "Mother, I know in whom I have believed, and am persuaded that he is able to keep that which I have committed unto him against that day. I can recommend religion to all." And then, reclining his aching head on the bosom of Jesus, he sweetly fell asleep without a struggle. His body sweetly sleeps in Chester Cemetery, hard by the remains of our own dear little FRANK.

The kindness of Mr. Jacob Boston and his family; the respect of the Male High School, corner of Fayette and Holliday, and the attention of Revs. Dr. Murray, J. T. Murray, John R. Nichols, Peter Light Wilson, and R. Semple Rowe, to the deceased and his friends, will ever be remembered with appreciation and love. Preparatory to the removal of the body from Baltimore, religious services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Murray, assisted by Revs. Dr. F. Waters, P. L. Wilson and J. T. Murray. The funeral services in Chestertown were conducted by Rev. L. W. Bates, assisted by his colleague, Rev. J. D. Kinzer, and Rev Mr. Simpers of the M. E. Church.

D. B.

Chestertown, Feb. 19, 1866.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.

Miss Redue

WILL open a School at her residence on Front St., on MONDAY, FEB. 12th. She will teach the usual branches of English, together with French, on moderate terms.

She can accommodate a few pupils, who may wish to learn Music on the Piano.

Chestertown, Feb. 10, 1866—3t.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White, no sales.-Red 2 20a2 75.
CORN—White 70a75; yellow 73.
OATS—49a51 cts.
RYE—80 cents.

For Rent,

For the balance of the present year.
A SMALL DWELLING AND STORE ROOM,
pleasantly located on High street, in a business part of the town. The store-room has a large show window, and would suit almost any business not conducted on a large scale.
Rent moderate. Apply at the *Transcript* Office. Chestertown, Feb. 21, 1866.

A FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned is authorized to dispose of at private sale, the Farm in Quaker Neck, the property of Mrs. H. P. Janvier,
Containing 172 Acres,
of which 110 are arable and the balance in Wood and Timber. The improvements are a large two-story Brick Dwelling in good condition, Out buildings suitable for the Farm. It adjoins the lands of G. Vickers and others, and lies beautifully on a Creek, near Chester River. The situation is healthy and commanding, the neighborhood a good one, and the land is about four miles from Chestertown, is kind, has been partially limed, and is susceptible of a high state of improvement. The terms will be accommodating. Possession can be delivered at any time, and Stock, Farming Implements, &c., will be sold at fair prices to a purchaser, if desired.
GEORGE VICKERS, *Agent.*
Chestertown, Feb. 24, 1866—3w.

MISS EARLE

WILL BEGIN ON MONDAY NEXT to sell off her stock of Winter Dress Goods now on hand. Also, Hoods, Clouds, Sontags, Scarfs, some very good Handkerchiefs, and many other articles that would suit the Ladies, if they will call and examine them. Chestertown, Feb. 17, 1866.

FOR SALE.

THE HOUSE AND LOT

NOW occupied by the undersigned, situated on Main street, opposite the Prot. Episcopal Church. Second to none as a business stand and private residence.
A. W. SPARKS.
Chestertown, Feb. 17, 1866—tf.

SLAUGHTER'S
LINE OF STEAMERS.

On and after Thursday 22nd of Feb'y.,
THE STEAMER
GEORGE LAW
Will leave Baltimore for Crumpton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, touching at all the landings on the River, returning the alternate days.

THE STEAMER ARROW

Will leave Baltimore for Crumpton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, touching at all the Landings on the River (except Corsica.)

Both Boats leave Baltimore at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Crumpton at 6½ A. M.

☞ Fare $1.25. Meals extra.

All Freight must be pre-paid.

Not responsible for Freight after being landed from the boat.

Baggage at the owner's risk.

J. C. SLAUGHTER.
February 17, 1866.

HOUSES IN CHESTERTOWN FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, on
Saturday, the 3rd day of March next,
at 11 o'clock, A. M., the following property in Chestertown, THE HOUSE, Garden and premises, on the S. W. corner of Queen and Fish streets, lately occupied by the Rev. Mr. Hubard.

THE HOUSE, Garden and premises on Queen Street, adjoining the above, now occupied by Henry Lambert.

The HOUSE, Garden and premises on Fish street, now occupied by Mrs Baker; and also the LOT on the same street, opposite the last named premises.

A clear title will be given on payment of the purchase money.

TERMS OF SALE—(subject to alteration on the day of sale,) are, one-fourth Cash—the balance in three equal instalments, at six, nine and twelve months.

E. F. CHAMBERS,
February 17, 1866—tds. Agent.

SPRING TRADE
OF
1866.

A WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
Seasonable Goods.
GOODS FOR THE FARM!
GOODS FOR THE HOUSEHOLD!
Purchased at the reduced *Market Rates*, and opened for sale on Monday next, by
WICKES & BRO.
Chestertown, Feb. 17, 1866.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS
AT
KENNEDYVILLE!

C. W. WARREN has just received per steamer, his first purchase of Spring Goods, carefully selected, bought on the best terms, and will be sold low for Cash or Trade.

Always on hand a good stock of GROCERIES, TOBACCO, and all articles usually found in a well-selected country store.

February 17, 1866.

STEAMER "TRUMPETER"

Will resume her route on SASSAFRAS RIVER March next. Leave Georgetown at 8½ o'clock, A. M., MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, and Baltimore at 10½ o'clock the following days, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, making her usual Landings.

Feb. 10, 1866. MARTIN DEMING.

CHEAP CORNER
BOOT AND SHOE STORE!

At the Cheap Corner you will find a splendid assortment of Boots & Shoes, City manufactured, much lower than any other Store in Town.

Call and examine our Stock.

H. W. VICKERS,
Feb. 10, 1866—tf. Cheap Corner.

CHEAP CORNER! CHEAP CORNER!

NEW GOODS
AT
CHEAP CORNER,
15 per cent. lower than
ANY STORE IN TOWN!

H. W. VICKERS

RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he has taken the Store lately occupied by Jas. R. Chance & Sons, known as the Cheap Corner, where every one can be accommodated, as I have just returned from the City with

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF
ALL KINDS OF GOODS!

and am prepared to sell at

☞ 15 *Per Cent. Lower than any Store in Town!*

All I ask of the Public is to call and examine before our Stock is reduced, and if Goods are not sold lower than elsewhere, we do not expect to sell.

Very Respectfully,
H. W. VICKERS,
Cheap Corner.
Chestertown, February 10, 1866—tf.

☞ See advertisements in other columns.

SHEUBROOK, WOODALL & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain & all kinds of Country Produce,
No. 124 Light St. Wharf,
Opposite the Wharf of Slaughter's Steamboat Line,
BALTIMORE.

☞ All consignments are thankfully received and promptly attended to.

February 10, 1866—tO21.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF MEDDERS, SUTTON & CO., was dissolved by mutual consent, on the First day of February, inst., Jacob Pearson withdrawing from the firm. Philip Medders and Orlando F. Sutton are alone authorized to settle up the business of the firm, to whom, persons indebted, will please make immediate payment.

PHILIP MEDDERS,
O. F. SUTTON,
JACOB PEARSON.

CONTINUATION OF BUSINESS.

THE undersigned, thankful for past patronage, respectfully notify their friends, that they are conducting the
COACH AND CARRIAGE MAKING BUSINESS,
in all its various branches, at their old stand in GALENA, where they will be pleased to see those wanting anything in their line.

PHILIP MEDDERS,
O. F. SUTTON.
Galena, Feb. 10, 1866—6m.

CHEAP CORNER
LAMP AND OIL STORE.

THE largest assortment of Lamps in the country, of various styles and patterns, at a very low figure—by
H. W. VICKERS,
Feb. 10, 1866. At Cheap Corner.

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
Thursday, March 15th, 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—tds.

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.

WANTED.

500 POUNDS OF BRASS, 500 pounds of Copper, and 500 pounds of Lead, at the Stove and Tin Store.

May 14. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

COAL HODS, Shovels and Pokers—for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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