THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, June 9, 1866.

☞ We commend the following article from the *St. Mary's Gazette* to the citizens of Kent, Union men and Democrats:

The Duty of the Hour.

The grave perils which environ the country at this moment make it imperative upon all thoughtful and patriotic men to sink, for the present at least, every mere partizan consideration and to act with an eye single to a peaceful and equitable solution of our impending national troubles. When the danger has been fairly passed partisan considerations can again be invoked with impunity, but to invoke them and to act upon them in an hour like this is, in our best judgment to put to hazard the very life of the country. There is a time for all things and therefore a time for partisanship. The time for patriotism is the present. If the country can be saved at all, it can be saved only by some conjunction of patriotic parties or by some alliance between them. Conjoined or allied these parties would prove omnipotent against the radicals. Each fighting on its own or a seprrate programme, though both be fighting for the same object, and the triumph of the radicals is assured. This way ruin lies, and therefore should all patriotic men address themselves earnestly to the labor of forming and perfecting an alliance or understanding between the conservative organizations of our State. To our judgment, the terms or conditions of this alliance are of very subordinate import. The supreme object should be to save the country from anarchy and to disarm the red vengeance which radicalism is preparing to launch upon the land.' In this view whether Mahomet shall be carried to the mountain or the mountain brought to Mahomet, is an idle inquiry. In either event, a conjunction will have been formed and the end will have been gained.—But a conjunction is absolutely necessary. Either man or mountain must be made to move.

Three different lines of policy are open to our conservative friends in this State, the adoption of any one of which would accomplish, in our judgment, the object we have at heart. For the coming campaign, let either the democratic party be merged into the Johnson party or the Johnson party take service with the democratic party. If both these lines of policy be objectionable or impracticable, let the two parties come to an understanding, by caucus, or convention, or otherwise, that in localities where the democrats have an undisputed and clearly ascertained majority, the Johnson men shall support the democratic ticket, and in communities where the Johnson men are relatively stronger than the democrats, the democrats shall support the Johnson ticket. This arrangement would necessitate the disorganization of neither party, and would realize, we believe, all the material advantages that a perfect union between them would produce. There are no State officers to be elected this Fall, we believe, and consequently no present impediment exists to the consummation of this arrangement. The future, in fact, will present no difficulties in this matter that patriotism will not be able to overcome. When the foundations of amity have been once laid between patriotic parties, which have the same public objects in view, all serious obstacles to a perfect union between them will have been removed. The union of these parties we know to be ultimately certain, and our present solicitude is to bring it about in time to secure a conservative Legislature next election.

Proclamation Against the Fenians.

If heretofore there had been any doubts or mistakes with any as to the intentions of the Government of the United States in the matter of actually hostile Fenian movements, these need exist no longer. The President has issued a formal proclamation to suppress disturbances on the Canada frontier, and warning the people against aiding and abetting the enemies of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, by levying war upon the British colonies of North America from the territory of the United States, contrary to the laws of Congress and of nations. To enforce the proclamation the Executive has empowered Major Gen. Meade, Commander of the Military Division of the Atlantic, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States and the militia thereof in preserving peace and preventing or suppressing hostilities against the people of a country with whom we preserve amicable and friendly relations.

Gerrit Smith on the Trial of Mr. Davis.

Gerrit Smith has published a letter to Chief Justice Chase upon the proposed trial of Jefferson Davis. He denies the right of the government to try any Confederate in the civil courts in the present mixed condition, as he considers it, of peace and war, but in which war predominates. He alludes with severity to this anomalous state, and argues that military courts only are in order, and that they can take cognizance only of violations of the international law regulating hostilities.—He contends that the United States government is bound to accord to the Confederates all the benefits of the law of war, under which the charge of treason is an absurdity. He holds, too, that the charge of treason will be equally inapplicable after peace is declared and in the civil courts, and that the faith of the North is pledged against it; and he also dwells upon injustice of victimizing a few where, if any are guilty, all are equally so. He admits that the constitution had left *in doubt* the question which formed the issue of the war, and that the Southern people had eminent authority for their own opinion. He then speaks forcibly of the demands of humanity in the future course of the government; but holds, nevertheless, that as the conqueror it may dispose of the conquered in such way as it choose.

The records of the Surgeon General's office so far account for the deaths of 266,000 Union soldiers, with a large amount of records and documents yet to be examined.

☞ The adjourned term of the Circuit Court for this County, was concluded on Wednesday last. The following cases were disposed of:

State vs. Sarah Ringgold (n.) indicted for attempting to poison the child of S. B. Armstrong. Verdict not guilty. Lassell and Slay for the State, Wickes and Pearce for defence.

State vs. Margaret Roe alias Margaret Tillison (n.) indicted for stealing. Verdict guilty. Lassell for State, Slay and Pearce for defence.

State vs. Harriet Brown (n). Presentment for stealing. Verdict not guilty. Slay and Pearce for defence.

Exceptions filed in the case of Barkman & Benjamin vs. P. L. Lynch.

Argument on the motion for new trial in the case of the State vs. Benj. Gardner postponed until July.

FIRE.—The work shop of Mr. James Camby, at Kennard's Corner, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night last, about 3 o'clock, destroying his hearse and all his tools, valued at about six hundred dollars. The building belonged to Dr. T. C. Kennard. The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary, as there was no one in the building on Sunday. Mr. Camby is a poor man, and in the loss of his tools has lost, in a measure, his means of support. An effort is being made to aid him by the citizens of the neighborhood.

THE Radical Union State Convention met in Baltimore on Wednesday last, and adopted resolutions denouncing the repeal of the Registry Law, and endorsing the reconstruction policy of Congress. They also resolve that the question of negro suffrage is not an issue in the State. They also appoint a new State Central Committee to take charge of their interests. For Kent County, Joseph E. Weer, William J. Burchinal and William Conyer.

THE Radical Meeting which was held here on Saturday last was slimly attended. We have been unable to learn much of their proceedings. They passed the usual Radical resolutions, and appointed delegates to the Baltimore Convention. In the proceedings of that body we see Bartus Trew named as a representative from Kent.

☞ The newly elected Board of Commissioners for Chestertown, have organized by electing Thos. DeC. Ruth, President; J. L. Barroll, Clerk; Edward Ryland and Jas. E. Jurney, Bailiffs. The Bailiffs will also perform the duties of Wood-Corder, Weigher, and Market Master.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING of the M. E. Church will take place at Salem on Sunday next. The Presiding Elder, Rev. Mr. Thompson, will preach at 3 o'clock, P. M.; preaching also morning and evening. The Quarterly Conference will be held on Monday at 10 o'clock.

ATTENTION is called to the Rail Road Meeting to be held at Galena to-day, at half-past one o'clock. The friends of the road are earnestly invited to attend.

☞ The Ladies of St. Paul's Parish will hold a Fair on Thursday and Friday the 21st and 22d, near St. Paul's Church. See advertisement.

THE Festival held by the ladies of the M. E. Church of this place, on Tuesday last, realized the sum of eighty dollars.

THE proprietors of the fine Steamer Kent Island having purchased the property known as Spencer's Landing, on Corsica Creek, have erected a large and convenient wharf thereon, and, we understand, the Steamer will soon commence her trips to that place.—*Centreville Observer.*

Arithmetical Problems.

First. To divide three dollars between A and B, so that, after the division, A shall have one-third more money than B.

Second. To divide three dollars between A and B, so that, after the division, A shall be able to give away one-third of his proportion, and still have the same amount as B.

A heavy bet is now pending in this city on the solution of the above rather easy problems.

The Meeting of the United States Court at Richmond--The Case of Jefferson Davis.

The United States Circuit Court, Judge Underwood presiding, met at Richmond Tuesday, pursuant to adjournment from Norfolk. There were very few spectators in attendance. Messrs. W. B. Reed, of Philadelphia, J. T. Brady, of New York, George W. Brown, of Baltimore, counsel, with Messrs. Sickles and Edsall, of New York, and Gross, of Philadelphia, junior counsel for Jefferson Davis, indicted for treason, were present. The grand jurors being called, two failed to qualify, declaring inability to take the oath.

Judge Underwood proceeded to deliver what is designated a charge, but really it is, in matter and style, a lamentable exhibition of spleen against the State of his adoption and her people, as though in resentment of supposed personal affront. He has considerable to say in condemnation of the press of Virginia, but it can hardly need greater reformation in its tone supposing it to be ever so bad, than the judge himself does in his tone and style of remark.

On an intimation from the judge that he was ready to hear counsel, Wm. B. Read, Esq., announced the presence of himself and colleagues in behalf of Jefferson Davis, against whom they found on the records an indictment for high treason, and the only question he wished put was to know what was intended to be done with that indictment, and whether trial was to be proceeded with. The assistant district attorney, in the absence of Mr. Chandler, who is sick, could not answer immediately, but promised a reply Wednesday, and the Court adjourned for the day.

At the request of the government the trial of Mr. Davis, at Richmond, has been postponed until the first Tuesday in October, at which time Chief Justice Chase will be prepared to preside and the Attorney General ready to prosecute, according to the programme intimated by Judge Underwood.

The alleged reasons for this delay, as will be seen by the telegraphic report elsewhere, are the present illness of District Attorney Chandler, the anticipated length of the trial during the hot Summer months, and the fact that, although indicted for treason by this court, Mr. Davis is not yet in his custody but a government State prisoner at Fortress Monroe.

Judge Underwood in the course of his remarks, postponing the case, said, I think I may say to the counsel that Mr. Davis will, in all probability, at that time be brought before the court, unless his case shall in the meantime be disposed of by the government, which is altogether possible. It is within the power of the President of the United States to do what he pleases in these matters, and I presume that the counsel for Mr. Davis would probably find it for the interest of their client to make application directly to the government at Washington. But this court would not feel justified in denying at this time this application both of the Chief Justice and of the Attorney General.

☞ The letter of the Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON to the Hon. JOHN HOGAN, which was published in the GAZETTE of Saturday last, puts an end, we suppose, to all doubt or question as to the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States against the Constitutionality of the infamous Missouri test-oath. Mr. HOGAN had previously stated, in a public speech at St. Louis, on the authority of some of the Judges of the Supreme Court themselves, that a majority of the Court had pronounced the exaction of the oath in question to be in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and void, and had directed one of their number to prepare an opinion accordingly, which would be filed at the next term of the Court. Mr. JOHNSON, who was of counsel in the case confirms the statement, of his own personal knowledge, and ascribes the delay in recording the judgment to the want of time for the preparation of such an opinion as the gravity of the question requires.

But the people of Maryland—the disfranchised and outraged majority of her best citizens—have a peculiar interest of their own in the judgment thus announced. It settles the unconstitutionality of the odious and oppressive Registration act, under whose provisions they are degraded from that political equality which is their birthright. It brushes away the partisan sophistries by which the majority of the Judges of the Court of Appeals of Maryland have sought to establish the conclusion, that the majority of the people have not an "inherent right" to vote, while the minority have an "inherent right" to prevent them from doing so. It makes any interference with the right of suffrage, under color of the Registry law, an illegal outrage, to which no citizen is obliged to submit, and for which every man disfranchised is entitled to his legal remedy.

The following is the Missouri oath which the Supreme Court of the United States have pronounced to be in violation of the Constitution:

"I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I am well acquainted with the terms of the third section of the second article of the Constitution of the State of Missouri, adopted in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and have carefully considered the same: that I have never, directly, done any of the acts in said section specified; that I have always been truly and loyally on the side of the United States against all enemies thereof, foreign and domestic; that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States, and will support the Constitution and laws thereof, as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordiance of any State to the contrary notwithstanding; that I will, to the best of my ability, protect and defend the Union of the United States, and not allow the same to be broken or dissolved, or the Government thereof to be destroyed or overthrown, under any circumstances, if in my power to prevent it; that I will support the Constitution of the State of Missouri; and that I make this oath without any mental reservation, or evasion, and hold it to be binding on me."

Much of this phraseology was borrowed by the wiseacres who formed the existing Constitution of Maryland and distributed, *verbatim*, between the oaths which they imposed on office holders and voters in this State. The particular portion of it which has now been declared null by the Supreme Court, as *ex post facto* and unconstitutional, is that by which the citizen is compelled to declare that he has "always been truly and loyally on the side of "the United States," &c., and further that he has never, directly or indirectly, done any of the acts specified in the third section of the second article of the Constitution of Missouri. Among the acts so specified are the very acts which a voter in Maryland is required to forswear before he can be registered, viz: That he "has ever "given aid, comfort, countenance, or sup-"port to persons engaged in hostility to "the United States," or "has manifested "his desire for their triumph over the "arms of the United States." The words of the Constitutions of Missouri and Maryland upon these points are almost identical, and as if to cover our whole case, the Missouri Constitution embraces, in the section to which the oath refers, all the tests which the insolence of the oath-mongers in this State has added, from time to time, in every variety of inquisitorial questioning, to those which our Constitution itself enumerates. The exactions of our Registry law, direct, have thus been as explictly declared by the Supreme Court, to be in violation of the fundamental law of the land and utterly void, as if our case had been decided in words. It is ridiculous to intimate, that the ruling of the Supreme Court, being only in the case of attorneys disqualified from practicing by reason of the oath, does not apply to a "political case," as ours is entitled. If the oath is void, because it unconstitutionally deprives a lawyer of the right to practice his profession, it must be equally so, when, for the same causes, it deprives a citizen of the right to choose his rulers—unless, indeed, what five years ago was proclaimed by all men of all parties, to be the greatest and the highest of republican rights—the very essence, in fact, of republicanism—has now, suddenly, become no right at all. The majority of the people of Maryland have, therefore, the sanction of the highest judical tribunal of the land, for their determination to put an end to the unconstitutional restrictions by which free suffrage is manacled in their persons.—What was, before, but an impulse of manhood and a principle and conviction of right, has now become matter of judicial authority. The pretext and protection of law are no longer, even ostensibly, on the side of the miserable minority, who have usurped the government of the State.—Those who, by force, uphold an unconstitutional enactment, are revolutionists, not those who lawfully resist it. The law and the right are at last on the same side. We trust that our fellow-citizens throughout the State will act and agitate in the spirit and with the energy which such an attitude of the question should inspire. Let them go to work, as men who are determined to recover political rights which are unconstitutionally withheld from them, and which no man can any longer obstruct, without being a wrong-doer, convict in advance. Let them make it understood that they not only intend to vindicate those rights, but in due season to visit every penalty which the law can enforce, upon those who withhold or interfere with them. Let them make it felt that they regard every man as an oppressor and an enemy, who now, in the face of the judgment of the Supreme Court, unlawfully continues to insist on their disfranchisement. Our word for it, if they will pursue this course, the evil will soon be at an end. We repeat, with double emphasis, now what we have said more than once heretofore, that an insignificant minority can never, long, resist the will of a majority, born free, who know their rights and are determined to have them.—*Baltimore Daily Gazette.*

Admission of Southern Lawyers to the Bar.

On Tuesday, Judge Underwood, of the United States Court at Richmond, declined to give a decision on the question as to the right of lawyers to practice in that court without taking the oath prescribed by Congress. He remarked that he knew it to be in contemplation by some of the most radical men in Congress to repeal the disqualifying act of January, 1864, and was of the opinion that the act would be repealed before the adjournment of the present Congress. Its repeal had been strongly urged upon Congress by a majority of the Supreme Court. Inasmuch as this question had been very ably argued before the Supreme Court of the United States, he felt great delicacy in undertaking to go further than to simply acquiesce in whatever course the gentlemen of the bar were disposed to take. There would be no departure from the usual course on the part of this Court, unless an objection should be made, but he hoped that no objection would be made at this time, believing that the act would soon be repealed.

NOTICE.

THE LADIES OF ST. PAUL'S PARISH WILL HOLD A FAIR for the improvement of the "Glebe," on

THURSDAY and FRIDAY Afternoons, 21st and 22d Inst., at 2 o'clock,

near St. Paul's Church. The public is respectfully invited to attend.

Various articles of useful and ornamental Fancy Work will be offered for sale, and Refreshments at moderate prices.

SUPPER will be served, each evening, at 6 o'clock.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
June 9, 1866—2w.

Notice.

WM. SIMPSON, Chestertown, Md., is prepared to do all descriptions of

SCOURING AND DYEING,

at short notice and at low rates.

Soft Felt Hats,

DYED, CLEANED and TRIMMED, and made as good as new. Also, *SCOURING and DYEING* of GENTLEMEN and LADIES' CLOTHING, Coats, Pants, Vests, &c.
Chestertown, June 9, 1866—7m.

DR. B. BROWN WILLIAMS,

THE successful Electro-Eclectic Physician, who has been curing Chronic Disease for 25 years, has located at

No. 33 North Calvert St., Baltimore.

His cures of Lung Diseases and Consumption, diseases of the Liver, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Dyspepsia, Chronic diseases of Liver, Heart, Kidneys, Bladder, Womb, and diseases arising from habit or indiscretion, after all other treatments have failed, are indeed wonderful. Cancers cured without the knife and with but little pain. The afflicted are invited to call, or write stating symptoms, age, &c., and get a treatment that will cure them. Direct to Box 185 Baltimore P. O.
June 9, 1866.

ORDER OF COURT.

William A. Taylor
vs.
Mary Ann C. Buchanan.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County, as a Court of Equity. June 1st, 1866.

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by Joseph A. Wickes, Trustee for the sale of the Real Estate mentioned and described in the above entitled case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the Fourth day of August next: provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks before the second day of July next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $1001.20.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
June 2, 1866—4t.

WOOL WANTED.

THE HIGHEST MARKET PRICE paid in CASH or TRADE, by

F. H. HARPER.

Still Pond, June 2, 1866—3t.

MARRIED.

BOYD—ANDERSON.—On Wednesday last at the M. E. Church, Chestertown, by Rev. J. B. Quigg, JOHN D. BOYD to Mary E. ANDERSON—both of this county.

SHERWOOD—TAYLOR.—On the 17th of May, 1866, at the residence of the Rt. Rev. The Bishop of Mobile, Ala., by the Rev. Father Coyle of St. Vincent's Church, Mobile, Ala., PHILIP W. SHERWOOD of Maryland, to Miss SARAH J. TAYLOR of Louisiana.

BENNETT—HACKETT.—At the M. P. Church, Chestertown, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. L. W. Bates, GEORGE H. BENNETT to Miss FLORIDA HACKETT—all of this town.

MOFFITT—MOFFITT—On Thursday last, at the M. E. Parsonage, Chestertown, by Rev. J. B. Quigg, JAMES A. MOFFITT to Mrs. MARTHA J. MOFFITT—both of Kent.

Notice.

THE Public are respectfully informed that there will be a Convocation held in St. Paul's Church (D. V.) on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 10½ o'clock, A. M. Services will be held in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Je 9

LECTURE.

REV. JOHN J. MURRAY, M. D., will deliver in Wesley Chapel M. P. Church, near Rock Hall, Kent Co., Md., on

Monday Evening, June 18th,

a Lecture on "Sunshine," for the benefit of the Church.

Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Admittance 25 cents.

P. S.—If the evening is unfavorable the Lecture will be delivered the first clear evening thereafter. June 9, 1866.

CASSIMERE CLOTHING!
LINEN CLOTHING!!
COMMON CLOTHING!!!

WICKES & BRO.

HAVE just laid in a fresh supply of Ready-made Clothing, to which they respectfully call the attention of their customers. These Goods are made of superior material and gotten up in the style now prevailing. Purchased upon the best terms, they will be sold at prices which must give satisfaction. Chestertown, June 9, 1866.

PURE OLD COGNAC BRANDY,

FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES. Genuine Port Wine and Plantation Bitters, now on hand at WICKES & BRO'S.
Chestertown, June 9, 1866.

PEACH GROWERS,
LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!

SHAW & BUSICK,

310 *North Water st., above Vine, Phila.*

WE would respectfully inform our friends and the public generally, that we will be engaged in the sale of

Fruit and Produce Generally.

☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of PEACHES AND RETURN OF BOXES.

We are very thankful for past patronage, and hope, by untiring efforts, to give general satisfaction in the future,

WM. J. SHAW, of Philadelphia,
WM. S. BUSICK, of Kent County.
June 9, 1866—2m*

FOR SALE.

WILL be offered at PUBLIC SALE, *ON THE FARM,*

The 26th day of JUNE,

with or without the growing crops,

THE HOMESTEAD PORTION OF THE MILLER FARM,

Containing 196 Acres,

of which 175 Acres are arable,

Balance in Wood and Marsh.

Pleasantly situated on Swan Creek, within full view of the Chesapeake Bay, adjoining Swan Point, noted for OYSTERS, FISH and DUCKS. Convenient to Churches, School, Steamboat, Stores and Shops.

The Lawn, beautifully Shaded,

running down to the water, where Lime, Grain and all the products of the farm can be landed.

Dwelling
OLD BUT VERY COMFORTABLE.
OUT BUILDINGS

Sufficient for the Farm, with two Pumps of Water.

The Land lays nicely;

rolling, well watered, light, and susceptible of improvement equal to any in the County.

No Stiff Land on the Farm.

Would make a splendid FRUIT FARM.

Mr. Voshell will show the place to any one wishing to examine the same.

POSSESSION can be given at once.

☞ For terms and other particulars, apply on the place or by mail, to

W. R. CONSTABLE.
Newtown, Frederick County, Va.
June 9, 1866.

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.

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.

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

Wool Wanted!

For which the Highest Cash Prices will be paid, by

T. R. STRONG & CO.
Edesville, May 19, 1866.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White $3 50. Red $3 07.
CORN—White 94a96; yellow 85a90 cts.
OATS—Weight, 72a75 cents.
RYE—105a110.

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.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Casper, Parkham & Work, and one at the suit of Smith Bros. & Co., against the goods and chattles of S. J. Tice, garnishee of N. F. and S. B. Woodruff, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said S. J. Tice, garnishee of N. F. and S. B. Woodruff, of, in and to the following property:

1 BOX OF SHOES, of assorted qualities and sizes.

And I hereby give notice, that on SATURDAY, the 16th day of June, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Market House, in Chestertown, I will sell the said property, so seized and taken in execution, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

WM. M. GILPIN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, } to.
Chestertown, June 9, 1866. }

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Martha C. Boyer against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Lemuel Roberts, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, interest and claim of the said Lemuel Roberts, of, in and to the following property, to wit:

ONE DWELLING HOUSE,

WITH STORE-HOUSE ATTACHED,

Garden, Granary, Carriage House, Stabling, and two Corn Houses,

known by the name of the Walker Property, on Sassafras Street, in the town of Millington, containing FIFTY SQUARE PERCHES, and now occupied by John S. Hanes.

And I hereby give notice, that on *SATURDAY, the 7th day of July*, 1866, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at Alex. Maxwell's Hotel, in the town of Millington, I will sell the said property, so seized and taken in execution, at public sale, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy said writ, debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

WILLIAM M. GILPIN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Chestertown, }
June 9, 1866. } 5t.

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.

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.

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 100 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.

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.

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.

50,000 BRICKS,
OF GOOD QUALITY,
FOR SALE BY
A. DOBES & 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

Axes! Axes!!

OF STEWART'S BEST MAKE, *Jersey Pattern* and *warranted*, just received and for sale low by

WICKES & BRO.
Chestertown, October 21, 1865.

A GENERAL STOCK OF WOODEN WARE, TIN WARE, CHINA AND CROCKERY, HARDWARE, &c., &c., &c., all recently laid in by

WICKES & BRO.
Chestertown, April 14, 1866.

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