THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, June 2, 1866.

The Reassessment of Property in Maryland.

The following letter from Robert J. Jump, the Comptroller of the Treasury of Maryland, is of great interest:

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
Annapolis, April 28th, 1866.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 25th inst. has been received. You inquire "whether by the enumeration of certain property in the tenth division of the form of return, it was intended to direct the assessors to value such property?"

I would state in reply that such was not the object. This subdivision was made for the purpose of keeping separate and distinct the value of such property as will probably be exempted from taxation from that which will not be, so that the county commissioners and appeal tax court may enter the abatement without difficulty, should it become necessary.

For the purpose of illustration: Suppose you value mechanics' tools and place the amount in subdivision "C" of the tenth class, and the next General Assembly should exempt mechanics' tools from taxation, the county commissioners or appeal tax court can readily make the deduction, and without requiring the person claiming the abatement to come before them; but if the value of all property under the caption of "Property of other Descriptions" be aggregated in one column and so returned, without specifying each article, it will be almost impossible for the commissioners to ascertain the assessed value of the property which may be exempted and so separate it from the other?"

You also inquire "whether the assessors shall value and return wearing apparel and provisions for the use and consumption of the person to whom the same shall belong and his family?"

Although under a strict construction of the law this description of property may be liable to assessment, still I am assured that the framers of the law did not contemplate that property of a character so private and personal, and which is everywhere exempt from taxation, should be assessed. It would very much increase the labors of the assessors, complicate their returns and cumber them, as well as the books of the commissioners' office, with many names that would not otherwise be upon them; and then it can be of no practical use to assess it. It will be exempted at the next session of the General Assembly, which meets before any taxes can be levied under the present assessment. This would render necessary (if such property be returned) the alteration of every account upon the books of the commissioners. I am advised, too, that a large majority of the assessors have determined to omit wearing apparel and provisions. It is desirable, for the sake of uniformity, that all should do so. I therefore respectfully suggest that the assessors do not value and return this description of property.

With reference to the other property enumerated in the subdivisions of the tenth class, I am of opinion that it should be valued and returned and the question of the propriety of its exemption left to the General Assembly where it properly belongs. Money is clearly liable to assessment under the law, and I deem it of importance that it should be assessed. It is taxed in many of the States, and the General Assembly of this State may determine to tax it. The objection offered by you that it is constantly changing hands, I do not think of much force. If the person assessed with money pays it away, he can apply to the Commissioners or Appeal Tax Court for an abatement in his assessment, as he would apply in the event of selling or becoming dispossessed of other property which may have been assessed.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT J. JUMP, Comptroller.

Assessment of Mortgages and of Ground Rents.

The following opinion of the Attorney General of the State addressed to the Comptroller is of importance in connection with the general assessment now going on in the State:

Annapolis, 15th May, 1866.

To Robt. J. Jump Esq., Comptroller—Dear Sir: I have examined the letter addressed to you by J. Mackubin, Esq., dated the 14th instant, in relation to the assessment law, (1863, ch. 157,) as requested by you in your note of to-day, and herewith return the same with the result of that examination.

I am of opinion that the words of the 9th section of that law, viz: "Except that where a purchaser of real estate shall execute a mortgage for the purchase money, or a part thereof to the grantor, the said mortgage shall not be assessed," are to be construed to require such purchasers to be assessed for the entire value of the real estate mortgaged, and that the mortgages, his, heirs, executors, administrators, and assigns, shall be exempted from assessment, on account of "said mortgage." It was the intention of this exemption that, this real estate continuing to be assessed after the sale for its value as before, "the mortgage for the purchase money, being part of that assessment, shall not be assessed."

I am also of opinion that the mortgages exempted under this clause are such as are strictly within its words; that is, such as are executed by the *purchaser of real estate* for the *purchase money, or a part thereof, to the grantor* of such mortgagors.

On the other question submitted, as to the mode of assessing "ground rents," I consider that the owner of the ground rent—of the fee, or his assigns, that is, the landlord—is the party in whose name the ground is to be assessed, and to the value of the ground rent, and that the tenant, the owner of the leasehold which is held subject to this ground rent, is not to be assessed with the value of the ground rent, but that he is to be assessed with the value of this leasehold; that these two separate assessments, thus making up the entire value of the property as a fee-simple estate, are to be assessed in the names of the owners enjoying and holding the same, respectively.

With great respect, I am your ob't sv't.
A. RANDALL, Attorney General of Md.

☞ Our quiet town was somewhat startled on Thursday afternoon last, by a sudden dash from a cavalcade of ladies and gentlemen, consisting of nine couples. The demonstration was however quite pacific, for after a graceful canter around the principal streets, they retired in good order. The graceful squadron with their gallant aids, hailed from that good old section known as Worton. We presume this was merely a reconnoisance in force, and would advise all gentlemen, who are not provided with those protectors known as "*better halves*," to be on the alert for the second coming of the waving plumes and bright eyes of these Worton troopers.

☞ Prof. M. A. Newell, of the State Normal School, lectured in the Court House on Friday evening of last week before the Kent County Teachers' Association. The lecture was a clear, forcible, and logical explanation of the science of teaching, and abounded in useful hints to both teacher and parent. It was unfortunate that it was not more generally heard, the audience being very small.

☞ John A. Fiddis, Richard S. Usilton, J. W. Edwards, A. A. Biscoe, Robt. K. Pippin, Geo. C. Atkinson and Thos. DeC. Ruth, were on Monday last, elected Commissioners of the Town for the present year. We hope they will make good their promise to strictly attend to the sanitary condition of the Town.

☞ We have received from Messrs. Shaw & Clark, Biddeford, Maine, one of their Twenty Dollar Sewing Machines, which gives entire satisfaction so far as tested. Their advertisement will be found elsewhere in our paper We can recommend these machines for family purposes.

☞ An adjourned Court of the April Term, begins on Monday next, the 4th inst. There are yet several cases, on the criminal docket, to be disposed of.

The Unconditional Union State Central Committee.

This body assembled in Baltimore on Tuesday morning in room No. 4 Temperanse Temple, Col. W. H. Purnell, president, in the chair. The first business transacted was the adoption of a resolution excluding the reporters of the press and the public from the meeting. It is understood, however, that the delegates were present from Baltimore city and Anne Arundel, Frederick, Washington, Charles, Prince George's, Montgomery, Harford, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Dorchester, Worcester and Carroll counties. A committee of seven was appointed by the chair, consisting of Messrs. J. V. L. Findlay, Col. E. Wilkins, Gen. E. Shriver, H. Gants, Montgomery Blair, Wm. Thomson and Dr. C. Emerson, to report resolutions. The committee subsequently, through their chairman, reported the following:

"Resolved by the State Central Committee of the Unconditional Union Party, that this Committee refuse to recognize the call by a minority of the Executive Committee for a State Convention on the 6th of June, the same being made without the consent and approval of the Committee, and contrary to the usages of the Union party.

"Resolved, That the Chairman of the State Central Committee be and he is hereby authorized to call a Convention of the Unconditional Union men of Maryland, to meet in Baltimore city on the fourth Wednesday of July, for the purpose of nominating a Comptroller, and organizing the voters of the State upon the basis of the restoration policy of President Johnson.

"Resolved, That this Committee fully endorse the sentiments expressed in the recently published letter of Gov. Swann

"Resolved, That the Unconditional Union men of the State are requested to meet in their respective counties and in the city of Baltimore by Convention on the third Wednesday in July, to appoint delegates to meet in State Convention to be held in the city of Baltimore on the fourth Wednesday of July for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Comptroller, and also to appoint delegates to meet in their respective Congressional Districts to nominate candidates to represent them in Congress."

A motion was made to amend the second resolution by adding the words, "We hereby pledge the party to the maintenance of the existing registry law;" which was voted down by a large majority, there being but four votes in favor of the amendment. A motion was also made to strike out the latter part of the resolution endorsing President Johnson's policy, which was lost by a large majority, only one or two voting for it. The resolutions were finally adopted as reported, and the committee be adjourned to meet on the third Wednesday in July.

Proceedings of Congress.

TUESDAY, May 29th.

In the Senate the joint resolution from the committee on reconstruction was taken up, the question being on the amendment of Mr. Johnson, striking out the third section.

The question was taken and the amendment agreed to by yeas 43, nays none.

The section struck out is as follows:

"Until the 4th day of July, 1870, all persons who voluntarily adhered to the late insurrection, giving it aid and comfort, shall be excluded from the right to vote for members of Congress and for electors for President and Vice-President of the United States."

Mr. Howard, of Michigan, then offered the following, being the pending resolution, as amended by the caucus of the Republican members:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both houses concurring,) That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of the said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, namely:

Article —. Section 1. All persons born in the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the States wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 2. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within the Union, according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But whenever, in any State, the elective franchise shall be denied to any portion of its male inhabitants being citizens of the United States not less than twenty-one years of age, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation in such State shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens not less than twenty-one years of age, in such State.

Section 3. No person shall be a Senator or Representative in Congress, or elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of Congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof. But Congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, remove such disability.

Section 4. The obligations of the United States, incurred in suppressing insurrection, or in defence of the Union, or for payment of bounties or pensions incident thereto, shall remain inviolate.

Section 5. Neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or any claim for compensation for the loss or emancipation of any slave; but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be forever held illegal and void.

Sec. 6. The Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

[It appears that the above amendments strike out section three of the House resolution and insert sections three and four instead. Sections four and five of the House resolution are made five and six, and are considerably altered. Sections one and two are also altered.]

Mr. Saulsbury said that this resolution now was, no doubt, satisfactory to the majority. They had held numerous caucuses, and probably thought their work was now complete. This was, however, the first opportunity that the minority had to know what had been decided on, and he would therefore move that the amendments be printed and the subject postponed to allow them (the minority) to be further informed.

Arrival of Two Cholera Ships.

The British steamship Union, after a passage of sixteen and a half days from Liverpool, arrived at the New York quarantine on Tuesday, with 434 passengers, fifteen of whom were down with the cholera. Thirty passengers and two of the crew died of cholera on the passage. The steamer Peruvian, from Liverpool, also arrived at the New York quarantine on Wednesday, with 758 passengers. During the passage thirty-five persons died on board from cholera, and twenty-eight are now lying sick. Some of the immigrants on the Union are believed to be the passengers who embarked a few weeks ago at Liverpool on the Helvetia, which was compelled to return on account of the cholera breaking out on board. The New York Tribune is of the opinion that the disease on board the Union is unusually virulent.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention.

This body begun its eighty-third annual session on Wednesday at Grace Church, in Baltimore, and it is probable will continue its session for some days. There are present over 250 clerical and lay delegates, representing 140 churches or parishes, comprising about 11,000 communicants, upwards of 1,000 Sabbath school teachers and 8,000 scholars. It has been stated that the aggregate communion alms will be about 20,000, and all other contributions $115,000. During the past year it is understood that harmony has prevailed in the church to an extraordinary degree, her interests are largely increased, her auxiliaries have prospered, and the members have cause to rejoice in the fact that the Protestant Episcopal Church is known as a great and influential body of Christians.—*Sun.*

The Impending War.

From the European Times, May 19th.

"The first blow has not yet been struck which is to set the European continent in a flame, but the guns are loaded, the match is ready to be applied, the troops are prepared, and only await the word of command. One day we have intelligence that, far as the quarrell has gone, there is yet time to recede and make it up; but the next day's news dissipates this illusion, and declares that the final issue must come and is just at hand. Evidently, the first power that will strike is Italy. She *must* fight, for with her things have come to such a pass that unless she strikes Austria and Venetia there will be a revolution, and the moment she moves Prussia will begin. The belief in Paris is that the Italians will endeavor to seize the Austrian port of Trieste, and thus cut off the communication between Venetia and Vienna. The Austrians can hardly be unprepared for this; but it is undouted that the war fever in Italy is so high that it would burst out even in spite of the King. Garibaldi is a name to conjure them with Italy is excited, and at the head of the volunteers he is in his right place. Meanwhile the Emporer of the French retains the dignified attitude which we referred to in our last. He gives no inkling of his mind, sustains his old reserve, and wraps himself up in that impenetrable mantle which not even his most confidential ministers can pierce. Prince Metternich is said to have given such offense at Vienna for being unable to read the intentions of Louis Napoleon in his face that he is to be recalled. This is hard on the unhappy Prince, for it is asking him to do the impossible. How Austria will stand the impending shock we shall soon see. We have arrived at the calm which precedes the thunder-storm; and this is proved by the fact of Austria at the present moment having 200,000 troops in Venetia.

Death of Ex-Judge Spence.

The Hon. Ara Spence, an eminent citizen of Worcester county, Md., died last week, aged 75 years. The Snow Hill Shield says:

For many years he occupied the bench of this judicial district, having been appointed by the Governor in 1826 and served under that appointment, with Judges Tingle and Goldsborough as his last associates on the bench, till 1851, when he was elected to the judgeship of the circuit under the new constitution, and resigned in 1853, when our present judge, Thomas A., his nephew, was elected to succeed him.

From the Cecil Democrat.

Record of the Resolutions of '61.

Mr. Creswell having, in his place in the Senate, denied any connection with the above-named resolutions, as we learn from the following extract from the Baltimore American's report of the proceedings of Congress for the 9th instant:

"In the course of his speech Mr. Cowan referred to Mr. Creswell as having offered, in a county meeting in Maryland a few years ago, a set of resolutions that looked very much like secession.

"Mr. Creswell said he never offered the resolutions referred to. He had nothing to do with it,"

we publish from our files the full official report of that meeting as published in our paper of the 16th of Febuary, 1861, three days after the meeting:

At a meeting of the citizens of Cecil county favorable to the Constitutional Union of the States and opposed to Coercion and Civil War, held at the Court House in Elkton, on Wednesday the 13th day of Febuary 1861, Col. John J. Heckart was appointed chairman, and Henry C. Mackall secretary.

On motion of Samuel B. Ford, Esq., a committee of one from each district was appointed to report resolutions expressive of the sense of this meeting in the present condition of our national affairs.

The Chair appointed the following gentlemen on said committee. Thomas V. Ward, Davidson D. Pearce, John A. J. Creswell, Gustavus Henderson, R. L. Thomas, Alexander H. Briscoe John A. Thompson and Zimri Taylor.

During the absence of the committee the meeting was addresses by Otho Scott, Esq., strongly advocating the Union of all for the sake of the Union, taking strong ground in favor of southern rights and proclaiming the State of Maryland as southern in all her interests and feelings.

The committee on resolutions through John A. J. Creswell, Esq., reported the following resolutions:

Assembled in county meeting, We, the people of Cecil county, who are faverable to the Constitutional Union of the States—regarding the present distracted condition of the Country, as the natural, though bitter fruit of the triumph of a sectional party, which despite the warning of the "Father of his Country" in his Farewell Address against "geographical discriminations—Northern and Southern," and against all attempts to manufacture political capital by a misrepresentation of "local interests and views," has arrayed the Fanaticism and Bigotory of the North against the domestic institutions of the South thereby alarming the people, and inducing the belief that their lives and property are seriously imperiled—and believing that the dangers, now threatening the stability of the Union of these States, demand the explicit and decided expression of the popular will—do hereby declare and resolve,

1. That we consider the amended Constitution of the United States as the most perfect instrument ever yet devised by the mind of man for the government of an enlightened people, and that we "cherish a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment" for the Union formed thereunder, and accept that Union as the Palladium of our political safety and prosperity" and that for the maintainance of that Constitution, according to its true interpretation, and for the preservation, of that Union in the spirit of our fathers, we pledge our most zealous and untiring exertions,

2. That in as much as the Constitution of the United States, can under the Fifth Article thereof, be so further amended from time to time as our national growth, augmented wealth, extended territory and increased population may require,—and in as much as it has been already amended by the addition of twelve separate articles thereto under the political necessities of the past—therefore, we recommend to the people of the several States to grant such further guarantees and securities one to the other as may be fair and just.

3. That the so-called personal liberty bills, passed by many of the Northern States, with the intention of contravening and nullifying an Act of Congress, known as the Fugitive Slave Law, are most iniquitous, and should be forthwith repealed, as subversive of the Constitution and calculated to engender hostile feelings between the people of the North and the South, and give provocation to some of the Southern States in carrying out their doctrtrine of succession, which, if persisted in will inevitably lead to the disolution of the Union.

4. That the geographical position of Maryland, as well as her relations, past and present, to the Northern and Southern sections of the country, eminently fit her to act in the character of meditator in the adjustment of all our difficulties, and we pledge ourselves to aid, by every means in our power, in bringing about a happy settlement of all our vexed questions, and in effecting a reunion of all the States of the Confederacy.

5. That we still have confidence in the people of the Northern States, and believe that at the first opportunity given them they will grant to the Southern States all that they ask for their security and protection.

6. That we hereby send greeting to noble little Rhode Island, and express our satisfaction that she has so promptly and with such triumphant unanimity swept from her statute book her offensive personal liberty laws, which were regarded by the people of the South as inimical to their Constitutional rights and in violations of her plighted faith.

7. That we heartily reciprocate the Union loving sentiment of the people of Virginia and Tennessee.

8. That we would willingly accept the plan of adjustment known as the "Crittenden Compromise," as most likely to re-establish the cordial good feeling which once characterized the intercourse between the people of all the States, and we hereby urge its adoption upon the people of the North as necessary for the restoration of harmony.

8. That we most solemnly protest against any attempt at coercion, believing that such an attempt would precipitate us into civil war, with all its untold horrors; would render nugatory all efforts for a satisfactory adjustment, and would certainly cause a permanent and bloody dissolution of the Union.

10. That we cannot, in justice to the Hon. Edwin H. Webster, who now represents this district in the Congress of the United States, withhold the expression of our cordial approbation of the course he has hitherto pursued in regard to the questions upon the slavery issue now agitating the country.

11. That in case of a failure of the Peace Congress now assembled in Washington, at the instance and request of the State of Virginia, to agree upon some plan of speedy adjustment, we will then rally to the support of the call made by the State of Kentucky for a National Convention of all the States, and believing that the delegates who would be chosen to such a body would fairly express the opinions and wishes of the people, we confidently predict from its action, should it ever be convened, a full recognition of Southern Rights, sustained by all requisite guaranties and remedies.

12. That in our efforts to effect an honorable settlement of our national troubles, we will demand nothing from the people of the North in a spirit of unreasonable exaction; on the contrary, whilst we insist upon a clear acknowledgment of all our just rights and privileges, yet, for the sake of the Union, we are willing to treat with our fellow-citizens of other States as with brothers, who have differed from us and not as with enemies who would rob us.

14. That, while we feel the most devoted attachment to the Union of these States as the source and security of our multiplied blessings, civil and religious, political, social and personal, we feel bound also to declare that if the North shall persistently deny to us the Constitutional rights which we claim, and thereby occasion an entire disruption of our Union, then we are bound by every obligation to our honor and dignity, as well as to our interests, to cast our lot with our brethern of the Southern Border States.

Judge Chambers eloquently and most forcibly advocated the resolutions of the committee, setting forth in the clearest manner the interests of Maryland as thoroughly identified with the Union so long as the Union could be maintained with honor and safety to herself, but utterly repudiating the idea of Union on any other terms than those of perfect equality and a full recognition by the North, of all her rights.

On motion of A. J. Pennington, Esq., a committee was appointed to report the names of Delegates to the Baltimore Conference Convention, to be held on Monday the 18th inst., and the committee reported the following gentlemen as the Delegates:

1st District	—	Edward S. Jones, A. J. Pennington.
2d	"	John R. Price, Davidson D. Pearce.
3d	"	Col. John C. Groome, Rev James McIntire.
4th	"	George Garrett, William R. Miller.
5th	"	George R. Howard, William Beatty.
6th	"	Joseph Golibart, Ambrose Ewing.
7th	"	Joseph Condon, Andrew Orr.
8th	"	John A. Thompson, Richard F. Crothers.
9th	"	Zimri Taylor, Charles H. Haines.

The Reverend Mr. McIntire having declined to serve as a delegate, the delegates were authorized to fill vacancies.

The meeting was further addressed by Col. John C. Groome, and John A. J. Creswell, Esq., repudiating and denouncing the charge of being secessionists as brought against them, and those with whom they acted, and proclaiming their attachment and devotion to the Union.

Mr. Jno. W. Davis offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the delegates appointed to the Conference Convention have no power to bind the State to any course of action except only to submit to the people of the State the question of holding a convention and the necessary arrangements for a session of the sovereign convention, if a majority of the whole number of the legal voters of the State shall determine to hold one.

On motion the proceedings of the meeting were directed to be signed by the chairman and secretary and published in the county papers.

J. J. HECKART, Ch'n.
H. C. MACKALL, Sec'ry.

The following is an extract from the Editorial column of that date, referring to the Resolution of Censure of H. Winter Davis, introduced by Mr. Creswell, and rejected by the meeting, as attaching too much importance to the subject of it:

"During the remarks of Judge Chambers, he took occasion to say that he cordially endorsed the resolutions, with *one* exception. Pausing for a moment, every ear was strained to learn which of the resolutions it was; when it proved to be that one which denounced and reprobated the coercive and unconciliatory sentiments of Henry Winter Davis, in his late speech in Congress, and declaring him to be an unworthy representative of the State of Maryland, "I would deliberately turn him down," said the Judge, and the resolution was unanimously stricken out, amid the most deafening demonstrations of disapprobation toward this apostate son of the South."

The foregoing is a correct copy of the Resolutions and proceedings of that meeting as published in our paper at that time. The meeting was most unjustly stigmatized by the so-called Unionists as a secession affair, and the Resolutions and proceedings bitterly denounced by them; but no one has ever yet denied the correctness of the published report of the meeting. Mr. Creswell will not deny the truth of the above Record,—even in Washington.

Death of Lieut. Gen. Scott.

WEST POINT, May 29.—Lieut. Gen. Scott died here at five minutes past eleven o'clock this morning. He was out on Saturday afternoon and then showed no signs of ill-health. On Sunday he began failing quite fast, though none of his physicians expected he would expire at such an early day. He was perfectly conscious up to the moment of his death, though he had lost his voice some two hours previous.—He recognized the chaplain of the post ten minutes before he died, and clasped his hand in silence.

WASHINGTON, May 29. The Secretary of War received this afternoon the following dispatch from General Cullum:

West Point, N. Y., May 29.—Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—With hearfelt sorrow I have to announce to you the death of Lieutenant General Scott, at 11 05 this morning. He expired without a struggle, and conscious to the last. I have suspended all duties at the academy in consequence of the melancholy event, and detailed a guard of honor composed of officers of the highest rank, to watch over his mortal remains.

Please communicate to me any orders you may wish to give. GEO. W. CULLUM, Brevet Major General U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—Upon receiving intelligence of the death of Gen. Scott, the President issued the following:

Executive Mansion, May 29, 1866.—The President, with profound sorrow, announces to the people of the United States the death of Winfield Scott, the late Lieutenant General of the army.

On the day which may be appointed for his funeral, the several executive departments of the government will be closed. The heads of the War and Navy Departments will respectively give orders for the payment of the appropriate honors to the memory of the deceased.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

BOSTON, May 29.—All the church bells of this city were tolled eighty times for the death of General Scott.

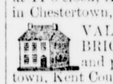
GOODS ARE SELLING ☞ *VERY LOW!*
AT THE PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE.

PUBLIC SALE OF VALUABLE TOWN PROPERTY.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on

TUESDAY, the 26th day of June, 1866,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the "Voshell House" in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, that



VALUABLE THREE STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE and premises, situated in Chestertown, Kent County, of which the late Ezekiel C. Wickes, died seized and possessed.

This House, situated on Front street, usually called Water street, is in thorough order, and has every convenience to render it a desirable residence.

There are a Parlor and Dining Room on the first floor; three rooms on the second, and three on the third floor. The whole house is warmed by a Furnace.

The other improvements consist of a Meat House and Stone Stable, which are in good order.

With the Dwelling will be sold the two Gardens which constitute a part of the premises: one fronting Chester River, in the rear of the house, and the other a large Garden Lot, on the opposite side of the street.

The undersigned will, at the same place and on the same day, immediately after the sale of the House, sell at Public Sale,

THE LOT

in front of the Dwelling, which is a valuable Building Lot. It has a front of 82½ feet, with a depth of 188 feet.

Possession of the Dwelling and Gardens will be given as soon as the terms are complied with: and of the Stable and Lot, on the first day of January next.

THE TERMS OF SALE

As prescribed by the Decree, are as follows: One-tenth of the purchase money to be paid Cash, on the day of sale, and the residue thereof, in equal instalments, of one, two, three, four and five years, from the day of sale; the credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the bond or bonds of the purchaser or purchasers, with security to be approved by the Trustee: the interest on the credit payments, to be paid, as each instalment falls due.

JOSEPH A. WICKES, *Trustee*,
Chestertown, Maryland.

June 2, 1866—4t.

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.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—Red $2 80.
CORN—White 93a95; yellow 90 cts.
OATS—Weight, 70 cents.
RYE—105a110.

Wool, Wool.

CHAS. W. WARREN,

AT KENNEDYVILLE, is now receiving Wool in the *Fleece* and *Washed*, and is paying the highest market price per pound.

June 2, 1866.

Notice.

I TAKE this method to inform my friends, customers and the public that my MILL will be in full operation on MONDAY NEXT. I solicit a return of patronage.

W. BACCHUS.

June 2, 1866—2m.

Wool Notice.

WE will take on account, exchange for Kersey, or pay Cash for Wool, at the "People's Popular Store."

W. A. VICKERS.

Chestertown, June 2, 1866.

WOOL WANTED.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE paid in CASH or TRADE, by

F. H. HARPER.

Still Pond, June 2, 1866—3t.

New Goods.

FANCY SAFES, WATER COOLERS, Egg Beaters, Tea Bells, Gridirons, Beef-Steak Wire Broilers, Patent Freezers, Cake Turners, Tobacco Boxes, Flower Baskets, Galvanized Wire for Clothes Lines.

June 2, 1866. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

RAILROAD MEETING.

The friends of the Kent County Rail Road are requested to meet at GALENA, in Kent county, on

Saturday, the 9th day of June,

1866, at half-past 1 o'clock, P. M

The subscriptions necessary to commence the Road are of small amount. A little more energy and activity on the part of the people will accomplish the object in view. All persons friendly to the Road are requested to attend. One of the objects of the meeting will be to make arrangements for running an experimental route, to show the practicability of an early commencement of the Road.

GEORGE VICKERS,
June 2, 1866. Chairman.

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.

MARYLAND:
Kent County Orphans' Court,

May 29, 1866.

On the application of George G. Cleaver, of New Castle County, Del., Administrator of Thomas Ratliff, late of New Castle County, Del., deceased.

ORDERED, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, in Kent county, 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 aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 29th 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, of Kent county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of

THOMAS RATLIFF,

late of New Castle county, Del., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated to the subscriber,

On or before the 29th day of December, 1866; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 29th day of May, 1866.

GEORGE G. CLEAVER,
Administrator of Thomas Ratliff, dec'd.

June 2, 1866—4t.

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.

© Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8202-0102