THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 2, 1867.

Death of Hon. E. F. Chambers.

Notwithstanding the feeble health of Judge Chambers for the past few months, the announcement of his death on Wednesday last, about two o'clock, startled our community. On Sunday last he attended Church, and on Monday was in a more cheerful mood than for some days: Wednesday morning he was attacked with violent pain in the stomach, of which he was finally relieved, and laid down to sleep: in a short time it was discovered that he struggled slightly, and almost in a moment expired. The immediate cause of his death was, doubtless, disease of the heart. Thus has passed from our midst, one of Maryland's most gifted sons. Physically, he was weak during his whole life, but the indomitable vigor of his mind, which he preserved to the last moments, carried him through a life of labor and many accidents, such as few men would have so long survived. Had he lived till the 28th of February he would have been seventy-nine years of age. Of his public career we have no need to speak; he was known in every hamlet of the State. As a private citizen he was hospitable, generous, social and the centre of a large circle of friends. Devotedly attached to his Church, he was a zealous Christian. He generously gave a large portion of his time to Washington College, of which institution he was President. Born, reared and educated in our county, and identified with all its local interests for more than half a century, the vacuum created by his death will not soon be filled, or the memory of his many virtues easily fade.

His funeral services will take place tomorrow at 2 o'clock, P. M.

☞ January Term of the Circuit Court for Kent County: Feb. 1st, 1867.

Judge Robinson briefly alluded to the death of the Hon. E. F. Chambers, and adjourned the Court in respect to his memory.

At a meeting of the Bar, after adjournment, Judge Robinson was called to the Chair and E. F. Perkins appointed Secretary. Messrs. Hynson, Slay, Pearce and Lassell were appointed a committee on resolutions, and the meeting then adjourned to meet on Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ We clip the following from last Saturday's *American*, of Baltimore, and direct attention to that portion of it, in the last paragraph, which we have italicised:

Attempt to break up a Mass Meeting of Loyal Citizens.

A mass meeting of black and white citizens was held on Thursday night at Havre de Grace, which was addressed by Gen. Gregory, of the Freedmen's Bureau in this State, the Rev. Thomas W. Conway, of New York, and Judge Bond, of Baltimore. The rebels of the town threatened to break up the meeting, promising to mark every white man who should attend it, and to punish the negroes for their attendance. While Mr. Conway was speaking, and because he said the American conflict could not be said to be at an end until the black and white citizen had a voice in the Government, the rebels made a stampede from the room as if a fire-brand had been thrown in their midst, and as they went they shouted "put him out." Although the meeting was for a philanthropic purpose, and some of the best men of Maryland were present, giving it their countenance and encouragement, not one clergyman of any denomination could be found to open it with prayer.

Judge Bond, in his remarks, said that Jesus Christ loved to be among the poor and trodden down, but those of his Maryland preachers who lived in Havre de Grace could not see that the poor constituted any part of their flock. He hoped that in a year or two it would not have to be said that the people of Maryland had to ask a New York clergyman to open one of their meetings with prayer, as had been done this evening, because none of their State clergymen could be found to do it.

The meeting concluded peaceably, though often disturbed and interrupted. *Meetings of this character, designed to enlighten both blacks and whites as to the benefits of education for all classes, are to be held throughout the State.* Judge Bond, although engaged during the day on the Bench of the Criminal Court, devotes his evenings to addressing these meetings, and is doing great good.

Judge Bond belongs to that class of men in Maryland who know that they must sink into oblivion, unless the Radical revolution, which is now being attempted by the Radical leaders, succeeds. He knows that he is a marked man, that he has nothing to lose, and is consequently playing a desperate game. His only hope for office is through the negro population of the State, and he will lend himself to any scheme to bring about negro suffrage in this State. Meetings, of the character above described, it is alleged, are to be held throughout the State. These meetings have, we believe, a double purpose. First, to stir up the negroes and make them dissatisfied with their present condition. Secondly, to embitter the whites and if possible bring about a conflict between the two races, that his party may have a plausible pretext for interfering in the domestic affairs of our State. Judge Bond knows, as well as he knows any thing, that there is no disposition on the part of the white population of the State to oppress or act unjustly towards the late slaves; and yet he is continually summoning parties from the counties at vast inconvenience and expense to appear before him, upon some frivolous charge from the parents of negro apprentices. This is but part of the same scheme as the meetings above described. Should he and his Freedman's Bureau aid visit our county, it is to be hoped that no white person will countenance them by their presence. The interest of the black man is no part of Bond's purpose, and if he fails to create a disturbance, his whole object will have failed.

☞ Capt. John Russell, the efficient Clerk to the County Commissioners, furnishes us the following interesting summary of the late assessment, from which it appears that the total number of tax-payers is 2,701, the number of acres assessed 170,761⅞, the total value of Real Estate 6,114,018 and the total value of real and personal property 8,021,287.

Some singular facts are developed. For instance, there are but $3,200 of National Bonds held in the County; and but $1000 of Bank or other Stocks held in the third district; there also appears to have been no money on hand in the third district; and no produce of farms on hand in either the third, fourth or fifth districts. The assessed value of real estate in the second district is $194,564, in excess of any other district, and the total value of real and personal property in the second district is $50,382 greater than that of the fourth district, the next in amount.

The average value of real estate per acre in the first district is $31.75; in the second $37.58; in the third $32.98; in the fourth $46.92; in the 5th $33.37.

The average value of real estate per acre in the whole county is $35.80.

The assessment and basis of taxation for 1866 was $5,466,109.

Increased value by the late assessment $2,555,178.

The assessment of 1852 was $4,721,866 —increased value by the present assessment is $3,299,321.

Total Amount in the Districts	1st District.	2d District.	3d District.	4th District.	5th District.	Total.
Number of Taxable Names	622	450	382	682	565	2 701
Number of Acres of Land	39 6531	39 4271	29 150	25 3385	38 582	170 7617
Value of Real Estate	1 626 720	1 258 307	961 691	1 125 388	1 287 570	6 114 018
" Stock in Trade	55 665	42 135	12 695	89 540	22 670	229 695
" Public Securities	.....	.....	.....	3 200	.....	3 200
" Bank and other Stocks	3 450	2 185	1 000	103 277	3 544	113 456
" Private Securities	90 687	70 911	44 940	254 702	63 823	527 153
" Live Stock	106 231	117 482	88 660	72 339	110 045	489 757
" Household Furniture	61 106	53 490	38 110	79 760	56 595	289 061
" Silver Plate	1 256	1 962	871	3 653	1 215	8 957
" Watches	3 555	3 469	2 061	6 054	2 724	17 863
" Money in hand, &c.	5 823	12 194	.....	1 060	500	19 077
" Produce of Farms on hand	2 920	3 899	.....	.....	.....	6 819
" Working Tools moved by hand	21 780	25 497	19 215	20 255	25 610	112 357
" Property of other descriptions	15 450	18 020	14 612	25 687	23 105	96 874
	1 833 287	1 178 755	1 783 005	1 599 410	8 021 287	

☞ We are unable to give our correspondent from Hanesville a place in our columns this week, for want of time. To have curtailed his letter would have destroyed the whole, and before our next issue its subject matter will have lost its freshness. Our readers have lost a graphic description of the gayeties of Worton life, during this unusual season of snow and ice. We hope our friend will favor us again, when we shall not be so unfortunately circumstanced.

News Items.

The Conservative Mayoralty Convention of Baltimore, have nominated Robert T. Banks.

The Washington *Star* of the 24th ult., describing General Grant's reception, thus mentions two of our Eastern Shore ladies: "The Misses Wilson of Maryland, looked very handsome; the elder wore a lavender color figured silk, cut with low neck and trimmed with point lace; her sister wore a white silk, with pink tulle skirt over it." The ladies referred to are grand-daughters of Dr. Thomas Wilson, late of Kent Co., deceased.

President Johnson has vetoed the bills for the admission of Colorado and Nebraska as States.

The bill providing for the assembling of a Constitutional Convention, excludes all ministers of the Gospel, or preachers of any denomination, members of Congress, Judges and Clerks of Courts, and Registers of Wills, from being members of the Convention.

☞ Several prominent peach growers have informed us that a large portion of the fruit buds of the peach are entirely destroyed, particularly on the water courses.

☞ The Chestertown Reading Room and Library Association was organized on Friday, the 25th ult.; another meeting will be held on Wednesday evening next, at the Court House, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. The members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. Those who have not paid their subscriptions may do so, to T. W. Eliason, jr., the Treasurer, or J. A. Pearce, the Secretary.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Friday, Jan. 25th.—SENATE.—The bill to repeal section 227, article 4, of Public Local Laws, relative to elections in Baltimore city, was taken up and passed, under a suspension of the rules. The bill to correct the list of qualified voters by adding thereto the names of citizens of this State who have been restored to their full rights of citizenship by an act of the General Assembly, was taken up and passed.

The General Assembly then met in joint convention, and on taking the vote for United States Senator 66 votes were cast for Governor Swann, who was forthwith announced as duly elected Senator for the term of six years from the 4th day of March next.

After the election the Senate resumed its session for business. The House resolution to adjust and settle the claims of Maryland soldiers for bounties was taken up and passed. The House bill providing for a speedy hearing in the Court of Appeals in the case of the School Commissioners of Baltimore city *vs.* the State Board of Education was passed. The bill making an appropriation for a monument over the remains of the late Chief Justice Taney was, with certain amendments offered, made the special order for Thursday next. The Senate then adjourned to Wednesday next.

HOUSE.—On reassembling, the Senate bill, relating to qualified voters, was received and referred. The Convention bill was then taken up and discussed. The amendment giving the twelve smaller counties an additional delegate each was adopted. After further debate a vote was taken on the bill, which was passed—yeas 53, nays 17.

The Colorado Veto.

Of the veto of the Colorado admission bill by the President, the National Intelligencer says:

After showing that the bill proposing to create a State of less than thirty thousand inhabitants is unequivocally violative of the letter if not the spirit of the constitution, and elaborating conclusively the argument upon the injustice and impropriety of giving to that fraction of the present ratio of representation the right to send Senators and Representatives to Congress, the President shows that the bill itself is a positive absurdity, and from the very nature of its provisions can never be executed.

This is very probably the last of the effort to bring into the Senate two new Senators who are expected to be obedient to the edicts of radicalism, for this is the only object of the endeavor to force a new State into the Union against the will of its inhabitants, while ten of the old States are kept out simply in order that radicalism may obtain a majority in Congress. The bill did not receive a two-thirds majority on its passage, and it is not possible that more votes can be given for it after the exposition of facts made in this veto message.

Speech of General Vickers

On the Repeal of the Eastern Shore Law, relating to the election of United States Senator:

General Vickers said that he approached the subject under some degree of embarrassment; first, because of the magnitude of the interests involved; and, secondly, because a portion of those with whom he acted politically were pursuing a course directly opposite to his own; that in all matters involving principle and conscience he hoped he had the moral firmness to do right, let the consequences be as they might; that it was said of one of the most distinguished orators of France, during her revolutionary history—Garnier Pages—that in a country where all had personal bravery, he had the rarest of courage, the bravery of conscience, for on great occasions he could resist the prejudices and precipitation of his own party. Mr. Vickers said if there were more of this article of "bravery conscience" among politicians and public men, it would be better for the interests of the State and the country.—He then referred to the action of the Legislature of Maryland in 1788, when the first election of Senators was to be made to the newly formed Government of the Union, and read the names of those who composed the House of Delegates and Senators from the Western Shore, among them Forrest, Harwood, Mercer, Chase, Worthington, Chapman, Ridgely, Bowie, Pinbey, McHenry, Dorsey, Duvall, Danl. Carroll, Plater, Henry, and Charles Carroll of Carrolton; that the Constitution of 1776 contained a provision that nothing affecting the Eastern Shore, particularly, should be altered without a two thirds vote of both Houses of the Legislature, although other provisions of that instrument could be changed by a majority vote at two sessions, and after publication; that the Constitution of Maryland was a compromise in '76., and as the Eastern Shore, by the geography of the country, was separated from the Western by a magnificent bay; that as her interests were agricultural, and she was divided from Delaware but by an imaginery line, and as the water powers and mineral resources were on the Western Shore, and from the location of the harbor of Baltimore commerce would be attracted to it, and that in time, she must become a great city, with her ships in every sea and her population multiplied, the Eastern Shore consented to the Constitution upon the guarantee before mentioned; that the patriots and statesmen of 1788 who participated in the revolutionary struggle, and who knew the compromises under which the Constitution was formed, by resolution declared that, in electing Senators, one should be an inhabitant of the Eastern, and the other of the Western Shore; that this usage continued for twenty one years without interruption, when in 1809 C. Dorsey, Herbert, Calvert, Stansbury, Thomas, Archer, Worthington, Bland, Brent, T. B. Dorsey, McEldrey, and others were members of the Legislative bodies, the act known as the Eastern Shore law was passed, by which it was solemnly declared that one Senator should always come from the Eastern and the other from the Western Shore; that this law was consistent with the Constitution of the United States, superadded no qualification, and for fifty-seven years no one had ventured to disturb it; that it had all the form, attributes and force of law; that Congress had recognized it by receiving Senators elected under it, and no Congressional legislation had in any respect interfered with its operation or provisions, in relation to the election of Senators from the Eastern and Western Shores.

Mr. Vickers asked, if it was not a valid law, why repeal it and then re-enact it? He contended that it was a law to ourselves, and of full legal effect among the people of the State; that it pledges the faith of the State to the Eastern Shore; that it had all the moral bearings and sanctions of a contract with the Eastern Shore. He asked if the Senate had a right to pronounce a law unconstitutional, repeal it, and immediately re-enact it? He answered the objection that it should be repealed because it should never have been enacted, by inquiring if we would be justified in repealing every law upon the statute book where the reasons for its passage could not now be distinctly stated? On the contrary, was it not incumbent on those who asked the repeal to state clearly and fully the reasons for demanding it? If such a rule were not imperative upon legislators, there would be no security against innovation. He then answered the statement that the concessions made to the Eastern Shore in 1788 and 1809 were founded merely in courtesy, by asking if the guarantee in the Constitution of 1776 was founded in mere courtesy? Do statesmen, in framing an organic law, insert matters of comity in one of its fundamental articles? Do they enact courtesies into laws and make them mandatory and prohibitory?

But it is alleged that it originated in compromise, and is therefore not binding. Mr. V. asked if the Constitution was not a work of compromise? and should it be violated? But if it was founded in compromise, that compromise was reduced to the positive form of a law, and could not in good faith be violated by the stronger party; that he had once heard the great Rufus Choate say that the solar system was a compromise; he would not make any irreverent allusion, but would say that that system taught us the lesson of compromise, for the largest planet never enbroached upon the smallest star; he alluded to the capitulation of General Lee to General Grant; was it not a compromise, and who had ever dared to impugn and violate it? A compromise made in 1778, and confirmed and established in 1809, had age and veneration to commend it; he stated that no lawyer of standing would venture before a court to insist upon a reversal of a point with two or three direct and positive decisions against him; that precedent would settle the law that *communis error facit jus* was a maxim in the law; and that a decision of a competent tribunal, however erroneous it might have been, becomes fixed and settled by time and adjudicated cases. But in the matter before the Senate we have thirteen precedents, all in the same direction and to the same point; the State, the country and Congress had received these decisions as settling the established law in the election of Senator.

But, says one, repeal it, and the Eastern Shore, if she has the ability, will get her proportion of the United States Senators. But has she not now the ability? If, with a law and the ability, she is now deprived of her right, how can she expect hereafter to receive a modicum when the power has departed when she has lost all the prestige which resolutions, laws and unbroken succession for seventy-eight years had given her; when the population of the Western Shore will have been multiplied, and its vast resources developed; when Baltimore will have made colossal strides to greatness and power? While he wished her success in all material interests and in her intellectual and moral improvement, rivalling by her manufactures those of New, as well as of old England, even Manchester and Birmingham, with her ships in every sea; yet political power should be properly regulated and retained to prevent the great agricultural interests of the State from being made dependant and contributary to the mercantile and manufacturing interests: for, unlike Pennsylvania and New York, there was no wide area of country and of territory or of rival cities to counteract the influence of one great commercial metropolis.

It has been asked, what has the Eastern Shore to fear from inequality of representation? The answer is evident. She will have nothing to fear, because she has nothing to lose. What has she had to fear in the past? She has lost Armorer, Treasurer, Court of Appeals, and now she is asked to give up her Senator. One by one her rights and interests have been taken from her. Formerly her suitors could have their cases tried in the Appellate Court once in every year. Now they have to wait from two to three years, because of the accumulation of business in the Supreme Court of the State. But it is asserted that we cannot secure the enfranchisement and Convention bills without making the sacrifice of Senator. Is there any proper or natural connection between these bills and that election, that the passage of those should be dependent upon the repeal of the law? No such connection or relation was alleged prior to the election of 1866. The Eastern Shore was a unit at that election, and can again carry every County without additional legislation: the necessity for further enactments must exist on the Western Shore, and it is a remarkable fact, that the Eastern Shore should be called upon to make the sacrifice of Senator, to induce the Western Shore to allow her own citizens to vote. But these bills were sure of enactment, whatever might be determined as to the election of Senator.—Those who fought the battle of constitutional liberty at the late election would not throw away the fruits of their victory.—They would not have returned to their constituents recreant to the discharge of their duty. The Convention bill is a necessity so obvious and imposing that no fear need be entertained. The Enfranchisement bill, in a modified form, was also sure of enactment. A bill to enfranchise all but those who had been in the Rebel service would doubtless be passed, leaving to the Convention to make ample provision for others who were disfranchised. In four months all would be completed. As President Lincoln said in his last speech, "The fruit was ripe and ready to fall, and would do so if let alone." He did not admire the spirit which prompted a surrender at the beginning of the fight. He rather partook of that which actuated Paul Jones when in command of the Bonhommie Richard, when his decks were slippery from the blood of those who had fallen in the fight. Being called upon to surrender by the British commander, he replied that he "had not begun to fight," and thus obtained a triumph.

Mr. V. turned towards the seats of the Senators from the Southern tier of counties on the Western Shore, Charles, &c., and said—in the hour of peril, we had looked to them; that in pursuits, interest and sympathy, we had been one, against the encroachments of power, and in this crisis we had relied on them, but, they too, would strike us a fatal blow and leave us to say in the language of Cæsar to Brutus, "*Et tu Brute*"—and like him fold our robes around us, and fall with dignity, not at the foot of "Pompey's Pillar," but at the feet of Gov. Swann.

But it is asserted that we ought to repeal the law to allow an exalted personage to be elected Senator! The first reason assigned is that he gave a liberal construction and execution to the Registration law! But was it not the true construction? I think it was, and in the Senate a year since I stood up to advocate the principle. If then the true construction, was he not bound to execute the law accordingly?—Has he done any more than his duty, and shall we displease and alienate the affections and confidence of the people of eight counties of the State to reward him for a simple act of duty, which he was bound to perform? Are we to do violence to the feeling and sentiments, and injustice to a large portion of our people, to reward a Governor who places a proper construction upon the law and acts in conformity to it?

When Pericles, the great Athenian, was about to die, he said to those around him, that no one in Athens had ever cause to put on mourning, through him! Shall the Senate of Maryland be entitled to that distinguished honor? or will it by its acts, clothe the Eastern Shore, with these habiliments, for a loss of her last remaining right?

But did not that distinguished individual support and advocate the Constitution of 1864, which was the parent of the Registry law, and which disfranchised many of our citizens? Did he not obtain his present position by becoming the advocate of that Constitution? What did he say to the Legislature in January, 1866, in his Message? [Mr. V. read from page 22 of printed copy.]

"It has been alleged that the dominant party, who now control the State, represents a *minority* of her aggregate population. If it be so, it is the more to be regretted that so large a number of our citizens should have identified themselves with the rebellion as to suffer the power which this majority controlled to pass into other hands. Small, however, as the minority may be, it cannot be dented that it is the fair and legitimate representative of whatever there is of loyalty among our people. They are the men to whom you are indebted for the safety of your State and the property which you now enjoy, and without whose uncompromising devotion to the Union Maryland would have been handed over to indiscriminate destruction." Again: "The repeal of the Registration act, in my judgment, will not materially benefit any class of voters who may have been heretofore disfranchised under its provisions. The oath of allegiance prescribed by the Constitution makes it incumbent upon the Judges of Election to do substantially what the Registers are required to do under a fair and proper interpretation of their powers. As the Executive of the State, I do not feel authorized to recommend a repudiation by the Legislature of the organic law, of your State by any radical modification of the terms of the Registration act."

He was then acting with the Radicals, and declared that they were the "fair and *legitimate representatives of whatever there is of loyalty among our people.*" Mr. V. could not divine why any Conservative should now covet a seat in the Senate of the United States. The minority will be small, and who, under the circumstances could expect to acquire distinction or to achieve any great result? It is said that Alexander the Great offered the spoils of his Eastern campaign to be permitted to inscribe his name in the Temple of Diana at Ephesus. But who could expect now to obtain renown or any triumph in the Senate of the United States as it will be constituted after the 4th of March? It may be found that

"Glory is like a circle in the water,
Which never ceases to enlarge itself,
Till by broad spreading it disperse to naught."

If the Conservative majority had been a bare working one, the present difficulties would not exist. He should have to believe with Lord Wellington, when speaking of the battle of Waterloo, that "only one thing was more terrible than a great defeat, and that was a great victory."—Power has been stealing from the few to the many—a converse of the received axiom that it steals from the many to the few.—One by one have the rights of the Eastern Shore been taken from her, and now the arm is extended to grasp the only one left. Can it be surprising that we of the Eastern Shore should resist this attempt for such a purpose? We love our Shore, its antecedents and its history; its extended and productive plains; its magnificent rivers and variegated forests—a land, to use by para-phrase Byron's description of Greece,

"Where the peach and the plum are fairest of fruit,
And the voice of the nightingale never is mute;
Where the tints of the earth and the hues of the sky,
In color, though varied, in beauty may vie;
And the purple of waters is deepest in dye."

But, above all, we love her beautiful and accomplished women, adorned with all the graces and virtues of their sex, and unrivalled in their galaxy of accomplishments except by those who honor the Senate with their presence.

☞ It is stated in some of the Paris papers that several sovereigns have agreed to exhibit their crown jewels at their coming Exposition.

☞ Monday morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, the dwelling house on High st., owned by Mr. Samuel S. Usilton and partly occupied by Mr. William Elliott, was entirely destroyed by fire. Mr. Usilton had but recently purchased the premises for the sum of $800. The fire is supposed to have originated from a stove pipe in contact with a partition. Fortunately, the wind blew obliquely across the street or we might have had a large destruction of property.

☞ Nothing of special interest transpired in the Maryland Legislature on Wednesday last.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—No sales.
CORN—White 92a1 05; yellow 93a98.
OATS—Weight, 55a56 cents.

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.

MARRIED.

HOLLYDAY—CHAMBERLAIN.—On the 29th ult., by Rev. A. Sutton, GEORGE T. HOLLYDAY to Miss ELLA B. CHAMBERLAIN—both of this county.

LUCAS—COPPER.—At the residence of the bride, on Thursday last, by Rev. L. W. Bates, WILLIAM V. LUCAS to HANNAH R. COPPER—both of this County.

DIED.

HARRIS.—At his residence in Still Pond, Kent Co., Md., on the 22d ult., RICHARD HARRINGTON HARRIS, in his 56th year. Centreville, Denton, and Dover papers please copy.

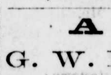
HYNSON.—On the 23d ult., near Edesville, Kent County, Md., G. W. HYNSON, in the 58th year of his age.

CHAMBERS.—At his residence in Chestertown, on Wednesday last, HON. EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, in his 79th year.

CROUCH.—On the 29th ult., near St. Paul's Church, MRS. ELIZABETH CROUCH, consort of the late Edward Crouch, in the 64th year of her age.

CROUCH.—In this County, near Bel Air, on the 14th ult., after a long and painful illness, EDWARD LAWRENCE, youngest son of the late Edward Crouch, in the 22nd year of his age.

For Sale,



AN IRON GRAY HORSE, five years old next Spring; well broken to harness, and of good size.

Apply to T. W. RINGGOLD,
Feb. 2, 1867—3t. Chestertown.

A Card.

G. W. BRYANT,
Attorney at Law,

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to him. Office adjoining A. W. Sparks' Store.
Chestertown, February 2, 1867—tf.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

JUST ARRIVED, AT THE *TRAPPE CORNER*,
A Fresh Assortment of Goods,
From Philadelphia and Baltimore.
STEVENSON CONSTABLE.
February 2, 1867.

REMOVED.

F. LLOYD
Has removed to the New Building
COR. BALTO. AND HOLLIDAY STS.,
94 Baltimore Street,

WHERE he intends keeping on hand a large assortment of
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters,
&c., which he intends to sell at greatly reduced prices. He invites the citizens of Chestertown and the County of Kent to call and examine. He is confident he can sell cheaper for Cash than any Fashionable Establishment in the City of Baltimore, considering the quality of his Goods. Give him a call at 94 Baltimore street, corner of Holliday.
F. LLOYD.
January 26, 1867—y.

DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS
OF THE FIRST DISTRICT,
Take Notice.

THIRTY DAYS after the date of this notice I shall proceed to colllect all unpaid Taxes in the First District of Kent County, for 1866, BY LAW. This is the *last notice*, and all who are in arrears will consult their interest by paying up. I will make NO EXCEPTIONS whatever, as my books must be closed up.
SAMUEL G. COPPER,
Jan. 26, 1867—5t. Collector.

Great Rush.

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

GREAT BARGAINS TO BE HAD! Selling some Goods less than cost. Selling some at cost. Selling the balance a fraction above cost. Ladies and Gentlemen can find what they may need. The people appreciate the great inducements offered, being so much less than former prices. Cash buyers are invited to call and examine and save from 15 to 20 per cent. on their purchases, by buying at "The People's Popular Store." The Stock must be closed out.
Jan. 26, 1867. WM. A. VICKERS.

Wanted,
LIVE POULTRY.

TURKEYS, alive,	14 cts. per lb.
GEESE AND DUCKS,	13 " "
CHICKENS,	12 " "
EGGS,	30 " " doz.

AT SHALLCROSS' WHARF,
Jan. 26—3t. Near Locust Grove.

For Sale.

THE FARM formerly belonging to J. B. Anderson, located between Fairlee and Worton on the Bay, containing 389 Acres. For particulars inquire on the premises.
Jan. 26—3t° WM. OVEREND.

LAND SURVEYING.

THE subscriber will Survey Lands upon short notice. Land laid out and divided, and all the branches of a practical Surveyor promptly executed.
June 24, 1866—tf. E. F. PERKINS.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.

This medicine, invented by Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, of Philadelphia, is intended to dissolve the food and make it into chyme, the first process of digestion. By cleansing the stomach with Schenck's Mandrake Pills, the Tonic soon restores the appetite, and food that could not be eaten before using it will be easily digested.

Consumption cannot be cured by Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup unless the stomach and liver is made healthy and the appetite restored, hence the Tonic and Pills are required in nearly every case of consumption. A half dozen bottles of the SEAWEED TONIC and three or four boxes of the MANDRAKE PILLS will cure any ordinary case of dyspepsia.

Dr. SCHENCK makes professional visits in New York, Boston, and at his principal Office in Philadelphia every week. See daily papers of each place, or his pamphlet on consumption for his days for visitation.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor, one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health, are on the Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers, price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half-dozen. All letters for advice should be addressed to Dr. SCHENCK'S Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Parke, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo.

[1y. w. es. no. 1.

HEAVY WINTER SHAWLS

LONG and SQUARE, of handsome patterns, and offered for sale at low rates, by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
January 19, 1867.

BLANKETS, of various sizes and qualities, a good stock on hand and for sale, by
Jan. 19. TH. S. WICKES.

THOMAS S. WICKES calls the attention of those who may be in want, to a good line of
HEAVY WINTER OVERCOATS,
gotten up in good style, and of good material. He will sell these Coats at much less than the rates such garments usually command.
Chestertown, January 19, 1867.

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. T. TOMLINSON.

WM. TOMLINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Live Stock and
Country Produce Generally,
No. 112 Light St. Wharf, Balto.

ORDERS FOR GROCERIES, SEEDS, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other Merchandise promptly filled.

☞ *Consignments respectfully solicited.*
January 19, 1867—y

NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Public that he has removed his Store to the place formerly occupied by Wm. Parker, near Rock Hall, and offers for sale
Dry Goods, Clothing, Groceries, &c.
The highest price in cash paid for Furs, Hides and Feathers. Bags with feathers warranted to be returned.

A good assortment of LADIES' FURS always on hand, cheaper than can be bought in the cities.

☞ Wanted produce generally.
Jan. 19, '67—3t.° MORRIS ASCHER.

WINTER BOOTS.

CITY MADE HEAVY BOOTS closing out about cost—at
Jan. 12, 1867. W. A. VICKERS'.



20,000 PEACH TREES
for sale. Can be seen at the subscriber's farm.
NORRIS BARNARD,
Still Pond X Roads, Md.
January 12, 1867—tf.

Coal Oil,

75 CTS. PER GALLON, at the Trappe Corner.
STEVENSON CONSTABLE.
January 12, 1867.

AN ENTIRE STOCK OF
NEW GOODS
AT THE TRAPPE CORNER.

Stevenson Constable

RESPECTFULLY invites the attention of the Public to the Stock of Goods which he has just opened. The whole stock is new and fresh, and consists of everything usually found in a first-class country store.

Having been recently bought, *and exclusively for the Cash*, they will be sold cheap.
STEVENSON CONSTABLE.
January 12, 1867.

MARYLAND:
Kent County Orphans' Court,

JANUARY 22, 1867.

On the application of Joseph W. Howard, Executor of Joseph Howard, 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 22nd day of January, 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
JOSEPH HOWARD,
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 22nd day of August*, 1867; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 22nd day of January, 1867.
JOSEPH W. HOWARD,
Executor of Joseph Howard, dec'd.
January 26, 1867—4t.

REMOVAL.

E. T. WILLIS

HAS removed to the store room formerly occupied by Mr. J. H. Smith, adjoining the store of T. W. Eliason & Son, and nearly opposite the Court House, where he will be pleased to see his old friends.

☞ A fine assortment of *Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, &c., &c.*, now open and for sale at the lowest prices.

REPAIRING done in a workmanlike manner. Jan. 12, 1867.

BLACK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by ALDRIDGE.

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