THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, December 8, 1866.

The Message.

The length of the message precludes it from our columns. It will, doubtless, have been read by the majority of our readers, before this, but we make the following summary:

The President discusses at length, the admission of Representatives from the excluded States. Referring to his last message for the steps taken by the Executive for the restoration of the States, he says, "One thing, however, yet remained to be "done before the work of restoration could "be completed, and that was the admis-"sion to Congress of loyal Senators and "Representatives from the States whose "people had rebelled against the legal au-"thority of the General Government." He deems it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats Representatives from those States. He argues the existence of the ten excluded States, as States; shows that all the departments of the Government have recognized these political communities as States of the Union, and cites the following instances of such recognition by Congress:

At the very commencement of the rebellion, each House declared, with a unanimity remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not "waged, upon our part, in an spirit of oppresssion, nor for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, nor purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality, and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects" were "accomplished the war ought to cease."

In some instances, Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after the States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in insurrection, as States, were included in the appointment of the direct tax of twenty millions of dollars annually laid upon the United States by the act approved 5th August, 1861.

Congress, by the act of March 4, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States in the Union; and they have, for judicial purposes, been divided into districts, as States alone can be divided.—The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended; and that principle is of course applicable to those States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union.

The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the Proclamation issued by my predecessor on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that "hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed."

The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings affecting them as States, had in the Supreme, Circuit, and District Courts.

In the admission of Senators and Representatives from any and all of the States, there can be no just ground of apprehension that persons who are disloyal will be clothed with the powers of legislation; for this could not happen when the Constitution and the laws are enforced by a vigilant and faithful Congress. Each House is made the "judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members," and may, "with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member." When a Senator or Representative presents his certificate of election he may at once be admitted or rejected; or, should there be any question as to the elligibility, his credentials may be referred for investigation to the appropriate committee.

If admitted to a seat, it must be upon evidence satisfactory to the House of which he thus becomes a member, that he possesses the requisite constitutional and legal qualifications. If refused admission as a member for want of due allegiance to the Government, and returned to his constituents, they are admonished that none but persons loyal to the United States will be allowed a voice in the legislative councils of the nation, and the political power and moral influence of Congress are thus effectively exerted in the interests of loyalty to the Government and fidelity to the Union. Upon this question, so vitally affecting the restoration of the Union and the permanency of our present form of government, my convictions, heretofore expressed, have undergone no change; but on the contrary, their correctness has been confirmed by reflection and time.

If the admission of loyal members to seats in the respective Houses of Congress was wise and expedient a year ago, it is no less wise and expedient now. If this anomalous condition is right now—if, in the exact condition of these States at the present time, it is lawful to exclude them from representation, I do not see that the question will be changed by the efflux of time. Ten years hence, if these States remain as they are, the right of representation will be no stronger—the right of exclusion will be no weaker.

He cautions those who are pressing Constitutional amendments, as follows:

In our efforts to preserve "the unity of Government which constitutes us one people," by restoring the States to the condition which they held prior to the rebellion, we should be cautious, lest, having rescued our nation from perils of threatened disintergration, we resort to consolidation, and in the end absolute despotism, as a remedy for the recurrence of similar troubles. The war having terminated, and with it all occasion for the exercise of powers of doubtful constitutionality, we should hasten to bring legislation within the boundaries prescribed by the Constitution, and to return to the ancient landmarks established by our fathers for the guidance of succeeding generations.

"The Constitution which at any time exists, until changed by an explicit and authentic act of the whole people, is sacredly obligatory upon all." "If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way in which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for" "it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed." WASHINGTON spoke these words to his countrymen, when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of public life. "To keep in all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety," were prescribed by JEFFERSON as rules of action to endear to his "countrymen the true principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety."

The reports of the several Secretaries are briefly noticed. The public debt has been reduced for the fourteen months ending Oct'r. 31, $206,379,565. For the year ending June 30th, the receipts have exceeded the expenditures by the sum of $37,281,680. He says "there seems "now to be no good reason why taxes may "not be reduced, and yet the debt be ex-"tinguished within the next quarter of a "century." The President recommends such legislation as may be necessary for the preservation of the levees of the Mississippi river, and for the removal of all obstructions to the free navigation thereof. He also recommends that the District of Columbia be represented by a delegate in Congress. The success of the Atlantic telegraph is noticed. The condition of Mexico and our relations with France are briefly alluded to, as also the Fenian expedition into Canada. The theory and American doctrine of self-expatriation is pressed for Congressional action.

The Message concludes thus:

In the performance of a duty imposed upon me by the Constitution, I have submitted to the representatives of the States and of the people such information of our domestic and foreign affairs as the public interests seem to require. Our Government is now undergoing its most trying ordeal, and my earnest prayer is that the peril may be successfully and finally passed, without impairing its original strength and symmetry.

The interests of the nation are best to be promoted by the revival of fraternal relations, the complete obliteration of our past differences, and the reinauguration of all the pursuits of peace. Directing our efforts to the early accomplishment of these great ends, let us endeavor to preserve harmony between the co-ordinate Departments of the Goveenment, that each in its proper sphere may cordially co-operate with the other in securing the maintenance of the Constitution, the preservation of the Union, and the perpetuity of our free institutions. ANDREW JOHNSON.

Improvements.

Mr. J. H. Burchinal having purchased of Richard Smyth, Esq., the fine three-story building on the corner of High and Cross streets, for the sum of five thousand dollars, is remodeling the whole interior. The lower floor is being converted into two fine store-rooms fronting on High street; the second floor will be converted into a fine hall, which can be used for Masonic or other like purposes, and the third floor will be fitted up for school rooms. The back building on Cross st., has been rented by Mr. A. A. Biscoe, who is making the alterations in the building, for a dwelling and fancy store room.

It was thought Mr. Burchinal had paid a large price for this building, but Mr. B. never makes a bad speculation, and after the improvements are finished, the property will pay a handsome interest, independent of the building lots which will be sold on Cross street.

The Kent Rail Road.

The survey of this road is now being made, and one route, from Massey's Cross Roads to Kennedyville and thence in a straight line to Rock Hall, will be completed to-day. The survey of a second route will be commenced next week.

It is desirable that stockholders should pay up the dividend called for on their stock, and we are requested to say that Mr. J. O. Slay will receive the same in the absence of Mr. Hynson, the treasurer, who is confined to his house by sickness.

Vendues.

On Tuesday next, December 11th, R. J. Frisby will sell his personal property, near Fork Town.

Wednesday, December 12, Henry Ross, near Galena, will sell all his farm stock and household furniture.

Thursday, December 13th, George W. Spencer will sell at the late residence of John L. Wethered, deceased, a large quantity of farm stock. See advertisement.

On Saturday next, the 15th, General Vickers, as Trustee, will sell, at Fork Town, the property of the late W. S. Downey.

The U. S. Senator.

At the coming session of the Legislature a Senator of the United States, in the place of J. A. J. Creswell, is to be elected. The effort which was made at the last session, to repeal the law which provides, that "one of the Senators shall always be "an inhabitant of the Eastern, and the "other, of the Western Shore," is likely to be revived. And for the purpose, as stated by one of our cotemporaries on the Shore, "of rewarding a gentleman from the Western Shore for important political services to the State, in the late manly discharge of his official duties." The important political services which have been performed, have inured chiefly to the benefit of our Western Shore brethren, and it is scarcely fair to repay these services wholly at the expense of this section. The people of this Shore, we believe, are utterly opposed to the repeal of this law for any such purpose. If the general interests of the State require or make desirable the repeal of this section of the Code, and that the Senator to be elected must come, for this time, from the Western Shore, why then, for ourselves, we say by all means let us reward the services before alluded to. But until such facts shall have been shown, we are opposed to the repeal of this law. The Eastern Shore, too, has faithful public servants, who have been all the while faithful, whom she would wish, not "to reward," but to honor. Our own county has, in times past, dignified and enlightened the Senate chamber and it is neither selfish or unfair to our sister counties that we should prefer one of Kent's public men for the position again. The *Easton Star*, the cotemporary above alluded to, discussing this question says:

Some of our people are of opinion that by yielding this important right, temporarily, at the present juncture, we shall be able to effect a compact with the friends of the Western Shore aspirants to secure a better representation in the Convention which is proposed to be called—and indeed in the new Constitution to be framed thereby; but we may safely argue that if we are not strong enough now to uphold a law upon the statute book securing this right, we shall be far too weak to secure a Convention upon any better basis than these same powers may dictate, and powerless to reduce that representation in the Legislature which a radical faction has engrafted on our Constitution.

Let our friends distrust, scorn and avoid any such log-rolling scheme. It is alike idle and utopian. The Senator will, by act of Congress, be elected before any Convention bill can be matured, and then we can have only the promises of those whose very political existence would be ended by the fulfillment of their engagement.

Superadded to the objections we have urged above to this political emaculation and unjust wresting of the rights of the Eastern Shore, is the fact that it will produce heart burnings and bitterness that time nor circumstances can ever heal.—It will justly be regarded as an unpardonable sin by the Shore. Amid all mutations of party—the fiery struggles of Federalism and Democracy—the days of Whig and Democrat—even of Know-Nothingism and bogus Unionism, this time honored privilege of the Shore remained untouched and unharmed. And shall it be said that as soon as the present noble Democratic Conservative Union party came to power, its first act was to do what no political party, however reckless, radical, or abandoned, ever dared to do before? We trust not. We will never believe it. The two Shores, though divided by the Chesapeake, should be one in harmony and feeling.—Let nothing be done to sunder or divide them, socially, politically, or otherwise.

No radical son of the Eastern Shore, elected this Fall, Senator or Delegate, will enter the halls of legislation at Annapolis, this winter. What a proud record is this! Some degenerate sons of her's, like birds of evil omen, will nestle there one session more of the Senate, because the bullets of power put them in and the ballot could not reach them at the recent election. Her record is spotless, as far as in her power lay. What a return will this be for such a record! Let no fancied schemes of benefit to the Shore from increased representation—no schemes of public works for the benefit of the smaller counties of the Western Shore, induce their delegates to carry out this wrong to a gallant section and people.

How United States Senators are Elected.

Heretofore Senators of the United States were elected by the legislatures of the several States in divers modes and without reference to any particular time of election—some elected by joint ballot, some by concurrent vote of the two houses, some requiring a majority of all the members of both branches to elect, and others only a majority of the members attending upon a joint convention of the two branches. Sometimes the election was postponed until after the vacancy occurred, sometimes it was held at the session immediately preceding the expiration of the term, and sometimes one legislature would anticipate a popular election of the adverse political party and elect two years in advance of the vacancy. Under the unsettled and conflicting practice several most discreditable frauds upon the popular will were perpetrated by the legislatures of different States, and some shameful decisions have been rendered upon contested cases by the Senate itself—the latest, if not the most flagrant, in the case of the expulsion of Senator Stockton, of New Jersey, by the present Congress. That case, however, has been the occasion of the present law of Congress on the subject, passed July 25, 1866, which reduces the practice to uniformity in every State, and seems to be a very wise and just measure. The substance of its provisions is as follows: The Legislature of each State which shall be chosen next preceding the expiration of the time for which any Senator was elected, shall on the second Tuesday after meeting and organizing, proceed to elect a Senator in place of the one going out of office, in the following manner: Each house shall, on that day, by open viva voce vote of each member present, name one person for Senator, and the name of the person so voted for, who shall have a majority of the whole number of votes cast in each house, shall be entered on the journal by the clerk, and if either house fail to throw a majority for any one, that fact shall be entered on the journal. At noon of the next day the two houses shall meet in joint assembly, and the journals shall be read. The party who has received a majority in each house shall be declared elected. If no one has a majority of each house, or if either house has failed to act, the joint convention proceeds to choose by viva voce vote of each person present, and the one having a majority of all the votes of the joint assembly, the majority of all the members elected to both houses being present and voting, shall be elected; and if no one is elected on that day, the joint convention shall meet from day to day at noon during the session of the Legislature and cast at least one vote per day until an election is effected. In cases of vacancy during a recess of the Legislature the like manner of election takes place on the second Tuesday originating at the first session succeeding the vacancy. In case of vacancy happening during a session, the election is in like manner held on the second Tuesday after notice of the vacancy. In every case the Governor is required to certify the election to the President of the senate of the United States.

By the terms of the law it will be observed that the time-honored usage of our State of electing by joint ballot is superseded. The session at which the election is to be held is the first session or a stated session. When, therefore, the Legislature of Maryland meets, in January next, it will go into the senatorial election on the second Tuesday after organizing. One peculiarity of the law will strike the reader's attention, that the majority of each house is required on the first vote, so as to secure to each branch its proper voice, while on the other hand a recusant majority of one or more in either house cannot defeat an ultimate election on joint ballot, because the law compels the holding a joint convention, and the minority of one house united to the majority of the other will be able to carry out their choice; for, here it is only necessary that enough of the members of each house should be present to constitute an aggregate majority of the two bodies. It is not required that a majority of each should be present, but a majority of the whole number, no matter of what proportion of either house that aggregate is composed; and a majority of that qnorum so composed, although it be less than a majority of the more numerous branch, may consummate the election.—*Baltimore Sun.*

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Theodore Ascherfeld, Prof. of Music and German, and traveling agent for the sale of Gaehle's celebrated Pianos.

☞ Upon our first page will be found an interesting account of Ross Winans' celebrated farm on the Potomac, from the Maryland Farmer.

☞ John H. Surratt, charged with complicity in Mr. Lincoln's murder, was recognized and arrested while serving in the Papal Zouaves. He subsequently escaped from his guard and was re-arrested in Egypt. He will probably be tried in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, as the days of military tribunals have passed.

Proceedings of Congress.

The Senate Tuesday, after some debate, refused to take up for consideration the bill from the House to deprive the President of the power to pardon persons concerned in the late rebellion. Notice was given by Mr. Sumner that he would introduce a bill declaring the illegality of the present State goyernments of the Southern States.

The House adopted a resolution to appoint a standing committee on freedmen's affairs, and also a resolution to continue the committee on reconstruction. The committee on Territories was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing territorial governments for the late rebellious States. A bill was introduced providing for the election of a delegate to Congress from the District of Columbia. A favorable report was made on the bill, submitted at the last session, to amend the national currency act. A resolution was adopted that the House will insist on the adoption of the constitutional amendment before considering the propriety of giving the Southern States representation in Congress. A large number of resolutions and bills on various subjects were introduced and referred, including one to repeal the act giving increased compensation to members of Congress.

Up Town
CHEAP
DRY GOOD STORE!
(*Late Mrs. M. I. Mansfield.*)

A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
DRY GOODS,
BOOTS & SHOES,
LADIES COATS,
JACKETS & CLOAKS,
IN GREAT VARIETY.

LADIES' FURS! CHILDRENS' FURS!!
Goods for the Holidays!
Citron, Raisins, Currants, &c.

☞ Receiving Goods daily. We sell at prices which will compete with any store in the county. **J. O. DUGAN.**
Chestertown, December 8, 1866.

Mrs. S. E. Ringgold's
CENTRAL BOARDING HOUSE,
84 *Sharp St., Balt.,*

Between Camden and Conway, three squares from Eastern Shore Steamboat Wharves, one square from B. & O. Rail Road Depot, four squares from Balto. street, one square from Hanover Market and one from Church.

MRS. S. E. RINGGOLD, recently of Millington, will be pleased to accommodate Ladies and Gentlemen with permanent, transient and table board, on reasonable terms.
Baltimore, November 24, 1866.

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.

COCHRAN—MILLINGTON.—On December 4th, at St. Clement's Church, by Rev. J. Newton Wattson, J. FRANK COCHRAN, of New Castle County, Del., to EMMA, daughter of Richard Millington, of Millington, Kent County, Md.

DIED.

HINKLEY.—Near Eutaw, Greene County, Alabama, on the 14th of November last, after a long and painful illness, Doctor HARGROVE HINKLEY, in the 46th year of his age, formerly of Baltimore, and for several years a resident of this county, and a practicing physician in Worton.

SCHOOL EXHIBITION
AND
CONCERT!

MISS REDUE'S FEMALE SCHOOL, in Chestertown, will give an Exhibition and Concert at the Court House, on
Thursday Evening, December 20th,
at 7 o'clock, consisting of
DIALOGUES, RECITATIONS,
TABLEAUX AND MUSIC,
The Kent Cornet Band
will enliven the occasion with some choice selections.
TICKETS 50 cts.—Children 25 cts. To be had at the Post Office and principal stores.
Doors open at 6 o'clock. Dec. 8.

GRAND
Vocal & Instrumental
CONCERT.

THE CHOIR OF WATERS' CHAPEL intend giving a Concert at the Church in Kennedyville, for the benefit of the Sabbath School, on
Wednesday Evening, the 19th inst.
Having secured the services of Mons. and Madame Ascherfeld, who will perform on the Piano and Harmonium, as accompanyists, they can promise the Public a rich musical entertainment.
TICKETS 50 cts Doors open at 6 o'clock; performance commence at 7. Dec. 8

GOLD MEDAL
PIANOS, PIANOS!

The undersigned Company respectfully informs their friends, dealers, professors and the public in general, that they have constantly on hand a good assortment of their PIANOS, unsurpassed in clearness and volume of tone, durability and excellence of workmanship, at the LOWEST PRICES.
All instruments warranted as usual.
Pianos repaired and tuned.
GÆHLE'S PIANO MANUFACTORY,
N. E corner of Eutaw and Fayette sts., Balt.
December 8, 1866—3m.

PIANOS & MELODEONS.

The undersigned, Traveling Agent for the sale of the Gaehle's Piano Manufacturing Company's Celebrated Pianos, and Prince & Co.'s Automatic Organs and Melodeons, is prepared to attend to orders and furnish all desired information, personally, in Cecil, Kent and Harford; those counties being visited for professional purposes semi-monthly. Price lists, &c., forwarded by mail on application.
THEODORE ASCHERFELD,
Professor of Music and German Language,
Dec. 8—3m. Elkton, Md.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber, intending to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale, on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27th,
1866, the following property, to wit:
4 HEAD OF HORSES AND 1 COLT;
3 MILCH COWS,
13 head of SHEEP,
16 head of SHOATS,
1 Sow, 1 Carriage, 1 Buggy, Double and Single Harness, Thresher and Horse Power, 1 Wagon, 1 Pennington Reaper, nearly new; 1 Fan, 1 Wheat Rake, one-half interest in a Guano Drill, one Corn Sheller, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, and Plow Gears,
with other things not necessary to name.
TERMS.—All sums of Twenty Dollars and under, Cash; on sums over that amount a credit of Eight Months, by giving notes with approved security.
☞ No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
WM. McCAULEY,
Dec. 8, 1866—tds. Near Kennedyville.

LADIES DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS, and BALMORAL SKIRTS, in beautiful variety, just purchased and for sale at much below former prices, by
Dec. 1, 1866. TH. S. WICKES.

CASSIMERE CLOTHING!
FINE BLACK CLOTH CLOTHING!!

THOMAS S. WICKES has now in store a beautiful line of *READY MADE CLOTHING*, having just received a considerable accession to his stock already on hand. These Goods will challenge comparison with any brought to this Market, and which their examination will show. Special attention is called to handsome CASSIMERE SUITS in full three pieces, of medium and extra quality: also, *HEAVY WINTER OVERCOATS*, some of these last being gotten up in superior style, and for sale upon the most accommodating terms.
Chestertown, December 1, 1866.

Heavy Overcoating Material,

OF DESIRABLE COLOR, made expressly to my order, and Blanketings of the most superior quality—all just received from the Messrs. Mallalieu, and for sale at Factory Prices—by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, December 8, 1866.

SALT by the SACK, and at retail, just received by THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, November 24, 1866.

SELLING OFF AT COST,
AND SELLING OUT!
Wm. Watts

Is selling off his entire Stock of Goods AT COST! ☞ All in want of Bargains will do well to call early and get them.
Still Pond, November 24, 1866—3t.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White, no sales. Red, 2 80a3 00.
CORN—White 70a95; yellow 80a95.
OATS—Weight, 53a56 cents.

STORE HOUSE AND DWELLING
For Rent, in Galena,

situated on the Main street, opposite John Pennington's Hotel, and adjoining the Drug Store of J. P. Ireland—in good order, and an excellent stand for business. Apply to T. J. SHALLCROSS, Locust Grove, or to
WM. RODGERS,
Dec. 8, 1866—4t. Galena.

REMOVAL.
BENNETT & FIDDIS,

The old established Boot and Shoe makers, have removed their Shop next door to John L. Stam's Drug Store, on High street, where they will be pleased to see all their old friends and the public generally. Dec. 8—3t.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned, intending to dissolve Partnership on the 1st of January next, hereby give notice to all persons interested that all accounts with the firm must be settled prior to that date. At that time all outstanding accounts will be placed in other hands for collection.
EDWARD LAMBERT,
GEO. E. LAMBERT.
Chestertown, Dec. 8, 1866—3t°

For Rent,

For the ensuing year, the Blacksmith and Wheelwright Shops at Hanesville, now occupied by Mr. Pote. Also, a good Dwelling and Garden, Barn, Stables, &c., attached.
Apply to A. L. Vannort, or
Dec. 8, 1866—3t. DANIEL HANES.

FOR RENT,

FOR THE YEAR 1867, SIX DWELLING HOUSES, BLACKSMITH AND WHEELWRIGHT SHOPS, at Urie Ville, Kent Co., Md. For good tenants they will be put in good repair. The location is good for most any kind of business. Apply to
W. T. SMITH,
Urie Ville, Kent Co., Md.
December 8, 1866—tf.

AT PRIVATE SALE
One Horse and a pair of Superior Mules, on reasonable terms, by the subscriber at Still Pond.
Nov. 24—3t° F. H. HARPER.

For Sale.

The subscriber offers at private sale, 12 head of *FINE YOUNG HORSES*, on a credit of twelve months, with approved security.
Also, a few LARGE TURKEYS, of the Bronze breed.
JOHN GALE,
Nov. 24—4t. Worton Manor.

FOR SALE, two SMALL HOUSES on Kent street.
Apply to
B. H. GARDNER, Agent.
Chestertown, December 1, 1866—3t.

For Sale,

ON REASONABLE TERMS, or would trade for other stock, the FINE YOUNG **Trotting Horse NAPOLEON.** This horse shows good signs of high speed. He can now trot a mile in three minutes. He was 4 years old in June last.
B. H. GARDNER, Agent.
Chestertown, December 1, 1866—3t.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber, intending to discontinue Farming, will sell at Public Sale, on
Tuesday, December the 18th, 1866,
the following property, to wit:
TWO HEAD OF HORSES, ONE PAIR OF MULES, TWO COWS, 2 HEIFERS, 15 SHOATS,
1 Fan, 1 Corn Sheller, 1 Wagon and Harness, 1 Carriage and Harness, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and Plow Gears, with
Household and Kitchen Furniture.
TERMS OF SALE.—All sums up to Twenty Dollars, Cash; all over that amount a credit of Nine Months, by giving note with approved security.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Dec. 1—tds. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

VENDUE.

THE subscribers will offer at Public Sale, **On Tuesday, December 11th,** the following property, to wit:
6 head of Horses,
2 Colts, 3 years old the ensuing Spring,
4 MILCH COWS,
1 STEER,
15 HEAD OF FATTENING HOGS,
1 Ox Cart, 1 Horse Cart; 1 Sulkie; 1 Buggy, nearly new; Plows, Harrows and Cultivators; 1 Basket Sleigh;
Household and Kitchen Furniture,
and many other articles too numerous to mention.
TERMS.—All sums under Twenty Dollars Cash; all over that amount a credit of eight months, by giving notes of approved security. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
Dec. 1, 1866—tds. R. J. FRISBY.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court for Kent County, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of John L. Wethered, deceased, on
Thursday, December 13th, 1866,
at 10 o'clock, A. M.,
The Farm Stock and Implements
of said deceased, consisting in part as follows:
12 HORSES, 2 COLTS,
1 PAIR OF MULES,
8 Milch Cows,
TWO YOKE OF OXEN,
SIX HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE,
1 FAT COW,
38 Head of Sheep,
19 FATTENING HOGS,
TWENTY-THREE SHOATS, 2 SOWS
One Carriage, two Wagons, Wheat Thresher and Horse Power, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, and general Farming Implements.
TERMS.—Sums of Ten Dollars and under Cash; on sums over that amount, a credit of eight months, on note with approved security.
GEO. W. SPENCER,
Adm'r. of John L. Wethered, dec'd.
November 24, 1866—tds.

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

TO CURE CONSUMPTION, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the liver and stomach must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which, by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cleanse the stomach of all bilious or mucous accumulations; and, by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.
SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP is nutricious as well as medicinal, and, by using the three remedies, all impurities are expelled from the system, and good, wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action. Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, any thing the appetite craves: but be particular and masticate well. [2nd w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

Public Sale
OF LAND.

THE undersigned, as Attorney for Mrs. Emily C. Frisby, will sell at Public Sale, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, on
Tuesday, the 18th of December, 1866,
At 11 o'clock, A. M.,
That Tract of Land,
the property of Mrs. Emily C. Frisby, situated a quarter of a mile from Fork Town, on the public road leading from Fork Town to Swan Creek, and adjoining the land of Mr. Judefind, containing
About 50 Acres.
One half of the land is arable, has been well limed, and is under good fencing: the balance is covered with White Oak Timber. This tract of land is conveniently located, being near Churches, Post Office, Mills and Mechanics' Shops. The improvements consist of two
FRAME DWELLINGS,
each one story.
THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:
One-fourth Cash on the day of sale, and the balance in three equal instalments, in six, twelve, and twenty-four months from the day of sale, with interest from the day of sale, to be secured by the bond of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the undersigned.
These Terms may be modified to suit purchasers. J. A. WICKES,
Attorney for Mrs. Emily C. Frisby.
December 1, 1866—tds.

Lost.

THE subscriber lost on Saturday last, in Chestertown, between Perkins' Oyster House and the Jail, a BANK BOOK containing checks, and 200 to 220 dollars in notes, of the denomination of Fives, Tens, Twenties, and one Fifty: also, several receipts.
A liberal reward will be given for its recovery if left at the "Transcript Office."
JOSIAS RINGGOLD.
November 24, 1866—3t.

People's Popular Store

IS a title given to one of our Town Stores. The inquiry is frequently made why such a title. Popular for many reasons. The principal and head clerk are well known throughout Kent County and need no endorsement from our citizens. All transactions and business intercourse with a large circle of people, have given them, for the last eight years, a character for fair dealing that the people appreciate by their support. Merchants too often deal with men thinking it will be the last chance. W. A. VICKERS looks beyond a simple transaction. The trade at the People's Popular Store is increasing, and persons that are not in the habit of dealing, upon examination, find one reason if no more. The largest and most handsome stock of Goods now offered to the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's. More new Goods received this week. November 24, 1866.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

THIS is the last notice I shall give to the tax payers of the First District, who are in arrears for taxes. In a reasonable time hereafter, I shall proceed to collect all unpaid taxes, by process of law. All persons, interested, are therefore earnestly warned to take notice.
Grey's Inn Creek Wharf, Mondays;
Chestertown, Tuesdays;
Bel Air, Wednesdays;
Rees' Corner, Saturday morning;
Fork Town, " afternoon.
Will be at the above places on the named days, until first of January, 1867.
SAMUEL G. COPPER,
Nov. 24, 1866—5t. Col. 1st. Dist.

GREAT REDUCTION
—IN—
PRICES!

BUY YOUR
HOSIERY, GLOVES, DRAWERS, UNDER SHIRTS, HANDHERCHIEFS and Small Wares,
For Ladies, Gentlemen and Children,
FROM
RINGGOLD & Bro.,
175 Balt. St., near Light.
November 24, 1866.

1866. WINTER CLOTHING. 1866.

Levi Mastbaum

Is Now Opening
Is Now Opening
Is Now Opening
Is Now Opening
An Immense Stock
An Immense Stock
An Immense Stock
An Immense Stock
Mens and Boys Clothing
Mens and Boys Clothing
Mens and Boys Clothing
Mens and Boys Clothing
Made Expressly
Made Expressly
Made Expressly
Made Expressly
For this Market
For this Market
For this Market
For this Market
At the Same Prices
At the Same Prices
At the Same Prices
At the Same Prices
As Five Years Ago.
As Five Years Ago.
As Five Years Ago.
As Five Years Ago.

L. MASTBAUM.
M. TURKHEIMER, Salesman.
Chestertown, November 24, 1866.

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