THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, June 8, 1867.

The Constitutional Convention.

The Convention on Monday made temporary disposition of the subject of negro testimony. The order of Mr. Archer, recommitting the report of the committee on the legislative department, with instructions to report an additional section "that no person shall be incompetent as a witness on account of race or color, except hereafter so declared by act of General Assembly," was adopted without amendment. That portion of the 36th article of the Declaration of Rights which was identical with the above instruction was then struck out, and the article adopted in a form so as to relate entirely to religious liberty, and secure the right to be witness or juror to those otherwise competent, provided they believe in the existence of God, moral accountability to Him, and a condition of rewards and punishment, in this or the world to come. That portion of the 37th article of the Declaration of Rights relative to the qualifications for office, requiring a "declaration of belief in the Christian religion," was struck out, and a substitute was adopted which declares that there shall be no religious test other than belief in the existence of God, and that the Legislature shall prescribe no other oath of office than that prescribed by the Constitution. Thus, with the clause heretofore inserted in another article against retrospective oaths, the people of Maryland will be protected in that regard as far as may be by their civil government, while at the same time, no possible civil disability will result to any on account of religious creed. All the other articles of the Declaration of Rights, as reported by the committee, were gone through with.

The Convention Tuesday, having got through with its separate articles, ordered the Bill of Rights to be engrossed for a third reading. The report of the committee on the legislative department was considered, and the second section amended so as to require the first election for Governor under the new Constitution to take place in November, 1867, instead of November, 1868—the term of the present Governor remaining unaffected thereby. A proposed new section for dividing the State into three Gubernatorial Districts was, after debate, rejected. To the fifth section, prescribing the qualifications to render a person eligible for Governor, an amendment was added declaring that he should be a "legal voter," as otherwise, it was alleged, a negro would be eligible to the office. The sections, as far as the thirteenth, were then disposed of.

The Convention Wednesday spent most of its session in further consideration of the report on the executive department. It was shown that the design is that the first Governor elected under the new constitution shall serve but three years, as he will not take his seat till fourteen months after election, though the future terms will be for four years. An amendment, as section 14, was adopted requiring the Governor to make nominations for any vacancies in offices which occur during the sitting of the Legislature before the body adjourns, unless said vacancies occur within ten days of the final adjournment. To the section giving the veto power to the Governor, an amendment was moved so as to allow the passage of a vetoed bill by a majority of the members elected to each house, instead of requiring a two-thirds vote, which was discussed, but not disposed of. A report on the subject of mileage, fixing the rate at 20 cents per mile, was amended so as to make it but 5 cents per mile, and then adopted. The committee on the legislative department was instructed to inqure into the expediency of prohibiting the several county, city or municipal corporations of the State from loaning their credit, or giving aid to individuals or associations, or for internal improvements, except on approval by a vote of the people of an act of the Legislature for the purpose.

American Farmer.

ESTABLISHED 1819.—The closing number (June) of the first volume of the new series contains, besides the Monthly Work for the Farm, Vegetable, Fruit and Flower Garden—Articles on Improvement of Land—Clover—Grapes and Vine Planting—Immigration and Labor—Industrial Resources and Agricultural Advantages of Maryland—Plant Food—and a variety of other topics.

Published by Worthington & Lewis, Balt., Md., at $2.00 a year, in advance.

The Maryland Farmer.

This valuable Magasine for June, has been received, and, as usual, is well stored with original and selected articles, embracing many articles on Agriculture, Tobacco Culture, Live Stock, Horticulture, the Dairy, Lady's Department, &c., with numerous illustrations of Agricultural Implements and Machines. It is published by S. Sands Mills & Co., 24 S. Calvert street, Baltimore, at $1.50 per annum.

Teachers' Institute.

An Institute composed of the teachers of the schools of Kent and Queen Anne's Counties, held its annual session in Centreville, says the *Observer*, last week. The following resolutions were, on motion of Mr. Gallagher of Kent, unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute are eminently due, and are hereby tendered to the citizens of Centreville for the generous hospitality extended to its members during its sessions.

2d. That our thanks are hereby cordially given to the Pastor, officers and congregation of the M. P. Church for the use of their House of Worship; and we sincerely trust that the good results of our meeting may be seen in the intelligent piety of the immortal minds under our charge.

3d. That the thanks of the members of the Institute, individually and collectively, are hereby tendered to Prof. M. A. Newell for his clear and forcible instructions, his untiring industry, and his courteous and affable bearing.

4th. That we tender our thanks to Howard Meeks and Jas. W. Thompson, Esqs., for their kindness and assistance to us during the sessions of the Institute, and to Messrs. J. W. Thompson, Jr., and E. W. Newnam, Sec'ys.

5th. That the Queen Anne's and Kent papers be requested to publish these resolutions. By order.

J. WEST THOMPSON, Sec'y.

COMMUNICATED.

THE RAIL ROAD.

The importance of a Rail Road through Kent County cannot be over estimated. The facilities for travel and transportation, the enhanced value of real estate, the impetus it gives to trade and business, and the increase of population it brings to Towns and Villages, which are great consumers and also feeders to the road, are but faint outlines of the advantages to accrue to the entire community. It is said that in Somerset county the Towns are improving very materially, buildings are going up, and they are soon filled by persons removing to them: not only is employment furnished to mechanics and laborers, but the sale of building and other materials is active. Where scarcely a bushel of potatoes was planted, now six hundred bushels are planted in the ground in single patches. The Eastern Shore of Maryland will become the supplier of the cities North, and of Baltimore to a great extent, of marketing, poultry, butter, fruit, vegetables, &c. These works act like magic upon Towns, and they are generally sought on the passage through the country. The population, business and enterprise of populous Towns, augment to a large extent the business and profits of rail roads: a large portion of the passengers, as well as freight, are secured by the proximity of rail roads to Towns and Villages. The Smyrna inhabitants have regretted very much their first opposition to having the Delaware Railroad extended directly to them, because of some differences of opinion as to the route or site, they declined the introduction of that road into their Town, which they have ever since regretted, and now when a rival Town at Clayton is springing up, they have had a lateral road introduced into Smyrna, but which can never subserve their interests and convenience as the original line would do if it had gone immediately to them.

Money is a powerful agent in the construction of rail roads, and the difficulty in building and equipping them grows out of a deficiency of that essential article. They are necessarily expensive, but as they contribute greatly to the promotion of the general interests, every one should aid by subscriptions or by land towards the work. To rail road Companies land is money, and a powerful auxiliary in the construction of roads. It is said that there have been some generous examples exhibited on the part of land owners, to the Kent rail road Company. Among them was a gentleman whose fields, by the last survey, were very badly cut, when asked by an officer of the Company what damages he asked, he replied that he had never thought of asking damages—that he knew he should be benefitted let the road run where it might—that the nearer to him the greater the advantage—and he hoped if they did not run through one field, they would through another! This gentleman acted wisely and magnanimously, and seemed to take a fair and just view of the subject.

We hope, sincerely, that the road will be made: it is the only opportunity that will be afforded, perhaps, in a century, to accomplish so great a work—one which comes home to the interests and prosperity of every farmer and mechanic in our county. We desire to see success crown the efforts of the Directors and the hopes and wishes of the people.

A WELL WISHER.

Match Game of Base Ball.

Mr. Editor—A Match Game of Base Ball was played on Saturday last, June 1st, between the Wissahiccon, of Washington College, and the Maryland Club of Kennedyville, on the grounds of the latter, resulting as follows:

WISSAHICCON.

		Outs.	Runs.
Wickes	C,	3	5
Watson,	P.	4	3
Wirt,	1st B.,	1	4
Perkins,	2nd B.	5	2
Beck,	S. S.,	2	4
Trippe,	3rd B.,	3	3
Carroll,	L. F.,	3	3
Westcott,	R. F.,	2	4
Chamberlaine,	C. F.,	4	3
		27	31

MARYLAND.

		Outs.	Runs.
Kennedy,	C.,	2	6
Shaeffer,	P.,	3	4
Warren,	S. S.,	6	3
Bosee,	1st B.,	3	5
Boulden,	2nd B.,	3	4
Brice,	3rd B.,	2	5
Carroll,	R. F.,	2	5
Henry,	L. F.,	3	3
Harris,	C. F.,	3	4
		27	39

INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Wissahiccon.	9	1	0	3	1	2	5	10	0	31
Maryland.	4	1	8	10	1	7	4	3	1	39

Mr. H. Pennington, Umpire; Messrs. Smith and Pennington, Scorers.

Interesting to the Medical Profession.

The report has been current for some time past that the act purporting to have been passed at the last session of the General Assembly of Maryland, entitled "An act for the protection of the public against medical impostors, and for the suppression of the crime of unlawful abortion," was defective and void for want of an enacting clause. The certified copies of the act from the hands of the chief clerks of the two houses contain no enacting clause, and upon reference to the official printed copy of the laws of 1867, just issued, it appears that every section of the law in question is prefaced with the words "Be it enacted," the words "by the General Assembly of Maryland" being either accidentally or purposely omitted, except in the 16th section, imposing penalties for advertising, which alone contains the prefaced words, "Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland," and which is of course inoperative. It is usual in legislation to consider the enacting clause of a bill necessary to its vitality, and the striking out of the enacting clause a summary mode of killing it. The words "Be it enacted," alone, would not in legislation be considered an enacting clause, and under that construction it is held the law is inoperative and void. If such be the case, the appointment by the Governor of medical examiners," &c., and all action under the bill, is without the sanction of law. However it may be viewed, it is understood that the legality of the act will be contested.

It is understood that at a meeting of members of the Medical and Chirurgical Society yesterday, resolutions were adopted averse to compliance with the requirements of the act, and to test its validity in the courts. Dr. G. C. Roberts presided at the meeting. Speeches were made by Drs. Christopher C. Johnston and Francis Donaldson, who were appointed on the board of examiners by the Governor, but declined to serve.—*Baltimore Sun of Tuesday.*

To the Honorable, The President and Members of the Constitutional Convention, assembled at Annapolis, to form a Constitution for the State of Maryland:

This memorial of the Board of Trade of the city of Baltimore, would most respectfully urge upon your Honorable Body the consideration of their view that, in the adoption of any provision in the proposed Constitution, relating to the rate of interest in this State, such rate, in cases of open accounts, or in the absence of special contract, should be fixed at seven (7) per cent.; that in all other cases the rate should be left to the adjustment of the contracting parties, and that any legislation in conflict with these principles be prohibited.

The reasons for these changes in the organic law are obvious to all business men and doubtless as well understood by your Honorable Body, as they are by your memoralists, they would crave permission, however, briefly to present some of them in this succinct form, as a justification for their appeal to you at this time.

As to the legal rate in open accounts, or in cases where there is no contract, it is respectfully submitted that the present rate of six (6) per cent. has the tendency not only to prevent foreign capital from coming to our State, but also drives a large amount of our own capital from this State, to seek investment in New York, where the legal rate is seven (7) per cent. and where lenders can thus generally obtain one per cent. more, in equal securities, than the legal rate is our State.

And as to the second proposition, they urge that it reflects the sentiment of our entire commercial community which is against such restrictions.

Usury and sumptuary laws, like bounty and colonial laws, have had their day and generation; experience has long since demonstrated their utter futility. Such laws, ostensibly intended to protect the industrial classes, only serve to oppress them, inasmuch as they are not the borrowers, but, in their savings banks, even to some extent, lenders.

The large borrowers are the railway companies, manufacturing and other corporations. The small borrower does not now get his money at six per cent., but often is obliged to buy it in his building associations (of which there are hundreds) at the highest rate which is bid for it at auction. The buyer of a promissory note can fix his own rate, while the lender of money is limited by law to six per cent.

The very law invites disobedience to itself; it encourages its own violation and causes exactions to pay for the disrepute attached to its infraction; and it serves only to sharpen the acts of men to find shifts to evade a statute which is not sanctioned by the moral sense of the community.

It barely received the support of that body of eminent citizens who framed the Constitution of 1851, for the section in reference to the rate of interest was adopted only by a majority of ten votes. It was opposed then, as in all other instances, by the landed proprietors, under the mistaken idea that prohibitory clauses secured to them money at low rates, on mortgage.

In England, people have learned what doubtless is seen here now, that the law of supply and demand regulates money the same as all other commodities, and that the greater the attraction offered to capital, the more plentiful it becomes. In 1839, the first step taken in England towards the repeal of the usury laws was only partially successful, yet, under the powerful arguments of Jeremy Bentham, aided by the eloquence of John Stuart Mill, and others, these laws have since been entirely abolished.

In California and Rhode Island they have likewise been expunged from the statute book. Like imprisonment for debt, the usury laws belong to the past, and should be blotted from our Code.

With great respect, therefore, your memoralists urge upon yourhonorable Body the adoption of the views which are herein only, imperfectly expressed, and they will ever pray &c. [A. SCHUMACHER,
President Board of Trade.

GEO. U. PORTER, Secretary.
Baltiomre May 20th 1867.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Our attention has been directed to the following remarkable passage from a lecture recently delivered by Prof. Agassiz, of Boston. There is nothing new in the statement that there are radical differences of structure in the various races of men. Science has long since settled the fact that the Caucasian and the Negro are two species of the human family that are distinctly and widely separated from each other.—But we did not know that the opposing characteristics of the white and the black man were so numerous as they are said to be by Professor Agassis. His statement will be read with interest, and he speaks with an authority that is seldom or never disputed either here or in Europe:

"I have pointed out *over a hundred specific* differences between the bonal and nervous systems of the white man and the negro. Indeed, their frames are alike in no particular. There is not a bone in the negro's body which is relatively the same shape, size, articulation, or chemically of the same composition as that of the white man. The negro's bones contain a far greater per centage of calcareous salt than those of the white man; even the negro's blood is chemically a very different fluid from that which courses in the veins of the white man. The whole physical organism of the negro differs quite as much from the white man's as it does from that of the chimpanzee, that is, in his bones, muscles, nerves and fibres. The chimpanzee has not much further to progress to become a negro than a negro has to become a white man. This fact science inexorably demonstrates. Climate has no more to do with the difference between the white man and negro than it has with that between the negro and the chimpanzee, or than it has betwen the horse and the ass, or the eagle and the owl. *Each* is a *distinct* and *separate* creation. The negro and white man were *created* as different as the owl and the eagle. They were designed to fill *different plans* in the system of nature.—The negro is no more a negro by accident or misfortune than the owl is the kind of bird he is by accident or misfortune. The negro is no more the white man's brother than the owl is the sister of the eagle, or the ass is the brother of the horse. How stupendous, and yet how simple is the doctrine that the Almighty Maker of the universe has created inherent species of the lower animals to fill the different places and offices in the grand scenery of nature!"

Important order of Gen Sheridan

Governor Wells, of Lousiana removed from Office—His Successor—The Street and Levee Commissioners.

NEW ORLEANS, June 3.—Special orders No. 59.—His Excellency the Governor of Louisiana, J. Madison Wells, having made himself an impediment to the faithful execution of the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, by directly and indirectly impeding the general in command in the faithful execution of the law, is hereby removed from the office of Governor of Louisiana, and Mr. Thomas J. Durant appointed thereto. Mr. Durant will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of P. H. SHERIDAN.

Major General Sheridan also issued orders to-night removing the street commissioner, and appointing Wm. Baker in his place. The cause of the removal is neglect of duty and the uncleanly condition of the city.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.—Gen. Sheridan's removal of Gov. Wells is commented on favorably by the press, and appears to be regarded favorably by a majority of the people.

Baker, the newly appointed street commissioner, is one of the registers of the first district.

NEW ORLEANS, June 4.—Special Orders No. 59, extract 4th, and the following telegram having been received at headquarters, the duties of the board of levee commissioners appointed in paragraph 3 of special orders No. 34, current series, are hereby suspended until further instructions, in accordance with the order of the Secretary of war:

"*War Department, Washington*, June 3, 1867.—Major General P. H. Sheridan, New Orleans: Application having been made to the President of the United States by the Governor of Louisiana and others for revocation of your order removing the board of levee commissioners, and that the State authorities be permitted to proceed in the execution of the State laws, the President directs that all further proceedings be suspended until further instructions. You will plesse report the facts in relation to your order, with the reasons for giving it.

"EDWIN M. STANTON, Sec'y. of War."

By command of Maj. Gen. P. H. Sheridan.

Gen. Sheridan, in answer to the Secretary of War in reference to the levee commissioners, states as the reason for abolishing the two former boards that the Legislature last winter passed an act continuing the old levee board in office, so that $4,000,000 appropriated might be disbursed by a board of rebellious antecedents. After the adjournment the Governor appointed a board of his own, in violation of this act, and made the acknowledgment to Gen. Sheridan that his object was to disburse the money in the interest of his own party by securing for its votes at the time of election. The old board refused to turn over its paper to the new board, and appealed to Gen. Sheridan to sustain it, which he would not do, as the question would then have gone to the courts and have taken a year to decide. The State was then overflowed and poor people suffering. To abate this trouble, and afford immediate relief which the honest disbursement of $4,000,000 would give, an order dissolving both boards was issued. Gen. Sheridan goes on to charge Gov. Wells as being a disunionist and a political trickster.

The Release of Jeff. Davis—Opinions of the British Press.

From the London Times, May 15.

The Americans, when they interceded with our government for the lives of the Fenians convicted in Canada, did certainly not preach where they were unprepared to practice. Since the conclusion of the war the North, though severe on the Southern community, has given way to no animosities against individuals. No one has been put to death in America for what the North has declared to be treason; very few have been molested if they chose to acquiese in the restored rule and to take no part in politics. The leniency of the government has, however, been carried to its furthest point by the release on bail of Mr. Jefferson Davis, after a captivity of two years. Whether he will ever be brought to trial seems to be still uncertain, but we may almost predict that, in any case, the punishment inflicted on him will not be extreme. We can see that, in the case of America, this is the wisest policy, and that it is best not to give renewed rancor to the animosities of the South by any act of severity. A similar forbearance would have its good effects in Ireland also.

From the London Telegraph, May 15.

At last the ex-president of the late Confederate States of America has been released from his captivity. Jefferson Davis is no longer a prisoner in Fortress Monroe. The telegram which conveys this announcement explains that the release is on bail, and that Mr. Davis is under bonds to appear before the court in November next; but it is evident that the intention to bring him to trial has been abandoned. Indeed, his imprisonment has been for more than a year past considered a reproach to public justice, and the most eminent of the republican leaders have not scrupled to denounce the prolonged confinement without trial as a disgrace to the country. The case, however, was one with which no government would have found it easy to deal. At the time when the assassination of Mr. Lincoln had thrown the whole country into a frenzy of passionate desire for vengeance, and when Mr. Davis was supposed to have instigated the crime, the government might easily have obtained a verdict against him at the close of the war. Fortunate was it for the good name of the American people that difficulties hindred such a proceeding till the passions of the country had time to cool.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE COMPANY have published a statement of their receipts during April, which amounted to $178,700 in gold, the largest number of messages being sent from Europe to America, 1,410, as compared with 1,142 from America to Europe. They estimate their business from the opening on July 28th, 1866, to the end of April last to have brought them 1,221,646 in gold. It is believed that by the 15th of June the cable of 1866, which was lately broken within two miles of Heart's Content by an iceberg, will be restored to its former perfect condition.

MASONIC LECTURE.

A FREE and interesting Public Masonic Lecture, under the auspices of Chester Lodge, No. 115, will be given on the 24th day of June, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the M. P. Church in this town, by the Rev. S. B. Southerland. The Public are respectfully invited to attend.

J. O. SLAY,
WM. A. VICKERS,
J. K. ALDRIDGE,
Committee.

June 8, 1867—3t.

DELIGHTFUL SABBATH SCHOOL AND FAMILY EXCURSION.



The friends of the M. E. Sabbath School, of Chestertown, have chartered the newly fitted and commodious Steamer

George Law,

FOR AN AFTERNOON AND MOONLIGHT EXCURSION TO ANNAPOLIS

On Wednesday, the 12th of June,

1867. The boat will leave CHESTERTOWN at half-past one o'clock, touching at *Rolph's, Wilkins', Bookers* and *Westcotts Wharves*. The Committee desire to make this a pleasant as well as profitable trip, and that it may be so, will have on board a CABINET ORGAN and CHOIR OF SINGERS. PROF. REDUE'S

KENT CORNET BAND,

will also accompany the Excursion and enliven the trip with many pieces of choice music.

The excursionists will have an opportunity of viewing the STATE HOUSE, in which is now sitting the CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION, and an opportunity will be afforded many friends to see their representatives.

The Boat will not stop at Corsica on her trip from Baltimore on the above day, which will enable her to leave Chestertown at the time stated.

SUPPER and REFRESHMENTS will be provided on board.

☞ TICKETS $1.00. Children under twelve years 50 cents.

The proceeds are for the replenishing of the Library.

N. B.—If Wednesday should be a rainy and unfit day, the Excursion will come off on Friday.

Committee of Arrangements:
H. W. EARNEST, J. H. PLUMMER, J. O. SLAY,
J. V. SMITH, W. D. BURCHINAL.
Chestertown, June 8, 1867.

THOMAS S. WICKES

RESPECTFULLY calls public attention to a large and assorted

Stock of Seasonable Goods,

which he will open during the early days of the coming week, all selected with great care, and offered for sale at most moderate advances.

His Line of articles in the way of HEAVY GROCERIES, low-priced LIQUORS, TIN WARE, CROCKERY WARE and other Goods to supply the wants of the approaching *HARVEST SEASON*, will be found unusually large, and having been bought for Cash all through, he can afford to dispose of them upon terms which must prove satisfactory to the consumer.

Chestertown, June 8, 1867.

LOW, LOW, LOW!

T. R. STRONG & CO.

HAVE just returned from the city with a LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, which they are selling VERY LOW!

Calicoes from 10 to 20 cts.
Bro. Muslins, from 10 to 25 c.
Bl'd. do. " 10 to 25 c.

OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION!

WHEAT SCYTHES,
GRASS SCYTHES,
SCYTHE STONES,

For sale cheap.

LINEN DRILLS, DUCKS, COTTONADES AND CASSIMERES,

just received and for sale.

T. R. STRONG,
G. T. HOLLYDAY.

Edesville, June 8th, 1867.

AT PRIVATE SALE,



In small lots to suit purchasers, 150 head of good COTSWOLD EWES, as good as any in the State, most of them got by Imported Bucks. Terms—12 months credit, with approved security.

JOHN GALE,
Feb. 23, 1867—tf Worton Manor.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—Red 2 60a$3. White no sales.
CORN—White $1 07a1 12; yellow $1 14.
OATS—78 cts.

NOTICE.

THE Outstanding Bills for work done at the Wheelwright and Blacksmith Shops of Parsons, Nicholson & Co., near Smithville, have been placed in the hands of T. C. Parsons, who is alone authorized to collect and receipt for the same.

PARSONS, NICHOLSON & CO.
June 8, 1867—3t°

Mill Notice.

THE Mill near Smithville is now in good condition for grinding all kinds of Grain. Thankful for past patronage, we respectfully solicit a liberal share of the same.

PARSONS, NICHOLSON & CO.
June 8, 1867—3t°

WANTED,

A WHEELWRIGHT, to whom immediate and constant employment will be given. Terms liberal. Apply to T. C. PARSONS, near Smithville, or R. NICHOLSON. June 8, 1867—3t°

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE County Commissioners for Kent Co. having made a contract with Mr. George W. Hurst to rebuild the Bridge over Morgan's Creek, the public are hereby informed that he will commence the work on Monday, the 10th inst., and that the Bridge will not be in a condition for traveling on or crossing over till on or about the 20th day of July next.

JOHN RUSSELL, Clerk.
June 8, 1867—3t.

E. W. P.

AT

GALENA

OFFERS GREATER INDUCEMENTS TO CASH BUYERS!

NEW AND FRESH GOODS RECEIVED EVERY WEEK!

DRESS GOODS AND DOMESTICS RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES!

A Fine Line of 10 and 12½ cts. Muslins and Calicoes. Best Prints at 17 cts.
25 and 30 Spring Hoop Skirts, at 75 & 1.00.
Prime Faultless Grain Rio Coffee, at 28 cts.
Yellow C. Sugar, at 12½ cts.
Brown do. at 10 "
Best Coal Oil, at 48 cts.

Impossible to Enumerate Prices!
No Deception in Advertising!
CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELF!

☞ *Terms Positively Cash on Delivery.*

E. W. PURNELL.

COUNTRY PRODUCE TAKEN.

Galena, Kent County, Md., June 8, 1867—tf.

MARYLAND:
Kent County Orphans' Court,

JUNE 4, 1867.

On the application of Eliza Blake, col'd., Administratrix of Philip Blake, late of Kent county, deceased.

Ordered, That she 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 4th day of June, 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

PHILIP BLAKE,

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 4th day of January*, 1868; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 4th day of June, 1867.

ELIZA BLAKE, col'd.,
Adm'rx. of Philip Blake, dec'd.
June 8, 1867—4t.

SODA! SODA!!



LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
Of the Town and County,

You are respectfully invited to call at LEVI FIDDIS', JR., and try his Soda Water. It is superior to any thing ever offered in this Town, and you will find it delightfully refreshing this warm weather. He has a very superior Fountain, and every facility for furnishing the best article. June 1.

MEDICAL CARD.

DR. J. A. PERKINS, having removed to Chestertown for the active resumption of his profession, offers his professional services to the public.

May be found at his residence in Princess street, opposite Miss Caroline Thompson's, when not professionally engaged.

Chestertown, June 1, 1867.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Wht. Pine Cull. Boards, Hemlock Fencing
" " Shipping do. " Boards,
" " Pick do. " Joist,
" " Select do. " Railing
" " Siding do. " Scantling

Yellow Pine Dressed Flooring; Laths, Shingles, &c., just received, to which we invite the attention of Builders, Carpenters and others. T. W. ELIASON & SON.

June 1, 1867.

WANTED.—A good Pair of STEERS, or a good SINGLE STEER, (white) for either of which a fair price will be paid.

GEO. W. T. PERKINS.
May 18, 1867.

1867. 1876.

GOODS

FOR

THE MILLION!!

PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE.

WM. A. VICKERS

New Spring and Summer Goods.

QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS

LATEST ARRIVAL FROM

New York and Philadelphia! Purchased after The last Decline.

All Goods

WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

DON'T BUY SECONDS FOR THE BEST MAKES. EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND SEE THE DIFFERENT QUALITIES AND GRADES!

SPLENDID STOCK OF

Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS,

NOTIONS,

Fancy Goods,

WHITE GOODS, A FULL LINE;

Boots and Shoes,

CITY MAKES;

HATS AND CAPS

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, TINWARE, GROCERIES, TOBACCO, WINDOW GLASS, &c., &c.

We would call the especial attention of those in need, to our

SUPERIOR WHITE MATTINGS, DIFFERENT WIDTHS OF FLOOR OIL CLOTHS; Also, FOR TABLES, Decided Jobs in WINDOW SHADES AND PLAIN LINENS, Very Cheap!

☞ The above Goods are *New Styles and good*—will give satisfaction in price.

SPLENDID STOCK! EVERY LINE *OF GOODS COMPLETE!* To enumerate it, would take the space of every column of the Transcript!

To all who are not in the habit of dealing with us, we would say—"We make no distinction between cash trade and punctual customers who settle with cash twice a year." To our old customers we return our thanks, and with zeal will study their interest in the future.

10,000 lbs. Wool Wanted, and all kinds of Trade.

W. A. VICKERS.

Chestertown, June 8, 1867.

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