THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 7, 1866.

The President's Proclamation.

The proclamation of the President, proclaiming the civil war at an end, and the States restored to equal rights under the Constitution, comes at the most opportune time. The contest between the President for the supremacy of the written law of the land, on the one side, and Radical Congressional disunionists, for the supremacy of their revolutionary schemes on the other hand, is now reaching its climax. The probable maintenance of the Veto of the Civil Rights Bill will be the turning point in the downfall of the Radical power in this Congress. The proclamation at this time, in conjunction with the waning strength of the Republicans, as evinced in the Connecticut election, will strengthen the President's position. By this proclamation, the Government, through its Executive officer, re-asserts the purposes of the late contest to have been the re-establishment of the Constitutional relations of the States to the General Government and nothing more. The attempted legislation of the Radical majority in Congress is revolutionary, and a persistence in this course will justify the President, after the manner of the precedent which has been set in the late contest, in using the whole power of the Executive to reduce them to obedience to laws and the established and recognized policy of the Government. Should such a course become necessary he will be sustained by the whole law abiding and Union loving people of the land.

☞ The County Commissioners on Tuesday last, made the following appointments: Collectors of Tax—1st District, Edw. Crouch; 2nd, J. W. Duyer; 3rd, Samuel G. Copper. Standard Keeper, Edw. Ryland. The Trustees of the Alms House will, according to law, be appointed on Monday next.

The Governor has commissioned the following gentlemen Assessors for this county:—J. N. Usilton, Thomas Baker and James L. Davis.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of the "Woodside Farm School," MONTGOMERY JOHNS, M. D., Principal. Dr Johns is well known in this community, having at one time held a Professorship in Washington College. A circular, giving particulars, may be seen at this office.

☞ The Baltimore papers are filled with accounts of the Southern Relief Fair. The crowds on the night of the opening and since, have been unable to gain admission to the Hall. The prospects are, that a large sum will be realized from the sales. Kent is represented at table No. 52 which is thus described by the *Balto. Sun*:

TABLE NO. 52

Is situated immediately on the left of the main entrance, and is appropriated to fancy and useful articles and children's clothing, every article on it having been donated by the ladies of Harford, Kent and other counties of Maryland. It is presided over by Miss Hester Styles, assisted by Mrs. Bradenbaugh, Miss Mary Williams, Miss Martha Williams and Mrs. Weems. The articles offered here are of a substantial and useful character, and the purchaser, as is generally the case at all the tables, gets the full worth of his money.

The Doll House, contributed by Mrs. Gustavus Skinner of Talbot county, and which is to be raffled for the sum of one thousand dollars, is thus described by the *Easton Star*:

The Doll House, contributed by Mrs. Gustavus A. Skinner; a beautiful cottage, 4 by 3 feet, two stories high, and finished with gables, glass windows, side-light panel doors, piazza, and all the interior and exterior arrangements and finish of a real dwelling. The stairs, made of walnut, looked real cunning. The house was divided into two rooms and a hall on both floors, and richly furnished with carpets, window blinds, chandeliers, chairs, tables, sofas, stands, beds, bureaus, &c. The dolls, tastefully dressed, represented a bridal party, the minister being in the act of uniting a couple in the holy bonds of matrimony. We understand the beautiful tiny furniture was all made by Mrs. Skinner herself. This interesting toy was exhibited here and at Royal Oak on Saturday week, at 10 cents admission, by which Mrs. Skinner realized some twenty odd dollars for the benefit of the Fair.

A CONTRIBUTION FROM SOMERSET COUNTY.

Among the latest donations received is a miniature church, the handiwork of Miss Anna Ballard, daughter of Dr. Robert Ballard, of Potato Neck, Somerset county, Md. This beautiful little edifice is built in the Gothic style of architecture, with stained windows, the ivy clinging to it with natural tenacity, the graveled walk leading to the door, the mossy carpeting of the yard, the iron-like railing that encloses it, the green graves, and the marble like tombs, all suggested the temple of the Lord and the "city of the dead." It is a beautiful specimen of artistic skill, and if not sold, will be disposed of by raffle.

Release of Bradley T. Johnson.

We learn that after the arrest of Mr. Bradley T. Johnson and the giving of bail in the United States Court, he went to Washington, and having exhibited his parole, the President became satisfied that he could not be legally held, and gave directions that his bail should be released, which has accordingly been done.—*Balt. Transcript.*

For the Transcript.

The Registry Law.

MR. EDITOR—The annexed item of news is taken from the *Baltimore Sun* of the 2d of April. It will be seen that the Registers cannot act with impunity, and as independent and capricious, as they did in many places. The law itself is odious enough, but the administration of it, in some counties and election districts, was more revolting than the law. Men, who paid but little or no taxes, "dressed up in a little brief authority," for the purpose of carrying out party views and objects, "played such tricks before high Heaven as would make the angels weep." The Fifth Election District of Kent County, we think, is an exception, and the Registers there deserve great credit, although they were all of one politics. They seemed to have an idea of their responsibility and of the rights of the citizen, and to look upon the elective franchise as the most important and invaluable that belongs to an American citizen. Some are meeting with their deserts, as the proceedings in St. Mary's show.

Every loyal citizen of Kent county, who believes he was unjustly deprived of his suffrage by the Registration officers, owes a duty to himself and to the State, to go before the Grand Jury and state the case as it occurred. There is as much integrity in the Kent Grand Jury as in the St. Mary's, and it will be as willing to do justice to the citizen. Let presentments be made—that will bring the subject before the Court,—where the duties and powers of the Registration officers can be fairly and impartially adjudicated, and the people be made acquainted with their rights and privileges. If they have done injustice and wrong, let them be fined: it will be a lesson to them and others, that when they are called to administer the law, they must do it fairly and impartially, as judges, and not oppressively, as partizans: that they should have applied to Jurists to ascertain the meaning of the law if they were in doubt, and not meet in conclave in the city of Baltimore and receive a set of questions, many of them outside of the law, gotten up by partizans there for a special purpose, and designed to promote and secure party ends. In addition to the remedy by presentment, each individual has the right of action for damages if unjustly deprived of his vote; but he should commence it, if at all, within twelve months from the time of the wrong.

JUSTICE.

FINES UNDER THE REGISTRATION ACT. We learn from the St. Mary's Gazette that Joseph B. Davis, William C. Biscoe and John H. Leech, registers in St. Mary's county, have been fined by the Circuit Court of that county $100 each for failing to register a qualified voter. Two similar indictments against other parties resulted in their acquittal. In one case the parties were Henry Fowler, Owen Davis and James T. Graves; in the other Leonard Hayden and James H. Knott. The penalty imposed upon the three parties named above is the least that the law allows.

Death of Pere Wilmer, Esq.

Pere Wilmer, Esq., one of our oldest, wealthiest, and most highly respected citizens, died at his residence, near Centreville, on Saturday night last, aged about 79 years.

In the death of Mr. Wilmer, our county loses one of its best citizens, and the Democratic party one of its most zealous supporters. He has for a number of years past taken an active part in the politics of this county, and occupied some important positions in political life. He presided over nearly all of our Democratic meetings, and his advice was generally heeded upon all important matters. His place will be hard to fill.—*Centreville Observer, of Tuesday.*

Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 3.

Returns from the entire State show that Hawley, rep., for Governor, has about 509 majority. The Republicans have a majority in both branches of the Legislature, so that Mr. Foster, the present acting Vice President of the United States, or some other Republican, will be chosen United States Senator. The Democrats have gained several State Senators and ever thirty members of the House. Mr. P. T. Barnum, the celebrated showman, is among the Republicans elected to the House.

Republican majority last year, 11,035.
Democratic gain since last year, over 10,000.

Getting Tired of Them.

Gen. Howard, the philanthropic Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau, has addressed to the Freed-people in the District of Columbia a circular to notify them that the Bureau will issue no more rations after the 10th of April; and that the soup houses will be closed, and the distribution of wood and clothing be discontinued from and after that time.

That the object of this notification may not be misconceived by the unfortunates to whom he addresses it, the General tells them very plainly that all of them who can, ought, for their own advantage and that of those who remain, to quit the District at once; and he rather piteously begs "the preachers of the colored churches, and all others interested in the well-being of the freed people" to aid him in inducing them to leave.

We hail the publication of this circular as a sign that the General is beginning to comprehend the mischievous character of the Freedmen's Bureau, and to perceive the unfortunate influence which it exerts over the negroes; for it is a frank confession, that even under his own eyes, the Bureau hurries the negroes into abandoning those habits of industry and virtue which were their's in slavery, and into that barbarism, from which slavery rescued them, and which has always been their condition in freedom.—*N. Y. News.*

"Conscience Money."

General Spinner, United States Treasurer, is daily receiving "conscience money" from unknown sources. On Saturday last he received $12 50 from a former officer of the army, subscribing himself "A Troubled Conscience," who states that during the war he stole a certain sum of money from the Government, which he intends to return from time to time in installments. The amount received from this source during the past year amounts in the aggregate to about $25,000.

Important Circular.---Employment of Servants, Laborers, &c.

The following circular from the Freedmen's Bureau contains considerable information for those applying for laborers, servants, &c.

War Department, Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, Washington, March 28, 1866. As numerous applications are addressed to this office asking information in regard to procuring colored house servants, farm hands and laborers from the number of freedmen in this District applying for situations through the intelligence office connected with the bureau, and under the charge of Captain Wm. F. Spurgeon, at Wisewell barracks, Seventh and O streets, Washington, D. C., and at the corner of St. Asaph and Cameron streets, Alexandria, under the charge of Major S. P. Lee, superintendent, the following is published for the information of all concerned:

Employers and freedmen agree upon the amount of wages to be paid and the period of service. Each party is bound to a faithful performance of the contract; the freedmen agreeing that 25 per cent. of their monthly wages may be retained in the hands of the employer until the expiration of their term of service, the employer binding himself to a faithful observance of the conditions of the contract in a sum of money equal to the yearly wages of the employees. These contracts are made and recorded at the intelligence office. A fee of one dollar is charged for each male and fifty cents for each female employee.

Parties at a distance desiring servants and laborers are requested to give timely notice, stating in particular, locality, terms, wages, period for which service is desired, and other facts of interest, that the agents may be enabled to place the matter properly before the freedmen.

By order of Bvt. Brig. Gen. C. H. Howard.

W. W. RODGERS,
Major and A. A. A. G.

Not Accepted.

During the war and since its termination, says the Selma (Ala.) Times, the admirers of R. E. Lee, in consideration of his personal losses, and as evidence of their appreciation of his distinguished services in behalf of a cause they deemed the holiest for which man ever drew sword, have tendered to him valuable property; but he has on every occasion kindly, thankfully, but firmly declined to accept anything so offered. Even when his family, driven from their inheritance, had no home, he declined the offer of a residence made by the city of Richmond, to whose defence he was devoting all the powers of his great intellect.

Recently, Gen. Hood, mutilated under the flag of the Confederacy, wrote to his friends in Texas, whose call he had obeyed in taking the field, respectfully, courteously, but resolutely informing them that he could not accept a substantial testimonial to the gallantry and ability with which he served the "Lost Cause," which they were getting up for him.

General Breckenridge, who abandoned home, friends, party and elevated position, and gave his name, his influence and his sword to the South, now an exile in a strange land, his brilliant career for the time being closed, has steadily and firmly declined all offers from those for whom he sacrificed so much.

Few right-thinking men will fail to admire the lofty pride and stubborn self-reliance which these distinguished gentlemen have exhibited in declining the acceptance of the offerings made them.

Ben. Butler "Cut Dead."

The Washington correspondent of the New Orleans *Picayune* thus notices an incident that took place at the Bancroft oration on the Lincoln anniversary. He says:—

"On the floor of the House were the Judges of the Supreme Court in their elegant and becoming black silk robes, the President of the United States and the Cabinet, the Embassadors from foreign countries, and all the distinguished officers of the army and navy in their rich uniforms, and the Senators and Representatives. General Butler sat directly behind General Grant. There were three vacant arm chairs beside him; nobody would sit, although every other chair on the floor was occupied. Nobody went near him or spoke to him. All other persons near him were the recipients of courtesies and civilities. Reverdy Johnson, Senator Harris, of New York, Chief Justice Chase, and many more distinguished men, all grouped in that immediate vicinity, paid their respects to each other, and to General Grant and Commodore Shubrick, but took not the slightest notice of him. It was the most complete cut I ever saw."

The President's Proclamation.

This proclamation is received everywhere by all reasonably sane people with the greatest satisfaction. A letter from New York, after referring to the great favor with which it was received by almost everybody in that city says: "The Southern people who are stopping here (you can count them by thousands) think if it be followed by a general amnesty, the whole region recently in rebellion will wake up to new life, morally, materially and every other way."

The New York Commercial (Rep.) trusts that those who have so long found use for illegal and unwarrantable modes of dealing with the people "will now be content with the methods pointed out by the Constitution, sustained by the law, and made obligatory by the fundamental principles which lie at the base of our institutions."

The Missouri Test-Oath.

In Missouri, the preachers who insist on exercising their functions without taking the oath are still being prosecuted. The grand jury of Pike county has indicted Rev. James Smith, a Baptist minister, for preaching without a license. The grand jury of Palmyra has similarly found true bills against the following ministers of Hannibal: Rev. Mr. Dunn, of the Episcopalian Church; Rev. Mr. Wilkes, of the Christian Church; Rev. Mr. Fuller, of the Presbyterian Church, and Father Cronin, of the Catholic Church.

☞ Rev. Dr. Breckinridge, of Kentucky, is out in a letter against negro suffrage.

Proclamation of the President--The War at an End.

Restoration for the Authority of the Government—The Political Equality of All the States Declared.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The President has just issued the following proclamation: By the President of the United States of America:

A PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, by proclamation of the 15th and 19th of April, 1861, the President of the United States, in virtue of the power vested in him by the constitution and the laws, declared that the laws of the United States were opposed and the execution thereof obstructed in the States of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshals by the law and

Whereas by another proclamation, made on the 16th day of August in the same year, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved July 13, 1861, the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida, except the inhabitants of that part of the State of Virginia lying west of the Allegany mountains, and such other parts of that State, and the other States before named as might maintain a loyal adhesion to the Union and the constitution, or might be from time to time occupied and controlled by the forces of the United States engaged in the dispersion of the insurgents, were declared to be in a state of insurrection against the United States, and

Whereas by another proclamation of the first day of July, 1865, issued in pursuanen of an act of Congress approved June 7th, in the same year, the insurrection was declared to be still existing in the States aforesaid, with the exception of certain specified counties in the State of Virginia; and

Whereas by another proclamation, made on the 2d day of April, 1863, in pursuance of the act of Congress of July 18th 1861, the exceptions named in the proclamation of August 16th, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, were revoked and the inhabitants of the States of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Texas Arkansas, Mississippi. Florida and Virginia, except the forty-eight counties of Virginia designated as West Virginia, and the ports of New Orleans, Key West, Port Royal and Beaufort, in South Carolina, were delared to be still in a state of insurrection against the United States; and

Whereas the House of Representatives, on the 22d day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, namely:

"*Resolved*, By the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, that the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States now in revolt against the constitutional government, and in arms around the capital, and that in this national emergency, Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country. This war is not waged on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to maintain and defend the supremacy of the constitution and to preserve the Union, with all its dignity, equality and rights of the the several States unimpaired. And that as soon as those objects are accomplished the war ought to cease."

And whereas the Senate of the United States, on the 25th day of July, 1861, adopted a resolution in the words following, to wit:

Resolved, That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the disunionists of the Southern States, now in revolt against the constitutional government now under arms around the capitol. That in this national emergency Congress banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country. That this war is not prosecuted on our part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, no purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equity and rights of the several States unimpaired. That as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to cease.

And whereas these resolutions, though not joint or concurrent in form, are substantially identical, and as such may be regarded as having expressed the sense of Congress upon the subject to which they relate; and

Whereas by the proclamation of the 13th day of June last, the insurrection in the State of Tennessee was declared to have been suppressed, the authority of the United States therein to be undisputed, and such United State officers as had been duly commissioned to be in undisputed exercise of their official functions; and

Whereas there now exists no organized armed resistance of misguided citizens or others to the authority of the United States in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and the laws can be sustained and enforced therein by the proper civil authority, State or Federal and the people of the said States are well and loyally disposed, and have conformed, or will conform, in their legislation, to the condition of affairs growing out of the amendment to the constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery within the limits and jurisdiction of the United States; and

Whereas, in view of the before recited premises, it is the manifest determination of the American people that no State of its own will has the right or power to go out of or separate itself from, or be separated from, the American Union, and that, therefore, each State ought to remain and constitute an integral part of the United States; and

Whereas the people of the several before mentioned States have, in the manner aforesaid, given satisfactory evidence that they acquiesce in the sovereign and important restoration of national unity; and

Whereas as it is believed to be a fundamental principle of government that people who have revolted and who have been overcome and subdued, must be dealt with so as to induce them voluntarily to become friends, or else they must be held by absolute military power, or devastated so as to prevent them from ever again doing harm as enemies, which last named policy is abhorrent to humanity and freedom; and

Whereas the constitution of the United States provides for constitutional communities only as States, and not as territories, dependencies, provinces or protectorates; and

Whereas such constituted States must necessarily be, and by the constitution and laws of the United States are, made equals, and are placed upon a like footing as to political rights, immunities, dignity and power with the several States with which they are united; and

Whereas the observance of political equality as a principle of right and justice is well calculated to encourage the people of the aforesaid States to be and become more and more constant and perserving in their renewed allegiance; and

Whereas standing armies, military occupation, martial law, military tribunals, and the suspension of the privilege of the writ of *habeas corpus* in times of peace, endanger the public liberty, are incompatible with the individual rights of the citizen, contrary to the genius and spirit of our free institutions, and exhaustive of the national resources, and ought not, therefore, to be sactioned or allowed except in cases of actual necessity for repelling invasion or suppression of insurrection or rebellion; and

Whereas the policy of the government of the United States, from the beginning of the insurrection to its overthrow and final suppression, has been in conformity with the principles herein set forth and enunciated:

Now, therefore, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim and declare that the insurrection which heretofore existed in the States of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, North-Carolina, Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Mississippi and Florida is at an end, and is henceforth to be so regarded.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, on the second day of April, in the year of our Lord 1866, and of the independence of the United States of America the ninetieth. ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
W. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

A Republican View of the Proclamation.

The New York Times hails with satisfaction the President's proclamation announcing the close of the war and the complete achievment of its objects. It thinks that the recital by the President of the various proclamations and enactments under which the war was prosecuted and its purpoces made known leads directly and logically to the conclusion reached that the necessity for a military occupation of the South has ceased, and that thus necessity for legislation for the South, *under the war power*, is also at an end—Texas alone being an exception for the time. This interpretation of the present status of the South virtually places South Carolina and New York on the same footing in all that appertains to their relations to other States and to the national government. And the proclamation carries with it this force without the slightest impingement upon the high prerogative which Congress holds to determine the rights of individual claimants to seats in either branch of that body. It simply announces to the Southern States that they are once more intrusted with the maintainance of law and order within their own borders—and to the world at large that the unity of the government is restored upon a basis consistent with the rights and immunities of individual States. The Times adds,

In view of our commercial and financial position, we cannot regard this great executive act without satisfaction. In view even of the differences which temporarily estrange a majority in Congress from the President, the proclamation will help reasonable men to find a basis of honorable compromise, and in view of the possibility of external trouble, however remote, the act must commend itself to all patriotic men as one of wisdom.

President Johnson.

From the London Telegraph March 16th.

There is something truly grand in the conduct of Mr. Johnson which arrests attention and commands admiration. The slightly unfavorable opinion produced in England by the incident which occurred on the occasion of his installation as Vice President, has been completely effected. To a feeling of disfavor has succeeded the respect inspired by the singular poise and dignity of his bearing in the difficult circumstances with which he is surrounded. His daring defiance of the popular branch in a purely Democratic Government stirs the blood as we read of it. We involuntarily ask ourselves where, in England, we should look for a statesman combining the same nerve and pluck with an equally sagacious insight into the temper and feelings of the people. The impression is heightened by a certain dramatic effect when we discover the true signification of a course of policy devised and executed with consummate skill, and now first disclosed in its unexpected results.

For nearly twelve months the American people were kept in ignorance as to the real purposes of Mr. Johnson. In conduct and language, he seemed to alternate between conciliation of the South and concession to the radical leaders. Pardons were sometimes granted with profusion, and at other times doled out with stint.—Kind words to the body of the Southern people inspired them with hope and with confidence in the President; while fierce denunciation of the so-called leaders dissipated the alarms of the Northern extremists lest a peaceful restoration should snatch power and sweets of office from from their grasp. The organization of civil governments in the South was first encouraged, and then discountenanced by a refusal to permit the elected Governors to supersede those appointed by military authority. Everything was kept in abeyance, so as to dis-arm opposition, until finally, and by imperceptible gradations, the whole of the Southern States, with the exception of Texas, had resumed their self-government, had organized their militia as required for local police, and had elected Senators and representatives to Congress. In the meantime the radical leaders were becoming alarmed, and their deputations to Washington grew frequent. The firmness of the President became more and more apparent, and when those leaders discerned with dread the real scope of his policy, they were startled at finding themselves powerless to check it. Mr. Johnson had made good use of the long Congressional vacation between March and December, which occurs in alternate years. Refusing to call a special or extra session he had left the radicals, scattered throughout the country, without the means for that effective concert of action, and those opportunities for influencing public opinion, which the meeting of Congress affords. Now that the struggle has come we are able to perceive the motive that actuated, and the design that directed, the President's apparently inconsistent course.—He has preoccupied every "coign of vantage." He has, by obtaining from the Southern States—however reluctuantly accorded—their consent to the abolition of slavery and the repudiation of the Confederate debt, taken from his oponents the means of attack on which they most relied. He has adroitly managed to affix upon their opposition to the readmission of the conquered States the stigma of faction, so fatal in its efforts on the popular mind. When everything had been prepared the curtain was drawn, and the whole great scheme, displaying in all its parts the consummate skill and pains employed in its preparation, was exhibited with startling effect. The excitement produced in America has exceeded any ever witnessed in a time of peace, and the interest with which the news of each steamer is anticipated at tests the impression created in England. Of Mr. Johnson's success we now entertain little doubt. There is reason to expect, by almost the first mail, his proclamation officially announcing that Texas has followed the example of her sister States; that the civil war has been brought to a close; that martial law is no longer in force, and that his labors have been crowned with complete success. When that end shall have been attained, and the restored States admitted to their constitutional equality of rights, Andrew Johnson will have achieved a civil triumph such as history rarely records, and have secured for himself an enviable and enduring fame.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White, $2 80a3.15. Red 2 35 2.40.
CORN—White 72a75; yellow 70 cts.
OATS—Weight, 50 cents.

Arrivals at the Voshell House,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

March 29.

John C. Voshell,	Baltimore, Md.
W. A. G. Hobbs,	Queenstown, Md.
James J. Martin,	Philadelphia.
J. B. Magee,	North East, Md.
George James,	Philadelphia.

March 30.

W. J. Majwell,	Philadelphia.
James M. Mahan,	Baltimore.
Rasin H. Gale,	Queen Ann's County.
T. T. Martin,	Baltimore.
Willie Green,	New Ark.

March 31.

Harry C. Smith,	Urieville Mills.
John Leighton,	Havre De Grace, Md.
Mrs. Geo H. Hughes,	Baltimore.
J. T. Parson and wife,	Smyrna, Del.

April 1.

John H. Botten,	Kent County.

April 2.

Samuel Coniway,	Kent County.
Capt. O. Bliss,	Washington, D. C.
Charles Johns,	" "

April 3.

L. Edwards,	Baltimore.
C. H. Martin and serv't.	"
John Taylor,	Kent county, Del.
Clement Reed,	" " "
R. S. Pearson,	Philadelphia
C. H. Dexter,	Annapolis, Md.

April 4.

Thomas Ruth,	Urieville, Md.
John Bauer,	Washington, D. C.
J. Sutton,	Salem, N. J.
John Green,	Kent County.
A. L Cleff,	Baltimore.
John Kees,	"
Samuel Kees,	"
George Kees,	"
Harry Cesas,	Philadelphia.

PLOUGHS AND CASTINGS.

W. A. VICKERS has had made to order a large lot of CASTINGS, acknowledged by all Farmers to be superior to any ever offered in this market. Old Castings will be taken in exchange.

VICKERS was the first to knock down the price of Dry Goods, &c.: he is still offering GREAT BARGAINS! Go to the PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE. April 7.

WOODSIDE FARM SCHOOL,

Adjacent to Md. Agricultural College,

Prince George's County,

Prof. Montgomery Johns, Md.,

PRINCIPAL,

WILL be opened May 2d, in consequence of the temporary suspension of the Md. Agricultural College. For particulars and Circulars, address the Principal, HYATTSVILLE P. O., Prince George's County, Md.

April 7, 1866—3t

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from John C. Riley and wife, the undersigned will offer at PUBLIC SALE, on

Thursday, the 10th of May,

at the Voshell House in Chestertown, at 3 o'clock, P M.,

A TWO-STORY FRAME
DWELLING HOUSE AND STORE,

in the Village of Still Pond, belonging to the said John C. Riley and wife, with

THE LOT OF LAND

attached, fronting 134 feet, and running back 143 feet. The above property is eligibly situated and is in good repair. To any one desiring to engage in the mercantile business a rare chance is here offered. As a place of residence no other part of the County offers superior inducements to Still Pond. Churches, Schools, Mills, Navigable water, &c., near at hand.

THE TERMS will be easy, and made known at sale.

JESSE K. HINES, Trustee.

N. B.—This property may be purchased at private sale before the day above named.

April 7, 1866—tds. J. K. H.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

ALL persons friendly to the Kent County Rail Road, are requested to meet at the Court House in Chestertown, on

Wednesday, the 18th day of April, 1866,

at 3 o'clock, P. M., to take into consideration the subject of commencing the said Road. Only a few thousand dollars are now wanting in subscriptions to justify an organization and commencement of the work. A full attendance is desired.

GEORGE VICKERS,
April 7, 1866—2w. Chairman.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS OF KENT AND OTHER COUNTIES.

I AM AGENT for the sale of JAMES LEFFEL & Co's. DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL. All persons that would put them in are requested to come and examine one in my Mill. All Wheels are guaranteed to do what is on the Circulars.

W. T. SMITH.
Urieville Mills, Kent County, Md.
March 31, 1866—3w.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

ORDERED by the Commissioners of Kent County, that the following advertisement be inserted once in each week, for and during five weeks successively in "The Chestertown Transcript" and "Kent News," printed and published in Chestertown.

Test: JOHN RUSSELL,
Clerk to the Commissioners for Kent Co.

A LIST OF TRACTS AND LOTS OF LAND,

In the 1st Tax District of Kent County, chargeable for the payment of Taxes due to JAMES LAMB, Collector for said District for the years 1860 and 1861, together with the names of persons chargeable with the payment of the same, and there being no personal property in the County liable for and chargeable with the payment of said taxes, as by return of said Collector to the said County Commissioners, will appear, viz:

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
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
Coleman, John	1 acre, bought of Glenn, - -	53
Elburn, Daniel	2 acres of Land, in Skinner's Neck,	36
Hopkins, Pere, n.	4 acres of Land, part Arcadia, - -	92
Johnson, Wm., n.	8 acres of Land, part Relief, of Wm. H. Brown, - -	89
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
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
Brown, James, n.	Lot in Swamps, containing four acres of Land, - - - -	47
Brown, Cora	50 acres of Land, in Swamps, - - -	2.12
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
Coleman, John	1 acre of land, bought of Glenn, - - -	54
Jones, Jim, n.	2 acres of land, part of New Forrest, -	78
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
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
Warren, Giles	Land - - - -	93

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That unless the charges on said lands shall be paid to James Lamb, late Collector of said District, on or before the third day of April next, or within thirty days from the completion of this notice, the lands so charged as aforesaid, or such parts thereof as may be necessary to raise the sums due thereon, will be sold to the highest bidder for the payment of the same, pursuant to the Act of Assembly passed Nov. Session, 1797.

By order of the Commissioners for Kent Co.

JOHN RUSSELL, Clerk.

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