THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

☞ A negro is a negro whether found in Maine or Georgia, and a radical is a radical whether located in Massachusetts or Maryland. The purposes of Sumner and Stevens are the designs of Fulton, Creswell and Co. whitewash them as they may. The grand scheme of Maryland radicalism at present is, to convince the people that, in supporting the amendments proposed by Congress to the constitution of the United States, they are not favoring negro suffrage. The Baltimore American of Wednesday last, labors to prove that the constitutional amendment is designed to prevent the influence of the negro population. No one can, unless willingly, be deceived by such reasoning; the views of radical leaders and radical Editors, outside of Maryland, are too well known: the New York Independent has said, within a week:

"No leading Republicans in Congress mean to admit the ten waiting States simply on the adoption of the Constitutional Amendment. These States are to be admitted on no conditions short of the equal political rights of their loyal citizens, without distinction of race. A reconstruction of the Union on any other basis would be a national dishonor. Until the Rebel States can come back on this basis they shall not come back at all."

The spirit and temper of radicalism is fully illustrated in the proceedings of the Soldiers Convention at Pittsburg, where Marylanders participated. In the first day's proceedings

Major Wilson, of Indianna, said he observed the delegates from Virginia and Kansas sitting side by side in the Convention. It would be remembered that the first fighting of the conflict just ended occurred between those two States at Harper's Ferry. In order that the humble individual at the White House might have something to shed tears over, he suggested three cheers for Kansas and Virginia.

This motion was carried with cheers. The allusion here to the John Brown raid at Harper's Ferry, and the admission that it was the first fighting of the conflict just ended, shows the growing boldness of a party whose wont has been to fire the Northern heart by an appeal to the Baltimore riot of April sixty-one. The truth will gradually come to light, and should the present radical party maintain their ascendency, we expect to see the bust of John Brown occupying the niche contemptuously denied to Chief Justice Taney. The Baltimore Gazette of Thursday last, discussing this subject, says:

No intelligent man who has watched the current of events since the war, and has conned the speeches of the leading radical politicians, both in and out of Congress, can fail to read aright the programme which the revolutionists of to-day purpose to carry out. There was no exaggeration in the PRESIDENT'S words when he said to the delegation from the Cleveland Convention, on Tuesday, "I think we are now at the most important crisis of our country's history." If Congress should be sustained by large majorities in the coming elections, then, feeling confident of being able to override the PRESIDENT'S veto for three years to come, the radical faction would proceed at once to give practical effect to its policy. In that case it will enlarge the Freedmen's Bureau and extend its powers, and will see that an adequate military force is placed at its disposal. The next step will be to procure in each Southern State what will be accepted as an endorsement of the Constitutional Amendment. Bogus Conventions, like that of Louisiana, will be convened, or less than a quorum of a packed Legislature, like that of Tennessee, will be assembled to ratify it. Then Congress will insist that under the clause protecting the blacks in the privileges and immunities of citizens, they are entitled to exercise the elective franchise under the same restrictions only as are imposed upon the whites. In the exercise of this "privilege" they will be protected by Federal bayonets, and the radicals will kindly furnish all the candidates. Oppression and plunder will then go hand in hand through the Southern land, and the downfall of the Government and institutions of our fathers will be a matter of time only. With a two-thirds majority in each House of Congress, a central junto will undertake to rule the country, and will invoke, if need be, in vindication of its acts, some new higher law which abrogates mere Constitutional provisions and legislative enactments.

☞ We see that meetings have been held in most of the counties of the State to ratify the action of the Philadelphia Convention of August the fourteenth. Why can we not have a similar meeting in our county? It is true that probably nine-tenths of the people of this county sustain the movement there inaugurated, but it seems this is all the more reason for having a grand gathering of the people. Our town was represented in that Convention by a delegate and one of the Vice Presidents, and it certainly is but proper that the people of the county who endorse its action should give some public expression to their sanction. It has been some time since we have had an old-fashioned political gathering in our midst, and we think if ever there was a time when such an assemblage would be productive of good, this is the time. Former political antagonists are now acting together for their country's good, and a public demonstration would strengthen the union. Let us, by means, have a grand rally.

Election of Rail Road Officers.

At the adjourned meeting of the subscribers to the Kent County Rail Road, held in the Court House on Tuesday last, the following additional Directors were elected: Charles Beaston of Delaware, Thomas W. Eliason and William B. Wilmer, Esqr's. Messrs. W. P. Francis and W. T. Spry received a tie vote, and the election of the remaining Director was postponed until Thursday next, at 11 o'clock. The ballot was much larger than at the previous meeting, three hundred and eighty votes being polled. The interest in this work is now becoming something like it should have been a year or two age.

☞ From the Easton and Cambridge papers we learn parties connected with a band of New York thieves are committing depredations in those counties. Several stores have been broken into and robbed. And the parties who were confined in jail for these offences have, by means of outside assistance, escaped. A night watch has been started in Easton to protect the town. It would be well for our community to keep a sharp look-out.

☞ The Commissioners of the Town, we notice, have commenced repairing the streets, and we call their attention to the condition of the brick arch on the College road near the free school spring. A slight repair at this time will save a considerable outlay. The sewer at the foot of Fish street, near Chester River Bridge, is in very bad condition, and unless something is done to it before the winter rains set in, that portion of the street will be washed into a deep gully.

☞ The Democrats and Conservatives of Cecil have nominated the following ticket for the Legislature: Alexander Evans, Henry S. Magraw, George P. Whittaker and W. H Lindsay, Esqs.

☞ The trial of the notorious John Price, for the murder of DeWitt Clinton James, was commenced in the Criminal Court for Baltimore City on Wednesday last.

☞ The Orphans' Court have appointed M. D. K. Smith to the vacant scholarship in Washington College, from this county.

☞ Hon. Montgomery Blair has been nominated for Congress from the Fifth Congressional District.

The Case of Jefferson Davis.

It is now definitely stated that Jefferson Davis will not be tried the coming October. The Circuit Court that met at Norfolk in April last, under an impression given by the local papers there that Congress had voted to transfer the sitting to Richmond, adjourned its proceedings, on May 5, to the latter city until October. As the act No. 56 did not pass both houses until May 22, the adjournment of the court was at that time premature and illegal—consequently the court will have to convene at Norfolk and perfect a legal adjournment to Richmond. On the 27th of July Congress passed the act No. 117, rearranging the fourth circuit of the United States Courts by naming Delaware in the place of South Carolina, while at the same time the necessary reallotment of judges to the districts was omitted. The judges of the Supreme Court do not agree upon their power to make this change of judges, and it will be necessary to await the action of Congress in this matter. When these disabilities shall have been corrected, and it is authoritatively announced the military will in nowise interfere with the civil law, Chief Justice Chase announces himself in readiness to call a special session of the court and proceed with the trial of Mr. Davis.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Tribune.*

☞ We find in the Baltimore Sun of Thursday last, the following opinion from General Vickers of our town, as to the inapplicability of the State Registry Law to municipal elections. It was given in response to an application from a State official:—

The registry law of 1865, chapter 174, appears to me to be applicable to Federal and State elections and not to municipal. If it was designed to affect those of the last character, it would equally apply to the election of Commissioners in every incorporated town in the State. It is not to be presumed that the subject of corporations was in the mind of the framers of the Constitution and law makers at the time. The terms used in the fourth section of the first article of the Constitution, were used in their restricted sense. The object of the Constitution was to abridge the elective franchise in reference to Federal and State elections. In construing statutes, reference must be had to the circumstances, the mind and object of those who framed them, and not to any general expression that may be employed. For instance, an act of Parliament which gives to one, power to try *all cases* that may arise within his manor, is construed not to extend to a case where he is himself a party, although embraced by the letter. The words which immediately succeed the words "shall ever be entitled to vote at any election to be held in this State," furnish the meaning—they are, "or to hold any office of honor, profit or trust under the laws of this State." They have no allusion to corporation officers.

But the registration law requires the corrected register to be returned to the clerk of the court by a certain day, and to the judges of election at or before 9 o'clock on the morning of the election. The time of these returns is beyond that fixed for the election of city officers. This fact is a pregnant one in favor of my construction, and seems fully to negative the idea that corporate elections were in the contemplation of the law-makers; the time designated for these returns are exactly adapted to general and State elections. In the counties, elections are to continue from 9 o'clock, A. M. till 6 o'clock, P. M, but in Baltimore the polls are to be opened at 8 o'clock A. M. The registers discharge their duty if they return the lists to the judges of election by 9 o'clock, A. M. Could the Legislature have intended that the city election should be held an hour without the lists of registered voters?

There is another view of the subject which confirms me in the construction construction contended for. The registration books of 1865 are directed by the law to be delivered by the clerks to the registration officers, in 1866, for correction and additions. No new books are to be opened, but the duty is to continue the entries in the old books, by adding new names, &c. These books are in the hands of the registers of 1866, and are to remain there till after the publication of the names of registered persons, until "the Tuesday and Wednesday next preceding the said Tuesday after the first Monday in November;" this is to enable these officers to hear proofs, &c., if offered, in relation to be published names. The books cannot be completed till then; they cannot be transferred to the custody of any judge of election prior to that time; they are a sacred deposit, and cannot legally leave the hands of the registers till perfected. The judges cannot act upon last year's registry, because the only authentic record is the registration book, which is in another's custody, and must remain there till a future period, after corrections have been made and the lists perfected. It is impossible for the books of last year to be used at the October election for city officers. The judges are to check off on the books the names of voters who appear and vote. This cannot be done in October for the reasons stated. No provision exists for using duplicates, and the originals, being the best, are the only evidences to be admitted.

If my first proposition be correct, the voters at the municipal election are those who were qualified to vote before the enactment of the registration law, and irrespective of it. If it be contended that the registration act shall be applied to such elections, however inconsistent its provisions may be, I remark that if it require an impossibility, it is void, under the established rule of interpretation that a statute which is impossible to be performed is of validity. GEORGE VICKERS.

Chestertown, Sept. 20, 1866.

THE committee appointed by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, recently held at Cleveland, to proceed to Washington and present the President with official copies of the resolutions and address adopted by that body, performed that duty on Tuesday last. The President replied as follows:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: I have no formal reply to make, but the presentation of the recorded proceedings of the Cleveland Convention is peculiarly acceptable to me. To receive the encouragement and the expression of confidence in me of gentlemen so intelligent and patriotic inspires me with increased confidence to progress in the discharge of my duties in strictly adhering to and maintaining the constitution of the country. You have performed your part in the field. That has become a part of the country's history; but after having done that, there is, as you have just evinced, an equally important part to perform as citizens. That duty you are doing, and the part that you are performing now is equally important, if not of superior moment, to that which you discharged as soldiers and sailors of the Union.

While the war was a physical contest, connected, of course, with intellect and intelligence as far as the science of war was concerned, the struggle now is purely of a civil character for the establishment of a basis upon which our institutions are to rest hereafter.

The query which now arises is, whether the character and genius of the nation is to be subverted, or whether it is to be settled upon the principles of the constitution. To each and all of you is known the part that I have borne since this civil war commenced, both in the campaign and apart from it. I must refer you to that as evidence of what my conduct will be in the future. I have been co-operting with you in every capacity in which you have been engaged since the struggle commenced.

I think we are now at the most important crisis of our country's history—when we are to fix a substantial and enduring basis upon which the institutions of the country are to rest. We are to return to the constitutional limits—establishing the great fact that this is a government of limitations—that it has a written constitution, and that its boundaries are to be observed and strictly guarded, if free government is to exist. And, coming out of a rebellion, we ought to demonstrate to mankind that free government cannot exist upon hatred and distrust, and ill-will, and that with us the time has come for a re-establishment of all the relations of the States to the Federal Government. This I look upon as being of equal importance with any part of the war, if not the most important part.

I have said more than I intended; but I repeat that the encouragement, the countenance, and the confidence given me, coming from the source it does, is peculiarly acceptable to me; and, God being willing, I will, with your help, pursue the course I have been pursuing in the effort to save our government. I know it has been said that the founders of the government are entitled to the most conspicuous place in history; but my opinion is that the preservers of government should occupy the most important page. Let us all perform our part according to the theory and genius of the Government, and the result will be the preservation of our institutions, and we will take the place to which history will assign us.

The members of the committee were then severally introduced to the President, and after a pleasant interview they withdrew.

Impeachment of the President.

There seems to be serious grounds of apprehension that the Radicrls will attempt at the next session to impeach the President of the United States. The provisions of the Constitution in regard to impeachment are as follows: "The President, Vice President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors." "The House of Representatives shall have the sole power of impeachment." "The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments.—When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside, and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present. Judgement in case of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States." "In case of the removal of the President from office, &c., the powers and duties of the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may provide by law for the case of removal and death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability shall be removed or a President shall be elected."

We should like to know on which of the grounds enumerated by the Constitution as affording cause for the impeachment that process is to be adopted. Is it "treason?" The Constitution defines treason to consist in levying war against the United States, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. We scarcely imagine the Radicals expect to try Andrew Johnson on such a charge. He has not been a traitor even to their party, for his policy of reconstruction was inherited from Abraham Lincoln and endorsed by their own Congress. Or is the charge "bribery?" We have not heard that pretended. Or is it a "high crime and misdemeanor" to labor for the restoration of the Union?" We shall soon know. Let the Radicals try the experiment and the American people will impeach them at the ballot-box, and put it out of their power to ruin their country.—*Balto. Transcript*

Fifty Years in an Iron Cage.

There is now living at Buckland, Massachusetts, a maniac named Josiah Spaulding, who has been confined in an iron cage for over fifty years, and for more than thirty years has not stood erect, till he has become so deformed that it is impossible to straighten his limbs by manual force. He refuses to be clothed, and will not suffer anything to remain on him, and is only kept warm in winter by warming the room in which his cage is placed.

His human nature seems to have totally deserted him; he is only a being of senseless existence. His father, Rev. Josiah Spaulding, was the first minister settled at Rockland, and this, his only son, was the only survivor of a premature triplet birth. During his boyhood and youth he was indulged to the fullest extent, and though an extremely dull and backward scholar, finally applied for admission to Williams college after the continued efforts and persuasions of his parents and teachers.

He was unsuccessful in his application, and commenced a district school, which the symptoms of insanity compelled to give up. His madness manifested itself in attempting to murder his father and mother, and was chained for the safety of his family. After months of rubbing the links of his fetters against each other, he succeeded in freeing himself, when his first act was to attempt to murder his sister. Since then he has inhabited the cage in which he is now kept, and his insanity has been growing more and more hopeless, until it is now utterly incurable.

The Concentration of Troops at Washington.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press writes: The arrival of troops in this vicinity has given rise to exaggerated rumors of intended concentration of a large military force from 25,000 to 30,000 at this point. The fact is, that the number of soldiers for some months past has averaged only 2,000 or 3,000, and that several companies of the 12th infantry and a few other regular troops have been recently ordered here, the aggregate being less than the usual assignment to the headquarters of a department. It is presumed the whole number in this city and vicinity when the arrangements are completed, will not exceed 5,000 men.

The Peninsular Railroad.

The Smyrna *Times* says:—We are informed by a gentleman connected with the P. W. & B. R. R. that the Company will put on the through express train from Philadelphia to Somers' Cove, on the Delaware Railroad, on the second Monday (8th) of October next. It is believed that a train can make the distance in six hours—seven at farthest—and one is to be sent over the road to make out the time-table shortly. One of the stemers to ply between the Cove and Norfolk, *Lady of the Lake*, has made a trial trip to New Orleans and back, with every satisfaction to the Company. The distance from the Cove to Norfolk is 84 miles, which it is intended to travel in about five hours.—The *Lady*, we are informed by the gentleman referred to, runs at a speed of 20 miles per hour. Twelve hours from Norfolk to Philadelphia is thought to be the full time required to accomplish the distance; and to New York 17 hours. It is intended to make it in less time however.

By the present route via Washington and Baltimore the shortest time from New York to Norfolk is 24 hours. The Company expect to economize 11 hours on the freight time, and thus give to the latter city the advantages of the great Northern produce market to dispose of perishable fruit. The line of steamers are to be the finest that "e'er ploughed the sea," and the swiftest. A general change in the time-table may be expected when the through train is put on; the Fall arrangement generally commences the first Monday in October.

Applicants for Office.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 26.

While there are very many applicants for the higher as well as the lower offices of the government, Major Gen. Dix has received, altogether unsolicited, the most emphatic evidences of Executive regard. Several months ago he was appointed by the President, by and with consent of the Senate, minister to the Hague. This office he recently declined. Yesterday his commission was sent to him as naval officer of the port of New York, which he probably received this morning, and on the same day he was appointed by the President minister to France, and the commission for this distinguished position has already been prepared by the Department of State. It seems, from a dispatch received here this afternoon, that Gen. Dix to-day executed his official bond in New York as naval officer. It is not known whether he has yet received official information of his appointment as minister to France, but it is said here, in official circles, that the two offices were presented to him on the same day in order that he might take his choice. The above facts are derived from an authentic source, and it should be mentioned, on the same authority, that Mr. Bigelow is recalled from France at his own request.

Whisky and Water.

A novel case of double swindling is now being investigated by the United States authorities in this city. It appears, thus far, that some parties in New York contracted with other parties in this city for one hundred and fifty barrels of whisky at a very low figure. The New Yorkers were to have the barrels fraudulently stamped. The arrangements were made known to a deputy collector by one of the persons interested, who, at the same time, slipped a *loan* of $2,000 into the collector's hands. The barrels were duly shipped—one hundred per Baltimore railroad, thirty by Camden and Amboy railroad, and twenty per Raritan canal. The collector, however, seized the entire lot before it left the city, but, upon examination, one hundred and forty-five of the barrels were filled with water and only five contained whisky. It is evidently a swindling operation all round, in which the Philadelphia sharpers were evidently too much for their more experienced New York neighbors.—*Phil. Press.*

The Winans in Russia.

A correspondent writing from Moscow, speaking of the railway between that city and St. Petersburg, says the railway stations are all large, roomy and well arranged. "On no road in America can you find stations equalling those on the road from St. Petersburg to Moscow, nor will you often find a better or more substantially constructed road than the one built by American contractors, the Messrs. Winans, of Baltimore, Md. It has a double track throughout, magnificently graded, and possessing exceedingly fine bridges, almost all on the American plan. I may observe, *en passant*, than now that the road has been entrusted entirely to the management of the Messrs. Winans, the income derived by the State has nearly doubly increased. The Emperor is exceedingly gratified at the result, and it has not at the same time been detrimental to the interests of the gentlemen who have it in charge. All the principal men engaged in working the road are Americans, who make the machinery, rolling stock, and attend to the running of the road, under a government control never exercised. At several stations we were greeted by the American employees, who were greatly gratified to see so many of their countrymen abroad."

Tax on Knowledge.

One of our exchange papers in speaking of the high duties placed by Congress on paper and printing materials, says the duty of thirty-five per cent. on printing paper renders it cheaper to send a book over to England to be printed and bound, and then bring it back again, than to get it up here. Books and newspaper cost double what they would but for the duty imposed by Congress.

Feed, Flour AND GROCERIES.

THE subscriber having taken the Store room in Court Street, next door to the Transcript Office, will keep constantly on hand Flour, Feed and Meal. Flour by the barrel. Wheat, Corn and Oats bought at market prices. Will be at the Market House on Wednesday and Saturday mornings.
Sept. 29—1m. WM. F. BAKER.

Notice.

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

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White 2 85a2 90. Red, 2 90a 3 00.
CORN—White 98; yellow 96.
OATS—Weight, 43a52 cents.

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.

DIED.

FORD.—Near Chestertown, on the 17th of September, MARY E., daughter of William and Rachel Ann Ford, aged 7 months and 15 days.

COAL.

I HAVE on hand, for sale, ninety (90) Tons of best Baltimore Co. Coal, at eight ($8) dollars per ton. Also, Croasdale Super Phosphate of Lime, one of the best Fertilizers in use. It has been tested along side of most of the others, and has far excelled any of them.
THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
Sept 29, 1866—tf. Shallcross' Wharf.

Rail Road Meeting.

The subscribers for Stock to the Kent County Rail Road, are requested to meet at the Court House in Chestertown, on
Thursday, the 4th day of October, 1866,
at 11 o'clock, A. M., to elect one Director for the Kent County Rail Road Company. The meeting is an adjourned one from that of the 25th of September.

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 29, 1866.

A VALUABLE FARM For Sale.

THE undersigned will dispose of at Public Sale, on *THURSDAY,*
The Eighteenth day of October, 1866,
at the Voshell House in Chestertown, at half past three o'clock, P. M., the Farm in Kent county, commonly called the 'Coleman Farm,' now occupied by Mr. Peter Stokes, containing

314 Acres.

This property adjoins the land of J. Levin Gale, the Vanlear Farm, and Mr. Hynson Smith's, about half a mile from a Landing on Swan Creek and within a short distance of Chesapeake Bay and in full view of it. The soil is good and productive. The Farm is divided into five fields, under good Fencing.

THE DWELLING is Frame, two stories high, two rooms below and two above, in very good condition; Kitchen adjoining.

The Out Buildings consist of a Barn, Stabling, Carriage House, Meat House, in fair ordinary condition. About 50 Acres are in

WOOD AND TIMBER.

There is an abundance of Chestnut and Locust for the use of the Farm. The soil is adapted to the growth of Peach and other Fruit Trees. The situation is considered healthy, and is convenient to Churches, Schools, Stores, Post Office, &c.

This is valuable and desirable property and will be sold—the owners reside too remote to give it proper attention, and have concluded positively to sell.

GEORGE VICKERS, Esq., Agent and Attorney, will attend to the sale. The title is indisputable. Mr. Stokes or Mr. William Stevens of Swan Creek, will give any information desired, and the former will shew the premises to any one who may call to examine them.

The Terms of Sale are ¼ cash or in 60 days, and the balance in 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 years.
WILLIAM J. DALE,
M. A. DALE.
September 29, 1866—tds.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will expose to Public Sale at the Voshell House in Chestertown, *On Thursday, the 18th of October*, 1866, at half-past 3 o'clock, P. M., his Farm in Quaker Neck, where he resides, containing

70 Acres, more or less,

adjoining the lands of Mr. Isaac Cordray and others, and about 4 miles from Chestertown.

The DWELLING is a two story Frame, new, two rooms below and three above; Out Buildings, Stable and Carriage House in good order. The soil is good. The Farm is in four fields, under good fencing. About 20 Acres are in WOOD, a considerable portion in YOUNG CHESTNUT. 1000 bushels lime just applied and now applying.

A young Apple & Peach Orchard.

TERMS.—One-third cash or in 60 days; the balance in one and two years, with interest. Possession the first of January next, or earlier if desired. GEORGE VICKERS, Esq., Agent and Attorney, will attend and conduct the sale. WM. CLAY.
Sept. 29, 1866—tds.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of David C. Blackiston against the goods and chattles of Joseph Venable, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Joseph Venable, of, in and to the following property, to wit:

THREE HEAD OF HORSES, ONE STALLION, FOUR COWS, ONE YOKE OF OXEN, EIGHT HEAD OF HOGS;

And I hereby give notice, that on
Thursday, the 11th day of October, 1866,
at the Market House, in Chestertown, at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for Cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay the said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.
WM. M. GILPIN, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office,
Chestertown, Sept. 29, 1866.

HARRY MCCOY. WM. I. RASIN.
McCOY & RASIN,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 66 South St., Baltimore.

PROMPT attention paid to the sale of GRAIN and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE. All orders for the purchase of Farming Implements, Seeds, Groceries, &c., promptly attended to. Dec. 2, 1865—Y.

PATRONIZE HOME INSTITUTIONS!

WE would respectfully inform our customers, that they are no longer under the necessity of going North or East to lay in their supplies of Stoves and Hollow ware, as they can be accommodated at the

BALTIMORE Stove House,

from the largest and most varied stock, and on terms as low as any similar establishment in the United States. Our stock comprises in part Cooking and Heating Stoves, Parlor Stoves and Grates, Hot Air Furnaces, Argicultural Boilers, Tin, Sheet Iron and Hollow ware, etc. We call particular attention to our popular Re-improved OLD DOMINION, for wood or coal, which we are selling this season at reduced rates; also, our GEM AND GAS BURNER FIRE PLACE STOVES, which for beauty and efficiency are unequalled by any known Stove. A call is respectfully solicited by BIBB & CO.,
Baltimore Stove House, 39 Light St., Balt.
September 29, 1866—y

MARYLAND:
Kent County Orphans' Court,

SEPTEMBER 25, 1866.

On the application of Richard C. Johnson, Administrator of Augustus A. Malsberger, late of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, 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 25th 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, hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of
AUGUSTUS A. MALSBERGER,
late of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, 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 25th day of April, 1867;
they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 25th day of September, 1866.
RICHARD C. JOHNSON,
Adm'r. of Augustus A. Malsberger, dec'd.
Sept. 29, 1866—4t.

MARYLAND:
Kent County Orphans' Court.

SEPTEMBER 25, 1866.

On the application of Robert J. Lusby, Aministrator of Henry W. Burgess, 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 25th 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's Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of
HENRY W. BURGESS,
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 25th day of April, 1867;
they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 25th day of September, 1866.
ROBERT J. LUSBY,
Administrator Henry W. Burgess, dec'd.
September 29, 1866—4t.

GRAND FESTIVAL,

FOR the benefit of Kent Circuit M. E. Church, to be held on the Camp Ground,
On Wednesday, October 3rd, 1866.

The services of a good speaker will be secured for the occasion. TENTS and SEATS will be erected for the accommodation of those present

THE TABLE will be supplied with all the good things of the season.

☞ Price of Tickets, $1.

It is hoped the moral and religious community will favor us with the patronage a good cause deserves.

Tickets can be had of the Committee at the various Churches.

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS:
Rev. J. B. Quigg, Chairman; Jesse K. Hines, John Greenwood, of Wm., Charles H. Baker, Henry Bramble, Barney DeCorse, William H. Coleman, John P. Edes.
September 22, 1866.

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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