THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 25, 1868.

"An Awkward Apology."

Under the above caption, the NEWS of last week devotes a considerable space to the editor of the Transcript; and we beg the indulgence of our readers for replying to a matter of so little general interest.

If the conductors of the NEWS, or the writer of its articles, suppose that we intended an apology for our editorial remarks of the twenty-first of December, in reference to the railroad, we refer them to the fact that we re-published them entire in our reply of the eleventh instant, and reiterated the statement, that we believed, that other evidence of an earnest purpose to commence the road at an early day, would insure prompt payment by many delinquent stockholders. While not intending any apology, we do intend, that no unfair construction of our article, shall place us in antagonism with the directors of the road.

We are assured, "with becoming diffidence, that no aid is necessary to reply to any production of his (our) pen." Now, this assurance is intended to convey the impression that no aid has been rendered, and yet not denying the "supposed assistance." Why not state the simple fact, that no assistance was rendered, if such was the fact? For otherwise the impression conveyed is false. The truth of this supposition is also due to our "weakness," that we may know whether these "friendly" articles are the outcropping of that friendliness which evinced itself on the part of the editorial department of the NEWS, at the advent of our career as an editor; or the "kindly" suggestions of some editorial-bushwhacker, who strikes under the shield of his friends.

"From the bungling manner in which he (we) attempts to state facts and afterwards to escape from them" (escape from what, facts?) "no one ever supposed that any assistance has been furnished him." This brilliant idea is so cherished, that it seems to be kept standing for the Transcript and its correspondents. See NEWS of November sixteenth. Now as we write our own bungles, it would not be out of the way for the reading public to know the diffident and finished writer who composed the followipg sentence. "What the Transcript means by other evidence of an earnest purpose to commence the road, in his first article, we cannot perceive."—But the NEWS in its zeal to acquit itself of an uncharitable charge, and to convict us of an attack upon the railroad directors, has been a second time guilty of withholding from its readers that part of our editorial, which completely disproves the charge. And added to this, it has seen proper to italicize such words, and parts of sentences, in the extract it has given, as suited the purpose of the writer of its article, and to tell its readers that we so stated; although in our article no italics appeared. Now, the accomplished scribbler of the NEWS may not know that the pronoun *his* will not represent the noun Transcript, but he surely knows that the meaning of almost any sentence may be perverted, by laying special emphasis upon particular words; if he does not know it, he is scarcely competent to undertake the office of critic, if he does know it, without stating that the italics were his own, he "alleges as a fact that which is not one, and feels or ought to feel a little unpleasant," now "that his error is exposed."

After fixing up the extract from our article to suit emergencies, the NEWS alleges, that what follows may be read separately, and has no connection. Why not give the remainder, and allow its readers to judge of the affinity? If the editors of the NEWS do not know that the true construction of any article is to be drawn from the whole context, the most of its readers do. We are charged with asserting positively that a contract for the Kent and Queen Anne's road had already been made &c., and then it is insinuated that we delayed to acknowledge the error.—Now we did not assert, as quoted, that it had been *already* made, with the word already italicized, and in our very next issue corrected the error, not, however, [illegible] the faith of the statement in the NEWS, [illegible] writing to the President of the [illegible]'s road. Our mistake, crim[illegible] [illegible]ears in the eyes of the virtu[illegible] [illegible] become now, from the Centre[illegible] Citizen, after the lapse of a few weeks, to be an accomplished fact.

But the concluding paragraph of the NEWS article strikes us as rather comical for such a staunch friend of the directors, immediately after an advertisement for proposals to build. It complains that subscribers do not pay, that the State won't pay unless the subscribers do, that the State has no funds to pay with, and that unless the State and subscribers both pay, no road can be built. This remarkable article concludes with the following *explicit* and pathetic sentence.

Let the stockholders first do their duty, and set a good example to our legislators, and the important work will no doubt be accomplished.

By this we understand, that stockholders are first to do their duty, which they have not done; and by their example enable our Legislators to do their duty, which *they* have not done. Stockholders and Legislators, beware! The searching eye of the KENT NEWS is upon you.

FIRE.—On Saturday last, between the hours of three and four o'clock P. M., the brick dwelling and store-house on the corner of High and Queen streets, owned by William Bacchus Esq., and occupied by Washington Hudgins, took fire from a stove pipe, and the greater portion of the roof was burned before the flames were arrested Mr. Bacchus' loss is some six hundred dollars. on which there is no insurance. Mr. Hudgins' stock and furniture were damaged to the amount of some two hundred dollars.

The roof of the building was new and covered slightly with snow, or, we fear, this would have proved a destructive fire. Our fire engine is, in some cases of fire, almost useless, and the delay in procuring buckets on this occasion, would suggest, in the absence of other appliances, the enforcement of the Law, in reference to fire-buckets. In Art. 14th of the Code of Public Local Laws, we read.

52. The owner of every house in Chestertown or its precincts shall furnish the same with a good jack leathern bucket or buckets, having the initials of the owner's name marked thereon with oil colors, according to the valuation of houses in said town, that is to say: all houses the valuation of which shall be two hundred dollars and not exceeding four hundred shall be furnished with one bucket; all houses the valuation of which shall be above four hundred dollars and not exceeding eight hundred shall be furnished with two buckets; all houses above eight hundred dollars and not exceeding fifteen hundred shall be furnished with three buckets; and all above fifteen hundred shall be furnished with four buckets.

53. If a house be rented, and the owner thereof shall neglect to furnish the same with a bucket or buckets, the tenant may procure the same at the expense of the owner and deduct the price from his rent.

54. The bailiff shall make due inquiry at every house, and report all persons who may fail to have buckets as hereinbefore directed to the commissioners, and each delinquent shall forfeit the sum of three dollars for every bucket not furnished, to be recovered before any justice of the peace in Kent county, in the name of the commissioners, and to be applied to the purchase of buckets; *Provided*, that proof be given to the justice that the party charged had been reasonably requested to exhibit the buckets to the bailiff.

A very large proportion of the buildings in our town, are wood, and unless some additional provision is made for arresting fires, some day, half the town will be laid in ashes.

If the law was enforced, and householders compelled to supply themselves with these buckets, much property could be saved. The wooden buckets which are now used at fires here, endanger the lives of persons, from the manner in which they are thrown about. Besides, they are not always to be had. Unless some steps are taken to procure suitable fire apparatus, to take the place of these buckets, there is every reason why the law should be put in force.

Maryland Legislature.

SENATE.—The Bill to amend the act of 1867 chap. 139, authorizing the Commissioners of Kent county to subscribe to the capital stock of the Kent County Railroad Company has passed to a second reading.

HOUSE.—Mr. Beck presented a petition from citizens of Kent, asking that *trustees* may be introduced in the new School System. Mr. Boyer obtained leave to report a bill, granting to the Delaware Railroad Company a charter to build a road to the Delaware line from Massey's Cross Roads in this county.

A large Meeting was held at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, on Wednesday evening last, for the purpose of considering the subject of protection to American citizens abroad. The meeting was addressed by Hon. Charles E. Phelp and Hon. Henry Wilson. Resolutions were adopted calling on the government to declare the rights of adopted citizens abroad, asking for their protection, and the recall of Mr. Adams Minister to England.

In the report of proceedings of the Circuit Court for Cecil Co., in last Saturday's Democrat, we find the following. And as his Honor, Judge Stump, will be on the Bench at our next term, it would be well that our officials see to it, that the little ones—are duly registered.

Judge Stump, at the opening of the term, in his charge to the Grand Jury, read the law regarding births, marriages and deaths, passed in the winter of 1865, and advised them to indict some as an example for a violation of it.

The Jury, presuming, no doubt, as the law makes it the duty of the Clerk of the Court to see to its enforcement, that he would be a proper subject for an example, having neglected to register a birth occuring in his family, have found an indictment against him. We understand that the State's Attorney and the Foreman of the Grand Jury will also very likely be made examples of before many days. As the Clerk intends to enforce the law to its utmost, hereafter, it would be advisable for those desirous of escaping the fine to attend to it.

The Court adjourned at three o'clock P. M. on Thursday, having received an invitation to a terrapin supper at Wm. J. Jones', Esq.

President Johnson has not been to any place of public amusement for ten years.

THE last number, of "The Little Corporal," received, begins a new Volume. Of this publication, the Pennsylvania Teacher says:

"The Little Corporal is the most entertaining publication for the young that we have ever examined. We cannot see how it possibly can have a superior, or if it could have, how the young folks could possibly wish for anything better."

Terms, one dollar a year. Alfred L. Sewell, Publisher, Chicago, Ill. Great inducements are offered to those who wish to raise clubs, to all of whom a sampe copy will be sent free if applied for during the present month.

The second number of the NEW ECLECTIC has been received. Those of our readers who wish to avail themselves of choice selections from American, English and Continental literature, would do well to subscribe for this monthly.

Address *The New Eclectic* 49 Lexington street Baltimore.

On Friday, the 17th, inst., William T. Hamilton of Washington county was elected U. S. Senator by the Maryland Legislature. The vote stood as follows: Hamilton 56, Swann 46, Merrick 7 and Pratt 1.

SENATOR HAMILTON.

The Hon. William T. Hamilton, the Senator elect, is a self-made man, and "a man of the people." He was born at Boonsboro', Washington county, Md., was raised in the vicinity of Hagerstown, is a lawyer by profession, and is now about forty-seven years of age. In 1846 the Democratic party elected him to the lower House of the General Assembly. In 1848 he represented his Congressional district on the Presidential electoral ticket for Cass. In 1849 he ran as the Democratic candidate for Congress, defeating Hon. Thomas McKaig, of Allegany. In 1851 he was nominated against J. Phillip Roman (now a firm friend), and was again successful. In 1853 he was the competitor of ex-Governor Francis Thomas, now representing the Fourth Congressional District, and then known as the "War Horse" of the Democracy in Maryland and succeeded in defeating him as a "bolter" against the regular organization. Upon the rise of the Know Nothing party, Henry W. Hoffman, ex-Collector of the Port of Baltimore, succeeded in defeating him.—In 1861 Mr. Hamilton's name was mentioned for Gov. but he gave way in favor of Benj. G. Howard. During the war he was a very quiet and moderate Democrat. In the late contest for the Governorship he was the competitor of the Hon. Oden Bowie, and was defeated for the nomination by only one vote.

QUEEN ANNE'S AND KENT RAILROAD.—The Directors of this Road met in Centreville on Tuesday last, at which time a contract was made with Messrs. Stearns and Quigley, of Wilmington, Delaware, for the construction of the Road from Massey's Cross Roads to Centreville.—These gentlemen contract to build the road for 300,000—$225,000 in cash, and the remainder in bonds. The first earth is to be broken on the 6th of February, proximo, and the road to be completed by the 1st day of May, 1869. The route agreed upon is as follows: Commencing at Massey's X Roads, in Kent county, and running thence to Millington, thence to Sudlersville, thence to the Cross Roads at Cox's Saw Mill, thence to the Church Hill and Roesville Road, between lands of John H. Evans and the Hewett heirs, thence to Carville's Corner, at the Northern terminus of the road between the lands of James B. Palmer and the Carville heirs. The route of the road thence to Centreville has not yet been determined on.—Should the road be continued from Centreville to tide-water, it will doubtless be through Baltimore city enterprise.—*Centreville Citizen.*

Extensive Operations in Somerset County, Md.

Within the past eighteen months four Philadelphia gentlemen have invested over one hundred and thirty thousand dollars in the purchase and improvement of land in Somerset county, Maryland, near Westover Station, on the Eastern Shore railroad, a continuation of and generally called the Delaware railroad. The Wilmington Commercial says:

We have recently been shown a letter, dated November 26th, 1867, from one of the parties interested. He stated that up to that time he had planted 250 apple, 250 pear and 16,000 peach trees. He had also set out 16,000 blackberry. 2,000 raspberry and 27,000 strawberry plants. He purposed planting last fall 200 plum and 100 quince trees. A neighbor of his put out last fall 55,000 peach trees, and will go largely into the cultivation of small fruits. At the next station below another gentleman has planted 20,000 peach trees, 1,000 pear trees, and will also engage largely in trucking.

The Release of George Francis Train.

A cable dispatch published Wednesday announced that George Francis Train, arrested at Queenstown, Ireland, on suspicion of being connected with the Fenians, had been released by the British authorities, and that he had entered suit for £100,000 damages for illegal arrest. A special London dispatch to the New York papers says:

The causes leading to his arrest are these; An Englishman named Gee, a fellow passenger of Mr. Train, informed the officers on the tug which boarded the Scotia at Queenstown, that Train had said he came to Ireland for the purpose of organizing the Fenians and commencing a fight. Mr. Train was arrested upon this information. Gee denied that he had given such information when he was in court.

Mr. Eastman, United States Consul at Queenstown, was exceedingly active in Mr. Train's behalf. Mr. Adams, United States Minister here, at once saw Lord Stanley, who, on his representation, ordered the release of Mr. Train. Lord Stanley disavowed the act on the part of the government, and stated that the local authorities were solely responsible for it. Mr. Adams' prompt action secured Mr. Train's speedy release.

From the Sun of Wednesday.

The Struggle Through which we are Passing.

The Attempt to Subvert the Government and Set up a Rival Executive.—The new reconstruction bill, as we showed yesterday, (and which has now passed the House of Representatives,) is designed to overthrow entirely the power of the President in the Southern States and to establish there an independent government actuated under the control of Congress by the General-in-Chief, with all the powers of President, and to be arrayed in hostility to the lawful President of the United States.—The object of the secession movement at the head of which was Mr. Davis, with the title of President of the Confederate States, was not (surprising as the declaration may at first appear to many) more disastrous than is the object of the present miscalled reconstruction bill. That movement was designed to separate a fragment from the nation, leaving the body of the nation to stand as before and with its constitution, form and theory of government entirely unimpaired. The object of this movement is to set up an antagonistic government and a rival executive, to make war upon the nation with a military power acting in the name of the nation, and to subvert the constitution and the internal structure of the government itself. The purpose of the former movement was to separate a portion of our white fellow-citizens from us and to erect them into an independent nationality. The purpose of the present is to establish a rival power which shall work out the result of dominating four millions of blacks with their white allies over the entire population of the United States. If the one movement was designated as treason against the government, the other may with equal justice be characterized as treason against the institutions of America and a crime against the civilization of the age.

The object of the bill is upon its face to over-throw the authority of the President and to concentrate all power into the hands of Congress, acting through its agent, the general-in-chief of the army. Were our form of government monarchical, the revolution would be complete upon the passage of the law and the assumption of command by General Grant. But, although a two-thirds vote of Congress nullifies legal resistance by the President, yet the constitution has erected another barrier against encroachments, the Supreme Court of the United States. Although a law may have been passed by two-thirds over a presidential veto, still, if the Supreme Court shall pronounce it unconstitutional it falls dead, and officers and citizens are absolved at once from all obligation to obey it. Now, as the very leaders of the revolutionary movement admit that they are acting outside of the constitution, they can have no expectation that the Supreme Court will sanction any of their reconstruction bills, still less that they will sanction this last flagitious one now pending in Congress. Hence they have resorted to a bill which was passed by the House last week to prohibit the Supreme Court from declaring a law unconstitutional unless by the concurrence of two thirds of the court. If that can be accomplished, then it is supposed that all power of resistance will have been extinguished, and the control of the electoral vote of the excluded States would be placed entirely at their disposal. This prize will then have been clutched, and absolute balance of political power in the nation will be in the hands of the Fortieth Congress, and the next President can be made or unmade through that agency.

The Supreme Court being silenced by the law requiring six of their number to declare an act of Congress unconstitutional, reconstruction will progress as we see it progressing in Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and the other States, and under new constitutions forming, and to be formed there, the electoral vote of those States will be cast, and that vote to be held in suspense, and to be counted or rejected accordingly, as its count or its rejection may be advisable in insuring the defeat of a President, the choice of the North and States, an in throwing the election of President into the House of Representatives, when the present two-thirds majority, having the power, will name the President of the United States for the next four years.

The prize, then, to be secured is the next presidency and with that the absolute power over the American people, with all the rich rewards of place and patronage until the year 1873. But the work must be done speedily. Unless the Supreme Court can immediately be prevented from the proposed law from passing upon the constitutionality of acts of Congress, the present as well as the pending reconstruction laws are in imminent danger of being declared unconstitutional by that tribunal. The case of McArdle, which was before the court on Friday, involves the validity of the act. Other cases are like to be brought up covering the same question and there will be no escape from judicial decision upon the validity of those acts before the time for using that powerful engine of mischief—the electoral vote of the Southern States—to be cast by the negroes within those States, unless the mouth of the court can be closed by the law requiring two-thirds to set aside a law on the ground of unconstitutionality. Let those acts be declared unconstitutional and no republican is so mad as to believe that the American people will suffer them to elevate any man to the presidency of this nation through the hideous jugglery of an unlawful negro vote in the electoral colleges of the Southern States. Such are the objects and such the pressing necessity for the extravagant and monstrous schemes now under discussion in Washington.

Anti-Congress Mass Meeting.

The *National Intelligencer* of Wednesday advocates the holding of meetings by the people thoughout the North, East and West to express their disapprobation of the revolutionary measures now being carried through Congress. It says:

The alarming facts, which daily become more and more grave and portentious, demand the most prompt and earnest attention. The people should at once awake to the perils which environ the Republic. A crisis is at hand which unless averted by timely and decided action, will bring bankruptcy, repudiation, and ruin upon the nation. Not a day nor an hour is to be lost. Let the people of the North, East and West assemble in every city, town, village, and hamlet to give expression to their honest indignation against these revolutionary designs, and organize themselves for the approaching election so as to insure the triumph of a constitutional President, and a Congress competent and patriotic enough to carry out the popular will.

Farming as A Business.

The Rural New Yorker has a correspondent who discussing the question whether farming is profitable. He writes that "this question is frequently propounded as though there was a doubt about it. But there is none. In the agregate it must pay, else all other vocations must be speedily abandoned. Farming is the base on which the social edifice rests, and its remuneration to individuals depends upon the intelligence which guides farm labor. With some, owing to a lack of money, the information essential to success, or to an improvident use of what they have, farming is not remunerative; but with the mass the case is different, and each year shows in the aggregate increased accumulation. Farming, therefore, like other business intelligently and systematically pursued, pays, and if failures here an there occur, as in other pursuits, they are the exceptions, while general success is the rule."

The Truth in a Nutshell.

The New York World, in reference to the cry of "hard times" that is heard now, in all parts of the country—but especially in the West—thinks "it is passing strange that, with very few exceptions, the people all clamor for hairs of the dog that had bitten them. The cry of the people is for more irredeemable paper money, as if there were any special virtue in greenbacks that would ease them of their troubles. It is specie, not greenbacks, that is needed.—Just so long as the taxes are high and Congress persists in keeping over one-fourth of the country under military rule at an enormous expense; just so long as our business transactions are based on a currency that is valueless the moment it passes beyond the limits of the United States, just so long must the people expect to suffer." That is in a few words, the marrow of the matter.

Taking Medicine to cure diseases [illegible] casioned by a deficiency of Iron in the Blood, without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone. The Peruvian Syrup (a proxtide of iron) supplies the deficiency and builds up an iron constitution.

COPARTNERSHIP.

John T. Dodd respectfully informs the public that he has associated with him in business, his son JOHN N. DODD. The business will in future be conducted under the name and style of JOHN T. DODD & SON. We are prepared to do carpentering in all its branches. Particular attention will be given to

Coffin Making.

We will make to order, at the shortest notice, Coffins of every size, style and finish. Personal attention will be given to Funerals, when requested, and corpse will be sent to any part of the county.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended, we respectfully solicit a continuance of the same to the new firm.

JOHN T. DODD,
JOHN N. DODD.

jan25-3m

Rail-Road Notice.

THE Stockholders of the Queen Anne's and Kent Rail-Road Company are hereby notified to pay a second instalment of FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE, to the Treasurer of said Company, on or before the 20th day of March next.

By order of the Board of Directors,
WM. H. JACOBS,
Secretary.

jan25-3t

PROPOSALS

WILL be received by the undersigned till the Fifth day of February, for the delivery of Ties to be used on the Kent County Railroad. The Ties are to be eight feet long, [illegible] of the kerf, six by eight inches, and of White Oak and Chesnut. About Ninety thousand will be necessary, and proposals for any number may be made, but not less than two hundred: They must be delivered at convenient places, on the line of the road.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Pres't. Kent Co. R. R.

jan25-2t

For Sale.

[illegible]0,000 PRIME PEACH TREES

[illegible]eading varieties 4 to 6 feet high, raised from pure natural seed, will be sold on credit [illegible], 12 or 18 months, if applied for soon.

jan25-4t THOS. J. SHALLCROSS.

[illegible]OVES! STOVES!! STOVES!

[illegible]K. ALDRIDGE is closing out the balance of his large stock of Stoves at 10 [illegible]cent. below his regular price, which is [illegible] lower than Stoves can be bought in the [illegible]

[illegible]ll and see and be convinced of the fact.

[illegible]25

[illegible]OTICE TO CREDITORS.

[illegible]OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters of administration on the estate of

DANIEL W. TURNER,

[illegible]f said county, deceased.

[illegible]l persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, before the 21st day of August next; [illegible]wise they may be excluded by law from [illegible]enefits of said estate. Given under my [illegible] this 21st day of January 1868.

WILLIAM. THOS. HEPBRON,
Administrator.

[illegible]25-4t

[illegible]OTICE TO CREDITORS.

[illegible]OTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters of administration on the estate of

WILLIAM GRAVES,

[illegible]of said county, deceased.

[illegible]ll persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, [illegible] the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, [illegible]r before the 21st day of August next; [illegible]rwise they may be excluded by law from [illegible]benefit of said estate. Given under my [illegible]l this 21st day of January 1868.

LEVINUS C. GRAVES,
Administrator.

[illegible]n25-4t

[illegible]INTER GOODS
[illegible] GENERAL VARIETY!
[illegible]rchased Just Previous to the Last Cold Term.

[illegible]ns Heavy Boots,
[illegible]ns Extra Gum Boots,
[illegible]ns Genuine Buck Gloves,
[illegible]nning Caps,
[illegible]ackinnaw and other Blankets and a general line of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, FLANNELS AND
Gentlemen's Clothing,

[illegible]ll offered upon terms and at prices which [illegible]ill appeal to the sound judgment of Buyers.

THOMAS S. WICKES.

jan 18

AXES! Stewart's best make. Jersey pattern, and warranted, a large stock for sale by

THOMAS S. WICKES.

jan. 18

NOTICE.

I do hereby forewarn all persons from trespassing on either of my Farms with Dog or Gun, or from walking across my grain fields. The law in all cases will be enforced.

HENRY T. JUMP.

jan11-8t

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White no report. Red $2 45a70.
CORN—White 1.05 a 1.15; yellow 1.05a19.
OATS—74a75 cts.

A CARD
TO
CASH BUYERS.

[illegible]E learned when in Baltimore last week, that Hamilton Easter & Co. and Geo. H. [illegible] Neal, the two leading Dry Good Merchants of Baltimore, were selling Wamsutta Bleached Muslins at 20 cts. and New York Mills at 25 cts. As we do not intend any one shall sell the Goods that we keep, cheaper than we do, we immediately put them down to the same price—as we intend to do with all classes of goods, unless they sell them below cost as baits. We intend to make it unnecessary for persons to go the city on account of cheap goods—so far as our stock extends—in order to do this, it is necessary that we should be able to buy our goods from CASH HOUSES at CASH PRICES. And so long as the community will give us the means to do so, we will guarantee that the prices of our goods will be as low and many articles less than City Prices at the

Cheap Cash Store

in Chestertown below the Bank. New stock just opened.

B. B. PERKINS & SON.

jan18

SLEIGH BELL'S
AND SKATES.

just received at Betton's Cheap Cash Store, Galena, Pure Metal Bell's, Boys Skates, Girls Skates, Gent's. Skates and Ladies Skates.

jan18'68

T. W. ELIASON & SON.

Respectfully invite the attention of Consumers, to their present stock of GOODS, which they are selling at *considerably reduced prices.*

jan18'68

MARYLAND:

Kent County Orphans' Court,

NOVEMBER 26, 1867.

On the application of Cornelius J. Scott, Executor of Mary H. Wilson late of Kent county, Md., 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 26th. day of November, 1867.

(SEAL)

Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
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

MARY H. WILSON,

late of Kent county, Md., 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 14th day of July, 1868;

they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 26th day of November, 1867.

CORNELIUS J. SCOTT,
Executor of Mary H. Wilson, dec'd.

jan18-4t

P. T. N.

W. D. C.

Just Opened this Week the Line Through

Dry Goods
AND
GROCERIES

AT THE NEW ONE PRICE CASH STORE GALENA.

Muslins, 6¼, 10, 12½, 15 & 18 cts.
Delaines, 18 & 20 cts.
Prints, 6¼, 10, 12½ & 14 cts.
Ladies Dress Goods and all Heavy Goods at greatly reduced prices,
Sugars, 10, 12½, 14, 15, 16 & 17 cts.
Molasses, 50 & 68 cts.
Coffee, 23, 25 & 28 cts.

NOTIONS, BOOTS AND SHOES, CARPETS

and all other goods in my line, very cheap.

☞ Think it will be to your interest to give me a call

E. W. PURNELL.

N. B.—All kind of Country Produce taken.

jan 18

GREAT DISCOVERY!!

EVERY MAN HIS OWN ARTIST.

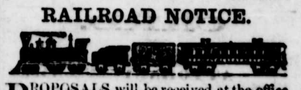
A SCIENTIFIC WONDER.

An instrument by which any person can take correct Likenesses or Photographs. This instrument with full instructions sent by mail for one dollar. Address;

C. B. AMES & CO.,
181 Broadway, New York.

jan18-2m

RAILROAD NOTICE.



PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the undersigned, for the building and construction of the Kent County Railroad, a distance of thirty-six miles, commencing at the Delaware line and running via. Massey's Cross Roads, Kennedyville, Chestertown and near Belle Air to Deep Landing on Swann Creek, including a pile wharf at the latter point. Plots, Profiles, Plans and Specifications maybe seen on and after the Seventeenth day of February next; they are now in a course of preparation by the Engineer.

GEO. VICKERS,
Pres't of the Kent Co. R. R. Co.

jan11-tmch1

NOTICE.

THE Bills contracted at the Mill and Shops of Parsons, Nicholson & Co., are payable only to Thomas C. Parsons or his order.

PARSONS, NICHOLSON & CO.

jan11-3t

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