THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 7, 1866.

A MEETING has been called, as will be seen by advertisement in another column, of those favorable to sending delegates to the National Convention called for the fourteenth of August, in the city of Philadelphia. The call for that Convention, [illegible] we published in our last issue, emanated from the National Johnson Club of [illegible] received, it is said, [illegible] Johnson. [illegible] indorsed by the Democratic members of Congress, and among them, by Mr. McCullough, of this District. The movement has reanimated the hopes of the best men of the country, for a successful combination of the elements opposed to the fanatical party which is now ruling the country. There is surely reason to hope that a National Convention, at this time, will result in good. We hope that every Congressional District in the American States will be represented.

The Baltimore Sun thus discusses the subject:

In a free government the necessity for organization and preconcert in order to secure effective action, is constantly forcing men into the formation of political parties, while the tyranny of party discipline is all the while driving out the moderate and just to seek new associations and to separate themselves from the enslavement of thought and opinion which partisan leaders will fasten upon their followers. At the opening of the present Congress the broken fragments of the organizations which survived the storm of civil war were classed as radicals, conservative republicans, and democrats—the first representing the revolutionary element, with all its intemperance of opinion and intolerance of opposition; the second representing that portion of the revolutionary party which tired of its violence and disgusted with its tyranny, felt the necessity of reasserting the independence of its members and that purpose of justice which recoiled from the extremes into which the radicals would plunge the country; and lastly, the democrats, in a small minority, without leaders and without other bond of union than that which their traditional principles supplied for opposing the fertile devices of revolutionary folly. The natural result of this state of things has been to throw the power of the country into the hands of the radical faction, with its compact organization, its energetic purposes, its rigid discipline, and its bold and active leaders.

They have hurried the country so near to the verge of ruin that the necessity for concert and discipline in order to arrest and turn back their destructive career seems about to give rise to a new association. A call has emanated from the National Union Club at Washington city, to which are appended the names of gentlemen prominent in the conservative and democratic ranks, for a national convention to be held in Philadelphia, on the 14th of August next. The prominent object of this convention will be to sustain the administration in maintaining the Union of the States under the constitution as our fathers established it. Whether the assembling of this convention is to result in the fusion of the conservative republicans and democrats into a permanent national party under some new name and distinctive leadership, does not yet appear. It is probable that the complexion of the convention, when it shall have assembled, and the course of events rather than any unexpressed purpose of the authors of the movement, will determine that question.—There is a comprehensive nationality, and an earnest patriotism in the plan and purposes as disclosed in the call, which are calculated to impress favorably the great mass of the people who have the good of the country, and the whole country, at heart, while there are some generalities which may need more exactness of definition before the organization can take final shape. So far as the call may be said to be explict, the object of the convention may be regarded as limited to the great issues of union and disunion, which the radical majority in Congress have presented. And it would seem that the design of this convention is confined to devising the best means by which the Union can be presented and restored to harmony and repose at the earliest moment, and in accordance with the principles of justice and equal rights among the States which the fathers imposed so distinctly upon every line of the constitution. The object of the signers of the call seems to be to ignore party organization in its ordinary sense to frame such a plan of action that all, no matter what their past political associations, can, without any sense of humiliation or estrangement, unite in earnest and effective efforts to consummate those objects to which a sincere love of the Union prompt, and for the success of which patriotic trust in one another and harmonious counsels are essential. We shall watch with the hopefulness which the catholicity of their professors should inspire, the developments of this new movement. He must be less ereduleus of public virtue and inteligence than he who is not inclined to utter God speed when the call is for "friends and brothers to assemble under the national flag to hold, counsel together upon the state of the Union, and to take measures to avert possible dangers from the same." The country needs the united efforts of all her true sons to save her from dangerous and permanent departures from the principles of the fathers, and all the more dangerous because urged by those who profess to be faithful; and it is the highest duty to be prompt, and generous and active, at the same time that we are prudent and wise, in the selection of means to effectuate the regeneration of the nation.

CONFEDERATES IN BUSINESS.—Colonel John Taylor Wood, a grandson of General Zachary Taylor, and Captain Wilkinson, both of the late Confedearte navy, are engaged in commission business at Halifax, N. S.

☞ The following farms will be sold at the "Voshell House" in Chestertown, on Thursday next, the 12th inst., by George Vickers, Esq.: "The Hollyday Farm," 412 acres; "The Doman Farm," 107 acres; "Page's Farm," 265 acres; "H. P. Smith's Farm," 70 acres. For particulars see advertisements elsewhere.

MRS. JENNIE CARROLL, of the New York Theatre Company, wife of John W. Carroll formerly of this town, and well known in connection with the Junior Exhibitions of Washington College, has been presented by the citizens of Scranton, Penna., with a handsome watch as an evidence of their regard for her, both as a talented actress and a lady.

Broke Jail.

On Saturday night last, John B Cumberford, confined on a charge of stealing cattle from John Foster, and John Grindage (negro) confined on a charge of breaking in the store of John Waters in Millington, broke jail by picking a hole in the wall. The negro was ironed and succeed in cutting the rivet.

[COMMUNICATED.]

County Roads, &c.

I would beg leave to call the public's attention to our roads, as upon their being kept in proper order does the prosperity of our county depend, in a great measure.

This subject was brought to the consideration of the Legislature last (extra) session, but no material change was made in relation to our County roads throughout the State. Under the present arrangement, in our County, the Commissioners have done away with the payment of a salary to a supervisor general in each election District, and thereby saved the sum of at least three hundred dollars to work on the roads.

I believe the law does not allow any roots, or other obstructions on the roads, or limbs of trees within fifteen feet, but these things are not strictly observed as they should be by persons engaged in mending the roads.

The road in Broad Neck, from Mr. Geo. A. Jessop's road gate to Mr. Jere Nicols' hill, has almost been impassable and needs the special supervision of Mr. Comegys Cosden as one of our County Commissioners; for, if neglected till the ensuing winter, it must be useless to that section of our County. It is proposed to open the new road from the Trappe to the public road leading to Fannell's Branch, on or before the 25th inst., so as to be used at the next Camp Meeting; the road is nearly completed as well as all the fencing, except one side of the road that passes through Mr. John M. Hudson's farm, but if the fencing should not be finished by that time, a gate could be put on the road near the Trappe, and as all the wheat will be removed from the field by that time, but little, if any injury, could be done Mr. Hudson's farm.

I would call the attention of the public to the bridge near Bel Air as you go from that place to Salem Church: it is too low and is dangerous after a freshet. Upon one occasion, a horse was swept down with the current in crossing that bridge, at night. The by-road that leads from Fairlee public road to the road from Bel Air to Hanesville, should have the stumps removed from it, as they render this road almost worthless and certainly dangerous. There should be a new bridge over Lyzar's run, as it is dangerous after a heavy rain, and recently a young man was nearly drowned in crossing that rapid stream; at ordinary times, it is very nice and pleasant to drive through. A gentleman recently remarked, nothing would be done to remedy the evil till some person was drowned.

All our county bridges should have stone abutments and firm good sleepers, and then they will be of little expense to repair, and keep in good order.

If all who mend the roads would adopt Mr. Comegy's Cosden's plan, we should have much better roads: he has kept for the past five years, at least nine miles of road in order at an average annual cost of six dollars per mile.

A TAX PAYER.

MR. EDITOR—As small change has been so very scarce in our County, would it not be advisable for "our Bank" and business men to send on per Adams & Co.'s Express to Philadelphia and obtain from the U. S. Mint (as directed below) as much small money as may be necessary for circulation and remove the great inconvenience from its present scarcity:

THE THREE AND FIVE CENT CURRENCY.—Treasurer Spinner yesterday issued the following circula:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
TREASURER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 25, 1866.

In pursuance of two several acts of Congress, this Department has discontinued the issue of paper currency of the denomination of five and three cents.

All orders for currency below the denomination of ten cents should therefore be addressed to the Director of the Mint, at Philadelphia, accompanied by a remittance for the amount, in the manner indicated by the following circular, issued by the Director of the Mint:

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES,
PHILADELPHIA, June 22, 1866.

SIR: The following are the regulations for the distribution of the cents and new nickel three and five cent pieces of the United States:

The bronze one and two and the nickel three and five cent coins can now be had at the mint, in exchange for the gold and silver coins, or legal-tender notes of the United States. The new three cent pieces are put in bags of thirty dollars, and the five cent pieces in sums of fifty dollars each, and either of these sums, or any larger amount of which thirty or fifty is a multiple, will be sent in the order of the entry of application.

The reasonable expenses of the transportation of the cents and three cent pieces, in sums of thirty dollars, and five cent coins in sums of fifty dollars or upwards, to any point accessible by railroad or steamboat, will be paid by the mint.

The Adams Express Company will act as agents for parties ordering cents, &c., to which money or drafts on a national bank, payable to their order, may be sent or drafts on, or certificates of deposit in national banks, payable to the order of the director or the treasurer of the mint, may be sent, and the coins ordered will be forwarded when the money is received or the drafts collected.

JAMES POLLOCK, Director.

No remittance for currency below the denomination of ten cents should therefore be made to this office.

F. E. SPINNER,
Treasurer United States

Dancing.

Dr. Eadie, one of the best Biblical Scholars of his age, says in his Cyclopœdia—

From a collection of all the passages in Scripture in reference to dancing, it may be inferred,

1. That dancing was a religious act, both in true and idol worship.

2. That it was practiced exclusively on joyful occasions, such as national festivals or great victories.

3. That it was performed only by one of the sexes.

4. That it was performed usually in the day time.

5. That men who perverted dancing from a sacred use to purposes of amusement, were deemed infamous.

6. That no instances of dancing are found on record in the Bible where the two sexes united in the exercise, either as an act of worship or amusement.

Lastly, That there is no instance upon record in the Bible, of social dancing for amusement, except that of "the vain fellows" void of shame, alluded to by Michael, of the religious families described by Job, which produced incessand impiety and ended in destruction; and of Herodias, which terminated in the rash vow of Herod and the murder of John the Baptist.—*Southern Churchman.*

Among the Romans, dancing was esteemed but a scandalous practice and unbecoming a sober and prudent person. Cicero, in his oration for Murena says, "nobody dances unless he be drunk or mad." He calls it "*omnium vitiorum extremum*," and "*umbram luscuia*"—"which follows riot and debauchery as the shadow follows the body." L.

The Virginia Press on the Philadelphia Convention.

The call for a national convention of conservative Union men to assemble in Philadelphia, elicts some remarks from the press of Virginia.

The Richmond Enquirer approves of the movement, but holds that for Virginia delegates to appear in the convention is unnecessary, as it might embarrass a movement which it otherwise highly applauds.

The Richmond Times also approves of the convention, but says the people of Virginia should not cherish very bright hopes.

It advocated the sending of delegates from the South of the very best men.

The Lynchburg News favors passiveness on the part of the Southern people relative to the convention called to meet at Philadelphia in August.

The Lynchburg Virginian warmly approves the call for the convention, and accepts the platform.

The Petersburg Index makes some objection to the "incautious, not to say unrepublican language" of a part of call, but approves it as a whole, and trusts that there will be a general response throughout the Union, and especially that every Southern congressional district shall be well represented.

The Richmond Whig says:

"The Southern States are invited to send delegates to participate in the convention on equal terms with the delegates from the other States. The invitation is courteous, the feeling that prompts it is friendly, and the object sought to be attained by the convention is most desirable. But to send formal delegations to occupy official seats in the proposed convention would, as it seems to us, unavoidably embarrass the convention in its action. We forsee very clearly that in making their declaration of sentiments and opinions some things would have to be omitted, in deferrence to the Southern delegates, that would weaken the movement in the North, or if not omitted, would compel such an expression of dissent on the part of those delegates as would render it better they had not been present.

"Fortunately there is no need for the Southern States to go into convention to make known their feelings as between the radicals and conservatives—President Johnson and his antogonists. There is but one feeling and one voice on this question. 'All the radical sympathisers in the late Canfederate States, if thrown into one congressional dirtrict, could not carry it against the resident population. Let the convention meet and organize all the conservatives of the North into a great patriotic party, and it will be sustained by the unbroken strength of the South."

Downfall of Napoleon III.

Some one, curious in the statistics of fatality, has been making calculations to show that Napoleon III. will come to his downfall in 1869. The calculations are founded on some very odd concidences of dates, which we will try to explain. In the first place, they take the dates of the principal events in the history of Louis Phillippe and his Queen, which they group together so as to sum up 1848, the year of his downfall. Thus Louis Phillippe was born in 1773 and ascended the throne in 1830. Now to 1830 add separately the figures 1, 7, 7, 3, of his birth date, and they make 1848, thus: 1830 and 1 and 7 and 7 and 3 make 1848. The same result is reached if we take the year of his marriage. That the event occurred in 1809, and he ascended the throne in 1830.

Now 1830 and 1 and 8 and 0 and 9 make 1848. Again, if we take the date of his Queen's birth 1782, and go through the same process—1830 and 1 and 7 and 8 and 2, we arrive at the same fatal year, 1848, in which he lost his throne.

The second part of the calculation is this: Napoleon III. was born in 1808, and ascended the throne in 1852. Now, if we start with 1852, and add the separate figures in *his* birth year, we come to 1869—for 1852 and 1 and 8 and 0 and 8 make 1869. So, too, of his Empress. Eugenie was born in 1826. Taking the date of his ascent to the throne in 1852, we have: 1852 and 1 and 8 and 2 and 6—again bringing us to the fatal 1869. He married Eugenie in 1853, and taking the year 1852 and adding the separate figures of his marriage year, and it still points to 1869. Thus 1852 and 1 and 8 and 5 and 3 make 1869. In fact, these French historical dates are full of such curious indications, Robespierre fell in 1794. Taking that date and adding the separate figures of it as above, and we have 1794—and 1 and 7 and 9 and 4—making the date of Napoleon's fall, 1815. Pursuing the same method, we take 1815, and 1 and 8 and 1 and 5, making 1830, the date of Charles X.'s fall. Going on to 1848, the date of Louis Phillippe's downfall, and we find that 1848 and 1 and 8 and 4 and 8 brings us once more to the fatal 1869.

But there is still another fatality attending these French dynasties, which is put in this form: *Seventeen* years was the limit of the supremacy of Napoleon I.;—*seventeen* years the restored Bourbons reigned; *seventeen* years Louis Phillippe occupied the throne; and the same *seventeen* years being accorded to Napoleon III., it carries him to the same fated 1869 as the end of his career. And this fatal seventeen is also produced by strange concidences. Taking the figures in the year of his birth, 1808, and adding them up thus, 1 and 8 and 0 and 8, and they sum up 17; taking the figures in the year of the Empress' birth, 1826, and adding them, 1 and 8 and 2 and 6, and they also make 17; then taking the figures in the year of his marriage, 1853, 1 and 8 and they likewise foot up 17.

The coincidences are extraordinary enough to set the wonder-mongers at work, and some of them see the finger of fate in it all. And it not unfrequently happens that such shadowy prophecies set influences in motion that enable them to work out their own fulfilment. The Bonapartes are all confirmed fatalists, and these things may cause the present head of the family a great many anxieties about 1869.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION MEN
AND THE SUPPORTERS OF
PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S RECONSTRUCTION POLICY,

Who are favorable to sending Delegates to the National Convention called by the Executive Committee at Washington to meet in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next, are requested to meet at the COURT HOUSE, CHESTERTOWN, *On THURSDAY, JULY 12th,* at 10 o'clock, A. M., to appoint THREE DELEGATES to represent Kent County in A CONVENTION to be held on the EASTERN SHORE, for the purpose of sending TWO DELEGATES to represent the First Congressional District of Maryland, and to send Delegates to a State Convention to appoint Four Delegates to represent the State at large in said National Convention. July 7, 1866.

BARKMAN & LAWDER,
COMMISSION AGENTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
FRUIT AND PRODUCE
IN GENERAL,
Light Street Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO THE SALE OF PEACHES.

After a long experience in the business and an extensive acquaintance with the Packers, we can at all times command the highest prices.

RETURNS promptly made, and particular attention given to the return of Boxes.

JACOB BARKMAN,
SAM'L. M, LAWDER.

Baltimore, July 7, 1866.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES
For 1866.

THE undersigned respectfully notifies the Tax Payers of the First Tax District of Kent County, that his books are made out, and that he is now prepared to receive the amount of their taxes for the present year. Taxes, both State and County, are due on the First day of July.

A discount of five per cent. is allowed by law on State Tax paid on or before the first day of September; four per cent. if between the first of September and the first day of October; and three per cent. if paid between the first of October and the first day of November.

EDW. CROUCH,
Collector First District.

July 7, 1866—tf.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES
For 1866.

THE undersigned respectfully notifies the Tax Payers of the Second Tax District of Kent County, that his books are made out, and that he is now prepared to receive the amount of their taxes for the present year. Taxes, both State and County, are due on the First day of July.

A discount of five per cent. is allowed by law on State Tax paid on or before the first day of September; four per cent. if between the first of September and the first day of October; and three per cent. if paid between the first of October and the first day of November.

JOHN W. DUYER,
Collector Second District.

July 7, 1866—tf.

STATE AND COUNTY TAXES
For 1866.

THE undersigned respectfully notifies the Tax Payers of the Third Tax District of Kent County, that his books are made out, and that he is now prepared to receive the amount of their taxes for the present year. Taxes, both State and County, are due on the first day of July.

A discount of five per cent. is allowed by law on State Tax paid on or before the first day of September; four per cent. if between the first of September and the first day of October; and three per cent. if paid between the first of October and the first day of November.

SAMUEL G. COPPER,
Collector Third District.

July 7, 1866—tf.

Wanted,

FOR the ensuing year, a man with a small family, either as Tenant or Manager: one who is experienced in raising Truck, in addition to the regular crops, and who has some labor, would be preferred.

None need apply unless well recommended.

L. M. RICAUD,
Near Edesville P. O., Md.

June 23, 1866—3t.

MARRIED.

LECOMPT—BROWN.—On the 28th inst., in the M. E. Parsonage, Chestertown, by Rev S. B. Quigg, JOSEPH C. LECOMPT to Miss LAURA BROWN—both of Kent Co.

BOOKER—McCLEARY.—At Medical Hill, on Tuesday, 26th ult., by Rev. J. Newton Watson, Dr. T. N. BOOKER to JENNIE, only child of the late Dr. J. McCleary—all of Queen Anne's county.

DIED.

McKEAN.—At St. Agnes Hospital, June 21st, 1866, WILLIAM H. McKEAN.

WILLSON.—In this county, near Rock Hall, suddenly, on the 28th of June, after a few hours illness of *Cholera Infantum*, ANN TILDEN, infant daughter of Alexander H. and Mary T. Willson—aged eight months. "Sleep on, sweet babe, in realms of love." [Centreville and Balt. papers please copy.]

STATE CONVENTION.

In accordance with a resolution passed by the Unconditional Union State Central Committee, on the 29th of May last, the voters of the State who sustain the restoration policy of President Johnson are requested to send Delegates from the several counties and the city of Baltimore to a State Convention, which will assemble in the said city on the 25TH DAY OF JULY instant, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Comptroller of the Treasury; and at the same time and place, by District Conventions, candidates for Congress for their respective congressional districts.

W. H. PURNELL, Ch'n.
J. V. L. FINDLAY, Sec. [Jy2 tf]

In pursuance of the above call of the State Central Committee of the Union party, all voters of Kent County, who sustain the restoration policy of President Johnson, and are opposed to negro suffrage, and negro equality, are requested to meet at the Court House in Chestertown, on

Wednesday, 18th of July, 1866,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of appointing a Committee of three persons, to attend a State Convention to be held in the City of Baltimore on the 25th July, 1866, to nominate a candidate for Comptroller of the Treasury, and to authorize said Committee to meet in a Convention of the Eastern Shore or First Congressional District, to nominate a candidate for said District.

S. W. SPENCER,
ALEX. WILSON,
Of State Central Com. Union party, Md.
Kent County, July 7, 1866.

July 7th, '66.

MISS EARLE

Will sell off HER SUMMER GOODS AT *REDUCED PRICES!*

Thin Goods from 16 to 50 cts. Black Belts, Black Mitts, Braiding Braid, Fancy Buttons, Linen Collars, Silk Gloves, Silk for Sacks and Ornaments, Edge and Intersion.

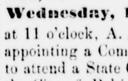
WOOL!

SIXTY (60) CENTS PER POUND is now being paid for *Washed Wool*, by
July 7, 1866. WICKES & BRO.

MACHINE OIL of superior quality, for sale by WICKES & BRO.
Chestertown, July 7

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, known to be genuine, on hand and for sale by
WICKES & BRO.
Chestertown, July 7, 1866.

GRAND EXCURSION TO
FORT DELAWARE.



The SABBATH SCHOOL of Kennedyville Meth. Protestant Church having chartered the commodious steamer COMMERCE, will make the very desirable Excursion to Fort Delaware, on

TUESDAY NEXT, the 10th of July,

FROM SASSAFRAS RIVER,

leaving Georgetown and Fredericktown at 6.30 A. M.; Shallcross' Wharf at 7; Cassidy's, 7.15; Turner's Creek, 7.30; Betterton, 8.30; John Reybold's, 9.30; arriving at Fort Delaware at 2, P. M.

FARE $1.25.

Meals and Refreshments provided on board. A Band will accompany.

MANAGERS:—Wm. T. Tomlinson, John Nelson, T. A. Meredith, T. A. Hudson, Joshua Vansant, Wm S. Culp, Tilghman Shafer, C. G Wood, Samuel C. Boyd, A. D. Melvin, Jos. E. Weer. July 7, 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 Smith Bros. & Co., against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of N. F. Woodruff and S. B. Woodruff, trading and doing business in the name of N. F. and S. B. Woodruff, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said N. F. and S. B. Woodruff, of, in and to the following property, to wit:

THE STORE HOUSE

of N. F. and S. B. Woodruff, situated on Main street, in the town of Millington, between the property of R. M. Smyth and Jas. A. Edwards, the Lot having a front of twenty feet on Main street, and extending back a distance of thirty feet—the lease on the lot covering a period of fourteen years from March, 1864.

And I hereby give notice, that on

Saturday, the 28th day of July, 1866,

at the Hotel of Alex. Maxwell, in the town of Millington, at 2 o'clock, P. M., I will sell the said property, so seized and taken in execution, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay said debt, interest, and costs, due and to become due thereon.

WM. M. GILPIN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Chestertown, July 7, 1866. } tds.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned for Fresh Meat or otherwise, will come forward at once and settle, or they will have to settle with the officer, as it is necessary for me to have my money in full twice a year, while some have run their accounts two years. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore received a continuance is respectfully solicited. JAMES A. BRICE.
Chestertown, June 30, 1866—3t.

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

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White 2 65a3 00. Red, inferior, $2 75.

CORN—White 1 18a1 23; yellow 1 00 a 1 04 cts.

OATS—Weight, 65a68 cents.

A South-Side Historical War Novel.
Third Edition, just ready.

Surry of Eagle's Nest.

Being the Memoirs of a Staff Officer of Virginia.

Edited from the Mss. of Col. Surry, by John Esten Cooke, with four full page illustrations, 12mo., cloth. 450 pages. Price $2.25.

Following Stonewall Jackson from the beginning of the Valley campaign to his death; in constant intercourse with Lee, Jackson, Stuart, Ashby, Pelham, and other celebrities, we have a vivid picture of inside army life at the South. In a word, "whoever desires a story of stirring incident, with truthful delineation of noted events, fine drawing of character, and faithful exposition of the views and motives of Southern men in the conflict just closed, all told in the purest English, and in an unusually delightful style, this volume will be a welcome guest."

Mailed to any part of the United States, post free, on receipt of price.

F. J. HUNTINGTON & Co.,
459 Broome Street, New York.
July 7, 1866.

NOTICE.

THE Rector and Vestry of St. Paul's Parish are requested to meet at the Vestry Room SATURDAY, 14th of JULY, if fair, if not the first fair day, at 10 o'clock, A. M., Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

L. M. RICAUD,
June 30, 1866—3t. Register.

KENT COUNTY, TO WIT:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that John T. Bramble, of Kent County, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said County, this 23rd day of June, in the year 1866, as Strays, trespassing upon his enclosures, ELEVEN head of CATTLE of various colors, varying in age from one to six years old. Given under my hand.

JAMES E. BLACKISTON, J. P.

The owner or owners of the above CATTLE are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away. JOHN T. BRAMBLE.
June 30, 1866—3t.

BERGER & BUTZ'S
EXCELSIOR
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME,
AND
BERGER & BUTZ'S,
AMMONIATED
SUPER PHOSPHATE OF
Lime.

Farmers and Dealers

ARE respectfully referred to the above FERTILIZERS as being prepared in the best manner, thoroughly reliable, and in every way calculated to give universal satisfaction.

They are extensively known, having been used with great success during the past six or seven years.

Read the following opinion of one of the best Chemists of this country:

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
No. 108 ARCH ST., PHILADELPHIA,
April 10th, 1866.

During the last five years I have been in frequent consultation with Mr. George M. Woodward, Manufacturer of Messrs. *Berger & Butz's* artificial manures, in regard to the preparation of their Super Phosphate of Lime, etc. The materials used in these Fertilizers, are in all cases subjected to my examination and analyses before purchase. Being fully acquainted with their formula and methods of manufacture, I can assure those interested in the purchase and sale of Fertilizers, that their "*Excelsior*" and "*Ammoniated*" Super Phosphate of Lime are of such a character, as must render them of great value to the farmer, and place them amongst the best *Fertilizers* now in the market.

F. A. GENTH.

We guarantee these Fertilizers to be Unadulterated.

By the introduction of
NEW AND IMPROVED
MACHINERY

into our Factory, these articles will be much better prepared than formerly.

R. J. RUTH & Co.,
GENERAL AGENTS,
No. 16 Bowley's Wharf,
BALTIMORE, MD.

☞ For sale by
THOS. DEC. RUTH, Chestertown;
THOS. D. BURGESS, Grey's Inn Creek;
JAMES SHUSTER, Buck Neck;
R. T. TURNER, Betterton;
JOHN CARSON, Crumpton.
Baltimore, June 30, 1866—y.

NEW GOODS THIS WEEK!

NOW OPENING at the "People's Popular Store," *at very low figures!* Persons that are in want will be satisfied with the prices. W. A. VICKERS.
Chestertown, June 16, 1866.

Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to all parties indebted to him upon note or otherwise, that after the First day of September next, he shall proceed to collect the same according to law without delay.

WILLIAM THOMAS BAKER.
June 30, 1866—3t.

Notice.

IN CONSEQUENCE of the misconduct of some excursionists from Baltimore, the Public are hereby notified that after this date no excursion will be permitted to land at Chestertown unless an arrangement shall have been previously made with the Town authorities. There is no disposition to prevent quiet orderly persons from coming here on excursions—and such, when the authorities have been properly advised by responsible persons, will be gladly received—but the peace of the Town requires that all disorderly excursions shall hereafter be prohibited the privilege of landing.

T. DEC. RUTH,
Pres. Town Commissioners.
J. LEEDS BARROLL, Clerk.
Chestertown, June 26th, 1866.

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

NITROUS OXIDE.

I DESIRE to call the attention of those who are suffering with bad teeth, for fear of having them extracted (as there is nothing more calculated to undermine the constitution than decayed teeth) *that the time has come, and now is,* when they can get their teeth taken out without pain, AND THAT IN CHESTERTOWN.

When I first introduced this powerful anesthetic, I was called upon to vouch for its innocency and happy effect. That I could not then do, only upon the authority of other responsible operators. But as I have now practical knowledge of its effect it gives me great pleasure to say to all, that I feel no hesitation in now vouching for it, as it far surpasses my expectation.

J. T. TWILLEY,
June 30, 1866—3t. Dental Surgeon.

NOTICE FOR FARMERS.

THE Partnership, under the name of HINES & WEST, was dissolved, by mutual consent, February the 1st, 1866. The undersigned has taken the Warehouse,

No. 132 West Pratt Street,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF DOING A
GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

and hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit a continuance of the patronage so liberally extended to the late firm.

Particular attention given to the sale of

GRAIN, FRUITS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Having been extensively engaged in the
Fruit Business
for a number of years, and knowing the disadvantage the Peach Growers labor under, by the loss of Boxes, all persons intending to send their Fruit, and notifying me how many Boxes they will need, I will furnish the Boxes; the Grower paying only for what Boxes he has on hand at the end of the season, at market price.

W. H. WEST,
132 *West Pratt street, Baltimore.*

REFERENCES:
Messrs. John A. Stephens & Bro., of Balto.
" Norris & Pusey, "
Dr. C. H. B. Massey, of Kent County.
R. C. Johnson, " "
John S. Harlock, " "
Messrs. Mallalieu & Bro., of Queen Ann's Co.
June 23, 1866—tf.

KENT COUNTY, TO WIT:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that I. C. Taylor, farmer, of said county, brought before me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the county aforesaid, this Sixteenth day of June in the year 1866, as a Stray, trespassing upon his enclosures, a BROWN HEIFER, about one year old. Came to his farm in November, 1865. No ear-marks. Given under my hand.

HENRY W. EARNEST, J. P.

NOTICE.—The owner of the above described Heifer is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take it away. I. C. TAYLOR.
June 23, 1866—3w.

JAMES R. CHANCE. JNO. F. OSBOURN.

AUCTION NOTICE.

BY CHANCE & OSBOURN,
AUCTIONEERS
AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 85 West Baltimore Street,
Below Sun Iron Building.

WE respectfully call the attention of all Merchants to our extensive Auction Rooms, where we are daily receiving

Goods of all Descriptions,

for public and private sales. Call and see us.

CHANCE & OSBOURN,
Auction and Commission Merchants,
85 West Balt. St., near Holliday.
April 14, 1866—6m.

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.

Wool Wanted!

For which the Highest Cash Prices will be paid, by

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

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