THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 9, 1867.

☞ We are pleased to see, by the following article from the Baltimore *Gazette* of Tuesday last, that the people of that city are now fully waking up to the necessity of aiding the Eastern Shore in her internal improvements. If the same enlightened interest had been manifested years ago, the whole Eastern Shore would have been directly connected with Baltimore by rail:

An effort it appears is being made at Annapolis to obtain an appropriation of $30,000 to aid in the construction of the railroad in Kent county, and to enable its incorporators to connect it with the Delaware Road at Middletown instead of at Townsend, lower down, as has be determined upon. If the former terminus be adopted the road will pass through the lower part of Cecil county, and the inhabitants of a portion of the State of Maryland, who are now about fifteen miles from Elkton on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Delaware Railroad, will have a railway communication of nearly twice the distance with Wilmington, which will give them a direct connection with Philadelphia. The advantages in favor of trading with Philadelphia will be so great that in a few years Philadelphia will become the market not only of all that section of the country, but of all the country below it, comprising the entire Eastern Shore. In the end we shall have a State divided against itself the Western Shore, centreing in and around Baltimore, which is acknowledgedly dependent, for its principal prosperity, on its Southern connections, and the Eastern Shore centering in and around Philadelphia and seeking for its produce a Northern market.

The only way to remedy this is to complete the Kent county road at once to Elkton or a point as far west of Elkton as can be conveniently selected, so as to make the most direct connection for the Eastern Shore road with Baltimore. About $300,000 would no doubt effect this. If half of this were subscribed in bonds and half in stock, all of which had to be subscribed by the citizens of Baltimore and the whole of the stock were worthless, it would still be a good investment. The importance of this subject cannot be too strongly urged on the people of this city. The inhabitants of the Eastern Shore counties are suddenly become alive to the value of railroad communication and it is for us to say whether we will help them or whether we will force them for want of funds to seek nearer connection with other cities. The interests of the State and of Baltimore are identical. Let us have many roads.—Let us encourage new ones. But let every one lead to Baltimore, which should be the great State centre. By the pursuit of such a policy the State would rapidly increase in wealth and importance and take that position to which her resources and advantages fairly entitle her.

The idea, suggested above, of completing the Kent County Railroad to Elkton would be of no practical effect in drawing the trade of the Eastern Shore generally to Baltimore. It must be borne in mind that the Eastern Shore rail roads are independent branches of the Delaware road and that the Kent road will not be connected with any other road, except perhaps Queen Anne's, only by and through the Delaware road.

The indifference of Baltimore to the interests of the Eastern Shore has forced her people to make the best railroad connections within her means. A main stem of road through the Eastern Shore can only be constructed at an immense outlay, and the advanced condition of the several lines now projected, puts a main stem out of the question. The only feasible plan for connecting the Eastern Shore railroads with Baltimore, is by means of a branch from Elkton to Middletown. This not only secures the connection of the Eastern Shore but of the whole peninsula, and will be more advantageous to Baltimore than a continuous route through the Eastern Shore counties of Maryland.

Baltimore Correspondence.

FEBRUARY 5, 1867.

Mr. Editor—We take great pleasure in learning, through the Transcript, that your people are fully aroused to the necessity of making an effort to lessen the distance between old Kent and Baltimore. The Kent County Railroad has been discussed since my boyhood; we hope now it will not end in talk. We understand an organization of the Company has been effected by the election of Directors who are pledged to locate the road without regard to sectional interest. The high moral standing and known ability of the Directors is a guarantee of the faithful performance of their pledge. We in Baltimore are also deeply interested in the success of this enterprise and look forward to the day when it shall be our privilege (after the vexations and fatigue attendant on doing business in the city,) to visit daily our country-seats in Kent. The impression here is that a water route to Kent, at the nearest available point, will occupy only one hour in making the trip. This fact, with the many advantages your county lands possess, will hold out inducements to merchants and others of this city, to seek homes in your county, that will be irresistible.

Your petition to the Legislature of the State to pass an act authorizing the County Commissioners to subscribe four thousand shares of Stock, (the Directors having pledged themselves as above stated,) I am convinced will meet the hearty approval of a large majority of the tax payers in your county. Old Kent, with her natural resources, must in time prove the garden spot of Maryland.

A SUBSCRIBER.

☞ The vetoes of the Nebraska and Colorado bills, added to those already made by President Johnson, make eight vetoes that he has sent to the present Congress.

☞ The death of Judge Chambers has called forth a general expression of respect for his memory, from the various bodies with which he was connected. On our first page will be found resolutions by the Vestry of the Episcopal Church in our town, and elsewhere from the Bar and Visitors of Washington College.

☞ At a meeting of the Visitors of Washington College, held Feb. 7th, 1867, on the occasion of the death of the Hon. E. F. Chambers, President of the Board, the following resolutions, prepared by a committee for that purpose, were unanimously adopted;

1. *Resolved*, That the Board of Visitors of Washington College have heard with deep sorrow and lasting regret of the death of the Hon. E. F. Chambers, for nearly forty years their faithful and honored President.

2. *Resolved*, That during his long official connection with this Institution he labored with unceasing vigilance and with signal ability for the promotion of all its interests, both moral and material, though engrossed by the daily duties of active professional life and the additional responsibilities of frequent and arduous public service, giving alike to the most important and the most trivial measures that conscientious consideration—keen and rapid—without which his judgment was forbidden to act.

3. *Resolved*, That his great ability, so brilliantly illustrated in other public stations—of which it is not our province here to speak—was equally conspicuous in the Board, he having presided over its deliberations during long periods of depression and financial trouble, and always bringing to the successful solution of its difficulties, the great force of his intellect and weight of his experience.

4. *Resolved*, That in his death this College has sustained an irreparable loss, and Institutions of learning throughout the State have lost their most zealous advocate and most able champion.

5. *Resolved*, That as President of this Board his demeanor was courteous and affable, assuring us of the most agreeable intercourse in the discharge of official duty, while the blank left in our midst by his death will long remain in the memory of his attached friends and associates.

6. *Resolved*, That in respect to the memory of the deceased this Board of Visitors, the Professors of the College, and the students in attendance, will wear crape on the left arm for thirty days.

7. *Resolved*, That we tender to the bereaved family of our deceased friend, our sincere sympathy in their deep affliction, that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to them by the Secretary, and that they be published in the Kent News and Chestertown Transcript.

☞ At a meeting of the Kent Bar, held at the office of R. Hynson, Esq., on Wednesday, the 6th inst., the committee appointed by Judge Robinson at the meeting held in the Court House on Friday, the 1st inst., to prepare proper testimonials of respect for the memory of the late Judge Chambers, reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That in the death of the late Hon. E. F. Chambers, not only the Bar of this Court, but that of the State, has lost one of its most able, distinguished and experienced members, whose deportment was ever courteous and gentlemanly, and whose society was always agreeable and instructive, and that it is with deep sorrow we pay this tribute of respect to his memory.

2. *Resolved*, That it is difficult, if not impossible, to measure the loss which our profession has sustained in the death of our lamented and venerable brother. He possessed a comprehensiveness of intellect developed by a long experience and combined with an acuteness and vigor of analysis which enabled him to solve almost intuitively the most complicated problems of Jurisprudence. As an advocate he was ingenious, persuasive and powerful, though his style of speaking was simple and devoid of ornament: his arguments, whether addressed to the Court or the Jury, ever abounded in the effective eloquence of pure logic and concise and unclouded statements. As Chief Justice of our Second Judicial District, and as an Associate on the Bench of the Court of Appeals, he was a Judge in the true sense and meaning of the word, and the recorded decisions of that high tribunal bear the most convincing proof of the very rare and remarkable faculties he developed in Judicial inquiries after truth, and they will be enduring monuments of his high and just reputation as a learned and profound Jurist.

No praise can exaggerate the high moral qualities which gave weight to the natural force and greatness of his intellect. The last year or two of his life was but a struggle with great bodily suffering and severe weakness, which would have compelled almost any other man to seek the seclusion of his chamber. But his fortitude and energy were equal to every emergency and never succumbed to the protracted and painful disease, which finally removed him so suddenly from our midst. He was a sincere and devoted member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and was carefully observant through life of the rules and requirements of her communion. He was incapable of anything that was little or mean, while his moral and physical courage were equal to every responsibility which could be met and performed without a breach of integrity or a forfeiture of self respect.

3. *Resolved*, That the citizens of Maryland his own native State have cause to lament the death of one of her most useful and distinguished sons, alike distinguished for the consummate ability and sterling integrity with which he discharged the many high and responsible trusts they reposed in him.

4. *Resolved*, That we sincerely sympathize with the afflicted family of our late illustrious brother, and would that our sympathy could mitigate the anguish of those who mourn the loss of an affectionate and devoted father.

5. *Resolved*, That our secretary be requested to furnish a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and that they be entered on the minutes of the Circuit Court at the ensuing April Term, and be published in our County papers this week.

The Maryland Legislature.

In the Senate on Monday a bill was reported appropriating $15,000 to the House of Refuge for current expenses, and $10,000 to erect a new wing to the building.—Among the bills passed was one appropriating $5,000 in aid of the Maryland Disabled Soldiers' Home. The bill making an appropriation for a monument in honor of the late Chief Justice Taney was, after debate, ordered to a third reading.

The House, by a vote of 63 yeas, nays none, passed the bill from the Senate repealing the act to elect a mayor and city council of Baltimore on the sixth of February. Therefore no election will be held at that time. The Senate bill to prevent the sale of colored convicts was also passed, and is become a law. Among other bills passed was one to authorize the commissioners of Dorchester county to subscribe to the stock of the Dorchester and Delaware Railroad Company, and another in relation to the drawing of juries in Frederick, Washington and Carroll counties. The resolutions complimentary to the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, United States Senator from Maryland, were adopted. The committee on elections reported in the Allegany county election cases in favor of admitting Messrs. Devecmon and Bryden, two of the contestants, in place of Messrs. Gilpin and Haller, two of the sitting members.

Tuesday, Feb. 5.—A number of bills were reported in the Senate to repeal certain sections of the code in relation to colored persons, so as to conform with the laws of Congress. Another bill was introduced to make intermarriages between blacks and whites a criminal offense, punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

A message was laid before the House from Gov. Swann, in response to a resolution, stating that no correspondence had passed between the President of the United States and himself in regard to the late municipal election in Baltimore, or the removal of the police commissioners. The message further explains the action of the Governor. Among the bills passed was one to extend the charter of the Canton Company. A number of bills and resolutions were introduced, and much other business transacted of a local character.

From Governor Swann.—The Speaker presented a message from the Executive, in response to an order of the House asking for copies of the Governor's correspondence with President Johnson and Gens. Grant and Canby in relation to the election in Baltimore city and the police commissioners, &c. The Governor says:

"No correspondence of any description has passed between the President of the United States and myself in regard to the late municipal election in Baltimore, or the removal of the police commissioners. My communications with the President were directed to the single point as to the power of the Executive when appealed to by the civil authorities of a State in case of an emergency, to furnish military aid in the execution of the laws. The State of Maryland being at the time without any military organization, I felt it to be my duty in the then threatening aspect of affairs in the city of Baltimore to guard by proper precautionary measures against any outbreak likely to compromise the peace of the commonwealth. Sec. Stanton, Generals Grant and Canby and the Attorney General were fully cognizant of what passed between the President and myself upon this point, and I am not aware that there was any difference of opinion in regard to the construction of the law in case a proper requisition had been made. The only telegram between the President and myself was an inquiry from me a short time before the election whether any change had taken place since my interview with him in relation to the matter. The threatening aspect of affairs in Baltimore made it incumbent upon me to guard the peace of the community by every means in my power, and the result of the election shows that I had no wish to resort to the military unless driven to it by the most urgent necessity, and to prevent anarchy and bloodshed, which, as Governor of the State, I was powerless to control.

THOMAS SWANN."

Feb. 6.—But little of general interest occupied the Senate. Mr. Vickers, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to repeal certain sections of local laws of Kent county relating to drovers. Also bill to convey to John Haddaway and others a portion of a landing on Chester river; all of which were read a first time. By Mr. Vickers, a bill requiring cattle passing through Kent county to be marked; also for the relief of Thomas Lusby. The bill incorporating the Chestertown Water Company was passed.

Among the bills reported in the House of Delegates was one from the judiciary committee to authorize certain conscientious persons to pursue their lawful avocations on Sunday within their own premises, and another to amend the Baltimore police law. A large number of other bills were introduced, after which the bill to call a convention to frame a new constitution was called up and passed by a two-thirds vote—yeas 54, nays 18. This bill had previously passed, but not by a two-thirds vote.

Delaware and the Amendment. No Negro Testimony.

DOVER, DEL., Feb. 6.

The House this morning rejected the Constitutional Amendment by a strict party vote of 15 to 6.

The bill allowing negroes to testify and making their punishment for crime the same as for whites was defeated also by a party vote.

Food in England.

The London Times quotes the opinion of an experienced agriculturist upon the food question to be, that the annual consumption of wheat and flour in the United Kingdom is 4,600,000 hundred weight, of which 3,000,000 hundred weight are grown at home. The crops of 1866, however, are short about 400,000 hundred weight. The wheat and flour consumed in England during the last three years was valued at an average annual worth of $189,629,500, and the cost of the consumption of 1867 is valued at $268,250,000, owing to the large advance recently in the price of wheat and flour in Great Britain.

☞ Emerson Etheridge is named for the next Governor of Tennessee.

Re-Captured.

Deputy Sheriff James Straughn, with a *posse comitatus*, on Monday of last week, proceeded to the forest, in the Upper District, for the purpose of re-capturing Pippin and McGinnis. Having sent a spy ahead to learn the whereabouts of the refugees, and the spy having discovered and reported their whereabouts, four men were concealed in a wagon and driven to the place, leaving three horsemen behind to await the signal for a charge. Upon arriving at the place, the concealed men sprang upon the refugees, who fled in different directions, amid a volley of bullets from the pursuing party, one of whom delivered a bullet into the calf of the leg of McGinnis, who, notwithstanding, continued his retreat. At this moment the horsemen charged on them, and in a few minutes, captured them both. They were brought to town and lodged in jail, where it is hoped, they will remain until the assembling of the May term of the Court.

On Friday morning last Sheriff Satterfield received information of the arrrest at Princess Anne, Somerset county, of Robert E. Lucas, another refugee from justice, who it seems, was discovered by a conductor on the Delaware Railroad.—The Sheriff proceeded to Princess Anne, secured the prisoner, and brought him to town, and lodged the bird in his cage.—*Centreville Observer of Tuesday last.*

☞ We copy the following sensible remarks from the *Easton Star* of last Tuesday:

It is well known that we opposed the repeal of the law securing a U. S. Senator to the Eastern Shore, as also the election of Gov. Swann to the Senate. Notwithstanding, the law has been repealed and the Governor elected. *We wish it to be understood, however, that we are not for breaking up the Conservative and Democratic party of this State*, because the Eastern Shore did not get the Senator.—If any expect this paper to engage in such a business, we give them notice that they will be disappointed. We are for preserving the organization that has relieved the State of Radical dominancy, intolerance, and proscription, and we call on the Conservatives, and the Democrats especially, to sustain us. The contest for negro suffrage in this State is yet to come, and we have need of union and harmony in our party, in order to resist the tide intended to submerge our liberties. What say you, Democrats of Talbot, are we right? or are we wrong? It is our opinion that the integrity of the Democratic and Conservative party cannot be preserved, if our Democratic papers are to violently assail every prominent gentleman in the party who may differ with them about the means necessary to be used to extricate the Democrats of the State from the most infernal party machinery ever invented for the oppression of a free people. When we united last summer with the Conservative party headed by Gov. Swann and Col. Leonard, with a view to effect our liberation, we accepted the conditions forced upon us, knowing that the Conservatives had every advantage in the race for temporary honors; but while conceding these we looked forward to a *reform* of the State as our remedy without the necessity of resorting to a *revolution*, which might have ruined us all. Reform, so far as constitutionally securing to all the elective franchise, is an accomplished fact. The honors and emoluments of the offices of the State will soon follow as a consequence, if the indiscressions or resentments in our own party press do not divide and destroy the Democratic organization. The full work is only half accomplished, and we appeal to our friends not to imitate the dog in the fable, which lost the bone in the river while grabbing at its shadow. Let us discountenance every attempt to distract and divide us, until our glorious task is accomplished. Then, if we choose to give the offices to the Radicals, be it so; but never let us be shamed by the fact, that we failed to reform the State because we quarreled among ourselves over the spoils.

Connecticut Democratic Convention Nominations, &c.

HARTFORD, CONN., Feb. 6.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in this city to-day. Hon. L. P. Waldo, of Hartford, presided. One of the resolutions adopted declares "There is no obstacle in the way of the harmonious working of our republican institutions, save the factious course of a mutilated Congress, who have inaugurated a new revolution, and are determined to rule the country in violation of the constitution, and to establish their wild and fanatical will as a substitute for the Union framed by the fathers of the republic."

The nominations presented were, for Governor, James E. English; Lieutenant Governor, Ephraim H. Hyde, of Stafford; Secretary of State, Leverett E. Pease, of Somers; Treasurer, Edw'd. L. Moreley; Comptroller, Jesse Olney, of Stratford. The ticket was received with applause and adopted by acclamation.

The Maine Legislature.

AUGUSTA, ME., Feb. 5.

This morning a series of resolutions were introduced in the Senate, and referred to the Committee on Federal Relations, declaring that the people of Maine demand that impartial suffrage throughout the United States be incorporated into an organic law; that the conscious, intelligent traitors who originated the rebellion be forever excluded from all political power and privileges; that Jefferson Davis ought to be brought to a speedy trial, and that the extreme penalty should follow his conviction; that the pretended State Governments set up by President Johnson are mere usurpations, and that the State of Maine demands their immediate and total abolition, and the organization of suitable Governments throughout the ten States lately in rebellion, founded on the organic laws of Congress and the will of loyal people.

Taxation without Representation.

The gross receipts at the New Orleans custom-house since the first of January, 1866, on the tax of two cents on cotton, up to the 30th of June, and of three cents per pound since that date, amount to $1,831,808,34. This burdensome tax is levied upon a people whom pretended Unionists do not permit to be represented in the government.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

RECONSTRUCTION.

A New Plan Proposed and Approved by the President.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

As has been frequently intimated in these dispatches during the past few weeks, the signs of a disposition on the part of the Southern people to meet Congress with propositions which partake of the nature of a compromise of existing difficulties are rapidly increasing. During the past two weeks a large number of prominent Southern men, who may be taken as representative men of the Southern States, have been here and have had daily consultations with the President upon this important subject. Among these gentlemen may be named Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi; Governor Orr, of South Carolina; Governor Parsons, of Alabama; Governor Marvin, of Florida, and Governor Worth, of North Carolina.

The aim of the deliberations of these gentlemen has been to agree upon some measure as a basis of reconstruction which will be adopted by the Southern people, meet the views of the President, and at the same time receive the approval of the majority in Congress. The result has been the preparation of the amendment to the Constitution of the United States given below, and also an amendment to the Constitutions of the several States. The gentlemen named will at once bring the subject before the Legislatures of the Southern States for their action, and it will also be submitted to the joint reconstruction committee of Congress.

The President of the United States fully approves the propositions, which are embodied as follows:

Whereas, it has been announced by persons high in authority that propositions from the Southern States, having in view the adjustment of our present political troubles, would be received and considered, &c., &c., therefore

Resolved, By the Legislature of the State of ——, that the Congress of the United States be requested to propose to the Legislatures of the several States the following amendment to the constitution of the United States:

Article 4, sec. 1. No State under the Constitution has a right of its own will to renounce its place in, or to withdraw from the Union, nor has the Federal Government any right to eject a State from the Union or to deprive it of its equal suffrage in the Senate, or of representation in the House of Representatives. The Union under the Constitution shall be perpetual.

Sec. 2. The public debt of the United States, authorized by law, shall ever be held sacred and inviolate; but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the Government or authority of the United States.

Sec. 3. All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the States in which they reside, and the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States. No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

Sec. 4. Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed. But when any State shall, on account of race or color or previous condition of servitude deny the exercise of the franchise at any election for the choice of electors for President and Vice President of the United States, Representatives in Congress, members of the Legislature, and other officers, elective by the people, to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age and citizens of the United States, then the entire class of persons so excluded from the exercise of the elective franchise shall not be counted in the basis of representation.

And whereas, &c., be it further resolved by the Legislature of ——, that the following article shall be adopted as an amendment to and become a part of the Constitution of the State of ——: article —, "Every male citizen who has resided in this State for one year, and in the county in which he offers to vote, six months immediately preceding the day of election, and who can read the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States in the English language, and write his name, or who may be the owner of two hundred and fifty dollars worth of taxable property, shall be entitled to vote at all elections for Governor of the State, members of the Legislature, and all other officers the elections of whom may be by the people of the State; provided, that no person by reason of this article shall be excluded from voting who has heretofore exercised the elective franchise under the constitution or laws of this State, or who at the time of the adoption of this amendment may be entitled to vote under said constitution and laws.

The New Reconstruction Plan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—The new plan of adjustment, in the shape of amendments to the Constitution, arranged by Governor Orr and other State Executives, was intended to be kept from the people, in order to prevent for a while, at least, any public discussion of its merits until the prominent members of the several Southern legislatures could be consulted. For this reason, probably, Governor Orr and his associates in the transaction declined to furnish a copy of the proposition for publication. It appears, however, in the Richmond Enquirer of Monday.

Gov. Sharkey will leave for home in a few days, and it is said that Gov. Parsons will soon follow. Southern gentleman now here, connected with the newly-developed scheme for the pacification of that section, regret the premature publication, North and South, of two different statements, but there is no doubt both contain substantially truthful points. They further say that the project originated with Southern gentlemen, without formal consideration with either of the political parties, and that it will meet the demands of those most directly interested.

ICE IN THE POTOMAC.

The ice in the Potomac is rapidly breaking up. Immense masses are already formed, threatening great destruction of property. Already several sections of the Long Bridge and of the railroad bridge have been swept away, and thousands of persons, both at Georgetown, and Washington, were to-day watching the progress and effects of the accumulation of floating ice.

Movements of Maximilian.

The determination of the so-called junta of notables of the city of Mexico, in favor of Maximilian's remaining in Mexico is thought, in diplomatic circles here, as indicating an unwillingness on the part of Maximilian's supporters to sanction his leaving Mexico while they are in a dangerous position. They wish, undoubtedly, to allow Maximilian the opportunity of suffering the same inconvenience to which they are exposed. On the other hand, it is thought Maximilian will not remain in Mexico after the French leave the country, as he has already sent to Europe all his valuables. La Presse of January 17th announced that on the 12th an insurance of 200,000 marks were effected on the Hamburg Exchange upon the personal property of Maximilian, shipped by the Maria for Ragusa.

Taking Cold.

A thaw having set in and the consequence being that people are disposed to feel very warm, and are careless in their habits, a little advice as to the easiest manner of gratifying such as may be anxious to give the doctors something to do, may not be out of place. At this season persons who are partial to rheumatism should wear thin boots and be careful to keep them well soaked in snow water. A quick fever can be secured by leaving off overcoats. Neuralgia complaints are open to all who walk till they become heated, and then stop at the corner of a street and cool off by a genial chat with some good fellow. Coughs are free to all who will insist upon throwing open their coats in order to catch the gentle South breeze which prevails. The ladies are such thorough experts in this art that we need not offer any suggestion, but by abandoning their cloaks and rubbers, and resorting to their boots and shawls, they will reach a gruel diet by a short cut.

The Constitutional Amendment.

The following are the States which have up to this time ratified the constitutional amendment: Ratified by Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Missouri, Nevada, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Vermont, West Virginia, Wisconsin; total, 19. Rejected by or will reject, Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, Georgia, Florida, Kentucy, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, Texas, Virginia; total, 13.

☞ Charles Sumner, according to rumor, is to retire from political life at the close of his present Senatorial term, in 1869, and will spend a number of years in Europe. Governors Andrew and Bullock are already named as candidates for the succession, and John B. Alley, the present Congressman, it is said will probably to be the next nominee of the Republicans for Governor of Massachusetts.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White: no sales. Red 2 75a2 85.
CORN—White 1 02a1 10; yellow 95a97.
OATS—Weight, 56 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.

ROBINSON—CAIN.—In Baltimore, on the 24th of January, by Rev. Wm. H. Chapman, SPENCER J. ROBINSON to Miss MAGGIE C., daughter of Jno. Cain, Esq'r., of that city.

DIED.

CARTY.—In Chestertown, on Thursday, January 31st, ELIZABETH, wife of Edward Carty.

She was an affectionate and faithful wife, and a tender mother. She leaves a husband and son to mourn their irreparable loss.

"No further seek her merits to disclose,
Or draw her frailties from their dread abode,
There they alike in trembling hope repose,
The bosom of her Father and her God."

Notice.

THERE will be a Special Meeting of the Chestertown Reading Room and Library Association at their room, next door to the Bank, on Monday evening next, at 7½ o'clock. All the members are requested to attend, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. By order of the
STANDING COMMITTEE.
February 9, 1867—1t.

LOOK AT THIS! SAVE YOUR MONEY!!

J. H. THOMPSON

INTENDING to leave the County, is now running off his Stock, at prices that will make it the interest of all persons wanting BOOTS AND SHOES to give him a call before purchasing. Feb. 9, 1866—1m.

Fresh Confectionery.

LEVI FIDDIS, JR., invites attention to his stock of Confectionery of all kinds, to which he has recently made considerable additions. He calls particular attention to his stock of JELLIES and TAFFY, of all varieties. Persons wishing any thing in his line, will do well to give him a call. Feb. 6.

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.

Coal Oil,

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

CONSUMPTION CURABLE BY DR. SCHENCK'S MEDICINES.

TO CURE CONSUMPTION, the system must be prepared so that the lungs will heal. To accomplish this, the liver and stomach must first be cleansed and an appetite created for good wholesome food, which, by these medicines will be digested properly, and good healthy blood made; thus building up the constitution. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cleanse the stomach of all bilious or mucous accumulations; and, by using the Sea Weed Tonic in connection, the appetite is restored.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP is nutricious as well as medicinal, and, by using the three remedies, all impurities are expelled from the system, and good, wholesome blood made, which will repel all disease. If patients will take these medicines according to directions, Consumption very frequently in its last stage yields readily to their action. Take the pills frequently, to cleanse the liver and stomach. It does not follow that because the bowels are not costive they are not required, for sometimes in diarrhœa they are necessary. The stomach must be kept healthy, and an appetite created to allow the Pulmonic Syrup to act on the respiratory organs properly and allay any irritation. Then all that is required to perform a permanent cure is, to prevent taking cold. Exercise about the rooms as much as possible, eat all the richest food—fat meat, game, and, in fact, anything the appetite craves but be particular and masticate well. [2md w. ca. mo. 1 yr.

Small Farm
AT PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned will expose at Public Sale, at the Hotel in Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md., on

Tuesday Afternoon, March 7th,

at 2 o'clock, all their Tract or Parcel of Land, situated in Kent County aforesaid, about one mile from Kennedyville, being that part of the Real Estate of which Samuel Kerr, Esq., died seized, which is known as The Garrett Farm, containing, by a survey recently made,

86 Acres & 3 Perches of Land.



The Improvements consist of a SMALL HOUSE and STABLE, with a Corn Crib under the same roof.

The soil is of good natural quality and well adapted to the production of Peaches.

This Farm is divided by the Public Road and will be offered as a whole and in two parcels and sold in whichever way it will command the highest price.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE, $500 of the purchase money to be paid in Cash on the day of sale, and the remainder in two equal instalments, payable six and twelve months from the day of sale. The credit payments to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the Bonds or Notes of the purchaser, with security to be approved by the undersigned: or if the purchaser prefers it, $2000 of the purchase money may remain for five years in a mortgage on the Farm; the purchaser paying the interest on the said mortgage debt semi-annually, and all taxes which may be levied thereon.

Title indisputable. Possession given March 25th, 1867. Deeds, stamps, &c., at purchaser's cost.

GEORGE G. KERR,
JAMES B. GROOME.
February 9, 1867—tds.

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.

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.

DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS
OF THE FIRST DISTRICT,

Take Notice.

THIRTY DAYS after the date of this notice I shall proceed to collect 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 at a reduction 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.

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'.

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