THE
# Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,
Saturday Morning, August 10, 1867.

☞ The disturbance at Centreville on the occasion of the visit of Judge Bond last week is or should be another lesson to the people of Maryland, to keep aloof from Bond and his party. It is, or should be well known to every man in the State, that nothing could give greater pleasure to the Bond-Creswell party than a serious outbreak between the white and black races. The only hope for Bond and his party, for political place, is the enfranchisement of the negroes, and the only hope Bond has of bringing this about is by creating a conflict between the two races and thereby giving Congress a pretext to do as they have done with the late seceded States. Every sensible man in the State sees that the Republican members of Congress are ready at all times to violate the Constitution for the advancement of their party ends, on any plausible pretext which the Northern people can take hold of. Every sensible man knows and sees that a treasonable plan to subvert and destroy the State Government of Maryland, and place us under military rule, has been hatching for some time in Congress and that Bond is the missionary of these traitors to encompass the State which in an unfortunate hour gave him birth. How careful then should we be to avoid giving these people the opportunity they so much desire. The negroes have the right to assemble and listen to speeches, and if the whites who are opposed to Bond and his party would keep entirely aloof, and let Bond and the negroes enjoy themselves in their own way there would soon be an end of these gatherings. We have thus far happily escaped a visit from this pest of Maryland society, and hope we shall ever enjoy such a blessed exemption. But we cannot expect to be so favored, and hence we write a word in season to caution our people againss the wiles of this insidious plotter. The Freedman's Bureau is nothing more or less than a department, sustained at the National expense, for the purpose of building up a Republican party in the late slave States. And those who flatter themselves that the Northern people will not sustain Congress if they attempt to force negro suffrage upon our State are vastly mistaken. The Northern people will blindly sustain any measures which Congress may adopt, so long as it does not interfere with their own States. We have ourselves recently heard an intelligent Northern man sustain the recent proceedings of Congress and when closely questioned, admit that he had not taken the trouble to inform himself what Congress had been doing—in other words he was in truth and fact blindly sustaining his section right or wrong.

Let the people of Maryland then avoid every thing which may give a pretext to the revolutionists at Washington, to interfere in the affairs of our State, for be assured that whenever the Congress may see fit to blot us from existence as a State, they will be sustained by their Northern friends.

### Commencement Exercises of Washington College.

The Commencement Exercises of this old seat of learning commenced on Monday last with the examination of classes. On Monday evening Frederick Stump, Esq., of Elkton, delivered the annual address before the Mount Vernon Literary Society. Mr. Stump spoke of the great importance of fostering home institutions, and of the disadvantages which have resulted from the sons of the South being sent to Northern institutions. Tuesday the examination of classes was continued, and in the evening the Junior Class performed the Comic Drama *Temptation*, or *The Irish Emigrant*, and the Farces, *Grimshaw*, *Bradshaw* and *Bagshaw*, and *The Spectre Bridegroom*.

The pieces were all remarkably well played. In the *Irish Emigrant*, the characters of O'Bryan by M. D. K. Smith, and Mrs. Grimgriskin by R. C. Thackery, were particularly well sustained. In *Grimshaw*, *Bagshaw* and *Bradshaw*, the characters of Grimshaw, Bagshaw and Fanny were very well played. In *The Spectre Bridegroom*, Nicodemus by J. E. M. Chamberlaine, and Paul by R. C. Thackery, were admirably rendered.

The performance was very creditable indeed to the students, and to Mr. Carroll who had charge of their instruction. The first piece Mr. Carroll stated had only been in preparation one week.

Wednesday was commencement day. The exercises were opened with prayer and music. The following young gentlemen delivered orations:

J. E. Carroll of Caroline county—"The Sorrows of Genius." B. F. Houston of Kent—"The Blue Stocking Question." Mr. H. gave the ladies some pretty hard hits, and caused more than one of his male audience to smile approvingly. Mr. J. E. M. Chamberlaine of Talbot county—"History, its charms and lessons." S. T. Earle of Queen Anne's county—"Experience." J. C. Trippe of Talbot county—"The Nineteenth Century." H. R. Johnson of Delaware—"The Mutability of Human Affairs and Valedictory." Mr. Johnson made a good earnest speech, and received the Degree of Bachelor of Arts.

The Degree of Master of Arts was conferred on Dr. W. T. Urie of Kent.

The Rev. Mr. Sutton, Principal, delivered the Baccalaureate Address, taking for his subject "The Paradoxes of Life." Mr. Sutton's address was, as all his addresses on these occasions are, an intellectual treat. We regret that there were not more of the stronger sex to hear him. In fact we have been struck with the apparent want of appreciation in our community of Mr. Sutton's addresses on these occasions. If the distinguished Mr. Beecher were to deliver a lecture in our town, the intelligence of the community would hear him, and yet we heard a legal gentleman, who has heard Mr. Beecher, say on Wednesday last that he would rather listen to Mr. S.

The Kent Cornet Band enlivened the exercises of each day with their music.

The usual quantity of bouquets were thrown to the speakers, and in the "mutability of human affairs" it will soon be necessary for students on these occasions to have an attendant to receive these ponderous nosegays and do the bowing therefor, or the College will be compelled to appoint an additional Professor for that purpose.

### Meth. Protestant Camp Meeting.

The committee of arrangements met in Mrs. Baker's woods last Thursday and selected the ground for the camp, which adjoins that belonging to the M. E. Church. Seventy-three sites for tents were at once taken, and it is thought the number will be considerably added to. Rev. Aug. Webster, D. D., J. J. Murray, D. D., Dr. Swentzell, L. W. Bates, S. B. Southerland and other distinguished ministers are expected. The Camp will commence next Thursday.

☞ The excursion of the Kent Cornet Band to Annapolis on Thursday last, was a very pleasant affair, though we learn not remunerative to the Band. The music was good and ample space for dancing enabled the lovers of the sport to enjoy themselves to the full measure. The steamer Kent Island, which has been recently remodled and improved, elicited the commendation of all.

☞ The Post Office at Spry's Landing, Kent county, has been discontinued.

☞ A Tournament and Basket Pic Nic will be held near Centreville on Wednesday, the 28th instant. We learn that the Lists will be made of Knights from Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline and Talbot.

☞ We publish the following at the request of one representing himself as an officer of the Society, with the hope that it may be useful to our farmers. We have no knowledge of the concern, but if what is here represented be true, it will enable our farmers to procure hands. The truth of the representations can be easily ascertained by writing to some known respectable parties in Philadelphia.

We desire to call the attention of such of the citizens of Kent county as are in need of extra labor during the present busy season, to the Philadelphia Home Mission Society, whose office is at No. 507 North street. This Society is organized for the purpose of assisting the deserving poor by putting them in situations and otherwise, and will be glad to hear from any person who can give them employment, and will put men on the way to it free of charge. The cities are overflowing with unemployed labor. Any one who needs hands will do well to address the Society as above.

### The Kentucky Election.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 6.—Additional election returns confirm previous reports of a large democratic majority. The election for Congressman in the third district, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Elijah Hise, resulted in the choice of J. S. Gallamy, democrat.

LOUISVILLE, KY., August 6.—Governor Helm's majority in the State is estimated between 35,000 and 40,000. Not more than twenty-five members opposed to the democratic ticket will be elected to the Legislature.

### An Anglo-French Alliance.

The Edinburgh Review, in an article on "The Military Institutions of France," argues that a military union of that country and England is necessary for peace and civilisation. It expresses the opinion that the power and even the superiority of the French army is an essential condition of the liberty and independence of Europe, which it regards as threatened by the changes Prussia has made in the distribution of power. It is also suggested that only by such a combination can the independence of the East be secured. The same alliance is also looked upon as the pledge of peace with the United States. The Review believes that this fundamental doctrine of the policy of Napoleon III., the Anglo-French alliance, is shared with equal sincerity by men of all parties in France.

### Terrible.

A little daughter of a Mr. Martin, of Cassville, Barry county, Missouri, only eight years old, deliberately shot and killed a brother of four years old, a short time since. She said she killed her brother "because he pulled her flowers," and declared "if the other children pulled any more of them she would shoot them too." Her father found the infant murderess besmeared with blood, dragging her mangled and bleeding brother from the room into the yard, where she let go of her victim, and turned and glared with a savageness said to be truly frightful. A physician intimates that the girl is insane.

### The Maryland Constitutional Convention

Adopted a resolution Tuesday to adjourn *sine die* on the 15th inst. The report of the judiciary committee was then taken up, and an amendment was adopted that sheriffs should be elected every two years, as at present. A substitute was presented by a majority of the Baltimore city delegation for part four of the judiciary report, relating to the courts of the city.

The section in relation to the Orphans' Courts was next taken up, and the substitute to substantially retain the present system was adopted. An amendment was also adopted giving the appointment of vacancies in the offices of registers of wills to the judges of the Orphans' Courts instead of the judges of the Circuit Courts. Another important amendment was adopted to hold the election for judges of the several courts in Baltimore city on the second Wednesday in October, the same day on which it is proposed to elect a mayor and city council.

The Constitutional Convention at the session of Tuesday night reconsidered its action abolishing the office of commissioner of the land office, and resolved to continue that position at the reduced salary of $1,500. It is also made the duty of the commissioner to collect and arrange, without extra compensation, all records, relics, etc., appertaining to the early history of Maryland not belonging to any other officer.—At the session of Wednesday the report of the committee on the treasury department was taken up on its third reading, and considerable time expended in discussing an amendment offered by Mr. Roman providing that the present comptroller and treasurer shall remain in office until the expiration of the term for which they were respectively elected. The amendment was finally rejected by a close vote, and the bill was then passed. Part four of the judiciary report, relating to the system to be adopted for the city of Baltimore, was then taken up and discussed until the hour for taking a recess.

### Mexican Bombast.

Escobedo, the Mexican General-in-Chief, addressed the following letter to Governor Gomez, of Nueva Leon:

"The execution of the traitors, which I had the satisfaction of directing, is good food for digestion. It will satisfy the Europeans, and Yankees, too, that to trifle with Mexicans is death by the law. Had we complied with the request of the Yankees to spare the filibustero and his associate traitors, it would have been taken for cowardice, and the next thing would have been a request to give up our lands, our mines and our women. After this we shall be allowed to worship our own God, till our own soil, work our own mines, and not have our women defiled by Yankee libertines.

"I am now in favor of making clean work of the detested 'Gringos.' This country belongs to God and us, and just so long as one foreigner remains on our soil, our liberty is in jeopardy. By every means in our power we should make the country Mexican; and as all the property in the hands of foreigners was made by our misfortunes, we should take it, now that we have the power, and hunt them from the country. My motto now is, death to all estrangeros!

"There is no danger of the Yankees interfering with us so long as the Southern States (Estados del Sur) are kept out of the Union; besides, the black men would side with us, and may at any time pronounce against the whites. Before we get through with the foreigners, the Yankees will think we are in earnest, and the time will come when their notables will be begging for their own heads, instead of begging for the Austrian.

"God and liberty! ESCOBEDO."

### The Presidency.

A letter from New York says:

The Commercial Advertiser has another leader in favor of General Grant for President, on the ground that he is the only man who can give repose to the country. The significance of this pronunciamento consists in the fact, first, that it is the production of Thurlow Weed, and second, that it was written immediately after his return from Albany, where it is understood that he was in consultation with Gov. Fenton, Secretary Seward, and sundry other eminent republican leaders.

### Intelligent Observers.

An English correspondent (July 22) of the New York Tribune says that the people of Wimbledon gave fetes the day before to a great abolitionist, Garrison, from America, and the next day to the great slaveholder from Turkey, the Sultan, but they didn't mean anything particular in either case, and crowded pretty much in the same way to behold the sea-bear at the Zoological Gardens when that was "the newest thing."

### The Case Mrs. Surratt.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Times writes:

The recommendation for mercy for Mrs. Surratt, made by some of the members of the military commission which tried the assassination conspirators, has at last been unearthed, and reads as follows:

"The undersigned, members of the military commission detailed to try Mary E. Surratt and others for the conspiracy and the murder of Abraham Lincoln, late President of the United States, &c., respectfully pray the President, in consideration of the sex and age of said Mary E. Surrat, if he can, upon all the facts in the case, find it consistent with his sense of duty to the country, to commute the sentence of death which the Court have been constrained to pronounce to imprisonment in the penitentiary for life. Respectfully submitted.

"D. Hunter, Major General, President; Aug. Kautz, Brigadier and Brevert Major General; R. S. Foster, Brigadier and Brevert Major General; James A. Ekin, Brevert General; Chas. H. Tompkins, Brevert Col. and Acting Quartermaster."

The recommendation was drawn up by Hon. John A. Bingham, Judge Advocate, and the following members of the court refused to sign it: Generals Lew. Wallace, A. P. Howe and T. M. Harris and Col. D. R. Glendenning. This recommendation is written on a sheet of fools-cap, which is joined to the sheet on which the approval of the death-sentence is signed by President Johnson.

The recommendation to mercy, it has already been shown, never reached President Johnson.

### The Late Disturbance at Centreville.

The Centreville (Md.) Citizen, a radical paper, has the following detailed account of the late disturbance in that town:

Our business engagements kept us closely confined in our office on Thurday, consequently we had no opportunity to hear the speeches delivered at the colored meeting held in Centreville on that day. Nor did we witness the unfortunate riot—if such it can be called—which followed. We have, therefore, requested a friend, who was present at the meeting, and has made himself conversant with the facts leading to the disturbance, to prepare us a communication, without minute particulars. The writer is a gentleman of strong Southern sympathies, hence his statements will not be subject to the charge of partiality to the negroes. We regret this ocurrence, and believe that under the existing excitement the public quiet demands that as little as possible be said about it at present.

"*Mr. Editor:* The much-talked-of meeting of the colored people of the county came off yesterday (August 1) in Centreville. There was quite a large number of them assembled, according to various estimates from one thousand to fifteen hundred probably nearer the smaller number. They were addressed by General Gregory, of the Freedmen's Bureau, Judge Bond, of Baltimore, and a colored man named Butler, also of Baltimore. The speeches of Judge Bond and Butler, particulasly the last-named, were characterized by a great deal of sound sense and judgment. Butler's advice to the negroes was just what any sensible white man would have told them: to be honest, to be sober, to be temperate, to be industrious and economical; and when his sentiments on the 'suffrage' and 'equality' questions were called for by white men present, his remarks were in the most modest strain which could be expected. Judge Bond's advice to them was of the same character, but I thought his remarks were principally addressed to the white men present, and were rather an apology for and justification of himself than advice to his nominal hearers.

"Gen. Gregory was more intemperate in his style of speaking, and advocated some ideas which his thinking hearers could not but condemn, not so much for their matter, however, as for the manner and tone of their delivery. The meeting was conducted in a very orderly manner, but was some little interrupted by whisky, which had gotten the upper hand of some individuals; their conduct, however, was frowned down by the white persons present, and its effect may be judged from a remark of the negro Butler, on the subject of education. Said he, in advising the negroes to use every effort to educate themselves and their children: 'These very white men will assist you in this thing if you go about it right. Why, if I was trying to raise money for a school here, I would go to one of those who were just now hurrahing for Jeff., and he would give it to me, too.'

"The meeting dispersed in good order, and every body was congratulating himself on the fact; but, alas! whisky had done mischief enough, and now comes the disgraceful winding up. An altercation occurred between an intoxicated white man and a negro about passing each other on the sidewalk. I can't learn whether the negro refused to get out of the way when ordered, or brushed rudely against the white man, but the general opinion seems to be that the white man was very rash and interperate, and the negro very impudent. Angry words were soon followed by blows, pistols were drawn by white and black, and some other discriminate firing followed for some ten minutes, the end being the retreat of the negroes from the town, and then reason resumed her sway.

"Later an altercation took place between Mr. George M. Smith, one of the town commissioners, and a negro man, whom he was reproving for riotous conduct, and endeavoring to get out of town. The negro drew a pistol and fired at Mr. Smith, and then ran, and while running fired at several persons who were pursuing him. He was finally wounded by a pistol shot, and arrested and lodged in jail. Every one regrets this miserable occurrence, and the worst feature in the case is the fact though some of the negroes were ripe for a riot, still it would have not taken place but for the rashness of a few intoxicated young men, whose indiscretion has thus troubled the whole community.

"The one white person hurt, so far as I can learn, is Mr. T. R. Vickers, severely wounded by a blow of a stick on the forehead. Several negroes were wounded, but I think none seriously.

"I cannot close this article without a word of commendation for Mr. George M. Smith, who not only exerted himself in connection with other citizens, to preserve order during the day, but after he was shot at by a disorderly negro, and his life very much endangered, followed the excited crowd who arrested the offender, and by his counsel and influence restrained them from summary vengeance and left the law to take its course. We commend this example of forbearance and 'loyalty to law' to our fellow citizens."

### From Washington.

*Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.*

WASHINGTON, August 6.—For some weeks past, and until a day or so ago, no mention of the probable withdrawal of Mr. Stanton has been made in these dispatches. Your correspondent's essay on that subject eight or nine months ago, when he informed you that the President had positively determined to remove Mr. Stanton and place General Sherman in the War Department, temporarily, to perform the duties of secretary, failed to be realized, as did one or two additional statements telegraphed by him on the same subject, and yet every word of my telegrams was true, and the statements therein set forth were obtained from the highest authority.

The facts were that Mr. Johnson, at the time mentioned, did resolve to supplant Mr. Stanton, and telegraphed General Sherman, then off in the West, to come here. General Sherman came accordingly, but, until he arrived here, was not advised of the purpose of his coming.

Meantime the telegram sent north announcing so positively that Stanton was about to be displaced arrested the attention of Messrs. Weed and Raymond, fast friends and supporters of Mr. Johnson.

These gentlemen came here and held a consultation with Mr. Stanton, who informed them that he had knowledge of the purposes of the President on the subject of his withdrawal. Messrs. Weed and Raymond then called upon Mr. Johnson, and urged him to give over his intention, if any he had, of removing Mr. Stanton.

These councils and those of a certain high official who joined them prevailed, and the President gave up his purpose for the time being.

From that time onward, the intercourse between the President and the Secretary of War, though respectful, has not been cordial nor so confidential as should be the relations, between the Executive and a member of his cabinet.

Recently various matters have transpired, not however of a political character, which proved that it would be impossible for Mr. Johnson and Mr. Stanton to get along harmoniously, and the former gave the latter indications several times in the past three or four weeks that he would be pleased to receive his resignation. No respone came from Mr. Stanton, and yesterday the President sent him a note, as mentioned in last night's dispatches, stating substantially, that "public interests of moment constrain him to inform the Secretary that his resignation as a member of the cabinet would be accepted."

To-day, at about 11.45 o'clock, Mr. Johnson received a written reply, dated August 5th, from Mr. Stanton, who acknowledged the receipt of the note, recites the President's language, and adopting in part Mr. Johnson's words, says "public interests," which alone have induced him to remain, constrain him to continue in the Cabinet until the meeting of Congress.

Mr. Stanton was not present at the cabinet meeting this afternoon.

Under the tenure of office law Mr. Johnson is not fully satisfied that Executive is clothed with the power to remove Mr. Stanton, upon the phraseology that the "members shall hold their offices respectively during the term of the President by whom they have been appointed," &c. But whatever may hereafter be his construction of this phraseology, he nevertheless regards the power to suspend as being ample under that law, and proposes to exercise it, should it become necessary.

It is understood that the President will not recognize Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War, and the latter will not, therefore, be permitted to sit in Cabinet sessions.

Mr. Stanton was in consultation with Judge D. K. Cartter, Jude Pierrepont and other of his friends to day, to determine what action he should take upon the President's request that the Secretary resign. DATA.

### The Ocean Voyage of the Life Raft Nonpareil.

The Southampton correspondent of the London Star gives the following particulars of the successful voyage of the little raft Nonpareil:

"The American life-raft Nonpareil, forty-three days from New York, arrived here between five and six o'clock this evening, and is moored off the dock shore. This daring adventure has been conducted by John Mikes, captain, and a crew of two, named George Miller and Jerry Mallene. She is only twenty-four feet long and twelve and a half feet broad. The raft, which has two masts, consists of three cylinders, pointed at each end, united together by canvas connections, having no real deck, and is strengthened by boards slipped under strong iron neckpieces, the whole kept together by lashing. A waterproof cloth, hung over a boom, closed at each end, somewhat resembling a gipsey tent, affords sleeping accomodation, two at a time, and third keeping watch. This is fixed on a strong locker, in which the provisions are kept. The raft lay-to seven times from stress of weather, and the last vessel spoken was the John Chapman, a week since, from which they were given a fowl, which is still alive and well. They have arrived with thirty gallons of water to spare. The captain was poorly two days during the passage, otherwise all have been in perfect health, and the men are in good spirits, their countenances looking healthy and bronzed by the weather. They had no chronometer on board, and sailed by dead reconing, and corrected their position by vessels they spoke. There is a smaller raft on deck for use as a boat. The raft has kept perfectly water-tight all the way, not a leak of any sort having occurred.—She is fitted with an apparatus for filling the tubes with air. On the arrival of the raft, Mr. J. R. Stebbing, the president of the Chamber of Commerce, went on board, congratulated the crew on the success of their daring enterprise, and tendered them any good offices that might be required.—The captain landed on his arrival to report to the United States consul, Captain J. Britton."

### Voting in Tennessee.

A Nashville correspondent of a Northern republican journal says that the perfect discipline and order with which the colored men at the Tennessee election fell into line and deposited their votes seems to give a color of truth to the statement which is rife there that nearly every black man who participated in the election had been thoroughly drilled in this duty in the lodge-room and conclaves of the loyal leagues. The same writer says that the total vote polled was about 100,000—divided between sixty thousand whites and forty thousand blacks. Every white man who voted had to prove his indisputable Unionism before the certificate of registration was issued to him. Brownlow's majority is 30,000, so that, the correspondent says, supposing every colored man voted for him, there must have been at least thirty thousand Union men who had been admitted to vote by his own commissioners of registration who voted against him.—The writer desires to know whether Brownlow will not seek to cancel his debt of gratitude to the black man by obtaining for him the privilege of holding office, for it appears that while the Legislature of Tennessee gave the freedmen the right to public office.

What is the difference between a watchmaker and a sentinel? The one keeps the hours by the watch, and the other the watch by the hours.

### Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White 1 80a$2 65, Red $1 85 a2 55.
CORN—White $1 16a1 19; yellow $1 00a 1 18.
OATS—72a78 cts.

A NEW STOCK
OF GOODS
*Just received by*
T. W. ELIASON & SON.
August 10, 1867.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road Company, are notified to attend a meeting of Stockholders, to be held in CENTREVILLE, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President, Directors and other officers of said Company. JAMES T. EARLE,
Prest. Board of Com.
W. H. JACOBS, Sec. Aug. 10.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the firm of *T. R. STRONG & CO.* are respectfully requested to settle their accounts on or before the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT. *All accounts not settled at the expiration of that time will be put in legal hands for collection.* Respectfully,
T. R. STRONG & CO.
Edesville, August 10, 1867.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,
Wilmington, Del.

THE next Annual Session will begin on Monday, September 9th, 1867.
The course of study embraces all the branches of a complete English Education, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Painting and Drawing. For Catalogues, or information, address JOHN WILSON,
August 10, 1867—2m. Pres't.

Farmers
AND FLOUR CONSUMERS,
LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

THE GOOSE HILL MILL having been thoroughly repaired, I am now prepared to grind wheat promptly, and to give customers a good article of Flour, and a good turn out.
Good Flour for sale at my store in Chestertown, at Baltimore prices.
Wheat, Corn and Oats, bought at the Mill and Store. Store in Court street.
WILLIAM F. BAKER.
August 10, 1867—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for professional services to this date, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment, or close their accounts, as I need money to meet my own obligations. By a Convention of the Physicians of this County, held in Chestertown, August 30th, 1864, it was resolved that all medical bills should be rendered semi-annually, January and July 1st, and if not paid to be closed by note, and a uniform tariff of rates adopted, as before.
L. M. RICAUD,
Near Edesville P. O.,
Aug. 10, 1867—3t Kent County, Md.

Trustee's Sale.

BY Virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, on
TUESDAY,
The Tenth day of September next
at the Voshell House in Chestertown, kept by Mr. S. V. Farson, at eleven o'clock, A. M.,
All that Farm and Plantation
in Kent County, late the property of Mrs. Araminta Medders, containing
94 1-4 ACRES,
more or less, and
A Wood Lot
Of 9 Acres, 1 Rood & 30 Perches,
adjoining the lands of the late Jesse Woodall, and within a mile and a half or two miles of the Farm. The latter adjoins the lands of Messrs. Samuel Comegys and J. C. Mann, and bounded by the road leading through Chester Ville. A portion of the Farm adjoins the back line of Chester Ville. The DWELLING is in the Village. There is a GRANARY, STABLE, CARTWRIGHT and SMITH'S SHOP. The two latter will be offered separate from the Farm, and several Building Lots will also be offered, and a plot will be exhibited at the sale.
There is comparatively no waste land on the Farm: the soil is very productive, and will afford a handsome yield. There are four or five fields under fair ordinary fencing. The situation is healthy, with all the advantages of Post Office, Mechanics' Shops, Churches, Schools, &c. It is convenient to Spry's Landing on Chester River, and will be within a few miles of the Railroad when finished.
*THE TERMS OF SALE:*
A credit of six, twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months from the first day of January next, payable in four equal instalments, and to be secured by the Bond of the purchaser with security to be approved by the Trustee, bearing interest from the first day of January next. The terms may be modified to some extent, to suit purchasers.
GEORGE VICKERS, *Trustee.*
Chestertown, Md., August 10, 1867—tds.

"BEYOND THE MISSISSIPPI."
A Complete History of the New States and Territories, from the Great River to the Great Ocean.
BY ALBERT D. RICHARDSON.
OVER 20,000 COPIES SOLD IN ONE MONTH.
*Life and Adventure on Prairies, Mountains and the Pacific Coast. With over 200 Descriptive and Photographic Views of the Scenery, Cities, Lands, Mines, People and Curiosities of the New States and Territories.*
To prospective emigrants and settlers in the "Far West," this History of that vast and fertile region will prove an invaluable assistance, supplying as it does a want long felt of a full, authentic and reliable guide to climate, soil, products, means of travel, &c., &c.
*AGENTS WANTED.*—Send for Circulars and see our terms, and a full description of the work. Address
NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO.,
507 Minor St., Philadelphia, Pa.
August 3, 1867—4t.

SASH CORD—SASH CORD—For sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

AT the solicitation of many voters, I hereby announce myself as Independent Candidate for the next Clerkship of Kent Co., Md.
Aug. 3, 1867. SAM'L. E. BRISCOE.

THE LADIES of St. Stephen's Church intend holding a FAIR at CECILTON,
*On the 14th and 15th of August.*
Among the articles to be drawn for is one CABINET ORGAN. Aug. 3, 1867.

Notice.

THE FEES that were in the hands of the late James L. Davis, former Sheriff, for collection, (and which are now due to David A. Benjamin, he having settled the same with the parties to whom said Fees were due,) have been placed in my hands—and I hereby give notice that unless the same shall be paid *On or before the First day of October next,* I shall collect the same by warrant and execution. R. W. CALDER,
July 20, 1867—tf. Constable.

FOR SALE.
The Dwelling House on Church Alley now occupied by Mrs. B. B. Wroth.
For terms apply to the Editor of the Transcript. July 27—3t.

IRON and Brass-bound Piggons, Corn Baskets, Willow Baskets, Demijons and other goods too numerous to mention. Call and see my stock of New Goods. J. K. A.

GRAVELEY'S Best Brand of Chewing Tobacco: Segars and Smoking Tobacco, for sale at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store of J. K. ALDRIDGE.

COTTON WRAPPING TWINE—For sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Chestertown, August 3.

MACHINE OIL of superior quality, just opened by
Aug. 3, 1867. THOMAS S. WICKES.

GLASS FRUIT JARS.—BENNETT'S and MOORE'S Patterns—the latter considered among the most reliable now in use. A large lot in *Quarts, Three Pints* and *Half Gallons*—for sale cheap, by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, August 3, 1867.

FARMERS NOTICE.

DON'T PAY $1.50 per gall. for oil, when you can go to W. A. VICKERS and buy *THE LUBRICATING OIL*—the very article needed—so cheap

FRUIT JARS—The latest Patent out—for sale at W. A. VICKERS',
August 3. People's Store.

CHESTER RIVER
STEAMBOAT COMPANY.
For Baltimore, Corsica, Grey's Inn, Kent Island,
*And other Landings on Chester River.*
THE STEAMER
KENT ISLAND.
This fine large steamer, having been rebuilt, and thoroughly repaired, will commence her routes to Baltimore on Friday, August 2nd, and will leave Chestertown on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS, at 7 o'clock in the morning, touching at all the Landings on Chester river. The Kent Island will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday mornings, at 8 o'clock, for Kent Island, Gray's Inn Creek, Corsica and Chestertown.
The KENT ISLAND has a new boiler on the Harrison plan, which by a Committee of the celebrated Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, has been pronounced, after the most severe tests, to be non-explosive. Those, therefore, who patonize this boat may be well assured of their safety from any steam explosion.
All baggage at the owner's risk. Fare $1.25—Meals extra. The Company will not be responsible for freight after landing it on the wharves. August 3, 1867—3t.

S. V. L.

IN offering to the public a new remedy, which has cost time and various experiments, I deem it but justice to state, my Liniment contains more curative powers, and yet is more simple and harmless than any such medicine known which is used for similar purposes.
The price is placed within the reach of all, convinced as I am the present diseased condition of mankind makes its extensive circulation a paramount necessity. It is indeed a remedy every one should possess and which no family can do without. Besides being invaluable for Bruises, Cuts, Strains, Galls, Stiffness of the Joints, Swellings, &c., in horses, it is a household medicine, as will be seen by reference to my Show Cards, for Sore Throat, Toothache, Bee Stings, Sprains, Bruises, Rheumatic Pains, Pains in the Face, Back, Joints, Limbs, Bowels, &c. Try a bottle and be convinced. Ask for Sylvan's Veterinary Liniment. It is for sale at WM. J. VANNORT'S Store, Chestertown, A. L. VANNORT'S, Hanesville, and nearly all the Stores in the country. Also, at the
SYLVAN MEDICAL DEPOT,
*Yardville, Mercer County, New Jersey.*
July 27, 1867—6m.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

ORDERED by the County Commissioners of Kent County, That the following sales of Land for Taxes due for the years 1862 and 1863, made and reported by William C. Meginniss, late Collector, to T. A. Jacobs, purchaser, be ratified and confirmed, viz: Against Bill Simpson, colored, John D. Piner, colored, William H. Moore, colored, Sarah Blackiston, colored, Emily Blackiston, colored, Stephen Harding, colored, Arthur Moore, colored, Alexander Y. Moore, colored, A. E. Carmichael, colored, Lewis P. Carmichael, colored, Daniel W. Carmichael, colored, Martha Carmichael, colored, and Kitty Frisby, colored, at one dollar and twenty-six cents each, making in the aggregate sixteen dollars and thirty-eight cents ($16.38) on Six Acres of Land called "Haymand End and Fol[illegible]" Bill Simpson, John Piner and others, on twenty-two acres of Land, "Hayman's End and Foldy," four dollars and fifty-nine cents ($4.59). Ratified and confirmed June 11th, 1867.
By order. JNO. RUSSELL,
Clerk to County Commissioners.
August 3, 1867—4t.

ESTATE OF JOHN R. DEPUTY.
Dividend Notice.

ON APPLICATION, Ordered that Cornelius J. Scott, Administrator of John R. Deputy, deceased, give notice by advertisement, that a dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased will be made in this Court, on Tuesday, the 20th day of August, 1867. Test: JOS. P. IRELAND,
Register of Wills.
N. B.—All creditors of John R. Deputy are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before Tuesday, the 20th day of August, 1867, or they otherwise will be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate. C. J. SCOTT,
July 27, 1867—4t. Administrator.

© Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8202-0363