American people.

I come here to-day, as far as I can, in making these remarks, to vindicate the Constitution and to save it; for it does seem to me that encroachment after encroachment is proposed. I stand to-day prepared, as far as I can to resist these encroachments upon the Constitution and Government. Now that we have peace let us enforce the Constitution. Let us live under it and its provisions. Let it be published. Let it be printed in blazing characters, as if it were in the Heavens, punctuated with stars, that all may read and understand. Let us consult that instrument. Let us digest its provisions, understand them, and understanding, abide by them.

I tell the opponents of this Government, I care not from what quarter they come, whether from the East, West, North or South, you who are in the work of breaking up this Government by amendments to the Constitution, that the principles of free government are deeply rooted in the American heart. All the powers combined, I care not of what character they are, cannot destroy that instrument, that great chart of freedom. They may seem to succeed for a time, but their attempt will be futile. They might as well undertake to lock up the mind or chain the waves of the ocean and confine them to limits.—They may think it can be done by a concurrent resolution, but when it is submitted to the people for judgment and to the popular will they will find they might as well undertake to introduce a resolution to repeal the law of gravity so to keep the Union from being restored. It is just about as plausible to resist the great law of gravity, which will bring back these States and replace them in their relations.

All these conspiracies and machinations, North and South, cannot prevent it. All that is wanted is time, until the American people can get to know what is going on. I would one whole American people could be assembled here to-day as you are. I wish we had an amphitheatre capacious enough to hold the thirty-one millions of people, that they could be here and witness the struggle that is going on to preserve the Constitution of their fathers.—They would settle this question. They would see who it is and how it is, and what kind of spirit is manifested in breaking up this free Government. Yes, when they came to see the struggle, and understand who is for and who is against them; if you could make them perform the part of gladiators in the first tilt, you would find the opposition crushed and helpless.

I have detained you longer than I intended. [Go on.] We are in a great struggle. I am your instrument. Who is there I have not called or labored for? Where is the man or woman, either in public or private life, who has not always received every attention or my time?—Pardon the egotism. They say that "Mr. Johnson is a lucky man," that no man can defeat me. I will tell you what constitutes luck. It is to do right, and being for the people. That is what constitutes good luck. Some how or other the people will find out and understand who is for and who is against them. I have been placed in as many trying positions as any mortal man was ever placed in, but so far I have not deserted the people, and I believe they will not desert me. What principles have I violated? What sentiment have I swerved from? Can they put their finger upon it? Have you heard them quote predecessor, who fell a martyr to his country's cause, as going in opposition or in contradistinction to anything that I have done? The very policy which I am pursuing now was pursued under his administration. It was being pursued by him when that inscrutable Providence saw fit to summon him, as I trust, to a better world than this. Where is there one principle adopted by him in reference to this restoration, that I have departed from? None, none!

The war, then, is not simply upon me, but upon my predecessor. I have tried to do my duty. I know that some people, in their jealousy, have made the remark that the White House is President. Just let me say that the charms of the White House, and all that sort of flummery, has less influence with me than with those who are talking about it. The little I eat or wear does not amount to much. That required to sustain me and my little family is very little, for I am not feeding man, though in one sense consanguinity or affinity, I am akin to everybody. The conscious satisfaction of having performed my duty to my country is all the reward I have. Then, in conclusion, let me ask this vast concourse—this sea of upturned faces—to go with me in standing round the Constitution of our country. It is again unfolded, and the people are invited to read, to understand, and to maintain its provisions. Let us stand by the Constitution of our fathers, though the Heavens themselves my fall, let us stand by it.—Though faction may rage; though taunts and jeers may come; though vituperation may come in its most violent character, I will be found standing by the Constitution; as the chief work of our safety—as the paladium of our civil and religious liberty. Yes, let us cling to it as the mariner clings to the last plank, when night and tempest closes around us.

Accept my thanks for the indulgence you have given to me in making the extemporaneous remarks I have upon this occasion. Let us go forward, forgetting the past, and looking to the future, and hoping to restore our country, trusting in Him who rules on high and in the air below, that ere long our Union will be restored, and that we will have peace not only on earth, but especially with the people of the United States and God.

I thank you my countrymen for the respect you have manifested on this occasion. When your country is gone, if you are about that place, look out and you will see the humble individual who now addresses you weeping over its final dissolution.

The President retired amid repeated cheers and the sound of music.

The President About to Proclaim Peace.

It is reiterated that the President will, in a few days, issue his official proclamation that peace has been firmly established at the South, and that the States will then be left to govern themselves under the constitution and State and local laws, without military interference, except in relation to the freedmen's bureau, to continue one year after the date of the forthcoming proclamation.

THE

Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, March 3, 1866.

MASS MEETING!

The citizens of Kent County who endorse the Reconstruction Policy of President Johnson and the sentiments expressed in his late Veto Message to the Congress of the United States, are requested to meet at the COURT HOUSE IN CHESTERTOWN, ON THURSDAY 8TH OF MARCH, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

All persons in favor of his policy are invited to be present.

☞ Several distinguished speakers are expected to be present to address the meeting. March 3, 1866.

Senator Creswell.

This gentleman, whom the civil war and late military usurpation, in our midst have thrown to the surface, seems determined to perpetuate his name by *mis*-representing the people of the State. Appointed to Congress by a military order of General Schenck's, he contrived to secure a seat in the Senate through a Legislature elected by the same means. Representing a party of worthless, miserable, political adventurers, the majority of whom he boated around at the expense of the United States, in his canvass for Congressional honors, he has bent his whole herculean energies to the maintenance of that despotism, of which he is the offspring. After making representations, which he must have known to be false, to urge the passage of the infamous negro bill, and have his State included therein, he further won the admiration of his fellow citizens by voting with the Radical directory against the President's veto message. The Hon. Senator certainly belongs to that class of D. D.'s to which J. W. Forney has been recently promoted, and it is to be hoped, that in all the meetings, held to sustain President Johnson, he shall be denounced by special resolution, that the glory of his fame resound throughout the length and breadth of the land.

☞ In all the Atlantic cities the authorities are making preparations, and using every precaution to prepare for the reasonably expected advent of the Cholera. These preparations are being made at the suggestions of eminently scientific men, who base their expectations of a visit from this scourge on scientific investigations. Our town is now in daily communication with the great centres and its health during the last Autumn was far from flattering. Would it not be well for our town authorities, if they have the power, to examine the place thoroughly and have it put in such a condition that there shall be no local stimulator of disease. The growth of vegetation last season was luxuriant, and there must be large accumulations of decayed vegetable matter in our limits. This should be removed or burnt at this season before it is hidden by the coming growth; ditches, gutters and sinks cleaned out, and cellars thoroughly renovated. A little attention to this matter in time, may save us much trouble and suffering, and we think the citizens generally would second a movement of the kind if made by the town authorities. Let them pass such an ordinance as lies in their power, and then issue an address to the citizens of the town, and we feel sure that the good effected will be apparent.

☞ The Rev. Mr. Goodwin, of Calvert county, has accepted a call from the Vestry of the P. E. Church, in this place.

☞ The protracted meeting in the M. P. Church, which has been in progress for some time, continues with unabated interest, and a number of persons have professed conversion.

A protracted meeting is also being held in the M. E. Church.

Centreville Items.

The citizens of Centreville are holding meetings for the purpose of establishing a National Bank. The stock is being rapidly taken.

The small pox has made its appearance there, confined, however, to the negro population.

William G. Pruitt broke jail, on Wednesday of last week, and has not been rearrested.

☞ We surrender much of our space this week to the speech of President Johnson, on the twenty-second inst., to citizens of the District of Columbia. Its significance, at this moment, is full of hope for those who would stand by the Constitution of their country. The Baltimore Sun thus speaks of it.

The speech of the President of the United States to the vast concourse of citizens who assembled around him on the 22d of February, has fallen upon the ears of the American people as an utterance of portentous significance. It points out the yawning gulf upon the verge of which the liberties of this people are hanging, and solemnly warns them of the imminent danger which threatens the institutions of the country. Men who love the Constitution and the Union, men who have any pride in the American name, and the true spirit of patriotism in their hearts, cannot fail to give their earnest, hearty unqualified support to the President in the great issue which is now joined at the bar of public opinion. Names and professions will no longer do to hide falsehood and treachery from the gaze of the American people. Things now have their designation, and the agents for consummation have been named before the world, in their own hearing, at the capital of the nation, at the base of the monument to the Father of his Country, on his birth-day, under the invocation of his spirit, by his successor in the highest office in the gift of a nation. Under all the responsibilities of the place, the occasion, his station and his oath of office—under these solemn circumstances, the President announces to the American people that we are almost in the midst of another rebellion; that an irresponsible central directory are assuming nearly all the forces of the government, without even consulting the legislative or executive departments of the Government; that an attempt is made to concentrate into the hands of a few the power of the Government, and thereby bring about a consolidation which is equally dangerous and objectionable with seperation; that the Government is to be changed and revolutionized without going into the battle-field; that the substance is to be taken away leaving only the form and shadow. Those who have heretofore been divided in opinion, who have been separated and estranged, are now called upon to bury all their past differences; to think only how they can best defend rights which are dear to them all alike, to make upon the altar of patriotism a willing sacrifice of every existing prejudice and of every bitter recollection; to trust one another, to co-operate with one another, to encourage one another in an earnest, united, unfaltering effort to restore the integrity of our institutions.—The name of partisan, the thoughts of the partisan, can have no place in the renewed struggle for freedom to which all are summoned by the warning voice of the Chief Magistrate of the Nation.

☞ We find the following paragraph in the Washington Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun, of Thursday last:

Col. John W. Forney was serenaded at his residence, on Capitol Hill, last night, by the Mozart colored band, and responded in a speech, censuring the course of the President.

From Washington.

RECOGNITION OF TENNESSEE.—The indications are, from what has fallen from members of the reconstruction committee, that a bill will soon be reported from the latter providing for the recognition of the State of Tennessee, and the consequent admission of her Senators and Representatives into Congress.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

The postponement by the House until the second Tuesday of April of the proposed Constitutional amendment in relation to the protection of life, liberty and property, is regarded by many members of Congress as a defeat of the measure, at least in its present form. While the majority admit that the principle should be enforced, they are not all agreed as to the means recommended by the committee on reconstruction to that end.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

Congress Softening.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

It is now a common remark among Republicans that Congress is softening. A very eminent Radical in the Executive quarter said to me to-day that the ship of state was again on the right tack.

This means, probably, that the more conservative members are to break away from the Stevens Forney rule, and sustain, partially, at least, the President's policy. Something of a breach will probably exhibit itself to-morrow. The radical majority is in a hazardous condition in the Senate, and there was still some disposition shown to fight it out on their line, by the fierce attempt to break the force of Mr. Dixon's strong argument to-day.

☞ A special despatch from Washington to the New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that, in a conversation with one of the members of Congress from New York on Monday evening last, President Johnson declared that Congress had nothing to do with the admission of Southern members, except to examine their qualifications, the validity of their papers, and their loyalty to the Constitution and laws of the United States.

The President is also said to have remarked, with respect to the test oath, that he thought it too severe; that an oath to support the Constitution should be regarded as sufficient, but that he would not quarrel with Congress on this point.

The Radicals Striving to Get up Another War.

The Boston *Commercial* of last Monday, makes the following statement:

We understand that Hon. Mr. Boutwell, who is at home for a short period, said on Saturday last, in conversation with a friend, that the situation is so perilous we need not be surprised if hostilities were to break out anew within the next two months. Has Mr. Boutwell any information which the public do not possess? He is on the "Committee of Fifteen." Does it form part of the programme of that committee to precipitate hostilities?

Incendiary Speech of Mr. Lloyd Garrison.

Mr. William Lloyd Garrison delivered a discourse Tuesday evening in the Brooklyn Academy of Music on the political question of the day, including the President's reconstruction policy and recent speech. The President's policy was denounced in severe terms, and Mr Johnson was charged with attempting a *coup d' etat* by the expulsion of Congress and the intoduction of members from the Southern States, even at the point of the bayonet, if he dare. He declared that for the speech of the President in its "indecency, bombast, malignity, and treasonable leaning, there are no words fitly to characterize it. And he thinks that for this and other weighty reasons, he ought to be indicted by that grand inquest, the United States House of Representatives, tried by the Senate, and for the peace and safety of the country dismissed from office." For sustaining the President, he calls Mr. Seward a "fallen Luncifer," and declares that it had been better for the Secretary that he had died beneath the stabs of the assasssin than to have lived to forward the views of the President.

Popular Support for the President.

Andrew Johnson is to-day the best abused man in the country, and at the same time the most popular. The Radical organs are furious in their denunciations.—Forney raves like a maniac in The Press and Chronicle. The New York Tribune hurls anathema, its namesake of Chicago vents its rage in the coursest epithets, and from all the Radical journals the venomed shafts fly thick and fast against the Chief Magistrate of the Republic. No less an exhibition of impotent wrath was to have been expected, and it is far better that the malice of the baffled revolutionists should expend itself in rant and villification than be nursed to give impulse to plots and intrigues. Had the Radicals remained silent and submissive, had they bent under the lash, there would have been cause to fear some deadly mischief at their hands. But the very intensity of their anger shows that they are disarmed and conscious of their defeat. The fangs of the serpent have been plucked out and it snaps its jaws in vain.

Meanwhile the President has stengthened his position by appealing directly and manfully to the people for their support.—The popular heart thrills with pride and joy in acknowledging the frank, earnest championship of the popular cause assumed by the highest official in the land.—The country has so long been under the dictatorship of an arrogant and unscrupulous faction, that the masses feel as if relieved from an incubus, in seeing the trammels burst by the bold hand of the Executive. We were drifting fast into anarchy or despotism; a reckless ambition was at the helm, and the breath of fanaticism filled the sails; but at last the ringing voice of command is heard, a legitimate authority asserts itself, the course is changed, and the the fair, smooth ocean is before us, the breakers behind and the haven within reach.

But it is not yet time to feel secure.—There is still treachery to combat, or powerful and artful faction to subdue. Mr. Johnson has scotched the snake, not killed it. He has the vantage ground, but his enemies are bold and strong. They will leave untried no stratagem, no engine of force or fraud to regain the supremacy that has been wrested from them. The determined attitude of the President has encouraged his friends and added to their number; but it has intensified the bitterness and hate of his foes to a degree that leaves no hope of tranquility and order until they have been completely prostrated and swept from the political arena. One decisive blow, well timed and planted home has bewildered and unnerved them; let it be followed by others. Give them no respite, no opportunity to recover their balance, no chance to resume an offensive warfare. Mr. Johnson needs only an earnest indication of the popular sentiment in indorsement of his policy to enable him to hold his ground. Let the people assemble everywhere throughout the land, and give utterance to their hearty approval of his course. Let there be such an uprising that the revolutionists will hide their brazen fronts in shame and dread, not daring to stem the overwhelming current. Let the echoes in response to the Executive voice, be so loud and emphatic that the demagogues, in Congress and out of it, will seal their lips, and yield with what grace they may to the will of an aroused and determined people.—*N. Y. News.*

Probable Removal of Stanton.

The New York *Tribune* of Tuesday, which announced certain Cabinet changes says:

Those members of the Cabinet, we are informed on good authority, who contemplated resigning their portfolios, have concluded, after consulting with friends, to await the action of the President. They prefer to give him the opportunity of removing them, should he think proper, rather than of accepting their resignations. It is not improbable that he will accept the alternative in the case of one of these gentlemen in the course of a few days. Such is the expectation in Washington, among persons well informed.

Commenting on this, the *Intelligencer* says:

With surprise we read the above in the New York *Tribune*. The attitude in which it rashly exhibits honorable incumbents of the great Executive offices exposes their honor to shameful aspersion. It is possible that great public ministers may heretofore have secretly stood in such a relation to a President, but this is the first time that any such has ever been openly recognized as willing to remain in the position of a constitutional adviser of the President after suspecting himself of being unwelcome. This imputation upon the dignity and delicacy of the members of the Cabinet is doubtless gratuitous, though there is *one of them whose extreme tenacity of hold on the custody of the military archives would enable his official life to survive any indignity short of expulsion.*

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. 24, 1866.

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

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White, no sales. Red 1 90a2 00.
CORN—White 73; yellow 70a71.
OATS—49a50 cents. Market dull.

DIED.

GRANGER.—In Philadelphia, on the 13th instant, PERE C. GRANGER, formerly of Maryland.

OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS.

I HAVE a lot of Quicks on hand, which I will dispose of to the first applicants.

THOS. J. SHALLCROSS.

Locust Grove, Md., March 3, 1866—8t.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are forewarned from employing or harboring Benjamin Franklin Munson, a colored apprentice, indentured to me by his parents. All money due for his services must be paid to me.

R. J. BOULDEN.

March 3, 1866—3t.

COAL OIL

At 90 cents a Gallon!

A prime article, at H. W. VICKERS' March 3, 1866. Cheap Corner.

COD LIVER OIL!

COD LIVER OIL AND LIME!!

Linseed Oil,

Tanner's Oil, for Harness,

☞ For sale by

T. R. STRONG & CO.

Edesville, March 3, 1866.

March 3rd. March 3rd.

NEW GOODS!

JUST RECEIVED

At Edesville!

T. R. STRONG & CO.

HAVE just returned from the City with NEW SPRING GOODS, which they are selling VERY CHEAP.

T. R. STRONG & CO.

Edesville, Md., March 3, 1866.

CHEAP CORNER! CHEAP CORNER!!

Cheap, Cheaper, Cheapest!

JUST received from the City a beautiful assortment of New Goods, VERY CHEAP!

☞ *Now offered at 10 per cent. profit.*

Decidedly the Cheapest Store in Town!

A FULL STOCK OF

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
BUILDERS' HARDWARE,
GROCERIES, WOODENWARE.

A large and well selected stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, constantly on hand, and now offered very cheap, at

H. W. VICKERS'
March 3, 1866. Cheap Corner.

DUE FOR THE YEAR 1860.

Names.	Tracts of Land.	Amount Due.
Anthony, Clara	5 acres of Land, part of Swamp and Fairlee, - -	$1.26
Brown, James, n.	4 acres of Land in Big Swamp. - -	46
Blackiston, Emily,	House and Lot, -	3.70
Bowser, Robert, n.	House and Lot, in Broad Neck, - -	61
Carsons, Julia, n.	5 acres of Land, part Coney Warren -	61
Coney, Bill, n.	5 acres of Land, part Coney Warren -	61
Cooper, Jacob, n.	6 acres of Land of Skirven, and 6 acres of do. with improvements of same, -	1.34
Chambers, Bill, n.	12 acres of Land of Skirven and 12 acres of Wm. T. Skirven,	86
Coleman, John	1 acre, bought of Glenn, - -	53
Crouch, John	2½ acres of Land, Langford's Neck of James Crouch -	37
Downey, Jacob	1 acre of Land, near Demby - -	1.17
Downey, Joseph	3 acres of Land, of James Crouch, part of Langford's Neck,	70
Elburn, Daniel	2 acres of Land, in Skinner's Neck,	36
Gordon, James F.	25 acres of land, part of Chigwell Wood Lot; also, 5 acres, part Thomas' Purchase, formerly to A. and Jane Blake,	2.51
Hopkins, Pere, n.	4 acres of Land, part Arcadia, - -	92
Houston, Amey, n.	½ acre of Land, in Broad Neck, -	92
Johnson, Wm., n.	8 acres of Land, part Relief, of Wm. H. Brown, - -	89
Kendall, Horace	27 acres of land, part Hynson's Chance,	3.70
Pearce, Joe, n.	4 acres of Land, part Coney Warren,	1.47
Pearce, Simon, n.	3 acres of land, part Coney Warren,	1.38
Pearce, Jim, n.	4 acres of land, part Arcadia, - -	1.22
Pearce, Lemuel, n.	22 acres of Land, of Wm. T. Skirven	2.09
Ward, Henry, n.	4 acres of land, part Arcadia, in the Big Swamps - -	1.29
Wallis, Fred, n.	8 acres of land, part Arcadia, in the Big Swamps, - -	2.19
Warren, Giles,	Land, - -	2.98
Wright, Rebecca Heirs of	5 acres of land, part Swamps and Fairlee	90

DUE FOR THE YEAR 1861.

Anthony, Clara	5 acres of land, part of Swamps and Fairlee - - -	1.28
Berryman, George	House and Lot -	1.09
Bowser, Robert, n.	House and Lot, in Broad Neck, - -	62
Brown, James, n.	Lot in Swamps, containing four acres of Land, - - - -	47
Blackiston, Emily,	House and Lot, -	3.75
Brown, Cora	30 acres of Land, in Swamps, - - -	2.12
Brown, Temp'rance and Thomas	2 acres of land, part Fairlee, - - - -	31
Benjamin, George,	10 Acres of Land, bought of Robert Bogle, - - - -	70
Carsons, Julia, n.	5 acres of land, part Coney Warren, -	62
Coney, Bill	5 acres of land, part Coney Warren, -	62
Coursey, Bill	House and Lot, one acre, near Rock Hall	50
Cooper, Jacob, n.	12 acres of Land, in Swamps of Wm. T. Skirven, - - -	1.36
Chambers, Bill, n.	12 acres of Land, in Swamps of Wm. T. Skirven, - - -	87
Coleman, John	1 acre of land, bought of Glenn, - - -	54
Coleman, Susan J.	16 acres of Land of Lemuel Ayres, part of Hart's Point and Rich Neck, - -	1.06
Downey, Jacob	1 acre of Land, near Demby, - - -	1.19
Gordon, James F.	25 acres of land, part Chigwell Wood Lot; also, 5 acres Wood Lot, part of Thomas' Purchase, - - -	2.54
Houston, Amey, n.	½ acre of Land, in Broad Neck, - -	93
Jones, Jim, n.	2 acres of land, part of New Forrest, -	78
Groom, Pere, n.	5 acres of land, part of Arcadia, - -	47
Joiner, Sam'l, hrs.	12 Acres of Land, part Arcadia, - -	81
Pearce, Joseph, n.	4 acres of land, part Coney Warren, -	1.40
Pearce, Simon, n.	3 acres of land, part Coney Warren, -	1.40
Pearce, Jim, n.	4 acres of land, part Arcadia, - - -	1.33
Pearce, Lemuel	22 acres of Land, of W. T. Skirven,	2.14
Smith, Arthur	1 acre of Land, in Broad Neck, - -	74
Ward, Henry, n.	4 acres of land, part of Arcadia, in Big Swamps, - - -	1.30
Wright, Rebecca, Heirs of	5 acres of land, part Swamps and Fairlee	93
Wallis, Fred, n.	8 acres of land, part of Arcadia, in Big Swamps, - - -	2.33
Warren, Giles	Land - - - -	93

By the County Commissioners of Kent County, Maryland, Ordered that James Lamb, late Collector of said County, after thirty days previous notice, at the Court House door, and at the most public places in said county, and also in the "Chestertown Transcript" and "Kent News," (newspapers published in Chestertown,) proceed to sell to the highest bidder, the foregoing tract or tracts of land, or lot or lots of ground or such part or parts thereof as may be sufficient to discharge the taxes and legal charges thereon due, and the same, when sold, to transfer by deed or bargain and sale to the purchaser thereof.

JOHN RUSSELL, Clerk.

March 3, 1866—5t.

Road Notice.

ALL persons interested are requested to take notice that the undersigned intend to apply to the County Commissioners, to appoint Examiners, to locate a Public Road, beginning at the mouth of the Lane leading to Shrewsbury Church from the Main Road leading from Galena to Harmony, and running through or near the lands of Benjamin G. Merritt, Samuel Merrit, Shrewsbury Church Property, Charles Beaston, J. W. Webb and Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Janvier, and terminating on the main road leading from Turner's Creek Landing to Kennedyville, at or near the line between the property of Mrs. Mary Elizabeth Janvier and Joseph W. Webb.

JOS. J. HOWARD,
WILLIAM WELCH,
THOMAS C. KENNARD,
SAMUEL MERRITT,
WILLIAM JANVIER,
CHARLES BEASTON.

Kent County, Feb. 24, 1866—6t.

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.

MARYLAND:

Kent County Orphans' Court,

MARCH 27, 1866.

On the application of Cornelia G. Ricaud, Executrix of James B. Ricaud, 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, 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 9th 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, of Kent County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JAMES B. RICAUD,

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 27th day of September, 1866;* they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 27th day of March, 1866.

CORNELIA C. RICAUD,
Executrix of James B. Ricaud, dec'd.

March 3, 1866—4t.

Notice.

I HEREBY APPOINT W. S. WALKER my Agent for the transaction of all business connected with the settlement of the estate of the late James B. Ricaud, deceased, and by this notice make valid all acts done by him and all receipts given by him. All persons indebted to said estate will please come forward and settle with him without delay.

Given under my hand and seal this 20th day of February, 1866.

CORNELIA C. RICAUD, (Seal.
Executrix of J. B. Ricaud, dec'd.

March 3, 1866—4t.

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.

SPRING TRADE OF 1366.

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.

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