whom it is attempted or of those upon whose rights and liberties it is to take effect. It finds no warrant in the constitution; it is at war with the fundamental principles of our form of government, and if tolerated in one instance, it becomes the precedent for future invasion of liberty and constitutional right, dependent solely upon the will of the party in possession of power, and thus leads, by direct and necessary sequence, to the most fatal and intolerable of all tyrannies—the tyrannies of shifting and irresponsible factions. It is against this, the most formidable of all dangers which menace the stability of free government, that the constitution of the United States was intended most carefully to provide. We demand a strict and steadfast adherence to its provisions. In this, and in this alone, can we find a basis of permanent union and peace.

Fourth. But it is alleged, in justification of the usurpation which we condemn, that the condition of the Southern States and people is not such as renders safe their readmission to a share in the government of the country; that they are still disloyal in sentiment and purpose, and that neither the honor, the credit, nor the interest of the nation would be safe if they were readmitted to a share in its councils. We might reply to this: First—That we have no right for such reasons to deny any portion of the States or people rights expressly conferred upon them by the constitution of the United States.

Second. That so long as their acts are those of loyalty; so long as they conform in all their public conduct to the requirements of the constitution and laws we have no right to exact from then conformity in their sentiments and opinions to our own.

Third. That we have no right to distrust the purpose or the ability of the people of the Union to protect and defend, under all contingencies and by whatever means may be required, its honor and its welfare.

These would, in our judgment, be full and conclusive answers to the plea thus advanced for the exclusion of these States from the Union. But, we say further, that this plea rests upon a complete misapprehension or an unjust perversion of existing facts. We do not hesitate to affirm that there is no section of the country where the constitution and laws of the United States find a more prompt and entire obedience than in those States and among those people who were lately in arms against them, or where there is less purpose or danger of any future attempt to overthrow their authority.

It would seem to be both natural and inevitable that in States and sections so recently swept by the whirl-wind of war, where all the ordinary modes and methods of organized industry have been broken up, and the bonds and influences that guarantee social order have been destroyed, where thousands and tens of thousands of turbulent spirits have been suddenly loosed from the discipline of war and thrown, without resources of restraint, upon a disorganized and chaotic society, and where the keen sense of defeat is added to the overthrow of ambition and hope, scenes of violence should defer, for a time, the imposition of law, and excite anew the forebodings of the patriotic and well disposed. It is unquestionably true that local disturbances of this kind, accompanied by more or less of violence, do still occur, but they are confined entirely to the cities and larger towns of the Southern States, where different races and interests are brought most closely in contact, and where passions and resentments are always most easily fed and fanned into outbreak. And even these are quite as much the fruit of untimely and hurtful agitation as of any hostility on the part of the people to the authority of the national government.

But the concurrent testimony of those best acquainted with the condition of society and the state of public sentiment in the South, including that of its representatives in this convention, establishes the fact that the great mass of the Southern people accept, with as full and sincere submission as do the people of the other States, the re-established supremacy of the national authority, and are prepared, in the most loyal spirit and with a zeal quickened alike by their interest and their pride, to co-operate with other States and sections in whatever may be necessary to defend the rights, maintain the honor and promote the welfare of our common country.

History affords no instance where a people so powerful in numbers, in resources and in public spirit, after a war so long in its duration, so destructive in its progress and so adverse in its issue, have accepted defeat and its consequences with so much of good faith as has marked the conduct of the people lately in insurrection against the United States. Beyond all question, this has been largely due, to the wise generosity with which their enforced surrender was accepted by the President of the United States and the generals in immediate command of their armies, and to the liberal measures which were afterwards taken to restore order, tranquility and law to the States, where all had for the time been overthrown. No steps could have been better calculated to command the respect, win the confidence, revive the patriotism, and secure the permanent and affectionate allegiance of the people of the South to the constitution and laws of the Union than those which have been so firmly taken and so steadfastly pursued by the President of United States.

And if that confidence and loyalty have been since impaired—if the people of the South are to-day less cordial in their allegiance than they were immediately upon the close of the war—we believe it is due to the changed tone of the legislative department of the general government towards them; to the action by which Congress has endeavored to supplant and defeat the President's wise and beneficent policy of restoration; to their exclusion from all participation in our common government; to the withdrawal from them of rights conferred and guaranteed by the constitution, and to the evident purpose of Congress, in the exercise of a usurped and unlawful authority, to reduce them from the rank of free and equal members of a republic of States, with rights and dignities unimpaired, to the condition of conquered provinces and a conquered people. In all things subordinate and subject to the will of their conquerors—free only to obey laws, in making which they are not allowed to share.

No people has ever yet existed whose loyalty and faith such treatment, long continued, would not alienate and impair, and the ten millions of Americans who live in the South would be unworthy citizens of a free country, degenerate sons of an heroic ancestry, unfit ever to become guardians of the rights and liberties bequeathed to us by the fathers and founders of this republic, if they could accept, with uncomplaining submission, the humiliations thus ought to be impressed upon them. Resentment of injustice is always and everywhere essential to freedom, and the spirit which prompts the States and people lately in insurrection, but insurgent now no longer, to protest against the imposition of unjust and degrading conditions, makes them all the more worthy to share in the government of a free commonwealth, and gives still firmer assurance of the future power and freedom of the republic.

For whatever responsibility the Southern people may have incurred in resisting the authority of the national government, and in taking up arms for its overthrow, they may be held to answer as individuals before the judicial tribunals of the land, and for that conduct, as societies and organized communities they have already paid the most fearful penalties that can fall on offending States, in the losses, the sufferings and humiliations of unsuccessful war.

But, whatever may be the guilt or the punishment of the conscious authors of the insurrection, candor and common justice demand the concession that the great mass of those who became involved in its responsibility acted upon what they believed to be their duty, in defence of what they had been taught to believe their rights, or under a compulsion, physical and moral, which they were powerless to resist.

Nor can it be amiss to remember that, terrible as have been the bereavements and the losses of this war, they have fallen exclusively upon neither section, and upon neither party; that they have fallen indeed with a far greater weight upon those with whom the war began. That in the death of relatives and friends, the dispersion of families, the disruption of social systems and social ties; overthrow of governments, of law and of order; the destruction of property and of forms and modes and means of industry; the loss of political, commercial and moral influence, in every shape and form which great calamities can assume, the States and the people which engaged in the war against the government of the United States have suffered ten fold more than those who remained in allegiance to its constitutions and laws.

These considerations may not, as they certainly do not, justify the action of the people of the insurgent States; but no just or generous mind refuse to them very considerable weight in determining the line of conduct which the government of the United States should pursue towards them.—They accept, if not with alacrity, certainly without sullen resentment, the defeat and overthrow they have sustained. They acknowledge and acquiesce in the result, to themselves and the country, which that defeat involves. They no longer claim for any State the right to secede from the Union. They no longer assert, for any State, an allegiance paramount to that which is due to the general government.

They have accepted the destruction of slavery, abolished it by their State constitutions, and concurred with the States and people of the whole Union in prohibiting its existence forever upon the soil or within the jurisdiction of the Unnited States. They indicate and evince their purpose just so fast as may be possible and safe to adapt their domestic laws to the changed condition of their society, and to secure by the law and its tribunals equal and impartial justice to all classes of their inhabitants. They admit the invalidity of all of the acts of resistance to the national authority, and all debts incurred in attempting its overthrow. They avow their willingness to share the burdens and discharge all the duties and obligations which rest upon them in common with other States and other sections of the Union, and they renew, through their representatives in this convention, by all their public conduct in every way, and by the most solemn acts by which States and societies can pledge their faith, their engagement to bear true faith and allegiance through all time to come to the constitution of the United States, and to all laws that may be made in pursuance thereof.

Fellow-countrymen—We call upon you, in full reliance upon your intelligence and your patriotism, to accept with generous and ungrugding confidence this full surrender on the part of those lately in arms against your authority, and to share with them the honor and renown that await those who bring back peace and concord to jarring States.

The war just closed—with all its sorrows and disasters—has opened a new career of glory to the nation it has saved. It has swept away the hostilities of sentiment and of interest which were a standing menace to its peace. It has destroyed the institution of slavery, always a cause of agitation and strife, and has opened to our country the way to unity of interest, of principle, and of action through all time to come. It has developed, in both sections, a military capacity and aptitude for achievements of war, both by sea and land before unknown even to ourselves, and destined to exercise hereafter, under united councils, an important influence upon the character and destiny of the continent and the world. And while it has thus revealed, disciplined and compacted our power, it has proved to us, beyond controversy or doubt, by the course pursued towards both contending sections by foreign powers, that we must be the guardians of our own independence, and that the principles of republican freedom we represent can find among the nations of the earth no friends or defenders but ourselves.

We call upon you, therefore, by every consideration of our own dignity and safety and in the name of liberty throughout the world, to complete the work of restoration and peace which the President of the United States has so well begun, and which the policy adopted and the principles asserted by the present Congress alone obstruct. The time is close at hand when members of a new Congress are to be elected. If that Congress shall perpetuate this policy, and by excluding loyal States and people from representation in its halls, shall continue the usurpation by which the legislative powers of the government are now exercised, common prudence compels us to anticipate augmented discontent, a sullen withdrawal from the duties and obligations of the Federal government; internal dissention and a general collision of sentiments, and pretentions which may renew, in a still more fearful shape, the civil war from which we have just emerged.

We call upon you to interpose your power to prevent the recurrence of so transcendent a calamity. We call upon you, in every congressional district of every State, to secure the election of members who, whatever other difference may characterise their political action, will unite in recognizing the right of every State of the Union to representation in Congress, and who will admit to seats in either branch every loyal representative from every State in allegiance to the government who may be found by each House, in exercise of the power conferred upon it by the constitution to have been duly elected, returned and qualified for a seat therein.

When this shall have been done, the government will have been restored to its integrity. The constitution of the United States will have been re-established in its full supremacy, and the American Union will have again become what it was designed to be by those who formed it—a sovereign nation, composed of separate States, each like itself, moving in a distinct and independent sphere, exercising powers defined and reserved by a common constitution, and resting upon the assent, the confidence and co-operation of all the States and all the people, subject to its authority. Thus reorganized and restored to their constitutional relations, the States and the general government can enter in a fraternal spirit, with a common purpose and a common interest, upon whatever reform for the security of personal rights; the enlargement of popular liberty and perfection of our republican institutions may demand.

☞ We make the following extracts from the speech of the President of the United States in reply to the committee appointed by the Philadelphia Convention to present him with its proceedings:

We have witnessed in one department of the government every effort, as it were, to prevent the restoration of peace, of harmony and of Union. We have seen hanging upon the verge of the government, as it were, a body called, or which assumes to be, the Congress of the United States, but in fact a Congress of only part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for the Union, when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion, and make a disruption permanent.

Instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony, its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and the policy of one department of your government. * * * * *

We have seen a Congress gradually encroach, step by step, upon constitutional rights and violate, day after day, and month after month, the fundamental principles of the government. [Cries of "that's so!" and applause.] We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a Constitution of the United States—that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise powers which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism or monarchy itself. [Enthusiastic applause.] This is truth; and because others, as well as myself, have seen proper to appeal to the patriotism and republican feeling of the country, we have been denounced in the severest terms. Slander upon slander, vituperation upon vituperation of the most villainous character, has made its way through the press. What, gentlemen, has been your and my sin? What has been the cause of our offending? I will tell you. Daring to stand by the constitution of our fathers. * * * * * *

Your address and declarations are nothing more nor less than a reaffirmation of the Constitution of the United States. [Cries of "Good!" and applause.]

I will go farther, and say that the declarations you have made, the principles you have enunciated in your address, are a second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States, [renewed applause,] for in proclaiming and reproclaiming these great truths you have laid down a constitutional platform upon which all can make common cause, and stand united together for the restoration of the States and preservation of the government without reference to party. The query only is the salvation of the country, for our country rises above all party considerations or influences. [Cries of "Good!" and applause.] How many are there in the United States that now require to be free? They have the shackles upon their limbs, and are bound as rigidly as though they were in fact in slavery. I repeat, then, that your declaration is the second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States, and offers a common ground upon which all patriots can stand. [Applause.]

Daily Newspapers in New York.

There are now published in New York city seventeen daily journals, namely:—The Sun, Herald, Tribune, Times, World, Journal of Commerce, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Express, News, Transcript, Staats Zeitung, New Yorker, Demokrat, Abend-Zeitung, New York Journal (the last four being German,) Courrier des Etats-Unis and Le Messager Franco-American. Of these, nine are less than twenty-five years old; one (the Tribune) has just passed its twenty-fifth year; and the ages of the others vary from twenty to seventy-two years. The oldest papers in the city are the Evening Post and the Commercial Advertiser—their respective ages being sixty-five and seventy-two years. The youngest is the World, now in its sixth volume. Another daily morning journal is talked of, which, if should appear, will take the place of the World as the infant of the tribe.

☞ A Convention of radical delegates from the Second Congressional district of Maryland met in Baltimore on Wednesday, in the hall of the Broadway market, and renominated Mr. John L. Thomas, Jr., as their candidate to represent the district in the Fortieth Congress.

Another Convention of radicals from the Third Congressional district nominated Mr. Joseph J. Stewart as their candidate for Congress in that district, in place of Colonel Phelps, the present incumbent.

THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 25, 1866.

The Convention.

On our first page will be found the declaration of principles and address set forth by the Convention which assembled in Philadelphia last week. We presume it has already been read by the majority of our readers, but we deem it best to give it for the benefit of those who look to their weekly paper alone for information. This Convention, in our humble judgment, marks an important epoch in our National history; and the declaration of principles with the address, though not altogether void of expressions which we should have preferred to have seen omitted, may be considered a declaration of the determination of the conservative and patriotic masses of the country to stand by and demand the restoration of the written Constitution of the land. Originating, as the call for the Convention did, with the conservative Republicans, the declaration and address are more acceptable than we had reasonable ground to hope. The practical and leading issues presented by the Convention are, that the Constitution shall be maintained "with all the powers which it confers, and all the restrictions which it imposes upon the General Government unabridged and unaltered"—that the "Constitution of the United States and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land, any thing in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding"—that representation in Congress "is a right recognized by the Constitution as abiding in every State"—that in the farming "of amendments to the Constitution and in ratifying the same, all the States of the Union have an equal and undeniable right to a voice and a vote." Every patriot, be he Republican or Democrat, must assent to these declarations.

The issues which are presented to the people of this country are fully made up, and are known as the Presidential and Congressional policy. The Presidential policy looks to the restoration of the written Constitution and the equality and the rights of the States. The Congressional policy or in the language of the President of the United States, "a body called, or which assumes to be the Congress of the United States," "step by step encroaching upon Constitutional rights and violating day after day the fundamental principles of the Government." These are the single issues which each individual must either directly or indirectly sustain either knowingly or ignorantly, and we hold, in the language of a State cotemporary, "that nothing short of madness can now prevent the South and the Democratic party from doing their utmost to secure a speedy and overwhelming triumph for the candidates who stand on the Philadelphia platform."

We hope that early and active measures will be taken to call a mass meeting for this county, to ratify the proceedings of the Convention, and to take measures for the Fall election.

☞ A friend, from Baltimore, sends us the following, which is at least worthy of full trial. Should any of our readers give it such a trial we hope they will let us have the benefit of their experience:

A Certain, Safe and Simple Cure for the Chills.

Take one table spoonful of corn meal and mix with three table spoonsful of cold water. Drink it one hour before the usual chill time. If at first it don't succeed, try it three times and I will guarantee a cure.

To be well shaken before taken.

C. M. D.

Land Sales.

On Wednesday next, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, the farm of which the late John C. Willson died seized, containing 372 acres, by Thos. J. Keating, Trustee. This sale was postponed from last Tuesday, and will positively be sold on Wednesday next.

On the same day, the farm known as Caulk's Field, containing 238 acres, on which are 5000 choice peach trees.

For particulars see advertisements in another column.

☞ The first Annual Catalogue of the State Normal School is upon our table, showing a roll of forty-eight students. Kent county is entitled to send five students to this institution. Parties desiring to enter, should apply to the Board of School Commissioners for this county.

The Cholera.

This disease, from which the city of Baltimore fortunately continues to be exempt, is fearfully prevalent in Cincinnati and St. Louis. The population of Cincinnati must be much reduced by many families, who are said to be leaving the city, and hence a daily average of between 60 and 70 deaths exhibits a melancholy aggregate. The local papers, we observe, abstain from all remarks upon it, and only publish the list of deaths, with the occasional official proceedings of the board of health. In both Cincinnati and St. Louis many leading citizens are daily falling victims to the epidemic. Among the deaths in Cincinnati is that of Dr. Collins, whose writings upon the subject of cholera, a few years ago, attracted considerable attention.

☞ The Baltimore Sun of Thursday, places the whole number of persons who have been registered in that city, so far, at 6225.

Peterson's Magazine for September, has been received. We have so often spoken favorably of this publication, that we deem it unnecessary to do more than call attention to it.

☞ The barrel of flour donated by Mr. W. F. Baker to the Sunday School Association of the M. P. Church was readily sold on Tuesday morning last for the sum of fifty dollars.

☞ We are in receipt of the *Baltimore Episcopal Methodist*, edited by Dr. Thos. E. Bond and Rev. S. S. Roszel. This paper is designed to be the organ of the "Episcopal Methodist Church," is published once a week at $4.00 per annum. Office of publication 382 W. Baltimore street. Persons desiring to examine a copy, can do so by calling at this office.

From the Easton Star.

The Registration.

As far as we are advised the registration in Talbot county is progressing very satisfactorily. We learn that in Chapel district the Registers last year registered some parties, in general terms, as "disloyal," and recorded a witness as having proved the fact. In several cases the citizens so recorded as "disloyal" have appeared before the Registers this year and denied the fact, and have had the witnesses on the record summoned to learn the specific charge upon which they had been disfranchised. These witnesses have testified under oath, that they know nothing against the parties to disfranchise them under the law, that they were never summoned to testify against them last year—never gave any testimony to any specific charge against the parties so disfranchised—and that their names were not on the record by their knowledge or authority. From which it appears that the whole thing is a base fraud, perpetrated by the old Registers for party purposes.

The Comptrollership.

Acceptance of the Conservative Nomination by Col. Wm. J. Leonard.

It will be seen by the subjoined correspondence that Col. Leonard has accepted the nomination for the Comptrollership, tendered him by the Conservative Union party of Maryland:

Baltimore, August 1st, 1866.—Col. Wm. J. Leonard, Salisbury, Md.—Dear Sir: As the presiding officers of the State Convention, held in this city on the 25th July, it is our pleasing duty to inform you that the action of the Convention was unanimous in selecting you as the candidate of the Conservative Union party of Maryland for the Comptrollership of the treasury. The success of our cause at the polls this fall is conceded by our most boastful and bitter opponents, and we ask, in the name of the great party in whose behalf we speak, that you will yield a willing assent to the wishes of the patriotic people who have thus sought to honor you.

With great respect, your obedient servants,

John M. Frazier, President.
Marriott Boswell, Secretary.

Salisbury, August 17th, 1866.—Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge your official notice of my nomination for comptroller of the treasury of Maryland by the State convention, composed of the friends of President Johnson's restoration policy, which met in Baltimore on the 25th instant. However much I may doubt my competency to satisfy the public expectations, the unanimity which characterized the proceedings of the convention leave me without excuse to refuse a position which, wholly unsought by me, has been thus flatteringly tendered.

Thoroughly approving the principles laid down by the convention, and since more fully and elaborately set forth by the recent great and glorious gathering at Philadelphia, no honorable effort shall be left untried on my part to achieve success, and having accomplished that, it will be my pleasure, in discharging the responsible duties of the office, to study the best interests of our ancient and honored Commonwealth. Thanking you for the kindly terms in which you have been pleased to communicate the action of the convention, I am truly, your obedient servant,

Wm. J. Leonard.

To John M. Frazier, president and Marriott Boswell, secretary.

The Atlantic Cable.

Although the cable is so far successful it should not be forgotten that it is liable to sudden disaster—a point on which M. Babinet has just commented with some force at a meeting of the French Academy of Sciences. He said that we should profit, and that at once, by the electric cable which unites the New World and Valentia, to determine the exact longitude of the American station, for there is very little chance indeed that messages can be sent for any long period. It will be recollected that in 1858 the cable transmitted the electricity for a few days only, and that it took thirty hours to send fifty-one words. Having explained the construction of the former cable, he said it was true the present cable was modified in its construction, but that it would not resist the corrosive action of the sea water. M. Babinet exhibited a thick cable which had been five years under the channel. The external metallic coating peeled off in shreds. The salts of the water corroded the metal and got to the central wires. The water eats away a millimetre of metal per year, and what wire could stand such waste? Yet the channel cable was thick and the Atlantic ene is thin. He had good reason for believing that the success of the cable this time is only ephemeral and the communications will not be of long duration. On the other hand, at the celebration at Heart's Content, a few days ago, Professor Thomson, one of the electricians of the company, expressed his faith in the duration of the present cable, predicting that "it would last longer than any one living who was present."

Country Absorbing Party.

The New York *Tribune* maintains that the Philadelphia Convention was neither more nor less than a Democratic concern. Forney's *Press*, on the contrary, declares that the Convention is "in the interests of Wm. H. Seward and Andrew Johnson," and that "the Democratic organization is to be wholly submerged" in a new party. This terrible perplexity of the Radical press shows plainly enough that the Convention was in the interest of no party, and arises from the phenomenon, to Radicals inexplicable, that any body of men in the United States should be organized solely with reference to the welfare of their country. It is natural enough that Radicals should not be able to understand how any one can prefer country to party, but that is not the fault of the Convention.—The Radicals will be able to realize that patriotism in the United States is still powerful enough to swallow up all party organizations, when they find themselves gobbled up in the approaching election.—*Baltimore Transcript.*

The Mexican Muddle.

While we continue to have accounts from Mexico, alleging the impending departure of Maximilian, the latest cable advices from Paris, to the 20th, deny, authoritatively, that he would abdicate when the French troops were withdrawn, though it is admitted that the visit of his Empress to France is to ask the assistance of the French forces in Mexico, prior to their evacuation, to quell the insurgents. This is an admission, however, that they cannot be quelled without them, and it is not likely, in any case, that Mexican insurgents will stay quelled. Hence, Louis Napoleon may be wise enough to spend no more powder on them. Maximilian's paper blockades, which, under national law, we, as all others, disregard, will not help the case any.

The Effect of Fear.

A gentleman of Cincinnati, who had watched by the bedside of a friend who, with his two children, died of cholera after a few hours illness, was so overcome by the sad spectacle, and evidently laboring under intense fear, that upon returning to his own home, was not only seized with the cramps, but lost his speech. He is, however, in a fair way of recovery under a competent medical attendant. This is we believe, says the Cincinnati Times, a purchase of disease from fright, and should serve as a warning to all prone to alarm not to magnify danger by needletsly drawing upon their imagination for danger ere it in reality exists.

NOTICE.

Vacancy in Washington College.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Orphans' Court of Kent county will, on

TUESDAY,

The Eighteenth day of September, 1866,

proceed to elect ONE INDIGENT SCHOLAR from Kent county, to be sent to WASHINGTON COLLEGE, to fill the vacancy now existing.

Parents and others disposed to avail themselves of this notice are requested to make written applications stating the name and age of the youth applying, as none can be admitted under the age of twelve years.

Written testimonials of moral character and intellectual capacity will be required and the applicants must appear before the Court on the day named, to be examined

No applications are expected in favor of a youth whose income is sufficient, or whose parents can afford to give him a classical education.

The Court will also expect some guarantee that the scholar shall remain at the college the full course of five years.

By order of the Orphans' Court.

JOS. P. IRELAND, Reg. of Wills.

August 25, 1866—4t.

POSTPONED 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

Wednesday, the 29th 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 Lankford'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 Decre 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.

August 25, 1866—tds.

NO ADVANCE IN PRICE.

"RHODES"

THE LONG ESTABLISHED

STANDARD MANURE.

OWING to the remission of *United States Excise Tax on Fertilizers*, we are enabled notwithstanding increased cost of material, to sell Rhodes' Manure at

$55 *Per Ton in Barrels,*
$57.50 *Per Ton packed in Extra Quality Bags.*

☞ RHODES is in perfect order for Drilling and in no other condition shall it go into market. We suggest Dealers and Farmers order early.

B. M. RHODES & CO.

Warehouses—80, 62 & 16 South St., Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore, Md.

August 18, 1866—1m.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

Wheat—White 2 50a3 03. Red, 2 30a 2 75.

Corn—White 1 05a1 07; yellow 90a92.

Oats—Weight, 40a48 cents.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE,

Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland.

Founded in 1782.

BY its elevated, healthful and beautiful situation, ample buildings, apparatus and library; its daly communication with Baltimore and Philadelphia and its *very low* charges for Board and Tuition; this Institution, now about to begin its 85th year, offers advantages prhaps not surpassed by any similar College.

For Catalogues, etc., address

REV. ANDREW SUTTON, M. A., Principal.

EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, L. L. D., Pst. Board of Vs. and Governors.

Peregine Wroth, M. D., Secretary.

☞ Board $3.75 per week.

THE FALL TERM will begin September 24th. Aug. 25, 1866—5t.

Notice.

THE subscriber takes pleasure in informing the Public that he has succeeded, at great expense in thoroughly repairing the damage sustained by the great fall of rain on the 26th of last month. The Mill has been in successful operation for several days. Those who find it convenient to send can be accommodated in the best manner and in a very short time.

I must here return thanks to those of my debtors who, unsolicited, called and paid their accounts; but one had been standing over *two years*. There are a number of notes, some vendue, others for professional service, etc., with many accounts not standing over twenty-six years, that also no doubt would have been as promptly paid, if those indebted could *only be convinced* that I stood in great need. THOS. H. WHALAND.

August 25, 1866—3w.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Vendition Exponas, issued by John T. Hurtt, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland in and for Kent county, at the suit of Thomas Lusby, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of John V. Sollaway, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest, of the said John V. Sollaway in and to

TWO HORSES, ONE WAGON AND HARNESS, AND

THE HOUSE AND LAND

where he now resides, containing about

20 Acres of Land, more or less,

and I hereby give notice that I will sell the above property, on

Monday, the 17th day of September, 1866,

at 2 o'clock, P. M., before the Tavern Porch of Mr. John Pennington, in the town of Galena, for Cash, to satisfy the said writ, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.

EUGENE GOODING, Constable.

Kent County, August 25, 1866—tds.

NOTICE:

To all Whom it may Concern.

I DESIRE Tax Payers to understand that Taxes are due on the first day of July, and not, as many seem to think, on the first of January. I also desire to collect all the taxes in my District before the first of January next, so that I may be prepared to pay promptly all levies when demanded. It cannot be expected that I should wait with tax payers until the first of January, as at that time all levies upon me are due. This notice is deemed sufficient to show the necessity of prompt payment, and parties need not flatter themselves with long indulgence, as I am determined to collect the taxes within a reasonable time, and will resort to the law in every case where it may be necessary.

I can be found at the Court House, Chestertown, every day.

JOHN W. DUYER,
Collector Second District.

August 18, 1866—tf.

Notice.

THE Notes given at the Vendue of Mrs. S. T. Brooks are due, and payable to the undersigned. All parties indebted are requested to make immediate payment without further notice. WM. B. WILMER.

August 11, 1866—3t

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.

ENAMELLED STEW PANS and PRESERVING KETTLES, for sale at the *Tin and Stove Store*, by

May 11, 1866. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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