THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, November 17, 1866.

☞ The benefits which are to flow from the Conservative victory in our State, cannot be immediately understood or appreciated. We have been so long subjected to the domination of an unrelenting and unscrupulous faction, that it will require a flight or two before we can appreciate our liberty. Ever since the civil subjection of this State was effected by means of the military, the people have been robbed, betrayed, and misrepresented. A few more years and the State would have been hopelessly given over to the dominion of New England fanaticism. The easy complaisance with which the Radical journals of the State now give the lie to all their declarations of the past six monts, in regard to negro suffrage, shows what we have escaped, had the Radical party succeeded in retaining their control. Attempting, for partisan ends, to make the people of the State believe that the question of negro suffrage was not in issue, the Radical papers, now that nothing is to be gained by concealing the truth, actually seem to glorify the idea, that Governor Swann, if elected to the Senate, may be obliged to fill out part of his term on the floor with Fred. Douglas or some other prominent negro. It is fortunate that the mask has been at last removed, and the most skeptical will now no longer hesitate to see and believe, that the aims and purposes of the Radicals, and all their sympathizers in Maryland, are identical with the Sumners and Butlers of the North. Maryland, we are happy to believe, unfettered, is far, very far yet from conversion to these Radical ideas, and the healthy legislation which will flow from the Conservative control of the State will go far towards restoring the old conservative spirit. The foul spirit of Radicalism has been stayed, and we should all devoutly give thanks.

☞ It will be seen, by reference to the notice to the Stockholders of the Kent County Railroad, that the amount called for, has been changed to $1.25 per share instead of $2.50 per share.

☞ George Finley of Queen Anne's County, and his son, about thirteen years of age, were arrested by the Sheriff of this county, on Wednesday last, under a bench warrant from the Circuit Court of Queen Anne's County, charged with stealing cattle some months since.

THE MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY has been reorganized—Ross Winans of Baltimore City elected President, and one Vice President from each County in the State. David C. Blackiston, Esq, is the Vice President from this County James T. Earle, Esq., of Queen Anne's, and Col. Edw. Wilkins of Kent, are on the Executive Committee.

Vendues Next Week.

On Tuesday next, the 20th, Samuel T. Crawford will sell his entire Stock and Farming Implements. On Wednesday, the 21st, the Personal Estate of the late Caleb W. Spry will be sold at his late residence. See advertisements.

Thanksgiving Day in Maryland.

His Excellency, Governor Swann, has issued his proclamation setting apart Thursday, the 29th of November, as a day of thanksgiving and prayer throughout the State of Maryland. The day thus designated is the same as that set apart several weeks ago for a similar purpose by the President of the United States. The Governors of nearly all the States have concurred in the President's recommendation, and it is probable there will be a National observance of "Thanksgiving Day."

President Johnson on the Prospect of Admitting the Southern Representatives.

The following dispatch is published in the Houston (Texas) *Telegraph:*

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 30, 1866.

Governor Throckmorton:

Your telegram of the 29th instant is just received. I have nothing further to suggest than urging upon the Legislature to make all laws involving civil rights as complete as possible so as to extend equal and exact justice to all persons, without regard to color, if it has not been done. We should not despair of the Republic. My faith is strong.

My confidence is unlimited in the wisdom, prudence, virtue, intelligence and magnanimity of the great mass of the people, and that their ultimate decision will be uninfluenced by passion and prejudice, engendered by the recent civil war, for the complete restoration of the Union, by the admission of loyal Representatives and Senators from all the States to the respective Houses of the Congress of the United States. ANDREW JOHNSON.

John Bright's Last Address.

On October 30th John Bright was entertained by his friends and admirers in Dublin at a banquet. In his address, besides advocating the reform principles which have made him so famous, he considered the unfortunate condition of the Irish people, and advocated conciliation by Great Britain. He ridiculed the policy of England of sending troops to America to fight the Fenians, being of the same character as Lord North's policy of sending troops hither during the revolutionary war. He said that America was now the land of the Irishman's dearest hopes, and the one in which a great part of the suffering people of Ireland had found a happy home.

[Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1866.

Position of Mr. Johnson---His Future Course.

The following is a portion of a communication addressed by a member of the Cabinet to a friend of the Administration in New England, in relation to the position of the President and his attitude towards Congress. The writer says:

"Notwithstanding his long public career, few men seem to be less understood than President Johnson. That he is a man of strong convictions and earnest purposes is evident from the manner in which he advocated and pushed forward important measures in Congress, like the homestead bill, and the stand he took against secession and in favor of the Government during the late civil war. He believes that the manner in which he proposed that the Government should deal with the Southern States was not only a magnanimous one, but the only one likely to result in a speedy and hearty reconciliation between the two sections; and he has felt it to be his duty to sustain his views by the exercise of such powers as the Constitution had clothed him with. But while this has been done, and doubtless will continue to be, his course, he will violate no law nor fail to perform the duties which are legally devolved upon him. He will veto every bill that he may regard unconstitutional, no matter how unpopular it may be for him to do so. But he will execute with unscrupulous fidelity all laws, and especially those to which he has declined to give his official sanction.

"The apprehensions which you seem to feel, and which many others share with you, that Mr. Johnson will attempt to force Southern Representatives into Congress, or do any other imprudent thing by which the public peace will be disturbed, is entirely unfounded. While he will exercise fearlessly the power which he possesses under the Constitution in furtherance of the measures which he thinks are best calculated to promote the public weal, he will not quarrel with Congress for pursuing the same independent course. He regrets the disagreement between the legislative and executive branches of the government, and would, I doubt not, yield much to effect a reconciliation. He will not, however, sacrifice his principles, nor violate the Constitution according to his interpretation of it, no matter what pressure is brought to bear upon him. He means to do right as he understands the right, and will trust to time for the vindication of his course. He will be as true to the Constitution and the Government as President of the United States as he was true and steadfast to the Union in the darkest days of its trials."

Message of the Governor of Alabama--He Opposes the Constitutional Amendment.

MOBILE, ALABAMA, Nov. 13.

The message of the Governor of this State is published this morning. The only portion of general interest is that relative to the Constitutional amendment. After reviewing the whole subject, the Governor says: "I am decidedly of the opinion that this amendment should not be ratified. The first section embodies a principle dangerous to the liberties of the people of the whole country, and is as applicable to New York and Massachusetts as Alabama. The third section would bring no possible good to the represented States, while it would reduce those unrepresented to utter anarchy and ruin. We are sincerely desirous of complete restoration to the Union. We want conciliation, harmony and national tranquility. We feel we have given every evidence of honest purpose to conform in good faith to the condition of things surrounding us.

"Alabama is as true to-day to the Constitution and laws of the General Government as any State of the Union. Under the internal revenue law tax on cotton, the people of this State are now paying a revenue to the government of nearly $10,000,000 a year. In the enactment of these laws we had no voice. The amendment was proposed when nearly one-third of the States were unrepresented, and all its features are aimed at the States thus excluded. The ratification of such an amendment, under such circumstances, cannot accomplish any good to the country, and might bring irretrievable disaster."

A Detestable Spirit.

A New York journal states that quite recently a gentleman from Alabama went to a publishing house and asked if they could get together a Sunday School Library, "unexceptionable in sentiment to the South;" not works relating to slavery, but books which do not abuse Southerners for their secession. The reply was, "We have no such books, nor would we publish them if they were offered;" and an application to a denominational publishing society elicited a similar response. The kind of material which they prefer to issue is books poisoning the minds of the whole rising generation at the North against the young Southerners who are growing up with them.

Such facts as these are calculated to awaken more concern for the future of the country than all the doings of the politicians. "Let me write the songs of a country; I care not who makes its laws," will receive a dismal illustration in the United States, if the literature of the country is to be devoted to the perpetuation of sectional malignity and hate. At a time when every patriot and every Christian man ought to be laboring to efface the animosities of the past, here are men, or demons in the shape of men, some of them wearing "the livery of the Court of Heaven," and pretending to be disciples of a religion whose most prominent virtue is the forgiveness of enemies, deliberately sowing in the young, innocent minds of children the devil's seed of malice and revenge against the children of the South. Do these men reflect that those who sow the wind often reap the whirlwind? How can they tell what misery and ruin to their own offspring may not result from the poison plants of hell that they are setting out in their hearts?

We repeat, nothing makes us so doubtful of the future as this perversion of the literature and education of the nation to the propagation of sectional animosity and strife. Can we ever be one people again, if, instead of burying the past, we are transmitting our hatred from generation to generation.—*Balt. Transcript.*

Panic in the Meat Market.

The New York *World* of Tuesday notes quite a panic in the meat market of that city in consequence of a decline in prices. It has a dispatch from Buffalo, which alleges that "the Western drovers who have been holding large quantities, are heavy losers." The *World* adds:

"The extraordinary decline in pork and 'hog products' during the past month resulted on Monday in the failure of one large operator and one or two 'small fry.' The decline in mess pork has been from $36 to $24 25; prime lard from 19¼ cts. to 14¼ cents per lb.; pickled hams from 19½ cents to 15½ cents per lb.; live hogs from 12¼ cents to 7½ cents per lb.; dressed from 13½ cents to 9½ cents per lb., and so on. Beef declined on Monday equal to one cent a pound to the consumer, making about three cents in the past month. And the lowest prices above quoted are still high. In the second year of the war pork sold at $13 per barrel. Speculators must stand from under."

☞ In the case of the new Police Commissioners, his Honor Judge Bartol, decided the following points:

First, That so far as the possession and custody of visible and tangible property is concerned, neither an officer claiming title to it under the color of his office, nor a private citizen claiming title under ordinary modes of vesting title, is at liberty to assert that title by force, or to dispossess by violence a party in possession. If his title is denied or resisted, no matter how wantonly, he must resort to peaceful means for gaining possession, otherwise he makes himself amenable for a technical breach of the peace.

Second, That the acts of Assembly have vested the Governor with the power to remove the police commissioners for official misconduct during the recess of the General Assembly; that his judgment is final and conclusive, and not subject to appeal or to review any more than a similar judgment of the General Assembly, and that for parties who are thus removed by him to hold on *with a strong hand, and to continue to exercise official power, is to resist the rightful authority of the Governor and to put the law at defiance.*

The final proposition, which applies to the case of Sheriff Thomson, and to the case of every citizen, is that, being bound to act under the control and in obedience to the lawful orders of the board of police, he was bound to decide for himself at his peril to whom rightfully belonged the power and authority appertaining to the office, and to obey those to whom the title rightfully belonged, and that in so doing he could not be held amenable to a criminal charge.

From the Balto. Sun of Wednesday.

The New Police Board---The Marshal and Police Acknowledge its Authority.

Messrs. Young and Valliant, the gentlemen recently appointed police commissioners in place of Messrs. Hindes and Wood removed by the Governor, after their release from the custody of the court yesterday, at once repaired to the office occupied by them at the time of their arrest, No. 1 North street, where they at once proceeded to business by virtue of their appointment. A considerable crowd of persons gathered about the building during the afternoon, composed mostly of those interested in police appointments, but the best order prevailed, and all requests made by the old police force on duty in the vicinity were quietly and apparently cheerfully complied with. Almost the first business transacted by the new board was the issuing of the following order, about 2½ o'clock:

"OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE BOARD OF POLICE OF BALT. CITY, No. 1 North st., Nov. 13, 1866.

"The marshal and other officers of the police of Baltimore city, and all members of the existing police of said city, are hereby strictly ordered and required not to obey any orders that have emanated from the late board of police of said city since 2 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, or any orders that may eminate from said late board at any time hereafter.

"The undersigned have now entered on the performance of their duties as commissiners of police, and there is no other authority which can lawfully act as a board of police of said city

"Persons interested are required at their peril to obey this order.

"JAMES YOUNG,
WM. THOS. VALIANT,
"Police Commissioners."

The late board having adjourned, no official communication passed between its late members and the new police board. During the afternoon, however, the following note was addressed to Mayor Chapman:

"To the Hon. John Lee Chapman, Mayor of Baltimore.—Sir: Having again entered, and on this occasion under judicial sanction, upon the performance of our duties as commissioners of the board of police of the city of Baltimore, you are hereby notified that a meeting of the board will be held at their present office, No. 1 North street, in said city, this afternoon, at 5 o'clock, at which you are respectfully invited to attend as a member of the board *ex officio.*

"JAMES YOUNG.
"WM. T. VALLIANT."

To this communication Mayor Chapman responded as follows:

"MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Baltimore, Nov. 13, 1866.

"Messrs. James Young and Wm. Thos. Valiant, Gentlemen: I shall be pleased to meet you at the Mayor's Office at 7 P. M. Yours respectfully,

"JOHN LEE CHAPMAN."

The board sent the mayor the following in reply:

OFFICE BOARD POLICE, No 1 North st., Baltimore, Nov. 13, 1866.

"Hon. John Lee Chapman, Mayor.—Dear Sir: Your note of this date is received. We have official engagement at the hour named by you, but will be pleased to meet you at our office, No. 1 North street, at any time that will best suit your convenience prior to 8 o'clock this P. M.

"Yours, JAMES YOUNG, Presid't."

To this communication no response was received, and the meantime the board proceeded to elect a president, resulting in the choice of James Young, Esq. The following communication was then addressed to Police Marshal Carmichael:

OFFICE POLICE BOARD, No. 1 North st., Baltimore, Nov. 13, 1866.

"To Thos. H. Carmichael, Esq., Marshal: You are hereby required to report at this office at 6 o'clock P. M., for orders.

"JAMES YOUNG, President."

On being served with this notice, the marshal intimated that he should attend as ordered, and at the appointed time he waited on the new board. He was officially informed that hereafter both he and the officers and men under him would be required to report to the board, and to obey all orders issued by it. Mr. Carmichael asked for an hour's time to consult with friends, which was granted, and he retired. At the appointed time the marshal reappeared at the office of the board, and held a lengthy interview with the commissioners. It is understood that the result of this interview was an assurance from the marshal that from and after this morning he and the force under his command would report to the new board, and to it only. Later in the evening Deputy Marshal Manly, Capt. Wm. H. Cassell, of the western district, and other officers, waited on the board, and expressed themselves as ready to receive orders.

The marshal, deputy marshal and the officers and men under them will, of course, for the present remain in their respective positions. The oath of office subscribed to by the commissioners, as prescribed by the police law, provides that in every appointment or removal to be by them made, to or from the police force, they will in no case and under no pretext, appoint or remove any policeman, or officer of police, or other person under them, for or on account of the political opinion of such policeman, officer or other person, or for any other cause or reason than the fitness or unfitness of such person, in the best judgment of the commissioners, for the place to which he shall be appointed or from which he shall be removed.

It is understood that there are certain matters pertaining to the office occupied by the late board that would in any event require several days to adjust, and it is supposed that as soon as matters can be placed in a suitable condition for transfer, Messrs. Hindes and Wood will hand over the books, papers, &c., to the new board.

The following letter from the old police commissioners, we suppose, settles the difficulties between the two boards:

"Baltimore, Nov. 14, 1866.

"Messrs. Jas. Young and Wm. Thos. Valiant. Gentlemen: In the matter of your favor, dated yesterday, and received this morning, we have conferred with our counsel, and beg leave to reply that we are advised that nothing which has transpired has changed their opinion with reference to the correctness of their advice or our position both in fact and law. We are also advised that we have the right to retain our position until the courts have acted on the question of the legal title to the offices of commissioners of police and to the possession of the muniments of the office. At the same time we are advised that in view of the rosults of the late elections, the contest in which we might engage, though entirely successful, must be barren of fruits, and might ensure the destruction of the police system and police force which affords security to our citizens and is the boast of our city. Under these circumstance we deem it due to the public not to obstruct the operation of the system by occupying the apartments assigned to the board of police. We have some arrangements to make in connection with the relinquishment of books and property, and will, if agreeable to you, meet you at the rooms occupied by us to-morrow, at 10 o'clock A. M. Yours, very respectfully,

"SAMUEL HINDES,
"NICHOLAS L. WOOD."

☞ The following extract from an article in the New York Day Book, contains something for reflection. The great educational scheme of the radical party of this State does not all spring from pure philanthropy.

The truth is, the Common School System is now in nearly all the northern States almost completely under the control of the Abolition party, and is used by them as one of the most effective means of perpetuating their power. There were those who regarded this Yankee institution of *State Education*, when first introduced, as a part and parcel of the old exploded doctrine of a *State religion*, and as liable to be used by political parties for their own aggrandisement. Time has shown the correctness of their anticipations. The fact is, that the education of children is permanently a domestic or family duty. It is not a *State* duty. The State is no more bound to supply parents with education for their children than it is to supply them with bread, clothing, boots and shoes, &c., &c. The care, support and education of offspring grow out of man's domestic duties, with which government has nothing to do; of course, if, either through misfortune, poverty or any cause, the parents are unable to perform their duties to their children, then, and not till then, is the State excused for stepping in an supplying, on the grounds of benevolence, what negligent and unworthy parents have failed to furnish. But, we repeat, it is just as much its duty to supply food and clothing as education, for both rest upon precisely the same foundation for their justification. The State for the time being occupies the place of the parent.

But the taking of the training of children almost entirely out of the hands of their parents and subjecting them to the influences of a *State education*, is injurious in more ways than one. No parent, in the first place, has any right to absolve himself from the first duty of his life, the conscientious care of the moral, intellectual and political training of his children. We have a country whose government was founded by a generation of brave and honest men, upon the soul inspiring idea of the consent of the governed. We have a population of distinct races, upon the preservation of which intact within their several spheres, rests our entire civilization, as well as our financial prosperity. No man who distinctly sees these *truths* and fully comprehends them, can allow his children to be educated both by political and religious infidels without being guilty of moral treason. Schools, therefore, ought to be so conducted as to supply intellectual and moral training to children, leaving their peculiar religious and political instruction to their parents; but under the present *State school* system, the parents cannot be sure of this privilege.—Schools have become political institutions in the hands of the dominant party, and the most bitter partisan works fill their libraries and pollute their text books.—Democrats must arouse themselves to the importance of this subject. They must get some foothold and circulate works of a counteracting character, or else the entire school system must be revolutionized or abolished. We cannot afford to allow this school system of *State education* to continue to be a mere colporteur propaganda of Abolition sentiments. We must revolutionize or destroy it. The common schools of our country must become absolute and unequivocally *neutral* in politics and religion, or Democrats must go to work at once and blow them up — A people better be ignorant than *wrongly* educated. The falsely learned have always done more harm in the world than those not learned at all.

Bowing to the Result.

The Southern press generally expresses itself in regard to the result of the late elections in a manner which is natural under the circumstances. They are not disappointed in any material degree as to Northern States, and rejoice that Maryland and Delaware stand somewhat as a barrier in the contrast which they present. The following, from the Richmond Examiner, is a pretty correct reflect of the general sentiment of our Southern cotemporates:

We interpret this as showing that a majority of the Northern people at this time are unwilling that the South should participate in the government without consenting to the most injurious and degrading terms. This fact has been for some time perfectly well understood at the South. Its confirmation by these elections will not produce a scintilla of excitement among our people. We have, in many districts, sent to Washington individuals who could "take the oath," as they said. The continued exclusion of these persons from their seats is not a wrong that excites our special resentment. As to those who could not take the oath, we consider them much better engaged at home, in attending to their business pursuits, than in such a Congress as the present or the future.—In a word, we bow to the result, and wish our Northern brethern much joy in the sole and undistributed possession of the government, in managing which they have shown so much wisdom, moderation and public virtue.

It is lamentable, however, that any portion of the American people, anxious and desirous to discharge their duties to the government, should have occasion thus to express themselves in regard to the action of another portion of their countrymen.

The Case of Jefferson Davis.

WASHINGTON, November 14.—Messrs. Hillyer and Lowery, of the Mississippi commission, to-day called upon the President, by previous appointment, having yesterday sent to him the resolution of the Legislature of that State in relation to Jefferson Davis. They presented to him a letter from Governor Humphrey, who says, among other things, that those whom he represents do not seek to screen Mr. Davis from trial; that his imprisonment is not necessrry to secure his presence when desired for trial; that his continued incarceration threatens fatal results to his health; and that the ends of justice will be reached by admitting him to bail or parole, which they respectfully ask. The documents seem to assume that there will be no trial. The President received the commissioners courteously, and informed them that he would give to the application due consideration.

A Woman buried Alive.

A terrible occurrence is said to have taken place near Quincy, in Illionois.—Mrs. McClure was supposed to have died on Sunday last, and on Monday was buried in a vault belonging to the family. On Wednesday groans were heard from the vault by children of the buried woman and an old lady who was with them. Upon learning this, the husband and neighbors repaired to the vault, broke open the door, opened the coffin, and found the woman alive. She had torn her hair and wounded her fingers in vain efforts to escape from her narrow prison. She was taken home, and is said to be now in a fair way to recover.

AT MISS EARLE'S,
A Beautiful Assortment of
Fancy Buttons, Bugle Trimmings, Hoods, Sacks, for Ladies and Children, Plaids, Calicoes, Cloth Gloves, Scarfs, Braiding Braid, Ruffling. Ladies will call.
Chestertown, November 17, 1866—3t.

JOHN J. PEARCE
RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the Public, that having now in his employ a first-rate city tailor, he is prepared to make up Clothing in the best and latest style, and on short notice. Thankful for past favors, he requests a continuance of patronage, promising to use his best endeavors to give satisfaction. Nov. 17, 1866.

AXES.
STEWART'S BEST—of various weights—a large stock, and *warranted*—on hand and for sale by.
Nov. 17. THOMAS S. WICKES.
BUCKWHEAT of the best Family Brand, just received by
Nov. 17. THOMAS S. WICKES.
EASTERN SHORE HAMS, of superior quality—for sale by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, November 17, 1866.

For Sale.
A fine Young Stallion of the "Cleveland Bay" stock, three years old next Spring, of fine size, style and most beautiful and perfect action, of a dark mahogany bay color, dark legs, mane and tail, and sold for no fault. This colt will make a most perfect harness horse, and those familiar with this stock of horses, need not be advised they are celebrated for docility and great endurance, and make the most perfect harness horses.
CHAS. G. RICAUD,
Near Edesville P. O., Kent Co., Md.
November 17, 1866—3t.

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.

PEARCE—RASIN.—In St. Louis, on Thursday, Nov. 1st, at St. George's Church, by Bishop Hawks, JAMES A. PEARCE and EUNICE, eldest daughter of U. Rasin, Esq., of St. Louis

LOUGHBOROUGH—ZANE—On the 30th of October, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Wheeler, ALEX. H. LOUGHBOROUGH, of Georgetown, D. C., to Miss MARIANNA ZANE, of Wheeling, Va.

DIED.

WHEATLEY.—Suddenly, on the 11th inst., in Baltimore, JAMES R. WHEATLEY, aged 48 years. The deceased was born in Kent county, but for over twenty years resided in Baltimore city.

WALMSLEY.—On the 14th inst., Capt. J. B. Walmsly, a well known citizen of this county.

VOCAL & INSTRUMENTAL
CONCERT.
A CONCERT of Vocal and Instrumental Music, (for the benefit of the Methodist Protestant School Room, Chestertown,) by the Choir of Wesley Chapel, under the leadership of Prof. Thompson, and the Kent Cornet Band, under the leadership of Prof. Redue, will be given in the Court House
On the Evening of Thanksgiving Day,
November 29th. The Programme will consist of choice selections of Sacred and Secular Music by the Choir and Band, alternately. And the reputation of both is so well known as to warrant the assurance of a rare musical treat to those who may attend.
☞ TICKETS 50 CENTS. Concert to commence at 7 o'clock. Doors open at 6.
Chestertown, November 17, 1866.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, near Mr. Richard Hodges' Store, at Fork Town, on
Saturday, the 15th day of December next,
at three o'clock, P. M.,
From Ten to Fifteen Acres of Land,
the property of the late William S. Downey's heirs, lying in a prong of Swan Creek, on the main road from Dembeigh to Rock Hall, and where Mrs. Ann Elizabeth Downey resides, including a WOOD LOT OF THREE TO FIVE ACRES. The part of the property where the buildings are situated will not then be offered. Mrs. Downey, on the premises, or Captain John Downey will shew the premises to any who may call on them. A plot will be exhibited at the sale.
THE TERMS OF SALE ARE, a credit of six, twelve and eighteen months; the purchase money to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the Trustee, in three equal instalments, with interest from the first day of January next, when possession will be given.
The creditors of the late William S. Downey are requested to file their claims against him, duly proved, with the Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County, within four months from the day of sale.
GEORGE VICKERS, *Trustee.*
Chestertown, Nov 17, 1866—tds.

MARYLAND:
Kent County Orphans' Court,
NOVEMBER 13, 1866.
On the application of Richard F. Moffett, Executor of Richard Moffett, 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 13th day of November, 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
RICHARD MOFFETT,
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 13th day of June, 1867;
they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.
Given under my hand this 13th day of November, 1866.
RICHARD F. MOFFETT,
Executor of Richard Moffett, dec'd.
November 17, 1866—4t.

Notice.
MR. N. T. HYNSON, Still Pond, offers his services to the citizens of Kent as Clerk at Public Sales, Auctions, Appraisements, and in other similar capacities.
November 10, 1866—3t.

Notice.
ALL PERSONS are cautioned against trespassing on my inclosures, with dog, gun, or otherwise, either 'Hill Top' or 'Porter Farm,' from this date, Nov. 7th, 1866.
A. HURLOCK.
November 10, 1866—3t.

MONEY! MONEY!!
THE subscriber is in want of all the money owing to him; and respectfully and earnestly asks all those indebted to him to call and settle their accounts, notes, &c., without delay.
WILLIAM H. HAMILTON.
Chestertown, Nov. 10, 1866—3t.

Notice
IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Partnership between John W. Rasin and Alonzo Ming, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 6th day of November, 1866. All debts due the said Partnership are to be paid to the said John W. Rasin, and those due from the same are to be discharged by him.
JOHN W. RASIN,
ALONZO MING.
November 10, 1866—4t.

BUDD & SHARP,
New Castle, Del.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Hicks Steam Engine and
AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.
October 27, 1866.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White 3 30. Red, 3 10a3 22.
CORN—White 1 16a1 18; yellow 1 13a1 18.
OATS—Weight, 60a61 cents.

DR. SCHENCK'S
PULMONIC SYRUP.
This great medicine cured Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, the Proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when it had assumed its most formidable aspect, and when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.
Since his recovery, he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. SCHENCK makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has a large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. SCHENCK, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars.
Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor—one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health—are on the Government stamp.
Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. Letters for advice should always be directed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, 15 North 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y., S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo. (3d w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

NOTICE.
THE undersigned, Executor of the estate of the late Daniel Jones, hereby notifies the following parties, or their heirs, that it will be to *their* advantage to give him their Post Office address—as soon as possible—as he intends closing the said estate in a short time.

Mary A. Ringgold,	Richard Gorman,
Jonas Crew,	John T. Stephens,
Milly Brooks,	Jacob Stephens,
Sam'l. Leonard,	John Dwyer,
Ann D. Lessenby,	Edw'd. Plummer,
Capt. Jas. Allen,	Jas. F. Taylor,
Martha Rochester,	John Bruff,
Jane Foreman or Freeman,	Henry Cohee,
	Stephen K. Toulson, jr.
James Buchanan,	John T. Hurtt,
John Sappington,	John Lee,
Jas. N. Coleman,	James Spear,
Isaac Rogers,	Edward Thompson,
Geo. L. Scoone,	Alex. Cheney, colored.

Address J. W. JONES,
227 South 4th Street,
Nov. 10, 1866—2t. Philadelphia.

Notice
IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Commissioners of Kent County will meet at their Office in Chestertown, on
Monday, the 3rd day of December next,
and will continue to meet every day (Sunday excepted) until Thursday, the 13th instant, inclusive, to hear and determine the complaints and appeals of persons who may consider themselves agrieved by the valuation of their property by the Assessors. By order.
JNO. RUSSELL,
Nov. 10, 1866—3t. Clerk.

THE COPARTNERSHIP
EXISTING between Thomas H. Harding and Jos. L. Mench will be, by mutual consent, dissolved at the expiration of the present year.
HARDING & MENCH.
N. B.—All persons indebted to the firm of Harding & Mench are requested to make immediate payment. H. & M.

NOTICE.—I would respectfully inform my friends and the public that it is my purpose to continue Shoemaking at the old stand, Still Pond, Md.
THOMAS H. HARDING.
November 10, 1866—3t°

VENDUE.
THE subscriber, intending to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence on the farm commonly called the "Hollyday Farm," near Bacchus' Mill, on
Tuesday, November 20, 1866,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
His Entire Stock and
FARMING IMPLEMENTS,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
FIVE HEAD OF HORSES, FOUR COLTS,
ONE PAIR OF EXTRA MULES;
SEVEN HEAD OF MILCH COWS, one superior YOKE OF STEERS, which plow well;
SEVENTY SHEEP, SIXTEEN SHOATS
1 Farm Wagon and Harness, 1 Ox Cart, 1 Horse Cart and Harness, 1 Wheat Reaper, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c., &c.
TERMS.—Sums of $20 and under, Cash; on all sums over that amount a credit of *Nine* months will be given, on note with approved security.
SAMUEL T. CRAWFORD.
November 10, 1866—tds.

Stockholders' Notice
BY Virtue of a Resolution of the Board of Directors of the Kent County Railroad Company, the Stockholders in said Company are hereby notified that the sum of 5 PER CENT., or one dollar and twenty-five cents per share, for every Share of Stock subscribed, is required to be paid in thirty days from the publication of this Notice, to the subscriber as Treasurer.
By order of the Board.
R. HYNSON,
Treasurer of Kent Co. Rd. Co.
Chestertown, Nov. 3, 1866—5w.

Wanted
A WHITE MAN with small family, for the ensuing year, able and willing to do all kinds of Farm work, and superintend the same. A comfortable house to live in.
Apply to H. T. , MP,
Or by letter to him at Still Pond P. O., Kent Co., Md.
Nov. 3—3t°

For Sale.
THE FARM formerly belonging to J. B. Anderson, located between Fairlee and Worton on the Bay, containing 389 Acres. For particulars inquire on the premises.
Nov. 3—3t° W. OVEREND.

For Sale,
7 LBS. PURE WHITE HAIR—the very best quality. $8 cash on delivery.
Inquire at this office. Oct. 27. 1867.

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