THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, Sept'r. 14, 1867.

☞ The Mass Meeting at the Court House on Thursday last, to endorse the New Constitution, was well attended by the voters of the County. Geo. W. Spencer, Esq., was called to the Chair, D. C. Blackiston, Jacob Sutton, Lewin Usilton, Thos. W. Ringgold and David Jones were elected Vice Presidents, and W. F. Massey and John O. Slay, Secretaries.

The speakers who were announced to address the meeting, failed from some inability, to be present. But the people listened with much attention to speeches from R. W. Ringgold, Geo. Vickers and James A. Pearce, Esqs.

J. A. Wickes, Esq., Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, all government of right originates from the people, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole; and they have at all times the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their Form of Government, in such manner as they may deem expedient; and whereas the Convention recently assembled in the city of Annapolis, has formed a Constitution, which expresses the wishes and sentiments of the people of the State, and by the adoption of which we annul and reject the Constitution under which we have lived since the first of November, 1864, and which was forced upon the people of Maryland by violence and fraud.

Therefore, be it resolved by the Democratic and Conservative voters of Kent County, in Mass Meeting assembled, and they hereby declare, That the Constitution of 1864 was not adopted by the people of Maryland, but was forced upon them by a faction representing a small minority of the people, aided by the military power of the Federal Government; and although we recognise the State Government formed thereby, to be a *de facto government*, as essentially necessary to the preservation and protection of the rights of person and property, yet we deem it the paramount duty of every citizen of Maryland, who values the proud heritage of a freeman, and reveres and honors the past history of his State, to blot from existence this usurped authority and express at the ballot box his indignant condemnation of the military violence and official misconduct by which the work of iniquity was accomplished.

Resolved, That the Constitution now submitted for our sanction embraces the great and fundamental principles of Republican Government, which were established by the fathers of the revolution, and which, prior to the late civil war, secured to us those inestimable rights which are dear to every American citizen.

Resolved, That we will give to the Constitution submitted to the people of the State for their adoption, our earnest and zealous support, and pledge our cordial co-operation, in securing for it by all honorable means, a triumphant majority.

A resolution was also adopted to appoint a committee of fifteen from each District, to see that a full vote was brought out on Wednesday next.

☞ On Wednesday next the voters of Kent County will be called upon to express their approval or disapprobation of the New Constitution. The friends of the new instrument should rally in their strength and make an effort to induce every one, who may be disposed to remain at home, to go to the polls. Every Radical in the State will vote against it, upon the same ground that they oppose every thing which does not emanate from them. They well know too that the adoption of the new instrument is the final blow to their hopes for the control of the State. Some are honestly rendered indifferent to the adoption of the Constitution because it confers the right upon our negro population to testify in legal proceedings, forgetting the fact that negroes all over the State are already admitted to that privilege under the Civil Rights Bill passed by the Federal Congress, and that the refusal to obey that law has already involved one or more of the Judges of our State in difficulties with the Federal authorities. The question of negro testimony has been settled in the same way as the emancipation of the negroes, without the consent or action of the people; and it is just as consistent to object to the new Constitution because it recognizes the freedom of the slaves, as to oppose it on account of the admission of negro testimony.

The proper view to take is, whether the new instrument is an improvement upon the present one, which has in fact never received the approval of the people. If the new Constitution is better adapted to the efficient and economical administration of the affairs of the State, it is the duty of all good citizens to give it their support. It is not to be expected that the Radicals will support it, notwithstanding the *Baltimore American* says it gives the negro population more privileges than they have enjoyed since 1717. Radical consistency and honesty stands out most beautifully here; they profess to be the special guardians of the "poor down-trodden negro," and yet when the negroes are offered privileges greater than they have enjoyed for more than a century, more than the Radical Convention gave them, these Radical friends of the negro vote against them, and why? Because, forsooth, the negroes are not allowed by their votes to place the State in the hands of Radical office-hunters.

The Constitution is meeting with opposition in some quarters of the State from those who should naturally be its friends, and it is important that every voter favorable to it, should sacrifice the time on Wednesday next to cast his vote. A mere majority for it in the State should not satisfy; it should be ratified by a majority of at least twenty thousand. Let every voter then, give a part of a day to his State, and for the benefit of his fellow-citizens who have been disfranchised by Radical proscription.

☞ The complaints which come to us of the condition of the public roads are so frequent that we feel called upon to advert to them again. This is the proper season to put them in condition before the winter rains set in. The old stage road, near Kennedyville, is reported in a shocking condition. The people should agitate this matter, and see where the fault lies and have the proper remedy applied. The people are taxed for the roads, and if the money is expended, they should see that it is spent for some purpose. Our county Commissioners are intelligent and correct gentlemen, and we cannot think but what they have done all their duty in this matter.

Sales of Land.

On Tuesday last George Vickers, Esq., sold the Harris Farm, in Still Pond, containing 210 acres, for $85.70 per acre, to Jonathan Hodgson, of Kent; also, the Medders Farm, near Chesterville, containing 92 acres, to William C. Meginnis, of Kent, for $100.60 cts. per acre.

☞ On Thursday next, the 19th inst., C. J. Scott, Esq., Trustee, will sell at the hotel of John Pennington, in Galena, a House and Lots, the property of S. E. Rodgers. See advertisement.

☞ The Steamer Chester, on her trip from Baltimore on Thursday last, collided with a schooner in the harbor, and was so badly damaged as to make it necessary to put back to the city. In a few hours she resumed her trip.

☞ The Engineers are now engaged in making the final survey of the Kent County railroad. They will probably reach Chestertown to-day.

The Maine Election.

A special despatch to the New York *World* says: "The result of the election has astonished both parties. The immense Republican majority of last year, which was twenty-eight thousand, has been nearly if not entirely overcome, and it will take some days to decide certainly whether the Radical candidate for Governor is elected. The counties of York, Knox, Lincoln, Washington and Aroostook have certainly been gained by the Democrats, and others are in doubt."

☞ An Editorial Convention has been proposed by the press of Maryland, to adopt measures to procure advertisements from business men instead of relying on advertising agents. This is undoubtedly a good move, and if persevered in, will advance, not only the interests of the publishers pecuniarily, but will be beneficial and economical to business men. We would welcome a like policy in Delaware. The majority of advertising agents are swindlers, and receive commissions from both editors and advertisers. What can be done to remedy this evil?—*Sussex Journal.*

The Democratic Success in California.

The indications now are that the entire Democratic State ticket of California, including the three Congressmen, has been elected. The following is the ticket:

Governor, Henry H. Haight; Lieutenant Governor, William Holden; Secretary of State, H. L. Nichols; Comptroller, Robert Watt; Treasurer, A. Cornel; Surveyor General, John W. Bost, Attorney General, J. Hamilton; Harbor Commissioner, James H. Cutter; Clerk of the Supreme Court, George Leckel; State Printer, D. W. Gelwicks; Congressmen—First district, S. B. Axtell; Second district, James W. Coffroth; Third district, James A. Johnson.

At 10 o'clock Friday night the President received the following dispatch, dated San Francisco:

We have carried the State by 10,000, electing our whole ticket, two members of Congress, and a majority of the Legislature. This is purely a triumph of the policy of your administration, condemning distinctly Congressional reconstruction and negro suffrage, North or South.

THOMAS J. HENLEY,
JOHN F. MCCAULEY.

The Ashley-Butler Conspiracy.

Additional disclosures to be Made.—It is said that a mass of testimony bearing upon the alleged Ashley-Butler conspiracy has been collected since the publication of the Conover disclosures, and will soon be given out in another elaborate paper from the office of the Attorney General. The additional testimony will include an affidavit of Captain Chandler, formerly of the jail here, in which some important items are developed as to the proceedings of the alleged congressional conspirators, showing the connection with Conover and the way in which his aid was to be obtained. Interviews between Mrs. Dunham and General Butler are said to be sworn to in one of the affidavits, and one of the affidavits relates an occasion where Butler is alleged to have paid $50 to Mrs. Dunham, and to have upbraided her for not accomplishing what was expected from her.—Chandler is said to be a man of good character, against whom nothing damaging can be produced. He is also a Radical, but he is said to have been so disgusted by what he saw and heard that he deemed it his duty to inform the Government.—*Washington Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

The President's amnesty proclamation has had the effect of pardoning every individual resident of Wilmington, N. C., with the exception of Gen. Robert Ransom.

☞ An immense gathering of the Democratic and Conservative voters of Baltimore city took place at Monument Square on Tuesday evening last. Speeches were made by Ex-Gov'r. Pratt, Gov'r. Swann, Hon. Daniel Clark and others. Mr. Clark said—

The present Constitution contains a clause disfranchising certain classes of our citizens for a number of specified causes. Officers of registration had, under its rule, inquired into the *sympathies* of some of the best men in the State, and excluded them from the ballot-box. The right to the exercise of the elective franchise by these excluded classes rests only on legislative enactment. Let a temporary majority of Radicals once get possession of the Legislature, and all these laws may be repealed? Shall the exercise of the dearest right freemen possess, rest upon such an insecure safeguard? Adopt this Constitution, and the free, equal rights of the white man are secured by the safeguards of the organic law.

Threats of Congressional interference had not intimidated the Convention, and they should not frighten the people. California had, in emphatic tones, repudiated radicalism and negro suffrage, and he claimed for Maryland, as a coequal State of the Union, the same right to regulate the elective franchise.

He referred to the Judiciary system as established by the Constitution—the clause preventing the city authorities from incurring any debt without the vote of the people—and although it did not *provide* compensation for the slaveholder, speaking for Prince George's county, (one of the largest slaveholding counties,) he assured the people of Baltimore that they would not be found lukewarm in support of the Constitution, but would postpone their claim to some future day, when the State would be more able to do them justice.

He then alluded to the military despotism established in the South, the threats made to impeach the President, and the efforts which are made by radicalism to overthrow the Constitution and delay the re-establishment of the Union. The war is over, and peace should now witness the harmonious co-operation of all lovers of their country. There are but two great parties in the country—the Democratic and the Radical Republican.

Conservative men of all shades of past political differences should unite for the impending contest under the Democratic banner. A change is coming over the popular feelings. The people are rallying to save their institutions. If Maryland, with a majority of twenty or thirty thousand, will respond to California, it will strengthen the force of that mighty revulsion which promises to sweep from power Radicalism and instal once more in power those principles which will yet preserve the Constitution and the civil liberty of the people.

Railroad Meeting.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Kent and Queen Anne's Railroad Company, held in Centreville, on Tuesday last, the following officers were elected:

President, Lloyd Tilghman, Esq., Directors, Benj. T. Biggs, John W. E. Sudler, Jas. B. Roe, Dr. Thomas H. Crane, Charles McCollister, Wm. H. Jacobs and Hon. John M. Robinson. Treasurer, Mordecai Price, Esq.; Secretary, Wm. H. Jacobs, Esq.

We understand the Directors will meet in Millington, on Monday, the 16th inst., at which time they expect to employ an engineer who will commence surveying for the route immediately, beginning at Millington.—*Observer.*

Political Reaction.

The conservative triumph in California, which in 1864 gave a radical majority of 20,000, evinces, we trust, the beginning of a reaction from the unfounded assumptions and excesses of ultraism which it is to be hoped will extend throughout the country. It is true that the radical party was divided on the Governor, but the general result, including the Legislature and Congressmen, cannot be ascribed to the split upon the the Governor, or even if it be admitted that personal issues and discords are already obtaining such ascendency over party displine in the radical ranks as to produce such results as we see in California, it is a symptom of elements of disintegration and decline within itself which is of hopeful augury to the best interests of the country. It is evident, however, that broader issues than those of a personal character have revolutionized this important western State, and that whilst the result is not indicative of a mere party reaction, or of any tendency to revive political ideas which belong to a state of things that has passed away, it is a distinct and emphatic condemnation by men of all parties of the false political theories, extravagant assumptions and wild experiments in government which ultraism has endeavored to build on the changed state of things brought about by the war. No State has exhibited or can claim greater devotion to the Union or a firmer purpose to abide by the legitimate consequences of the war than California, but the significance of the late surprising revolution is in its expression of the idea that the interests of country are superior to those of party, and that any party which jeopards and sacrifices the welfare of the country for political purposes is unworthy of public confidence.

The result in California is the more remarkable because it was achieved not only without, but against, the office-holding patronage and influence. Without and against the action of these powerful agencies, and with very little of disciplined organization, the people of California have overcome the heretofore large radical majority in that State, and emphatically declared against the destructive spirit which has so long prevailed in the national legislature, and which is threatening to go to still greater extremes. The diminished radical majorities in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, West Virginia, and now in Maine, the conservative triumph in Connecticut, and the signal political revolution in California, encourage the hope that a turn of the tide of popular sentiment has begun in the North and West which will end in the redemption of the country from the ruinous counsels which have hitherto been in the ascendant. It is to be hoped that these results will animate conservatives in the elections about to come off in the Middle States to make a powerful struggle for the deliverance of those State from radical misrule, and for the consummation of a triumph which will preserve the constitution, restore the Union in fact, as well as in name, and give peace and prosperity to the land. The people of the United States are heartily tired or turmoil and disorder and the paralyzing effects upon all the great interests of the country, which bid fair to become chronic, unless the popular voice shall be heard in such tones of condemnation as will compel Congress to change its destructive policy.—*Balt. Sun.*

To the Editor of the Transcript:

DEAR SIR—Will you do me the favor to give the enclosed CARD several prominent insertions in your paper—a paper that has proved so valuable to the Conservative element of Kent County from the commencement of the present political revolution. A CONSERVATIVE SUBSCRIBER,

who will give his name if necessary.

A CARD.

To the Democratic and Conservative Voters of Kent Co.

Gentlemen:—We notice in the Transcript the announcement by the Editor (Mr. E. F. Perkins) that he is a candidate for State's Attorney, for this County, subject to the decision of your Nominating Convention.

In view of the consistent, fearless and uncompromising course of Mr. Perkins during the progress of the present political revolution, frequently at the risk of his personal liberty and pecuniary interest, resisting the fanaticism and warning the people of the ultra intentions of the Republican party, (now evident to all,) thereby awakening the minds of the people to the true issue involved, and we think by his course as an editor, adding his full share to the present prosperous condition of the Conservative party in Kent.

We think in view of these things (if true) that the simple announcement of himself for this office should be sufficient to secure him the unanimous vote of your Convention. If it should prove otherwise, we shall be forced to the conclusion that Parties, as well as Republics, are sometimes ungrateful.

A CONSERVATIVE VOTER OF KENT.

The New Constitution.

From the Balto. Gazette.

Though there are quite a number of persons who object to some of the provisions in the new Constitution, there are but few intelligent Conservative citizens who propose, because of their opposition to one or more of its clauses, to reject the whole instrument and continue in force the Constitution of 1864. The latter is not only detestably obnoxious to the people of the State, on account of the disgraceful manner in which it was framed and forced upon them, but it contains provisions that might one day be again resorted to for their oppression and humiliation, and all citizens should earnestly unite in the effort to sweep it out of existence, no matter what may be their opinions concerning the character of the Constitution which is proposed in its stead. The section which disfranchised seven-tenths of the people of the State still defiles the Constitution of Maryland, and while it stands unrepealed, their rights and liberties are not secure. It is true that the Legislature has passed an Act which has restored to them their political privileges, and it is also true that this Act, being passed in pursuance of a power conferred by the Constitution has reinstated them in a position which cannot be legally affected by any subsequent Legislature. But the events of the past few years have demonstrated that the Radical faction has but small regard for law, right, truth or justice, and it is very certain that should the bayonet ever again place it in the ascendency here, it would assert that a repeal of the law which enfranchised the majority of the people would work their disfranchisement again under the present Constitution. Apart, then, from the degradation which every man must feel who voluntarily acquiesces in the continuance of a Constitution which provides for the disfranchisement of a majority of the people because of their political sympathies of opinions, there is the contingent danger of a repetition of the outrage once perpetrated here, which must be guarded against now. They ought indeed to be very weighty reasons and very irresistible convictions which could influence any one at a time like this to vote against the new Constitution, and thus endeavor to uphold the disgraceful one now in existence. But it is to be regretted that some worthy citizens are endeavoring to excite opposition to the new Constitution, on grounds which may be logically defensible, but which are practically of no earthly importance. They say that, because the Constitution declares the State shall not be responsible for the losses incurred by the former slaveholders, it ought to be rejected. Whether this clause was wisely inserted or not, need not now be discussed. But one fact is as clear as the noon-day sun, and that is that an overwhelming majority of the people of the State would refuse to the end of time to renumerate the slaveholders out of the public treasury. They hold that the slaves were liberated in fact by the Government of the United States, which manacled the people of Maryland, and then, through the agents whom it arbitarily placed in power, abolished slavery. They insist that, as those who framed the present Constitution were mere usurpers and represented only a small minority of the people, it is not right to make the majority liable for their acts, and more especially as it did not approve and could not prevent the wrong. They would rejoice to see all the former slave-owners compensated, and they thoroughly sympathize with them, but they do not think that they are bound to contribute for that purpose, and every intelligent man must see that, as a practical question, it is idle to dream that the State ever could have been induced to submit to be taxed a single dollar for the object referred to. Again, it is said that the new Constitution is as bad as the present one, which it imitates or endorses by abolishing slavery.—If any one derives comfort from the reflection that, as the existing Constitution was the work of a *de facto* usurpation, therefore slavery, not having been legally abolished, is still an institution here, it is not worth while to challenge his logical conclusions. The descendants of James the Second are the lawful heirs to the throne of England, and the descendants of the French nobles who emigrated in 1793 may have had the legal right in 1815 to undo the whole work of the French revolution. Slavery also may exist in theory in Maryland, but in reality it exists, and will exist in future, only as do the Indians who peopled it three hundred years ago. The new Constitution does not endorse the Constitution of 1864. It simply recognizes a fact, and a fact which is the accomplished and irreversible result of a long war, and is patent to all the world. It makes this recognition not to affect or to confirm anything new, but solely to refute a lie which the Radical faction had concocted and was using for our destruction. Objections, then, to the new Constitution on the grounds alluded to are mere theoretical arguments, but have no practical force. It cannot be that they will so far mislead many people as to induce them to forego the opportunity now offered them of trampling down the last remaining vestige of the despotism which so long oppressed them, and of re-establishing a good government in our good old State.

Radical Revolutionary schemes.

Some startling revelations are leaking out here touching the revolutionary schemes of the Radical leaders. It has has been discovered that the plan for radical governments and negro supremacy in the Southern States was concocted and matured at the Convention of Southern "Loyalists" on the thirteen of September last, in Philadelphia, where were present the Radical Governors of the several Northern States. It was then and there determined to organize a Revolutionary army which should hold the South under the control of the Radicals regardless of what might be the popular vote. It was also determined that E. M. Pease should by some means be placed at the head of the State organization in Texas, and in obedience to this plot of the revolutionists General Sheridan deposed Governor Throckmorton and installed Pease in the Executive chair. In further continuation of the same plot Gen. E. J. Davis was given a roving commission by Gen. Sheridan ostensibly for the purpose of superintending the registration, but really to organize the Texas quota of the Republic, the members of which are sworn to hold the power of the South regardless of Constitutional or legal barriers. That work is now in rapid progress and funds being supplied through the "Loyal Leagues" by the Radical Congressional Committee of this city, of which Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, is Chairman. My information is to the effect that this military organization is now being rapidly pushed forward in all the Southern States, and it is reported that the supreme command of this revolutionary force has been bestowed on the late commander of the Fifth Military District. In view of this powerful organization, which stands ready to throttle the Government, the late proclamation of the President may not be ill-timed. Of the truth of this statement there is now abundant proof, and steps will be taken by the Government to meet the impending danger.—*Washington Cor. Boston Post.*

Jefferson Davis and his Trial.

A Richmond correspondent to the New York Tribune writes:

From an authentic source I have have reason to state that Jefferson Davis will be tried at the November term of the United States Circuit Court here, and that he will be forthcoming at that time. The counsel for the defense will declare themselves ready for trial. The court will signify its assent in the same manner. The government will ask for time under the pretense of being unprepared—a shift to get out of the trial. The court will then say it will be in session for a considerable period, which will afford the government ample time to prepare, and if its representatives fail to prosecute the prisoner before the term of the court expires, it will in that case probably declare the prisoner discharged, in the absence of the prosecution. Such will most probably be the programme of the long expected Davis trial, and such the upshot of it in case of the failure of the government to substantiate its charges. The country will then be rid of a serious incumberance.

The Vote of Virginia.

The result of the registration of voters in all the counties in the State has been received at headquarters, with the exception of here and there a magisterial district in which there has been informality in carrying out the requirements of the registration act of Congress. The returns in round numbers make the entire vote of the State 216,000, the ratio between the white and the colored voters being, as near as we can approximate it from the data before us, as 11 to 9. As there are to be 104 members in the proposed Constitutional Convention, this will give one member for every 2,077 voters. We have information that before the close of this week the apportionment and full list of the election districts as arranged will be made public by the commanding General of this district. The election for members of the Convention, in accordance with the provisions of the law, will consequently come off between the 10th and 15th of October.—*Richmond Whig, Sept. 9.*

Peach Culture.

In consequence of the unprecedentedly low price of peaches the present season, farmers have been discouraged and have abandoned the purpose of putting out more trees the coming fall. So far as our means of information go, this discouragement is general and will prevent the planting of hundreds of orchards and thousands of trees throughout Somerset county.

We cannot regard this state of things in any other light than as a public calamity. The peach culture is regarded as an experiment, and the present season as having decided that experiment a failure. This is not true. The peach crop is not an experiment. It has been thoroughly tested and proved *not* a failure. It is the most profitable culture that is carried on in the county on a large scale. This season has been disastrous to everything, and the peach crop has been more remunerative than any other, save the small fruit. One acre of land will contain over one hundred trees, and at fifty cents per basket clear will realize over fifty dollars per acre, even in such a season as this. Allow fifteen dollars per acre for cultivation and picking, which is a large allowance, and the clear profit of thirty-five dollars is far greater than that of either corn or wheat, while the land is not exhausted.

It has been incontestably proved also during this season that Norfolk and the Western Shore of Virginia cannot compete with this section of the Peninsula in raising peaches for New York and other Northern markets. Not only has the freight been much greater, but it has been almost impossible to get their fruit to market before it is entirely rotten.

Our sincere advice to farmers is to plant peach trees, just as many as their means will allow. There are as many old orchards going out in Jersey and elsewhere as there are new ones coming in here. Their culture is *played out* North of us and can never *play in* South of us. This Peninsula must be the abiding *home* of the peach. If the present dejection is not counteracted thousands of dollars will be lost to the county.—*Somerset Herald.*

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.

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.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White 2 15a$2 60, Red $2 15 a2 60.

CORN—White $1 20a1 22; yellow $1 28.

OATS—64a67 cts.

Notice.

There will be an election held for

Directors of THE CHESTER RIVER STEAMBOAT COMPANY,

at Chestertown, on TUESDAY, the 17th inst., at 10 o'clock. Stockholders are requested to attend.

GEO. B. WESTCOTT,
Sept. 14, 1867—1t. Pres't.

Notice.

ALL INDEBTED TO ME will confer a favor by settling their accounts on or before

THE TENTH DAY OF OCTOBER

next, with C. H. WICKES, Esq., or myself, as I have an unexpected demand for money at that time.

THOS. H. WHALAND.

September 14, 1867—3w.

A LARGE STOCK

OF

New Fall Goods

Will be Opened on MONDAY NEXT,

BY

T. W. ELIASON & SON.

WE invite the attention of the public to the above large assortment of NEW GOODS, embracing in part

FALL CASSIMERES for GENTS WEAR
" " " BOYS' "
Fall Cassinetts, Union Goods, Jeans, &c., suitable for Gents and Boys' wear.
4-4 Shaker Flannels, 4-4 Donet Shaker.
White Flannels of all qualities.
Red " " " "
Red and Blue Twilled Flannels.
Bleached and Unbleached Canton Flannels.
A large and well selected Stock of

FALL CALICOES of different qualities.

Ladies, Misses, Childrens and Boys' Cotton and Yarn HOSIERY.

We are able to offer BARGAINS to all who are in need of *BLEACHED and UNBLEACHED MUSLINS.* Our Stock is large, embracing in Bleached Goods the lower grades as well as the Hill, Williamsville, Wamsutta and New York Mills, and in Unbleached Goods an assortment of different grades, from the lowest to the best.

We are satisfied that Cash and prompt paying buyers will do well to call and examine our Stock before purchasing.

T. W. ELIASON & SON.

Chestertown, Sept. 14, 1867.

FARM FOR SALE.

THE subscriber, intending to change his business, will sell the Farm on which he lives. It contains

170 ACRES,

nearly all of which has been improved and produces well. It is situated about the centre of the County, convenient to Post Office, Churches, Stores, &c.; is three miles distant from Buck Neck Landing on Worton Creek, from whence there is Steamboat communication with Baltimore, thirty miles distant, three times a week, and near the line of the contemplated railroad. The farm is well watered, is under good fencing, and has sufficient WOOD and TIMBER, part of which is CHESTNUT. It has on it a comfortable DWELLING, a small Tenant House, a good size Barn and other necessary Out Buildings, in good order. There is an

Apple Orchard of 80 Trees,

just beginning to bear;

A PEACH ORCHARD of about 900 Trees

in full bearing, of the best varieties of fruit, and 1000 trees were set out last Spring.

The society here is good, and the locality will compare favorably with any in the State for health. Those wishing to purchase are invited to visit and see the place.

T. G. WROTH,
Hanesville P. O., Kent Co., Md.

September 14, 1867—3t.

Delaware Gazette copy once a week three weeks and send paper and bill to advertiser.

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.

BLACK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by ALDRIDGE.

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.

THOMAS S. WICKES

HAS now in Store, and is in weekly receipt of fresh supplies of

HEAVY FALL WOOLENS,

Fine White Flannels, low priced Flannels, Heavy Shaker Flannels, and Extra Heavy Twilled and other Red Flannels; also, some beautiful shades of goods for Joseys and Capes.

CASSIMERES FOR MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,

purchased from Agents, and Manufacturers, direct—and a full line of

Fall Dry Goods Generally,

Both Staple and Fancy,

all bought at close figures and sold at short advances. Sept. 14.

Thomas S. Wickes

Calls the attention of his customers to his present Stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING,

to which he has just made a considerable accession in the purchase of some beautiful Goods in COATS, PANTS and VESTS, some of them in *FULL SUITS.* This Clothing not only in quality of goods and style of get up, but will in PRICE challenge comparison with any brought to this market.

Low priced Clothing also on hand, and Men's Under Garments. Sept. 14.

HATS AND SHOES

in great variety and best styles, just received by

Sept. 14. THOMAS S. WICKES.

THE ATTENTION OF LADIES

IS respectfully invited to our present LINE OF WHITE GOODS, in Barred and Striped Cambrics and Swisses, Nainsooks, Lawns, Hchfs, Hosiery, &c., to the selection of which much care was taken, and which is believed to be as extensive as any other to be found in this market.

Sept. 14. THOMAS S. WICKES.

FALL GROCERIES,

BROWN SUGARS, COFFEES and Cider Vinegar—pure and clear—for sale by

THOMAS S. WICKES.

THOMAS S. WICKES

NOTIFIES his customers that he will have in store in time for the cool weather—possibly within a week—a large assortment of Heavy Kerseys, Yarns, Flannels, &c., from the Factory of the Messrs. Mallalieu.

Chestertown, September 14, 1867.

LAND FOR SALE.

The undersigned will expose to Public Sale,

ON TUESDAY,

The First day of October, 1867,

at eleven o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House in Chestertown, his

FARM AND PLANTATION,

in Kent county, Maryland, commonly called THE TURBUTT FARM, containing

133 ACRES,

and adjoins the lands of Messrs. Moses Lambson and others, and lies within three miles of Millington and Galena, and convenient to Schools, Post Office, Churches, &c.

There are about Fifteen Acres in

WOOD & TIMBER.

The rest is arable, except a portion covered by

1,000 PEACH TREES,

four years old, in good bearing and of fine varieties. There are four fields, well fenced and mostly new except one division fence between two fields. The soil is a fine medium, between light and stiff, and grows Wheat, Corn, Oats and Grasses well.

THE DWELLING

is two stories, and in good order. There is a KITCHEN and the OUT BUILDINGS suitable for the farm,

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE:

One-half cash or in sixty days, and the balance in one and two years. Possession can be given on or before the first of January next, with the privilege of seeding wheat.

Mr. Alfred King, Tenant, will shew the premises to any who may call.

GEORGE VICKERS, Esq., of Chestertown, my Attorney, will attend and conduct the sale for me.

F. KING,
Cecil county, near Cecilton.

September 14, 1867—tds.

MARYLAND:

Kent County Orphans' Court,

SEPTEMBER 10, 1867.

On the application of Nathaniel Voshell, Administrator of Draper Voshell, late of Kent county, deceased.

Ordered, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, in Kent county, Maryland, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in "*The Chestertown Transcript*," printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 10th day of September, 1867.

(SEAL)

Test: JOS. P. IRELAND,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

DRAPER VOSHELL,

late of Kent County, deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber *On or before the 10th day of April*, 1868; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 10th day of September, 1867.

NATHANIEL VOSHELL,
Adm'r. of Draper Voshell, dec'd.

September 14, 1867—4t.

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.

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