THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, March 23, 1867.

The Convention.

The Baltimore papers of Thursday announce the passage of the Convention Bill, by the Senate, on Wednesday night last, by the requisite two-thirds vote. Having previously passed the House, it is now a law.

The time prescribed by the bill for taking the sense of the people on the subject of a Convention, as originally reported, is the second Wednesday in April, the tenth day of the month, and as Delegates to the Convention are to be chosen at the same time, it behooves the people of the State to take immediate steps for the selection of proper candidates. It is unfortunate, in the present condition of National affairs, and the heavy taxation which is already bearing upon the people of the State, that a Constitutional Convention should be necessary. But the manner in which the present Constitution was forced upon the people, and the fact that so many of its provisions are at variance with the wishes of a large majority of the citizens of the State, will enable them to bear the additional burden with cheerfulness. That portion of our people, lately known as Conservative Unionists, and who are largely responsible for the adoption of the present Constitution in a time when the whole country was distracted by civil war, cannot of course oppose the present call. That the Convention will be ordered by a large vote of the State we have no reasonable doubt, and it is important that the best men of the State be sent as representatives.

☞ The partizanship evinced by the now dominant party in Congress, is without precedent in the history of our Government, and amounts to absolute despotism. The Constitutional rights of the States and the Executive Department, are set at naught, and the whole machinery of Government seems to be administered by the Legislative Branch, in the interests of party. Appointments to the smallest wayside post offices are closely scrutinized by the Senate of the United States, and made subservient to the interests of the Radical party. The Federal Executive presents the same pitiable aspect as did Charles of England under the hands of those who brought him to the block; he is simply the unwilling instrument for the enforcement of the edicts of his Royal Barons, who are conspiring to deprive him of even this poor privilege. The States are treated with even less consideration, their Senatorial representatives being contemptuously ignored unless in perfect harmony and accord with their conspiracy. The descendents of the Revolutionary patriots have quietly acquiesced in the total subversion of the rights of ten Sovereign States, under the pretexts of reconstruction, and the rights of subjugation. The initiatory move, to make the same disposition of the free Commonwealth of Maryland, under the pretext of guaranteeing to her a Republican form of government, has been made, and in the absence of any protest on the part of the States, will doubtless be accomplished. Is it really true that the people of these American States, have lost all respect for the written Constitution of their country, and propose quietly to see State after State absorbed by the Central power until we become one vast Consolidated Empire? If not true, if we be not really lost to the value of Free Governments, it would seem wise to stay this Radical Simoon which has been sweeping over us for the past two or three years. If it be true, if the people have decided to try the experiment of a Consolidated Government, why protract the dangers and inconvenience of a multitude of masters? Why not at once counsel together and invest with the Imperial Purple some loyal embodiment of the National will. We shall then, at least, have quiet if not Free Government. We should have some stability in public measures.

☞ Our correspondent "*Kent*" is evidently not favorable to the Townsend route for our rail road, or very profoundly impressed with Mr. Townsend's communication. Mr. Townsend must speak for himself; but having omitted the Supplementary Act of the Delaware Legislature, in our last issue, we feel called upon to give our readers the benefit thereof. From a careful reading of which, we can but infer that, previous to this act, the Delaware Rail Road Company had no such power as our correspondent claims for them, or even now, without the consent of the New Castle and Frenchtown Company. Otherwise the Delaware Legislature have been wasting their time in an attempt to enable the Delaware Rail Road to impose on the people of Kent, Maryland. This supposition we cannot entertain. The supplement will be found below.

"*Kent*" says we are at fault in our calculations in reference to the two routes: if he will re-read our article he will find that we made *no estimate* of costs of construction, but took "Stockholder's." So if "Stockholder" be right in his estimate, we cannot be wrong. We rather suspect, upon the whole, that our friend has bestowed more attention, and feels more interest in the *Kent County* (*Md.*) terminus of this road. For ourselves, we are not specially interested in either end of the route, provided it gives us an outlet by way of water to Baltimore and by rail to the Northern cities. We feel more interest in locating the central point, and believe that point should not be many miles from the Transcript office, regardless of any reasonable difference in cost.

A further supplement to the Act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Delaware Rail Road Company" (republished among the Acts of 1849).

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the State of Delaware in General Assembly met (two thirds of each branch of the Legislature concurring therein,) That the Delaware Rail Road Company shall have power to locate and construct a branch road to commence at or near the village of Townsend, in New Castle County, and connect with the Kent County (Maryland) Rail Road at the line between this State and Maryland; and for that purpose to enter upon any lands neccessary for locating, laying out, and making the said branch, or to procure sand, gravel, earth, or wood for such use, and to obtain title or right to the same, in the manner provided by the charter of said Company republished in 10th Vol. page 342, &c., of the laws of this State; provided, however, that this grant shall be expressly subject to the contract heretofore entered into by the State with the New Castle and Frenchtown Turnpike and Rail Road Company, and shall not be operative if it in anywise impairs or affects such contract, unless the consent of said last named Company be first had and obtained—which consent shall be evidenced by an instrument to be executed by it under its corporate seal and the hand of its President and attested by its Secretary in these or words of like import and effect viz: (Here follows the form.) * * * * *

Section 2. And be it further enacted, That the power to revoke this Act is hereby reserved to the Legislature.

Mud, Mails and other Matters.

On Saturday and Sunday last we had a fall of some five or six inches of snow, which has not improved our, previous almost impassible, roads. On Thursday we had an old-fashioned equinoctial gale from the North East, with very heavy rain during the entire day.

The staunch little steamer CHESTER, however, reached here at her usual time; and indeed were it not for the steamers of Slaughter's Line, we should be benighted as to every thing transpiring on the Western Shore of our State, as we only have a mail from Elkton every two or three days. We had no mails from Elkton, from Saturday night until Wednesday noon. Has there been a change, from a daily to a triweekly mail, between here and Elkton? Or what is the matter with the contractor on this route? It cannot be the inability to get through the mud, for the Smyrna route, which has always been remarkable for its light-weight roadsters, comes through punctually, and in its usual time. The importance of our rail road is felt more and more every day, and if, after the experience of the past winter and the present Spring, the people of our county do not put this long-talked-of project on a sure foundation, they deserve to plod on in mud and darkness the balance of their days. We think "*Grey's Inn*" would even be willing to bear his proportion of the tax, for the privilege of going from one end of the county to the other, at the present and all future time, free of mud.

☞ The "*Maryland Day Star*," is the title of a new semi-weekly paper published at Annapolis by E. S. and R. Riley, Democratic and conservative in tone, neatly printed, and gives evidence of spirit. We find the following in the local column of the first number:

A GENERAL FAVORITE.—Among the visitors to the Day-Star office, since our preparations for business, was the kindly face of Col. George Gale, of Kent county, well known in political circles, and is now Postmaster of the Senate, and held the office of Port Measurer in Baltimore city under the Collectorship of Judge Mason. The Colonel has become quite a favorite among the citizens of this place by his genial sociability and his urbane disposition.

☞ Under the Supplementary Reconstruction bill, just passed by Congress, and which has been sent to the President for his approval, the party applying for registration must take and subscribe the following oath:

"I, ——, do solemnly swear, (or affirm) in the presence of Almighty God, that I am a citizen of the State of ——; that I have resided in said State for —— months next preceding this day, and now reside in the county of ——, or the parish of ——, in said State, (as the case may be;) that I am 21 years old: that I have not been disfranchised for participation in any rebellion or civil war against the United States, nor for felony committed against the laws of any State or of the United States; that I have never been a member of any State Legislature, nor held any executive or judicial office in any State, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, and given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I have never taken an oath, as a member of Congress of the United States, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State Legislature, or as an executive officer of any State, to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterwards engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; that I will faithfully support the Constitution and obey the laws of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, encourage others so to do. So help me God." Which oath or affirmation may be administered by any registering officer.

☞ "*Small Doses of Lime as a Top-Dressing*," has been received and will be given next week.

☞ At a meeting of the Board of Visitors and Governors of Washington College, held on Tuesday evening last, Dr. P. Wroth was elected President of the College, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. E. F. Chambers.

Correspondence of the Transcript.

KENT Co., March 18, 1867.

Mr. Editor—The communication of S. Townsend in your last issue is very plain, and he comes square up as far as he goes; but he has not said all. Why did he not say, the Del. Rail Road is very willing, yea, anxious, to build five miles of your road and thus secure the advantage of thirty miles built by the Kent Co. R. R. Company, also some thirty miles additional, being the Kent and Queen Anne's R. R. line, which will be built and connect with the Kent County Rail Road at or near Massey's Cross Roads, thus securing to the Delaware Road the travel and freighting of sixty miles of road by building five miles. He might also add—If you (the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's,) do not accept the proposition, you shall not connect with us at all. Then we would have known on what ground we stood: and this is really the fact as it appears by the action of the Legislature of Delaware, which I suppose is the amount of the supplement, (not having read it.) Townsend wishes us to believe that the Del. Rail Road could not have fulfilled this contract before said supplement was passed; but such is not the case. The Del. Rail Road, by its charter, had the right to make branches to their road almost to any place in Delaware. In addition to this, Townsend had obtained a charter from the Delaware Legislature, some five years ago, to run a rail road from a certain point, on a certain switch, provided that point be *Townsend*.

I would like Townsend to tell us who solicited from the Delaware Legislature this great supplement. We could have located our road at Townsend, if we had wished to do so, without it. Townsend always has been very liberal in his views, provided he got at least three-fourths as his share in an operation. More of him anon.

Now, Mr. Editor, your figures with regard to the suggestions of Townsend are at fault. "Stockholder," in his communication, foots up the indebtedness of our road to Middletown at $300,000
Your calculation to Del. Line, 201.112
"Stockholder" calculates the cost of road to Middletown. Your calculation is only to the Delaware Line, and should you go to Townsend you will lose the Cecil County appropriation, sixty thousand dollars, and also a good many private subscriptions—besides, you will find the route of said road from the Delaware line to Townsend to be almost a swamp the whole length, growing frogs and mosquitoes in great profusion.

The Middletown route furnishes a fine country and several growing towns as stations.

In short, as I know you are opposed to long articles, I will close this by saying, with Stockholder, "If we cannot locate our road to suit the views of our citizens as a body, as regards our terminus on the Delaware Road, let us look to a connection at Elkton."

KENT.

Meeting of colored men in Columbia, South Carolina.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 18.

One of the most remarkable colored meetings ever held in South Carolina was held here to-day, the occasion being the celebration by the negroes of the passage of the bill enfranchising their race. By invitation, General Wade Hampton, Ex-United States Senators W. F. Desaussure and Edward Arthur, Hon. W. F. Talley, and James W. Gibbs, addressed the meeting; also the Rev. David Pickett and Beverly Nash, both colored. The sentiments expressed were honorable to both sides. The negres were gratified with the spirit of political affiliation with which they have been met, and the citizens are equally pleased to find the colored men identified with the true interests of the State. Should a Convention be held the latter will probably nominate and support the best men in the country, and, as declared by Nash, will urge Congress to repeal the disfranchising clause, which deprives them of the services of those in whom they have the greatest confidence.

Recovering.

It affords us pleasure to announce that Mr. Benj. Seegar, upon whom the violent attack was made about three weeks since by a party of three negro men at Sparks' Corner, is now recovering from the effect of his wounds. It is thought that he will soon be entirely relieved.—*Centreville Observer.*

Proceedings of Congress.

In the Senate, on Tuesday, on motion of Mr. Johnson, the credentials of Mr. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, were referred to the judiciary committee. Mr. Johnson said he made this motion at the request of Mr. Thomas, who courted the fullest investigation. The request of the House for a committee of conference on the supplementary military will was acceded to, and this committee soon after reported, which was agreed to by both houses, so that the bill now goes to the President.

Reconstruction in Louisiana. Gen. Sheridan's Order.

NEW ORLEANS, March 19.

General Sheridan's general order to-day says there will be no general removals from office, unless present incumbents fail to carry out the provisions of the law and impede reorganization, and unless the delay in reorganizing necessitates a change.

In the pending reorganization it is desirable, and is intended, to create as little disturbance in the machinery of the various branches of the provisional government as is possible, and consistent with the law of Congress and its successful execution; but this condition depends upon the disposition shown by the people, and the length of time required in reorganization.

Horrid Murder at Hillsborough.

We learn there was a most brutal murder committed at Hillsborough, Caroline county, on Friday night. Mr. James Tarr, eldest son of Peter Tarr, of this place, for some years past has been carrying on the merchant tailor's business, at Hillsborough. He was an industrious and inoffensive man. Recently, he had been making some collections, with the view of going on to the city to make his Spring purchases. On Friday, he was known to have several hundred dollars in his possession. Late on Saturnday morning, it was noticed that his shop was not open as usual. About 11 o'clock his neighbors concluded to enter it, and ascertain the cause. He was accustomed to take his meals at the hotel, and sleep in his shop. On entering Mr. Tarr was found dead in his bed, *with his throat cut from ear to ear.* His money was no where to be found.—As no weapon could be found with which he might have committed suicide, it was apparent that he had been most foully and brutally murdered for his money. Suspicion, as yet has not fallen upon any particular person, but the horrid crime must have been committed by some one intimately acquainted with his pecuniary affairs. It is to be hoped that the murderer will be discovered and brought to justice.—*Easton Star.*

Maryland Appointments.

ANNAPOLIS, March 18.

The Senate was in executive session until 12.30. Judge Crain and all the general and local appointments were confirmed, except McPhail, for notary of Baltimore, rejected, and some Justices of the Peace in Washington county laid over.

The Radical State Convention.

This body, which assembled in Baltimore city on the 26th of February last, and of which Dr. Ohr, of Allegany county, was president, has been ordered by that gentleman to reassemble on Wednesday, the 27th of March, at 11 A. M., for the transaction of such further business as may be brought before it. It will be recollected that the Convention adjourned subject to the call of the president, whenever he should consider "the time for prompt action to have arrived."—*Sun.*

General Wise to address the Colored People.

We learn that a request to General Henry A. Wise, to deliver an address to the colored people of this city, was circulated yesterday amongst the most respectable portion of that class in the city, and that a large number of them signed it.—The call states that "the colored people of this city, appreciating their altered political condition since the passage of the 'Sherman bill' by Congress, are desirous of hearing his views on their privileges and duties in their present condition." It has been intimated that General Wise would give a favorable response to a call of this kind, and we hope it may be true.—*Richmond Examiner.*

The Peabody Educational Trustees.

According to appointment, the trustees of the Peabody Southern Educational Fund had a meeting in New York on Tuesday afternoon. Among the gentlemen present were General Grant and Admiral Farragut, Hon. R. C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, and George N. Eaton, of Maryland.—Their meetings will be continued for several days, and the result, it is expected, will be such as will present a plan which will enable the South to reap, immediately, the benefits of the donation. Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, who was present, is said to be preparing to go to Europe.

Asylum for Printers.

The announcement that accompanied the publication of the will left by Charles F. Browne, (Artemus Ward,) to the effect that his property—some $60,000—shall after the death of his mother, be appropriated to the founding of an asylum for printers, has drawn from the Chicago Tribune a practical and an excellent suggestion, as follows:

"We propose that the craft in all parts of the country, by a united resolve, provide that there be retained by the foreman of each newspaper and printing office, from the earnings of the journeymen, a sum equal to five mills upon each dollar of his weekly bill. This small tax, of one-half cent on the dollar, should be paid over to a local treasurer weekly, and by him forwarded to a general treasurer to be invested until such time as the asylum fund will be available. The tax is a small one to each person, but in ten years' time, if properly invested, with its earnings, would constitute a fund equal to the establishment and endowment of an asylum equal to the demands of the craft, and worthy of the men whose infirmities of body may make them its inmates."

The Annoyances of Editors.

A New York letter-writer gives the following specimen of editorial sufferings in the Tribune office:

One day last year Mr. Greely wrote an editorial entitled "William H. Seward." Imagine his rage when it came to him in proof headed "Richard the Third!" Yet anybody familiar with his chirography, if his inky jerks can be so designated, will readily see not only how such a mistake could be made, but how it probably would be. Again, he wrote about "three men in buckram," and the prosaic type-setter got it "three men in a back room." And this, notwithstanding the fact that two compositors of sagacity and experience are hired at an extra salary because they can read his copy. But George Ripley has been the victim of the grossest outrrge in this line. In one of his book notices he took the liberty of quoting from Shakespeare, "Tis true, 'tis pity; and pity 'tis 'tis true." And the wretched bungler got it "Tis two, 'tis fifty; 'tis fifty, 'tis fifty-two!"

Occasionally some rather absurd errors get into the newspaper itself, by failing to secure correction in the type. When it so happens, unless they involve misstatement of fact or affect interests which should not suffer thereby, editors generally find it best to "let 'em rip," trusting to the intelligence of their readers to remedy the matter.

Legislative Proceedings.

March 18.—*House of Delegates.*—Mr. Hammond's motion to postpone the regular orders of the day and take up the negro testimony law prevailed. It enacts that no person shall hereafter be deemed incompetent as a witness on account of race or color.

The bill was then rejected—yeas 30, nays 19—for want of a constitutional majority. The vote was as follows:

Yeas—Messrs Miller, Speaker; Hall, Cameron, Ford, Phelps, Kerr, Whitaker, Lindsey, Rouzer, Linthicum, Bamford, Appleman, Tobey, Hoffhine, Bishop. Neilson, Flasherty, Robson, Knott, Stevens, Devecmon, Benton, Poole, Hammond—30.

Nays—Messrs. Morgan, Shipley, Jump, Parsons, Golibart, Turner, Coleman, Smith Hooper, Israel, Lanford, Feig, Pitts, Aydelott, Nelson, Wilson, Brydon, Carmichael, Neale—19.

GEORGE PEABODY, ESQ.

Mr. Stevens offered the following, which were read, the rules suspended, and the resolution passed:

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That we recognize in George Peabody, Esq., a venerable and eminently worthy former citizen of Maryland, the embodiment of uprightness and noble charity, and that by his disinterested benevolence in the munificient donations he has made to the city of Baltimore and to the Southern States for the advancement of science, art, and the general diffusion of knowledge, he merits the unqualified expression of our gratitude, and the most profound admiration of his unsurpassed liberality, and of his efforts in the cause of education for the elevation of his fellow men.

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to Mr. Peabody.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

Mr. Jones, from the Joint Committee on Federal Relations, submitted a report, covering some fifty pages of foolscap, in reference to the relations of Maryland with the Federal Government, the Constitutional Amendment, etc, concluding with the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Legislature of Maryland having duly considered the Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Thirty-ninth Congress; therefore.

Resolved by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the Legislature of this State doth hereby refuse its ratification of the said proposed Amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolutions requesting the Governor to transmit a copy of the resolutions to Secretary Seward and the Governors of the several States accompany the report.

In offering the report, Mr. Jones said that Mr. Hammond (a member of the committee) concurred in the report, but did not bind himself to all its conclusions; that Mr. Evans (also a member of the committee) had not read the report, but he had expressed himself as opposed to the ratification of the Constitutional Amendment.

March 18.—The House Militia Bill has passed the Senate, and is now the Law.—It directs that the inspector shall be a graduate of some military academy.

HOUSE.—Senate bill to amend the charter of the Kent County Railroad Company. To authorize the commissioners of Kent county to subscribe to the stock of the Kent county railroad, &c., was passed.

HOUSE.—March 19.—*The Sunday Law.* The bill to repeal the act of 1866, chapter 66, (known as the Sunday law,) and to re-enact the same with amendments, was taken up. A large number of amendments were offered, many of which were rejected and others adopted. A motion to strike out the enacting clause was lost—yeas 20, nays 41. The bill, which repeals the act of 1866, and takes effect from its passage, was finally amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. No housekeeper or other person or persons, whether licensed to sell spiritous or fermented liquors or not, shall sell, dispose of or barter any spirituous or fermented liquors or cordials of any kind on the Sabbath day, commonly called Sunday, or any intoxicating liquors on Sunday, except when prescribed by a physician in good standing; or suffer any drunkenness, gaming, or unlawful sports during Sunday in his, her or their houses, on pain of forfeiting twenty-five dollars, one-half to the use of the public schools of the county or city in which such offense shall be committed, and the other half to the Inebriate Asylum of the State, to be recovered as other fines and forfeitures are collected; and if any party licensed to sell spirituous or fermented liquors shall be convicted a second time for a like offense, his or her license shall be declared null and void by the court in which said conviction is had; provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall prohibit hotel keepers from furnishing liquors, etc., to their guests.

Sec. 2. If any person within this State shall be found intoxicated on Sunday, he shall, on conviction thereof before a justice of the peace, forfeit and pay a fine of two dollars, one-half of which shall go to the use of the public schools of the county or city in which the offense shall be committed, and the other half to the use of the Inebriate Asylum of the State; and if the same person shall be convicted of a second offense, he shall pay a fine of five dollars for that and each subsequent offense, to be disposed of as herein-before provided.

The bill was then ordered to a third reading.

Bills passed.—To amend the law in relation to the oath of attorneys. To amend the general law relating to revenue and taxes. To amend the law relating to appeals to the Court of Appeals. For an additional justice of the peace and constable for Lawson's district, and for an additional justice of the peace in Princess Ann and Tyaskin, Somerset county.

Negro Testimony.—On motion of Mr. Jones, the vote rejecting the bill providing "that negroes and mulattoes shall be competent to testify in all cases and in the same manner as white persons" was reconsidered. The bill was again rejected (for want of a constitutional majority 41) by yeas 37, nays 26.

The form of Oath for Attorneys in this State, hereafter, is as follows: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm as the case may be) that I will all times demean myself fairly and honorably as an attorney and practitioner of law, that I will bear true allegiance to the State of Maryland, and support the constitution and laws thereof, and that I will bear true allegiance to the United States, and support, protect and defend the constitution, laws and government thereof as the supreme law of the land, any law or ordinance of this or any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

The bill to incorporate the Chestertown Reading Room and Library Association has passed both houses of the Legislature.

Revenue Taxes.

The reduction in taxes under the amendment to the internal revenue law takes effect on and after March 2, 1867. All exemptions date from the morning of that day. The income tax now to be returned upon the income of last year will be paid according to the new law. One thousand dollars thus returned is exempt, and all above that pays a uniform rate of five per cent. The returns must now be made in March, instead of May as under the old law.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White, no sales. Red $2 90a$3.
CORN—White $1 02a2 13; yellow $1 12a 1 13.
OATS—Oats, 65a69 cts.

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.

DIED.

VANDYKE.—At Urieville, Kent Co., on the 14th inst., ALFRED WILSON, aged 3 years and 11 days, son of James M. and Olevia C. Vandyke.

SEED POTATOES.

EARLY DIKEMAN, Pink Eye, Peach Blow, Carter and Cusco Seed Potatoes—for sale at the TRAPPE CORNER.
March 23, 1867.

Notice.

KENT County Teachers' Association.—The regular meeting of the County Association will take place at the Public School House in Chestertown, on

SATURDAY, APRIL 6th, 1867,

at 10 o'clock, A. M. Important business will be transacted. Punctual attendance is requested.

WM. GALLIGHER, Prest.
JNO. F. COPPER, Sec'y.
March 23, 1867—tdm.

SPRING 1867. TRADE.
—AT THE—
PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE.

OUR OLD FRIENDS and the community generally, are invited to call and examine our

NEW DRY GOODS

adapted for the present season.

Farmers would save money by calling and examining our

New Stock of PLOUGHS & CASTINGS,

made expressly for our sales, having a high reputation.

Rope, Traces, Bridles, Collars, &c.

☞ All parties who have not paid their accounts for 1866, are requested to make immediate payment. Interest will be charged on all such from Jan. 1st, 1867. Our terms are punctual settlements twice a year.

Respectfully, W. A. VICKERS.
Chestertown, March 23, 1867.

LATEST STYLES OF
HOOP SKIRTS,
Make for W. A. Vickers' retail sales. Ladies will please call—at the
PEOPLES' POPULAR STORE.
March 23, 1867.

TO THE LADIES!
And all others in want of
Rich Jewelry
FINE SILVER WARE!
Watches, Clocks,
Cutlery, Notions.
A NEW STOCK JUST OPENED AT
E. T. WILLIS',
ADJOINING T. W. ELIASON & SON'S.

THESE Goods have just been purchased from City Wholesale Dealers, at the lowest prices for Cash, and *can* and *will* be sold at very low figures. They are of the LATEST STYLES and most BEAUTIFUL AND FASHIONABLE DESIGNS. We name in part:

JEWELRY.

Genuine Gold Breast Pins,
Ear Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Studs,
Heavy 18k. Rings, Scarf Pins, Pens,
Pencils, &c.; Silver Thimbles, Rings,
Pens, Pencils, Bogwood Jewelry, &c.

We have also a variety of common Jewelry, the character of which is always make known to purchasers.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES;

Among them a very fine Ladies' Gold Enameled Watch and Chain, a number of heavy-cased Silver Watches, manufactured by the best American makers, and warranted good time keepers.

CLOCKS,

In great variety of style and finish, made by the most celebrated manufacturers in the country, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Silver Plated Ware.

Dinner and Tea Castors, Butter Dishes, Salt Cellars, Napkin Rings, Table and Tea Spoons, Forks, Butter Knives, &c.

NOTIONS.—A fine assortment of CUTLERY, Table Knives, Pen Knives, Pocket Books, Ladies Satchels, Purses, Cabas, &c.

☞ An examination is invited.

REPAIRING.—Watches, Clocks & Jewelry repaired in the best manner, at short notice.

E. T. WILLIS,
Nearly opposite the Court House.
Chestertown, March 23, 1867.

MILLER & KEMPER,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC HARDWARE,
No. 96 Light Street Wharf,
Corner of Camden Street, Baltimore, Md.

G. W. MILLER, late Edge-Tool Manufacturer, No. 7, Camden Street.
JOHN KEMPER, late with H, W. Webb, Pratt St. [Mch. 16—6m.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale four FINE COWS AND CALVES; the Calves are about one week old. Six Months credit. JOHN T. SKIRVEN.
December 22, 1866.

DR. SCHENCK'S
MANDRAKE PILLS.
A Substitute for Calomel.

These Pills are composed of various roots, having the power to relax the secretions of the liver as promptly and effectually as blue pill or mercury, and without producing any of those disagreeable or dangerous effects which often follow the use of the latter.

In all bilious disorders these Pills may be used with confidence, as they promote the discharge of vitiated bile, and remove those obstructions from the liver and billary ducts, which are the cause of bilious affections in general.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS cure Sick Headache, and all disorders of the Liver, indicated by sallow skin, coated tongue, costiveness, drowsiness, and a general feeling of weariness and lassitude showing that the liver is in a torpid or obstructed condition.

In short, these Pills may be used with safety in all cases when a purgative or alterative medicine is required.

Please ask for "Dr. Schenck's Mandrake Pills" and observe that the two likenesses of DR. SCHENCK are on the Government stamp—one when he is in the stage of Consumption, and the other in his present state of health.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Price 25 cents per box. Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., 21 Park Row, New York; S. S. Hance, 100 Baltimore St., Baltimore, Md.; John D. Park, N. E. cor. of Fourth and Walnut St., Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, 134 and 136 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Brothers, southwest corner of Second and Vine Sts., St. Louis, Mo.

[6th & 8th w. ea. mo. 1 yr.

SORGHUM SYRUP.
A superior article for sale by
March 16 T. W. ELIASON & SON.

A CARD.

The undersigned having just opened a *BOOT AND SHOE STORE* in Chestertown, opposite the Bank, takes this method of informing his numerous acquaintances of the fact, and solicits their patronage; assuring them that he will keep a full assortment of Boots and Shoes for Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Childrens' wear, of a quality that can be relied upon, and he believes, will give satisfaction. He would call special attention to the fact that he will keep fine

STITCHED BOOTS AND SHOES,

articles not kept in this market.

JOHN W. COLLINS.
March 16, 1867.

NEW SPRING GOODS!
A GENERAL ASSORTMENT!
DRY GOODS & GROCERIES!
SHOES and HATS!

WILL be opened during the early days of the coming week, by
TH S. WICKES.
Chestertown, March 2, 1867.

MOURNING GOODS.
BLACK ALPACAS, ALL-WOOL DOUBLE WIDTH BLACK MOUSELAINE, CREPE VEILS, ENGLISH CREPE, GLOVES AND HANDKERCHIEFS—all the above just purchased at low Cash rates, and for sale upon satisfactory terms, by
March 16. THOMAS S. WICKES.

WHITE GOODS,

A BEAUTIFUL LINE, *Checks, Stripes* and *Plain Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks*, and various grades of *Swisses*—Goods purchased from the Importers direct—just opened and for sale, by
March 16. THOMAS S. WICKES.

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

OF the best Brands, and IRISH LINEN of various qualities—just opened and for sale, by THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, March 16, 1867.

PLOW BRIDLES, PLOW COLLARS, LINES, TRACES, CASTINGS, and a good line of BUILDING AND FARM HARDWARE, to all of which accessions are constantly being received, are now in stock and offered for sale at the lowest market rates, by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, March 16, 1867.

The Rural Gentleman,
A MONTHLY JOURNAL,
PUBLISHED BY
J. B. ROBINSON & CO.,
Office, No. 2 N. Eutaw St., Balto., Md.
DEVOTED TO

HORTICULTURE, Floriculture, Fruit Growing, Stock Raising, Housekeeping.

TERMS: One copy one year, in advance, $1. Advertisements inserted at liberal rates.

☞ Energetic Canvassers wanted everywhere, to whom a very liberal commission will be allowed.

For further information, address as above, enclosing stamp. [March 16, 1867.

MARYLAND
Agricultural College.

The duties of this Institution will be resumed on MONDAY, 25th of March.

While it is designed to make instruction in the theory and practice of Agriculture the peculiar feature of the College, provision is made for a full course of Collegiate instruction, embracing the Latin, Greek, French, German, Italian and Spanish languages, or any of them, a course of Mathematics, Mental and Moral Science, History, and the study of the English Language and Literature.

Natural History and Natural Philosophy in their several branches will have special attention. Military tactics will be taught.

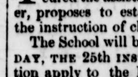
There will be no Preparatory School, but a selected English and Scientific Course may be taken at the student's option. No one will be received under fourteen years of age.

For a Circular and further information, address N. B. WORTHINGTON,
Register, &c.,
Office of "American Farmer,"
March 16—1m. Baltimore.

NOTICE.

THE Rector of Chester Parish having procured the assistance of a competent teacher, proposes to establish a Parish School for the instruction of children of both sexes.

The School will be opened (D. V.) on MONDAY, THE 25th INST. For further information apply to the REV. MR. GOODWIN. Queen Street, March 9, 1867.



PLOUGHS!
PLOUGHS!!

The undersigned is now manufacturing and prepared to sell PLOUGHS

☞ Cheaper than they can be purchased on the Eastern Shore, viz:

No. 10 Concave,	$9.	No. 2 Pratt & Davis	$9
" 11 "	9.	1 " "	8
" 9 "	8.	0 " "	7
No. 4 Wiley	6.	No. 3 Wiley	5

and all other Ploughs in general use. CASTINGS at $5 00 per hundred.

CHAS. ESTES,
March 9—4t. Chestertown Foundry.

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