THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, Sept'r. 15, 1866.

☞ The Radical demonstrations at the recent gathering in Philadelphia, together with the riotous manifestations at several points in the President's tour, are calculated to awaken the most serious apprehensions for the continued peace of the country. The revolutionary characters who were thrown to the surface, and secured office during the progress of our civil war, are evidently maddened at the prospect of a return to the obscure positions they formerly and properly held. Riotous in their unprincipled devotion to the Federal cause during the war, and debauched by the temporary suspension of the civil law, they are evoking all the grosser passions of humanity in the maintenance of their corrupt supremacy. The deliberate selection of such a specimen of profane and devilish humanity as Brownlow, the so-called Governor of Tennessee, and like confriers, to follow up the Chief Magistrate of the country, and with frenzied and sacrilegious harangues to stir up among the people an animosity to the President of the United States, betokens a condition bordering on revolution.

It is to be feared that the success of the Congressional party in the Fall elections will be the beginning of the downfall of Republican Government in this country, or of a fiercer and more bloody war than has already afflicted us. A leading Republican paper at Washington boldly advocates the arming of negroes into separate organizations by law of Congress. For what purpose? There can be but one answer—to enforce their contemplated usurpations. Amidst all this violence the rebuke which General Grant administered to the Radical party at Cincinnati is full of hope for the continued conservatism of the army: "Sir, I am no partizan. The President of the United States is my commander-in-chief. If you have any regard for me, you will take your men away."

☞ The meeting of the subscribers to the Kent County Rail Road for an election of President, Treasurer and seven Directors, was held at the Court House on Tuesday last. One hundred and fifty-seven votes were polled, and the contest was quite spirited. The ballot resulted in the election of Gen'l. George Vickers, President, Richard Hynson, Esq., Treasurer, and David C. Blackiston, Isaac Parsons and Thomas J. Shalleross, Directors. None others, of those voted for, having received a majority of all the votes cast, the meeting was adjourned until Tuesday the 25th of September at eleven o'clock, when the remaining Directors will be again balloted for. The spirit and attendance, notwithstanding the inclement day, shows that our citizens are aroused to the importance of this work.

☞ In giving the list of delegates to the Congressional Convention to meet in Baltimore on the 27th inst., we erroneously gave the names of gentlemen who were appointed to send delegates to Philadelphia. The delegates to the Congressional Convention are Richard Hynson, Jesse K. Hines and Joseph A. Wickes, Esq'rs.

☞ The Princess Anne *True Marylander* announces the appointment of Mr. William J. Brittingham as Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Maryland, embracing the Eastern Shore. Mr. J. T. McCullough is the present incumbent.

☞ The Grand Mass Meeting of the people of the State to ratify the platform of the National Convention of Philadelphia, which met on the 14th of August, will be held in Baltimore at 8 o'clock, on the evening of the 26th of September.

☞ But two days, Tuesday and Wednesday of next week, remain for parties desiring registration. It behooves all who have not yet availed themselves of their right, to do so on those days.

☞ Mr. Reardon's trade sale of Carriages has been postponed from Thursday the 20th to Saturday the 22d inst.—*Cecil Democrat.*

General Howard.

Rumors of the intended resignation of General O. O. Howard as Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau are again afloat. There is no truth whatever in the statement. Gen. Howaad is an army officer detailed to the charge of freedmen's affairs. He cannot resign—he could be relieved, but no application to be relieved will be made, as the President would construe the wish into an acknowledgement on the part of the General that he was unable to administer the affairs of his department, and Mr. Johnson would claim this justification for the dismissal from the army of a well-known gallant officer. General Howard's friends insist he shall not place himself in such a false position, and Secretary Stanton plainly and emphatically asserts that so long as he is chief of the War Department, Howard shall remain Commissioner of the Bureau.—*Wash Cor. New York Tribune.*

Thirty thousand dollars were expended at a court-martial in Nashville, in the trial of a lieutenant. He was acquitted and honorably discharged. Economical tribunal that.

General Grant at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12.—General Grant visited Wood's Theatre last night, where he was enthusiastically received. The Enquirer of to-day says: The "Boys in Blue" paraded to the theatre, when Mr. Eggleston and others ascended to the stairs, and Mr. Allen, the manager, was requested to go and inform General Grant that there was a crowd of citizens outside who desired to see him. Mr. Allen went into the private box and conveyed the intelligence of Gen. Geant, who replied:—"I cannot and will not see them. Please tell their commander to come to me."

Mr. Allen communicated with the commander, T. F. Baker, who marched into the theatre, and with others entered General Grant's private box. Without giving Mr. Baker a moment to say a single word, General Grant approached him and said in a firm tone: "Sir, I am no politician. The President of the United States is my commander-in-chief. I consider this demonstration in opposition to the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson. If you have any regard for me, you will take your men away. I am greatly annoyed at this demonstration. I came here to enjoy this theatrical performance. I will be glad to see you all to-morrow, when the President arrives."

Probing the Wound.

The use of the probe is sometimes accompanied with actuate suffering. Nevertheless, it is a necessary instrument.—When a wound is deep and sore, the probe must often lacerate the nerves which lie near the surface. The patient will cry out in his agony, and oftentimes will accuse the physician of cruelty, and may be of ignorance and awkardness, in causing temporary suffering. But it is a mistaken kindness which forbears to penetrate to the bottom of the wound for fear of the complaints of the patient, or from too great reluctance to give momentary pain. The true physician must penetrate to the bottom and trace the course of the wound before he can wisely and well prescribe the necessary cure and save the patient. The President seems to have been engaged in the use of the probe several times during the course of his present tour through the northern and western States. At St. Louis, especially, he was called upon for the purpose, and he there exposed the source of some ulcers with a determined firmness. He has completely laid bare the causes of the New Orleans riot, concerning which so much has been said. He has traced its primary cause to the assertion of power and the manifestation of a purpose on the part of the radical Congress to determine that a government established on negro votes was to be the government of Louisiana. Stimulated by this, the movement was set on foot to reassemble the defunct convention of 1864. Preparatory to the meeting of the convention, inflammatory speeches were made to the black population of New Orleans, inciting them to arm and prepare for the shedding of blood.—The convention did assemble without authority of law, and for the purpose of overthrowing the recognized government of the State, and did thereby set on foot a revolutionary and traitorous movement, intended for the subversion of constitutional authority in opposition to the will of the people of the State. Here, then, was the true cause of the New Orleans riots.—Here the guilt whence flowed afterwards the dark stream of blood and crime; and precisely as the latter cannot be excused or palliated, and should be punished according to the full rigor of the law, must be the condemnation of those who set on foot the nefarious combinations which had such horrible results. It is a principle of morals, as well as of postive law, that he who unlawfully does an act, the probable consequences of which will be injurious, is responsible for all the calamities which flow from the act. The individual who incites another to murder deserves condign punishment as well as the muderer himself. The man who infuriates a wild beast and turns him loose in the streets, is guilty of the death of every victim of the monster, and it is hard to distinguish this case from the precise case of those who play upon the passions of the mob until they burst out in riot and bloodshed and murder.—To charge guilt upon the men who kindle into flame the passions of the mob, no matter how those passions came to exist, is to do a service to the cause of good order and civil security. President Johnson has taken occasion to do this before the people of St. Louis, at the expense of inviting curses upon his own head for tracing a dark plot to its proper origin.—But he occupies the place of physician to the body politic, and he has probed the wound with a full consciousness that his patient would denounce him for brutality. He seems inclined neither to spare the probe nor the actual cautery. The disease is virulent, and bold, vigorous treatment is called for by the nature of the symptoms.—*Balto. Sun.*

That Gavel.

In the full report of the proceedings of the Mulatto Convention at Philadelphia, we find the following:

"Mr. Charles Gibbons, Chairman of the Reception Committee, came forward, with a small gavel in his hand, and said: 'I hold in my hand the identical gavel used in Charleston, S. C., when the Convention assembled there in 1866 for the dissolution of the American Union.' Sir, turning to Governor Hamilton, I have the pleasure of tendering it to you for the purpose of calling together that loyal Convention which is to lay the foundation for the re-establishment of that Union. Governor Hamilton accepted the gift, and then the ceremonies were declared ended."

The statement about the identity of the gavel is a sheer fabrication. The Philistines did not possess themselves of this souvenir. The gavel used by that Convention, as well as the President's chair and table, are now in this city. At the adjournment of that assemblage those relics were presented by the Convention to the St. Andrew's Society, who had tendered the free use of their building, and are now in the possession of the Secretary. The gavel which has an ivory head and and ebony handle, we saw yesterday. It has the word "secession" carved thereon, and was in the possession of the Secretary during his flanking perigrinations. The other articles of furniture never came within the scope of those who made it a part of their programme while here, not to take anything beyond their reach.—*Charleston Courier, Sept. 8.*

☞ We find in the Baltimore Sun of Saturday last, an account, taken from a recent publication, of the date of the formation of each of the counties of our State, the origin of their names, &c., as follows:

Counties.	Formed.	Area Sq. Miles.	Pop. in 1860.
St. Mary's,	1634	300	15,213
Anne Arundel	1650	360	23,900
Kent	1650	240	13,267
Calvert	1654	250	10,447
Charles	1658	450	16,517
Baltimore	1659	600	54,135
Talbot	1660	280	14,795
Dorchester	1666	600	20,461
Somerset	1666	500	24,992
Cecil	1673	350	23,862
Prince George's	1695	400	23,327
Queen Anne's	1706	400	15,961
Worcester	1742	560	20,661
Frederick	1748	580	46,591
Montgomery	1766	425	18,322
Caroline	1773	270	11,129
Hardford	1773	400	23,415
Washington	1776	525	31,417
Allegany	1789	1100	28,347
Carroll	1836	425	24,533
Howard	1850	240	13,388
Baltimore city			212,418

As to the origin of the names of the counties, St. Mary's, the earliest, was so called in honor of the blessed Virgin Mary; Anne Arundel, after the lady Anne Arundel, wife of Cæcilius, Second Lord Baltimore; Kent, after the English county of that name, by settlers from said county; Calvert, after the family name of the Proprietary; Charles, from Charles, Lord Baltimore; Baltimore, from the Proprietary's Irish Barony, (Celtic *Voille-mor, i. e.*, the large town;) Talbot, after Lord Talbot, uncle of Lady Baltimore; Dorchester, after the Earl Dorset, a family friend of the Calverts; Somerset, after Edward Somerset, husband of Maria Calvert, daughter of Lord Baltimore; Cecil, after the forename of the Second Lord Baltimore; Prince George's, from Prince George of Denmark; Queen Anne's, after the reigning sovereign of Great Britain; Worcester, in commemoration of the Stuart proclivities of the Palatine's family; Frederick, after Frederick, Prince of Wales; Montgomery, after General Montgomery, killed at Quebec; Caroline, after Caroline Harford, niece of the Proprietary; Harford, after Henry Harford, nephew of the Palatine and Governor of the Province; Washington, after General Washington; Allegany, after the great Indian tribe of the Alligeni; Carroll, after Carroll of C., signer of the Declaration of Independence; Howard, after Colonel John Eager Howard, the elder.

Free Speech.

The New York Express asks the radicals with what grace of consisteney they can complain of the alleged impossibility of free speech anywhere in the so-called "unreconstructed States," when the President of the United States is actually mobbed and denied a hearing, as at Indianapolis, and in other such localities? Free speech is a good and necessary thing, though it may be readily admitted that more decorum is desirable in all quarters, among politicians in this country in the use of it. When such as Brownlow & Co. are selected as popular orators, the public taste must continue to depreciate, and a low standard of political morals prevail. Yet such as him and his co-adjutors are deliberately selected to make a tour of the North, addressing the people in behalf of a policy which keeps the Southern States out of their just representation in Congress; but it is gratifying to see that some of the republican papers are cautioning the community against their violence. The New York Commercial gives warning against "the bitter denunciation and butal threats with which Philadelphia was greeted during last week," and the York Post does not think that "loyalty to the Union" requires that they "approve blindly of any policy which these gentlemen may advocate."—*Balto. Sun.*

CROSBY ART ASSOCIATION.

ATTEMPT TO IMPAIR PUBLIC CONFIDENCE IN THE ENTERPRISE.

From the Chicago Post, August 22d.

An attempt has just been made to impair public confidence in the integrity of purpose of Mr. Crosby in his great Art Association enterprise. Some irresponsible individual maliciously, and certainly without any grounds, had telegraphed to several eastern newspapers that the people here lost confidence in the scheme being carried out, or the prizes ever awarded. Now the people in Chicago known that no one has ever expressed the slightest doubt of the integrity of Mr. Crosby, or his ability to carry out to the letter the advertised project of the Association.—The sale of tickets has been, within the past two weeks, brisker than ever, and never has there been the slightest indication of their depreciating in value. In the following card Mr. Crosby reiterates his ability and determination to carry out the plan of the Association. Mr. Nickerson guarantees his undertaking, and the committee appointed to superintend the awarding of premiums endorse both. The people of Chicago requre no such guarantees, but on the contrary *the whole city would be ready, if required, to guarantee both the committee, Mr. Nickerson and Mr. Crosby himself, who originated, and who is successfully carrying out the Art Association scheme.*

To the Members of the Crosby Opera House Art Association:

The sale of certificates in the Association has already been so great as to enable me to state that the distribution of premiums heretofore announced will be made to their satisfaction, or the money refunded.

U. H. CROSBY, Actuary, A. A.

Having the utmost confidence in the ability of Mr. Crosby to carry out his enterprise, I hereby guarantee his undertaking, as above announced.

SAM'L. M. NICKERSON.

Chicago, Aug. 21, 1866.

The undersigned, member of the Committee appointed to superintend the awarding of premiums to members of the Crosby Opera House Art Association, take pleasure in stating that we have full confidence in the integrity of Mr. Crosby, and in the responsibility of Samuel M. Nickerson, Esq., his guarantor, and assure the public that we believe the above proposal will be carried out in good faith.

James H. Bowen, President Third National Bank.
J. C. Fargo, Superintendent American Express Co.
Amos T. Hall, Treasurer C. B. & R. R.
J. C. Dore, President Board of Trade.
J. A. Ellis, President Second National Bank.
Clinton Briggs, Ewin, Briggs & Co.
E. G. Hall, Hall Kimbark & Co.
Francis A. Hoffman, Ex-Lieut. Governor.

From the N. Y. Sunday Times.

It is very rarely that we feel inclined to call the attention of our readers to any of the "gift" arrangements with which our papers have lately been flooded: but this scheme of what we may call the Crosby Art Union, is so largely and generously conceived, as well as so handsomely and unequivocally indorsed by the leading citizens of Chicago, that we unhesitatingly give it our cordial approval. The cost of the Opera House was $600,000, and the individuals who are disposed to purchase such a property, at such a price, are rare, even when its accompanying stores, offices and studios rent for $30,000. What in this case was to be done? Mr. Crosby, or those who may be associated with him, are sagacious men. They originated this "art association;" so broadly and liberally arranged it can scarcely fail of insuring itself a positive success. In the first place, they offer to every subscriber, not alone a share in the Opera House, with the chance of ultimately becoming its sole proprietor, but a possibility of obtaining also other very valuable premiums. These consist of Bierstadt's great painting, "The Yo Semite Valley;" Cropsey's "American Autumn;" Schussele's national work "Irving and his Friends;" as well as works by all the the leading artists of the country. The first seven are in actual vaue $43,000. That this is a positively genuine offer no doubt can exist, as the artists give it their unhesitating and cordial approval. Under any circumstance this ought to guarantee its purity of intention; but when such a series of prominent citizens of the Western Metropolis permit Mr. Crosby to use their names in his advertisements as a proof of his good faith, such a guarantee is immeasureably strengthened. At the same time we may call the attention of the timidly speculative to the fact that every purchaser of a share receives an engraving of at least double the value of the money which he has paid. The whole scheme is so magnificent in all its arrangements that we shall indeed be surprised should Mr. Crosby not speedily realize the whole of the amount required by him.

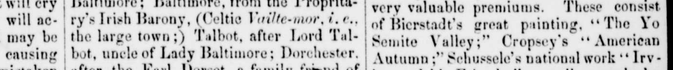
U. H. CROSBY, Actuary, No. 625 Broadway, or No. 28 Opera House Chicago.

For further particulars send at once for a catalogue to New York Office.

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.

ADJOURNED

Rail Road Meeting.



The subscribers of Stock to the Kent County Rail Road Company, pursuant to notice, met at the Court House in Chestertown, on Tuesday last, the eleventh day of September, 1866, and elected a President, three Directors, and a Treasurer for said Rail Road Company; and adjourned to meet again at the same place, on

Tuesday, the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to elect four Directors for the said Company. The subscribers for Stock are therefore requested to meet at the Court House on Tuesday the 25th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M., to elect by ballot four Directors for said Company.

GEORGE B. WESTCOTT,
ISAAC PARSONS,
GEORGE W. SPENCER,
DAVID C. BLACKISTON,
JOHN GALE,
GEORGE D. S. HANDY,
EDWARD WILKINS,
SAMUEL W. SPENCER,
GEORGE VICKERS,
ANDERSON W. MELVIN,
SAMUEL G. FISHER,
Commissioners.

Kent County, September 11, 1866.

☞ 'Delaware Gazette' and 'Republican' copy tdm. Sept. 15—tdm.

MARYLAND:
Kent County Orphans' Court,

SEPTEMBER 11, 1866.

On the application of Cornelius J. Scott, Executor of Hannah Greenwood, 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, Md., and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four 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 11th day of September, 1866.

SEAL

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

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

HANNAH GREENWOOD,

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 11th day of April, 1867;* they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 11th day of September, 1866.

CORNELIUS J. SCOTT,
Executor of Hannah Greenwood, dec'd.
September 15, 1866—4t.

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.

United States
INTERNAL REVENUE.

FIRST COLLECTION DISTRICT,
STATE OF MARYLAND,
ELKTON, September 12, 1866.

PURSUANT to the provisions of section 28 of an Act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt," approved June 30, 1864, and the several amendments thereto, Notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay Duties or Taxes under said Act for Licenses, Incomes, Carriages, Piano Fortes, Gold Watches, Gold and Silver Plate, in the First District of Maryland, comprising the counties of Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, that the Collector of said District has received from the Assessor thereof his Annual Collection List pursuant to the provisions of section 28 of said Act, that the Duties and Taxes assessed by the Assessor have become due and are hereby demanded, that the said Collector will attend in person or by deputy, to the collection of said Duties and Taxes assessed for Kent County,

AT CHESTERTOWN,

On and after Tuesday, the 25th day of September, until the 28th day of September, 1866 inclusive, and that all persons in said county who neglect to pay the Duties and Taxes aforesaid assessed upon them, to the said Collector or his Deputy, within the time above specified, may be liable to pay ten percentum additional upon the amount thereof, with a fee of twenty cents and mileage for the service of the notice. These penalties are mandatory and will be enforced without respect to persons.

Taxes payable only in Treasury Notes and National Currency.

JAMES T. McCULLOUGH,
Collector 1st District of Md.
September 15, 1866—2w.

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.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White 2 80a3 00. Red, 2 40a 2 85.
CORN—White 86a96; yellow 84a87.
OATS—Weight, 45a46 cents.

Notice.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, two years old, for sale at Kennedyville, by
Sept. 15. C. W. WARREN.



For Rent,

For next year, the House on Queen street, at present occupied by the subscriber. For terms apply to
Sept. 15, 1866. B. B. PERKINS.

New Fall Goods!

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS!!
GROCERIES & HARDWARE!!!
HATS, SHOES & CLOTHING!!!!

THOMAS S. WICKES
Successor to
WICKES & BRO.

HAS just returned from the City with a general assortment of seasonable Goods, *Cassimers, Tweeds, Satinets, Flannels,* Blankets, &c., &c., and a general Line of other articles adapted to the needs of the season. He invites the early attention of purchasers to his present stock, it being offered for sale with the advantages incident to having been bought in some instances at figures below the ruling market rates.

Chestertown, September 15, 1866.

WHITE GOODS, a beautiful Line direct from the Importers, just opened by
Sept. 15, 1866. TH. S. WICKES.

BROWN AND CRUSHED SUGARS, *White Rum* for Canning Fruits, superior Domestic Brandy, Pure Cider Vinegar, and other Groceries, on hand and for sale by
TH. S. WICKES.
Chestertown, September 15, 1866.

Public Sale.

THE undersigned, as Agent for Mrs. Cordelia Crew, will offer at Public Sale, at the Voshell House, Chestertown, Md., on

Tuesday, September 25th, at 10½ o'clock,

6 Acres of Land,

more or less, situate at the head of Still Pond Creek. The improvements consist of a DWELLING with five rooms in fair repair, and a suitable Granary and Stable, together with a



PEACH AND APPLE ORCHARD.

The arable portion which is not in Fruit is highly improved and particularly adapted for Truck or Fruit. The remaining portion is

MEADOW LAND,

which affords a fine yield of grass. There is a public Granary adjoining the property, from which a vessel runs regularly to the City. There is also another within a short distance. This is an excellent stand for a store or for some mechanical business. Terms of sale $250 cash or within thirty days; the balance in one and two years.

JONATHAN W. CREW.
September 15, 1866—tds.

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Md., the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of George W. Medders, deceased, near Chesterville, on

Wednesday, the 26th of September, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property:

Household and Kitchen Furniture;

One Yankee Clock;



FIVE HORSES, FIVE MILCH COWS,



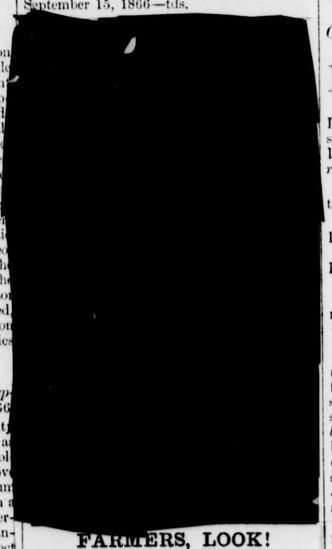
2 CALVES, 30 good SHEEP, among which are some Oxfordshire Sheep;

9 head of HOGS, 3 Sows and 18 Pigs;

a lot of Blacksmith Tools; two Carriages and Harness; one half interest in a Horse Power and Thresher; two Wagons and Harness; Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, &c., &c.

TERMS.—Sums of $10 and under, Cash; for all sums over that amount, a credit of six months.

MARTHA MEDDERS,
Admr'x. of Geo. W. Medders, dec'd.
September 15, 1866—tds.



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.

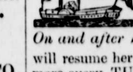
H. W. VICKERS,
Sept. 8, 1866. Cheap Corner.



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.

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.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas issued by James Graves a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent County, at the suit of George Harrison and John Harrison, trading under the firm of Harrision and Brother, against the goods and chattles lands and fenements of John H. Thomas, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said John H. Thomas of, in and to

ONE HOUSE AND LOT OF LAND,
Containing about Ten Acres,

adjoining the lands of John Bosee, on the road leading from Chestertown to Millington,

AND ONE HORSE AND CART;

and I hereby give notice that on

Tuesday the 9th day of October, 1866,

between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 o'clock, P. M., at the porch of the Voshell House in Chestertown, I will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder, *for cash,* the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and ratisfy said debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

S. B. ARMSTRONG,
Sept. 15—tds Const.

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

NEGATIVE.

Messrs. Holton,	Ohr,
Maund,	Tome—4.

BY THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES, March 16, 1865.

AFFIRMATIVE.

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

NEGATIVE.

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

Sept. 8—tN6

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.

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

New Goods.

FANCY SAFES, WATER COOLERS, Egg Beaters, Tea Bells, Gridirons, Beef-Steak Wire Broilers, Patent Freezers, Cake Turners, Tobacco Boxes, Flower Baskets, Galvanized Wire for Clothes Lines.

June 2, 1866. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

For Sale,

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

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