THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 6, 1867.

CONSERVATIVE AND *Democratic Ticket.*

"FOR A CONVENTION."

For Delegates to the Convention to frame a New Constitution and form of Government:

Joseph A. Wickes,
Richard W. Ringgold
C. H. B. Massey,
William Janvier.

☞ The Convention, of the Conservative and Democratic voters, which assembled in the Court House on Tuesday last, have presented the above ticket to the people of Kent. These gentlemen are well known throughout the entire county. They are conversant with the political condition of the State and country, and fully identified with the interests of our State. Should the Convention be called, our people will be fortunate in their representation. These gentlemen will watch well the rights and interests of our citizens.

The Convention was composed of the following delegates:

1st Dist.—S. H. Knock, W. H. Pennington, William C. Meginnis, S. Boyer, Sam'l. Cacy. 2d Dist.—Sewell Hepbron, N. W. Comegys, W. B. Wilmer, P. F. Rasin, Wm. M. Gilpin. 3d Dist.—H. T. Jump, Robert Nicholson, Lewin Usilton, Thos. H. Kennard, E. T. Wroth. 4th Dist—S. W. Spencer, W. N. E. Wickes, Jno. Hadaway, Tho. W. Ringgold, Jesse K. Hines. 5th Dist.—Jas. H. Gale, Jas. H. Edes, Sam'l. G. Copper, William P. Francis, John Brice.

The Constitutional Convention.

The Radical party of Maryland, has resorted to every expedient, to intimidate the people of the State, and to deter them from voting for the Convention to frame a new Constitution.

A small faction, under the false pretence of loyalty, and instigated by a few unscrupulous politicians from other States, has conspired to rule Maryland, and to deprive her citizens of the right of self-government. Finding that they could no longer control the ballot-box by the fraudulent means they had heretofore resorted to, and that the Legislature, representing the conservative masses irrespective of party, had reinstated the people in their lost political rights, they appealed to Congress to interfere and to assume control of the domestic affairs of the State. Congress has refused to take any action in reference to their petition, and having adjourned, will not, in all probability, assemble until December next.

It was reasonable to suppose, that men who could conceive a scheme by which the State was to be degraded to the condition of a military province, and every vestige of Constitutional Government be destroyed, would not be deterred by their failure to secure Congressional interference. We find them therefore, through the agency of an obscure lawyer, applying to Judge Martin of the Superior Court of Baltimore, for an injunction to restrain the Police Commissioners, and the Sheriff of that city, from taking the necessary steps for holding an election. The whole proceeding was known to be without warrant of law, yet they hoped by this means to produce confusion throughout the State, and thereby prevent a full vote for the Convention. In this they have also failed. Judge Martin has decided that he has no authority to grant the injunction, and has dismissed the case.

It is evident that the Radical leaders in Congress, refused to co-operate with the faction in Maryland. Had any encouragement been extended to them in Washington, they would not have resorted to legal proceedings. Force and fraud are their chosen instruments, and nothing but the full conviction that these had failed, induced them to invoke the interference of a judicial tribunal.

In view of these facts, will the citizens of Maryland fail to record their votes on Wednesday next, in condemnation of the schemes of these wicked men, who have sought to dishonor the State, and to deprive them of their Constitutional rights?

The design of the Radicals is to intimidate. They do not represent one-tenth of our population; yet they hope by threats and management, to defeat the Convention and perpetuate their power. Our object should be to give, not only a majority in the State for a Convention, but a majority so overwhelming, that the moral effect will silence the clamor of the conspirators, and demonstrate to the whole country, that the people of Maryland, have the courage and the virtue, to vindicate the right of self-government. *

☞ We are pleased to again have upon [illegible] the *Newtown Gazette*. The Gaz[illegible] be remembered, was de[illegible] ber last.

☞ There are many reasons why the Conservative and Democratic voters of this State and County should carry to the polls on Wednesday next, their full strength. In so short a time as is before us, it is impossible to set out all, but some of the most important may in a very few words be noticed.

At the election last Fall for members of the Legislature—the choice of candidates was limited almost everywhere to those who were in favor of calling a Constitutional Convention—and in some counties pledges to this effect were required. It was well understood in Kent county that our representatives were to use their efforts to this end—and faithfully did they labor to accomplish it—succeeding after the most unremitting exertion. The whole session of the Legislature was made to turn on this purpose, and now that we have secured the means of reforming the evils of our Constitution, through the zeal and fidelity of our representatives, we are told by some timid politicians, and nervous citizens, that the times are inauspicious, and that we had better wait.

But is it honorable and manly to withhold our sanction and support from the action of the Legislature, for the mere fear of timid men? Shall we refuse to ratify the action of men whom we elected to do exactly what they have done? In the fear of odium—a fear utterly groundless—shall we desert our friends who have already borne the brunt of the storm? And besides, when shall we be stronger? When will we be possessed of readier means, and when will there be a more favorable time to remedy existing evils? The heart of the people beats to-day in sympathy with the reformation begun at Annapolis by our representatives, and to be finished by the votes of independent men on Wednesday. It is the duty of every man who sympathises with the call for a Convention to cast his vote for it. We have a ticket which commands universal respect and confidence—and every man who has a vote should be ashamed not to exercise his right to vote. *

☞ If there was no other reason for calling the Constitutional Convention now proposed a sufficient one is found in the action of the Radicals who have just fought and lost so desperate a fight in their efforts to defeat it. We say nothing of the fraud and violence by which the present Constitution was ordered and adopted—nothing of its inherent iniquities, and nothing of its unworthy officers—though each of these is ample reason why it should give place to another. But in advocating the call of a Convention now, we advocate the rights—the vital rights, of our State—denied by a reckless minority of our own citizens, and denied by a powerful and malignant faction in Congress If we yield the call of this Convention, we concede the point at issue and tamely surrender ourselves to the enemy. The honor of our State is involved—our own self-respect is at stake—and we should maintain it at all hazzards. Let then, Kent county, which represents so much of the independence and intelligence of the State, not fall short of her duty. Let our majority for a Convention show that those who are without self-respect and regard for the dignity of their State are an insignificant minority. Let every voter do his duty—and the result will be an honor to our good old County. *

From the Baltimore Gazette.

When the Legislature met in January a vast majority of the people of the State demanded a modification of the present Constitution, which had been framed during a period of civil war and for the avowed purpose of perpetuating the ascendancy of the small faction which then monopolized all political power here. The desired reforms could only be effected by assembling a State Convention, and Governor Swann said in his message to the Legislature: A Convention of the people of the "State to revise the present Constitution "will be advisable at an early day. Some "of its leading provisions were prompted, "as is well known, by the war then ra"ing, and the confused condition of our "national affairs." In obedience to the popular wish the Legislature has submitted to the popular vote the question of a Convention or no Convention. It is now said that some persons at whose instigation the Convention bill was adopted, or who at least favored its adoption, are now uncertain whether or not they will vote for sustaining the call. Those who have always opposed the call of a Convention will of course vote to defeat it and we have not slightest right or desire to criticise their action. But we cannot understand how one who a few weeks since was condemning the Legislature for not adopting this measure more promptly can now hesitate to support it, unless he has become somehow panic stricken at the ferocious threats and clamorous din which the Radical extremists are making. Now if this be the cause—and we can imagine no other—why such persons have begun to hesitate as to the course they should pursue, we trust, for their own sakes, they will think twice before they abandon the struggle for their rights at the dictation of a small reckless minority among us. If we are never to demand what is clearly due in the face of intimidation; if we are not to exercise our privileges lest we be in consequence stripped of them; if we are not to assert our political equality because arbitrary power threatens to punish us for so doing, then we shall never be free citizens again, nor will we deserve to be. The Legislature has submitted this question of calling a Convention to the people at their own request, and those who demanded the measure have nothing to do but to support it manfully and to exert all the the influence they possess to procure the nomination and election of the very best men in the community as delegates to the [illegible]vention.

☞ We call attention to the advertisements of Chapman & Lambert and Edw. Lambert, who were burnt out last week. Chapman & Lambert have erected a temporary shop, and are fully prepared to do all work for their customers. They also call attention to the fact that they need money. The patrons of this steady and enterprising firm, will, we are sure, not permit them to suffer for want of funds in their misfortune.

VENDUE.—On Thursday next, Geo. W. T. Perkins will sell at the late residence of Judge Chambers, deceased, horses, household and kitchen furniture, and a variety of articles. See advertisement.

☞ "Winter's Farewell" has been received, and will be considered.

☞ The County Commissioners on Tuesday last made the following appointments for Collectors:

1st Dist—Edw. Crouch. 2nd—Jacob Sutton. 3rd—Sam'l L. Usilton. 4th—J. W. Duyer. 5th—Sam'l. G. Copper. For Standard Keeper—U. S. A. Garrett.

☞ The Commissions of the recently appointed Justices of the Peace, Coroners and Commissioners to take testimony as to the ownership of slaves, have been received at the Clerk's Office, and they are notified to qualify within thirty days, by law, or forfeit their appointment. 1t

Connecticut Election.

HARTFORD, April 3.—We have full returns from every town in the State. The vote for Governor is: English, democrat, 54,787; Hawley, republican, 53,808—English's majority 979. The Senate stands 11 republicans and 10 democrats; the House 127 republicans and 111 democrats.

LETTER FROM WORTON.

FROM OUR HANESVILLE CORRESPONDENT.

Dear Transcript: As tempestuous March, in her declining hours, is transferring the reins of government to showery April, I propose to impose a little upon your time and good nature.

Since my last, winter has paid us a little visit, and a week or so ago, one almost believed that the days of snow and ice had been fairly resumed. Yes, the flaky crystals in all their beauty began to descend, and for two or three days the downy carpet was being made deeper with its glistening spicules; recalling to mind, those gala days of our past sleighing season.—The first impression was one of pleasure, seconded by the thought that it was illtimed. The knight Sir Reybold looks up his jumper, and really believes that he shall command another surprise. The social Van detaches his cutter from its lofty slumberings, and old Tom, remarkable in his master's courting days, for beauty, speed and bottom, attempts a knowing nod and thinks there's something in the weather. The Fat Contributor, with an approving smile, orders ten more ears, per diem, to those blooded nags, believing "within his soul," that he and Worton's wit, shall yet another time enjoy the world sleightorial. Cousin Lias, with Abraham the younger, the Earl of Themms and the first-born of Solomon, with the rest of the sports have their steeds well groomed, and sleds adjusted for the, would be, coming time.

The Western Emigrant from the brick house on the Bay, determined with his younger kindred, fair, to have a "bout," and the stormy sabbath finds them almost within the pale of the chapel de Afric, with the male portion of their company knee-deep, and deeper, in the mud, much to the amusement of the more favored damsels. Queen Estel, temporarily, the sprightly intellectual inmate at Colly Cove, was vainly endeavoring to convince her statesman Brother, that a little slide among his Ex-constituents, might not be incompatible with his proverbially warm hearted and generous nature. The whole souled Pater familias of White Hall, always foremost in acts of Charity, benevolent intentions, internal improvements, &c., was not so impulsive in launching upon the sea of mud and snow; perhaps the ill fated Hickory corner, was vivid in his imagination.

The Tulip Forest maiden, that stately yet mirthful heroine, ever first in the ranks of genuine fun, and honest joke, with the indomitable will, ventured not out among the contestants. Perhaps she thought, "discretion the better part of valor," and remained beneath her own most hospitable roof. Better all had done the same, for it was nought but mud, mud, mud; and our various modes of locomotion were not improved. Since then bright suns have shone, and we have some signs of better days ahead. Traveling his improved most rapidly, the deluging storms, are stayed, and after so grand a Sabbath day, one feels the change too great, and too congenial to be lasting. The old adage, which in the sunny hours of childhood, our ancestors so quaintly quoted, that, "if March comes in like a lamb, it goes out like a lion;" and reversing its way of appearing, will not hold good, so far as this spring of 67 is concerned; for it seems that proverbs, like patriotism, are old fashioned principles, and unsuited to our present destiny.—Old Winter went out with his chill, ice robes wrapped round him; and his midnight departure was watched over by sisters of snow, who closed his eyes with mud and mire. Still, in the sweet songs of canaries, and mocking birds within, and the chips without; in the green garb which our wheat fields are wearing; in each and all, we see signs, when April, like fickle fay, will toss her flirt smiles to the hill side, and maiden May will waltz in love sight over the verdant foliage.

The community, until recently, have been on the *qui vive* as to what minister we should have, to warn us of the wrath to come. The noble Parson, though hugely petitioned for, by a generous membership, will not be returned. He made his bow, last Sabbath, with an eloquent and powerful discourse. No eulogy, from me is needed, of one so well known and highly appreciated by all. He has our best wishes.

The younger of the house of Murray will be the servant, who shall proclaim His gospel to a perishing people. This assignment will be very acceptable, although we could hardly expect to have been so highly favored.

During this sticky season, excluded from their accustomed fun, and, would be, seasonable sports, the raging youth are hardly themselves. The fair sex, they contend, are outwardly the same; their hearts ever changing and like the moon, has in every change, a man in it.

Now we and all, hold on with protests against this passing season, the probation weather in the pilgrimage of the year.—Bide your time, cease your growling over bad roads, coughs, colds, catarrhs; and poor puerile, petluant pilgrim, just wait a little longer, as you've endured the boyden March; soon, bird and blossom, music tones and flowers, will waken torpid life to beauty and to joy.

SQUEEZEBREEZE.

Gen. G. T. Beauregard on Reconstruction.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., March 23, 1867.

Wm. H. C. King, Editor of the New Orleans Times, New Orleans, La.

Dear Sir—You have done me the honor to call for my opinion relative to the action of the South under the Military bill. Having seldom taken any part in politics, I do not fell well qualified to advise on so momentous a question; nevertheless, as the same desire to obtain my views has been manifested from various quarters, I shall not shrink from the responsibility of expressing them, in the hope that they may tend to quiet the public mind, so justly alarmed at this moment.

In my humble opinion, we have but one of two things to do—resist or submit; the first is inadmissible in our painfully exhausted condition. Four years of a desperate war have taught us that the "argument of the sword" can no longer be resorted to by us to redress our grievances. We must, therefore, submit; but with that calm dignity becoming our manhood and our lost independence.

Having been overpowered in the late struggle, we can submit to the harsh and ungenerous conditions of our conquerors without dishonor, and we must adopt the least of two evils; a futile resistance would only cause our rivets to be driven closer; we must then acquiesce or leave the country. But we love too dearly the land of our birth to abandon it in its hour of severest trial. We should avoid, also, bringing it, by internal dissension, to the condition of poor Mexico and the unfortunate South American republics.

With regard to the suffrage of the freedmen, however objectionable it may be at present, it is an element of strength for the future. If properly handled and directed, we shall defeat our adversaries with their own weapon.

The negro is Southern born. With a little education and some property qualifications he can be made to take sufficient interest in the affairs and prosperity of the South to insure an intelligent vote on his part.

In our future political contests with the North on protective tariffs, internal improvements, etc., the freedmen of the South will side with the whites of the South and of the West, and they will thus contribute to give us back the influence we formerly had in the councils of the nation.

Our people should understand that the Radicals can remain in power only so long as the public excitement is kept up. As with the turbid waters of the Mississippi River the sedimentary particles are kept up at the surface only so long as the waters are in motion; the instant the current is checked those particles fall to the bottom; thus will it be with the Radicals when peace and quiet are restored to the country; the Conservatives will then take the reins in their own hands, and the constitutional laws of the land will once more prevail. I remain yours, respectfully,

G. T. BEAUREGARD.

The New Bounty Law.

The law passed at the recent session of the General Assembly of Maryland in relation to bounties is exciting much attention at present among the public generally as to the amount it may take out of the public treasury, and among those whose interests are supposed to be involved in it. It is, indeed, creating hopes in the minds of a large number of claiments, which are likely to be disappointed. The act was at first supposed to have been applicable only to "volunteers and drafted men who entered the United States service from the 1st day of April, 1864, to the 18th day of December, 1864," and for which period, heretofore, no bounty had been provided, but according to its terms it is construed by some to include all other persons who subsequently entered the United States service or furnished substitutes on our State quota. The following is a certified copy of the act:

An Act to further extend the time and provisions of the act passed February 6th, chapter 15th, and March 14th, 1864, chapter 373, and the supplements thereto, relating to the payment of bounties to volunteers and drafted men of this State.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the provisions of chapter 15, of 1864, and chapter 373, of 1864, and the supplements thereto, be and the same are hereby extended to embrace all volunteers and drafted men who entered the United States service from the 1st day of April, 1864, to the 18th day of December, 1864, *and such other persons who entered the service or furnished substitutes, who were mustered into the service of the United States and credited to the call of the President of the 19th December*, 1864; provided said volunteers and drafted men have been regularly mustered by a duly authorized officer of the United States, and accredited to the quotas of the State of Maryland.

Section 2. And be it enacted that this act shall take effect from the date of its passage.

We certify that the aforegoing is a true copy of an act which passed the General Assembly of Maryland, March 22, 1867.

WM. R. COLE,
Clerk House of Delegates.

AUGUSTUS GASSAWAY, Sect'ry of the Senate.

The act is so ambiguous that we understand the Comptroller will ask the legal opinion of the Attorney General on the subject, and, in the meantime, it is understood that there is no money in the treasury applicable to the payments under it. One difficulty, we believe, is as to the "crediting to the call of the President of the 19th December, 1864," as in the clause printed in italics, and which, it is understood, was *snaked* into the original bill. General Browne, of this city, a member of the bar, formerly Provost Marshal General of Maryland, under whose superintendence the drafts in this State were conducted, in a note, received from him, says that in his opinion the bill has totally failed of its object, and indicates that many of the men who entered the service on the part of Maryland under the call of the 19th December, 1864, were credited to previous calls, the quotas under which were deficient. The object of the clause in italics was probably to provide for those who, having been previously drafted and failed to report or furnish substitutes, finally did so, and were credited to the call of 19th December.

The following are the main provisions of the act to which the above law refers: The act of 1864, chapter 15, passed February 6th, provides that all who enlist, except negro slaves, before March 1st, 1964, to serve for three years, unless sooner discharged, shall be paid $300 bounty from the State; that every person who shall have already been in service six months before March 1st, shall be paid $325, &c. That every owner of an enlisted slave [as amended by act of 1865, chapter 49] shall be paid $100, $50 when honorably discharged, &c. The act also creates a defense loan of four millions of dollars, and levies a special tax of ten cents in the $100 to redeem the same.

The act of 1864, chapter 373, passed March 4th, extends the provisions of chapter 15, above referred to, to all persons who shall have enlisted before the 1st of April, 1864, instead of March 1st, 1864, &c. A subsequent special bounty act was passed February 3, 1865, under which all who entdred the service under the President's call of December 19, 1864, received the bounty. It is not reasonable to suppose, therefore, that the Legislature intended to give all such an additional bounty.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Coal Oil,

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE,
At **48 cts. per Gallon,**
T. W. ELIASON & SON'S.
April 6, 1867.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

The Commissioners of Kent County will meet at their office in Chestertown, on

Tuesday, the 16th of April,

TO APPOINT CONSTABLES.

All applicants will attend.

JNO. RUSSELL,
April 6, 1867—tdm. Clerk.

At Private Sale,

A SUPERIOR DRIVING AND SADDLE HORSE; also,
A GOOD CARRIAGE,
a Three-Spring DEARBORN and one set of Harness. Apply to R. P. STEWART.
Chestertown, April 6, 1867—3t.

Butchering!

The subscriber having purchased the good will and fixtures of S. S. Usilton, and having removed to the store room recently occupied by Geo. W. Simpson, intends to conduct the above business. Will be found at the Market House every morning until 9 o'clock; after that time at his place of business.

All persons indebted on store account for last year, will confer a great favor by settling at once.

RICHARD S. USILTON.
April 6, 1867—tf.

An Appeal.

THE undersigned having lost all his tools and material together with his books, by fire on the night of March 28th, is placed in circumstances which makes it absolutely necessary that all persons indebted should call and see him. He is in need of money to enable him to resume business, and makes this appeal to his old friends and customers, hoping that all who know themselves to be indebted to him will immediately come forward and settle either by Note or Cash.

EDWARD LAMBERT.
April 6, 1867—3t.

GARDEN SEEDS,

BEANS, PEAS, and small Seeds, warranted *Fresh*, lately received and for sale by THOMAS S. WICKES.
April 5, 1867.

HECKENDORN PLOW CASTINGS,

2S AND XS, on hand and for sale by
April 6. TH. S. WICKES.

THOMAS S. WICKES respectfully calls the attention of Mothers to some very handsome light Fabric Spring CASSIMERES, for small Boy's wear, Goods bought from the Manufacturers' Agents direct, and offered for sale at small advances.
Chestertown, April 6, 1867.

BROOKLYN
Life Insurance Company, New York.

GUARANTEE CAPITAL.....$ 125,000
ACCUMULATION.....500,000

Cash Dividends in 1866 Forty per cent.

Policies and Premiums non-forfeiture.
Dividends declared and paid annually.

FRANKLIN MEDCALFE,
General Agent,
Ap6-3t. 57 Second Street, Baltimore.

Road Notice.

The undersigned hereby give notice, that, thirty days from the date hereof, they intend to apply to the County Commissioners for Kent County, to make and lay down as a *Public* Road, "the road beginning at the "Kissing Fork" or Newnam's Lane, intersecting the public road from Galena to Chesterville and running through the property of Jno. F Newnam and Jno. C. Groome, dec'd., and terminating on the road leading from Galena to Black's Cross Roads," and to improve and widen the same.

WILLIAM T. MILLER,
E. B. WOODALL,
W. T. SPRY, and others.
April 6, 1867—5t.

GEO. F. WARD. W. E. C. BELL. JAS. BELL.

WARD, BELL & CO.,
GENRAL COMMISSION MRCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF

GRAIN, PEACHES, APPLES, POTATOes, Onions, Beef Cattle, Calves, Lambs, Hides, Butter, Lard, Eggs, Dried Fruit, Poultry, and all other kinds of Country Produce,
Cor. of Light and Camden Streets.
Baltimore, March 30, 1867—3t.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White, $3 35. Red $3 10a3 27.
CORN—White $1 11a1 12; yellow $1 08a 1 12.
OATS—No sales.

News Depot.
LEVI FIDDIS, Jr.,

HAS, and will keep on hand for sale, all the leading DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS, Harper's Weekly and New York Ledger. All the leading Monthly Magazines and light literature of the day.

Books, Periodicals and Magazines furnished to order. April 6, 2867.

"A Dollar Saved is a Dollar Made."

JUST OPENED, A NEW STORE,
OPPOSITE THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH,
ON THE NEW AND STRICTLY CASH SYSTEM!

In which I have two decided advantages, one in buying and the other in selling cheap! Goods of all kinds usually kept will be found on hand, at prices to suit the times.

Specialities made to connect in SHOES of all kinds and sizes.

Groceries at City Prices!

☞ Country Produce taken either in exchange for Goods, or Cash.

Persons will find it greatly to their advantage to call and examine my Stock.

Terms positively Cash on delivery, without exception.

R. P. STEWART.
Chestertown, April 6, 1867—3t.

THE OLD SHOP,
Where you can get work done without waiting.

Chapman & Lambert

HEREBY notify their friends and patrons that they have made temporary arrangements, *ON THE OLD STAND*, for prosecuting their business, and are fully prepared to do all work in their line.



BLACKSMITHING in all its branches. Carriage Smithing particularly attended to. Machinery of all kinds repaired. Cultivators and Cultivator Teeth, of superior quality and pattern. Hoes of all descriptions. All kinds of Hinges and Harrows. Particular attention paid to Zincing Boxes and Balancing Cylinders.

Having just been *burnt out*, as our friends all know, losing our entire Stock and Tools, and being at a large expense to replace them, we need money, and a considerable amount of it, and earnestly appeal to all indebted, to come forward and settle; if not all, a part will be thankfully received.

Chestertown, April 6, 1867.

Public Sale.

THE undersigned will expose to Public Sale, on **SATURDAY,**
The 27th day of April, 1867,
at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Voshell House in Chestertown, the HOUSE AND LOT in the vicinity of said Town, on the road to Washington College, lately occupied by Absalom Dobbs, deceased. The Dwelling is in good condition; also, Stable and Poultry House. The Fencing is good—the Garden and Yard are under good paling fence. There is a new pump in the yard, of excellent water. The rail road Depot will be near this property.

The Lot Contains about One Acre,
and title indisputable.

THE TERMS ARE, one third Cash or in thirty days; balance in two equal instalments in twelve and eighteen months.

JANE M. DOBBS.
Attendance by G. VICKERS, Att'y.
Chestertown, April 6, 1867—3w.

MARYLAND:
Kent County Orphans' Court,
APRIL 2, 1867.

On the application of Horatio Beck, Administrator of James M. Page, late of Kent county, deceased.

Ordered, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, in Kent county, Maryland, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in "*The Chestertown Transcript*," printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 2nd day of April, 1867.

SEAL

Test: JOS. P. IRELAND,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

JAMES M. PAGE,

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 2d day of November*, 1867; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 2nd day of April, 1867.

HORATIO BECK,
Adm'r. of James M. Page, dec'd.
April 6, 1867—4t.

VENDUE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent County, the subscriber will sell, at the residence of the late E. F. Chambers, in Chestertown, on

Thursday, the 11th of April, 1867,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Personal Property:

4 head of Horses,
1 Cow and 1 Heifer,
Eight Sheep,
1 DOUBLE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS,
1 SINGLE CARRIAGE & HARNESS,

one old Double Carriage, two Saddles, one Cart and Harness, one Dearborn, one Blacksmith's Anvil;

Household and Kitchen FURNITURE;

A LOT OF BACON AND HAMS; WINES AND OTHER LIQUORS, in demijohns and bottles, and a variety of other articles.

TERMS.—All sums of Ten Dollars and under Cash; for all sums over that amount a credit of six months on note with approved security.

GEO. W. T. PERKINS,
Executor of E. F. Chambers, dec'd.
March 30, 1867—tds.

COAL HODS, Shovels and Pokers—for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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. ex. sno. 1 yr.

ELECTION NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Election will be held in the several Election Districts of Kent County, on

WEDNESDAY,
The Tenth day of April, 1867,

commencing at 9 o'clock, A. M., and closing at 6 o'clock, P. M., when every person entitled to vote for Delegates to the General Assembly, shall vote on the question of a call of a Convention to frame a New Constitution and form of Government for this State, by expressing in writing or printing the words:

"FOR A CONVENTION,"
OR
"AGAINST A CONVENTION,"

and at the same time and place the said voters shall elect

Four Delegates

to represent Kent county in said Convention, which is to assemble at Annapolis on

Wednesday, the 8th day of May, 1867,

should a majority of the legal voters of the State decide that it shall be held.

The Polls for the several Election Districts of Kent county, will be held at the following named places:

For the 1st District at Massey's X Roads,
" 2d " at Kennedyville,
" 3d " at Worton Heights,
" 4th " at Court house, Chestertown
" 5th " at Fork Town.

WILLIAM M. GILPIN,
Sheriff of Kent County.
Sheriff's Office, March 30, 1867.

For Sale,

A HORSE 5 YEARS OLD, well broken to harness, a good traveler, sound and free from vice.

ALSO, A TOP BUGGY, made in Philadelphia, nearly new and in good order. Apply to
March 30—2w. JAS. A. PEARCE.

NOTICE.

MR. J. H. THOMPSON, having given up the Boot and Shoe business in Chestertown and removed to Baltimore, has placed his accounts in my hands for collection. All persons indebted to him are hereby requested and notified to call upon the undersigned and settle their accounts promptly, that legal process may be avoided.

JAS. A. PEARCE.
March 30, 1867—2w.

THOMPSON'S
Red Front
BOOT & SHOE STORE,
84 Camden Street,
BALTIMORE.

BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY description. ☞ Highest Cash prices paid for Hides, Calf and Sheep Skins.
March 30, 1867—6m.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Geo. W. Medders, dec'd., are hereby notified that their Vendue notes are now due, and prompt attention will be expected by

MARTHA MEDDERS,
March 30, 1867—3w* Admr'x.

U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE.

Income for 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I am now ready to receive Income Returns for 1866. The Assessment must be closed on the 30th day of April, 1867. After that date I shall be compelled to assess from the best information I can obtain, and add 50 per cent. to the amount of tax, from which there is no appeal. All persons of lawful age are required to make a list or return of their gross income, and articles liable to tax, without deduction. Profits on sales of Real Estate purchased since December 31st, 1863, are made taxable as income. It is expected that every farmer will prepare his list of sales and deductions before calling on the Assistant Assessor, which must be delivered in person. Returns of Carriages, Plate and Gold Watches must accompany said lists.

All persons engaged in any business required to pay a license or special tax must renew the same.

For the convenience of tax payers I will visit different sections of the county for the purpose of receiving their returns, as follows: On April 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th at Kennedyville. April 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th at Galena. April 16th, 17th, 18th and 19th at Edesville. Remainder of the time till April 30th at Chestertown.

WM. H. LAMBERT,
Assistant Assessor for Kent County.
March 30, 1867—4t.

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.

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.

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