THE
# Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 16, 1867.

☞ The children of the Maryland cotton factories have petitioned the Legislature for a law protecting those engaged therein from excessive labor, and to set apart a small portion of their time for mental culture. They complain that they are frequently compelled to work "from the "time in which they leave their beds un-"til it is time again to retire to rest." This condition of affairs should not exist and the relief prayed should be remedied by law, if employers will not listen to the appeal. But there is also another class of children in our State who it would, perhaps, not be detrimental to the public interests to look after. We refer to those who from the time they leave their beds until long after the proper time to retire, from the beginning to the end of the year, never enter a school or engage in any kind of employment for their own maintenance or the support of their often necessitous parent or parents. The theory of the age is that children are the wards of the State, that the welfare and progress of the State depends upon the rising generations, that the neglect of the parent to provide for the future welfare of the child and the State, must be enforced by State enactments. The moral, social and pecuniary interests of society are protected by various enactments for crimes which fall far below that of idleness, in the general effect upon communities. The child who grows up in idleness, will almost invariably prove an incubus upon the community in which he lives, and it is the right and the duty of society to protect itself against such weights. Of the proportion of such children in our State we have no means of knowing, but judging from our immediate community, it will amount to thousands in the aggregate. A stranger in our town would be struck with the number of boys whose special occupation seems to be roaming around in squads, smoking cigars, pitching cents and such like employments. The interest of the community and of these children would be advanced if they were attending school or engaged in some useful occupation. In the absence of any law upon the subject, a general expression of disapprobation would possibly turn the attention of those who have charge of them to the propriety of a reform in this matter.

### Rail Roads.

The railroad improvements of the Eastern Shore of our State and those which are projected, give promise of a new era in the importance of our section. The enterprise and energy, which follow in the course of such improvements, are generally admitted, but not positively realized by the large body of the community. And it appears to us that the people are not yet fully alive to the great advantages of a line of rail road through our county. To thoroughly understand the rapid progress made in sections traversed by railroads, it is necessary to visit the line of some newly constructed route, with which there has been a previous acquaintance. A few years makes a complete revolution in the business aspect of affairs.

The following account, from the Dover *Delawarean* of Saturday last, is a practical illustration near at hand:

HALLTOWN, DELAWARE.—Among the many new towns that are springing up in our State, not one presents a more enterprising aspect than Halltown, situated in this county, on the line of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad, and on the line of the two States. The railroad was opened to this place in August last, and during the fall and early winter *thirteen* new and substantial buildings were erected, and a large number are ready to go up when spring opens. There are two stores in operation, and one being finished. There is a good steam saw-mill in the place, but it is unable to supply half the demand for lumber. A good brick yard is very much needed; clay and wood are convenient. Some enterprising man could make handsomely by settling there and going into this business. Halltown is situated in the centre of a large and rich agricultural district, *fifteen miles from any navigable water*, and of course it will soon become the centre of trade for a large district of country, as the railroad can supply the place of navigation, without danger of a serious "freeze up." To show how this is appreciated by the farmers, we will state that during the winter grain has been hauled from near Centreville, and the landings on Chester river, to be sold and shipped at Halltown. The farmers about Sudlersville, Beaver Dams, Melville, Hazlettville, Sandtown and Templeville, instead of carting their grain to the head waters that flow into the Delaware or Chesapeake bays, and consuming the winter at it, and then probably wait for some slow sail boat until the prices are down, can take their grain to Halltown whenever they find prices highest and go home with the money the same day. Several Delawareans have settled there during the past several months. We may mention Mr. Frank Dunn, of Camden, who is in the mercantile business with Mr. Wm. Reynolds, formerly of Felton. W. H. Thompson, of Smyrna, has erected a house and gone into the grain business. Dr. Hubbard, of Hazlettville, is putting up an elegant store house. Mrs. George, of Kenton, is about to commence a handsome residence. Mr. I. G. Lofland has put up one of the best and most commodious houses in the vicinity. Dr. Stiles Kennedy, a surgeon in the late Confederate army, has located here and is doing well. Several Marylanders have also moved in. The West brothers have a good store house, well filled. Solomon Pippin is buying grain and selling lumber. Thomas Downes is about to erect a granary. Everything bespeaks a rapid progress for the place, and before long its social and political influence will be felt in the county. There are several trades and branches of business needed there now, and persons will do well to go and examine for themselves. There is no place on the peninsula where a steam grist mill would pay better than at this place. We shall watch the progress of this new town with considerable interest.

☞ On Wednesday afternoon last, the Alms House building, occupied by the overseer, caught fire from the chimney and was entirely destroyed. Mr. Copper, the overseer, we learn, was absent at the time, but nearly all of his effects were saved.

### Mad Dogs.

We learn that this disease is prevailing to a great extent among the dogs in Quaker Neck. It would be advisable for all persons in Town to confine their dogs for a week or so.

### A Tribute of Respect to Judge Chambers,

*By the Court and Bar of P. George's Co.*

At the February Term of the Third Judicial Circuit, held at Upper Marlborough on the 4th instant,

On motion of the Honorable Edward W. Belt, State's Attorney for Prince George's County, it is by the Court here

*Ordered*, That this Court and Bar have heard with profound sorrow of the decease of the HON. EZEKIEL F. CHAMBERS, one of the most distinguished and eminent citizens of Maryland; who, throughout a life unusually prolonged, has, whether as a Lawyer, Judge or Statesman, given evidence of the very highest ability and integrity, and has uniformly reflected the greatest degree of credit upon the State in every position in which he has served.

*Ordered, further*, That these orders shall be entered of record, published in the County papers, and that a copy, duly authenticated, shall be prepared and forwarded by the Clerk to the family of the deceased.

### The New Assessment of Talbot County.

We subjoin in brief, the new assessment for this county: Easton, $615,184; Easton District, $2,129,666; St. Michael's, $200,549; St. Michael's District, $1,332,107; Oxford, $63,803; Chapel District, $1,256,725; Bay Hundred District, $590,096. Total Assessment of the Co., $8,344,576.—*Easton Star.*

### Congress.

The Senate has passed the Bankrupt bill by yeas 22, nays 20.

In the House, the bill to provide for a Provisional Government in Louisiana was passed by yeas 113, nays 48.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, the bill from the House to establish a provisional government for Louisiana was called up and read, but, under the rules, its further consideration was objected to, and it was laid over.

The House, after transacting some preliminary business, took up the bill of Mr. Stevens to establish military governments in the Southern States. A spirited debate followed, after which the bill was passed —yeas 109, nays 55.

During the evening session of the Senate the House bill to suspend the collection of the direct tax in West Virginia until the first of June was passed. Several bills relating to the District of Columbia were passed, including one appropriating $20,000 for the relief of destitute colored people in said District.

☞ A Washington Correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says:

Statements have been published in the Northern papers that the seats of all the Maryland members in the next House, excepting that of Hon. Francis Thomas, will be contested. This is incorrect, as no notice has as yet been served on Stevenson Archer, Esq., member elect from the second district, by his opponent, Hon. John L. Thomas, Jr., now a member of the 39th Congress, and the sixty days time allowed has expired. Mr. Thomas states that he does not propose to contest Mr. Archer's seat, although he has been strongly urged to do so by the radical minority of his district. The other contestants express perfect confidence that the seats will be awarded to them, and in the absence of an applicant for Mr. Archer's seat, it is now said that the House will declare that there is a vacancy in consequence of no legal election having been held.

The speech of Governor Swann, at Philadelphia, has been the great topic of discussion in political circles, and has elicited much commendation, even from his political opponents, for its manly tone and unanswerable arguments.

### The Collection of tolls going to or Returning from Funerals.

The following bill in reference to the collection of tolls upon any carriage or other vehicle or horses going to or returning from any funeral passed both branches of the Legislature on the 5th instant, and is therefore now a law:

Section 1, *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That two sections be added to the 30th article of the code of public general laws relating to crimes and punishments, as follows:

Section 206. No turnpike, bridge or ferry company, and no proprietors of any turnpike or other road, bridge or ferry, shall hereafter collect any tolls upon any carriages or other vehicles or horses going to or returning from any funeral.

Section 207. Every toll-gatherer who shall knowingly collect any tolls contrary to the preceding section, or who shall knowing refuse to allow any horse or vehicle going to or returning from a funeral to pass without payment of toll, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense a sum of not less than fifty dollars and not more than one hundred dollars, one half to the informer and the other half to the State, and the company or other parties owning such road, bridge or ferry shall be responsible for the same.

The act takes effect from the date of its passage.

### Maryland Legislature.

Senate, Febuary 12.—Leaves to introduce bills were given: To Mr. Vickers, to make valid certain bequests under the will of Eleanor G. Scott, late of Baltimore city, deceased; also, to levy a tax on the assessable property of Kent county, to aid in constructing the Kent County railroad; also, to exempt from taxation the property of Kent Lodge, No. 74, I. O. O. F., at Galena, Kent county, also to incorporate the Quaker Neck Wharf Company, on Chester river, in Kent county; also, to make valid deeds executed and acknowledged since the 1st day of November, 1864, before justices of the peace in any county in this State where the grant or residue or lands are situated; also, to repeal parts of sections 1 and 2 of act of or January, 1866, incorporating the Elkton and Sassafras River Railroad Company and an act of 1858, to amend the same, and to appropraite a part of the fund allotted by law to works of internal improvement in Cecil county.

*Reports from Standing Committees.*—By Mr. Vickers, from the committee on judicial proceedings, a bill to repeal chapter 129 of the act of 1864, adding sections to the 44th article of the code of public general laws—title, Maryland Hospital—prescribing an additional oath to be taken by the president, vice-president, and visitors of said hospital, and to reinstate the former president and visitors of said hospital in office; also a bill to protect churches and church property and parsonages, and to punish trespasses on the same.—By Mr. Vickers, to authorize the commissioners of Kent county to convey to Isaac Parsons and others of said county, a portion of Old Crew's Landing, near the mouth of the Sassafras, all of which were read a first time.

### Important to Farmers.

The following decisions have recently been given by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington. They are important to farmers, in so far as they untangle some of the knotty points of the law:

1. Farmers will not be required to make return of produce consumed in their own immediate families.

2. The farmer's profits from sales of live stock are to be found by deducting from the gross receipts for animals sold, the purchase money paid for the same. If animals have been lost during the year by death or robbery, the purchase money paid for such animals may be deducted from the gross income of the farm.

3. No deduction can be made by the farmer for the value of service rendered by his minor children, whether he actually pays them or not. If his adult children work for him and receive compensation for their labor, they are to be regarded as other hired laborers, in determining his income.

4. Money paid for labor, except such as is used or employed in domestic service, or in the production of articles consumed in the family of the producer, may be deducted.

5. No deduction can be allowed, in any case, for the cost of unproductive labor. If house servants are employed a portion of the time in making butter and cheese for sale, a proportionate amount of the wages paid them may be deducted.

6. Expenses for ditching and cleaning new land are plainly expenses for permanent improvement, and not deducted.

7. The whole amount expended for fertilizers applied during the year to the farmer's land may be deducted, but no deduction is allowed for fertilizers produced on the farm. The cost of seed purchased for sowing and planting may be deducted.

8. If a person sells timber standing, the profits are to be ascertained by estimating the value of the land after the removal of the timber, and from the sum thus obtained deduct the estimated value of the land on the first day of January, 1862, or on the day of purchase, if purchased since that date.

9. Where no repairs have been made by a tax payer upon any building owned by him during the preceding five years, nothing can be deducted for repairs made during the year for which his income is estimated.

10. A farmer should make return of all his produce sold within the year, but a mere executionary contract for sale is not a sale; delivery, either actual or constructive, is essential. The criterion by which to judge whether the vender still retains in that character a right over the property; if the property were lost or destroyed, upon which of the parties, in the absence of any other relation between them than that of vendor and vendee, would the loss fall.

### Relative Number of Criminals North and South.

The New York *World* of Saturday says:

The *Evening Post* and other Radical papers, to aid the plan which proposes military governments for the Southern States, are publishing all the cases of outrages which can be raked and scraped from Virginia to Texas. We do not doubt that the condition of society at the South is more or less unsettled and disturbed; but that the South, or any particular Southern State, Texas included, can show a larger array of criminals or a longer list of crimes from year to year, than any Northern State—Massachusetts particularly—we do not believe. Take, for instance, the census (the last we have) of 1860; that work shows that Massachusetts, with a total population of 1,231,000, had 12,700 convictions for crime, or one convict to every hundred citizens; while Alabama, with a population of 965,000, had 179 convictions, or one convict out of 5,390. If crime according to the ratio of population is to be the test, Massachusetts needs a military government sooner than any one of the Southern States.

### New Ocean Telegraph.

Mail advices from Europe confirm the intelligence that the Spanish government has granted to the International Ocean Telegraph Company, of New York, the exclusive privilege for forty years, of laying telegraphic cables between the United States and Cuba. It is also announced that the Spanish government has further agreed to grant to the same company an exclusive privilege for a similar period for connecting by telegraph the islands of Porto Rico and Cuba.

### Great Reform Demonstration in London.

LONDON, Feb. 12.

A special dispatch to the N. Y. Herald contains the following:

The reform demonstration on Monday was a great success. Twenty thousand persons were in the procession, and the streets were lined with two hundred thousand spectators. One hundred mounted pioneers, drilled as cavalry, headed the procession.

The best order was maintained during the march, and but few arrests were made. The day was bright and full of sunshine, and was in striking contrast with the day on which the Queen's procession to the houses of Parliament took place. All London seemed to be out doors. Flags and banners were everywhere displayed American, French and Italian flags were carried in the procession, as was also a picture of the yacht Henrietta. During the march the bands played "Yankee Doodle," the 'Marseilles,' 'John Brown' and the 'Garibaldi Hymn."

The Prince of Wales and Prince Alfred witnessed the display from the United Service Club House, but their presence elicited no applause.

A superb ovation took place at the American Embassy; all the men in the procession took off their hats as they passed, and gave nine cheers. The following mottoes, which were liberally displayed on the banners, indicate the sentiments of the people: "No surrender; liberty, fraternity, equality." "Manhood Suffrage."—"Serfdom is infamous." "The voice of the people cannot be suppressed with safety." "Disobedience to tyrants is duty to God." "Taxation without representation is tyranny." "Liberty to those who dare demand it." "Trust in God and keep your powder dry."

The procession terminated its march at Agricultural Hall, where an immense meeting was held, at which 30,000 people were present, A letter was read from John Stuart Mill, M. P. "The O'Donoghue," Mr. Potter, and Mr. Taylor, all members of Parliament, made speeches.

Resolutions were passed denouncing the Derby government and demanding manhood suffrage. A deputation from the reformers waited upon Mr. Gladstone in the morning and presented a complimentary address. They received an encouraging reply, but neither Mr. Gladstone nor John Bright was present at the meeting.

### Mr. Peabody's Donations.

Estimating the Mississippi bonds at half a million of dollars, a cotemporary believes the following list of Mr. Peabody's donations approaches correctness:

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| The Poor of London, | $2,250,000 |
| Town of Danvers, | 60,000 |
| Grinnell Arctic Expedition, | 10,000 |
| City of Baltimore, | 1,000,000 |
| Phillips Academy, | 25,000 |
| Massachusetts Historial Society, | 20,000 |
| Harvard College, | 150,000 |
| Yale College, | 150,000 |
| To the South, | 1,500,000 |
| Total, | $5,165,000 |

There have been, however, various other donations mentioned, among them $25,000 to Kenyon College, Ohio, and $20,000 to the Maryland Historical Society. Various handsome gratuities to individuals and family connections are understood to have emanated from Mr. Peabody, which, of course, are not specifically known to the public.

### Mr. Peabody's Benefactions.

The repeated benefactions of Mr. Peabody have made his name a synonym for philanthrophy and charity, while they have established his claims upon the gratitude of two nations. A life of honorable and successful commercial enterprise in America and England is receiving its crowning honor from the dispensation of blessings among the peoples in the midst of whom it has been usefully spent. Those that gather well seldom know how to scatter wisely; but in the case of Mr. Peabody, success in accumulation has been quite equalled by judgment in distribution.—Unlike those whom fortune ordinarily selects for her favorites, who wait until they can no longer enjoy dominion over their property, and dispense it in the semblance of bounty merely because a stronger power has wrested it from their possession, Mr. Peabody is his own executor and almoner. He lives among his good deeds; their fragrance is diffused around his daily walk; their benign influence extends in ever-widening circles, as philanthropy, humanity and patriotism alternately awake the sympathies of his true manly heart.—Princly as have been his former endowments, they have been connected in some sort with the usual motives which guide the actions of ordinary good men. Rich beyond example as was his provision for the poor of London, it was an alms for which his personal identification with the city of London and the familiar precedents of private charity would furnish the reason. So with his large donations to his native State, and that one for which the city of Baltimore must always feel proudly grateful, the Peabody Institute. With all of these there is a personal identity through which most may imagine to themselves that perchance they might have aspired to do the like good office of stewardship for their fellow-beings. But in the latest act of Mr. Peabody, of which we now speak, there is superadded to all those generous impulses of association, of philanthropy and charity, a comprehensive patriotism which makes it the most striking, and the noblest of all his deeds.—Smithson, by his last will, established one great educational institution for the diffusion of knowledge among men, under the immediate patronage of the government at the capital of the nation. Peabody has provided a fund to be distributed in countless streams for the moral and intellectual advancement of his fellow-conntrymen. He has provided it for a people scourged and bleeding, humiliated, and prostrate under the calamities of war; a people proscribed, trampled upon, and branded with epithets, harsh sounding, as if from the vocabulary of tyrants.

To these millions of his fellow-countrymen, outlawed by their more numerous and powerful brothers, his patriotic impulses have led him to extend the provision of his thoughtful care. More opportune for the noble example than for the immediate benefit it may confer, comes this provision by Mr. Peabody, of an educational fund of two millions of dollars, to be devoted to the moral and intellectual improvement of the people of the Southern States without distinction. What though the country has been torn and distracted, what though obstacles are interposed to the political reunion of the land, and men, occupying the places which statesmen ought to fill, urge that the sword should again be unsheathed and suspended over a people too weak to resist, his far-sighted intelligence, purged from all mists of passion and circumstance by the depth and strength of his philanthropy and the warmth of his patriotism, looks not at present dissensions, but recognizes his brethern the possessors and lawful inheritors of a large part of that one country which is but entering upon its career of glory. To that one united, prosperous nation, endeared to him in *every part* because it is his country, the land which he has loved during so many years spent in honorable labor among a kindred people, are his affections directed. The duty of binding up its wounds, of healing its distractions, of reparing its misfortunes, of developing its patriotism by the manifestation of the noblest and most generous sympathies, is impressed upon his fellow-countrymen by Mr. Peabody by this his great example, which needed not the modest words with which he accompanied the gift to attest that patriot can never recognize a portion of this country as the abode of enemies and strangers.

### Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Howell Cobb, of Georgia.

General Howell Cobb, of Georgia, former Speaker of the House and Secretary of the Treasury, is in Washington. He is now practicing his profession at Macon. The National Intelligencer states that the fleeting years have made little impression upon his physique, which gives unmistakable indications of great vigor. Mr. Cobb meets many gentlemen in Washington of all parties—among them most prominent republicans—with whom he was associated in former days, and by whom he was so much regarded. He is upon no political summons nor errand; but at the request of friends he speaks frankly of the political situation, and with that sound sense that characterizes his views. He advises that the South shall make no political alliances, but shall sedulously seek to repair its fortunes by devotion to economical affairs, and bear with fortitude whatever shall be precipitated in politics. General Cobb is a planter as well as lawyer. In the first capacity, his former slaves are all with him; some working upon shares, others at wages. Absence of capital and usual facilites for agricultural purposes will, he thinks, cause the cotton crop to be less this year than last. The tax, State and national, upon cotton planters is equal to seven cents to the pound, which is certainly an unexampled percentage in taxation. In this view we do not hesite to speak of it as most grinding and oppresive. It is so crushing that of course planters must devote a large portion of their estates to raising ordinary farm products. This cuts off the sale in the South of the food produce of the West. In respect to politics, General Cobb states that none are more determined to sustain the Union in good faith and support the constitution and laws than the soldiers of the late Confederate armies.

### Benching the Great Eastern.

After her recent arduous performances the Great Eastern has become more than ever an object of interest, and now that she is bodily out of the water she is in a still greater degree a sight to be seen.—Her projected duty for the ensuing summer—that for conveying passengers from New York to the Paris Exhibition—has rendered a thorough over hauling and refitting necessary. Part of this refit has been in progress of some weeks, but to render it complete an outside survey was necessary, and to that end it was requisite that she should be placed on a gridiron.

Liverpool, or rather Birkenhead, can dock the Great Eastern, but the effort would have been attended with some risk, and more inconvenience; and it was therefore decided to place her on a gridiron specially constructed for her on the foreshore about 200 yards south of New Ferry, on the Cheshire side of the river. It is placed about one-third of the distance between low-water mark of spring tides and the high-water mark, and is about 400 feet long, by 60 feet broad, resting on a firm bed of clay, and shingle. The operation of placing so huge a mass on this frame must of necessity have been one of considerable delicacy and skill, and some doubt was expressed whether it could be safely performed. The risk certainly appeared to be great. The first and only attempt was made with the morning tide on Saturday and as the monster glided quietly and easily to her resting place it seemed to be the simplest thing in the world.

The Great Eastern moved from her moorings shortly after 9 o'clock, drawing 18 feet 6 inches of water. She was propelled by her screw, and was assisted by a tug or two. The tide was at its height at 10.20, and registered 18 feet 1 inch. Captain Sir James Anderson, commanded, and was assisted by Mr. Beeton, C. E., successor to the late Mr. Brunel, and Mr. Tocking. She was put side on, and came smoothly and easily to the bed prepared for her without a single hitch. She was favored by smooth water. She was at once secured in her position by powerful anchors and chain cables, and in the early afternoon was high and dry.

The first glance at a distance of 100 yards or so was disappointing, for the long, low line of beach had the effect of making her appear much shorter and altogether smaller than she is. On getting underneath her, however, her vast size was at once apparent. It was quite an exercise, especially with the mud ankle deep, to walk round her. For 18 to 20 feet, her plates were covered with a peculiar kind of gray weed, like coarse hair, which, to any one standing quite underneath, gave her shell the appearance of the skin of a huge Polar bear just emerged from his icy bath in an Artic sea. The wintry surroundings gave strength to this comparison. Myraids of mussles and barnacles had found a home in this weed, and, though her bottom is much cleaner than was expected, it will take much labor to thoroughly clean the vast surface. Her screw appears to be very small in proportion to her size, and it is marvellous how it can have any command over her enormous bulk. Her paddle-wheels are of course, immense, but, as she now lies, the lowest paddle is fully 12 feet or 14 feet above the head of the spectator on the beach. There is now a full complement of workmen engaged upon her, and she will no doubt be ready to enter upon her duties in good time.—*Liverpool Albion.*

### The Future French Emperor.

The young Prince Napoleon Eugene Lous Jean Joseph, son of Napoleon and Eugene, and prospective Emperor of France, was born on the 15th of March, 1856, and is now drawing toward the completion of his eleventh year. While still in arms he was placed on the muster roll of the French Imperial Guards, as a private in the regiment; for, as it was intended that he should receive a military education, and afterward assume a military command, it was designed as a compliment to the army that he should, at least nominally, go through all the gradations of the service. When old enough to begin to learn the millitary exercises, he was put through them with other youths of his own age, and in this way he was taught the bayonet and other drills before he was eight years old. By this time, too, he had been made a non-commissioned officer of his regiment and he is now passing, step by step, through the various grades toward the rank of colonel. But while special attention has been given to his military training, his education as a citizen has not been neglected. Besides the ordinary rudiments of instruction, he has received lessons in two or three handicrafts, the last of which was the setting up of types in the Imperial printing office of Paris.—The object of this may have been simply to extend his sphere of knowledge and enlarge his views in after life; but the ability to learn a living, like an ordinary individual has before now proved a valuable accomplishment for even the heir to a throne. In the event of the death of the Emperor Napoleon III. before the Prince Imperial becomes of age, it is arranged that the government of the country shall be carried on for a time by a Regency, under the Empress, assisted by Prince Napoleon, cousin of the Emperor.

☞ Both branches of the Delaware Legislature have rejected the constitutional amendment.

### Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—No sales.
CORN—White 92a1 05; yellow 95a97.
OATS—No sales.

*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.

STEVENS—JONES.—At Wesley Chapel M. P. Church, on Thursday evening, Feb. 7th, by Rev. J. Earle Maloy, WM. STEVENS, formerly of Talbot Co., Md., to Miss LAURA J. JONES, of this county. [Easton papers please copy.]

THOMPSON—DAILY.—On the 3rd inst., by the Rev'd. J. Newton Wattson, HUGH THOMPSON to Miss MARY DAILY, all of Kent County.

SPEAR—MONEY.—On the 12th inst., at St. Clement's Church, by Rev. J. Newton Wattson, EDWIN W. SPEAR, of Queen Anne's County, to Miss MARY J. MONEY of Kent.

USILTON—SPARKS.—At the Methodist Protestant Church, Chestertown, on Thursday night last, by Rev. L. W. Bates, JOHN C. USILTON to Miss SUSAN A. SPARKS—all of this town.

### DIED.

STEPHENS.—On the 3rd of Feb'y., after a short illness, JAMES A., son of WM. W. and MAGGIE A. J. STEPHENS, aged 1 year and 24 days.

HYNSON.—In Baltimore, on February 9th, MARY LIZZIE, beloved daughter of Wm. T. and Elizabeth Hynson, aged 9 months and 3 days.

## For Rent,

For the balance of the present year, the room under the Voshell House, formerly occupied by me. Rent low.
Feb. 16, 1867—3t. E. T. WILLIS.

## A Card.

I TAKE this method of informing my friends and the Public that I have taken the convenient and centrally located BOARDING HOUSE,

**No. 14 South Calvert Street,**

where I am prepared to accommodate permanent, transient, and table boarders, on moderate terms.
Feb. 16—1m. THOS. D. BURGESS.

### LAST NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

AFTER the fifteenth of March, 1867, all tax payers in the Third Tax District whose taxes have not been paid for the year 1866, will be proceeded against, without respect of persons. All persons interested are requested to take notice accordingly. After that time I shall proceed to close my books as speedily as possible.

EDWIN CROUCH,
Feb. 16—4t. Coll. 3d District.

PLOUGHS AND CASTINGS

Of superior quality, equal to any ever offered in this market. Would refer those who have never used our castings to the following well known farmers: Messrs. Thos. P. Dixon, Jas. W. Skirven, J. T. Skirven, Jno. Brice, Henry Bramble, Joshua Copper, Comegys Cosden and John Gale.

Selling off the entire Stock at great bargains. WM. A. VICKERS.
Chestertown, February 16, 1867.

### 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.

DR. SCHENCK'S
## PULMONIC SYRUP.

This great medicine cured Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, the Proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when it had assumed its most formidable aspect, and when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.

Since his recovery, he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. SCHENCK makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has a large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. SCHENCK, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars.

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. Letters for advice should always be directed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, 15 North 6th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y., S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo. [3d w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

### MARYLAND:
### Kent County Orphans' Court,

FEBRUARY 12, 1867.

On the application of Thomas W. Hynson, Administrator of George W. Hynson, 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, Md., and that the same be published once in each week for the space of four 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 12th day of February, 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, of Kent county, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters testamentary on the personal estate of

*GEORGE W. HYNSON,*

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 12th day of September*, 1867; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 12th day of February, 1867.

THOMAS W. HYNSON,
Administrator of Geo. W. Hynson, dec'd.
February 12, 1867—4t.

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.

## 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 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 varities. Persons wishing any thing in his line, will do well to give him a call. Feb. 6.

## For Sale,

AN IRON GRAY HORSE [illegible] years old next Spring; well [illegible] 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.

FRESH ARRIVAL!

JUST ARRIVED, AT THE *TRAPPE CORNER,*

**A Fresh Assortment of Goods,**

*From Philadelphia and Baltimore.*

STEVENSON CONSTABLE.
February 2, 1867.

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