THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, March 10, 1866.

The President.

The veto message of the President and his speech on the 22nd ult., have called forth a very general expression of opinion pro and con. The anti-republican masses of the Middle, Western and Northern States, who have always stood by the Constitution, sustain the President in his undoubted Constitutional prerogative, and rejoice in that evidence of patriotism which could not be bound by the dictation of party at the expense of the Union, and the very existence of Republican Government. It might reasonably have been supposed that those who were willing to sacrifice half a million of lives for the ostensible purpose of bringing back eleven rebellious States to their Constitutional subjection to the General Government, would, at the earliest opportunity after the submission of the insurgents, have made good their profession by restoring the States to their Constitutional relations. For ourselves, we have never believed that the object, of those who controlled the affairs of the country under the administration of Mr. Lincoln, was the restoration of the Union, or that the war was conducted on *their* part for any such purpose. How far, if at all, Mr. Lincoln, himself, was the voluntary associate in their purpose seems doubtful. President Johnson in his late speech says, that after the adoption of the Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery Mr. Lincoln expressed himself as opposed to any save one amendment, and that was to *compel* the States to send Representatives to Congress. Mr. Johnson in these few words has done more for the memory of Abraham Lincoln, than volumes of orations from the Hon. Mr. Bancroft will ever effect. Radical republicanism looked, during the war, to the physical and moral conquest of the seceded States, and the revolutionizing and centralization of the Government under the rule of Northern men and Northern ideas. It is presumed, that under the light of recent developments, no one but a fool now fails to see what is and has been their purpose. Their purposes and schemes have been exposed by the President, and the same mad fanaticism which denounced, as traitorous and disloyal, every Marylander who refused to strike hands with them, now denounces in the same terms, the President of its own choice who in obedience to the Constitution of his country, and his oath of office, disobeys the dictation of party.

Upon our first page will be found the reply of the President to the committee appointed by the meeting held in Baltimore last week, which, as a corrolary to his speech of the 22nd ult., is scarcely less important. He there reiterates his policy, and declares that it has been formed and expressed after mature deliberation, and "will continue before the people without the slightest deviation, and without being swerved from." Mr. Johnson says "I stand now precisely on the same ground I stood in the Senate on the 18th and 19th of December, 1860." A cotemporary, discussing this point, says:

He then denounced as Disunionists and Revolutionists the same party and the same men who are now denouncing and repudiating him on account of his opposition to their measures and policy. In that speech he placed himself upon the platform then recently adopted by his political friends in Tennessee, and from that platform he quoted: "That in our opinion we can more successfully resist the aggression of Black Republicanism by remaining in the Union than by going out." And in the course of his remarks endorsing this platform he said:—"I think the States that have passed their personal liberty bills, in violation of the Constitution of the United States, coming in contact with the fugitive slave law, to that extent have dissolved their connection, and to that extent it is revolution."

It was against these men and their measures that the people of the South rebelled in 1860, though in doing so they assumed an improper and fatal attitude by denying their allegiance to the government, instead of resisting the encroachments of the Abolitionists in the way then proposed by President Johnson,—in the Union and under the flag. And the war now going on between the President and the Radicals is the same conflict begun years ago—only the Captain of the host, the theatre and the weapons are changed. Mr. Johnson, under the Constitution and with constitutional weapons, is resisting the same party and the same men and measures which the people of the South attempted to resist with drawn sword under a rebellious flag.

Six years ago the people of this section were a unit in declaring that the encroachments of the Abolitionists upon the Constitution ought to be resisted, but differed as to the manner of resistance: now there is only one way proposed, by endorsing and sustaining President Johnson. Who will do it, or, rather, who here will not stand by the President and strengthen his hands in this the hour of his trial?—who will not sustain him in defending the Constitution against the attacks of the Abolition disunionists? who will not support him in his efforts to protect the Constitutional rights of the people? We shall see.

☞ Attention is called to Dr. W. M. Gemmill's Vendue, advertised for Thursday next, at his residence on the Bay. He will sell Horses, Cattle and Farming Implements. See advertisement.

The Mass Meeting

Announced in our last issue for Thursday the 8th, to endorse the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, was postponed until further notice, from the inability of gentlemen, who it was desired should address the meeting, to be present at that time. Due notice will be given of the day.

☞ The attention of the farmers of Kent is called to the following from the *Smyrna Times*. We learn that a number of our large farmers have recently made purchases of "*the White Willow of Ohio.*"

"SOLD."—A number of our farmers recently purchased of an agent purporting to hail from Cleveland, Ohio, large quantities of willow cuttings, an improved shrub for hedge-fence, which was highly recommended by said agent. On receiving cuttings, the purchasers learned that they were shipped from Wilmington, and were cut from the marshes near that city. The agent represents them as the "white willow of Ohio." It now appears that they are switches from the little scrub willow found in our meadows. The purchasers confess to being "sold." Some went in for the switches pretty largely, expecting to have an improved "live" fence, but said fences are doomed "to blush unseen."

Chester River Line.

Steamer "Kent Island," Captain J. Frisby Taylor.—We learn that the large and fine steamer Hugh Jenkins, now called the KENT ISLAND, has been purchased by three gentlemen of our county, and has been thoroughly overhauled and put in fine repair. She is expected to commence running from this place, Corsica, Grey's Inn Creek, Kent Island and the various Landings on Chester River to Baltimore on Monday, 19th inst.

Leave Chestertown on Mondays at 7 o'clock, A. M., returning next day.

Leave Chestertown on Wednesdays and Thursdays at 6½ o'clock, A. M., returning same days.

Leave Chestertown on Fridays at 7 o'clock, A. M., returning next day.

Every effort has been made for the accommodation of passengers, particularly ladies, the boat having a spacious ladies' cabin well fitted up.

Her precise trips will be stated in our next issue. *

Large Meeting in Wilmington, Delaware.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Wilmington, Delaware, and vicinity, in favor of the restoration of the Union under the Constitution and of sustaining the veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill by President Johnson, was held in the Institute Hall, Wilmington, on Saturday evening last. The large hall was crowded long before the hour appointed for the meeting, and hundreds outside were unable to gain admittance. Dr. H. F. Askew presided, assisted by a number of vice-presidents. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Chas. H. Winfield, of New York, Lovell H. Rosseau, of Kentucky, and John A. Nicholson, of Delaware. Resolutions were adopted cordially endorsing the course of the President. Among the resolutions referring to the veto is the following:

"*Resolved*, That in this act and the attitude of determined opposition of President Johnson towards the Radical majority in Congress, as well as towards all other opponents of the restoration of the Union of the States and people lately in good faith and sincerity of purpose to enter into the sphere of constitutional duties and obligations, we recognize a just, wise, and statesmanlike policy, tending to heal the deep wounds of the civil war, and bind together the energies and fraternal feelings of the entire people."

Sensible Advice.

As President Johnson has appealed to the people, and not to politicians, Democratic or Republican, the *Journal of Commerce* well says that it would be much better for certain journals, and Republicans generally, who stand by Mr. Johnson, to suspend at once all their antipathy to copperheads, as they are offensively called, to stop all abuse of Democrats as disloyal, and reflect that the President will fall unsupported if they succeed in preventing the Democrats from sustaining him. In Congress, without the aid of Democrats the Conservatives could not prevent the Radicals from passing all their measures over a succession of vetoes. In the country at large they are probably in a minority of their own party, for we have tolerably good evidence that the Radicals carry nearly all the Republican Conventions. It is sheer nonsense for the political wire-pullers to claim special property in Mr. Johnson at such a time as this, or to think that he will regard them as the only "people" to whom he has appealed for support.

Decline in Prices.

The New York Sun notes that last week the decline in wholesale prices was greater than in any week since the present downward movement commenced, and says:

"Standard domestic manufactures, in the dry goods market, receded in price about twenty per cent., and the average reduction in imported goods was probably not less than twenty-five per cent. Even at these reduced rates sales were very meagre, and it is quite probable that the decline will continue during the present week. In other branches of trade there has also been a material reduction in prices, although the percentage of decline has not been so uniform as in the dry goods market. It is evident that prices are now rapidly gravitating toward real values."

A Maryland Physician Going to Practice in Europe.

One of the gentlemen who graduated in medicine at the commencement on Saturday last, Dr. William Warrenton Evans, is about to leave for Paris to enter into practice with his uncle, Dr. Thomas W. Evans, also a Marylander, who has gained considerable fame as a dentist in that city, as well as being physician to the Emperor. Dr. W. W. Evans holds diplomas from the Long Island Medical College, from the Baltimore Dental College, and from the University of Maryland School of Medicine.—*Balt. Sun.*

☞ Washington Hunt, Ex-Governor of New York, made a speech before the Constitutional Union Committee of New York, on the second of March, from which we make the following extract:

The position assumed by the President was the only one that an intelligent and patriotic people would sustain. [Loud applause.] When the South laid down its arms, and its people, accepting in full faith the issue of the war, subscribed their allegiance to the Government of the United States, the war ceased and the Constitution was, *ipso facto*, restored over them in all its power and fullness, and every attempt to go beyond the Constitution, let it be made by whomsoever it may, was revolutionary in its character, and as dangerous to the welfare of the country as armed resistance. [Applause.] He would not, however, indulge in any reproaches; neither would he cast a reflection upon the motives of others. Men are often blinded by passion—by passion or by prejudice; but, viewing the matter as he did, he could not regard the action of those parties who oppose the President as anything less than revolutionary in character, and wanting in loyalty to the United States Government. We had been engaged, for four years, with our brethern of other States, in a war unsurpassed in the history of the world. In the end the South had been overcome. Both parties had displayed, in that conflict, powers of endurance worthy of their lineage; and, now that the war was over, the South should be treated with magnanimity. He entertained no sympathy with that spirit which would trample upon a fallen foe. It had, in all times, been found the highest wisdom and the wisest statesmanship to engender feelings of good will and kindness by victors toward their conquered enemies. What, he would ask, could be gained by holding the people of the South as a conquered people? We, the victorious party, could afford to be magnanimous. These sentiments seemed to be the rules which actuated the President of the U. S. [Great applause.] In the course he has taken nothing could move him. He (Mr. Hunt) had known him in days past and had differed from him upon many points, but he never knew him to flinch, whenever he had set his foot down and declared his purpose. Andrew Johnson had proposed to restore a genuine Union, and have all the States restored, so that representation and taxation should go together. The great question now was, would the people of this country stand by the President and assist him in the carrying out of his important work to a successful issue? The South had grievously erred, and grievously they had atoned for it. Two out of five of the Southern population had perished in the conflict. Large portions of the country had been visited by fire, and property of every kind destroyed. The people who survived the war were ruined. Every house in the South was in mourning; every man, woman and child was mourning over the loss of kindred slain. Now they appealed to us of the North, of the same race with themselves, and ask if we are not satisfied. For one, he (the speaker) was free to say he was satisfied. One million of colored people had perished in this conflict. What a commentary on the so-called philanthropy of these Radicals! In four years they had destroyed one-quarter of the race for whose better condition they pretended to be laboring; and their policy, if carried out, would soon annihilate the whole race. The argument for universal suffrage was, in effect, that it was necessary to make the negroes of the South a voting population, to be relied on as a hostile force to vote down the white men in the South. Did any sane man suppose that the Southern people would rest content under such action as this? Was it not apparent that any such measure would eventuate only in a conflict of races, in which the weaker race would go to the wall. Yet, such was the professed kindness of these pretended friends of the colored race, that they would lead that unfortunate people into sufferings far greater than any they had ever undergone heretofore. His opinion was, and always had been, that the colored race was entitled to protection; they should be educated, as far as may be, to enable them to do the best for themselves. He never had sympathised with any class of men who sought to injure them, or cruelly oppressed them. But the bettering of the condition of these people was a problem that should be left to the States, were it rightfully belonged, to work out. Then it would eventuate successfully, not only to them but to the whites; but nothing save anarchy and confusion would ensue if the Federal Government stepped out of its proper path to solve the problem for itself. In every view of the case, therefore, he was led to believe that if the policy of the Radicals prevailed, the overthrow of the United States Government, as it had been handed down to us would be the result. Let us, then, as the antagonists of a policy fraught with so much danger, go forward in an independent spirit, determined to stand by the Government and the Constitution of our fathers, ever remembering that this is our country and demands our allegiance. For ten years the party whose representatives he was now addressing had pursued its line of policy in support of the Constitution, unswayed by the blandishments of power or the menaces of corrupt politicians. They had united with men of divers political convictions in a determination to sweep away every obstacle that stood in the path of the country's prosperity, advancement and safety, and they would do so still. He cared not what were the party predilections of any; he would unite with Democrats or with Republicans, if they would now come forward in aid of a movement looking to the preservation of American constitutional liberty, and this spirit, he believed, prevailed all over the country. Thank God peace once again smiles on us, and the omens were auspicious for the rescue of the Government from the hands of those who appeared to be bent on the overthrow of the vital principles of constitutional freedom. In conclusion, he would urge all his fellow-citizens to sustain the hands of the President, and the day was not far distant when the principles to which he had adverted would have proved to have preserved the Government, and to have rendered the Union of these States perpetual.

☞ The Philadelphia Conference meets on March 14th, in Philadelphia.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention.

HARRISBURG, March 5.—The Democratic State Convention met this afternoon Hon. W. Hopkins, of Washington county, was elected permanent president. He spoke of the favorable prospects of the Democratic party in influencing the speedy restoration of the Union and opposing the doctrine of negro equality, which becomes the characteristic feature of the Republican party. A committee on resolutions was appointed and the convention took a recess till 7 o'clock.

The convention nominated Hon. H. Climer for Governor on the fourth ballot, and afterwards passed resolutions sustaining the Senators and Representatives of Pennsylvania in Congress who have supported the President's reconstruction policy.

The convention re-assembled at 7 o'clock, when resolutions were unanimously adopted declaring the immediate restoration of the Union to be paramount to all other issues; that the States whereof the people were lately in rebellion are integral parts of the Union, entitled to representation in Congress by men duly elected who bear true faith to the Constitution and the laws; and in order to vindicate the maxim that taxtion without representatton is tyranny, such representatives should be forthwith admitted; that the faith of the republic is pledged to the payment of the national debt, and Congress should pass all laws necessary for that purpose; that we owe obedience to the constitution of the United States, including the amendment prohibiting slavery, and under its provision will accord to those emancipated all their rights of person and property; that each State has exclusive right to regulate the qualification of its own citizen; that the white race alone is entitled to the control of the Government of the Republic and we are unwilling to grant to negroes the right to vote; and that the bold enunciation of the principles of the constitution and the policy of restoration contained in the recent annual and the veto message of President Johnson, entitle him to the confidence and support of all who respect the constitution and love their country.

Speech of Speaker Baldwin.

The following are the closing portions of Speaker Baldwin's address before the Virginia Legislature, on the occasion of its adjournment:

It happens that the great constitutional issue which the President, on behalf of the States and people of this Union, has made with the dominant party in Congress involves in its immediate consequences our most vital interests and our dearest rights. It is natural, under the circumstances, that we should feel disposed to appropriate him as our defender and our peculiar friend; but it would be doing injustice to him, and to the great and general interests he represents, to regard him, as, in any sense, a local or a sectional partisan. If we desire worthily to acknowledge the great service he has rendered us, we must endeavor to appreciate his high position and to rise to the height of his great argument

We must recognize him as the Constitutional President of a great Government which is our Government, and as the defender of the Constitution of the United States, which is our Constitution. And we must be ready at all times to render to our President, our Government, and our Constitution, such cheerful and cordial support, obedience, and fidelity, as will vindicate before the world the wisdom, and sagacity and magnanimity of the confidence which he has reposed in us.

When we return to our homes, and go among our people, let us then regard it as a duty to ourselves and to them to speak to them words of hope and encouragement, and to impress upon them the importance of realizing and acting upon the great truth—that whatever may have occurred in the past to alienate or divide us, the people of the United States are for the future one people, interested alike in maintaining the integrity of the general Constitution, in upholding the national honor, in sustaining the public credit, and in promoting the peace, prosperity, and happiness of our common country.

In a word, my friends, let us realize the fact, that after all that has passed, we have still a country to make the best of; and that it is, and must be our country—if need be, against a world in arms.

Washington County Railroad.

The contracts for the construction of this road, which is to run from a point on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Hagerstown, having been made, it is understood that on certain sections the work has already commenced. According to the terms of the contracts, the road is to be completed within one year. A call of $2 per share is made upon the subscribers to the capital stock of the company, to be paid on or before the 27th instant, in order to meet the wants of the contractors. The purpose is to secure the trade of that rich section to our city as speedily as possible. There is a very important flour trade to come from thence, Washington and the counties immediately adjoining in Maryland and Pennsylvania being a fine wheat growing region, with numerous mills of good capacity.—*Balto. Sun.*

Proceedings of Congress.

The Senate Tuesday passed the bill giving the assent of Congresss to the annexation of the counties of Jefferson and Berkeley to West Virginia, and also the bill to reimburse Missouri for expenses in equipping and paying the militia of that State during the rebellion. A resolution was introduced and referred to establish quarantine regulations, to prevent the spread of the Asiatic cholera. The joint resolution to fix a new basis of representation was taken up, when Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware made a speech, in opposition to its adoption. A communication was received from the President, in response to a resolution, enclosing a letter and documents from the Secretary of War in regard to the organization of provisional governments, etc.

The House passed the Millitery Academy appropriation bill, with an amedment that no money shall be used to pay any cadet appointed from the Southern States, whose appointment dates from the first of January last, until said States are restored to the Union.

Secretary Seward on Reconstruction.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1866.

In a conversation yesterday with a leading member of the Pennsylvania Congressional delegation, Secretary Seward brought up the question of reconstruction and was very severe upon Congress for their refusal to admit the Southern delegations. The member thought that after four years of a rebellion that had taken millions of armed men to suppress, and entailed upon us a debt of three thousand millions of dollars, it was the duty of Congress to patiently examine into the question of whether the same men were in a fit condition to be again intrusted with the political power of this Government; that no rebel should ever have a seat in Congress with his consent; that the policy of the President was lamentable, as it would prove a positive injury to the South.

Mr. Seward replied, with a great deal of warmth, that the policy was that which Mr. Lincoln had adopted, and was carrying it out when he died, and that Mr. Johnson was merely continuing it; that the people of all parties would sustain it, and there was not a rebel to-day in the whole country, and he should not use the word. Mr. Seward is in favor of the admission of the entire body of Southern members, just as they are, and of the repeal of the test oath. [Dispatch to The Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Coming Elections.

The Washington *Intelligencer*, which claims to have been a steady supporter of the Administration of Lincoln and Johnson, opposes the success of the Radical party in New Hampshire and Connecticut in the elections soon to take place. It says:

With a party whose leaders throughout the States are *supporting the Radical Destructives in Congress, by resolutions, of conventions, by nominations, and by every form of word, deed and effort*, AND IN LIKE FORMS OF COURSE OPPOSING THE PRESIDENT, we have no sympathy, have no desire for its success; but, on the contrary, most fervently hope for its defeat, and the success of any party, whatever its name or designation, which supports the President's policy of restoration with kindred measures.

A vote for the so-called Union party in New Hampshire or Connecticut, as things are, is an endorsement of Congress against the President.

The Jurisdiction of Courts-Martial.

The Judge Advocate General, Mr. Joseph Holt, has just decided that no authority for the trial of a civilian by court martial can be found in any of the Articles of War, those articles being enacted solely for the government of the armies of the United States, and being applicable only to persons in the military service. He considers it strictly legal, however, to try by military courts civilians formerly in the service for crimes committed whilst in the service. By this decision the supremacy of the civil courts, in all cases where citizens are concerned, is acknowledged, and it would seem that the days of military trials of civilians have passed by.—*Phil. Ledger.*

Restoration of Coin.

The President has given directions that that portion of the coin formerly belonging to the Richmond banks now in the Treasury at Washington shall be restored to those institutions. This coin, the original amount of which was two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, was carried off from Richmond by the Confederates at the time of the evacuation. On its progress southward one hundred and fifty thousand dollars were stolen. The remainder was deposited for a time at Washington, Ga.; but after the occupation of that place by the National troops it was taken possession of by a treasury agent, under directions of the President, and sent to the Treasury Department, where it has since remained.

THE RINDERPEST.—The Department of State has received advices from England relative to the cattle plague. They represent that it is on the increase. The report for the week ending February 1, shows 11,590 new cases. Number attacked since the commencement of the disease is 118,023, of which 111,000 have died or been killed.

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.

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.

MARRIED.

LEWIS—SCOON.—On the 6th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. L. W. Bates, JAMES LEWIS and Miss ELLA F. SCOON—all of Kent county.

LUSBY—SUTTON.—On Wednesday evening, 21st ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. A. Sutton, JOHN RAYMOND LUSBY to Miss INDIANA MATILDA SUTTON—all of this county.

REYNOLDS—ARROWSMITH.—At 4 P. M., on Thursday the 1st inst., at St. Paul's Church, by the Rector, Rev. A. Sutton, ISAAC REYNOLDS to Miss ISABELLA ARROWSMITH—all of this county.

COREY—SMITH.—On the 28th of February last, in the city of Philadelphia, by the Mayor, Morton McMichael, Capt. A. L. COREY to Miss SARAH C. SMITH—both of this county.

DIED.

BOUIS.—Suddenly, on the 1st inst., FANNIE A., wife of John H. Bouis, and daughter of John and Catharine Arthur—in the 27th year of her age.

ROBERTS.—At Smyrna, Del., March 3rd, of congestion on the lungs, JAMES A. ROBERTS—aged 48.

AYRES.—In this county, near Rock Hall, on the 15th of January last, after a short and distressing illness of disease of the heart, JOHN C., eldest son of the late John K. Ayres, in the 60th year of his age. A good citizen, peaceable in his disposition, and useful to the community in which he lived.

REV. G. W. KENNEDY, Agent of the Maryland Tract Society, will preach at St. James' M. P. Church, on Sabbath the 18th inst., Kennedyville, Wednesday evening the 21st, Wesley Chapel the 25th, and Old Brick Presbyterian Church, Sabbath, 31st.
March 10, 1866.

AUCTION GOODS!
Auction Goods!!
BY J. R. CHANCE & SON,
42 S. Charles St. cor. Lombard,
SECOND STORIES.

WE most respectfully call the attention of all Country Merchants to our Stock of Goods, which we are daily receiving from Auction, and which we will sell at far less than regular prices. Our Stock will consist of Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Table and Pocket Cutlery, Guns and Pistols, Clothing, Watches and Jewelry, Tobacco and Segars, and Sundry Groceries, and all other kinds of Merchandise, too lengthy for detail.

☞ Call and see us.

J. R. CHANCE & SON,
42 *S. Charles St., cor. of Lombard, 2d Stories.*
Baltimore, March 10, 1866—y.

ATTENTION, PEACH GROWERS!!
The Box Question.

A MEETING of the Peach Growers of Kent County, will be held at the Court House in Chestertown, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 20th,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., which it is hoped the Peach Growers of Kent will generally attend.

This will be an important meeting. The question of adopting the Bushel Box will be submitted to the Peach Growers of Kent county for their consideration, and as all Peach men, whether large or small growers, are deeply interested in this measure, we hope to see a full turn out at the meeting.

MANY PEACH GROWERS.
March 10, 1866—2t.

NOTICE TO LATE COLLECTORS.

ALL Collectors of Tax for Kent County, Md., appointed previous to the year 1864, who have not had a final settlement of their accounts with the County Commissioners, are hereby notified to attend and make settlement at an early day.

By order of the County Commissioners.
JOHN RUSSELL, *Clerk.*
March 10, 1866—4t.

NOTICE.

HAVING recently returned from Baltimore, where I have thoroughly learned the trade of DRESS MAKING, by the new and beautiful Excelsior System of Madam Tilton, and wish to introduce it to the Ladies of this vicinity, as it needs but a trial to be appreciated. I have also all the latest styles. All orders will receive prompt attention at my residence near EDESVILLE.
March 10—3t* SUSIE E. LEARY.

CEMETERY NOTICE.

A NUMBER of persons who have purchased Lots in Chester Cemetery, have not complied with the terms of the sale. The money due the Company is needed for necessary improvements, and by a vote of the Board, no one will hereafter be permitted to inter any body in the inclosure, till the terms are complied with. Persons in arrears will see the necessity of immediate compliance.

By order of the Board.
JOHN L. STAM,
March 10, 1866—3w. Treasurer.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned Examiners, appointed by the Commissioners of Kent County, to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires the establisment of a Public Landing, "on the Sassafras River, where the Betterton Road strikes the said River, generally known as the Old Crew Landing," hereby give notice that they will meet on

Monday, the 9th day of April, 1866,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Crew's Granary, and then and there proceed to discharge the duties devolved upon them by said appointment and commission.

WILLIAM WELCH,
JACOB SUTTON,
DANIEL HANES,
March 10, 1866—5t. Examiners.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White, $2.70a3.00. Red 1 75a 2 00.

CORN—White 70a72; yellow 67a68 cts.

OATS—Weight, 48a50 cents.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF KENT COUNTY will meet at their office in Chestertown, on

Tuesday, the 3rd day of April next,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue to meet at the same place and hour

Every Tuesday and Wednesday,
Until the 22d day of May next.

Any persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since the 22nd day of May last, are particularly requested to attend at an early day and have their tax accounts adjusted.

After TUESDAY, the 22nd day of May next, no alteration in the assessments will be made during the present year.

Persons making application for transfers of property will be required to comply with the following sections of Article 81, of the Code of Public General Laws:

SECTION 18. Whenever any person shall make application for an allowance or deduction on account of the sale, transfer, alienation, loss or removal of any property, or the collection or payment of any public or private security for money, the County Commissioners, or Appeal Tax Court, shall interrogate him on oath in reference thereto, and the disposal of the same, and especially inquire of him to whom the same has been sold or transferred, and the amount of the purchase money, or the money collected, and how the same has been invested.

SECTION 19. They shall also interrogate said person on oath in reference to any acquisition or investments made by him, and not already assessed, and the amount of all such acquisitions and investments shall be added to his assessable property, and if he refuses to answer, no allowance or deduction shall be made on his assessment.

The Collectors,
(one from each Tax District,) and
STANDARD KEEPER,

will be appointed on TUESDAY, the 3rd day of April next. The salary of the Standard Keeper has been fixed at $30.00 for the present year.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ACCOUNTS AGAINST THE COUNTY are requested to bring in the same on or before

Tuesday, the 22nd day of May next,

otherwise they will not get into this year's levy. All accounts presented to the Court will be required to be made oath.

All new applications for Pensions must be in writing, stating the residence, condition and circumstances of the applicant, and signed by two or more persons having a knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

JOHN RUSSELL,
Clerk to Commissioners for Kent county.
March 10, 1865.

MARYLAND:
Kent County Orphans' Court,

MARCH 6, 186[illegible]

On the application of Thomas S. Wilmer, Administrator of Thomas, Newcomb, late of Kent county, deceased,

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, in Kent county, Md., and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four successive weeks in The Chestertown Transcript, printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of ....., the Orphans' Court of the county [SEAL] aforesaid, I have hereunto set my ..... hand and the seal of office affixed this 6th day of March, 1866.

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

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

THOMAS NEWCOMB

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 6th day of October, 1866;

they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 6th day of March 1866.

THOMAS S. WILMER,
Administrator of Thomas Newcomb, dec'd.
March 10, 1866—4t.

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.

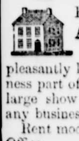
March 3rd. March 3rd.
NEW GOODS!
JUST RECEIVED
At Edesville!

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.

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.

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