THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 28, 1866.

☞ The Union State Convention which assembled in Baltimore on Wednesday last, was fully represented from all parts of the State. Hon. John M. Frazier, speaker of the last house of delegates, presided. The resolutions, which we give below, are conservative and national in spirit, and seem to meet the views of the conservative masses of the people. Col. Wm. J. Leonard of Worcester county, was nominated for Comptroller of the Treasury, and the following delegates were appointed to the National Convention in Philadelphia. For the State at large—Hons. Thos. Swann, Montgomery Blair, J. W. Crisfield and Reverdy Johnson. 1st Congressional District—Gen. Geo. Vickers, J. R. Franklin. 2d—James L. Ridgely, J. Morrison Harris. 3d—W. H. Purnell, John M. Frazier. 4th—Col. Wm. P. Maulsby, Gen. J. C. Sullivan. 5th—Robt. Fowler, Dr. W. W. Watkins.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Crisfield, chairman of the committee on resolutions, made the following report, which he said was unanimously adopted by the committee:

The Union party of Maryland, lamenting the defection of a portion of their organization, in convention here assembled reaffirm and announce the doctrines and principles which have always guided their conduct, and will, in future control it, as follows:

Resolved, That the preservation of the National Union, in form and spirit, as defined and established by the Constitution of the United States; the recognition, maintenance, and just interpretation of the authority of that constitution as the supreme law of the land, and the faithful extension of its privileges and protection to all who acknowledge and respect its obligations, are objects of paramount importance and the most anxious solicitude to the American people, and should alone occupy their attention until the causes which obstruct or prevent the just operation of the one, and disturb the quiet and menace the existence of the other, are removed, and national tranquility is permanently restored.

Resolved, That the doctrines, principles and policy announced and set forth by the President of the United States, in his annual and veto messages, and other official annunciations, for the settlement of the questions growing out of the late war, are wise, practical and consistent with the constitution, and, if permitted to be carried into effect, will insure justice to all, tranquilize the country, elevate our national character, and open to us a new career of prosperity and renown; on the other hand, in our judgment, the opposing policy of the majority of the two houses of Congress is fanatical and malignant, unwise, impracticable, and at war with the constitution, and if allowed to have full course, will overthrow all these checks and balances which the framers of the constitution deemed to be, and subsequent experience has proved are, essential to preserve our system of government, and introduce disorder and anarchy on the one hand, or military despotism on the other.

Resolved, That the wisdom, patriotism, moral courage, and self-devotion exhibited by the President, under the most difficult circumstances, the sound, appropriate and magnanimous policy he proposes and maintains for the pacification of the country, challenge our profound admiration and respect; and we hereby tender him our most cordial sympathy and unqualified support.

Resolved, That the States are essential parts of our system of government, and to them, or the people thereof, belongs all political power not specifically granted to the national government, and not essential to the due exercise of the powers specifically granted to it; that national safety is only assured while this wise distribution of power is observed and respected; and any successful encroachment by either on the rights of the other is the inauguration of disorder and disintegration on the one side, or centralization on the other; and either is alike fatal to the system itself.

Resolved, That among the powers reserved to the States, or the people thereof, is that of prescribing the social relations of their inhabitants, respectively, and of determining to whom it is safe and proper to confide the elective franchise; any attempt by the national government to obstruct them in the free enjoyment of those rights, or to coerce their exercise in any particular direction, is a dangerous usurpation, which ought to receive public and universal condemnation.

Resolved, That the constitution of the United States, by its recent amendment, having declared the abolishment of African slavery, it has become our duty to favor, and we do favor, all legislation necessary and proper to give effect to that declaration, and protect the negro in the enjoyment of his freedom and personal rights; but we protest against all attempts to ignore the distinction of race and color, or to make the negro the special object of national favoritism and beneficence, or to endow him with political power and the elective franchise.

Resolved, That the elective franchise is the most precious of all the personal rights of the citizen, and its proper distribution and use are most important elements of public safety; hence it should be conceded with the utmost discrimination, and be preserved and protected with the most ceaseless vigilance; and no impediments to its free enjoyment ought to be interposed, but such as are absolutely required to preserve its purity, and to protect the government from the machinations of those who are disloyal and hostile to its existence, and desire its overthrow.

Resolved, That the expenditures of the national and State governments should be reduced to the least practicable amount; that a strict economy should be adopted and pursued, and that when the payment of the interest on the national debt is made, which we hold sacred, there is no reason for exceeding the amount appropriated before the rebellion, and that the taxation of our people to hundreds of millions for the purpose of securing the domination of the blacks and the oppression of the whites is wicked, and should receive universal condemnation.

Resolved, That appropriations to feed and educate blacks are unconstitutional; that no such policy has been since the foundation of the government adopted for the whites, and that no free people should be expected to submit to them.

Resolved, That the payment of millions for the support of a Freedmen's Bureau, with its black troops, to keep whites from the polls, and to adjust, by military rule, legal questions between whites and blacks, is odious and ought not to be tolerated.

Resolved, That the proposition to reduce the representation of Maryland in the national councils, which is a proposition to increase the representative power of other States, is unjust to this State, and meets our disapprobation.

Resolved, That the present registry law has been made an instrument of oppresion upon many of the people of this State; that any necessity which existed for such legislation does not now exist, and that until said law is so modified as to be in accord with the kind and magnanimous policy of President Johnson, it should be executed in a fair, honest and liberal spirit.

Resolved, That Governor Swann, in his support of President Johnson, in his opposition to negro suffrage, in his determination that in his hands the registry law shall not be used to oppress or degrade the people of this State, is entitled to the thanks of every good citizen and to their confidence and support.

Resolved, That we approve of the call for the Philadelphia Convention, and of the purpose and objects of the said convention as set forth in the call, and that this convention do now proceed to appoint delegates to the said convention; and as we anxiously desire the co-operation of all who approve the said convention on fair and equal terms, we hereby instruct our delegates to confer and co-operate with delegates which may be appointed by any other organization to serve from this State.

During the reading of the resolutions much enthusiasm prevailed, and almost every one of them was received with loud applause. At the conclusion of the reading they were unanimously adopted, without hesitation.

☞ The storm of Wednesday night last was a severe one, and accompanied with hail, in the upper and lower sections of our county doing considerable damage to the crops. We also learn that the wheat stacks of Mr. Alridge near Chesterville, and the barn of Mr. James Wilson, were destroyed by lightning. The flood of rain caused the gates of Dr. Thos. Whaland's mill to give way. It was our fortune to experience the storm on Chesapeake Bay just off Pool's Island, in the steamer *Trumpeter*, Capt. M. Deming. The wind, lightning, rain and darkness were truly terrific, and a cross sea made it uncomfortably rough for a time; but the little steamer rode the sea like a gull, and Capt. D. brought his vessel into Worton creek without accident and with as much composure as though there had been but a ruffle on the water.

☞ The Excursion of the M. P. Sunday School on Tuesday last proved quite a success, and gave universal satisfaction to those on board. The day was delightful, and the steady-going steamer Law, with her polite and attentive Captain, fully sustained her well-deserved reputation as one of the pleasantest of boats. The amount realized, clear of all expenses, was $233.38.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Log or Timber Cases.

There was a great freshet in the Susquehanna river and its tributaries in February and March last, which brought down and landed on the shores of the Chesapeake Bay and streams emptying into it, a large quantity of saw'd logs, Pine and Hemlock, amounting to thirty-six thousand logs. According to a law of Pennsylvania passed about four years ago, the Millers have each their peculiar marks of letters and characters, which are recorded in the Prothonitary's office. No two are allowed to have the same letters or marks. The logs found had on them the letters and characters corresponding with those recorded in the Prothonitor's office, and as proved by Mr. Smith, agent for the owners, and by Mr. Ault, a disinterested witness, who knew the marks, both of whom testified positively that they were the marks of the claimants, who owned extensive tracts of woodland and who were engaged in preparing to float the lumber down when the freshet came. Replevin suits were instituted by Messrs Henry James & Co., W. Stoddard and Simpson & Co., against Messrs. Wroth, Smith, and Parsons & Co.

The cases were tried before Jas. Graves, Esq., a Justice of the Peace, on Thursday last, the 19th instant. The property was satisfactorily identified and judgments were rendered in each case for the plaintiffs or owners for the logs and costs. This decision is in conformity to decisions of Justices of the Peace in similar cases tried in Baltimore and Annapolis cities, very recently. George Vickers and R Hynson, Esqs., for plaintiffs; J. A. Wickes, Esq., for defendants. A case between the same plaintiffs and Morgan, of Cecil county, has also been decided in Elkton in the same way. What is now needed is a salvage law, which, while it will compensate the owners of Bay and other shores for the expense and labor of securing the logs, will alike prove beneficial to the owners by protecting them from loss, for thousands are drifted to places where they are never recovered. It is thought by some that the erection of a Boom at Port Deposit will arrest the progress of the floating timber and that saw mills will spring up on the Harford shore and convert it into lumber, and cheapen it to the people of the State. The Booms at Lock Haven and Williamsport on the Susquehanna, sometimes are unable to withstand the volume of water, and their valuable wooden treasures are scattered over the shores of the Chesapeake. A salvage law would seem to be proper at all events.

Rail Road Meeting.

The rail road meeting held at Kennedyville on Thursday last, organized by calling John M. Comegys, Esq., to the chair, and appointing C. H. B. Massey secretary.

The report of the engineer, Mr. Warner, was then received. He has surveyed and estimated two routes, from Massey's X Roads to Townsend Station, and to Middletown. The distance from Massey's X Roads to Townsend Station is nine miles and the estimated cost $115,600. The distance from Massey's X Roads to Middletown is eleven miles, and the estimated cost of the road $150,000.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the commissioners of the Kent county rail road be requested to call a meeting of the Stockholders on Tuesday the 11th day of September next, to organize, by electing a President and Directors.

Mr. Henry Sparks, as agent, is now canvassing the county for subscriptions to the Life and Campaigns of Lieut. Gen. T. J. (Stonewall) Jackson, by Prof. R. L. Dabney, D. D., of the Union Theological Seminary of Virginia. Illustrated with steel portraits and eleven diagrams. The compilation of this work was entrusted to the author by the widow and family of General Jackson, supported by the urgency of General Ewell, by the General's Pastor and numerous friends. The author was in full possession of the private and official correspondence of the General and all important official papers. The work was written before the termination of the contest. Those who wish a faithful, accurate and pleasing account of this great military chief would do well to procure this book.

From Washington Chronicle, July 3rd.

The Grand National Concert.

We are pleased to notice the evidences of a desire on the part of the Government, as well as leading and influential citizens, to assist the enterprise of the soldiers and sailors who intend to give their Grand National Concert at Grover's Theatre on the evening of Thursday, August 2. We yesterday published an order from Hon. E. A. Rollins, commissioner of internal revenue, directing Mr. Clephance, collector of internal revenue for the District of Columbia, to exempt the association from the payment of any tax or license, on account of satisfactory evidence having been furnished him by Messrs. Hall, Morse, and other managers, that the proceeds of the Grand National Concert were to be devoted to charitable purposes. The tax or license on an exhibition of this sort, where three hundred thousand tickets are to be disposed of at one dollar each, is a considerable item, and may well be regarded in the light of a munificent donation on the part of the Government for this laudable purpose. Parties at a distance, residing where there are no regularly authorized agents, or those who would prefer to purchase them direct from the association here, can be readily accommodated by enclosing their orders, accompanied by the money, to Major Wm. S. Morse, secretary of the association, lock box 37, Washington, D. C. It is needless for us to repeat that persons living at a distance will be treated as fairly as those who may be on the ground when the drawing takes place, and they will promptly be notified of the result.

Tickets one dollar each, sent by mail to any address on receipt of price and stamp.
Address F. NOLEN & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 210 West 4th st., Wilmington, Del.
P. O. Box 655.

Gov. Bradford on the Registry Law.

We extract the following opinions of Governor Bradford on the existing Registry law in this State from a speech made by him at Frederick city, on Monday last:

I should here conclude what I have to say—for I feel that I must have taxed already your patience, as I have nearly exhausted my own strength—were it not that there is one subject the omission of which would certainly lead to the conclusion with some that I had purposely avoided allusion to it. I allude, of course, to the Registry law, the repeal of which the radical press is constantly striving to show is a fundamental principle of the conservative platform. It has always seemed to me that as well those who favor as those that oppose the repeal of that law place entirely too much stress upon the effect of such a repeal. So far as the most material question connected with the subject—the disqualification of disloyal voters—is concerned, it must readily occur to every one, on slight reflection, that as these disqualifications are a part of the Constitution of the State, and are not for the first time prescribed in the Registry law, the repeal of that law would not remove these disqualifications, nor, as it seems to me, have other material effect than to transfer all questions touching them from the officers of registration to the judges of election.

I am aware that loud complaints in many parts of the State have been made against the law; but I am inclined to think that when you examine them they will be found to consist rather in objections to the manner in which in some places it has been administered than to the law itself or the provisions of the Constitution it was intended to enforce. Indeed, I cannot understand how any one who claims to be loyal in the most liberal acceptation of that term can reasonably object to the principle of these provisions. It must be remembered that they are in the Constitution of a State that never pretended to secede, that never wavered in her allegiance to the General Government, and the general principle that they avow is that no man who left the State and took up arms against the Government, and of course against this State, or who aided, abetted and encouraged others thus in arms, is entitled to the elective franchise. That any man with any pretention to loyalty can dispute the justice of such a principle or the necessity for its adoption at such a time, is I repeat, a proposition I can hardly understand.

I can understand that even among loyal men there may be an honest difference of opinions as to the duration of such disqualifications. The act of 1777, by which the persons known during the Revolution as non-jurors were disqualified as voters, continued upon the statute book until 1736, three years after the conclusion of the war, when it was repealed. Speaking only for myself as to the proper time for continuing the disqualifications provided in the Constitution of 1864, I should feel very much disposed to regulate our action in that respect by reference to the conduct of the individual who seeks a restoration of his electoral rights. With some exceptions we might probably safely pass an act by the required Constitutional vote, which should invest the Governor with power to remit the disfranchisement, whenever the individual filed in the Executive Department a petition for the restoration of franchise, stating his readiness to renew his oath of allegiance, to observe it faithfully hereafter, and to conduct himself in future as a good and faithful citizen.

As regards the provisions of the Registry law, it is probably like many other acts of Assembly upon new subjects, and may be chargeable with defects which were hardly foreseen, until we acted under it, and are then so manifest, that those who made the law, if they had their work to do over, would probably themselves apply the required correction.

One defect of that kind, as it seems to me, is the want of some such supervisory power as would secure a greater uniformity of action on the part of those entrusted with its execution. It is very manifest to me, from facts that have come to my knowledge—indeed, under the circumstances it could hardly be otherwise—that the law has been very differently interpeted in different parts of the State; this might be remedied either by an appellate tribunal in every Congressional district, or by a single tribunal of that kind, composed of a member from each of such districts.

In regard to the kind of construction the act should receive, I can neither agree with those who claim for it a liberal, nor those who demand a strict construction of its provisions; both suggestions seem to me to imply something more or less than just. It should receive, in my opinion, a fair, just and legal construction, and from cases reported to me I am satisfied it has at times received a construction that the law would not warrant. One instance may be given: Relying upon that clause of the constitution which declares that the oath taken by the applicant for registration shall not be conclusive of his right to vote, the officers of registration, as I am informed, have in many cases refused to register him, although after questioning him at length under oath, they have failed to elict any admission of a disloyal or disqualifying act, and although no witness has testified to that effect.

Such a course is not authorized by an proper construction of the law, in my opinion, for though by its terms the oath of such applicant is not *conclusive*, it is by every principle of legal construction *presumptive* evidence in his favor, and sufficient until his disqualification is established by some other testimony. This is not only the legal rule, but it is the manifest intention of the act, for in speaking of the duty of the Registers, it declares that in the cases of disqualified voters, instead of entering their names in the column of qualified voters, they are to "insert in lieu thereof the names of one or more witnesses by whom the disqualification was proven," thus clearly showing that the law itself contemplated in all cases the presence of a competent witness.

These are my views, very frankly given, upon this law not that they are worth more than the views of any other citizen, but that as the law and its proposed repeal are supposed to be connected with the canvass, I have deemed it proper that they should be expressed.

A Conversation With President Johnson.

We find the following article in the *Boston Commercial*. It contains some facts for serious consideration among thinking men:

A gentleman who had a free conversation with President Johnson, a short time since, informs us that he found him hopeful, in good spirits and unhesitating in the expression of his views. He does not anticipate anything like a democratic majority in the next House of Representatives, though the number of representatives of that party will doubtless be considerably increased. But he does count confidently on the return of a majority of moderate men, who will be prepared to deal with the people of the South as all honorable and high-minded nations deal with their antagonists after having beaten and disarmed them. And in districts and States where the republican party fail to nominate such men he thinks democratic candidates will be likely in majority of cases to be elected over radicals.

The President is unhesitatingly of the opinion that the only safety of the nation lies in a generous and expansive plan of conciliation, and the longer this is delayed the more difficult will it be to bring the North and the South into harmony. If the suspicious, tyranical policy is too long pursued, the population of the South will become as hostile in time to the North as the people of Ireland are towards England, adding to this evil of hereditary and growing animosity an ability for revenge a hundred fold greater than Ireland possesses

In regard to the blacks, the President says they will find work enough, and for many years to come probably better remuneration than any other class of agricultural laborers in the country. The competition of capitalists and land-owners will insure good treatment and good pay from the planters. That there will be much disorder is to be expected; but there will be no more than there would be at the North were the number of black laborers sufficently numerous to enter into serious rivalry with the white laborers.

The President is confident that nothing can be safely and permanently done in regard to restoring the currency, diminishing taxation, and establishing the prosperity of the country on a sound and enduring basis until representatives from all the States are present in congress. The idea of legislating for one third of the population of the country, and passing constitutional amendments without allowing them any voice in the matter, or paying any attention to their wishes, is full of dangers to the future peace and welfare of the nation. They cannot be treated as a subjugated people or as vassal colonies without a germ of hatred being introduced, which will some day or other, though the time may be distant, develop mischief of the most serious character.

With regard to the basis of representation he denounces this as a mere bugbear. It cannot and it will not be permanently settled until all the States are represented, and no increase in the number of representatives in consequence of the emancipation of the slaves can in any event occur until the census of 1870 is taken, until which time of course the three-fifths provision is in force under the last census. There is, therefore, ample time to settle this matter between now and 1870, and it is unwise to agitate it until other matters which cannot be delayed are settled.

The President does not admit that he has been inconsistent. He is as much opposed to treason and traitors as ever he was, and for punishing them severely.—But there is no treason and no traitors now. The enemy has fully and fairly surrendered and is powerless, and a foe thus situated should be magnanimously treated. A generous and self-reliant warrior always restores his disarmed enemy his sword and trusts his parole of honor.

The idea of muzzling the press and tying the tongues of the people of the South, after the manner of the suspicious tyrants and the Holy Inquisition of the Old World he denounces as absurd. A people should be allowed to grumble who have suffered so much, and they would be unworthy the name of men if they did not respect the brave officers who have suffered with them, and honor the memory of their gallant dead who sleep on a hundred battle fields around their homes.

DIED.

MILLER.—Near Royal Oak, Talbot County, Md., on the 23d inst., at 9½ P. M., of Dysentery, Thos. W. H. Miller, in the 38th year of his age, formerly of this County. May he rest in peace and sleep with God. [Centreville and Baltimore papers please copy.]

100 DOZEN PATENT SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS, for sale cheap at Edesville by
July 28. T. R. STRONG & CO.

Selling Off.

IN order to reduce our Stock and make room for Fall Goods, we are now selling Dress Goods, &c., at unprecedented low figures. Parties that are judges of good Goods can't fail to appreciate the great decline at "The People's Popular Store."

BEAUTIFUL SOFT HATS & STRAW GOODS, selling off to close out. Fine sewed Boots only $6, worth $9, at
July 28, 1866. W. A. VICKERS'.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, sitting in equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the Voshell House, in Chestertown, on

Tuesday, the 21st day of August next,
at 11 o'clock, A. M., all that

FARM OR PLANTATION,

whereof the late John C. Willson died seized and possessed, situated on the North West Prong of Langford's Bay, in Kent County, and containing by recent survey (a plat of which will be exhibited on the day of sale)

372 ACRES,
2 Roods, 5 Perches of land,
about 100 acres of which are in
WOOD AND TIMBER,

principally White Oak. The arable land is in four fields and enclosed by good fences—the soil is of good quality and in good heart.



The improvements are a two-story BRICK DWELLING and necessary Out Buildings in good repair.

This Farm is eligibly located in a desirable neighborhood and convenient to Church, School House, Store and Blacksmith Shop, and within four miles of the Steamboat Landing at Gray's Inn Creek. Possession will be given on the first day of January, 1867, and privilege of seeding wheat this Fall.

TERMS OF SALE.

The terms of sale as prescribed by the Decree are, eight hundred dollars cash on the day of sale, and the balance of the purchase money, in equal instalments, in one, two and three years, with interest from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the bond of the purchaser with security approved by the Trustee.

THOS. J. KEATING, Trustee.
Jas. H Costin, Auctioneer.
July 28, 1866—tds.

NEW BRIDGE.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF KENT COUNTY will receive Proposals until *The 28th day of August next,*

for furnishing materials and building a *Stone Bridge* over the public road in the Second District of Kent County, near Mr. C. W. Spry's gate. The Bridge or Arch to be 23 feet long, built of good Port DePosit Gray Stone, the Arch to be 10 feet wide in the clear at base, and 5 feet high; the end walls 18 inches thick, resting or built on each end of the Arch, and to be 4 feet high above the top of the Arch and as long as the Bridge is wide, to be covered with good plank, making a strong sharp roof; all the walls to be put up with good cement and the Arch to be covered over with earth to a level within three feet of the top of the end walls; all the work to be done in a good substantial manner.

Proposals will state the price asked and the time required to finish the Bridge, and if accepted the Commissioners will require of the Contractor approved security for the faithful performance of the contract.

By order County Commissioners.
JOHN RUSSELL, Clerk.
July 28, 1866—5t.

For Sale,

A WOOD LEAVE on the Farm of the undersigned in Broad Neck, Kent county, called "Stepney," adjoining the lands of Mr. Wm. Gale. He will sell

About 50 Acres,

lying immediately on the navigable waters of Langford's Bay. The varieties are

BEACH, OAK, HICKORY AND PINE,

and would make good Cord Wood. The few Chestnuts will be reserved. The land is elevated and dry, and the hauling good.

The Terms will be reasonable. Apply to GEORGE VICKERS, Esq., Chestertown, or to the subscriber on the premises.

ELIAS DEPUTY.
Kent County, July 21, 1866—3w.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White 2 75a 2 90. Red, 2 45a $2 65.
CORN—White 1 05a1 16; yellow 95a96.
OATS—Weight, 59a60 cents.

Dissolution of Partnership.

WILLIAM P. FRANCIS has this day withdrawn from the firm of Tomlinson & Francis. The business will be continued under the style of *Tomlinson & Francis.*

W. TOMLINSON,
W. T. TOMLINSON.

Baltimore, July 19, 1866.

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. T. TOMLINSON.

TOMLINSON & FRANCIS,
Commission Merchants,

FOR THE SALE OF GRAIN, LIVE STOCK, *Country Produce generally*, and *PEACHES.*

No. 96 Light Street Wharf.

☞ Orders for Groceries, Seeds, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other Merchandise, promptly filled.

Baltimore, July 28, 1866.

MARYLAND:
Kent County Orphans' Court,
July 24, 1866.

On the application of William Vannort, Administrator of Absalom Dobbs, late of Kent county, deceased.

Ordered, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, in Kent county, Maryland, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in "*The Chestertown Transcript*," printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the ..... Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand [SEAL.] and the seal of office affixed this 24th day of June, 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 hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

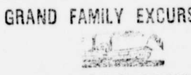
ABSALOM DOBBS,

late of Kent county, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber *On or before the 24th day of February*, 1867; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 24th day of July, 1866.

WILLIAM VANNORT,
Adm'r. of Absalom Dobbs, dec'd.
July 28, 1866—4t.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION



TO CAMBRIDGE.

THE STEAMER CHESTER

Will make an Excursion from Chester River to Cambridge, on

Wednesday, August 1st,

leaving Crumpton at 6 A. M., Chestertown at 7, Rolph's 7½, Booker's 8, Grey's Inn Creek 9, Queenstown 10 and Kent Island at 11 o'clock, arriving at Cambridge at a suitable hour to allow the excursionists sufficient time to spend a few hours in that beautiful town, and return at an early hour.

TICKETS $1.00. Children half price.

☞ Both Military and Cotillion Music will be provided.

MEALS will be furnished at the regular prices, and Confectionery, Ice Cream and other Refreshments will be served on board.

The Charterers pledge themselves to do their utmost to render this the most pleasant Excursion of the season.

JACK F. HUCORN,
July 21, 1866. JOHN R. JEFFERS.

REDUCTION.

DESCENDING!

GREAT REDUCTION NOW GOING ON AT "James R. Chance & Sons" old stand

THE "CHEAP CORNER."

Notice! Notice!! Notice!!!

ENOUGH TO SURPRISE PEOPLE!

Very Large Stock. Goods of all kinds reduced from 10 to 25 per cent.

☞ Closing out of Summer Stock too numerous to mention.

Large Lot of AUCTION GOODS just received!

DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES.

Call and examine our Stock—it will bear inspection.

"THE CHEAP CORNER,"
Just above the Drug Store of John L. Stam, Esq. Respectfully,

H. W. Vickers.
Chestertown, July 21, 1866.

FOR SALE OR LEASE,
THREE BUILDING LOTS

IN CHESTERTOWN, on Queen Street, opposite the Protestant Episcopal Parsonage. The Lots are 26 feet front by 60.
July 21, 1866. B. B. PERKINS.

For Sale,

A GOOD FARM HORSE, the owner having no use for it, will be sold cheap. Inquire of the Editor. [July 21, 1866.

Astrays.

CAME to the subscriber's, on the 14th inst., one Pair small size MULES, one Black the other Sorrel; also, a two-year old Bay COLT. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

July 21, 1866—3t. J. T. SKIRVEN.

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.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE.

The Commencement Exercises

FOR 1866 will be held in the College Chapel, as follows:

Anniversary of Mt. Vernon Literary Society, Monday, Aug. 6, 8.15 P. M. Address by J. Frank Hazell, Esq., A. M., of Smyrna, Del.

Junior Exhibition, Tuesday Evening, Aug. 7. Performance of the Comedy "Paul Pry," and of the Farce "His Last Legs."

Doors open at 7½. Performance commences at 8.

☞ Tickets of Admission 25 cents, to be had at the College Building on evening of Exhibition.

Commencement, Wednesday, Aug. 8 at 9½ A. M. Orations by Graduates, Conferring of Degrees, and Baccalaureate by the Principal, Rev. A. J. Sutton, A. M.

C. B. WOLFF, Vice Prin.
July 21, 1866—3t.

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.

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.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, by virtue of a Power of Attorney from Mrs. M. R. Perkins, will sell at Private Sale, a Farm in Spaniard's Neck, Queen Anne's County, Md., adjoining the land of Col. John R. Emory and William Emory, containing

264 Acres.

The land is a medium red clay soil, easily improved, and under good fencing. The improvements consist of a comfortable NEW FRAME DWELLING



a good Stable and pump of most excellent water. 150 acres of the Land is arable and has been mostly limed; the balance is in *WOOD*, among which is a large quantity of Chestnut and Cedar.

There are, on the farm,

560 PEACH and 100 APPLE TREES,

in a thriving condition, three years old last spring. The locality is healthy and convenient, being but three miles from Booker's and Spencer's Steamboat Landings on Chester River and four miles from Centreville.

The Terms of Sale will be accommodating, and a portion of the money can remain on the farm a long time if desired.

Possession given at the end of the year and the privilege of seeding wheat.

Mr. John Smith, on the premises, will show the farm to any one desiring to view it.

E. F. PERKINS,
July 21, 1866. Chestertown, Md.

SLAUGHTER'S
LINE OF STEAMERS.



STEAMER "CHESTER,"
Capt. S. L. Young,

Will leave Baltimore for Crumpton every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, touching at all the landings on the River, returning the alternate days.

THE STEAMER GEO. LAW

Will leave Baltimore for Crumpton every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, touching at all the Landings on the River and Corsica.

Both Boats leave Baltimore at 7 o'clock, A. M., and Crumpton at 6½ A. M.

☞ Fare $1.25. Meals extra.

All Freight must be pre-paid.

Not responsible for Freight after being landed from the boat.

Baggage at the owner's risk.

B. C. CATLIN, Agent.
July 21, 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.

SAMUEL G. COPPER,
Collector First District.
July 7, 1866—tf.

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