THE
# Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 14, 1866.

### The Political Muddle in Kent County.

The Unconditional Union party of Kent, seems to have such a variety of phases, that it is necessary, at intervals, to take a general review, to a proper understanding. It is generally understood that the Union party of the State has been recently divided into the Cresswell faction, who sustain the action of the Radical party in Congress and demand the rigid enforcement of the Registry Law, and another party represented by Governor Swann and Mr. Purnell, and who sustain the course of the President, denounce the proceedings of the Radical majority in Congress, and keep silent, or nearly so, upon the merits of the Registry Law. This latter party, it also appears, numbers among its adherents those who are not exactly as harmonious as the Cresswell men. A portion of the Union Swann and Purnell voters, are diametrically opposed to the Registry Law and favor its immediate and unconditional repeal—this sub-party are represented by Mr. Blair. The other wing of the Swann-Purnell party are charitably inclined either to the repeal of the Registry Law or its rigid enforcement, provided its leaders can retain and secure office by advocating either or keeping perfectly quiet upon the subject. These various interests are all represented in our county. The Radical Cresswell Union party have already held their County Meeting under the call of R. T. Turner and are now represented by Messrs. Conyer, Burchinal and Weer; two of whom were officers of registration. Two calls, representing the two wings of the Swann-Purnell party, are now made for Wednesday the eighteenth instant. The call of Messrs. Spencer and Wilson, which is in accord with the published call of Mr. Purnell and addressed to all voters of Kent who sustain the restoration policy of President Johnson. This meeting will undoubtedly favor the repeal or modification of the Registry Law. The second call by Mr. Wilkins, addressed to the Unconditional Union voters of Kent. This call seems to be based upon a resolution of the Unconditional Union Purnell State Committee, and looks mainly to the nomination of State officers and candidates for Congress. It will probably keep silent upon the subject of the Registry Law and favor the nomination of Col. Wilkins for Congress. Judging from the past, the Wilkins wing will co-operate with or receive the support of the Cresswell party of Kent, which is too small to enter the lists unaided.

The conservative elements will doubtless combine against this movement of Mr. Wilkins, which is precisely after the style of the Radical withdrawal from the State Central Committee. It will be seen by the correspondence given below, that Mr. Wilkins declined to act with the majority of the Union State Central Committee of this County, after consultation with some of his Union friends. The whole movement looks like an attempt to combine the Conservative Unionists with the Radicals of Kent, against the Democratic voters who were so fortunate as to be registered. The same movement, under different strategy, failed last fall, and will be equally unsuccessful again. The Conservative Union men of Kent want nothing to do with the Cresswell paaty in this County or the State.

CHESTERTOWN, July 6, 1866.

*Dear Sir*—Mr. Alexander Wilson has been appointed one of the State Central Committee for Kent County in place of R. T. Turner. Mr. Wilson and myself have had communication on the subject of a call for a meeting on the basis recommended by the State Central Committee, a notice of which I inclose.

Any suggestions you may have to make we shall be glad to receive, as well as your name. It is important that the notice should appear in the papers to-morrow.

Yours, resp'y.,
S. W. SPENCER.

COL. EDWARD WILKINS, of State Central Committee for Kent County.

MR. SPENCER—*Sir:* I have placed in the hands of the Editors of Kent News a call for our County Meeting. The call is made in conformity with the resolutions passed by the State Central Committee, and was submitted to, and was approved by, our Union friends. It will be published to-morrow.

Yours, &c., EDW'D. WILKINS.
July 6th, 1866.

### Political.

The friends of President Johnson in Kent county—Democrats and Conservatives—have issued a call for a county meeting, to appoint Delegates to an Eastern Shore Convention, to elect Delegates for this District to the National Union Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 14th of August. The place for holding the Convention is not named in the call; but as EASTON *is the most central*, and easily approached by land and water, and as we have ample hotel accommodations here, we suggest it as the place for holding the Convention Easton will give the Convention a cordial welcome.—*Easton Star.*

GENERAL MCCLELLAN.—The New York Citizen learns from private information that General McClellan is the only American officer—in fact the only officer of note of any foreign nation—who is allowed at the Austrian headquarters.

☞ In compliance with the call (which we republish below) for those who are favorable to sending Delegates to the National Convention in Philadelphia on the 14th of August next, a number of citizens met in the Court House on Thursday last, and organized by calling George Vickers, Esq., to the Chair and appointing E. F. Perkins Secretary. On motion, a committee consisting of D. C. Blackiston, J. K. Hines and Elias Deputy, were appointed to nominate Delegates for the action of the meeting. The committee reported the following names, which were unanimously adopted:

For Delegates to the Congressional Convention—Horatio Beck, Sam'l. W. Spencer, and C. J. Scott.

For Delegates to the State Convention—Gen'l. George Vickers, J. A. Wickes, and J. K. Hines, Esqs.

On motion the delegates were empowered to select alternates.

The meeting further recommend that the State and Congressional Convention for this District, assemble in the City of Baltimore, on THURSDAY, THE 26th OF JULY, and that the press of the State and District favorable to the move, urge the citizens of the several Counties to call meetings and send Delegates to the proposed Convention.

### 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.

### Land Sales.

George Vickers, Esq., as Trustee, sold in Chestertown on Thursday last, the following lands:

The "Wallis Farm," 200 acres, to C. L. Rudolph Wallis, at $39 per acre, subject to an annuity of $30.

The "Doman Farm," of 107 acres, at $31 per acre.

The "Foreman Farm," of 50 acres, without buildings, for $701.

The "Dale" or "Jones Farm," 265 acres, in Swan Creek, for $41.45 per acre. Sold to Mr. A. J. Rees.

### Land Sale.

On Tuesday next, the 17th inst., J. A. Wickes, Esq., as Trustee and Attorney, will sell at the Vosheli House, a Farm of 150 acres, and a small tract containing 55 acres. For particulars see advertisement.

☞ The Excursion of the Kennedyville Methodist Protestant Sunday School to Fort Delaware, which was prevented by the rain of Tuesday last, will, we learn, probably take place one day next week.

[COMMUNICATED.]

*Mr. Editor*—One of your readers, at least, was sorry to hear that Gen. Beauregard and other Confederate officers have offered their services to Garibaldi who commands a volunteer army in the service of Victor Emmanuel. They should not have forgotten that Garibaldi offered to join the Yankee army in the late war, and in his letter, spoke very sharply about the Rebels. Moreover it seems clear to me that the ambition of the Kings of Prussia and Italy has brought on the terrible war now going on in Europe—the former craving the countries of Schleswig and Holstein, and the latter the province of Venitia; encouraged in making these claims doubtless by Louis Napoleon.

A READER.

### The Charleston Habeas Corpus Case.

AUGUSTA, July 10.

In return to the writ of habeas corpus granted by the United States District Court in the case of Michael Castello, confined at Charleston jail, the officer in command refused to obey, saying that the prisoner was held under the President's proclamation of September 15th, 1863. He also produced an order from Secretary Stanton instructing him not to deliver up the prisoner on a writ of habeas corpus. The court granted a continuance of the case for another day. General Sickles made the following endorsement on the writ of attachment served on him by the United States Marshal at Charleston for contempt: "In compliance with the orders of superior authority, I decline to be arrested on the process."

Gen. Sickles received the Marshal courteously, but told him that he had telegraphed to Washington for instructions. The reply of Secretary Stanton endorsed Gen. Sickles's course. This action is taken in accordance with President Lincoln's proclamation of 1863. Judge Bryan has ordered all the proceedings to be laid before the President.

### A Miniature Ship Gone to Sea.

The miniature piece of naval architecture, the Red, White and Blue, a full-rigged ship, started from New York on Monday, under command of Captain Hudson and a crew of ten men. She was accompanied down the bay by a steamboat, on board of which were a number of persons anxious to see the gallant little craft out to sea and bid her noble captain farewell. The vessel is about the size of a yawl boat, and her ropes are no thicker than a clothes line. The masts and spars look to be about as large round as a hoe handle. She sailed for London, but whether she ever reaches that port time alone can determine.—*N. Y. News.*

*From the National Intelligencer.*

### Members of Congress---Qualifications for Members.

It was, and is, not only the right, but the duty of Congress to examine and judge of the election, returns, and qualifications of the applicants for seats in that body from the Southern as well as from the Northern States. This duty, its extent and limitations are plainly and unequivocally set forth in the Constitution itself. In the performance of this duty Congress has no right to go beyond the qualifications therein expressed. It has nothing whatever to do with the question of loyalty. There is a qualification to be determined only by the people—the constituents of the Senators and members of Congress who present themselves for admission.

In alluding a few days ago to the comments of the New York *Post* upon the recent speech of Governor Morton, of Indiana, we had no intention to endorse or adopt the heresies of Governor Morton upon this subject. In speaking of the power of Congress, we did not mean the right of that body to inquire into the extra Constitutional qualifications of applicants for membership. Congress has, in very many instances, exercised power where it had not a shadow of right. It had the power to expel Joshua R. Giddings for disloyalty; but the people of his district, in Ohio, proclaimed themseves the rightful judges of this qualification. They sent him back, and Congress submitted to the judgment. It had the power to expel Benjamin G. Harris for disloyalty; but the people sent him back, and this same Congress admits the right of the constituency to determine that question.

So far as Congress is concerned, the only "qualifications" for membership into which it has any right to inquire are those expressly laid down in the Federal Constitution. It is not probable that any Southern State would present here for membership, either in the Senate or the House, any one notoriously disloyal; but, even if such were the case, Congress has no right to try him beforehand upon his loyalty, much less to fix an arbitrary definition of loyalty by which to conduct the trial. Loyalty means *obedience to the laws*—nothing more nor less. * * * *

This, however, is a question for the people—not for Congress. It is not one of the rights delegated to that body, by the people, in the Constitution—the written bond and limitation of Congressional authority. In reference to the admission of Southern Senators and Representatives there can be no legal doubt, no equivocation. Whenever a State "presents itself, not only in an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose loyalty cannot be questioned by any existing Constitutional or legal test," it is entitled to its representation in Congress.

### Admission of an American to the English Bar.

It has already been mentioned that the Hon. Judah P. Benjamin, who was the late Confederate Secretary of State, had been admitted to the English bar as a "barrister." Mr. Benjamin was for many years a distinguished lawyer at New Orleans, with an extensive practice in the United States Supreme Court. The Picayune, speaking of a letter received from him by his relatives in New Orleans, remarks:

He was called to the bar by the benchers of Lincoln's Inn, London, and as a special favor, dispensed from the several long terms of reading and study which are prescribed, and with very rare exceptions demanded of all candidates for the wig and gown under the ancient rules of the courts of Great Britain. Mr. Benjamin's position at the bar is that of a barrister. His duties relate only to the conduct and argument of suits which are placed in his hands by attorneys. He only knows such clients as are brought to him by attorneys. He can receive no business directly from suitors or claimants, but it must all come to him through attorneys. He cannot even hold an interview with clients except in the presence of the attorneys. The latter get up the cases, make up the briefs and prepare the testimony, and hand the brief over to the barrister whom they may select, accompanying the same always with a suitable retainer. All that the barrister can do when applied to directly by parties having suits is to refer them to an attorney.

*From the New York Daily News.*

### The Conservative League.

The habit of obedience to party discipline has prevented the development of the conservative spirit in Congress. Many of the members, who have shared the fortunes of the Black Republican party, although they are disgusted and alarmed at the revolutionary tendencies of their leaders, have not enough of moral courage and independence of character to place themselves in antagonism with the fiery and domineering demagogues who have hitherto ruled their organization. But among the people generally the trammels are more easily thrown aside. The masses, who are the principal sufferers from the consequences of the present disordered and unnatural condition of the political sphere, are more directly influenced by the voice of reason, appealing in behalf of the common interests for the vindication of the principles of our form of government, than the mere politicians and office-holders who are accustomed to study the political atmosphere from a partisan point of view. There is no doubt that it is the popular desire to be relieved from the arrogant and fanatical dominion of the Radicals, and no considerations of a strictly partisan nature will induce the multitudes to support a policy that has proved prejudicial to their commercial and industrial interests, and that retains a large portion of the national territory in unproductiveness and proverty.

Therefore, when the issues of the day shall be submitted to the suffrages of the people, the Conservative Republicans will not hesitate, as a general rule, to give their votes in opposition to the Radical programme. But the peole have too much intelligence to throw away their votes, at a crisis so important, in support of an organization that has never yet had the firmness to avow a distinct political existence, and that is, in fact, no more than a chip from the Radical block, that, although redeemed from some of the w[illegible] of the original creation, is still unshappen and undefined in all the attributes that constitute party strength. The leaders of the Conservative republicans may be ambitious of building up a new organization to take possession of the political arena; but before they can expect to secure the popular support they must exhibit more firmness, boldness, and tact than has been demonstrated by their record thus far.—Their timidity and vacillation in Congress are but a poor guaranty of future success; for the men who have cringed under the lash of Stevens, and bowed their heads to the dictation of Sumner, are hardly qualified to create a party capable of carrying public opinion by storm. When such men and their organs speak of us using the Democracy, they illustrate the folly of the fly upon the coach-wheel. If they will cling to the Democracy, they can ride on with its power; if they rely on their own resources, they will be lost and ignored in the dust and tumult of the race.

We apprehend no difficulty from the aspirations of those who would render the Phiadelphia Convention a cradle for nursing a weak and spiritless political fledgling into supremacy. The originators of that Convention are evidently in earnest in their attempt to concentrate the conservative elements of the land, and if they had the sagacity to conceive a plan promising such beneficent results, if properly executed, they must be aware that it can only be carried into effect under the inspiration of Democratic principles. A party that sprang into existence almost at the hour of the Republic's birth, and that for generations has swayed the policy of our nationality, cannot be jostled out of the arena by an unweaned organization. The spear of Achilles must be wielded by Achilles. The other champions of the same cause will fight by our side, they will share the glory and profit of victory but the alliance involves no surrender of Democratic principles, and inplies no confession of Democratic weakness.

We do not claim for our party the privilege of being the sponsers of the Philadelphia Convention. The movement contemplates a league in behalf of the reconstruction of the Southern States, and the redemption of the republicanism of our country from the revolutionary and centralizing influences of the Radicals. Let the banner of the League be unfurled under whatever appropriate device the sense of the Convention shall approve. The standard of Cour de Lion, the oriflamme of France, the eagles of Austaia lost neither prestige nor honor for being overshadowed for the time by the banner of the Cross. The Democracy will do their duty in the armies of the League, and will obey the discipline imposed by its chosen leader: but the nature of the struggle will not effect the integrity and cohesiveness of their organization.

We have defined the position of the party with frankness and in the spirit of equity; and, for the sake of the happy results to be attained by harmony and fair compromise, we hope that the Convention will avoid all issues that may tend to breed dissatisfaction or to complicate their mission. The paramount object is to rescue the country from the supremacy of Radicals and in such a cause there is no necessity for dragging inferior issues into question. The Convention can build a broad and simple platform that will be acceptable to all who are actuated by a sincere patriotism. The address of the Democratic members of Congress has been generally accepted as a faithful interpretation of the meaning of the movement; and if the Convention will be governed by the principles there enunciated, all will be well.

### National Politics---Letter from James W. Wall.

BURLINGTON, June 24, 1866.

*To the Hon. Montgomery Blair:*

DEAR SIR: I have this moment read with some interest your Maryland speech, a copy of which I received on Saturday morning. What surprises me, however, is that gentlemen of your national proclivities should ever have been so deceived as to both the origin and object of the late war. The same fell agency is visible at Washington now that was visible at the commencement of the struggle. The fanatical spirits who were then guiding and directing the storm are guiding and directing still. The present alarming condition of our National affairs is but the logical conclusion from the principles taught so energetically by the leaders of the Republican party; nay, they are only the fulfillment of the predictions made by the founders of the Republic, if the sectional principles of such a party should ever attain ascendancy in this country.

You were wont to attribute to those of us who sternly and consistently opposed the late civil war, a lack of patriotism. How terribly you were mistaken. The men who could dare the most relentless persecution, in the shape of imprisonment, banishment, social ostracism, and defy even death itself in vindication of constitutional principles, and to save this country from the very present evils of which you complain in your speech, are no more to be charged with want of patriotism than with lack of firmness of purpose. The infamous conduct of the Disunionists in Congress and throughout the country at this very hour is vindicating the sagacity of that little band at the North who so persistently and feaclessly opposed the late wretched civil war, and is confirming the truth of their allegations as to the designs of the Radicals against the Constitution and the Union. "The sober second thought" of the great mass of the people who were so deceived by these Disunion leaders, I hope, will soon begin to make itself manifest. The people are rapidly discovering the real character and motives of those who so grievously betrayed them, and they will yet rebuke such wickedness as it deserves. The reserve force of the Nation will yet come to the rescue of the outraged and imperiled Constitution. The time, rest assured, cannot be far distant "*when the penitentiaries shall reclaim their fugitives in office, and these banditti be scourged back to their caverns.*"

Men who grasp at arbitrary power, who rashly contemn the liberties of their own race in a mad quixotic scheme to give liberty to an inferior race, have played and are playing a deep stake; but the moment they succeed, [illegible] intolerable their short [illegible] much more destructive [illegible] so much the more ex[illegible]ment. Lord Temple once very sagaciously remarked, "that liberty was in many other dangers from itself, besides those which arose from formed designs of destroying it. *One of its greatest dangers arises from hypocritical pretences or romantic schemes to restore it on a more perfect plan.*" Both dangers have threatened us, but more particularly the last. It was under this hypocritical pretence the late civil war was commenced and carried on its conclusion. It was under this bald pretence, that great constitutional principles were overturned and the liberties of men in the Northern States struck down by the hand of arbitrary power.—It is this pretence that justifies the mad legislation which to-day keeps eleven States out of this Union; and is aiming to centralize the powers of this Government. "The romantic scheme to restore liberty on a more perfect plan," has already torn millions of contented slaves from the care and comfort of a mild form of vassalage, and hurried them forth vagabonds upon the community, or what is infinitly worse, handed them over to the espionage of the Freedmen's Bureau, whose tenderest mercies are cruel. It was fortunate for this country, and the interests of the coming generations, that an all-wise Providence called Andrew Johnson to his present position at the moment he did. Under other auspices, ere this, the well-matured schemes of the radical leaders in Washington would have ripened to perfection, and the dreams of Wilson, Sumner, and Wade would have become frightful realities. "What are all our histories," well asked Oliver Cromwell, "but God manifesting himself that He hath shaken, tumbled down and trampled under foot, whatever He hath not planted?" We have realized this to some extent already. Some of our radical, far-seeing divines imagined that they discerned in the assassination of Lincoln an interference from on high, by which an overruling Power had removed a man whose temper was too mild, to make way for one of iron will, "whose little finger would be heavier than the loins' of the mild and aimable Lincoln. How vain and short-sighted were such speculations? On the contrary, the way appears to have been opened for Andrew Johnson, that he might rescue the nation from the wicked designs of an uncompromising radicalism, whose only object was and still is the overthrow of our republican institutions.

The great, the absorbing issue now presented to the American patriot, is the restoration of the States in the Union now unrepresented, to all their rights and privileges in the Government under the Constitution. Like Aaron's rod, it swallows for a time all other issues. Partisan prejudices and predilections for a while must be laid aside, in view of that all absorbing issue. Patriotic men of all parties must rally to the side of the President, defend him from the machinations of the bold, bad men who now bear rule in Congress, and who appear to have adopted as their motto, "After us the deluge."

Yours, respectfully,
JAMES W. WALL.

### Steam Coach for common roads.

The French minister of public works has awarded a gold medal to Albaret & Co., of Liancourt, for a steam coach to run on ordinary roads. This coach lately descended a hill from Loan to the railway terminus at the rate of five miles an hour, and afterwards ascended the same hill in eight minutes, with a weight of five tons. The trial was repeated with so much success that it is now ascertained the engine can draw a weight of thirty-nine tons on an ordinary road at the rate of from three to four miles an hour. Experiments of a similar character have recently been made on Broadway, New York, a steam passenger wagon carrying four persons being guided successfully, in and out, through the maze of vehicles which always crowd that thoroughfare.

### No Special Session in New York.

It is stated that Governor Fenton, of New York, will decline to call an extra session of Legislature to consider the constitutional amendment, so the matter may be regarded as postponed until the regular session in January. It is a significant fact that a number of republican Governors have refused to call extra sessions to register the edict of their radical friends in Congress. They begin to think, probably, that radicalism has sufficiently loaded the people with unnecessary taxes.

## For Rent.

The DWELLING HOUSE, at "The Cliffs," in the lower part of Quaker Neck, in Kent County, Maryland, and lately occupied by Mr. John D. Carter, will be rented for the remainder of the present year.

The whole property, including the cleared land, will be rented for the next year. Possession will be given the 1st day of next January. For terms apply to

JOSEPH A. WICKES.
July 14, 1866—2w. Chestertown, Md.

## Two Sloops AT PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned, having removed to Queen Anne's County, will sell at PUBLIC SALE, to the highest bidder, on

*Tuesday, the 24th day of July,* 1866,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, all of his right and interest, being one fifth, in the

TWO SLOOPS 'ERMINE' & 'PHŒBE.'

These vessels sail from Worton Creek, in Kent county, to the City of Baltimore, are in good condition, and do a large freighting business from this section of the county.

The "ERMINE" is commanded by Capt. Joseph Straughn, and has the capacity to carry two thousand bushels of Grain.

The "PHŒBE" is commanded by Capt. Joseph L. Usilton, and carries seventeen hundred bushels of Grain.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:

One half cash, on the day of sale, and the residue in sixty days. The purchaser to give his note, with an endorser, to be approved by the undersigned.

RASIN H. GALE.

For further information, apply to my Attorney, JOSEPH A. WICKES,
July 14, 1866—2w. Chestertown, Md.

## 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 30, 1866.

### DIED.

SHALLCROSS.—In this county, near Locust Grove, on the 28th of June, of Cholera Infantum, MAGGIE E., daughter of Thomas J. and Nettie E. Shallcross—aged five months and eleven days.

## Notice.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to him, to settle their accounts on or before

THE FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

or he will proceed to collect his accounts according to law.

July 14—3t. SAMUEL S. USILTON.

## NOTICE.

THERE is now on my Wharf and Bay Shore several hundred LOGS, of various marks. They have occasioned me considerable damage and loss.

The owner or owners are hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay damages and take them away, within thirty (30) days from the date of this notice, otherwise they will be sold at the expiration of that time, to pay said damage and loss.

If not removed, they will be sold at PUBLIC SALE, at REES' WHARF, on

Monday, August 20th, 1866.

ABEL J. REES.
July 14, 1866—tds.

## Wanted,

AN INDUSTRIOUS and energetic man to Oversee and take charge of my Farm at Rees' Corner, for the balance of the year.

July 14, 1866—4t. ABEL J. REES.

## WANTED,

10,000 BUSHELS DEW AND BLACK BERRIES,
PEACHES,
APPLES,
PEARS,

And all kinds of TRADE, for which the highest price in Cash will be paid at Rees' Corner, by ABEL J. REES.

July 14, 1866.

## ANNUAL EXCURSION

OF THE

M. P. Sabbath School, Chestertown.

THE STEAMER
GEORGE LAW,

Having been rebuilt, altered and improved, and fitted up in elegant style, has been chartered FOR HER FIRST TRIP for

AN EXCURSION TO BALTIMORE,

On Tuesday, July 24th.

The Boat will leave Chestertown at 7½ A. M., touching at Rolph's, Wilkins', Booker's, Westcott's, Corsica, Grey's Inn Creek and Kent Island, and will arrive in Baltimore in time to give the Excursionists at least four hours stay in the city, and return home at a seasonable hour in the evening by moonlight.

To pleasure seekers, or those wishing healthful recreation, no more attractive or favorable opportunity can be offered than this for enjoying a delightful trip across the Bay, with an opportunity for viewing the beautiful scenery of the Patapsco, the Forts and Shipping in the harbor of the city, &c.; while to those desiring to visit the city on business, with but little loss of time, a rare chance is here offered.

Application has also been made for the privilege of landing at and viewing THE INTERIOR OF FORT CARROLL. This privilege will doubtless be granted, and will of itself be well worth the cost of the trip.

The Excursionists will be landed in the city either at the foot of Broadway, (adjacent to Patterson Park,) or at Light Street.

THE KENT CORNET BAND has been engaged for the occasion.

☞ REFRESHMENTS will be provided. Also, Dinner and Supper.

TICKETS $1.25. Children under 14 years 75 cts. Tickets can be had at the Post Office and different Stores.

THE MANAGERS pledge themselves, as upon former occasions, to maintain good order, and spare no pains to render this an agreeable and delightful Excursion to all who may favor the School with their presence.

July 14, 1866—2t.

## 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.

SAMUEL G. COPPER,
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.

## 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 10a3 20. Red. 2 90a $3 00.

CORN—White 1 20; yellow 96a97.

OATS—Weight, 65a68 cents.

## CO-PARTNERSHIP.

CHARLES STANLEY respectfully informs his friends, and the Public generally, that he has this day associated with him his son C. A. A. Stanley, in the FURNITURE & UNDERTAKING BUSINESS, which will hereafter be conducted under the name and style of

C. Stanley & Son,

at the Old Stand, opposite the Kent National Bank, Chestertown, where they will keep on hand (or furnish to order,) a general assortment of

Furniture

suited to this market, such as Bedsteads, Mattrasses, Bureaus, Washstands, Chairs, Tables, Cradles, Cribs, &c., at about city retail prices.

Particular attention will be given to the

UNDERTAKING

branch of the business. They will keep constantly on hand, or make to order *at the shortest notice*, COFFINS of all sizes, styles, and finish. Personal attention will be given to Funerals (when requested) and corpses will be sent to any part of the county.

FURNITURE neatly Repaired and Varnished, and Chairs newly Caned, at reasonable rates.

We respectfully solicit a liberal share of the public patronage.

CHARLES STANLEY,
C. A. A. STANLEY.

Chestertown, July 14, 1866—y.

### ORDER OF COURT.

Augusta Wickes,
vs.
Augusta Melvina Wickes, Francis Chambers Wickes, and Mary Elizabeth Wickes.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County, as a Court of Equity. July 13, 1866.

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 seventeenth day of September next: provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed in Kent County, Maryland, once in each of three successive weeks, before the fifteenth day of August next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $1525.00. JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

True copy—Test:

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

July 14, 1866—4t.

### 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 Insertion.

## 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.

### 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.

EDW. CROUCH,
Collector Third District.

July 7, 1866—tf.

### 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.

BLACK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by ALDRIDGE.

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