THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, September 1, 1866.

Congressional Convention.

In Kent County the Conservative Union and Democratic parties have in joint County Convention appointed three delegates to a Congressional Convention, and as we have not seen any suggestion as to the time and place of holding a Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress for the First Congressional District, we recommend that those who support the reconstruction policy of President Johnson, and endorse the action of the Convention which assembled in the city of Philadelphia on the 14th of August, should appoint the usual number of delegates from the respective Counties in the Congressional District, who shall meet at Easton on Wednesday, the 26th day of September, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to nominate a candidate for Congress for the District.

We would suggest and earnestly advise that the members of the Democratic and Conservative Union parties unite in this movement, as they now cordially agree in support of the President and the action of the Philadelphia Convention and in determined opposition to the unconstitutional and destructive measures of the Radical party.

In the language of President Johnson in his recent speech in Philadelphia:—"Let us stand together: let us preach a common platform, let us forget that we have been divided into parties, and forget, too, that we must obey the behests of party, instead of obeying the command of our country." *

Get Registered.

The registration in our county, and especially in this district, proceeds slowly. There remains now but six days for those entitled, to avail themselves of the privilege of the elective franchise, and it is important that every one who can comply with the constitutional requirements should go forward at once. Delays are always dangerous, and in this particular case it is absolute trifling with one's most valuable rights to be deferring. It will be borne in mind that there is but one register in each district, and sickness or any accident to one of the registers would put an end to the registration for that district. It will also be remembered that after the present registration is closed, there will be no further opportunity to be enrolled among the list of voters until next August. We cannot say what questions may come before the people of the State before that time. It is within the range of possibility that they may be called upon to vote for a Convention or new Constitution. A moment's reflection will convince every one of the importance of being in a position to avail themselves of the elective franchise,

Rail Road Meeting.

The Commissioners appointed by the Legislature have called a meeting of the subscribers for stock in the Kent County Rail Road to meet at the Court House in Chestertown, on Tuesday the eleventh of September, to elect a President, Treasurer and seven Directors, to serve until the second Monday of May next. It is important that every subscriber should be present or represented. And those contemplating subscribing for stock should do so at once, to enable them to vote in the said election.

The advantages of rail road communication with the large cities have been so often set forth, and the subject so thoroughly elucidated, that our citizens surely understand their interest in this matter. With a proper amount of spirit the next twelve months will see the road completed, and its advantages will then be so apparent, that the wonder will be that we have so long a time neglected it. Rail road communication will, beyond all doubt, enhance the value of every commodity the farmer has for sale, from the land he cultivates down to the blackberry which grows without cultivation. It will open markets for products which are now comparatively valueless, and it will bring buyers to his very door for every thing he produces. It would appear reasonable that the whole body of our people should not rest, but agitate this subject daily, until they hear the sound of the steam whistle.

☞ On Wednesday night of last week, Mr. James Urie of Queen Anne's county, left Chestertown in company with his brother-in-law to walk across the bridge, on their way home. When about half way across, they both lied down and went to sleep. In the morning Urie was missing, and his hat found on the bridge. It is supposed that he rolled overboard during the night. His body was found floating some distance above the town on Sunday morning last.

On the same day a young man named Myers, of this county, returning from Port Deposit, was knocked by the main boom from a sail vessel, just off the mouth of Sassafras river, and drowned. Myers served during the war in Stonewall Jackson's corps.

The President in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Ledger says, editorially, of the reception of the President in that city on Tuesday, that as an impromptu popular movement, with scarcely any previous notice, an with very few of the usual means adopted to call large bodies of the people out, it was almost, if not quite, without a parallel in Philadelphia, and adds:

"We speak of this event with no feeling of partisanship, but simply as a remarkable occurrence, for it would be idle to waste words of unmerited laudation on a matter witnessed by so many of the people, and equally idle for any one to attempt to belittle or depreciate such a demonstration."

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Fellow-Citizens: In visiting Philadelphia on the present occasion, it was not for the purpose of making a speech, but I was on my way, in company with the distinguished gentlemen, to the great city of the West, Chicago, to witness and participate in the laying of the chief cornerstone of the monument to be erected in memory of a distinguished statesman.—We have taken Philadelphia on our route, and in being here to-day, I must be permitted to tender the citizens of Philadelphia, on the present occasion, and under the peculiar circumstances, my heartfelt and sincere thanks for this public demonstration.

I trust the day is far distant when one part of our country shall be arrayed in battle against the other. I trust the day is far distant when brother shall be set against brother, and in the name of God shall lift his hand against his throat. I trust that the day is far distant when the land we love shall be again drenched with a brother's blood. [Cries of "Good."]—The baleful plannet of fire and blood has disappeared, and the benignant star of peace has taken its place, and under its influence I trust the country will return to affection, peace and harmony, and that reconciliation will again be brought about, and we be enabled to stand together as one people and one Union. [Cheers.]

So far as regards to the part I have taken in political affairs, I have already said I did not intend to make a speech. My public acts and messages are already before the country, and it is from them you are to judge. [Voices: "That's a fact!" "You are right!" "Go ahead!" "We are with you."] Believing, as I do, that the policy I have pursued has been calculated to advance and promote the best interests of the country, God being my helper, I intend to stand by it, and with your help and God willing, this Union shall be restored. [Applause.] Then let us stand together. Let us preach a common platform. Let us forget we have been divided into parties, and forget, too, that we must obey the behests of party instead of the command of the country. Let your country be saved. Let the interests of the great masses of the people be preserved. Then all parties sink into insignificance. If a party must be maintained, let it be based on the great principles of the constitution. Yes, the constitution of my country is the strongest league which can be found. [Renewed and general applause.] And when you talk about leagues [Laughter[who is it that has entered into a convenant and formed a leage above the constitution. [Applause.] Such a one has entered into a combination against his country, and we should look to it.

Let each man belong to the national league, and let the constitution of the United States be the constitution of his league. For myself I want no better constitutional league than that formed by Washington and his compeers. [Applause.] It was good enough for them; it was enough for you and for me. [Applause and cries of "That's a fact!" and "You are right!"] Now, as a band of brothers, loving our country, and determined to support the national constitution, let all men stand around the common altar of our country and swear that all shall perish and fall in the dust rather than the union of these States shall not be maintained. [Applause.] From my youth to the present time it has always been my creed on all great emergencies to rely on the intelligence, patriotism and integrity of the great mass of the American people; and I so stand to-day. [Renewed applause.] The constitution of the country is in your hands, and I feel confident that you will at the proper time and at the ballot-box give such expression as will maintain it so that the country will stand redeemed and regenerated. [Applause.] As I entered your city I saw on a mechanical establishment the words, "Welcome to the President." I know it was the emanation of laboring men [cheers] who knew of my confidence in them, and if you, the people, are all right, as is evidenced here to-day that you are, [a voice—"All right."]

You can bring those men who call themselves politicians to terms without much effort on your part. [Cries of "That's a fact."] We have heard much about emancipation. Who has tried more than I have to establish that great principle? but are you quite sure that a large portion of Pennsylvanians are not having the tyrant's rod held over them? Who is it that is holding that rod over you? There is much talk about men being put out of office. The clamor is that somebody is turned out and somebody put in. The reason for this is, they desire to perpetuate themselves in power, and say to you, the people who fought the battles and exposed yourselves to dangers while they remained safe at home, that they must not be turned out and nobody else appointed to office. [Applause.]

Is that good old doctrine of rotation in office forgotten? Are not other persons than those who are now in office to participate in the conduct of the government? And are they to have the power and attempt to exercise it as unrelentingly as tyrants themselves? I say, then, to you, come up to the work, and the tyrant's rod can be broken. I repeat that the government is in your hands, and I have always been and am still willing to trust it to you.

A correspondent of an English paper speaking of the Atlantic cable, says that from daylight till two o'clock the cable generally works with great difficulty, after which time the working grows easier and more rapid until dark, and all through the night it works easily and well. The editor of the Telegrapher has often noticed this fact on the land lines.

From the New York Daily News.

Radical Change of Base.

A few days ago we advanced the theory that the Radicals, finding themselves hard pressed by the Conservative movement, and realizing the unpopularity of their extreme doctrines, would abandon their untenable position of hostility to Southern representation in Congress.

But we had no expectation of the immediate development of this policy, and we are somewhat surprised to find our views so soon confirmed. The *Evening Post* asserts that "Western Republican Conventions are nominating for Congress men in favor of admitting the Southern States to representation."

Whether this assertion be or be not founded upon fact, the circumstance that the *Post*, a journal of Radical antecedents, earnestly recommends such nominations, is sufficient evidence that we were not entirely at fault in our anticipation of a change in the Radical programme.

The *Post*, we must confess, is very frank and straightforward in its apostacy from the chief doctrine of the Radical creed. It says:

The immediate admission of all the States to representation is the one question now before the country; and all prudent, wise Republicans, all men of every party who desire the good of the country and can see what is immediately necessary to produce this good, will unite to send to Congress only men who will vote for the immediate admission of delegates from all the States.

Let it be understood that our Radical cotemporary does not embrace this faith at the eleventh hour, on the ground that it is just and in accordance with the principles of our form of Government, but because, if that modification of the Radical creed be not adopted, "so much the worse for the Republican party, for it will be deserted by the mass of the people, by all who are capable of forming a sober judgment upon the immediate necessities of the country."

At last, then, a ray of the truth penetrates the darkness of fanaticism, and the revolutionists begin to yield to the pressure of public opinion. They begin to recognize the fact that the people insist upon the equality and the independence of the States, and are determined that the South shall have its due representation in the National Legislature. It would be strange, indeed, and an unhappy illustration of the influences of republican institutions, if an enlightened people, having experienced the advantages of self-government, could be trained by five years of civil strife to submission to the tyranny of faction, and in so short a time could be prepared to relinquish the most valuable, the essential principle of their political system.

The Radicals, we assert again and with the authority of one of their own organs, will renounce their opposition to the right of the South to Congressional representation. And, with the natural characteristics of fanaticism, having swerved from the line of their first aspiration, they will plunge into the new path with a zeal aiming to outstrip competition. They will be found, we venture to say, the highest bidders for the political influence of the South. They will offer more than Conservatism has offered, and the question will be how far, judging from their antecedents, their pledges of good faith can be accepted by the people that have had such a rude experience of their treachery.

Speech and Action.

The fact that the Philadelphia Convention preferred the eloquence of action to that of speech is in itself one of its strongest commendations. The propensity to gab is one of the greatest failings of our public men. Carlyle said in his address to the students to Edinburgh that two of the greatest nations of the world (England and America) "seemed to be both going to wind and talk." We are glad to see the Philadelphia Convention, composed of the select men of the country giving some evidence of reform in this respect. Loquacity is natural to children and simpletons, but is not a characteristic of the wise and thoughtful. The Radicals are naturally disgusted. Their Congress has been making speeches for eight months, and doing nothing, and they expected the Philadelphia Convention to imitate their example. They made a grand mistake.—That Convention was composed of men of action, and who have been successful in life by minding their own business.

If it had been made up of political adventurers who can only get a living by feeding at the public crib; for of slang-whanging stump speakers and manufacturers of oratorical fireworks, it might have made as great a rhetorical blaze and fizz as the Radical Congress; gone up like a rocket and come down like the stick. But it met for a more momentous object than speech-making; it met to dislodge the enemies of the Republic from the citadel of power, and it did not expect to accomplish the difficult task by addressing them in elaborate and ornate orations. It will answer the Radicals, not with oratory but with action, and learn the American people to make a speech for themselves at the approaching elections, which the Radicals will never be able to answer.—*Balto. Transcript.*

The President makes a Speech.

PHILADELPHIA, August 28.—The President made a speech to the public gathered in front of the Continental Hotel this afternoon, tendering his sincere thanks for the reception given him. He said he trusted that the day was far distant when one part of our Union shall be arrayed again in battle against the other, and that the country would return to its former affection, peace and harmony.

Believing that the policy he had pursued had been calculated to advance and promote the best interests of the country, he intended to stand by it, and God willing, this Union shall be restored. In regard to leagues, he declared that the man who had entered into a convenant and formed a league above the constitution had entered into a combination against his country. He called upon those whom he addressed, as a band of brothers to support the national constitution. He said he felt confident that at the proper time and at the ballot-box they will give such an expression as will maintain it.

The President is receiving visitors this evening at the Continental, and will be serenaded by the Keystone Club.

Brownlow, the Destroyer in 1861.

Old Brownlow, who, in 1861, threatened the North with fire and sword in case it should attempt to disturb slavery in the South, is again at work with his brutal threats and bloody outgivings. In an "address" to "the loyal people of Tennessee," reviewing the action of those who refused to participate in the fraud of the ratification of the "Constitutional Amendment" by the Legislature of Tennessee at the last session of that body, he indulges in language, too common of late with the Radicals not to be full of meaning, which is as threatening as it is insulting. Hear him:

"An attempt to force traitors into their seats in Congress with bayonets will be made the occasion for the outbreak. Let the despot at the head of the Government attempt a thing of this kind, if he dare, and a million of gallant Union men will at once appear in the District of Columbia, surround both the Capitol and the White House, and *dispose of the heads of leading traitors* after the most approved style of the age in which the King of England lost his head.

The weak immitation of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens contained in the closing sentence of the above not suiting Brownlow's taste, he adds the following execrable passage of his own, which for infamy of design and language, no other Radical has as yet equaled:

"If another war shall be forced upon the country, the loyal masses, who constitute an overwhelming majority of the people of this great nation, intend it shall be no child's play. They will, as they ought to do, *make the entire Southern Confederacy as God found the earth when he commenced the work of creation—without form and void. They will not and ought not to leave a rebel fence rail, out house or dwelling in eleven States. As for the rebel population, let them be exterminated.* When the war is wound up, which should be done rapidly and with swift destruction; let the lands be sold out to pay the expenses of the war, and settled only by people who will respect the stars and stripes.

"Should another conflict of arms be forced upon the country, as I honestly believe it will, by the combined efforts of Northern traitors and Southern rebels, the work of reconstruction after the conflict is over will be easy. *A surveyor general, with a deputy and land office for each county in the rebel States, and a few bayonets to guard them, are all that will be required!"*

Does this Tennessee devil speak for the whole Radical party, or does he stand alone in his infamy?—*N. Y. Daily News.*

Probable Release of Jeff. Davis.

The recent discovery of a correspondence between the supposed suborned witness before the judiciary committee and S. Conover, and Conover and Carter, and Conover and Judge Holt, has created no little feeling at Washington, and President Johnson, it is said, is taking measures to look into the matter. From the letter of Scovil, (one of the witnesses) to Conover, we learn that he had received from the government a considerable sum of money for stretching his conscience, and wants more as others have been paid more than he, for the like services. The "witnesses" were evidently uneasy, as is shown by a letter from Carter to Conover in April last, relative to the defection of Campbell, another witness, in which he says that he saw General Holt and gave him Campbell's letter, and the general apprised him that he was already aware of the defection of the witness, and that he had arranged to send on a judge advocate to New York to see Conover, and get "the scamp of a witness" back into the traces, or keep him away, and not allow him to go before the committe for examination. But it appears that, by the efforts of Mr. Davis's friends, Campbell was got before the committee, and his testimony was directly contrary to that given before the bureau of military justice."

In a letter of June 8, 1866, by Mr. Conover to Mr. Patten it appears that Campbell is warned to "keep himself shady" or "Secretary Stanton will be down on him for his bounty jumping operations, desertions and other military offenses," and "will place him where he will not do any harm and his tongue would soon cease to way." It appears, also, that it is proposed to remedy the *faux pas* of the witness by a Mr. Taber and two boys, who are to rehearse their role a dozen times a day, in order to be perfect. Conover advises Patten to communicate with Judge Holt by note, because there is no doubt but Jeff's. friends have spies around the Judges office, and advises him also to keep his courage up and attend to his pupil, and they will win the game. He tells him, also, if they are publicly exposed, they will derive consolatton from the fact that several illustrious heads are as deep in the mud as they are in the mire.

These facts have been laid before the President for his examination, and the friends of Mr. Davis hope they will prove of sufficient force to justify their expectation of a speedy release from prison on parole.—*N. Y. Express.*

Secretary of War---Mr. Stanton.

The press speculates, the telegraph is ocular, upon Mr Stanton, and his going out, and his whither. But Mr. Stanton is as mute as marble, and stationary as the highlands of Neversink. We see that many applications are made to the President relative to a successor to Mr. Stanton; but Mr. Stanton can have no successor as long as he holds his place. Will Mr. Stanton ever give it up? The question has a fearful significance in it. It is one that a man doesn't like to ask—it reminds him of his own end, and the continuation of Time, which must survive us all! It provokes an echo from the very grave! Ah, we shall all leave Mr. Stanton in the War Department. War is his fate! Never shall War cease with him! Secretary or not, he is doomed never more to know Peace. We look at the eternal hills, and know that they survive all human actions; but they are at rest—the emblems of Peace. We turn to Mr. Stanton and feel a sentiment of awe; for in him we behold the living impersonation of endless war and unappeasceable agitation, and are shocked and horrified that they must survive so long!—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Approaching Elections.

The approaching elections are being prepared for by a vigorous campaign, and in all the States members of Congress, and some Governors, are to be chosen. The first to be held will be upon the first Tuesday of September, in Vermont, after which will follow California and Nevada upon the first Wednesday, and Maine upon the second Monday of September. Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa and Minnesota will vote upon the second Tuesday of October, and West Virginia on the fourth Thursday. On the first Tuesday in November will vote New York, New Jersey, Illinois and Wisconsin; and on the first Wednesday Maryland and Kansas; and on the Tuesday after the first Monday, Massachusetts, Delaware, Michigan and Missouri. This closes the list of elections for the year 1866.

Southern Sentiment.

Colonel R. E. Withers of the Eighteenth Virginia Infantry says:

As far as we are concerned, we yield to no man in upholding the *honor* of the South, or of its dead and living heroes. But may our right hand forget its cunning ere we, by word or deed, have upon our skirts the guilt of obstructing the onward march of that great conservative movement which, inaugurated at Philadelphia, is destined, we trust and believe, to culminate ere long in the complete defeat of the Radicals, and in the restoration of the Southern people to all their rights as citizens of the United States. There are sentiments in that platform which we, as a Southern man, object to; but when we *know* that every line penned in condemnation of it is eagerly caught up by the Radical press of the North, and trumpeted forth as evidence of continued disloyalty on our part, we submit that a prudent silence far better becomes us *now* than a wordy and unavailing condemnation.

United States Senators from Texas.

Hon. David G. Burnet and Hon. O. M. Roberts have been chosen United States Senators from Texas. Judge Burnet is a native of New Jersey, but in early life emigrated to the southwest. He was the first President of the Republic of Texas, and is now far advanced in years. During the rebellion he remained at his home in Texas, but, after the peace came North as a commissioner to intercede with President Johnson for the release of Jefferson Davis. He is highly esteemed as a citizen and gentleman, and his designation to this place indicates a conciliatory spirit on the part of the Texans. Judge B is now on a visit to his friends in Newark, N. J. Mr. Roberts, his colleague, is a gentleman of influence, and a strong conservative man.

Secretary Stanton and President Johnson.

The rumor now is, that the President is so hard pressed by the Seward wing, among his friends, that Secretary Stanton will hold on!

The President errs in all this, if the rumor be true, and he fails to comprehend the issue the people have with Secretary Stanton. It is not Stanton's "politics," that they quarrel with now, for they can be forgiven, or forgotten, as are Seward's and Welles', now *in* his Cabinet, and to be continued in, but it is his *brutal* conduct during the war.

The people understand Stanton well enough to know that he can have any politics to suit the market, but his brutality and his savage arrest and imprisonment of citizens during the war, can never be forgiven nor forgotten. History will stamp these acts with everlasting infamy, and the present generation holds them and the author of them in utter abhorence. Hence, the keeping of such a Secretary in power, is an act that weakens the Administration on all sides, while it fails to strengthen it on any because the radicals now have a contempt for Stanton, while the democracy have an abhorrence.—*N. Y. Express.*

Dignity among Thieves.

An incident occurred in one of the Philadelphia courts lately, illustrating the peculiar notions of dignity prevalent among the "professionals." In the dock were two individuals charged with burglarly. They were new to the business, and none of the detectives could recognize them as before in their clutches. They pleaded "not guilty" when arraigned, and no more was thought of the cases among the spectators in the court room. About an hour after the plea had been entered, a "professional," who is fortunate enough to be at liberty at the present time, stepped up to well-known member of the bar, and handed him $25, requesting him to give his services to the two unfortunates about to be tired. He accompanied the fee with a remark that he had no acquaintance with the fellows, but, for the honor of the "profession," he desired them defended. The lawyer took the money, and stepping into the court, examined the bills of indictment, and discovered that they were charged with burglarly in entering a dwelling and stealing five lbs. of butter and several quarts of milk. The officer reported the state of affairs to his principal. Imagine his astonishment at the answer of the would-be friend of the strange burglars: "Let the fellows go up. If they stoop to stealing butter and milk, they deserve all the Judge can give them. Keep the $25, and go to the Judge and tell him to give them another year!" The disgusted professional turned on his heels and marched away, cursing the meanness of the men who had descended so low as to steal provisions rather than more substantial plunder.

Incendiary Speech of B. F. Butler in Gloucester, Mass.

BOSTON, Aug. 26.—At a political meeting at Gloucester, last evening, B. F. Butler was one of the speakers. Butler, on being introduced, said:

The issues now before the country were the same substantially as those of 1860, and in this conviction he proceeded to trace the causes which led to the rebellion and the part taken by the Northern States in the attempt to overthrow the Government. He contended that by their rebellion they had forfeited their property, their rights and their lives, if Rebels were hanged, which unfortunately, he said, they were not. Passing on, he spoke of the failure of the Southern representatives to secure their seats in Congress, and said that if any portion of the Southern States had sent a loyal man to Congress, it was only to get him admitted, and when they had secured a representation they would send disloyal men. Referring to the Philadelphia Convention, he said it was composed of a set of men who proposed to settle a war which they did not fight, but which they opposed in all possible ways; and it is the intention of loyal people to know by what right they arrogate to themselves that privilege. It is the men who did the fighting, he said, who are to do the settling. Butler characterized that body as the most remarkable that ever assembled, and said that the delegates from neither section of the country represented their constituents. He then referred to the New Orleans riot, and read a portion of the correspondence relating to it, and said the whole tenor of President Johnson's despatches to General Sheridan was to gloss over the terrible affair. If this state of things cannot be altered, Butler continued, we will march once more, and woe to him who opposes us! In considering the Constitutional amendments recently adopted by Congress, he said he was not in favor of the one relative to negro suffrage, but accepted it as the best he could get. He was in favor of full and impartial suffrage, and he would try, by every means in his power, in whatever position he might be placed, to secure it. In concluding his speech, the General said that unless the people of the North were firm in upholding their Congress, they would have their work of the last four years to do over again.

The General was frequently applauded during his speech, and at the close he was honored with three cheers.

United States District Attorney.

A special dispatch published in the Sun on Saturday announced that the President had appointed William Price, Esq., of Baltimore city, United States District Attorney for Maryland, vice William J. Jones, Esq., removed. Mr. Price held the office under President Lincoln, but was superseded several months ago by Mr. Jones, who received his appointment from President Johnson. Mr. Price's reinstatement is said to be due to his conservative Union views.—*Baltimore Sun of Monday.*

MARRIED.

LEDLEY—MANSFIELD.—In Baltimore, on the 23d of August, by the Rev. Dr. McCron, ALEXANDER D. LEDLEY to Miss MARCELINE MANSFIELD—all of that city.

DIED.

STEWART.—In Chestertown, on the 28th of August, after a lingering illness, which he bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, CHARLES H. STEWART, aged 29 years, 11 months and 24 days.

STEVENS.—In Baltimore, Aug. 27th, JOHN T. STEVENS, aged 48 years and 5 months.

BLACKISTON.—At Portsmouth, Va., on the 25th of August, of paralysis, after an illness of seven hours, Mrs. MARIA BLACKISTON, aged 68 years.

Obituary.

Departed this life in the city of Baltimore, on the 18th of August, 1866, RICHARD MOFFETT, of Kent county. The deceased was a farmer by avocation, and pursued this calling till within a year past, when he yielded it to one of his sons, and he removed to Millington. Increasing years and infirmity caused his removal; he was laboring under a painful affection, which produced much physical suffering, and he was induced to present his case to the examination of the distinguished Professor N. R. Smith of Baltimore, who performed an important operation, under the belief that a naturally vigorous constitution, which had not been impaired by intemperance or irregularity of life, would enable him to survive the operation and recover his wonted health. Mr. M. had serious apprehensions of the result, and prior to his second visit to the city prudently arranged all his worldly affairs; his "spiritual house" had been long in order, and he had no fears of the change that might attend him. He survived the operation thirteen days—was conscious and sensible to the last—and died in the full assurance of an immortality of happiness. His wife and most of his children were with him during his stay in Baltimore, and though absent from his home, he had all the attentions which an eminent physician and the hands of kindness and affection could bestow. He was firm and honest in his convictions of right and duty—was kind and communicative by nature—an affectionate husband and parent, a good neighbor and a true friend. He had been for many years a member of the M. E. Church in his neighborhood, and died in peace with his Maker and mankind.

Obituary.

On the 24th inst. SUSIE MEETEER, aged 22 months and 14 days, only daughter of Richard S. and Henrietta Usilton, returned to the God who gave her. Scarcely had we rejoiced for her advent when we were called to mourn her departure. Bereaved ones, take heart! A link is formed in the chain that binds you to Heaven The bud of earth is now blooming in Heaven. "The Lord gave, the Lord has taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord." Let us remember though

Our hearts are fastened to this world
By strong and endless ties;
Yet every sorrow cuts a string,
And urges us to rise.

When God would kindly set us free,
And earth's enchantment end,
He takes the most effectual means,
And robs us of a friend.

And now the little one that was the light of your hearts and home, has gone to be a light in the window of your mansion in Heaven.

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN'S
GRAIN AND GUANO DRILL.

The undersigned respectfully informs the Farmers of Kent that he is Agent for the above popular Drill. It is greatly improved for the coming season and greatly reduced in price. Parties wishing a good Drill can get one as cheap from me as any where in the State.

Orders solicited and promptly attended to.
GEO. H. THOMPSON,
Sept. 1, 1866—3t. Near Edesville.

CARD.

E. F. PERKINS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Particular attention given to the collection of claims and the sale of Real Estate.

☞ Office in the New Building in Court Street. May 23, 1863.

COLLARS and BRIDLES, TRACES and Plough Lines, for sale cheap, by
T. R. STRONG & CO.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White 3 10a3 25. Red, 2 50a 2 80.

CORN—White 93a1 03; yellow 93.

OATS—Weight, 47a49 cents.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned will attend at the following places, on the days named, for the purpose of receiving Taxes due in the First Collection District, viz: at

Chestertown every Tuesday;
Roland's Store, Bell Air, Wednesdays;
Trappe on Thursdays.

Being desirous of collecting all taxes promptly, and intending to do so certainly by the first of January, all persons indebted will please come forward at one of the above places and pay up.

SAMUEL G. COPPER,
Sept. 1, 1866—3t. Coll. 1st Dist.

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.

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.

FARM FOR SALE.

The subscribers will sell at private sale, that Farm and Plantation lying in Kent county, Maryland, on the Bay Side Road, commonly called "CAULK FIELD," seven miles from Chestertown, containing

About 238 Acres.

The improvements consist of a comfortable TWO STORY BRICK DWELLING in good repair, and a good FRAME BARN WITH GRANARY ATTACHED, and other necessary OUT BUILDINGS; also, a Pump of excellent water. The Farm is divided into five fields, and has sufficient Timber for the use of the farm. It has been once limed and a portion twice within the past six years.

There is an ORCHARD of about 5000 CHOICE PEACH TREES

on the farm, all of which will be in bearing next season. Also, a

YOUNG APPLE ORCHARD
of some 200 trees.

This Farm is but two miles from Rees' Wharf on the Bay, and two miles from the Public Landing on Fairlee Creek. There is a School at or near the farm gate, and it is convenient to Churches and Mills.

TERMS.—$1000 Cash on the day of sale or in 30 days thereafter: balance in 6, 12, 18 and 24 months from the 1st of January, 1867, with interest from that date—to be satisfactorily secured.

Possession given the 1st of January, 1867, and the privilege of seeding wheat.

☞ For further particulars apply to our Attorney, E. F. PERKINS, Chestertown.

JAMES RANKIN,
MONTGOMERY RANKIN.
August 25, 1866.

Register's Notice.

TO THE VOTERS OF THE SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

The undersigned Officer of Registration for the Second Election District of Kent county, hereby gives notice that he will open the books and sit at *Shallcross' Wharf* on the first Tuesday and Wednesday after the second Monday of August instant, (being the 14th and 15th days of August,) and

Every Tuesday and Wednesday

of each week thereafter, until the Third Wednesday of September, inclusive,

for the purpose of discharging his duty as Officer of Registration, according to an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed March 24th, 1865, relating to the Registration of the voters of the State.

THOMAS J. SHALLCROSS,
Registration Officer for the 2nd District.
August 4, 1866—7t.

FLOUR BY THE BARREL, for sale at Edesville, by
T. R. STRONG & CO.
April 28, 1866.

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