THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 26, 1866.

☞ With the present issue we commence the Fifth Volume of the Transcript, and hope to be able to increase its interest and usefulness during the present year of its existence. Our nearness to the great cities, and the facilities for procuring the daily journals, greatly increases the difficulties of publishing an acceptable country weekly paper. Our friends, who regularly receive their daily papers, should bear this in mind, and they should also remember that while they are in daily receipt of the current news of the day, there are many who look entirely to their weekly journals for information. Weekly papers in the country, must, to be successful, be sustained in a measure by those who only take them for county news, advertisements, &c. The usefulness of the county paper must also depend, in a measure, upon the interest manifested by its supporters and well-wishers. An occasional item from our subscribers, in the way of local news, farming, politics or county affairs, would be but a small individual tax upon time, but the aggregate would be a useful and agreeable fund of entertainment for all our readers. We greatly desire such an interest to be manifested in the Transcript, and as the benefit would be mutual, we have no hesitation in urging upon friends an occasional contribution. Can not something also be done to extend our circulation. If each subscriber would only endeavor to procure one more, the thing would be accomplished. This again would be a small matter, and yet the result would be of great value to the Transcript.

☞ In another column will be found an article from the Baltimore Sun, entitled "*The practical issue before the people of Maryland*," to which we call special attention. The purposes and result of the present Radical programme in Maryland is clearly pointed out; and the issue to be met by the people of the State in the November election is made so apparent that all, who wish, may understand. The doctrine of negro suffrage, however carefully and covertly thrust aside by the Thomas and Creswell party of the State, is the real point at issue, and every supporter of the policy of the Congressional Radicals, whether he knows it or not, is lending his influence to bring about that result. The next legislature of our State, will in all probability have to pass upon Constitutional amendments which vitally effect the welfare and political importance of the State, and this fact should be kept constantly in view. The radical faction is energetically at work, aided by the Radical emissaries from the halls of Congress, who seem to be detailed for this work. And it seems to us not one whit too soon to organize the opposition in every county of the State. County and District Clubs should be organized, the political situation discussed, the people informed and stirred up to the importance of the issue. Will not some of our leading men issue a call for the formation of a County and District Clubs.

☞ By advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the Creswellites, Thomasites and Sumnerites have issued a call for this County, which is signed by one of the Unconditional Union Central Committee. We are glad to see this call, as it will give an opportunity to the people to become acquainted with the Creswell faction amongst us. The "*Union*" party of this county has heretofore been composed of the two factions known as the "*True Unionists*," and the "Untrue or Bartus-True Unionists." A portion of the "True Unionists" united with the Conservatives at the last election, another portion united with the Bartus True Unionists. As this latter portion do not appear to be represented in the present call, we infer that they will be unwilling to risk a second defeat under the Untrue or Bartus True Banner. However, we shall see.

Alexander H. Stephens on the Situation.

A letter from Alexander H. Stephens, Esq., dated Crawfordsville, Ga., 15th instant, says: "I found all things in Washington, upon the whole, in as good condition, if not better, than I expected. I have not, from the beginning, looked for anything from Congress. My only hope for the country is in the next fall elections at the North. Should the President's policy be sustained in these, all may yet be well. If not, to me the prospect of the future for this country, North and South, is gloomy indeed. But from what I saw and heard at Washington my hopes for a change next fall were greatly stimulated. I am still hopeful in this view, but far from being sanguine. Constitutional liberty will, in my opinion in a great measure depend upon the result."

Homicide at Easton.

On Sunday night last, while several young men were roving about the streets in Easton, Md., a pistol was fired by one of them, said to be named Harper, which took effect on the person of Edward Sherwood, a quiet and inoffensive colored man, causing his death in a few minutes. The Star says the affair caused much excitement, and Harper, who alleged he fired only to frighten the deceased, immediately left the town. Officers, however, are in pursuit.

Commissioners' Election.

Monday next, the twenty-eighth, an election will be held for seven persons, freeholders, to serve as Commissioners of Chestertown for the period of twelve months. It is an important matter to the citizens of this town, that proper persons should have charge of its interests and welfare. All white male citizens over twenty-one years of age, are entitled to vote, the registry law to the contrary notwithstanding, and it is to be hoped that all will give the short time required to vote, to the good of the town on that day. We learn that an effort will be made to elect such a board as will authorize the keeping of hogs and hog sties in the town, during the hot season. The utmost sanitary regulations are desirable during this coming season, when the country is threatened with cholera, and it is to be hoped that this measure will not prevail at this time.

Fire in the County.

We learn that on Monday last, the dwelling and one of the out buildings of Mr. James L. Davis, near Chesterville, were entirely destroyed by fire. A piano and a few trifling articles were all that was saved from the dwelling, Mr. Davis and servants being absent at the time. The fire is supposed to have been accidental, and to have originated from the chimney.

☞ The President and various members of the Cabinet were serenaded by the National Union Club on Wednesday evening last. Secretaries Welles, Stanton and Postmaster Denison responded at length in speeches, supporting the Johnsonian policy of reconciliation. Secretary Harlan and Attorney General Speed were not found, but wrote letters. Secretary Welles in his remarks said that "the Cabinet one and all approved of the policy of the Administration."

[COMMUNICATED.]

Rail Road Meeting.

A meeting was held at Millington on Saturday the 19th inst., of those favorable to a Road from Millington, through or near Masseys X Roads, to the nearest or most available point on the Delaware R. Road. Dr. T. H. Crane was called to the Chair, and S H. Knock appointed Secretary. After some very appropriate remarks by B. T. Biggs Esq., a subscription list was opened, and near thirty thousand dollars of Stock taken. After the appointment of Committees for several purposes the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the Chairman.

The above Road is proposed as an extension of the Road through Queen Anne's County, from Millington.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., May 9, 1866.

Adjutant General U. S. Army, Washington, D. C.: Sir—In compliance with directions from the President of the United States to me, given through the office of the Adjutant General, I have made a special examination of State prisoner Jefferson Davis, now in confinement at this post, and report the following to be the result of said examination: He is considerably emanciated, the fatty tissue having almost disappeared, leaving his skin much shriveled. His muscles are small, flaccid and very soft, and he has but little muscular strength. He is quite weak and debilitated. Consequently his gait is becoming uneven and irregular. His digestive organs at present are in comparatively good condition, but become quickly deranged under anything but the most carefully prepared food. With a diet disagreeing with him dyspeptic symptoms promptly make their appearance, soon followed by vertigo, severe facical and cranial neuralgia, an erysipelatous inflammation of the posterior scalp and right side of nose, which quickly affects the right eye, the only sound one he now has, and extends through the nasal duct into the interior nose. His nervous system is greatly deranged, being much prostrated and excessively irritable. Slight noises, which are scarcely perceptible to a man in robust health, cause him much pain, the description of the sensation being as of one flayed and having every sertient nerve exposed to the waves of sound. Want of sleep has been a great and almost the principal cause of his nervous excitability. This has been produced by the tramp of the creaking boots of the sentinels on post round the prison room and the relieval of the guard at the expiration of every two hours, which almost invariably wakens him. Prisoner Davis states that he has scarcely enjoyed over two hours of sleep unbroken at one time since his confinement. Means have been taken, by placing matting on the floors for the sentinel to walk on, to alleviate this source of disturbance, but with only partial success. His vital condition is low, and he has but little recuperative force. Should he be attacked by any of the severe forms of disease to which the tide water region of Virginia is subject, I, with reason, fear for the result. A copy of this report I have furnished to the Headquarters of the Military District of Fortress Monroe, in compliance with orders from the Major Gen-Commanding

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
GEO. E. COOPER, Surgeon U. S. A.

The Way the Negroes Work in Mississippi.

A letter to the Augusta *Chronicle* from Concordia, Mississippi, of April 23d, thus describes the embarrassments of the cotton planter, under the present state of affairs:

We have a fine stand of that cotton which is up. Have nearly one-third of our force sick, or pretending to be. Well, I will give you a sample of to-day's annoyances:—Heck comes in and says he don't want Loudon, he is entirely worthless; Rosa lays up because it is a wet day—(slight sprinkle before breakfast this morning); Jackson is down with a bilious attack; Jim is sick—always sick when there is any hard job like rolling logs on hand; Steve has gone to Court; the two Henrys and Dick are first-rate hands—but they are gone too as witnesses in a case of quarrel between the two *ladies* Emma and Harriet.

Opening of the Campaign in Maryland.

The great meeting held at Westminster on Saturday last, may be regarded as the opening of one of the most important political campaigns ever conducted in our State. Its issues involve nothing less than the rights of the people, the preservation of our form of government, and the very existence of the nation. A band of ambitious men in Washington assume dictatorial powers, and seek to establish a mean and hateful Oligarchy. To accomplish this, they assume the garb of humanitarians, and seek to stir up strife between two classes of the community.—They are the very worst possible enemies of the people whom they express a desire to serve, and are truly wolves in sheeps clothing, Against these creatures, whose selfishness and tergiversation, we have repeatedly exposed, are now arrayed the power and might of the masses, whose interests lie in peace, and who are no longer willing to be used by New England propogandists and Maryland place-hunters, to pull chestnuts out of the fire for them. The people, who in small assemblages heretofore have expressed their confidence in the healing policy of Andrew Johnson, rallied in a mighty mass at Westminster on Saturday, and demonstroted that the sturdy yeomanry, the bone and sinew and substance of the land, were disgusted with the eternal agitation of the Radicals, and were determined that the Constitution made by their forefathers, the laws enacted in consonance therewith, and the Union of all the States should be maintained. The resolutions passed, which we publish elsewhere in full, breathe this spirit, and though the Registry Law is not directly referred to in them the speakers distinctly announced their disapproval of this foul blot upon the Statute book of the State. The issue between Conservtism and Radicalism is now fully made up, and the attempt of the Radicals to ignore the negro suffrage question cannot succeed. They are in full accord in Congress with Sumner, Stevens, Wade & Co., who insist that there shall be no peace till negro equality is recognized, and the proposed Constitutional Amendment, look to that end, is one of the very things upon which the next Legislature will have to pass.—This amendment provides that voters shall constitute the basis of representation, and unless we give the negro the ballot, the influence of the State in Congress will be lessened by the number of black males of competent age who are excluded from the polls. The negro suffrage issue is, therefore, one of the principal ones presented in the pending canvass, and though Radicalism may, through fear, attempt to ignore it, and, ostrich like, hide its head in the sand and fancy danger is thereby avoided, it will soon awake to a realizing sense of its delusion.

The people who rallied in such force at the Westminster meeting were mainly those who belonged to the Union party, and they came prepared to resist revolution, whether originating in South Carolina or Massachusetts. We see for our State the dawing of a brighter day, and the re-establishment of Republican institutions.—*Baltimore Transcript.*

☞ Secretary Seward made a speech at Auburn, New York, on Tuesday last; he thus concludes—

At this point it will be well to settle for yourselves what it is that we are desiring to see effected by the President and Congress. We all agree that we desire and seek just what this nation needs at the present juncture. We cannot accept less than this, because it would leave us still, if not desolate, at least a disturbed and distracted country.

We cannot require more, because even if more were desirable, yet that more is debatable, and must be the study and the work not of ourselves at this particular period, but of ourselves and our successors hereafter. What, then, does the country actually need? Most persons say reconstruction. I think it needs no such thing. The country is reconstructed already.—It was constructed in 1787. As then constructed it was a union of thirteen States, since multiplied to thirty-six free, equal separate, self-acting and, in regard to internal affairs, self-governing States. We do not reconstruct that which has not been destroyed. There has, indeed, been an attempt at destruction, but it has failed.

The political system of 1787, constructed by our forefathers, stands now firm, compact, complete and perfect, just as it came from the builders' hands. It was constructed, not for eighty years only, nor yet for a period of civil war only, but for all alternating conditions of peace and war, and for all ages and all time.

Others say what the country needs is the restoration of the anatomy of the nation. I think it needs no such thing.—We have passed that point. The Southern States during four years were deranged and disorganized equally in their constitutional relations to the Union. They have, however, since that time reorganized their organic powers and functions, have been renewed, and they have resumed their constitutional relation of allegiance to the Union. What, then, does the nation need? It needs just what I have dwelt upon so much and so earnestly in these remarks. It needs reconciliation, and just now needs nothing more. It needs a reconciliation between the Senators of the United States who are now acting and those Senators who being loyal and qualified for membership of the Senate have been already, or may hereafter be, elected by the people of the several States which were lately involved in the rebellion. It needs a reconciliation of the same kind between the members of the House of Representatives, who are now acting, and loyal members already elected or to be elected by the people in the same beforementioned States. It needs just the Congressional reconciliation and nothing more. Of course I recognize the fact that the separation which exists between the acting Senators and acting Representatives and those loyal Senators and Representatives who are already or may hereafter be elected in the Southern States is understood to indicate a corresponding alienation between the constituents of these parties respectively, but this does not affect the view I have taken of the case.

It only shows that what is wanted is reconciliation between the alienated constituents as well as between separated representatives. Let the reconciliation be made first, either in Congress or in any of the constituencies, and it will follow in the other place immediately. The country exhibits at this moment this extraordinary and interesting phenomenon—a nation of States not only kindred but allied, yet hostile to each other. For such a condition mutual reconciliation is the only practical remedy. We are prepared now to ask what hinders the application of the remedy in the legislative councils?

The President's position is absolutely taken, well defined and universally understood. It is this, namely: That so far and fast as the unrepresented States present themselves in a loyal attitude by representatives unquestionably loyal they are entitled to representation in Congress equally with all other States, and just as well as if there had been no rebellion. The representatives of the national Union party in Congress do not agree with the President; but I think they differ only in regard to non essentials.

The Practical Issue Before the People of Maryland.

It is impossible for men to escape responsibility by denying that the inevitable consequences of their actions have formed any part of their purposes. Every rational being is bound to know what everybody else knows will be the result of his conduct, and he can neither gain credit for innocence or for intelligence by willfully shutting his own eyes or attempting to blind others in that respect. The radical element in this State, finding itself likely to encounter a sentiment so powerful and so general as is manifested, has set about the organization of its party in Maryland by denying that the reconstruction scheme of the congressional majority involves the question of negro suffrage. At a recent meeting in Hagerstown the leaders of the new organization procured the passage of a resolution in these words: "*Resolved*, That we are alike opposed to granting suffrage to the negro in Maryland and representation by non-voting negroes by rebels, and that, therefore, we completely and fully endorse the congressional amendment to the constitution basing representation on the voting population, and all laws forever prohibiting the rebels from holding any office of confidence or trust."

There is a very sounding form of words in the resolution, and doubtless, the patriotic utterance in regard to the exclusion of rebels was meant to prevent a too close scanning of the relations of the other parts of the resolution. But the meeting which was held in this city on Friday night last, not content with this, declared by their third resolution that they considered the agitation of the question of negro suffrage as only a clap-trap, and they further resolved to *ignore the discussson of that subject at the present*, assigning as their reason that the entire subject is regulated by the constitution of the State, and declaring at the same time their hearty approval of the reconstruction scheme recommended by the joint committee of Congress. It certainly was well for the meeting to refuse to discuss the question at this time, but it concerns the people of Maryland too nearly for them to abstain from its discussion. The constitutional amendment is to be submitted to the legislatures of the States for ratification or rejection, and the legislature which is to be elected in Maryland next November will be called upon to accept or reject that amendment. The members of the General Assembly are to be chosen with direct reference to that amendment and the present organization of parties in the State is made with direct and immediate, if not exclusive, reference to the acceptance or rejection of that amendment.—Should it be adopted by the requisite number of States, it will override the existing rule of representation, and act immediately and materially upon the interests of the State. All the issues involved in that constitutional amendment are therefore presented *now* to the people of Maryland, and with such a pressing urgency that they cannot escape if they would from the consideration and discussion.

The constitutional amendment has for its leading feature a change of the basis of representation of the States, declaring that every State which excludes any part of its population from the elective franchise on account of race or color shall be proportionately deprived of its ratio of representation in Congress. It does not profess to take away directly from the States the regulation of the elective franchise, but it substantially does that thing. It declares any discrimination in the elective franchise on account of race or color shall work a ferfeiture of representation to the extent of that discrimination, and visits upon every State which shall deny the elective franchise to the negro a penalty in the loss of political power exactly proportioned to the ratio between the black and white races. The State of Maryland had, according to the last census, 515,908 whites and 171,141 blacks. The constitutional amendment says to Maryland unless you admit the blacks to vote you shall lose one-fourth of your present representation in Congress. Now, the people of Maryland will remember that this loss of representation is visited on them as a penalty for not doing what the constitutional amendment says in substance it is wrong not to do—for not suffering the negro to vote. And in order that the matter may be more clearly seen, it must be remembered that the first article of the constitution of the United States, which is left untouched by this proposed amendment, says that the qualification of electors, that is, voters, for members of Congress shall be the same as the qualification of voters for the most numerous branch of the State Legislature. Now if the people of Maryland adopt an amendment to the constitution of the United States which declares it a wrong and an outrage deserving the penalty and forfeiture of representation to exclude the black man from voting for congressmen, and the same instrument declares that precisely those men and no others ought to vote for congressmen who vote for members of the State Legislature, do they not, by adopting the constitutional amendment, unequivocally declare that the doctrine of negro suffrage is the doctrine of the State of Maryland. It is impossible to deny the conclusion; and it is therefore impossible to deny, without offending the common sense of the people of Maryland, that the direct question is presented for their decision at this time whether they are in favor or against negro suffrage.

Those who refuse to dicuss the question refuse to do so because they know, or ought to know, that it is the vital issue in the pending elections. It is almost the only issue which deserves to be considered. For it are all the radicals and the disunionists who support the congressional scheme. Against it are all those who desire to see the Union restored, and all who sustain President Johnson in his anxious efforts for that purpose, no matter by what name or party distinction they have heretofore been known. The issue is a single one; it is a momentous one, and should be met and discussed as its over shadowing importance to the people of the State requires. Cunning terms of loyalty and artful appeals to passions which have not yet entirely cooled down ought not to hide from the voters of Maryland the real questions with which they have to deal.

Death of Senator Wright.

A dispatch announces the death of United States Senator Wright, democrat, of New Jersey, at his residence in that State. Mr. Wright was a Representative in Congress from New Jersey from 1843 to 1847, and in 1853 was elected a Senator in Congress for the term ending in 1859. In 1863 he was re-elected to the Senate for the term ending in 1869. He had been in ill-health for some time, and it will be remembered that he proceeded to Washington at the risk of his life to vote in support of the President upon the veto of the civil rights bill. He was a man of energy and sound judgment, and the State of New Jersey has experienced a serious loss in his death. The State is now left without a Senator, his colleague, (Mr. Stockton) having been ousted from his seat several weeks ago, on the alleged ground that he was not legally elected. It is proble that the Governor will appoint A. J. Cattell, a Radical Republican, as Mr. Wright's successor.

A Slip of Stevens.

In the course of the debate in the House, on the tobacco sections of the tax bill, Thad. Stevens made some incidental allusion to the condition of the cigar interest since the end of the war. Randall, of Pennsylvania, promptly interrupted him, and congratulated the House and the country that the distinguished gentleman from the Lancaster District was at last willing to allow that the war was really over. This sally occasioned some laughter, amidst which the Pennsylvania Mephistophles arose with a grim smile, that betrayed his consciousness of the awkward character of his inadvertent admission, and declared with vehemence that he did not consider the war at an end—on the contrary, in his opinion, it had just begun; he then took his seat, muttering that the copperhead army was still in battle array. The discomfiture of the hoary radical chief was evidently hugely relished on the Democratic side.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. World.*

WASHINGTON, May 22.

The bankrupt bill passed the House, and will undoubtedly pass the Senate.—The creditor no less than the debtor interest favors the measure. It is intended as a permanent system, taking the place of State bankrupt and insolvent laws. It is to regulate, by a uniform code, the relations between debtor and creditor in the United States. This act does away entirely with all that remains in any of the States of imprisonment for debt. The criminal code of each State covers all cases of fraud, and this bill is so well guarded as to discourage instead of inviting fraud, as the insolvent laws often do.

UNCONDITIONAL UNION MEETING.

THE Unconditional Union Men of Kent County, are requested to meet at the Court House in Chestertown, on

Saturday, the 2nd of June next,

at 3 o'clock, P. M., to appoint Delegates to attend the Convention called to meet in Baltimore, June 6th.

By order of R. T. TURNER,
Of the Central Committee of Kent Co.
May 26. And many others.

LECTURE.

HOWARD MEEKS, ESQ., will deliver a Lecture at GALENA, on

Tuesday Evening, the 29th inst.,

at 7½ o'clock, for the benefit of the Young Men's Library Association of that place.

The friends of the Association and the public generally are respectfully invited to attend. Admission 25 cents. Tickets to be had at J. P. Ireland's Drug Store or at the door.
May 26, 1866.

CHEAP CORNER! CHEAP CORNER!

H. W. VICKERS'
CHEAP CORNER!

ECONOMY IS WEALTH!—Great inducements offered to Cash Buyers at "Cheap Corner!" Save your time and money. Buy your Goods at J. R. Chance's old stand, "The Cheap Corner!"

Having a large stock of Goods, bought of Auction Houses, we will commence from date, *and sell without regard to cost!* Calicoes, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, Delaines, Alpacas, Mohairs, Mozambiques, Lawns, French and English Ginghams, Balmoral Skirts, Grenadine Shawls, &c. A very large stock of Men and Boys' Wear, very cheap. The cheapest stock of Boots and Shoes ever offered to Cash Buyers.

Do not fail to call and Examine our Large Stock at Cheap Corner.

H. W. VICKERS,
May 26, 1866. Cheap Corner.

THOMPSON

HAS JUST RETURNED

From Philadelphia!

With the largest and best assortment of

BOOTS AND SHOES

in the County, as follows:

French Calf Boots and Gaiters,
" " *Balmorals,*
Glove Kid English Walking Shoes,
Buff Walking "
Continental Buckle Shoes,
Boys and Youths Buckle Gaiters,
Men's and Boys coarse work of all kinds,
Ladies Glove Kid Balmorals,
" *Morocco and Kid Balmorals,*
" *Button* " *Gaiters,*
" *Eastern* "

And a general assortment of MISSES and CHILDRENS SHOES.
Chestertown, May 12, 1866—3m.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—No sales of White. Red $2 85.
CORN—White 89a90; yellow 84a85 cts.
OATS—Weight, 62a63 cents.

WE are frequently in receipt of notices of marriages and deaths without a responsible name thereto. We can not take notice of such communications, having been, more than once, thus imposed on. In fact anonymous communications, of any character, will not receive attention.

MARRIED.

LEVERTON—CORDARY.—On the 15th of May, by Rev. J. B. Quigg, ISAAC R. LEVERTON, of Queen Ann's, to Miss ANNIE E. CORDARY, of Kent.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

DR. J. T. TWILLEY

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Public, and especially to those suffering from decayed teeth, that he is now prepared to EXTRACT TEETH WITHOUT PAIN. The system by which this is done has been successfully practiced for some time past by the eminent Dental Surgeons in the large cities, and is not attended with any danger or disagreeable effect whatever. May 26—tf.

50,000 BRICKS,
OF GOOD QUALITY,
FOR SALE BY
A. DOBBS & Co., Chestertown.

WHICH will be sold Cheap for the Cash, at Baltimore prices, at the present time $12.00 per 1000 for hard Bricks, or the run of the Kiln, and 5 per cent. off for the Cash paid at the yard on delivery, and interest charged from date on all bills not paid, until paid. May 26, 1866—y

DRUNK ON COLD WATER!
WITH
500 more Ancient & Modern Mysteries.

Prof. B. Brown Willams, M. D.,
Of No. 33 N. Calvert St., Balt,

THE Original Psychologist and Electro-Eclectic Physician will Lecture and Experiment at

THE TOWN HALL, Chestertown,
On Monday Evening, May 28th,
And during the week. First Lecture FREE.

He makes the blind see, lame walk, deaf hear, cures lung diseases, rheumatism, palsy, nervousness, diseases of the heart, liver, stomach, spleen, kidneys, bladder, weak backs, spine, fits, scrofula; also, all female diseases and all chronic diseases of every kind. He cures the mind, memory and body from the effects of habit and indiscretion, and cures cancers and tumors without the knife and with but little pain.

Call and see him at the Voshell House. His consultations are FREE. May 26.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned, on

Tuesday the 19th of June, 1866,

at 12 o'clock, M., at the "Voshell House" in Chestertown, will offer at Public Sale his Farm, which lies in Kent County, Md., near Hanesville, and contains

185 Acres and some Perches:
About 160 Acres Arable
and the residue is in
WOOD AND TIMBER,
AND A FINE MEADOW

With a constant stream of water flowing through it. It is now divided into five fields, all under good fencing, and each has an ample supply of water. It is situated in a healthy and enterprising neighborhood, and is convenient to Churches, Schools, Mills and not more than a mile and-a-half from the Public Wharf and Steamboat Landing at Buck Neck.



The improvements are a Frame DWELLING of three stories, with a pantry and Kitchen, and the usual out buildings, are new and in good order.

The Farm will be offered on the following terms, though they may be modified:—On the day of sale $1500 cash or at sixty days; the residue in three equal instalments of 6, 12 and 18 months from the day of sale. The future payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and be secured by bonds or notes with approved security.

For further information consult R. HYNSON, Esq., my Attorney, at Chestertown, Md.

STEVENSON CONSTABLE.

N. B.—Mr. Stevenson Constable has purchased lands in Caroline County, and he will certainly sell this Farm. R. HYNSON,
May 26, 1866—tds. Attorney.

U. S. INCOME TAX, &C.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I am now ready to receive Income returns for 1865. The assessment must be closed on

The 20th day of June, 1866.

After that date I shall be compelled to assess from the best information I can obtain and add 25 per cent. to the amount of tax, from which there is no appeal. All persons of lawful age are requested to make a list or return of their Gross Income, and articles liable to tax, without deductions. Farmers will be required to return the amount of grain and all other farm productions sold in 1865, whether raised in that year or previously. The amount unsold and consumed not to be returned. It is expected that every Farmer will prepare his list of sales before calling upon the Assistant Assessor, which must be delivered in person. Returns of Carriages, Plate, Pianos and Gold Watches, must accompany said lists.

All persons doing any business requiring a LICENSE must make application therefor, otherwise they are liable to indictment.

Monthly Returns.

All persons engaged in any business requiring returns to be made monthly, must hand them in by the tenth of each month for the previous month, otherwise the Assistant Assessor will be compelled to make a forced assessment and add the penalty. All manufacturers are required (without previous demand) to give notice to the Assistant Assessor before commencing, or if commenced, before continuing any manufacture, stating their place of business and kind of business, &c., and must make their returns promptly every month, stating the amount of new work and the amount of repairs separately.

☞ All persons interested are requested to give the above notice their immediate attention, thereby avoiding the penalties prescribed by the law, and trouble in the future.

WM. H. LAMBERT,
Assistant Assessor for Kent County.
May 19, 1866—6t.

No. 2 and X

HECKENDORN Points and Shares, and other Plow Castings, now on hand at
April 14. WICKES & BRO'S

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the late Thomas S. Dodd are requested to present them to the subscriber for payment.

Parties *indebted* to the late firm of JOHN T. DODD & SON are hereby requested to settle their accounts at the earliest possible day.

JOHN T. DODD.
Chestertown, May 19, 1866—3t.

NOTICE.

ONE of the Largest and most complete assortments of Goods is now offered at the "People's Popular Store." Persons can find any kind of Goods desired, and a beautiful assortment to make their selections from, New Styles and the Latest Paris Novelties. Go to W. A. VICKERS' and you will not be disappointed. May 19, 1866.

WICKES & BRO.

HAVE now on hand a varied and well-selected Stock of SUMMER GOODS, to which they are constantly making seasonable accessions in the various departments of their Trade.

Their present LINE of LADIES', MISSES' and CHILDRENS' SHOES will be found unusually well selected, and at prices fully warranted by the quality of the Goods. HATS of the various styles also on hand and new Lots constantly being received. SUMMER CASSIMERES, for Men, Boys' and Children's wear. A beautiful

LINE OF WHITE GOODS,

NAINSOOKS, PLAIN and PLAID CAMBRICS, SWISSES, VICTORIA LAWNS, &c., &c., &c. May 19th.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, of Kent Co. manufacture, just received from the maker, by WICKES & BRO.
Chestertown, May 19, 1866.

CASSIMERE CLOTHING

OF SUPERIOR MATERIAL and gotten up in the most approved styles, just purchased for CASH and for sale at City rates. superior BLACK CLOTH DRESS COATS and PANTALOONS also Goods for common wear, all for sale at the most moderate prices, by

WICKES & BRO.
Chestertown, May 19, 1866.

WOOL.
Season of '66.
WICKES & BRO.

ARE now receiving *Wool*, in the *Fleece* and *Washed* and are paying the highest prices per pound known to the market.
Chestertown, May 12, 1866.

MARYLAND:
Kent County Orphans' Court,

MAY 15, 1866.

On the application of James M. Hyrons, Administrator of Charles T. Hyrons, 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, 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 15th day of May, 1866.

SEAL

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

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

CHARLES T. HYRONS,

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 15th day of December*, 1866; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 15th day of May, 1866.

JAMES M. HYRONS,
Adm'r. of Charles T. Hyrons, dec'd.
May 19, 1866—4t