☞ In the Constitutional Convention on Monday last, during the debate on the judiciary, Mr. Wickes of our county, said:

The proposition which is made, Mr. President, to strike out that part of the section which provides that the judges shall hold his office during good behaviour, and substitute therefore a term of years and eligible for a re-election, will not, I hope, prevail. It is our duty to secure to the State an independent judiciary, and by independence give her a system by which the judges will be removed as far as the law can remove them from all influences which may tempt them to act corruptly, or deter them from the fearless performance of their duties. Our form of government essentially requires an upright bench. They are to guard and protect the rights of the citizen from the oppression and usurpation of the executive and legislative departments, and above all, it is only through an independent judiciary that the rights of a minority in this Government can be secured. We have a written Constitution, which limits the powers of every department, and strictly defines the rights of the citizen, which cannot be disregared without a violation of the fundamental law. In England every act of Parliment is supreme, and the judges are not therefore called upon to decide constitutional questions. On the contrary, by the theory of our Government, Federal and State, of which we have in recent years had fearful experience, the only check to the unconstitutional acts of the executive and legislative departments is the judiciary.

One fact has been clearly demonstrated by the late war and by our sad history since its close, and that is, that the only protection the people of the United States have for life, liberty, or property, from the assaults of the Executive and Congress and the mad excesses of infuriated faction, is in the fearless maintenance of the constitutional rights of the citizen by the judges, State and Federal. The only method by which you can provide such a judicial system, is by making the tenure of office secure and permanent, and by adequate salaries. By allowing proper salaries you secure the best legal ability, and by a permanent tenure of office you give independence to the bench.

Man is the creature of hope and fear. His interest must and will control him, and when that interest is involved it exercises an influence over his opinions and actions often unknown to himself. Constitutions and laws are not made perfect rules; but they are surrounded with those guards and limitations which experience has found necessary to protect society against the frailities and wickedness of mankind. The Judge who is selected for a term of years and eligible for re-election, is exposed to an influence which will control men in the ordinary affairs of life, and to which he should not be subjected. Having a lucrative practice in his profession in the meridian of his life, he relinquishes it and is raised to the bench. His experience teaches him that adherence to party is the only guarantee of party support. He sees the universality of the rule illustrated in every election, from that of a President to that of a constable, and the result of an elective judiciary in Maryland assures him however high his interest, he cannot be elected unless the party to which he is attached is stonger than the political adversary. After a first election and his term of office is drawing to a close, with no professional practice or private fortune, he sees before him nothing but poverty and want for himself and family. Under such circumstances he is called upon to decide questions of private interest, in which influential political friends are concerned, or perhaps some political question which divides public sentiment, and has aroused party feeling. He knows that a decision adverse to his political friends will alienate their attachment and jeopardize his popularity. Unprejudiced and unimpassioned he should steadily hold the scales of justice, yet his hand trembles with the apprehension that he will fall a sacrifice to party resentment.

When the judge holds his office during good behavior there is no temptation to do wrong. Placed in a responsible position, with no personal interest to gratify, he fearlessly discharges his duty. He knows that he is secure in his office and does not fear an approaching election, which in the vicissitudes of party may drive him from the bench, and he therefore has no motive to court the favor of the individual partisan or the applause of a political party. Confident in the permanent tenure of his office, he will seek the reputation of an honest judge, which can only be gained by the fearless and faithful discharge of his official duties. This is not a new question, and the student of English history will recur to the fact that the English people were not free from the arbitary power of the Crown until the independence of the judges was secured by the act of William III, which established the tenure of judicial office to be during good behavior. Referring to the Constitution of the United States, we find that the great and good men who formed that instrument adopted by a unanimous vote the life tenure, and in this State it was never departed from until the Reform party in 1850, clamoring for rotation in office, blindly struck down the independence of the judiciary. Refer to the case of Milligan and his associates from Indiana, who were convicted by a military commission and sentenced to be hung.—The dominant party in possession of every department of the Government; the popular passion aroused to an extent that no reason could convince, no art elude or innocence escape; the death of these men demanded as a sacrifice to appease the fury of a relentless faction. Yet we find that notwithstanding all the appliances and influences which were presumed to have been resorted to, the Supreme Court of the U. States, a majority of which were members of the dominant party, decided that the conviction was illegal, and set them at liberty. Had the Judges of the Supreme Court held their offices for a term of years and looking for a re-election, may we not fear that the result would have been different?

The bench of Maryland had been noted for its purity. There scarcely had been a stain on it in the past. But under the present system, what was the case? There were men on the bench now, whom report said, he would not say dishonored, but whom report said displayed the partisan on the bench. If report speaks correctly there are men on the bench in Maryland who do dishonor to it, and why do they do it? Do they not do it to covet party influence? If these men felt secure in their positions, if they did not know that their reign was drawing to a close, perhaps they would be more impartial. They were pandering to party, hoping that when they go out of office they will receive some other. He hoped that ten years nor fifteen years would not be adopted, but that the term of good behavior would prevail. The community from which he came were in favor of this. The tax-payers did not consider the cost. What they desired was an independent judiciary, and he hoped that this report would be adopted.

☞ The Maryland Constitutional Convention again spent the day Tuesday in consideration of the judiciary article of the proposed constitution. The amendment pending from the day previous to the third section, to make the term of the judges fifteen years instead of for life or during good behavior, was debated at length, and the arguments on both sides have in the past two days been presented very fully, and yet no result has been attained, no vote having been taken on the proposition. When subsequently the special order, the supplementary section of the report on the legislative department, declaring that "no person shall be incompetent as a witness on account of race or color, unless hereafter so declared by act of the General Assembly," came up, efforts were made further to postpone it indefinitely. All judicious persons will be sorry to see such a manifestation as this from any, even an inconsiderable portion of the Convention. If, under the changes that have taken place, common sense and reason are not to prevail over impracticable prejudices in this matter, then is there much more of evil to be feared from the blindness of those who would exclude than from the apprehended unfitness as witnesses of those who are to be excluded. The supporters of that enlightened policy which is now necessary to the practical administration of justice in the State among all classes and conditions, it is hoped and believed, will speedily bring this question to a triumphant conclusion."

Santa Anna Heard From.

We have advices from Campeachy to the 22d ult., and hear of letters from Santa Anna to his friends in the United States. The ex-President was then in custody, and had the whole city of Campeachy for his prison. In other words, he was a prisoner on parole. He writes as if in no fear that his life was in danger, and seemed very secure, at least of the immediate future. But no man's life is safe in Mexico, and that Juarez himself may find ere long.—*New York Express.*

The Emperor Napoleon.

Rev. Henry W. Bellows, now sojourning in Paris, writes that "Napoleon has a poor walk and an uninteresting presence. He looks care-worn and cold, anxious and reserved. His complexion is pallid and his expression depreciatory. There is nothing to excite enthusiasm in his look or manner. In private he is reported as mild spoken, amiable and of quick intelligence, but his face is both impassive and unpromising. All the portraits flatter him."

DR. W. T. URIE,

HOMŒPATHICIAN,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Chestertown and vicinity.

He may at all times be found at his Office under the Voshell House, when not professionally engaged.

Chestertown, July 20, 1867—tf.

Shell Lime.

AS AGENT, the subscriber is prepared to deliver Shell Lime, to the Farmers of Kent and adjoining Counties, any where on navigable water, and in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders respectfully solicited.

LEVI FIDDIS, JR.

Chestertown, July 20, 1867—3m.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE

AMERICAN

Fruit Drying House!

IN presenting this new and most useful invention to the public, we feel satisfied that we are supplying a want which all Fruit Growers have long experienced. It is a means of preserving in the most perfect manner all Fruits or Vegetables, such as PEACHES, APPLES, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Berries of all kinds, Green Corn, String Beans, Green Peas, &c.

It is a house, with a furnace attached in such manner as to cause a constant and rapid circulation of heated air within, or passing regularly through and out at the top of the house by two valves to turn off or on the heat as the drying process may require, carrying off immediately all the watery elements of the Fruits, and preserving all the aromatic properties without the least fermentator. or decomposition.

The Fruits are not discolored but remain perfectly fair and pure, free from all manner of dirt, flies or wet weather. It only requires about six to eight hours (just as you give attention) to dry them perfectly. Fruits thus dried are of double the value of those dried in the ordinary way.

See handbills for testimonials. The following, a well known citizen of Kent county, is all that is deemed necessary to give here:

MR. P. MCN. THOMAS,—*Dear Sir:* The fruit drying House, that I bought of J. W. Patterson, agent for Jaeger Billings, patentee, I am very much pleased with, and recommend it to all Fruit Growers as a means of saving much of their fruit. Fruit dried in it is much superior to that dried in the ordinary way. It gave entire satisfaction last season.

JOHN GALE.

WORTON MANOR, July 1st, 1867.

Price of House, drying from 10 to 15 bushels per day..... $40.00
Do. Do. Drying more..... 60.00

You are aware that enough fruit is lost from falling off trees in all orchards, if saved, to pay for several of these houses. Houses manufactured by Stewart & Bro., Chestertown, and by Harbourd & Clinton, Still Pond.

P. MCN. THOMAS & CO.,
Proprietors of Patent Right for Kent Co.

Chestertown, July 20, 1867—tf.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White 2 85a$3 00. Red $2 00.
CORN—White $1 18a1 20; yellow $1 13 a1 15.
OATS—95a97 cts.

JAS. W. WROTH & CO.,

Nos. 3 & 4 Delaware Avenue Market,

Having several years experience in selling

PEACHES

AND OTHER DOMESTIC FRUITS,

they respectfully ask a share of public patronage.

Philadelphia, July 20, 1867—3m.

MRS. R. WRIGHT,

(LATE OF CHESTERTOWN,)

No. 76 Sharp Street, Balt.,

INFORMS her friends and the public generally that she will accommodate, on reasonable terms, Transient, Permanent and Table BOARDERS.

Location three squares from the Steamboat Wharf. July 20, 1867—6m.

Collector's Sale.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that on **Tuesday, July 30, 1867,** between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Market House in Chestertown, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, cash,

100 Bushels of Wheat,

levied on as the property of Pere Wilmer's heirs, to pay taxes due from said heirs for the year 1866, with interest and costs.

SAMUEL G. COPPER,
July 20, 1867—tds. Collector.

Notice.

THE FEES that were in the hands of the late James L. Davis, former Sheriff, for collection, (and which are now due to David A. Benjamin, he having settled the same with the parties to whom said Fees were due,) have been placed in my hands—and I hereby give notice that unless the same shall be paid *On or before the First day of October next,* I shall collect the same by warrant and execution.

R. W. CALDER,
July 20, 1867—tf. Constable.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, considered a healthful Tonic in warm weather, for sale by

THOMAS S. WICKES.

July 6, 1867.

THOMAS S. WICKES

CALLS the attention of Medical men to some extra old FRENCH BRANDY, of a Grade and Brand (Hennessey) seldom offered for sale on draught in this market.

Chestertown, July 6, 1867.

TAX NOTICE.

THE subscriber respectfully notifies the Tax Payers of the Third District that their taxes for the present year are now due, and that he is prepared to receive them.

He may be found at Mr. Lucas' Store, Worton Heights, every Saturday afternoon.

S. L. USILTON,
July 13—3t. Coll'r. 3d District.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court of Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned, as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, kept by Mr. Samuel V. Farson, on

TUESDAY,

The Sixth day of August next,

at eleven o'clock, A. M., all that

FARM AND PLANTATION

in Kent County, late the property of Nicholas Vandyke, deceased, in the First Election District of said County, adjoining the lands of Messrs. B. R. Meginnis, T. C. Meginnis, the heirs of Mrs. Hannah Greenwood, Mrs. J. Nanday's heirs and of Mr. Joseph Morris, containing in the whole

182 Acres, 3 Roods, 23 Perches,

more or less. The portion called "Calder's Manor" and "Hay's Meadows," contains 136 Acres, and the part called "Seman's Folly" contains 46 Acres, 3 Roods and 23 Perches. About 50 Acres in WOOD, the residue arable.

THERE ARE SEVERAL SMALL

DWELLINGS AND TENEMENTS

on the premises, occupied by Thomas Mander, James Daniels, John Hall and R. Harris. The land is susceptible of division into two small Farms. Persons desirous of purchasing will examine the property. D. C. Blackiston and Joseph Morris, Esq., or Mr. Joseph Peacock, will shew the premises to any acquaintance who may call to them.

THE TERMS OF SALE ARE CASH, but the Trustee may modify them to some extent, if circumstances will justify it.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Chestertown, July 13, 1867. *Trustee.*

HARDWARE! HARDWARE!

HARDWARE, HARDWARE!

BUILDERS' HARDWARE!

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE.

Bought of Importers and Manufacturers, at the Lowest Wholesale Prices, and we are enabled to furnish Carpenters with all kinds of Building Hardware at the lowest Philadelphia prices. Carpenters and Farmers, come and see our new stock of all kinds of Hardware, consisting in part of the following goods:

Diston's hand, wood and tenon Saws, Try Squares, Steel do., Spencer's Mill Files, Flat Bastard 8, 10, 12 and 14 inch Saw Files, Horse rasps, 8, 10, 12 and 14 inch; Steel, Firmer and Socket Chisels, Cook's Bitts, Nail Gimlets, Scotch Braces, Beatty's half and Shingle Hatchets; Plate, Mortice, Pad and Jail Locks; Night Latches, Jap'd. Shutter Screws, Porc. Shutter Knobs, Tacks, Chains, Traces, Molasses Gates, Square Neck Bolts, Ast. Strap and Gate Hinges, Fast and loose Butt. Mayor and Table Hinges, Hingo Hasps, Barrel Bolts, Curry Combs, Coffee Mills, Butcher Knives, Scales, Double and Single Smooth, Jack, Fore and Filister Planes; Sand Paper, Stubbs and Plates, Shutter Lifts, Tap Borers, Shoe Knives. A full assortment of all kinds of Hardware, too numerous to name. Call and examine our large stock.

H. W. VICKERS,
July 13, 1867. Cheap Corner.

NOTICE.

NEW STONE BRIDGE.—The County Commissioners for Kent Co. will, *On Tuesday, the 6th day of August next,* receive Proposals for furnishing Materials and building a Stone Bridge over Lisar's Run, in Worton; the Bridge to be arched and built out of Port Deposit Gray Stone with strong Cement. The dimensions of the Bridge, and other requirements, will be made known on that day to those making application.

By order.
JNO. RUSSELL,
July 6, 1867—tAS. Clerk.

TAX NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby gives notice to the Tax Payers of the Fifth District, that the Taxes for this year are due on the FIRST DAY OF JULY, 1867. I am now ready to receive taxes, and hope and expect all to pay up promptly.

Persons indebted for taxes for 1866 will not be indulged much longer; they need not ask or expect it, for I intend, when I make the taxes for 1867, to make them for 1866 on all not paid for. I need the money and must have it without further delay.

SAMUEL G. COPPER,
July 6, 1867—tf. Collector.

LOST,

BETWEEN the Trappe and Whaland's Mill, on the 22d of June last, a WELL ROPE 80 feet long, inch diameter. A reward of $1 will be given for its return if left at the Transcript Office.

WILLIAM E. BOWMAN.

July 6, 1867—3t.

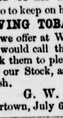
NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.

THE undersigned would say to Tax Payers in the Second District, that his office is in the stairs above Mr. Hayes' Store at KENNEDYVILLE. Taxes are now due, and I am ready to receive them.

JACOB SUTTON,
Collector 2d District.

Kennedyville, July 6, 1867—tf.

JUST WHAT'S WANTED!



The subscribers have commenced a *CIGAR FACTORY* on High Street, opposite the Post Office, and intend to manufacture

CIGARS of all Kinds and Qualities,

and also to keep on hand a good assortment of

CHEWING TOBACCOS AND PIPES,

which we offer at Wholesale and retail.

We would call the attention of the Public and ask them to please give us a call and examine our Stock, as we intend to sell cheap for Cash.

G. W. & R. B. RUSSELL.

Chestertown, July 6, 1867—6m.

Lumber,

LIME, FERTILIZERS, COAL,

AND PEACH TREES,

From Pullen's Nursery, New Jersey, for sale by JAMES SHUSTER,

June 29, 1867—6m. Buck Neck.

BARGAINS!

MISS EARLE returned on Saturday last, with a new supply of cheap Bugle Trimmings, Bugle Braids, and Fancy Buttons; also, Swiss & Lace Edges, Fans, Black Mitts, W. Ball Trimmings, Peque Goods for Suits, Satin Ribbons, Steel Buttons, White, Colored and Black Belts, White Tartan, and many other articles.

On Monday, 8th of July, all the Stock of Summer Goods on hand will be sold at reduced prices. July 6, 1867—3w.

Look at This!

A NEW BLACKSMITH SHOP UP TOWN.

THE undersigned having taken the new shop up town, nearly opposite Mr. S. S. Usilton's, respectfully informs the Farmers and Public generally that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the BLACKSMITHING LINE, *at the lowest prices, and on the shortest notice.*

Particular attention paid to HORSE SHOEING,

AT THE LOW PRICE OF $1.50, *and all other work in proportion.* He hopes by strict and punctual attendance to his business to merit a share of the public patronage.

ALFRED L. BENJAMIN.

Chestertown, Apr. 20, 1867—6m.

SLAUGHTER'S LINE FOR CHESTER RIVER.



THE STEAMER CHESTER

will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7½ o'clock, for Kent Island, Queenstown, Grey's Inn Creek, Booker's, Rolph's, Chestertown and Crumpton.

Returning, leave Crumpton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ o'clock, stopping at the above Landings.

THE STEAMER GEORGE LAW

will leave Baltimore every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 7½ o'clock, for Kent Island, Queenstown, Grey's Inn Creek, Corsica, Booker's, Rolph's, Chestertown and Crumpton. Returning leaves Crumpton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 6½ o'clock, stopping at the same Landings.

☞ FARE $1.25. MEALS EXTRA.

All Freight must be Pre-paid.

Not responsible for freight after being landed from the boat.

Baggage at the owner's risk.

C. A. ROE,
July 6, 1867. Agent.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.



The Stockholders of the Kent County Rail Road Company are hereby notified that an Instalment of Six Dollars and twenty-five cents per share for each share of Stock, has been called for by resolution of the Board of Directors of the said Company. You are therefore requested to make payment to the undersigned, by the Fifteenth day of August next, of Six Dollars and Twenty-five cents on every share of Stock subscribed by you in said Company.

The Directors design placing the road under contract on an early day, and hence the necessity of the present call.

By order of the Board.

RICHARD HYNSON,
Treasurer and Secretary.

Chestertown, June 29, 1867—tA15.

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.

Notice.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, two years old, for sale at Kennedyville, by

Sept. 15. C. W. WARREN.

WOOL! WOOL!!

The highest Market Price, paid in Greenbacks, for Wool, at "The Cash Store."

R. P. STEWART.

Chestertown, May 18, 1867.

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