...D.,

...eptember 8, 1866.

## ...ngressional Nomination.

By arrangement of the majority of the Counties, the Democratic and Conservative Convention for the First Congressional District will meet in BALTIMORE,

*On Thursday, September the 27th,*

to nominate a candidate for the House of Representatives of the United States.

The Delegates from this County are Horatio Beck, Samuel W. Spencer and Cornelius J. Scott, Esq'rs.

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In compliance with the call, of the Executive Committee of the National Union Convention for the State of Maryland, for a Mass Meeting in Baltimore on the evening of the twelfth of September, the friends of Andrew Johnson and the Philadelphia Platform, in this county, are requested to meet at the Court House in Chestertown, ON TUESDAY NEXT, the eleventh inst., at 2½ o'clock, P. M., to send delegates to Baltimore to participate in the proceedings of said meeting.

We would suggest that at the above County Meeting, steps be taken to hold a Mass Meeting for this county to ratify the Platform of the Philadelphia National Convention, and to appoint a committee to procure speakers and make arrangements therefor.

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Parties desiring Registration will remember that but four days remain in which they can go before the officers for application. Do not defer this matter till the last day, lest the officers be unable, on that day, to examine all cases presented for their consideration. A very important amendment to the Constitution of the State, for tax-payers, is to be voted upon next November. It is desirable for all, who can comply with the Constitutional requirements, to have themselves enrolled among the list of voters.

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☞ By the notice of the Governor in another column, it will be seen that the amendment to the Constitution, adopted by the last General Assembly, will be submitted to the voters of the State at the general election in November next. The proposed amendment is the striking out of the sixth section of article eight, which is as follows:

Sec. 6. The General Assembly shall further provide by law, at its first session after the adoption of this Constitution, a fund for the support of the Free Public Schools of the State, by the imposition of an annual tax of not less than five cents on each one hundred dollars of taxable property throughout the State, the proceeds of which tax shall be known as the Public School Fund, and shall be invested by the Treasurer, together with its annual interest until such time as said fund shall, by its own increase and any additions which may be made to it from time to time, together with the present school fund, amount to six millions of dollars, when the tax of ten cents in the hundred dollars, authorized by the preceding section, may be discontinued in whole or in part, as the General Assembly may direct; the principal fund of six millions hereby provided, shall remain forever inviolate as the Free Public School fund of the State, and the annual interest of said school fund shall be disbursed for educational purposes only, as may be prescribed by law.

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☞ We give upon our first page the speech of President Johnson, made at the banquet given to him in the city of New York last week. As the recognized leader and exponent of the great Conservative party, which is combating the revolutionary schemes of Radicalism, the speeches of the President are worthy of careful perusal. The *New York News*, speaking of the Presidential tour, says:

It must be conceded that Mr. Johnson has used his opportunity with great tact and judgment. The frankness and earnestness with which he has expressed himself in regard to the issues of the day have pleased the masses and enhanced his popularity. A little more reserve, a little less energy in uttering political sentiment might have been appropriate in calmer times when there was less at stake in partisan contention; but appearing before his fellow-countrymen as a man especially singled out by a powerful and arrogant faction to be the object of their insult, their abuse and threats, and knowing that the triumph of his policy was essential to the safety of the Republic, it was right for him to put himself *en rapport* with the people, and, without throwing aside the mantle of his official dignity, nevertheless to go among them as one of them, and to speak to them without disguise or restraint.

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Remember the Rail Road Meeting on Tuesday next, the eleventh instant, at the Court House in Chestertown, at eleven o'clock. Let every subscriber be present.

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Mr. Stevenson Archer, of Harford county, has been unanimously nominated by the Democratic and Conservative party, for Congress, from the second Congressional District.

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*The Maryland Farmer* and *The American Farmer* for September, have both been received. These works are better adapted to this latitude than Northern publications, and for this reason, if no other, should secure the attention of the farmers of this peninsula.

We are in receipt of the "*Rural Gentleman*," a Monthly Journal, devoted to Horticulture, Agriculture and Rural Economy. Terms $1.00 per annum in advance. Published by J. B. Robinson & Co., No. 2 North Eutaw street, Baltimore.

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...called to the notice of the ...mmissioners. This is the season ...en fevers are most apt to prevail in our midst; and it is well known that nothing conduces more to the health of any locality than the removal of all offensive matter. The health of our town has been good so far this season; whether it may not be owing in a measure to the strict enforcement of sanitary measures by the present Board is a question we cannot determine, but surely the present Commissioners deserve the thanks of our citizens for their untiring attention to the condition of the town.

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## Radical Leaders at the Philadelphia Convention--Douglas, Barnum, Brownlow, Butler.

The Philadelphia *Age* of Tuesday says:

In our issue to-day will be found the proceedings of the "Southern Loyalist Convention," as far as they progressed yesterday. Although there were but few delegates from abroad, and very few even professing to represent Southern States, the demonstration inaugurated by the League was participated in by a respectable number of our citizens, and attracted some little attention from the passers by on the sidewalks. There was scarcely any enthusiasm manifested, and but few expressions of approbation were indulged in, except when Parson Brownlow, General Butler, P. T. Barnum, or Fred. Douglass made their appearance. A remarkable feature noticeable yesterday, was the entire absence of enthusiasm when the so-called "Southern Loyalists" became visible in the procession. The demonstration, however, was a great success in one respect, and one only. It certainly settled the status of the Radicals upon the question of negro equality. The negro delegates were placed regularly in the line and marched in the same procession that was graced by the presence of the members of the League and the "Southern Loyalists." The affair was admirably managed. Notwithstanding the protest of some of the delegates against the admission of the negro representatives, the issue was boldly made and decided in favor of giving them a recognized position of equality among the white Radicals. The question has thus been definitely settled, and the League's Convention of "Southern Loyalists" yesterday gave its public adhesion to the doctrines of negro equality.

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We extract the following debate from the third day's proceedings of the Negro Suffrage Convention now in session in Philadelphia:

UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

Mr. Moss, of Missouri, offered a resolution instructing the committee on resolutions to report a resolution favorable to universal suffrage.

Several delegates rose to a point of order, that the resolution must be referred without debate.

Mr. Botts, the temporary chairman, overruled the point.

Mr. Moss addressed the convention in favor of universal suffrage as the only safe basis of reconstruction. It had been said the policy would hurt the Northern elections; he did not think so. It would at any rate reconstruct ten Southern States so as to give the political power to loyal men, and send twenty Senators to Congress like Mr. Durant of Louisiana. [Applause.] It was surely not the intention of this convention so endorse the provisional governments of Andrew Johnson. If not, he did not see why his resolution should be opposed. It was well known that the white refugees from the South were unanimously in favor of equal suffrage.

Mr. Moss next referred to the fidelity of the colored race during the late war, and said that if the government turned them over to their late masters it would be guilty of ingratitude and treachery. [Applause.]

The negro would always be true to the Union. [Applause.] He would be true to the papty that was true to him. [Applause.]

During the past four years the negro's instinct was often better than the white man's wisdom. A negro convention would never have nominated Andrew Johnson, for the negroes never trusted him. They always doubted his sincerity and his integrity. They never had any confidence in him who now was President, not by the grace of God, but by the grace of assasination! If the negro's instinct had been consulted no such man would have been elected. He (Mr. Moss) believed it was of greater importance that truth and justice should prevail than that a few constables in the North should be elected.

At this point Gen. Butler was observed to enter the hall, and the audience rose en mass to greet him. When the applause has subsided Mr. Moss resumed his speech.

He believed that if the committee appointed to follow up the President would preach the doctrine of equal rights, they would meet such an ovation as had never been extended to men before. If it was the intention of this convention to endorse Andrew Johnson's provisional governments, its members would soon wish, as Andrew Johnson himself would before long, that they had never been born. The people of the North did not ask Congress to accept half a loaf, and they were fools if they took it. If white men did not help the negroes in the South, the time would soon come when the negroes would take the matter into their own hands, and when they did, God help the rebels.—[Applause.] How many more New Orleans riots would it take to set the whole South in a flame? Not many, he thought. He believed that there were five or six hundred thousand men in this country who were not going to trifle much longer on this question. They were led by such men as Mr. Philips. Equality to all men was promised in the call for this convention, and it would be hypocrisy to go home without declaring in favor of it. In conclusion, Mr. Moss said he did not believe the Union party would lose anything by declaring for universal suffrage, but it would lose much by declining to do so.

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Vermont Election.—The election in Vermont on Tuesday resulted, as usual, in the success of the republicans. Their majority for Governor is said to be about 5,000 more than last year. They carry all the State Senators, and have 80 majority in the House.

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## The Registry Law.

*The Power of the Revision—Important Legal Opinion.*

The law of Maryland of the 22d of March, 1865, chapter 174, "relating to the Registration of the Voters of the State," in fifth section requires the registers to "ascertain and register the name of every white male person resident in, or temporarily absent from their wards or election districts." It also requires them to administer to each person claiming registration, an oath of allegiance, and an oath to answer "such questions as they may propound to him, touching his right to registration and voting." His age is to be given, his birth-place, the period of his residence; if naturalized, the date of his naturalization, and the designation of the court which issued it. If the registers find the party disqualified, the cause is to be ascertained to be one of the causes specifically set forth in the law. These are non-residence, non-age, alienage, infancy, lunacy, or non-compus mentis, or *disloyalty under the 4th section of the 1st act of the Constitution, or bribery, as decribed in its 5th section.*

The law further provides that the books of registration, amongst other columns, shall have one in which the entry of disqualification shall be made, and one in which the names of the qualified voters shall be entered, omitting from it those found to be disqualified, and inserting "in lieu thereof the names of one or more witnesses by whom the disqualification was proven, if the disqualifying cause arises from the provisions of the 4th or 5th sections" of the article of the constitution referred to.

By the 15th section of the law provision is made for the correction, by subsequent registers, of errors that may have been committed by their predecessors. They are directed to "sit for the correction of the list of voters and the register of names," and by reference to the 8th section, it is made their duty to register, as qualified, "the name of every person who shall apply to them to be registered, and who shall satisfy them that he is qualified to vote under the provisions of the first article of the constitution of the laws of the State, or who shall prove to their satisfaction that he will be of age and so qualified to vote on or before the day of the next ensuing election." Upon these provisions of the law two questions are submitted for my opinion: First—What must be stated in the seventh column of the books of registration, when a party is found to be disqualified? Second—What are the powers of the subsequent board of registers in the correction of errors committed by the first in the case of persons found by them to be disqualified?

1st. It is to be assumed that the legislature did not intend to exclude from the right of franchise any person to whom it is secured by the constitution, as to do so would be beyond their power. It is also to be assumed that if a mistake in this particular was made by the first registers, they intended that it should be corrected, and with that view provided the means of detecting the mistake, and setting it right. To disfranchise a legal voter purposely is a gross outrage. His right to vote, when constitutionally secured is as sacred a right as any other that he possesses. When our present constitution was adopted, and the law in question was passed, we were in the midst of a civil war, waged by those who were in hostility to the government to effect its destruction. The purpose of the constitution and the law, in this state of things, as regards the franchise, was to deny it only to those who had committed, or should committ, certain specific acts of disloyalty. To disfranchise, on a general charge of disloyalty, was not its purpose. What was disloyalty in that crisis was a question not intended to be submitted as a general one to the mere discretion of the registers.

The constitution and the law, therefore, defined with particularly what disloyalty was, and limited the registers to an inquiry into such disloyalty. And in order to guard against an erroneous judgment in that particular, the law not only directs that the other reasons for denying registration contained in the 7th clause of 5th section, such as non-residence, non-age, &a., shall be inserted in the appropriate column; but that the reason of disloyalty under the 4th section of the 1st article of the constitution, or bribery, as described in the 5th sections of the law, when made the ground for refusing registration, shall also be inserted. The law further provides as a means of detecting errors in the refusal of registration on either of the latter grounds of disloyalty, that the names of the witness or witnesses by whom such disqualification was proven, shall also be inserted.

On the first question, then, I am clearly of opinion that when a party is denied registration on account of disloyalty, it is *not sufficient* to insert in the column that word alone, or any other merely equivalent word. It should appear that the disloyalty was disloyalty under the fourth section of the first article of the constitution, either by referring to that section generally or by specifying all, or some of the particular acts of disloyalty which the section describes,, and in all such cases it is equally necessary that proof of such disloyalty be made by witness or witnesses, and that their names be given. The reasons for both of these provisions are obvivous.

To meet a general charge of disloyalty is almost impossible. The constitution, therefore, defines what the disloyalty is, that is, to work a forfeiture of the franchise. The law in the same spirit excludes only from registration those who may have committed such acts of disloyalty and no others. And to secure to the party the right to have that question alone passed upon by the registers, the names of the witness or witnesses proving such disloyalty are to be given. This provision is designed to enable one who is falsely excluded to seek redress against the witnesses where they have falsely testified, or against the registers where they, without adequate proof of the specified disloyalty, have denied him registration.

2. My opinion on the first question covers the second. The very object of the fifteenth section of the law is to correct all errors committed by the first board of registers. It being the duty of that board to insert in the column of disqualified voters, on account of disloyalty, the cause of the disloyalty, either specially or by reference to the fourth section of the first article of the constitution, and the name of the witnesses relied upon to establish it, where this has not been done, the second board of registers have not only a right, but it is their duty to examine into each case, and to decide for themselves whether the party is or is not disloyal, within the meaning of the constitutional clause referred to, and to examine witnesses to the fact; and when they find that he has not been disloyal within the meaning of that clause, it is their duty to admit him to registration.

Reverdy Johnson.

Baltimore, 27th August, 1866.

I have read the above and fully concur in the conclusions which Mr. Johnson has reached as to the interpretation of the registry law.

Wm. M. Merrick.

I have carefully read Mr. Johnson's opinion, and concur in his view of the law, fully. William Price.

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## Maximillian Preparing to Leave.

Reliable private advice from Washington inform us that Maximillian has expressed to the officers of his household his determination to abdicate at once unless the Empress shall receive from Napoleon the renewed supplies of men and money which she requests. The Emperor's words were that, in the event of Napoleon's refusal, he would prefer the happy retirement of Miramar to the anxieties of the Mexican empire, where all his best intentions were misunderstood and his sincere efforts to advance the interests of his people maliciously thwarted. The campaign against Matamoras and Tampico will not be abandoned, but this in no way affects Maximilian's determination.—*N. Y. Post.*

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*From the Chicago Times.*

"The Success of the Crosby Opera House Art Association.—The past week has been a fruitful one for this widely-spread enterprise. Our exchanges from every quarter are filled with notices of its success. Its advertisements, which are on a scale surpassing in general extent anything which has been attempted by even American enterprise before, occupy pages of the New York press. A correspondent, writing of its success in New York, says: "The office reminds me of a railroad ticket office a few minutes before the departure of the train."

The feeling of personal interest in Mr. Crosby seems to pervade the whole country. Every little town or village has its one or more clubs, and we understand that the rapid sale of certificates throughout the country is in a measure to be attributed to the cordial support of the National Banks, the Presidents and Cashiers of which are its most numerous and efficient agents.

Another large club has been organized here upon the plan of that of the express and telegraph men. It is to be composed exclusively of railroad and steamboat men. They have secured 1,000 certificates.

The pork packers have also a club of 590 nearly filled. The Young Men's Association are forming a large club.—The Chamber of Commerce club is full. Several Board of Trade clubs, holding a large number of certificates, have been filled, and others are in progress. Activity in this line seems to increase with each week. These movements are rapidly taking up the certificates all over the country, and hastening the happy consummation of a scheme which has in it more interest, novelty and spirit, than anything which has engaged public attention within our recollection.

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As many of our readers may not be aware of the unusual inducements offered by this Association, we gives the following synopsis:

The Association will issue to its members 210,000 tickets, at $5 each entitling the holder to one or more of the first class engravings afterwards described, a free admission to the galleries of the Association as well as a share in the award of premiums from a series of the grandest paintings ever offered to the public by any Art Union.

THE FIRST PREMIUM,
THE CROSBY OPERA HOUSE, IN CHICAGO,

situated on Washington street, with a frontage of 140 feet and a depth of 150. It is built of marble, and four spacious stores on either side of the entrance hall, with the offices and studios above them, produce an aggregate rental of $30,000. The actual cost and value of this splendid building, conceded to be one of the finest of the world, amounts to six hundred thousand dollars.

In addition to this the premiums consist of more than three hundred splendid oil paintings, by the first American artists. BIERTADT'S great painting, 'The Yo Semite Valley," value $20,000; CROPSEY'S American Autumn,' value $5,000; 'Irving and his friends,' value $5,000; 'Woods in Autumn,' value $5,000; 'Recognition,' value $5,000; BEARDS Deer on the Prarie,' value $4,000; GIGNOUX'S 'Alpine Scenery,' value $3,000, as well as works by all the leading artists of the country, constituting the grandest collection ever brought before the public; also, the original life-size bust of Abrham Lincoln, executed from life by L. W. Volk, value $2,500.

To enable the public to judge for themselves, this entire collection, the largest and

MOST VALUBLE EVER OFFERED BY ANY ART UNION,

Will be on free exhibition, a part alternately in the

OPERA HOUSE, CHICAGO,
AND
THE ART INSTITUTE, No 625 BROADWAY.

Tickets of Membership—for $5, one share or certificate, with one of the following beautiful Steel Engravings: "The Little Wanderer," by Thomas Read; or Gathering Apples," by Jerome Thompson. For $10, two Shares or certificates, with the superb Steel Engravings of "Washington Irving and his friends."—For $25, three shares or certificates, with the fine Allegorical Engraving on Steel, "Mercy's Dream," by D. Huntington.—For $20, four shares or certificates with the splendid Chromo Engraving of "Autumn."

The award of premiums will be made on the 1st of October next.

Application for shares can be made to U. H. CROSBY, and directed to the Art Institute, No. 625 Broadway, New York, or the Crosby Opera House, Chicago, where further particulars can be had on application.

The Crosby Opera House Art Association is no gift enterprise, and must not be confounded with Dollar Gift Concerts which have been advertised to take place at the Opera House, without the authority or consent of the Proprietors.

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*Notices of Marriages and Deaths will be inserted without charge, and we look to the friends of the parties to furnish the notices. OBITUARIES will be charged for at the rate of fifty cents a square, of ten lines, to those handing them in, unless otherwise directed.*

### MARRIED.

FARSON—YOUNG.—At the residence of Wm. Lamb, Esq., on Thursday last, by the Rev. J. B. Quigg, Samuel V. Farson to Miss Isabel V. Young—both of this Co.

### DIED.

McDANIEL.—In Chestertown, on the 4th inst., Frank Meeteer, the only child of Jno. N. and Sallie F. McDaniel, aged 1 month and 28 days.

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## FAIR AND FESTIVAL.

THE Ladies of the Methodist Protestant Church at GALENA will hold a FAIR and FESTIVAL for the purpose of paying off the debt on the Church at that place, commencing Tuesday, September the 11th, at 6 o'clock in the evening.

The Public are respectfully invited. 1t

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## Festival.

The Ladies of Wesley Chapel will hold a Festival on the grounds near the Church, on

*Thursday, the 13th Instant.*

In addition to the usual Nicknacks and Delicacies, DINNER and SUPPER will be provided. The Public are respectfully invited.

September 8, 1866.

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## MISS J. E. REDUE'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

*Will resume, in Chestertown, Kent Co., Md., on Monday, September 17th.*

HAVING secured the assistance of three young ladies, it is proposed to establish

**A FIRST CLASS SCHOOL.**

In addition to the usual English Studies, instruction will be given in French, Latin, Drawing, Painting, Wax-work and *various kinds of Fancy Work.*

English Branches—$4 to $8 per quarter, as to grade.

French, Drawing and Latin—each $5 per quarter.

Embroidery and *other Fancy Work*—$1 per quarter.

Wax-work and Painting—Extra.

☞ A few pupils can be instructed in music on the Piano. [Sept. 8—3t.

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## Notice.

STEAMER 'TRUMPETER,'
CAPT. M. DEMING,

*On and after Saturday, Sept'r. 8, 1866,* will resume her regular trips, leaving Baltimore every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.; returning the opposite days, leaving Georgetown at 8½ o'clock and Buck Neck Wharf at 11½.

FARE $1.25. To and from Buck Neck $1.00. Meals extra. M. DEMING,

Sept. 8, 1866—tf. Proprietor.

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## STATE OF MARYLAND.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.
ANNAPOLIS, August 30th, 1866.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the General Assembly, at its January session, 1865, having adopted the following resolutions proposing an amendment to the Constitution of our State, said amendment will be submittal to the qualified electors of the State, for their confirmation or rejection, at the election for members of the General Assembly, to be held on the 6th day of November next.

By order of the Governor.

JOHN M. CARTER,
Secretary of State.

No. 11.—Joint resolution abolishing the sixth section of the eighth article of the Constitution.

*Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland,* (three-fifths of the members elected to both houses concurring,) That the Constitution be, and is hereby, amended by striking out the sixth section of article eight.

BY THE SENATE, March 13th, 1865.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Billingslea of Carroll, Billingslea of St. Mary's, Carroll, Davis of Caroline, Davis of Washington, Earle, Harwood, Jenkins, Lansdale, Mackall, McMaster, McNeal, Philpot, Stephenson, Trail, Turner, Waters—17.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Holton, Maund, Ohr, Tome—4.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, March 16, 1865.

AFFIRMATIVE.

Messrs. Frazier, (Speaker) Agnew, Anderson, Angel, Bartell, Brown, Calvert, Chew, Comegys, Cook, Cummins, Darling, Dean, Ravey, Everhardt, Fooks, Garrison, Hambleton, Handy, Haren, Hodson, Hoffman, Holloway, Hopkins, Hynes, Jones, Keefer, King, Kirk, Leaverton, Lee of Baltimore city, Lee of Queen Anne's, Lusby, Malone, Markey, McCauley, McCullough, Miller of Anne Arundel, Mules, Nairne, Norris, Parker, Pennington, Potect, Rider, Rinehart, Robinson, Shaw, Sherry, Slothower, Smith of Allegany, Smith of Dorchester, Soper, Stewart, Stone, Tarr, Tull, Usilton, Valiant, Wardell, Williams, Wilson, Wooden—63.

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Miller of Washington, Pilkington, Smith of Frederick, Heigler—4.

Sept. 8—tN6

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## Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

Wheat—White 2 80a3 00. Red, 2 50a 2 80.

Corn—White 96a1 00; yellow 85a90.

Oats—Weight, 45a50 cents.

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## FARMERS, LOOK!

JUST received a lot of BUSHEL CORN BASKETS, and selling at the very low price of 75 cts. each. Give me an early call.

H. W. VICKERS,
Sept. 8, 1866. Cheap Corner.

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## For Rent,

For the year 1867, the Dwelling House and premises belonging to Mrs. Matilda C. Pearce, and at present occupied by her. For terms apply to

Sept. 8—3t. JAS. A. PEARCE.

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## TOWN COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Chestertown will, on Thursday Next, the 13th inst., make a thorough inspection of the Town, when it is expected that each householder will have his or her premises in a proper state of cleanliness. While the Board will be reluctant to impose fines, they are determined to enforce the ordinances of the Town. By order.

S. S. USILTON,
1t. Clerk to Commissioners.

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## FARMERS' TAKE NOTICE.

THE subscribers have for sale, in lots to suit purchasers,

RHODES'
Standard Manure and
*OTHER FERTILIZERS.*

All orders will be promptly attended to, and shipped to any landing in Kent county that the purchaser may desire.

Office opposite the Kent National Bank.

HINES & WOODALL,
Sept. 8—tf. Chestertown, Md.

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## Cheap Goods
## CHEAP GOODS! AT EDESVILLE.

We have on hand a large stock of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, FLOUR, BACON, CORN MEAL, LARD, &c., &c.

**Good Brown Sugar 12½ cts.**

*Mackerel and Herring.*

**Calicoes 12½ to 25 cts.**

T. R. STRONG & CO.
Edesville, Sept. 8, 1866.

PAINTS, LINSEED OIL AND TURPENTINE, for sale by

T. R. STRONG & CO.
Edesville, Sept. 8, 1866.

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## TAX PAYERS

SHOULD understand that Taxes are due on the First of July, and not, as many seem to think, on the 1st of January. I desire to collect all the taxes in my District *before the 1st 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.

For the convenience of tax payers I will be (until further notice,) at CHESTERVILLE every Saturday, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 12 o'clock, M., and in MILLINGTON the same days from 1 o'clock to 6 o'clock, P. M.; at home and GALENA the balance of the week.

EDWIN CROUCH,
Sept. 8, 1866—tf. Collector 3rd District.

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## MARYLAND:
### Kent County Orphans' Court,

September 4, 1866.

On the application of George B. Westcott, Administrator D. B. N. of James L. Davis, 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 and the seal of office affixed this 4th day of September, 1866.

SEAL

Test. JOS. P. IRELAND,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

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In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice, that the subscriber, of Kent County, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

*JAMES L. DAVIS,*

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 4th day of April,* 1867; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 4th day of September, 1866.

GEORGE B. WESTCOTT,
Adm'r. D. B. N. of Jas. L. Davis, dec'd.

Sept. 8, 1866—4t.

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## 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.

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## AUCTION, AUCTION, AUCTION!

### Great Trade Sale of Carriages!

### VALUABLE HORSES also to be Sold!

THE undersigned, desiring to reduce his Stock for the Winter, will offer at Public Sale, on

*Thursday, 20th day of September,* 1866,

9 YORK WAGONS, NEW,
4 " " SECOND HAND,
5 ROCKAWAYS, NEW,
3 " SECOND HAND,
1 JENNY LIND, " "
1 NO-TOP BUGGY, NEW,
3 " " SECOND HAND,
1 NO. 1 TRACK SULKY,

making in the aggregate the largest stock of Carriages ever offered in Cecil county.

He will also sell at the same time,

**7 HEAD OF VALUABLE HORSES,**

4 of which are No. 1 Drivers. One of them has trotted his mile in 2.52

The Sale will also include a lot of New and Second-Hand HARNESS.

TERMS OF SALE.—A credit of Four Months will be allowed, the purchaser to give his note payable in bank, with approved security, bearing interest from date. A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed for the Cash.

JOHN V. REARDON,
Sept. 8—ts. Elkton, Md.

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## 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

*Grey's Inn Creek Wharf every Monday morning;*
*Chestertown every Tuesday;*
*Roland's Store, Bell Air, Wednesdays;*
*Trappe on Thursdays;*
*Forktown every Saturday morning;*
*Rees' Corner every Saturday afternoon.*

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.

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## KENT COUNTY, to wit:

I HEREBY CERTIFY that James A. Morris, of Kent County, gave information to me, the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for the said County, this 24th day of August in the year 1866, of a stray, trespassing upon his enclosures, a RED COW, (crumple horns) about 11 years old, now with a calf by her side. Given under my hand.

JOHN T. HURTT, J. P.

*NOTICE.*—The owner of the above described COW is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES A. MORRIS,
Living at Chesterville, Kent County.

September 1, 1866—3w.

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### 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.

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## 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.

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## 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.

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BLACK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by ALDRIDGE.

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