THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 4, 1867.

☞ Upon our first page will be found a very important law, in reference to trespassing upon Gardens, Orchards, &c.

The Convention.

The Constitutional Convention will assemble at Annapolis on Wednesday next; and from the press all over the State, we gather that the people generally look for, and expect their representatives to conclude their duties in the shortest possible time. If the delegates generally have turned their attention to the matters which will there be brought before them, it would seem that one month at the most would give abundance of time for maturing such a system of government as would be acceptable. The difficulties which the members of the Legislature meet with, in local interests, do not apply to the delegates to the Convention; their business is with organic law. It is also desirable that the Constitution to be submitted to the people, should be submitted in time to be put in force before the assembling of the Radical plotters at Washington, in December next. It is well known that Radical politicians will do all they dare, regardless of law, to build up their party; and to insure against any interference from that quarter, it will be well to have the new machinery in working order as soon as possible. The great expense incurred by every additional day, should also be borne in mind. No unnecessary consumption of time by gentlemen who wish to make forensic reputation, should be permitted; in fact our people are pretty well acquainted with the general principles of Republican Government, and all they wish is a judicious application of the principles already known. This, the past experience in Constitution-making, we think, should enable them to do speedily.

☞ The election, which was held in Baltimore on Wednesday last, sets completely at rest the fraudulent claim which the Radical organ of that city has set up to a Radical vote of any respectable number. After endeavoring to deceive the people, outside of the State, on the result of the call for the Constitutional Convention, they have at a fair vote, been enabled to poll but 4,841 votes, which the past few years has demonstrated to be within a few hundred of the maximum strength of the Radical party in Baltimore. We presume the country at large will now be convinced of the small number of that miserable minority who are endeavoring to drag the State into a conflict with the Federal authorities, and inaugurate a revolution in our midst. They struggle valliantly for existence, but this last blow will place them in disgrace with their friends abroad, and in the contempt of their negro allies at home. We question whether, if the negroes were enfranchised to-morrow, they could secure the co-operation of one-fourth of their numbers.

Militia.

We observe that military organizations are rapidly forming, under the new Militia Law, in Baltimore city. One regiment, embracing over one thousand men, has already been formed, and expect to be equiped and parade in a short time.

The new law requires every one liable to military duty to enroll themselves in the National Guard or pay so much to the State, and they are afterwards liable to be drafted into the Guard, if a sufficient number of volunteers do not offer. It is designed to maintain a reasonable militia force in all parts of the State, and we hope there will be sufficient spirit to organize several companies in our county. Volunteer associations will be allowed the sum of twenty dollars per man from the State to aid in uniforming the men, and on certain occasions they will receive pay for the time employed. Let our citizens turn their attention to this matter.

☞ At the election in Baltimore city, on Wednesday last, for Judge of the new City Court. The vote stood as follows:

For T. Parkin Scott, 11,317; Johnson, 1994; Kenly, 4841.

For Clerk—George, 11,397; Lynch, 1749; Kennard, 4920.

Majority of Scott over Johnson, 9,323; over Kenly, 6,466, and over both 4,482. Total vote for judge, 18,152.

The majority of George over Lynch is 9,648: over Kennard 6,477, and over both 4,728. Total vote for clerk 18,066.

☞ Whitbey & Co.'s Grand Consolidated Circus and Menagerie will exhibit in Chestertown Tuesday next; two performances afternoon and evening, and at Head of Sassafras on Wednesday. Their bills are very attractive and promise sights worth seeing. As usual, everybody will go, of course, to *see the animals*.

☞ The President has issued an order for the return to New Orleans of the statue of Washington, which was taken from the capitol at Baton Rouge in 1862, and shipped to New York. Repeated efforts have been made for a Presidential order for the return of the statue, but without success until now.

No TUNE, it is said, is so popular yet so hard to catch, as for-tune.

LOCALS.

The Board of Public Works last week elected on the part of the State, William P. Francis, Richard C. Johnson and Samuel W. Spencer, Directors in the Kent County Railroad.

The name of Rogers' Store P. O., in this county, has been changed to "*Fairlee*"—E. N. Roland, P. M.

George Elliott has been appointed Post Master at Spry's Landing vice Mrs. Susan Anderson resigned.

☞ A lad about twelve years of age, living with Mr. White near Chestertown, on Wednesday last, fell from the horse-power while shelling corn, and had his left arm so badly torn as to require amputation at the shoulder. The operation was performed by Dr. Meeteer. The youth's recovery is barely possible.

☞ The favorable weather of the past two weeks has made a decided change in the appearance of the wheat crop of the county. Many fields are already beyond the reach of the *fly*, which does not generally make its appearance until the tenth of May. The prospect for a peach crop is also reported favorable.

☞ Rev. A. A. Curtis, Rector of Mt. Calvary Episcopal Church, Baltimore, and formerly of Chester Parish in this county, sailed for Liverpool in the steamship Worcester, from Baltimore, on Wednesday last.

Stamps on Writs.

The commissioner of internal revenue has decided that the law of March 2, 1867, exempts from stamp duty all writs and other original process for the commencement of suits in any courts.

Dorchester and Delaware Railroad.

The County Commissioners of Dorchester, Md., have decided, by a vote of four to one, to issue bonds to the amount, of $50,000 to aid in the completion of the Dorchester and Delaware railroad.

Hail Storm.

There was a severe storm passed over this section on Monday afternoon, 22d of April. In some parts there was considerable hail. At the mouth of Wye river, the storm was so severe that it upset eight or ten oyster boats, endandering the lives of those on board. At one time over 20 persons were in the water. Fortunately, the steamer Urbana, was passing at the time, and succeeded in picking up those in the water.—*Easton Star.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

The Japanese Commissioners.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The Japanese Commissioners appeared on the streets to-day for the first time since their arrival in this city. They made an official visit to the State Department, and were presented to Secretary Seward by Mr. R. S. Chilton, who went to New York to escort them to this city They presented their credentials to the Secretary, and after an interview of half an hour, were escorted through the building and shown the various points of interest, after which they returned to their hotel. The credentials will be presented to the President to-morrow. Ono-Tomogoro, the chief commissioner, and one of his lieutenants, were dressed in their native costume. The others were attired as American officers, they having adopted that dress since their arrival in this country. Little Tommy, who was here with the first embassadors, and who is now attached to the diplomatic bureau in Japan, was very anxious to visit America with these commissioners, but his services were needed at home.

The Trial of Mr. Davis.

On Monday next the United States District Court meets in Richmond, Va., and a motion will, it is supposed, be made to proceed to the trial of Jeff. Davis immediately. The present indications are that it will be denied, and a further postponement will be effected. An effort to procure Mr. Davis's release on bail will also be made, and the advisability of granting it is being considered. The Tribune's Washington correspondence says "it is asserted on the very highest authority that the government has offered to release Mr. Davis on his own parole, but that he has positively declined to accept his freedom unless the same is given unconditionally." There is reason to believe, however, that if Mr. Davis were released he would make a voyage to Europe.—*Sun.*

Destitution in the South.

MONTGOMERY, Alabama, April 30.

The destitution is yet great among the poor. Between here and Atlanta I have seen people selling their bedding for corn. General Swayne is doing what he can, but more help is needed. The civil superintendent of bureau distribution says the destitution in Alabama is as great now as at the surrender—daily rations are served to 60,000 of the most needy. In addition, he says there are about 20,000 who are on the verge of distress. The military superintendent, on the other hand, thinks the present system of charity liable to abuse. Counties refuse to pay the transportation on the corn furnished, and order the agents to sell part of the foreign charity for the purpose. Again, some of the agents are accused of prostituting the charity to politics, these agents being civil appointments.

Judiciary Committee Meeting--Impeachment Testimony.

WASHINGTON, May 1.

The judiciary committee of the House of Representatives convened to-day. Only three members were present, Messrs. Eldridge, Marshall and Lawrence. Mr. Boutwell is expected to-morrow, and the committee will at once proceed with the taking of testimony on impeachment. Among the witnesses summoned are several gentlemen from Charleston, S. C., interested in blockade running.

The committee will, at an early day, take up the question submitted to them by the last House, whether Maryland has a republican form of government.

COMMUNICATED.

The Kent County Rail Road.

Mr. Editor—The discussions which have taken place through the medium of the Press during the past winter and the spring, have developed the importance of a Rail Road to Kent County. Although the writers have had different opinions, upon details or matters of secondary, though of great importance, they have concurred in the opinion as to the necessity and immense value to our whole county, of a Rail Road. There is scarcely an acre of land in the county, that would not be increased in price, when such a work is completed; while the lands along the route and in the more immediate vicinity of the road will be greatly enhanced in value, the beneficial influence of the work will extend to and affect, every foot of land. The salutary influence of such an enterprize cannot be restricted or confined, within narrow limits.

As such an institution will carry its advantages to all, hence the necessity of a contribution from each holder of property, by means of taxation. The tax will be so arranged and the redemption of the county Bonds so provided for by the Directors, who have to plan the same, that the burthen will be divided, and apportioned, in a manner to fall the lightest on the persons charged. We are also informed, that the Board have in contemplation to suggest a modification of the law, so that each tax payer who may pay to the amount of twenty five dollars, (the price of a share of stock in the company) shall have one of the county shares assigned to him: the county will have four thousand shares, and as the taxes paid by an individual shall amount to that sum ($25) he shall have an assignment of a share of stock and an interest in the road, and so from time to time, until the whole interest of the county shall be absorbed by the tax payers.

It has been properly stated that a Rail Road of more than thirty miles in length (for no one contemplates anything but an entire completion of the road, as less than that would detract from its value and usefulness: to be successful it must have important terminii,) will be a work of much expense. Its connection with the Chesapeake Bay and a steam boat connection with Baltimore, will be essential to its success and prosperity; it would be incomplete and unprofitable unless thoroughly finished, between two great points. But it is and must necessarily be, a work of expense, requiring large contributions and applications of means. The cost of iron and other materials, and the amount of labor and cost of it, are items of magnitude, and can only be met by the people, who are energetic and public spirited enough, to advance and furnish the resources. We must rely on ourselves, for the city of Baltimore, so largely interested in the construction of our road, and which must receive immense advantages from it, has not contributed a dollar to it: besides diverting a portion of the Southern trade, to that city, which now goes to Philadelphia and New-York, she will receive from our rich county, and counties adjacent, material supplies of produce, &c., which now find their way North. We all feel a preference for our great city and desire to build her up, and increase her wealth and usefulness, but it seems to be a short-sighted policy on her part, to stand aloof from the works of internal improvement on the Eastern Shore. Baltimore city should take either stock or the Bonds of the company at par; to an amount of at least one hundred thousand dollars. However, she may act, it is the part of wisdom and prudence on our part, to make every possible and speedy effort to accomplish the work: such as have not taken stock should do so at once.

It has been estimated by discreet and sensible men, who have experience and practical views upon the subject, and who have matured their opinions upon it, that the advantages of the Rail Road will be such to every one who now has two or three miles to haul his grain, and through whose lands the road may pass, that he could donate or give the land, to the company, as a consideration for such advantages, and be the gainer by it. A Rail Road occupies about eight acres to the mile.—If the road be thirty miles in length, the land occupied by it will be 240 acres, but less it is presumed will answer the purpose. The whole road will therefore occupy but an ordinary size farm, and what is such an appropriation of land compared to the great interests of the county? Probably not over six acres would be taken from any one person, and rarely as much: how inconsiderable is it, when the advantages are taken into the account? Who would not contribute such an amount, to insure the completion of the road? In other sections of the State the land is cheerfully and wisely bestowed. In some peculiar cases, when land is cut off by the road, and in such a quantity as to make the portion thus separated, comparatively useless to the owner, without considerable expense in fencing and perhaps in a few other instances, a reasonable valuation might be made, and the owner take stock in the company to that amount. We have confidence in our people, that they will act magnanimously and liberally in this matter, so essential to the completion of the work.

The Queen Anne's county Rail Road company have, by their charter, the right to cross our road in its upper section: but when they reach it, the probability is that they will unite with us and make their travel upon our road to the Northern terminus, and thus contribute to the interests and profit of our work.

A TAX PAYER.

Justices of the Peace in Maryland

Justices of the peace in this State whose terms of office expire on the first Monday of May instant will remember that they are compelled by law, within thirty days after expiration of their official term of office, to return to the clerk of the circuit court their dockets, together with all the notes, bonds, accounts and papers in their possession appertaining to judgments, or whereupon suits have been entered, under a penalty of $200, or six months' imprisonment in the county jail, at the discretion of the court. And by resolution of the General Assembly passed 24th March, 1865, all justices of the peace to whom the first and second volumes of the supplemental code have been furnished are directed immediately after the first Monday of May to return the same to the clerk aforesaid, to be by him disposed of according to law.

The Next Governor.

The Snow Hill Shield suggests that the democratic and conservatives of Maryland should select for their candidate for Governor either the Hon. John Wethered, of Baltimore county; Dr. George R. Dennis, of Somerset; Col. Samuel Hambleton, of Talbot; or Gen. George Vickers, of Kent.

Lost Overboard.

On Saturday last, while the schooner American Flower was sailing out of the harbor, she was struck by a squall of wind near Bodkin bar, and Charles Drage, a hand on the vessel, was knocked overboard and was drowned. The body could not be recovered at the time, and therefore the friends of the deceased, who reside at Rock Hall, Kent county, Md., are anxious to enlist effort to secure the remains. Drage had the figure of a woman pricked in Indian ink on one arm, and was dressed in gray cloth coat and pantaloons at the time. He was about 21 years of age.—*Balt. Sun.*

Thad. Stevens on Reconstruction

Washington Cor. N. Y. Evening Press.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The health of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is much improved, and he expects to leave here for Pennsylvania next week. He to day wrote a letter for publication, taking for his subject the following extract from a notice of Senator Henry Wilson recent speech near Hampton Roads:

"He (Wilson) said there would be no impediment to Southern representation in Congress if they elected Union men, and closed his remarks by saying that he would leave Virginia with the full conviction that a Republican Governor, Legislature and two Senators would be elected."

Mr. Stevens comments on this as follows:

WASHINGTON, April 27, 1867.

Mr. Editor—Such articles as this are calculated to do much harm. They throw obstacles in the way of future reconstruction, being quoted and relied on as pledges by the Republican party. Hence much trouble arises from certain loose and indefinite expressions contained in a bill which was reported by the Reconstruction Committee of the Thirty-ninth Congress, though never passed. It was perverted by fiction and folly into an argument against the whole party and Congress.—This generally arises from the carelessness of the reporters—sometimes, doubtless, from the inadvertence of the speaker. No man should make promises for the party. By what authority does any one say that by the election of loyal delegates they will be admitted? By what authority say that Virginia will elect two loyal Senators, while in truth there is no Virginia?—Much is to be done by the people and Congress before any Representative or Senator or State can be recognized. Who authorized an orator to say there would be no confiscations, as in another place? These things are too flippantly said. I think they had better be gravely pondered. Who is authorized to travel the country and peddle out amnesty; I would say to the most guilty, "expect punishment and then quietude—but first a mild confiscation to pay those who have been robbed by disloyal men." These are my wishes, and mine only, perhaps.

THADDEUS STEVENS.

Organization of the Connecticut Legislature--Message of Gov. English.

HARTFORD, May 1.—The Legislature organized to-day. Governor English in his message urges that as citizens of a common country we should strive to extinguish vindictive resentment caused by the late civil war, waged to maintain the supremacy of the federal constitution and the integrity of the national honor. He says the great object is not yet attained. The Union is not restored. Ten States are denied participation in the national government by the action of Congress. Such measures, if persisted in, will transform the republic into a despotism. He deems the course of legislation pursued by Congress wholly unwarranted, and as fatal to the Union and the constitution as secession. The legislation of the 39th Congress, to a large extent, was a series of usurpations and infractions of the constitution.

He argues that Congress has no more power, under the constitution, to establish military government in the Southern States than to institute the order of nobility in England, and claims that Congress assumed that power only for the purpose of more thoroughly accomplishing the subversion of State authority. If Congress can legislate for those States it is not difficult to force a like interference in other States.

He speaks of the Senate arrogating the power to select as well as confirm, and of dictating to the President in regard to his appointments, and says it is in pursuance of a purpose to absorb the functions which legitimately appertain to other branches of the government, and says it was proposed to take the pardoning power out of the hands of the President, where the constitution had placed it, and by an *ex post facto* proceeding confer it on Congress.

He does not doubt the tacit submission of the Southern people to the rule provided for them, but serious questions arise from the precedent established by Congress.

The inauguration parade to-day was the grandest thing of the kind ever witnessed in Connecticut. Forty military companies were in line, and about 30,000 people came to the city. The day was observed as a holliday.

Gov. English reviewed the whole line, riding on horseback, and was received with cheers. Gen. Franklin was chief marshal of the day. The Governor was inaugurated and delivered a message, in which he takes strong grounds against the course of Congress.

☞ A singular duel has recently taken place at Berlin between a journeyman silversmith and another artisan. The arms selected were a bottle of sulphuric acid. The arrangement was that whichever of the two adversaries threw the lowest with dice should swallow the contents of the fatal vial. Chance favored the silversmith, who immediately poured out a glass of liquor and handed it to his adversary, who unhesitatingly drank off the liquid, but to the astonishment of his antagonist, instead of falling senseless, smacked his lips and asked for another glass. The seconds had acted on the sensible idea of substituting arrack for the corrosive fluid. The affair terminated in a reconciliation.

Eastern Shore Rail Road as a Coal Route.

The United States Railroad and Mining Register notices the project for making a railroad from Elkton down by the Head of Sassafras and Massey's Cross-roads, to connect with the Kent County railroad, now about to be undertaken. Elkton is eighteen miles west of Wilmington and 15 miles East of Perryville on the Susquehanna. If, therefore, the programme indicated be carried out, anthracite coal from the Pine Grove, Lykens Valley, Treverton and Shamokin regions can be passed down, via Columbia, Port Deposit and Elkton, to and throughout the peninsula, over the shortest and most direct route it is practicable to open from the coal mines. The thirteen miles of road extending from Elkton to the "old Frenchtown road," where the latter is intersected by the peninsula line, will doubtless be built because of its advantages as a cut off as well to and from the peninsula line and the Columbia and Port Deposit railroad as to and from Baltimore city. It is singular that our Baltimore merchants do not wake up to greater interest in these Eastern Shore railroads.

Return of Mrs. Jeff. Davis.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 30.—Mrs. Jeff. Davis, accompanied by Dr. Pemberton, returned here yesterday from a visit to Washington, where she has been several days past engaged in interviews with prominent Southern men upon the question of Mr. Davis's release from the fort. The result of her visit is not known. Dr. Callan, a notrary public of Washington city, and an old friend of Mr. Davis, was here for several days prior to the departure of Mrs. Davis, and went with her to Washington to use his influence, it is said, in the efforts which are now being made to have Mr. Davis released should he not be tried by Judge Underwood at the next session of the District Court, which meets in May. Mr. Davis is in good health and spirits, and in conversation with friends has lately spoken very confidently of an early release from his long confinement.

Collector of Internal Revenue.

Col. Wm. H. Smith, of this place, has been appointed by the President, and confimed by the Senate, as collector of the Internal Revenue tax for the first Maryland district, comprising the eight counties of the Eastern Shore. Col. Smith is a gentleman of fine business capacities, and will doubtless make a most efficient officer.—Our fellow-townsman, Chas. H. Gibson, Esq., who was previously appointed to the place, only failed of confirmation in the Senate by two votes, after a most stubborn fight in his behalf on the part of the more liberal Senators. How Col. Smith managed to outwit Creswell & Co., so as to secure the place, we know not, but we are gratified that he has succeeded in doing so. —*Easton Star.*

Welcome to Senator Dixon in Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., April 27.

Senator Dixon was received at his home here, on the arrival of the five P. M. train, by a speech of welcome by the Mayor, and a salute of thirty-seven guns. A band of music was present and the crowd loudly cheered the speech of the Senator. He spoke of the South as in a state of slavery, under the Military bill, which placed in the hands of the President the lives of all the citizens, without trial by jury.

The Head of a Man Tries to Speak.

A poor fellow was guillotined here a few days after our arrival. According to the custom, his head and body were given to surgeons for the advancement of science. An experiment was tried with the head with a very interesting result. They injected into its arteries fresh arterial blood taken from a dog, and shortly afterward the head gave unmistakable signs of life. The color returned to the cheeks and lips, the eyes opened brightly and gazed upon those around, the lips moved as if attempting vainly to speak, and the entire face bore the semblance of active life. So soon as the operator ceased to inject the life blood of the dog, the appearances of death rapidly succeeded. It was earnestly held by the eminent surgical gentlemen in attendance that, during the operation, the brain was in full and natural action, and that the lips tried to utter the last thought which found resting-place in the mind of the condemned.—*Paris Correspondence of the Pittsburg Gazette.*

Notices of Marriages and Deaths will be inserted wihout 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.

CATLIN—MERRYMAN.—On the 26th of April, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. John H. Dashiel, ROBERT J. CATLIN, of Queen Anne's county, Md., to CLARA AUGUSTA, second daughter of OLIVER P. MERRYMAN, Esq., of Baltimore.

ZANE—LOUGHBOROUGH.—On the 23d ult., at Grassland, near Georgetown, D. C., by Rev. Mr. Crawfte, EDWARD P. ZANE, of Baltimore, formerly of Wheeling, to MARIA LOUISA, second daughter of the late Hamilton Loughborough.

DIED.

SMITH.—In this County, suddenly, on the 2nd inst., near Rees' Corner, SUSAN, beloved wife of Edward Smith. The funeral will take place in St. Paul's Church at 3 P. M., to-day.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the practice of the Law, and may be found at the Office of G. Vickers on Court street in Chestertown. All receipts and papers signed by either will be binding on both.

GEORGE VICKERS,
JOHN O. SLAY.

Chestertown, May 4, 1867—4w.

Notice.

AT a meeting of the Corporators of the Still Pond and Sassafras River Wharf Company, agreeable to notice, Isaac Parsons was called to the Chair and Henry T. Jump appointed Secretary.

On motion, it was resolved that Isaac Parsons, H. T. Jump, Jas. A. Roseberry, Thos. J. Shallcross, Jas. S. Harris and Louis Hepbron be a Committee to solicit subscriptions to the capital stock of said Company.

ISAAC PARSONS, Chairman.
H. T. JUMP, Sec. May 6—3t.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White, $3 50. Red $3 25a3 30.
CORN—White $1 23; yellow $1 26a1 28.
OATS—74a75 cts.

PUBLIC LOCAL LAW,

OPERATIVE IN KENT COUNTY,

Passed January Session, 1867.

AN ACT for the relief of Thomas Lusby, John Haddaway and Samuel Franklin Smith, and to appoint Commissioners to assess damages sustained by them in the opening of a public road through to their lands.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That so much of the return of examiners appointed by the County Commissioners of Kent county to lay down a public road through the lands of Thomas Lusby and others to Chester River, and to lay down a public landing on said river, and of the judgment of the County Commissioners relating to damages sustained by or compensation to be made to the said Thomas Lusby, John Haddaway and Samuel Franklin Smith, be and the same is hereby opened, and that George W. Spencer, Richard C. Johnson and William T. Spry, of Kent county, be and they are hereby appointed a Board of Commissioners to go upon and examine the said road and landing as located on the lands of said Thomas Lusby, John Haddaway and Samuel Franklin Smith, and to value and assess the damages sustained by them in consequence of said location, additional fencing and inconveniences, and take into consideration all the advantages and disadvantages attending the same, and to make return to the County Commissioners aforesaid by the first day of June next, and that before entering upon their duties they shall take an oath before some Justice of the Peace of Kent county to value and assess the said damages according to their best skill and judgment, and shall make return thereof to the said County Commissioners, who shall immediately levy and assess the same and all costs and expenses attending the same, including two dollars per day for each of the said Commissioners, the award or return of any two of them to be final and conclusive; *and provided*, that this Act shall not delay the making of the said road.

Sec. 2. *And be it enacted*, That the gates on the said road shall be removed by the first day of January next, and 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 at its January Session, 1867.

AUGUSTUS GASSAWAY,
Secretary of the Senate.
WM. R. COLE,
Chief Clerk House of Delegates.

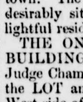
May 6, 1867—3t.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE undersigned, as Executor of E. F. Chambers, deceased, will sell on

Tuesday, the 28th day of May

next, at 11 o'clock, A. M., from the steps of the late residence of Judge Chambers in Chestertown, the following property:



ALL THAT FINE TWO STORY
BRICK MANSION
AND LOT,

situate on the East side of Front or Water street, Chestertown, and which is designated as Water Lot No. 17, on the Plat of Chestertown. The Building is large, substantial, desirably situated, and one of the most delightful residences in the town.



THE ONE STORY FRAME BUILDING, lately occupied by Judge Chambers as an Office, with the LOT and STABLES on the West side of Water street and in front of the Dwelling, which will be offered in divisions and as a whole. The Stables will also be offered with the Dwelling.

The Desirable Meadow and Grass Lot,

situated near the Methodist Protestant Church,

CONTAINING

About 4 Acres, more or less,

which will be offered in several divisions to suit purchasers. This Lot has several good Building Sites.

Also, That Valuable Lot,

Situated on the West side of the road leading to Whaland's Mill and adjoining the lands of J. N. Usilton, containing

Six Acres, more or less,

which will be offered as a whole and in three Lots of two acres each. This Lot cannot be far from the Railroad Depot, and offers great inducements to speculators. It is highly productive and under good fencing.

TERMS OF SALE:

One fourth of the purchase money Cash, and the residue in three equal payments, in twelve, eighteen and twenty-four months from the day of sale, the whole to bear interest from the day of sale, and to be secured by the Bond of the purchaser or purchasers with approved security.

These terms may be subject to any resonable modification which may be deemed desirable by the Executor.

GEO. W. T. PERKINS,
Executor.

N. B.—Plots will be exhibited at the sale.
May 4, 1867—tds. G. W. T. P.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will dispose of at Public Sale, on **THURSDAY,**

The 16th day of May, 1867,

at 12 o'clock, M., at the Voshell House in Chestertown, a FARM in the lower part of Kent County commonly called the "Coleman Farm," formerly the property of Hiram Jones, deceased, adjoining the lands of Mr. J. Levin Gale and others, containing

314 Acres.



THE DWELLING and other buildings are in good condition; the land is productive, situation salubrious, and convenient to Churches, Schools, &c.; about 50 Acres in

WOOD AND TIMBER.

There is an abundance of fine CHESTNUT and LOCUST.

Mr. Peter Stokes, the Tenant, will shew the premises to any one who may call.

GEO. VICKERS, Esq., will attend the sale.

THE TERMS are ¼ in 60 days, and the balance in one, two, three, four and five years.

WILLIAM J. DALE,
M. A. DALE.

May 4, 1867—tds.

SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1st w. es. mo. 17.

For Sale,

ON THURSDAY,
The 16th of May, 1867,

at the Voshell House in Chestertown, at half past 12 o'clock, Meridian, the

STABLE AND CARRIAGE HOUSE

in the rear of the office of G. Vickers, and on the garden of the property occupied by Mrs. Wilson and formerly by Mr. W. Vannort.

The House to be taken down and materials removed by the 15th of June next.

TERMS reasonable, and made known at the sale. GEORGE VICKERS,
Chestertown, May 4, 1867. Agent.

MARYLAND:

Kent County Orphans' Court,

APRIL 20, 1867.

On the application of George B. Westcott, Administrator of Samuel B. Long, late of Queen Anne's 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 30th 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

SAMUEL B. LONG,

late of Queen Anne's Co., dec'd. 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 30th day of November*, 1867; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 30th day of April, 1867.

GEORGE B. WESTCOTT,
Adm'r. of Samuel B. Long, dec'd.

May 4, 1867—4t.

CLAIMS COLLECTED.

THE subscriber having been recently appointed and Bonded as Constable, is prepared to collect all claims which may be entrusted to him. Being determined to execute all business promptly, and according to Law, he solicits patronage.

May generally be found at Justice Graves' office. SAMUEL S. USILTON.

April 27, 1867—3t.

Bounties.

THE undersigned having procured approved Blanks, will attend to the Collection of Claims against the State, or United States, growing out of service rendered in the Army or Navy. G. W. BRYANT,
Attorney at Law,
April 27, 1867—3t. Chestertown.

April 27, 1867. H. W. VICKERS, At Cheap Corner.

The Largest Line of NOTIONS, Gentlemens, Linens, Boys' Wear, Boots and Shoes, ever kept. Call and examine.

ALL KINDS OF CHEAP GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER!

Muslins, Bleached and Unbleached; Calicoes, Delaines, fine Dress Goods, Paris Strips, Plaids, Mozambiques, All-Wool Delaines; large lot of Plain Goods; Beautiful Spring Shawls; full line of

PRICES RANGING MUCH LOWER.
JUST RECEIVED BY
H. W. Vickers,
ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS
ASSORTMENT!

Notice.

The Corporators of the Still Pond and Sassafras River Wharf Company are requested to meet at Still Pond Cross Roads, on *Saturday, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.*

ISAAC PARSONS,
JAS. A. ROSEBERRY,
H. T. JUMP,
THO. J. SHALLCROSS,
ALEX'R. WILSON,
and others.

Apr. 20, 1867—tdm.

ALL KINDS of COUNTRY PRODUCE wanted at the *TRAPPE CORNER.*

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