THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, September 7, 1867.

MASS MEETING.

OF THE VOTERS OF KENT COUNTY!

In pursuance of a resolution passed by the members of the late Constitutional Convention, the voters of Kent county are invited to assemble in Mass Meeting, in

CHESTERTOWN,

On Thursday

The 12th of Sept'r., Inst.,

To ratify the action of said Convention, and signify their approval of the New Constitution.

HON. R. B. CARMICHAEL,
of Queen Anne's county,
COL. SAMUEL HAMBLETON,
of Talbot county,
ROBERT C. BARRY, ESQ.,
of Balt. county,
BERNARD CARTER, ESQ.,
of Baltimore city,

And other speakers, are expected to address the meeting.

☞ A letter has been received from Hon. R. B. Carmichael and he expresses the hope and desire to be present.

☞ The speaking will commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

A large attendance from every part of the County is earnestly requested.

By order.

RICHARD W. RINGGOLD,
WILLIAM JANVIER,
C. H. B. MASSEY,
JOSEPH A. WICKES,
Sept. 7, 1867. Delegates.

☞ The Radicals of Maryland are electioneering against the New Constitution on the false ground that it robs the State of a general system of Public Schools. Article 8th of the Constitution requires the Legislature at its first session after the adoption of the Constitution to provide a thorough and efficient system of Free Public Schools, and continues the present system in force until then. There is no doubt but what the present system will be improved upon and its great cost materially reduced.

Every argument which cunning and artifice can produce is being brought to bear against the adoption of the new instrument, and in the headlong race for office thereunder, we hope the friends of the instrument will not lapse into negligence in regard to its adoption.

The *Baltimore American* has the effrontery to urge Democrats to vote against it on the ground that it confers more privileges upon the negro race than they have enjoyed since 1717. On the other hand it is appealing to the fanaticism of the country, against it, because the negroes are not given the elective franchise.

Let the voters of the State be assured that strenuous efforts are being made to prevent its adoption, and let them arouse to the importance of securing the largest possible vote in its favor.

County Roads.

The condition of our county roads is such as should cause uneasiness in the public mind. Since last winter, when they were very much cut by the heavy rains, they have not been placed in a safe condition, and the rains of the past month have aggravated their condition. We are credibly informed that in many places it is almost impossible to pass without danger of overturning carriages. And on Sunday last, a boy going on horseback for the doctor, had his horse to fall, from the condition of the road near St. Paul's Church, and broke his neck. Where the fault lies, we do not know: but unless something is done to place the roads in condition before the winter sets in, the inconvenience and risk to travelers will be very great.

Base Ball.

A return Match Game of Base Ball was played on Sturday last between the Excelsion Club, of Sudlerswille, and the Kent Club, of Galena, on the ground of the latter Club, resulting in another victory for the Kent Club, by the following score:

Kent.	O	R	*Excelsior.*	O	R
Gooding, 1b	2	5	Booker, c	1	4
Taylor, 2b	6	2	Wm Elliott, p	4	3
Tho Pennington, 3b	4	3	J M Sudler, ss	4	4
Horsey, p	2	4	Barwick, 1b	3	4
Dyre, c	3	4	J Elliott, 2b	3	5
J M Pennington, lf	2	6	Newton, 3b	1	5
Hurlock, rf	4	4	Goodhand, lf	2	5
Authoney, cf	1	5	Chance, cf	6	1
W H Pennington, ss	3	4	J K Sudler, rf	3	4
	27	37		27	36

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Kent.	0	0	2	10	7	8	4	6	0	—37
Excelsior.	4	11	3	8	2	5	2	0	0	—35

Umpire, Mr. Thos. Davis, of Quaker City B. B. C. of Philadelphia: Scorers, G. A. Ireland for Kent, and Mr. Smith for Excelsior. Field officer, Mr. C. J. Scott: time of game 3 hours.

☞ A Wabash, Ind., paper names a Base Ball Club in that city the "Haul-up-and-hit-em-get-em-quick-take-em-on-the fly-go-in-on-your-muscle Base Ball Club."

☞ In the event of the adoption of the proposed Constitution, the counties of Caroline, Talbot, Queen Anne's, Kent and Cecil, comprising the Second Judicial Cirduit, will be called upon to elect three gentlemen to the bench. We do not know whether it will be agreeable to his Honor Judge Robinson, to remain on the bench, but we believe it to be the wish of a large portion of the voters of Kent that he should do so. His administration of the law has given the most unqualified satisfaction to the people of our county.

Editorial Convention.

The desire for a Convention of the country press of the State seems very general, and it will be well to fix a time and place. The city of Baltimore and the ninth of October has received a number of recommendations. What say you, gentlemen of the quill?

☞ George Vickers, Esq., as Trustee and Attorney, will sell at the "Voshell House," on Tuesday next, the farm of the late Richard H. Harris, containing 210 acres, the farm of Mrs. Araminta Medders, containing 94¼ acres, and the Dobbs House and Lot near Chestertown. For particulars see advertisements.

☞ Attention is called to the advertisement of the Maryland Agricultural College. Two or more students, from each county of the State and the city of Baltimore, will be allowed a deduction of seventy-five dollars from the annual charge.

Kentucky Affairs--Inaugural of Governor Helm.

LOUISVILLE, September 4.

Governor Helm in his inaugural referred to the Federal relations, and said:

"It is my proudest wish, most ardent hope, and earnest prayer that all the States may be restored to their equal rights under the Constitution, and that the Union may be as lasting as time itself. Now, my countrymen, is the proper time to calm the troubled waters, to heal all wounds and dissensions, to restore concord and fraternity, and nobly to redeem the pledges which we voluntarily and frankly made at the commencement of our late and unhappy civil war.

"The authority of the Federal Government is everywhere fully restored, and it is full time that the faith of the nation, so solemnly plighted, should be redeemed. Let us forget the bitterness of the past; let us forgive its errors, remembering that 'to err is human, to forgive divine,' and that when we no longer keep the heel of military despotism upon the people of ten sisters, we may cry out against the oppression of England against Ireland, of Russia against Poland, of Austria against Hungary; but the world will think that we may well be silent until then."

Referring to the exclusion of the delegation, he says: "The people of Kentucky have just cause to complain of the action of Congress in excluding from their seats the Representatives from the State, who were duly elected in accordance with all the forms and requirements of law, and who had all the qualifications prescribed by the Federal Constitution."

He touched the negro question thus:—"The negroes everywhere throughout the the United States have been emancipated—whether wisely or unwisely it is needless now to say. It is accomplished fact, a fixed, inexorable fact, and as such we should receive it. It becomes us also to see that the negroes are protected to the fullest extent in both their persons and their property. We should treat them humanely and kindly, and do all we can to better their condition, make them useful citizens of the State; and in my first message to the Legislature I will make some recommendations upon this subject. They must understand, however, that white men will rule Kentucky; we are not yet sunk so low as to consent to be governed by negroes."

Collection of the Tax on Whiskey.

It is stated that a radical change in the manner of collecting the whiskey revenue tax will be recommended at the next session of Congress, embracing a proposition to dispense with the offices of inspectors, detectives, &c., and providing that each whiskey still shall be taxed to the amount of its capacity. An inspector or gauger of stills will be ordered to measure their capacity, after which the proprietor can obtain from the collector of the district a license to run them for a week, month or year, as they choose to select, which license must be paid for in advance. The cost of the charged license will, of course, amount to the present tax on the manufactured article. It is believed that by this method the government will be enabled to collect ten times as much tax as it now does, and will at the same time protect honest distillers.

The postal Money-Order System.

The following facts in relation to the money-order department of the postal service are interesting, showing, as they do, the rapidity with which business has increased. The system was begun on the first of November, 1864, when one hundred and forty offices were opened. By the 30th of June, 1865, $1,360,122 had been transmitted, the revenue paid to the department amounting to $11,534. In 1866 the number of offices was increased to four hundred and seventy-three, and the amount of business done reached $3,977,259. The revenue was $35,779.—During the fisical year ending June 30th, the number of offices was seven hundred and sixty-seven, except in the last quarter of the fisical year, when sixty-eight more were added. During last year the experiment paid all expenses, and left a surplus in the hands of the government. It is estimated that the business amounted to $10,000,000. During the present year four hundred more postal offices will be put in operation, making a total of one thousand and two hundred and thirty-five. —*Baltimore Sun.*

The potato rot has extended to nearly all the Eastern States.

From our Maryland Exchanges.

From the Centreville Observer.

The contract for building a new Jail for Queen Anne's county was, on Tuesday last, awarded by the Commissioners to Messrs. George M. Smith and John H. Evans. Amount not yet determined upon.

Arson and Robbery.

On Sunday afternoon last, about 2 o'clock, the barn of Chas. L. Bowen, Esq., in Queponco, about nine miles from Snow Hill, was fired by a strange negro man (of dark complexion, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, thick set, and dressed in dark ctothes), and burned to ashes, involving him in a loss of several hundred dollars. While the fire was raging, the fellow proceeded to the dwelling of Mr. Bowen, who was absent from home, entered his room and opened a desk containing Mr. B.'s money, from which was extracted about $70, it is thought, the rogue not having time find the bulk of its contents.

From thence he proceeded to the residence of Mr. Wm. M. Purnell, on the Berlin road, two miles from this town, and while he and the other occupants of the house had likewise been attracted from the premises by the fire at Mr. Bowen's, he entered and rifled Mr. Purnell's residence of $220.

A reward of $100 is offered for the apprehension of the culprit. Thieving has become very general in this county, but the torch of the incendiary has not heretofore accompanied it. All should be on their guard, and some means of protection ought to be advised.—*Worcester Shield.*

From the Prince Georgian.

The Comptrollership.

The renomination of Col. Leonard continues to find favor, and we are glad that it is so. Most of our exchanges, who have opportunities of knowledge on the subject, strongly urge his cause. Col. Leonard threw himself into the breach when we needed all the friends we could get; and we think he ought to be at least "recognized" for his services. "A friend in need, is a friend indeed." We cheerfully adopt the review of the *Kent News* in saying that:

Col. Leonard is universally acknowledged to be a most efficient officer, and as he will be permitted to serve but a part of the time for which he was elected, we consider him fairly entitled to the compliment of a re-election.

From the Centreville Observer.

C. F. SHUTTS & Co.—Inquiries have been made by the press in regard to the reliability of the advertising agency of C. F. Shutts & Co., Troy, N. Y. The following letter from the editors of the Troy *Whig* will set the matter at rest:

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 12th, 1867.

WM. W. BUSTEED, ESQ:—*Dear Sir*—In reply to yours of the 7th, would state that Shutts & Co., are irresponsible parties. Their dealings with the Troy press have been honorable, but publishers throughout the country have been unable to collect anything.

Shutts has no legal partner, that we know of, and has left town. Several bills are in the Sheriff's hand for collection, but he can take no action in the matter, as Shutts' whereabouts are unknown. Give the fellow a deserving tribute through your columns for the information of the craft. Yours respectfully,

W. D. DAVIS & Co.

Eastern Shore Railroads.

It is stated in the Wilmington Commercial that Gen. Tilghman, president of the Maryland and Delaware railroad, has contracted for sufficient iron to finish laying the track of this road from Greensboro', the present terminus, to Easton. He expects that the track will be laid to Easton by Christmas. Easton is twenty miles from Greensboro', and 44 miles from Clayton, the present terminus of the road.—The Kent County railroad is now being located, and in anticipation of its speedy completion the Delaware Railroad Company are putting up a large, new locomotive turn-table at Townsend, Del., which has been finally fixed upon as the Northern terminus of the road. The Maryland part of the Dorchester and Delaware railroad, from Cambridge to the Delaware State line, has been located. The Delaware part of the road is to be built by the Delaware Railroad Company. The engineers will commence at Seaford this week.

A Dutch Cure for Drunkenness.

The patient is shut up in a room and debarred all communication, except with his physician. As often as he pleases, spirits—brandy, whiskey, gin, etc., are given him, but mixed with two-thirds water; all other drinks, such as beer, coffee, wine, etc., are mixed with one-third brandy. The various viands that are given him—bread, meat, etc.—are prepared with brandy; consequently the patient is in a state of continual intoxication. This lasts about five days; at the end of that time he asks with entreaty for some nourishment without his request being complied with, and not until his organs naturally abhor alcohol. The cure is complete, and from that day forth the very smell of spirits produces the effect of an emetic.

Returning From the Summer Resorts.

A New York letter of Tuesday says: "The crowds of people that are now rushing from the country into the city beat anything of the kind that has been witnessed for a long while. One of the Broadway hotels this morning breakfasted between eight and nine hundred guests; another reports 700 fresh arrivals from one one o'clock this morning till three this afternoon. The other houses are proportionately busy. The places of public amusement are perhaps the first to reap the benefit of this autumnal incursion. There was not a theatre in the city last evening that was not uncomfortably crammed, and what their profits were you may guess from the following memorandum of estimated receipts at the principal houses: Niblo's, $2,200; Broadway (Forrest,) $1,900; New York, $900; Wallack's, $1,050; Barnum's (day and evening,) $2,000; at the Brooklyn Academy, $2.250."

Mrs. Kate Totten has sued the Pacific railroad in St. Louis for running a train over her husband, and killing him, a few days since. She valued him at $12.000.

Enforcement of the Constitution, the laws and the decisions of the Courts.

WASHINGTON, September 3.—The following was issued this afternoon:

By the President of the United States.—A Proclamation:

Whereas by the constitution of the United States the executive power is vested in a President of the United States of America, who is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President, and to the best of his ability to preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States, and is by the same instrument made commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and is required to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and

Whereas by the same constitution it is provided that the said constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby; and

Whereas in and by the same constitution the judicial power of the United States is vested in one Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as Congress may from time to time ordain and establish, and the aforesaid judicial power is declared to extend to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States and the treaties which shall be made under their authority; and

Whereas all officers, civil and military, are bound by oath that they will support and defend the constitution against all enemies, foreign and domestic, and will bear true faith and allegiance to the same, and

Whereas all officers of the army and navy of the United States, in accepting their commissions under the laws of Congress and the rules and articles of war, incur an obligation to observe and follow such directions as they shall from time to time receive from the President or the General, or other superior officers set over them according to the rules and discipline of war; and

Whereas it is provided by law that whenever by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations or assemblages of persons, or rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the President of the United States, to enforce by the ordinary course of judicial proceeding the laws of the United States within any State or Territory, the Executive in that case is authorized and required to secure their faithful execution by the employment of the land, and naval forces; and

Whereas impediments and obstructions, serious in their character, have recently been interposed in the States of North Carolina and South Carolina, hindering and preventing for a time a proper enforcement there of the laws of the United States, and the judgments and decrees of a lawful court thereof and in disregard of the command of the President of the United States; and

Whereas reasonable and well founded apprehensions exist that such ill-advised and unlawful proceedings may be again attempted there and elsewhere; now, therefore,

I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, do hereby warn all persons against obstructing or hindering, in any manner whatsoever, the faithful execution of the constitution and the laws; and I do solemnly enjoin and command all officers of the government, civil and military, to render due submission to the said laws and to the judgements and decrees of the courts of the United States, and to give all the aid in their power necessary to the prompt enforcement and execution of such laws, decrees, judgments and processes; and I do hereby enjoin upon the officers of the army and navy to assist and sustain the courts and other civil authorities of the United States in a faithful administration of the laws thereof, and in the judgments, decrees and processes of the courts of the United States; and I call upon all good and well disposed citizens of the United States to remember that upon the said constitution and laws, and upon the judgments, decrees and processes of courts made in accordanae with the same, depend the protection of the lives, liberty, property and happiness of the people, and I expect them everywhere to testify their devotion to their country, their pride in its prosperity and greatness, and their determination to uphold its free institutions by a hearty co-operation in the efforts of the government to sustain the authority of law, to maintain the supremacy of the federal constitution and preserve unimpaired the integrity of the National Union.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and sign the same with my hand.

Done at the city of Washington, the 3d day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:
WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

The Vermont Election--The Republicans Successful.

MONTPELIER, VT., Sept. 3.—The day has been somewhat rainy. The attendance at the polls was unusually small, and both parties fell short of the vote of last year. The republicans fell off most.

Returns for governor from 35 towns—about one-quarter of the State—give John B. Page, republican, 7,340, John L. Edwards, democrat, 2,488, against 8,304 for Dillingham and 2,557 for Davenport last year. This looks like a republican majority of 20,000 in the State.

Returns for representatives from 51 towns show 47 republicans and 4 democrats elected, the latter being from strong republican towns. The Senate will probably be unanimously republican.

Divorce in the Episcopal Church.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Illinois has instructed its deputies to the General Convention of the Church "to procure, by general canon law, with suitable qualifications, a prohibition of the use of the Church in cases where either party contemplating marriage shall have been previously divorced by the civil law on grounds other than that of adultery." Should the Episcopal Church in the United States enact a canon like the one proposed, it would be a loud protest, if nothing more, against the tendencies of the age in the matter of easy divorce.

The Exchange of Prisoners.

Another of Commissioner Ould's Letters.—A Richmond paper prints the following heretofore unpublished letter from General Ould:

Confederate States War Department, Richmond, Va., January 24, 1864.—To Major General E. A. Hitchcock, Agent of Exchange—Sir: In view of the present difficulties attending the exchange and release of prisoners, I propose that all such on either side should be attended by a proper number of their own surgeons, who, under rules to be established, shall be permitted to take charge of their health and comfort. I also propose that these surgeons shall act as commissaries, with power to receive and distribute such contributions of money, food, clothing and medicine as may be forwarded for the relief of the prisoners. I further propose that these surgeons shall be selected by their own government, and that they shall have full liberty at any and at all times, through the agents of exchange, to make reports, not only of their own acts, but of any matters relating to the welfare of the prisoners. Respectfully, your obedient servant,

ROBERT OULD,
Agent of Exchange.

No reply was ever received to this communication. The same paper says, with reference to the returned Federal prisoners, whose terrible condition excited so much indignation at the North:

"We have undoubted authority for what we here recount. Just before the prisoners referred to above were returned to the Federals, the agent of exchange for the United States made special and urgent application to our agent for the return of the *worst* cases of sick prisoners in our hands. 'Even,' said the Federal agent, 'in cases where your surgeons think the men too ill to be moved and not strong enough to survive the trip, and if *they* express a desire to come, let them come.' Regular exchanges being intermitted, our agent took counsel of his well-known humanity, and agreed to send the *worst* cases of their prisoners, provided that they would not be accepted or regarded as representatives of the average condition of the Federal prisoners in the South, and used as a means to inflame the Northern sentiment against us. This condition was sacredly pledged. On this understanding Judge Ould prepared a barge especially adapted to the condition of the sick, and, with the aid of the ambulance committee, carefully, tenderly and humanely delivered them into the hands of their friends. The Federal vessel that received them immediately made all haste to Annapolis, where, instead of being treated as such invalids should have been—as the *worst* cases on our hands—they were made a public spectacle, and a corps of photographic artists were immediately dispatched to take portraits of them. Congress sent down a committee to see them and to report on their condition. They were obtained for a purpose, and that purpose they must subserve. Their photographs were reduplicated without number. The pictorial papers—Harper's, Leslie's and the rest of the foul brood—sent out double editions of their sheets, adorned with the hideous pictures of their emaciated forms; and the object was accomplished—'The Northern heart was fired.'"

Washington Items.

Cor. N. Y. World, Sept. 1st.

Information has been received here that the Republicans of Maryland have decided not to vote on the New Constitution to be submitted on the 18th of September to the voters of the State for ratification. In lieu of it they have prepared an address to Congress, stating that the said Constitution is not Republican in form, as it disfranchises colored people, and does not allow colored people to testify in courts where white people are parties to a controversy.

Nothwithstanding the chronic reticence of Gen. Grant, an officer who has daily intercourse with him has informed me that he has expressed himself privately against unqualified negro suffrage. This fact is corroborated by the leading Radicals, who declare they will not take him up for President unless he comes out square on the question.

George A. Trenholm, ex-Confederate Secretary of the Navy, arrived here yesterday, and had an interview with General Grant relative to the military custody of certain property belonging to the firm of Frazier, Trenholm & Co.

Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, has arrived in town and has been a constant visitor at the War Department to see General Grant. Mr. Cameron stated publicly to-day, and gave permission for the fact to be published, that he was in favor of the impeachment of the President.

General Canby has left for Charleston to assume command of the Second Military District. General Sickles will proceed at once to New York and report by letter to the Adjutant General for duty. This fact disposes of the rumor that the order had been suspended removing Sickles.

Information received at the Surgeon General's office presents the fact that nine regular army surgeons have died during the past three weeks from yellow fever.—This exceeds the usual annual mortality in that branch of the service.

Returns from internal revenue to the department here show that there is a falling off of fifteen millions of dollars in the revenue for the two months past, as compared with the returns for the corresponding period last year.

☞ The political position assumed by General Grant show our great soldier in a new light. It is his first development of political genius; his first and final political mistake. The reply of the President has completely overturned him—out flanked him. Grant does not understand the crisis. He clings to Sheridan and forgets principles. Grant has given us one political essay, but he has given us already too much. His only hope of retrieving himself is to make public his private letter to the President relative to the removal of Stanton. Since Grant has thrown himself into the Radical hands, there will be no difficulty in the nomination of Mr. Chase for the Presidency. It is now necessary for the country to follow up Mr. Chase's blunders, sink the country financially as well as politically, and commence a Radical negro millenium.—*N. Y. Herald.*

The Amnesty Proclamation.

Washington Cor. N. Y. World, Sept. 3.

The Administration has still under discussion the amnesty proclamation supplemental to that of May, 1865. Notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary, it has been decided not to make it universal, though the President may yet make a clear sweep and pardon all. Among those who (I am assured) are agreed on are the following.

First. All who are or shall have been pretended civil or diplomatic officers or otherwise, domestic or foreign agents of the pretended government.

Second. All persons who have been absentees from the United States for the purpose of aiding the rebellion.

Third. All who left judicial stations under this government to aid the rebellion.

Fourth. All persons who held the office of Governor of States while the latter were in insurrection.

Fifth. All persons who have taken the oath of amnesty prescribed in the Proclamation of December 8, 1865.

Sixth. All persons who left their homes within the jurisdiction of the United States and passed beyond the Federal lines into the rebellion for the purpose of aiding it

Seventh. All who left their seats in Congress to aid the rebellion.

Eighth. All who shall have been military or naval officers of the rebel government below the rank of lieutenant-general.

A CARD.

THE announcement of candidates through the public press being generally adopted through the State, I avail myself of this method respectfully to offer myself as a candidate for the office of State's Attorney for Kent County, subject to the decision of the nominating Convention of the Democratic and Conservative Party.

Sept. 7, 1867. JAMES A. PEARCE.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I OFFER myself to the Democratic Conservative Voters of Kent County, subject to the Nominating Convention, as a candidate for State's Attorney.

The above announcement is unusual in our County, but is the regular method in most Counties of the State, and presents itself to my mind as preferable to the system of electioneering which prevails here.

E. F. PERKINS.

August 31, 1867.

A CARD.

BEING a candidate for the Clerkship of this County at the next election, I feel constrained to announce my determination, if elected, to take charge of the duties in person, assisted by the usual number of deputies. "I have no friends to reward nor enemies to punish." I am the only candidate ever offered from this Election District. It has been said I was running for the office to give it to my son—such is not the fact. Every man who knows me, knows that I have always been a most consistent politician of the *Democratic School.* I esteem every one for an honest discharge or expression of political action or sentiment, and the friends of my opponents will be as much esteemed by me as if they had supported me in nomination. I have enjoined all of my friends to support the nominee of the Democratic Conservative Party, or the object of nomination was futile.

I wish to say, I shall conduct the canvass upon a strictly fair plan, and that my absence from the last "Camp Meeting in Baker's Woods," or from any of them in this county, was not caused from any hostility on my part to any religious society: every minister and member of the various Churches know that I have always been liberal and friendly to all. This must prove a satisfactory explanation.

LAWRENCE M. RICAUD.

Near Edesville, Kent Co., Aug. 31, 1867.—2t.

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.

Notices of Marriages and Deaths will be inserted without charge, and we look to the friends of the parties to furnish the notices. OBITUARIES will be charged for at the rate of fifty cents a square, of ten lines, to those handing them in, unless otherwise directed.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this County, on the 31st ulto., at her late residence on Swan Creek, near Rees' Corner, after a long and painful illness, ELIZABETT, daughter of the late Col. Samuel Griffith, and wife of S. Hynson Smith, in the 47th year of her age. She had been a strict member of the Protestant Episcopal Church more than 26 years.

WOODALL.—On the 30th ult., at her residence near Galena, Mrs. ELIZABETH M. WOODALL, consort of Edward B. Woodall, Esq., in her 41st year. [Balt. Sun please copy.

Obituary.

We can only imperfectly express the profound sorrow occasioned by the sudden demise of this most estimable lady.

A kind, loving wife, and affectionate mother; a ministering angel in sickness, her loss will ever be deeply felt in her afflicted family, and in a wide circle of sorrowing relatives and friends. One of nature's gentlewomen, she was radiant with charity; her maternal heart ever felt for the poor and the desolate. She bore her severe sufferings with true Christian patience and heroic fortitude. We cannot contemplate her death, its suddenness, and its surrounding, without feeling a deep sense of the uncertainty of life, and the purposes for which it was given by the Creator. May God in his infinite goodness and mercy comfort and protect the bereaved husband and motherless children, and reconcile them to the loss of her whom He in His inscrutable purposes has called to Himself. May she rest in peace.

B.

☞ We understand that Mr. Macbeth and daughter opened their Subscription School on Monday, with 50 scholars, and that their classes not only in the common branches but in Latin, French, Philosophy, Astronomy, Book-keeping, English Composition, and general knowledge, are being formed. We hope that by the beginning of next week their numbers will be doubled. Terms $5 and $3 per quarter. The Public School to which they are appointed, will not open till Nov. 18. All the branches of an excellent education may be obtained from these two teachers, at a rate which certainly is moderate. 1t,

Notice.

THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOL OF CHESTER PARISH will re-open on MONDAY, THE 30th OF SEPTEMBER. The course of studies will embrace the elementary branches of an English education. The instruction will be thorough, and the discipline firm. For entrance, terms, &c., apply to the REV. MR. GOODWIN.

Queen Street, Sept. 7, 1867—tf.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White 2 36a$2 50, Red $2 20 a2 43.

CORN—White $1 12a1 16; yellow $1 21a 1 24.

OATS—40a66 cts.

NEW FALL GOODS.

A GENERAL AND WELL ASSORTED STOCK

To be opened during the early days of the coming week, by

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, September 7, 1867.

Fruit Jars.

TWO OF THE LATEST AND BEST *PATENTED FRUIT JARS,* offered for sale in this market, can be found at *The People's Popular Store.* Ladies will please remember the place.

Sept. 7. W. A. VICKERS.

$10 REWARD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN from the subscriber's premises, on or about the 20th of August, 14 HEAD OF SHEEP AND 3 LAMBS. The above reward will be given for their recovery, or if stolen $20 in addition for the apprehension of the thief.

Sept. 7—3t. J. C. MURPHEY.

Ratcliffe Mills.

IT gives me pleasure to inform the Public that I have made arrangements with Mr. Samuel C. Gleaves to carry on the Mill. He has had long experience in the business and has much repute as a Miller. I expect to continue him while it is agreeable to both.

Sept. 7—3t. THOS. H. WHALAND.

THE MEDICAL GENTLEMEN

OF KENT COUNTY, are notified that the Licenses from the Board of Baltimore, are now ready. Those who intend practicing in the County are required to obtain one at an early date. They can be had at any time after the 9th, by applying to the Chairman.

The meeting of the Medical Faculty will be held on *Tuesday, the 22nd of October,* at 11 A. M., at the Voshell House.

B. F. HOUSTON, Chairman.

L. M. RICAUD, Secretary.

September 7, 1867—3t.

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

THE duties of this Institution will be resumed on Monday, 16th of September. Its courses of instruction, general and special, are on a level with those of colleges of the highest grade, and offer, at very low cost, the advantages of education, under circumstances most favorable to their prosecution.

Two or more students from each county of the State, and the city of Baltimore, will be allowed a deduction of seventy-five dollars from the annual charges, to be determined in each case by the merits of the applicant as to scholarship and general character. For circulars and further information address

N. B. WORTHINGTON,
Registrar Maryland Agricultural College,
Sept. 7—3t. HYATTSVILLE, MD.

"A Penny Saved is a Penny Earned."

NEW STORE, NEW GOODS AND NEW PRICES.

J. HECT & BRO., late of Baltimore, having taken the Store Room on High St., Chestertown, lately occupied by Mr. Richard S. Usilton, and nearly opposite the Voshell House, have opened

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHING
Of All Kinds,
Gentlemens Furnishing Goods

Ladies and Gents. BOOTS AND SHOES, all varieties; UNDERCLOTHING of all kinds; UMBRELLAS, HATS, TRUNKS, and CARPET BAGS, and a variety of other articles. Being desirous to establish a trade in this Town and County, they invite an examination of their Goods and Prices.

☞ CALL AT

The New Store for Clothing.
The New Store for Hats,
The New Store for Boots and Shoes,
The New Store for Under-Clothing,
The New Store for Cheap Goods.

September 7, 1867—3m.

PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will expose to Public Sale,

ON TUESDAY,

The 10th day of September, 1867,

at 12½ o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House in Chestertown, the HOUSE AND LOT in the vicinity of said Town, on the road to Washington College, lately occupied by Absalom Dobbs, deceased. The Dwelling is in good condition; also, Stable and Poultry House. The Fencing is good—the Garden and Yard are under good paling fence. There is a new Pump in the yard, of excellent water. The Rail Road Depot will be near this property.

The LOT Contains About One Acre.

THE TERMS ARE, one-third Cash or in thirty days; balance in two equal instalments in twelve and eighteen months.

JANE M. DOBBS.

Attendance by G. VICKERS, Att'y.

Chestertown, September 7, 1867—tds.

Estate of Cary Foxwell, dec'd.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

ON application, Ordered that Tilghman Foxwell, Administrator of Cary Foxwell, deceased, give notice by advertisement, that a dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased will be made in this Court, on Tuesday, the 17th day of September, 1867.

Test: JOS. P. IRELAND,
Register of Wills.

N. B.—All creditors of Cary Foxwell are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before Tuesday, the 17th day of September, or they otherwise will be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate. TILGHMAN FOXWELL,

Aug. 17, 1867—4t. Administrator.

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