THE
# Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 13, 1867.

## The Constitutional Convention.

This body reassembled Wednesday, after the recess of ten days. Seventy-one members, being considerably more than a quorum, were in attendance. The Convention immediately proceeded to resume the consideration of the article on the legislative department, and disposed of a number of sections. The section providing for the punishment of members of the General Assembly who may accept bribes, and those offering the same, as also the section relative to the taxation of parties in the place where they reside for the greater part of the year, gave rise to a very extended debate. The two sections were finally adopted.

## Congress.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

The Judiciary Committee of the House to-day decided that they could not have their report on impeachment ready to present to the House before the 16th of next October, and therefore the advocates of impeachment have determined to urge an adjournment from the present session to October or November.

The House appears to have a majority in favor of this proposed adjournment, but the Senate is equally as decided in favor of an adjournment till December. We shall, therefore, have no report on impeachment this session, and it is generally conceded that the subject will be virtually dropped after the report is presented in the House.

The Senate was engaged all of Wednesday in the discussion of Mr. Trumbull's reconstruction bill, which, it is supposed, it will adhere to instead of accepting the House bill. Mr. Sumner, at the opening of the session, made another effort to rescind the resolution not to engage in general legislative business, but he was again defeated.

In the House various bills and resolutions were introduced. A resolution looking to an investigation of the treatment by Confederate authorities of Union soldiers in rebel prisons, and providing that no testimony in relation thereto given by a party shall be used against him in any criminal or other prosecution, excited considerable opposition on account of the amnesty to informers. The latter was struck out, and the balance of the resolution, which authorizes a committee of five on the subject, was adopted. Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, announced that the judiciary committee were not ready to report on the impeachment question, but would be prepared to make their report at any session held after the 16th of October next. He further stated that five members of the committee did not believe the President had committed high crimes and misdemeanors such as to justify impeachment, and that the others were of the contrary opinion. Mr. Boutwell (one of the four) proposed a resolution providing for the reassembling of Congress on Wednesday, the 16th of October next. The death of Hon. Chas. Dennison, of Pennsylvania, was announced.

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Mr. JOHN ANDREW JACKSON CRESWELL, whilom accredited by Federal bayonets to the United States Senate as a representative of Maryland, is still hungering after the flesh-pots. If he cannot get at the public crib by the sufferance of the people, he intends to try and find some hole to creep trough, in spite of all opposition. If he can do no better, he will put his foot in the through and upset it, in the hope that some of the good things in it may fall within his reach. He has just written a letter to that pestilent charlatan, Senator Sumner, in which, on behalf of "the loyal people of Maryland," he urges the passage of a bill by Congress enfranchising the negroes of this State. He is quite willing that Congress should commit an act which he perfectly well knows to be violative of the Federal and destructive of our State Constitution; he is anxious to see our people insulted and outraged; he is eager to consent to a usurpation and aggression which before the war would have been resisted to the death by the people of every State in the country, in order that the little faction to which he belongs may recruit its ranks from our colored population. Mr. John Andrew Jackson hopes that a second Federal invasion of our rights may somehow result as did the first one, in putting him into a comfortable and lucrative place. We do not know the precise ground upon which he bases his "appeal," as Mr. Sumner termed it, but presume, if the letter was a private one, he dwelt on the advantage that would result to the Radical party from taking possession of Maryland, and abstained from the "Impartial justice" and "bullet and ballot" humbug which forms the staple of letters written on this subject for the enlightened public. One thing is manifest from these persistent efforts of Mr. John Andrew Jackson on behalf of negro suffrage, and that is, he is perfectly conscious of the fact he has so far lost the respect and confidence of the mass of the white people of the State, that he has no chance of ever again emerging from obscurity through their assistance. In this he is right. They do not now believe one whit more in the sincerity of his new-born zeal for the enfranchisement, education and elevation of the blacks than they believed in his loyalty and disinterestedness during the war. They know that after the secession of South Carolina he was one of the most blatant and excited advocates of the cause of the South, and when he was converted by the Radical party they naturally enough connected his plastic patriotism with the profit which followed it. They know now that the affectionate interest he professes to take in the welfare of the black is but another such conversion, and the fact increases the disgust and contempt with which they regard the man who is abetting a shameless and dirty conspiracy for the betrayal and humiliation of his State.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

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☞ The well known French financier, M. Emlic Pereire, is president of twelve or fifteen joint stock companies, the aggregate capital of which is $748,000,000. His influence in Paris may be imagined

☞ On Wednesday next the first Tournament ever held in our County will take place. The interest manifested for the occasion, in all parts of the County, bespeaks the most general gathering of our citizens which has ever taken place. The most ample arrangements are being made for any number, however large, who may be present on the field. Seats, we learn, will be erected for the accommodation of spectators. At a meeting of the Marshals, on Tuesday last, a fund was raised to present a handsome piece of silver plate to the successful Knights.

After the Coronation, the Queen and Maids of Honor, in open barouches, will be escorted by the Knights from the field.

A programme of the order of proceeding will be furnished on the field, and the best possible order will be preserved.

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☞ The excursion of the Methodist Protestant Sabbath School of this town, to Baltimore on Thursday, on the steamer *George Weems*, was a very pleasant and successful affair. The fine airy saloons and spacious main deck afforded ample room, and would have comfortably accommodated a much larger party, although there were upwards of five hundred on board. The boat stopped at the foot of South street and remained about three hours and a half, allowing the excursionists ample time to transact business and visit Druid Hill Park and places of interest in the city. Returning, the boat left at 6 o'clock, arriving home about half-past twelve. The admirable arrangements of the managers, the large, comfortable and smoothly running boat, the politeness of the captain and officers and the delightful weather, all combined to make the trip a most agreeable one. We have not learned the amount realized by the school.

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☞ We have received the third number of the *Maryland Educational Journal*, published by E. S. ZEVELY, Baltimore, at $1.50 per annum. We have not, heretofore, noticed this Journal, because we believed it to be in some way mixed up with the political faction in our State, which inaugurated the present school system. The editor in the present number makes a statement, in which he says that he is "not pledged to any *party* or *system*." He says, "I go for the just the true and the right, wherever that may be found, and for the best school system." Conducted upon these principles, this Journal should be in the hands of every friend of education in the State.

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*Editor Transcript*—I ask a little space to reply to TURTLE's communication, contained in last week's "Kent News." This article will be as brief, but I trust not so *small*, as his.

He enters two objections against my former piece, viz: the extraneousness and the grammatical construction. The extraneousness consists in my remarks on suffrage. These, he will not deny, were in answer to his remarks: *ergo he* introduced extraneous matter; but, by this objection, he denies franchise to be a political question while he dicusses it, and asserts that it immediately becomes such when I discuss it!

Concerning grammatical construction: this is simply a creation of TURTLE's fertile imagination. I insist on my writings being criticised by one whose native tongue is uncontaminated by association with Pennsylvania Dutch, and who is able to *talk*, sometimes, and not *sing* always. Had I a genius that

"Would ascend
The brightest heaven of invention,"

I might hope to equal TURTLE's tender adieu: but I haven't, and so I must have recourse, in bidding him a final *au revoir*, to the words of the poet:

Farewell,—a word that must be, and hath
been,
A sound that makes us linger,—yet—farewell.

CITIZEN.

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## The Death of Maximilian---Additional Particulars of his Execution---Speeches, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, July 9.

The Times has a special telegram from Houston, Texas, giving a detailed account of the execution of Maximilian, Miramon and Mejia. None of these were bound, or blindfolded, or any indignity offered them, as reported. Maximilian, before being shot, recapitulated the causes which brought him to Mexico. He denied the authority of the court that sentenced him, and said he hoped his blood would stop the effusion of blood in Mexico.

Miramon spoke from paper, and said the only regret he felt in dying was that, should the liberals remain in power, his children would be pointed out as the children of a traitor.

General Mejia made no address.

Maximilian called the sergeant of the guard and gave him a handful of gold, and requested, as a favor, that he would aim at his heart. Five balls entered his breast, but not being quite dead, two soldiers were called out and shot him in the side.

Much dissatisfaction and grief was manifested by the spectators. The sword of Maximilian was presented to Juarez by General Escobedo in the Government Palace.

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## Santa Anna's Arrest.

WASHINGTON, July 9.

The Mexican Legation has received official information from the Governor of the State of Yucatan to the effect that Santa Anna landed at the port of Sisal, at Gen. Ferago's invitation, and while there he was arrested. The statement that he was forcibly taken from the Virginia seems, therefore, to be unfounded.

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Over seventy cotton factories have been built in Georgia since the war.

## Wilkes Booth's Letter to the National Intelligencer.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald, writing of the Surratt trial in a letter dated July 5, says:

I am informed that one of the chief points on which the defence intend to base their theory of innocence will be their ability to prove the content's of Booth's mysterious letter to the editor of the National Intelligencer of this city. That letter, it will be remembered, never reached the hands for which it was destined, and its contents were never laid before the public. It has been reserved for an actor named Matthews to clear away the mystery. If this is to be credited it will be somewhat favorable to Surratt, but by no means sufficient to outweigh of itself the mass of proof adduced by the prosecution. On Monday last Matthews, who was an actor in this city on the night of the assassination, was before the Judiciary Committee, and there gave testimony which clears away all the mystery attached to the letter which John Wilkes Booth wrote to the National Intelligencer that fatal morning. Matthews testified that he met Booth, who was on horseback; that Booth called him and gave him a letter, which he requested Matthews to leave next morning at the Intelligencer office, if he (Matthews) learned of Booth's having left town, or if any extraordinary event occurred during the night. Matthews took the letter, which was given him hurriedly and with some secresy of manner, and had no time to think about the strangeness of the request That night, when the excitement grew to madness, Matthews bethought him of the letter, went to his own room, opened it and read it. It contained a statement signed by Booth, Payne, Atzerodt and Herold. The statement was that they had tried all in their power to abduct the President, but had failed, and that they had resolved that they would sacrifice their four lives for the welfare of their country, remove by death the President, whom they considered the cause of all its woes. Having read the letter, with the noise of the murder itself for an accompaniment, Matthews, terrified lest its mere possession should be construed into complicity on his part or lead him into trouble somehow, burned it. This is the sum, though not the exact wording of Matthews' testimony, who was at that time a member of Ford's dramatic company, and who is now in this city. He will soon be on the witness stand for the defence. It will be noticed that Surratt's name is not signed to the letter, and this omission the defence intend to use as proof that he had no knowledge of or instrumentality in procuring the assassination.

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## Fiendish Slaughter of a Whole Family.

The Newbern Republican, July 2nd, relates the following circumstances of a cold-blooded and fiendish murder of a whole family in Jones county, North Carolina, a few days previous:

Intelligence reached our city on Saturday morning of the murder of Mr. Richard Reeves Foscue and wife, at their residence on Island Creek, in Jones county. It appears that on Friday three colored men came on the premises and demanded money of the ladies in the house, which was occupied at the time by Mr. Foscue and wife, their two daughters and two grand-children. Failing to get money from the ladies, they took Miss Foscue, Mrs. Owen Witty and the two children to the smoke-house and there shot them. Mrs. Owen Witty, Mr. Foscue's daughter, and an infant child of Mrs. Witty's, were killed instantly, while Miss Foscue was slightly wounded and left by the murderers, they evidently thinking her dead. Miss Foscue will no doubt recover from her injuries.

A grand-child of Mr. Foscue's, the child of Mr. Martin Brock, was shot while in Miss Foscue's arms, and died a few hours afterwards from the injury. After murdering the ladies it seems the murderers tied Mr, Foscue to a post near his smoke house, where they stripped him of clothing, cruelly and horribly beat him, and finally killed him by striking him on the head with a maul. The wretches then proceeded to the house and completed their horrid work by murdering Mrs. Foscue. They then ransacked the house, where they obtained a small amount of money, after which they left. As soon as the murderers were gone Miss Brock, with difficulty, got out of the smoke-house, and taking the Brock child with her, made her way to a neighbor's house. The military authorities are in search of the fiendish murderers.

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## Booth's Letter to the Intelligencer.

A correspondent of the New York Herald, writing from Washington, accounts for the non-reception of the communication addressed to the National Intelligencer by Booth, which excited such general comment at the time of the assassination trial. It seems that the paper was given by him to a fellow-actor of the name of Mathews, with a request that he should deliver it. Mathews, however, after the assassination, apprehensive of the personal consequences, broke it open, read, and destroyed it. He has testified before the judiciary committee that it was signed by Booth, Payne, Atzerodt, and Herold, and announced that, having failed in their purpose to abduct the President, as the author of their country's woes, they determined to sacrifice their lives in order to take his.

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## Universal Coinage.

The International Coinage Congress, in session in Paris, has adopted the gold five franc piece and its multiplies as the basis of uniform currency among nations. The United States was represented in the Congress, and if our government endorse the proposed system, there will be a national change in our coinage, if we shall ever be fortunate enough to reach hard money times. The proposed standard of coinage—the franc—is equal in value to about nineteen and one-fifth cents. A five franc piece is accordingly worth four cents less than an American dollar, which is our present standard of coinage. Under the proposed plan, our present half dollar would be represented by a piece worth forty-eight cents; the quarter would be worth twenty-four cents, etc. The change therefore would be slight, but it would nevertheless create some confusion at first. —*N. Y. Sun.*

## Ritualism.

This is a subject which has for some time been engaging attention largely beyond the confines of the church or religious denomination in which the present issue in regard to it has arisen. Ritualism, in its general signification, is the order and form observed in the administration of divine worship. In this general sense every church has some ritual, from the Friends, who sit in silence, wearing their hats and a uniform dress, to the Catholic and Greek churches, with their magnificent service.

The present controversy about ritualism relates especially to the Episcopal Church in England and America, in some parishes of which new modes of conducting the service have been gradually introduced.—Most readers are familiar with the fact that the Episcopal service largely consists, in addition to the prayers, of the Psalms of David and chapters from the Old and New Testaments, which are read by the officiating minister. The change which ritualism, so-called, has introduced, is in monotoning or singing the service to appropriate music; in adorning the Lord's table with symbolic lights, in surpliced choristers and priests vested in some distinctive way to mark their respective orders. There are, it is said, only some half dozen churches in this country in which these changes have been introduced. The advocates of ritualism deny that there is any written law of the American Episcopal Church against their practices, and that the remonstrance made by twenty-eight Bishops of the church against ritualism has no obligation as a law, for such can only be made, according to the rules of the church, by a general convention.—When usage is appealed to as a kind of common law, they allege that there are not a dozen Episcopal churches in the country where the order of Divine service is not in advance of what it was at the date of the revolution, and that even the present usage differs so entirely in different churches as to afford no standard of uniformity.—There are some parishes in which the minister wears no vestment at all, and others in which the prayer-book is not exclusively used, so that if a visitor to one might suppose himself in a Catholic church, a visitor to another might not be able readily to determine the denomination.—In regard to the Word of God, they appeal to the minute directions given by God for the tabernacle, and insist that the use of vestments lights and incense, symbolical of great truths, and teaching by the eye rather than by the ear, have been derived from the old Israelitish Church by the Greek Church, and other Oriental Churches, not less than the Church of Rome. It is further alleged that, with the advance of civilization, more pleasure is taken in pictures, music and works of art, and if men thus beautify their own houses it is right to beautify the House of God, and appeal to every faculty which God has given to man to draw them to His service.

In fine, if we understand the ritualists aright, they claim that, in regard to forms of worship, as well as to those doctrines which are not considered essential to salvation, the Episcopal Church has made no legal provision to compel uniformity. It is not our province to say whether their defense is solid, but simply to give our readers an idea of what the ritulastic controversy is. In this connection, we see it stated that the General Council of English and American Bishops, soon to be held in England, will take some steps towards providing a uniform ritual. What grounds there are for such a statement we do not learn. Certainly, a very inopportune element for our American bishops will be found in the political character which questions of rites and ceremonies assume where there is a union of Church and State, as in Great Britain. The discussion of ritualism has already found its way into the British Parliament, and in a matter which has thus so soon interlaced itself with English politics, and any decision of which, by the Council, could only be potent in England, and not in this country, our American ecclesiastics would feel some delicacy in interfering.

Among the American bishops now on their way to England, we observe the names of Bishop R. H. Wilmer, of Alabama, and his cousin, Bishop J. H. Wilmer, of Louisiana, the former a strong opponent of ritualism.—*Balto. Sun.*

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☞ General Sickles, in a letter addressed to Senator Trumbull, says:

Now it seems to me that the true conservative guarantee against reaction is in the addition made to the loyal vote by the enfranchisement of the colored people. That being done, the occasion for the disqualification clause ceases. Hence the true solution, I believe, is to declare with universal suffrage a general amnesty, naming the exceptions. A more liberal amnesty is, in my judgment, essential to the success of the congressional plan of reconstruction. It will enlarge the range of popular choice for the important judicial, legislative and executive departments of the State governments, otherwise inconveniently confined to classes, very few of whom are fit to hold office. The people can surely be entrusted to judge and select from those who took part in the rebellion the men at once qualified and sincere in their adhesion to the new order of things. Such men, being eligible to office, will have motives to identify themselves with reconstruction, and to support the views of the majority.

Now, more than ever, men of ability and experience in public business are needed for the State governments in the South. It is truly unfortunate that at such a moment nearly all who know any thing of public affairs, and especially those who could fill judicial stations are disfranchised. This exposes the experiment of general suffrage to needless hazards. If the experiment fail, it is most likely to fail from the inabiiity of the people to put in office those who could and would assure success.

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## Japanese Tommy.

A letter from Japan states that "Tommy" is to be made Governor of a city (Hiago) by the Tycoon. He is already a captain of engineers, and expects to visit the United States to study engineering. He is said to be very popular at home, since his return from America.

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☞ The London Times gives the British House of Lords a thorough *rasping*, and characterizes it as "the most indolent and most useless assembly in the world."

## Santa Anna---The United States Government Demands his Release.

The *National Intelligencer* of Wednesday says:

The United States steam frigate Susquehanna was despatched by the Government on Saturday last for Vera Cruz, with sealed orders. It is now understood that the Susquehanna takes a peremptory demand upon the Juarez Government of Mexico for the release and surrender of General Santa Anna. No authentic advice of the actual execution of Santa Anna has been received by this Government, and his reported death is open to some doubt. Santa Anna was taken by force from an American merchant vessel, the Virginia, under the protest of the master of the vessel. The master asserts and will prove to the satisfaction of this Government that the Virginia was not at the time in Mexican waters, and that she was more than a marine league beyond the Mexican shore. Of course the seizure of Santa Anna, under such circumstances, is a national affront.

It may well be doubted whether Juarez, if his Government should be still in existence upon the arrival of the Susquehanna and the reception of our demand, will have the power to comply with it. His numerous subôrdinate chiefs are by this time, probably, at variance with each other and with him. If Santa Anna is merely a captive in the hand of some one of the Mexican leaders, we may next hear of a pronunciamento in his favor.

The factions of Mexico that were united under Juarez as against Maximilian will soon be rallied for renewed struggles against each other. The suggestion that Juarez will call a cortez and surrender to it his own authority, which he retained from necessity beyond the time for which he was elected as President, is very probable.

The Washington *Star* of last evening contradicts positively the above statement, and has the following version on the affair:

The statement published in a morning paper that the steamer Susquehanna had sailed for Mexico with despatches to Juarez from this Government, demanding the release of Santa Anna is entirely unfounded. The susquehanna is the flagship of the North American squadron, and has sailed for a cruise in the Gulf, whither she was going some time since, but the yellow fever having made its appearance on board, it was necessary to come further north.—The disease has now entirely disappeared from the steamer, and she has sailed for her original destination.

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## The Highest Fountain in the World.

Within thirty miles of this city there is a fountain throwing a stream of water higher than any other on this continent—probably in the world. We allude to the one recently completed and put in operation by Mr. S. B. Hunt, at his beautiful country seat, Maple Grove, in Bennington. Mr. Hunt has tapped a mountain spring about three and a half miles from his residence, at an elevation of three hundred and twenty-five feet, and conducts the water through pipe six inches in diameter to a basin about one hundred feet in diameter and four feet and a half deep. The water may be let on through a variety of jets. The one in use on Wednesday was a plain one-and-a-quarter inch nozzle, and the height of the column of water thrown was one hundred and fifty-four feet. It is truly a magnificent sight to see that body of water continously rising or rather maintained at that height. Mr. Hunt has expended $20,000 in the construction of the fountain.—*Troy Times, July 1.*

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## How Newspaper Editors are Paid in Paris.

Newspaper editors are well paid in Paris. It is affirmed in the journals that M. Clement Duvernois, who was recently one of the writers of the *Liberte* and who is about to become editor of the *Epoque*, is to receive a salary of $4,000 a year and an "indemnity on entering on his duties" of $20,000. A carriage is moreover to be provided for him. On some of the journals the remuneration is even higher than this, and it is to be remembered that a Paris editor does nothing like the amount of work that is expected in London. In fact, the Parisian passes the greater part of his time in smoking cigars and in talking; and if he knocks off an article or two a week he thinks himself wonderfully industrious. Sometimes he lets weeks pass without writing a line.

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## From Tennessee--Riotous Conduct of Negro Troops.

NASHVILLE, July 9.—The Mayor of Nashville had an interview to-day with Colonel Duncan, commander of the post, touching the riotous conduct of the negro military company sent to Franklin by the State authorities, before their departure from this place.

Colonel Duncan agreed with the mayor that it was reprehensible, and declared they ought to have been arrested. He also said he had demanded of State Inspector General Hunt his reasons for sending said troops to Franklin after he had sent there a sufficient force of regular troops to preserve peace, and announced that he would protect the people, and would not permit any interference with his authority by the State militia.

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## The Mexicans and the Americans.

A letter from Washington says:

Serious consequences are expected to grow out of the seizure of Santa Anna on an American vessel by the Mexican authorities, and the general bearing of the Mexicans towards our troops on the Rio Grande. Official dispatches have been received at General Grant's headquarters that the Mexicans have offered repeated insults to our flag, and that, elated by their recent success, they are impudent and overbearing in their demeanor towards Americans.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, considered a healthful Tonic in warm weather, for sale by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
July 6, 1867.

THOMAS S. WICKES
CALLS the attention of Medical men to some extra old FRENCH BRANDY, of a Grade and Brand (Hennessey) seldom offered for sale on draught in this market.
Chestertown, July 6, 1867.

## Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—New white $3 10. New red 3 05.
CORN—White $1 17a1 20; yellow $1 16 a1 07.
OATS—88a89 cts.

TAX NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the Tax Payers of the Third District that their taxes for the present year are now due, and that he is prepared to receive them.
He may be found at Mr. Lucas' Store, Worton Heights, every Saturday afternoon.
S. L. USILTON,
July 13—3t. Coll'r. 3d District.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, kept by Mr. Samuel V. Farson, on

TUESDAY,
The Sixth day of August next,
at eleven o'clock, A. M., all that

*FARM AND PLANTATION*

in Kent County, late the property of Nicholas Vandyke, deceased, in the First Election District of said County, adjoining the lands of Messrs. R. R. Meginnis, T. C. Meginnis, the heirs of Mrs. Hannah Greenwood, Mrs. J. Naudain's heirs and of Mr. Joseph Morris, containing in the whole

182 Acres, 3 Roods, 23 Perches,

more or less. The portion called "Calder's Manor" and "Hay's Meadows," contains 136 Acres, and the part called "Seman's Folly" contains 46 Acres, 3 Roods and 23 Perches. About 50 Acres in WOOD, the residue arable.

*THERE ARE SEVERAL SMALL*
DWELLINGS AND TENEMENTS

on the premises, occupied by Thomas Mander, James Daniels, John Hall and E. Harris. The land is susceptible of division into two small Farms. Persons desirous of purchasing will examine the property. D. C. Blackiston and Joseph Morris, Esq., or Mr. Joseph Peacock, will shew the premises to any acquaintance who may call on them.

*THE TERMS OF SALE ARE CASH,* but the Trustee may modify them to some extent, if circumstances will justify it.
GEORGE VICKERS,
Chestertown, July 13, 1867. *Trustee.*

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!
HARDWARE, HARDWARE!
BUILDERS' HARDWARE!

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE. Bought of Importers and Manufacturers, at the Lowest Wholesale Prices, and we are enabled to furnish Carpenters with all kinds of Building Hardware at the lowest Philadelphia prices. Carpenters and Farmers, come and see our new stock of all kinds of Hardware, consisting in part of the following goods:

Diston's hand, wood and tenon Saws, Try Squares, Steel do., Spencer's Mill Files, Flat Bastard 8, 10, 12 and 14 inch Saw Files, Horse rasps, 8, 10, 12 and 14 inch; Steel, Firmer and Socket Chisels, Cook's Bitts, Nail Gimlets, Scotch Braces, Beatty's half and Shingle Hatchets; Plate, Mortice, Pad and Jail Locks; Night Latches, Jap'd. Shutter Screws, Porc. Shutter Knobs, Tacks, Chains, Traces, Molasses Gates, Square Neck Bolts, Ast. Strap and Gate Hinges, Fast and loose Buts, Mayor and Table Hinges, Hinge Hasps, Barrel Bolts, Curry Combs, Coffee Mills, Butcher Knives, Scales, Double and Single Smooth, Jack, Fore and Filister Planes; Sand Paper, Stubbs and Plates, Shutter Lifts, Tap Borers, Shoe Knives. A full assortment of all kinds of Hardware, too numerous to name. Call and examine our large stock.
H. W. VICKERS,
July 13, 1867. Cheap Corner.

TAX NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to the Tax Payers of the Fifth District, that the Taxes for this year are due on the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1867. I am now ready to receive taxes, and hope and expect all to pay up promptly.

Persons indebted for taxes for 1866 will not be indulged much longer; they need not ask or expect it, for I intend, when I make the taxes for 1867, to make them for 1866 on all not paid up. I need the money and must have it without further delay.
SAMUEL G. COPPER,
July 6, 1867—tf. Collector.

LOST,

BETWEEN the Trappe and Whaland's Mill, on the 22d of June last, a WELL ROPE 80 feet long, inch diameter. A reward of $1 will be given for its return if left at the Transcript Office.
WILLIAM E. BOWMAN.
July 6, 1867—3t.

NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE undersigned would say to Tax Payers in the Second District, that his office is in the stairs above Mr. Hayes' Store at KENNEDYVILLE. Taxes are now due, and I am ready to receive them.
JACOB SUTTON,
Collector 2d District.
Kennedyville, July 6, 1867—tf.

NOTICE.

NEW STONE BRIDGE.—The County Commissioners for Kent Co. will, *On Tuesday, the 6th day of August next,* receive Proposals for furnishing Materials and building a Stone Bridge over Lizar's Run, in Worton; the Bridge to be arched and built out of Port Deposit Gray Stone with strong Cement. The dimensions of the Bridge, and other requirements, will be made known on that day to those making application.
By order. JNO. RUSSELL,
July 6, 1867—tA3. Clerk.

JUST WHAT'S WANTED!

The subscribers have commenced a *CIGAR FACTORY* on High Street, opposite the Post Office, and intend to manufacture CIGARS of all Kinds and Qualities, and also to keep on hand a good assortment of CHEWING TOBACCOS AND PIPES, which we offer at Wholesale and retail.
We would call the attention of the Public and ask them to please give us a call and examine our Stock, as we intend to sell cheap for Cash.
G. W. & R. B. RUSSELL.
Chestertown, July 6, 1867—6m.

Lumber,

LIME, FERTILIZERS, COAL, AND PEACH TREES, From Pullen's Nursery, New Jersey, for sale by JAMES SHUSTER,
June 29, 1867—6m. Buck Neck.

BARGAINS!

MISS EARLE returned on Saturday with a new supply of cheap Bugle Trimmings, Bugle Braids, and Fancy Buttons; also, Swiss & Lace Edges, Fans, Black Mitts, W. Ball Trimmings, Peque Goods for Suits, Satin Ribbons, Steel Buttons, White, Colored and Black Belts, White Tarltan, and many other articles.
*On Monday, 8th of July, all the Stock of Summer Goods on hand will be sold at reduced prices.* July 6, 1867—3w.

Look at This!
A NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP UP TOWN.

THE undersigned having taken the new Shop up town, nearly opposite Mr. S. S. Usilton's, respectfully informs the Farmers and Public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the BLACKSMITHING LINE, *at the lowest prices, and on the shortest notice.*

Particular attention paid to
HORSE SHOEING,

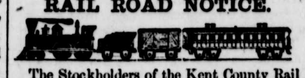
AT THE LOW PRICE OF $1.50, *and all other work in proportion.* He hopes by strict and punctual attendance to his business to merit a share of the public patronage.
ALFRED L. BENJAMIN.
Chestertown, Apr. 20, 1867—3m.

SLAUGHTER'S LINE
FOR CHESTER RIVER.

*THE STEAMER CHESTER*
will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7½ o'clock, for Kent Island, Queenstown, Grey's Inn Creek, Booker's, Rolph's, Chestertown and Crumpton.
Returning, leave Crumpton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ o'clock, stopping at the above Landings.

*THE STEAMER GEORGE LAW*
will leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7½ o'clock, for Kent Island, Queenstown, Grey's Inn Creek, Corsica, Booker's, Rolph's, Chestertown and Crumpton. Returning leaves Crumpton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6½ o'clock, stopping at the same Landings.
☞ FARE $1.25. MEALS EXTRA.
*All Freight must be Pre-paid.*
Not responsible for freight after being landed from the boat.
Baggage at the owner's risk.
C. A. ROE,
July 6, 1867. Agent.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.



The Stockholders of the Kent County Rail Road Company are hereby notified that an Instalment of Six Dollars and twenty-five cents per share for each share of Stock, has been called for by resolution of the Board of Directors of the said Company. You are therefore requested to make payment to the undersigned, by the Fifteenth day of August next, of Six Dollars and Twenty-five cents on every share of Stock subscribed by you in said Company.
The Directors design placing the road under contract on an early day, and hence the necessity of the present call.
By order of the Board.
RICHARD HYNSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.
Chestertown, June 29, 1867—tA15.

HARVEST GOODS.

THE subscriber has just returned from the City with a full assortment of GOODS adapted to the wants of the present season.
WHISKEYS FOR THE HARVEST FIELD, SCYTHE STONES, and a superior article of
Machine Oil.
Bought at the latest decline, for the CASH, they will be sold at city retail prices.
STEVENSON CONSTABLE,
June 29, 1867. Trappe Corner.

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