THE Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 31, 1867.

Democratic State Central Committee.

The following, from the *Easton Star* of Tuesday last, so entirely accords with our views, and so completely, and so much better covers the ground of an article we were contemplating for this issue of the Transcript, that by a change of locality we adopt it for our own. We believe it reflects the sentiments of a large portion of our people and hope to see the suggestion acted upon without delay.

The Democratic State Central Committee met on Tuesday night at Barnum's hotel, in Baltimore. Resolutions were adopted, requesting the Democratic Executive Committees throughout the State to use their best efforts to secure the adoption of the new Constitution by the largest possible vote, and for this purpose to effect a thorough organization of all who are in favor of its adoption, without regard to past political associations; and in the event of its adoption, authorizing the Chairman of the State Central Committee to call a Democratic State Convention, to be held in Baltimore, on the 9th of October, to nominate a State ticket, for the November election.

We believe there is no Democratic Central Committee in this county, and no one specially authorized to call the party together for organization. *We therefore suggest, that a public meeting be at once called at Chestertown, to ratify the New Constitution and recommend it to the voters, and to appoint a* CENTRAL COMMITTEE, *from whom all calls for public County and District Meetings shall emanate.* It is high time the Democratic party of the State was reorganized. There are but two parties in the country—the Democratic party and the Radical party. All must choose between these two, and there is no use in talking about a third party. At this time all Democrats are Conservatives, and all true Conservatives are Democrats. The Democratic party is the only organization which is fighting the Radicals in the North, and if we would join effectively in the fight, we must put ourselves fully in accord with the great Democratic party of the country. These are our views; and we hope they will be acceptable to the Democrats and Conservatives in Kent county. It is high time to discard prejudices growing out of mere party names. Was the great party opposing the Radicals in other States called "The Conservative Party," we should advocate dropping the word "Democrat" in this State, and favor calling our organization "The Conservative party;" but as the Democratic party at this time is the great Constitutional party of the country, around which all genuine Conservatism is rallying, there is no good and sufficient reason why it should not be the rallying cry of all Democrats and Conservatives in Maryland. Party *names* are but symbols—the *principles* which unite the units is the substance, and should ever be the test of party fellowship. The Democratic party has a glorious historical past. Its present position should render it dear to every white man who loves and asserts the superiority of his race. On its future hangs the hopes of millions and Republican institutions. Under its glorious old banner all true men must rally who would save the nation from falling under the rule of the negroes and their worshippers. Let it at once be reorganized in Maryland, in order that the State may be placed in harmony with the great Democratic host of the other States, who are now marshalling for battle, to roll back the tide of corruption and oppression which the Radical party has inaugurated for the enslavement and ruin of the people. Let Democrats and Conservatives unite as friends and equals under the Democratic banner. They have but one interest and one aim—let them know but one party organization, and feel that "in union there is strength." A consciousness of strength will give the party courage to meet the revolutionary host, who are trampling our free institutions in the dust. As the negroes are being united against the whites under the Radical banner, let the whites combine against the negroes and their white leaders, under the Democratic banner. When the issue is fairly understood by the people, their personal interests, love of race, and better intelligence will surely give victory to the Democracy in the Presidential contest in 1868. Now is the time to prepare for that terrible struggle, which is to decide whether our free institutions shall survive or perish.

Avoidance of Sickness.

The air at this season, and especially during the alternations of drenching rains and hot suns, is full of the elements of disease—to avoid which is, or should be, the study, as it is the interest of all. To remember that an empty stomach greedily takes in miasm, furnishes a rule for our guidance, which is simple, easy of practice, and of potent efficacy. Avoid going into the open air before the morning meal is eaten; avoid sitting or sleeping in the open air if the temperature is in the slightest degree chilly; and a safeguard is furnished against chills and fevers, and the usual fall diseases, more certain than all the apothecary's drugs and physician's formulas.—*Alexandria Gazette.*

The New Constitution.

The Constitution which will be submitted to the people of the State for ratification or rejection on Wednesday, the eighteenth of September next, has been published in the Baltimore city papers, and the pamphlet copies which will be distributed by the delegates will enable every voter in the county to inform himself of its provisions.

Formed by a body of intelligent men after the most patient and labored investigation, it is presented to the people of the State as a substitute for the partisan affair which was forced upon us in a time of war and high partisan excitement, by a minority of the voters of the State, under the shadow of the bayonet. That it is an improvement upon the present so-called Constitution, every intelligent man must admit. It is in accord with the ideas of the times and we believe the best Constitution which has ever been presented to the people of the State. The errors of the Constitution of 1850 have been carefully guarded against, and whatever was good of the present Constitution has been retained. We presume it will be carefully read by every one who wishes to vote intelligently; and it is to be hoped that the universal impression that it will be adopted by a large majority will not induce a single voter to remain at home on the day of election. We do not know what our Radical enemies are doing: they may design taking a bogus vote of the negroes, and presenting that with the vote against it, to Congress, as the expression of the State, and if a majority of votes thus obtained be adverse, ask Congress to place the State under military rule. If every voter in the State will deposit his vote, the majority for the Constitution will outnumber the negro and Radical vote combined. Let each voter remember this and use his influence from this till the day of election to secure a full vote.

☞ Chapman & Lambert advertise something important to the farmers of Kent and Queen Anne's counties in reference to repairs to Grain Drills. They also inform their friends that they have completed their large and commodious Shop on Cross street, and are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line. Read their advertisements.

☞ The suggestion for an Editorial Convention has been seconded by the Annapolis Day Star, Prince Georgian, Cecil Democrat, Centreville Observer, Crumptonian, Easton Star and Snow Hill Shield.

☞ The Post Office in this town has been made a money-order office, to commence on Monday, Sept. 9th:

The charge for orders for amounts not exceeding $20 is ten cents; for those over $20 and not exceeding $50, twenty-five cents. No single order for more than the latter sum will be issued. Persons desirous of remitting larger amounts, however, can do so by purchasing additional orders.

Terrific Storm.

On Wednesday 21st, about midnight, the heaviest storm of wind, accompanied with rain, that has ever been experienced by the oldest inhabitants, passed over this section. A vein of wind of great violence, passed over the farm of Mr. Wm. Willis, near town, uprooting trees, demolishing fences, and doing much damage to the growing crops. In the lane leading to his residence, fourteen of the large locust trees, some of them two feet across the stump, were broken off and others blown down. Mr. Willis also lost many of the trees in his orchard. Where the wind struck the study oaks of the forest, it has left a large avenue marking the course of the storm. We have heard of considerable damage to the corn crop in other localities, much of the corn being completely blown out of the ground. We learn that Mr. John Harris' corn crop will prove an entire loss —*St. Michael's Comet.*

A New Counterfeit.

A new and dangerous counterfeit—national currency—of the denomination of $5, has just been put in circulation. On the left end of the note the wrist of the left arm of Columbus is scarcely visible, whereas in the genuine it is distinct. At top reads, "This note is secured by bonds." The letters "B" and "Y" are too far apart, and the "O" in "Bonds" is under the "Y," whereas the "B" in the same word is immediately under the "Y" in the genuine. The general appearance of the bill is a close imitation of the genuine.—*Philadelphia Age.*

Gazetteer and Business Directory for Maryland.

The want of such a work has been long felt in this State, and to supply our merchants, traders and others with such a fund of knowledge as is desired, has been taken in hand by Mr. G. W. Hawes, the well known Gazetteer of the Western States. It is the intention of Mr. H. to present the public with a perfect alphabetical guide to every point in the State, designating telegraph offices, Railroad Stations and Routes, and embracing location, population, and full shipping directions to all points. It will contain a reliable list of firms and business houses in the cities, towns and villages of the State. The professions, trades, &c., will be so arranged that no difficulty will be experienced in finding the exact locality and address of business men anywhere in the State. A full description of each town will be given, and such other information as will render the work an indispensible one in the counting room or office. Experienced canvassers are now engaged in canvassing the State. Any information regarding the Gazetteer will be cheerfully imparted by Mr. Hawes, at his office, room No. 8, in building No. 45 West Fayette street, adjoining the United States Court House.

Letter From Thaddeus Stevens.

RECONSTRUCTION AND THE MILITARY REMOVALS--INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

LANCASTER, Pa., Aug. 27.

The following correspondence will appear to-morrow in the Herald and Examiner:

Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 24, 1867.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster, Pa. Dear Sir: Several of your intelligent constituents in this region, no doubt from want of proper information, are complaining of mistakes made by Congress in not passing laws at the last session restraining the removal of certain officers engaged in reconstruction. I contended that you had passed an act at the very close providing for that very contingency, but which is not executed. Will you be so good as to inform me how far our representation is responsible for this omission, if omission it be? You know we are in the habit of dealing familiarly with the member from the ninth district. A brief answer will much oblige your friend,

SAMUEL SCHOCH.

Lancaster, Pa., August 26, 1867.—Colonel Samuel Schoch, Columbia, Pa.—Dear Sir: You are right in supposing that Congress made mistakes, as is the inevitable lot of man, but you mistake in supposing that there is any law to prohibit the removal of district commanders without the consent of the Senate. Soon after the commencement of the last session of Congress I reported a bill from the committee of the House of Representatives, which contained a provision prohibiting removal without the consent of the Senate. It passed the House and was sent to the Senate. The Senate struck it out and returned it to the House, who refused to concur in the amendment. The result was a committee of conference, where an animated contest ensued.

There were several other questions in controversy between the houses, which the House offered to yield if this could be granted. The Senate persistently refused, declaring that they would sooner lose the bill. As that would frustrate all our legislation it could not be allowed. The House yielded, with a warning of the evils it would inflict upon the country. Some of the members of the Senate seemed to doubt their power under the constitution, which they had just repudiated, and outside of which all agreed that we were acting, else our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation; or perhaps they had a desire to be thought gravely conservative and magnanimous.

These ideas seemed to control the action of some half dozen Senators, who preferred trusting the President. My dear Colonel a few Senators of great ability, undoubted patriotism and purity, have become so saturated with what they were pleased to call "conservatism," (whose meaning I confess I am unable to understand,) that I fear they will forget the monster that was slain in 1776, and again in 1861, and will thus do great damage to the creation of a government now so capable of being converted into a political paradise. This is liable to happen, not so much by direct and palpable attack upon its framework as by gradually forgetting the vital principles of the Declaration of Independence.

Strike out one of the living sparks which give life to our Goddess of Liberty, and the mysterious and intense heat whose welding fires, nearly a century ago, and at present are fusing principles of freedom and reducing despotism to cinders, will gradually cool, until the most conservative despot could thrust his sword into it without afflicting its temper. I have said above that I did not know the meaning of the word "conservatism." I have since seen the report of a speech said to have been made by an Ohio Senator at Canton, Ohio, which if it be truly reported and is to be considered definition of that doctrine, then it to me is very alarming—worse than copperheadism. It is legislation without authority, and reconstruction by usurpation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant. THADDEUS STEVENS.

Negroes in the North.

On the night train from Buffalo the other day we saw a very well dressed and respectable looking "American citizen of African descent" apply for a berth on the sleeping car. He was very promptly refused the privilege, and had either to stay behind or sit up all night. While he was arguing his case a white passenger, whom we knew as an old-time anti-slavery advocate, stepped up to the agent and said that at all events, in no case, must that negro obtain a berth adjacent to his.—Now, we do now purpose at this time to enter into any argument about the prejudice of color or antagonism of race, or instinct of Caucasianism, or whatever it may be. We merely wish to remark that if the incident had occurred in South Carolina the railroad agent would have been compelled to pay a fine of at least $250. For that was the stinging fine which Gen. Sickles on the 17th of this month imposed upon the captain of the steamer Pilot Boy, because, on account of caste, he refused a cabin passage to Miss Frances Rollin, a "respectable female of color."—*N. Y. Times, August* 24.

Registration in Georgia.

Advices from Georgia state that the registration of voters in that State, under the reconstruction act, has been completed, although the full returns from all the different counties have not yet been received. It seems that the number of white voters registered falls short of the number calculated upon, when the registration commenced, about 28,000. It was expected that the whites would have a majority of about 30,000, but the most reliable estimates from the returns received thus far guarantee the prediction that the blacks will have a majority of one or two thousand.—*N. Y. Times.*

☞ The commission of magistrates which was appointed by General Schofield to ascertain whether a negro military organization existed in Virginia has reported. The report shows that a secret military organization of formidable strength does really exist, and is believed to extend throughout the State. The announcement, we are told, creates alarm among the whites, who have neither arms nor organization.

The Cleveland papers say that city is plentifully supplied with houses "to rent."

From Washington.

[Special Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, August 27.

Rumors and positive statements are made to-night that all the Cabinet had resigned to-day; that General Grant and the President had an unpleasant discussion during the session of the Cabinet this afternoon; that General Grant leaves the War Department to-morrow, and dispatches to this effect have been sent hence. Upon the authority of the President and a member of the Cabinet I am enabled to say that there is no foundation in fact for these rumors and statements above mentioned. It is a fact, however, that there is an understanding among members of the Cabinet that they will tender their resignations should Mr. Johnson indicate that he desires them to do so, and this is about the only authoritative, definite matter known as to probable changes in the Cabinet.

A pressure is continued in certain influential quarters for changes, as suggested in these dispatches heretofore, but I can say confidently that the President has not informed any one of his decided purpose of reorganizing the Cabinet, though those who press the matter upon the President have full confidence that Mr. Johnson will make at least two changes. So far as Gen. Grant's position as Secretary of War *ad interim* is concerned, it may be said that the President when he made the appointment, had not determined how long it should continue, nor is it now settled. There is no ill feeling between Gen Grant and Mr. Johnson. DATA.

The President and the Cabinet.

From the National Intelligencer, August 26.

On the 5th of August the President of the United States gave a formal, polite notice to his Secretary of War that he wished him to resign. To this the Secretary of War returned a prompt refusal. We cannot now recall a single similar instance in the history of the country, for the grounds on which a resignation was once before refused were of an entirely different character.

In happy contrast with the honorable conduct of this honorable gentleman is the action of his associates in the Cabinet.—They unanimously agreed that it ought to be sufficient for a Cabinet officer to know that the President wished to make a change to induce his resignation to be forthcoming.

We are glad to announce that they have acted on the suggestion made in these columns, and that the resignation of every member of the Cabinet is at the disposal of the President. We do not by this imply that the whole Cabinet is forthwith to be changed, or that the vacancies are thus inevitably created which must be at once filled. We apprehend that the President will act more wisely, and in accordance with his accustomed caution. We should regard it, for instance, as a calamity to the country that a new man should at once be put in the place of Mr. McCulloch, and as decidedly unjust to him. Gross charges of corruption have been made in the management of the Treasury Department. To accept his resignation now would be regarded as throwing suspicion on the character of a gentleman whose integrity no one, who knows him, questions. It might impair confidence in our securities abroad, and perhaps produce such a fall as would send our bonds hurrying back. The sudden retirement of Mr. McCulloch might thus tend to derange the currency business here. But we have discussed this matter elsewhere.

This action of the Cabinet will prove to their lasting credit, no matter whether it leads to the final retirement of the entire Cabinet or to but a part of it. It proves them the friends of the Executive, not in collusion with his enemies. It shows them to be patriots, not placeholders, and brings out in bold relief the conduct of Mr. Stanton, whose love of power, varnished over by patriotic professions, induced him to show as great a want of honor and dignity in quitting office as he has shown want of courtesy and fairness in holding it.

As regards the character of the change if made, and the qualifications of those who are to fill the vacancies, a great deal is to be said. The President himself is not deficient in pluck, but no one of his predecessors has ever had to encounter so bold, so arrogant or so powerful a Congress. Shorn of many of his prerogatives, he needs men about him that will meet with unshaken front the most violent surges of Congressional agitation, and who, rigidly exact in the performance of every duty, can neither be persuaded nor intimidated to wield the patronage of the departments in the interest of an exacting and threatening majority.

☞ The State Temperance Convention, which has been in session in Baltimore during the past week passed the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas the temperance movement has for its *one* object the preservation of soberness where it exists, and the restoration to sobriety where intemperate habits have been formed; and

Whereas this *one* work, in its intent and spirit, is and of necessity must be, entirely irrespective of politics, on the one hand, and of sectarianism on the other, since men of all political creeds, and of all religious persuasions, meet in this movement, as upon a common platform, *not* to make proselytes to party or to sect, or to promote the designs or interests of either, but to prosecute harmoniously the great work of benevolence which has induced their association.

Whereas it is by means of facts, arguments and appeals that the public mind and heart are to be influenced to a right appreciation of the cause of temperance; therefore be it

Resolved, That we devoutly return thanks to Almighty God for the great interest manifested in the temperance cause throughout the State.

Resolved, That the temperance cause owes its birth to no legislation; that this convention for itself wholly repudiates all political purposes, and recommends to the constituent bodies which it represents an entire avoidance of every thing which shall in any way directly or remotely lead to party entanglement or action, because inconsistent with the fundamental idea of the movement itself, and subversive of the ends which it proposes to accomplish.

Resolved, That we, the temperance men of the State of Maryland, believing the time has arrived when there should be some united and concerted action to stay the tide of intemperance that in the progress of our cause too little attention has been given to organized efforts, we therefore recommend throughout the State the formation of district assocations, each composed of the citizens of as many towns as can conveniently act together, in which there shall be conventions at stated times for the consideration of the moral aspects of the cause, and these associations be auxiliary to a State organization.

Resolved, That this convention solicits every member of the Gospel in the State of Maryland to preach a sermon on temperance on the second Sunday of October next, and we invoke their continued services as ministers in the example of total abstinence from intoxicating liquors, and the thorough inculcation of temperance principles from the pulpit.

Resolved, That the moderate drinking of intoxicating liquors is unsafe and injurious in tendency and example; that the principle of total abstinence is a fundamental ingredient to reform, and this consideration demands that every good citizen be arrayed on the side of total abstinence.

Resolved, That this convention earnestly requests all newspapers in the State to publish the above preamble and resolutions.

France and Prussia.

Hon. G. James Blaine, member of Congress from Maine, who is now traveling in Europe, writes to the Governor of Maine, giving the following as his impressions in regard to hostilities between France and Prussia:

The growth of Prussian power is really quite marvellous. The results of last year's war elevated Prussia to the front rank, and left Bismarck the leading statesman of Europe. The French are excessively sensitive on this subject, and the only way for Napoleon to recover his leading position is to fight for it, and fighting is not only an expensive luxury, but a very dangerous one to indulge in when Prussia is the antagonist. The general impression here among intelligent men is that war is quite inevitable within the next year, but of course such opinions are speculative only and not authoritative. When the issue of peace or war hangs on the fiat of one man it is very difficult for the world at large to tell in advance what is to take place. But one thing is very manifest to the most superficial observer, and that is that Napoleon has lost heavily by his Mexican venture, and that he is pressed hard to do something dashing and even desperate to wipe out the memory of that great failure, and to bury out of sight the ghastly corpse of Maximillian. He has a magnificent army, and there is no knowing what he may do with it one of these days. I witnessed the review of one of his corps d'armee on the Champs Elysees, held in honor of the Sultan of Turkey. The troops made a most magnificent display and looked to me as though they would be "ugly customers" to meet in battle.

General Wade Hampton on Reorganization.

AUGUSTA, Ga., August 28.—General Wade Hampton, having been solicited by a number of prominent citizens for his views as to the duty of the people of South Carolina in reference to reorganization under the military bills, replies in a long letter, arguing against the injustice and unconstitutionality of the proposed measures.

While anxious for restoration, he prefers military rule to the proffered terms; instances how reconstruction works in Tennessee, and refers to the rejection of the Kentucky representatives, and says if the people accept the situation they have no guarantee that the State will be readmitted unless radicals are elected, who will not represent the views of their constituents. He denies the right of Congress to interfere with suffrage in the States, and counsels justice to the blacks, and is in favor of impartial suffrage. He advises the people to register and vote against a convention.

Official Orders.

Removal of Gen. Sickles—Gen. Canby his Successor—Gen. Hancock Assigned to the Fifth District.

The following are the official orders issued by the President to Gen. Grant, Secretary of War *ad interim*, assigning Gen. Hancock to the command of the fifth military district in lieu of Gen. Sheridan, and Gen. E. R. S. Canby to the command the second military district in lieu of Gen. Sickles:

Executive Mansion, Washington D. C., August 26, 1867.—Brevert Major General Edward R. S. Canby is hereby assigned to the command of the second military district, created by an act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and of the military department of the South, embracing the States of North Carolina. He will, as soon as practicable, relieve Major General Daniel E. Sickles, and, on assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon district commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments.

Major General Daniel E. Sickles is hereby relieved from the command of the second military district.

The Secretary of War *ad interim* will give the necessary instructions to carry this order into effect. ANDREW JOHNSON.

GENERAL HANCOCK APPOINTED TO THE COMMAND OF THE FIFTH MILITARY DISTRICT.

Executive Mansion, Washington D. C., August 26, 1867.—Sir: In consequence of the unfavorable condition of the health of Major General George H. Thomas, as reported to you in Surgeon Hasson's dispatch of 21st instant, my order dated August 17, 1867, is hereby modified so as to assign Major General Winfield S. Hancock to the command of the fifth military district, created by the act of Congress passed March 2, 1867, and of the military department comprising the States of Louisiana and Texas.

On being relieved from the command of the department of the Missouri by Major General P. H. Sheridan, Major General Hancock will proceed directly to New Orleans, Louisiana, and assuming the command to which he is hereby assigned, will, when necessary to a faithful execution of the laws, exercise any and all powers conferred by acts of Congress upon district commanders, and any and all authority pertaining to officers in command of military departments.

Major General P. H. Sheridan will at once turn over his present command to the officer in rank next to himself, and proceeding, without delay, to Fort Lawrence, Kansas, will relieve Major General Hancock of the command of the department of the Missouri.

Major General George H. Thomas will, until further orders, remain in command of the department of the Cumberland.

Very respectfully, yours,

ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Gen. U. S. Grant, Sec. of War *ad interim.*

The order above, assigning General Hancock to the fifth district, differs from the order originally issued by General Grant for thegovernment of General Thomas, in the same position, in that it does not instruct General Hancock "to execute all orders he may find in force, unless authorized by the General of the Army to annul, alter or modify them." It differs also from the order of General Grant, in that it does not direct General Sheridan to report at his headquarters in person before relieving General Hancock, but requires General S. to proceed direct to Leavenworth.

☞ There is a little boy in Lynn whose mother, grandmother, great-grandmother and great-great-grandmother are all living. His great-grandmother's age is seventy-seven, and his great-great-grandmother's is within a year or so of one hundred.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

I OFFER myself to the Democratic Conservative Voters of Kent County, subject to the Nominating Convention, as a candidate for State's Attorney.

The above announcement is unusual in our County, but is the regular method in most Counties of the State, and presents itself to my mind as preferable to the system of electioneering which prevails here.

E. F. PERKINS.

August 31, 1867.

A CARD.

BEING a candidate for the Clerkship of this County at the next election, I feel constrained to announce my determination, if elected, to take charge of the duties in person, assisted by the usual number of deputies. "I have no friends to reward nor enemies to punish." I am the only candidate ever offered from this Election District. It has been said I was running for the office to give it to my son—such is not the fact. Every man who knows me, knows that I have always been a most consistent politician of the *Democratic School.* I esteem every one for an honest discharge or expression of political action or sentiment, and the friends of my opponents will be as much esteemed by me as if they had supported me in nomination. I have enjoined all of my friends to support the nominee of the Democratic Conservative Party, or the object of nomination was futile.

I wish to say, I shall conduct the canvass upon a strictly fair plan, and that my absence from the last "Camp Meeting in Baker's Woods," or from any of them in this county, was not caused from any hostility on my part to any religious society: every minister and member of the various Churches know that I have always been liberal and friendly to all. This must prove a satisfactory explanation.

LAWRENCE M. RICAUD.

Near Edesville, Kent Co., Aug. 31, 1867.—2t.

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.

DUGAN—CRADDOCK.—On Sunday last, at St. Xavier's Church, by Rev. Geo. Villiger, THOS. W. DUGAN to Miss CORINNE HELENA CRADDOCK.

DIED.

BOSEE.—In Morgan's Creek Neck, Kent County, on Friday, August 23rd, 1867, Mrs. CATHARINE BOSEE, wife of John Bosee, aged 62 years and 8 months.

The deceased was prostrated by rheumatism for ten years previous to her death. She was remarkably patient in suffering, and died in hope of a blissful immortality.

COAL, COAL, COAL!

ORDERS received for Coal, by G. W. BRYANT,

August 31, 1867—tf. Chestertown.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

MISS REDUE respectfully informs her friends and patrons and the public generally, that she will resume the duties of her School on MONDAY, the 9th of SEPTEMBER. Her rooms are large and pleasant, her assistants faithful and competent, and the pupils in each department will receive thorough instruction and every necessary care.

☞ TERMS VERY MODERATE.

Chestertown, August 31, 1867—2w.

FARM AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE subscriber, wishing to discontinue farming, offers at Private Sale until October 1st, his FARM IN BROAD NECK, adjoining the Trappe.

It contains 117 1-2 Acres,

has all been recently limed and produces well. For terms, &c, apply at the Trappe Corner.

H. B. CAMP.

August 31, 1867—tf.

[redacted]

A NEW STOCK OF GOODS

Just received by

T. W. ELIASON & SON.

August 10, 1867.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White 2 30a823 5. Red $2 00 a2 35.

CORN—White $1 05a1 07; yellow $1 14a 1 16.

OATS—50a63 cts.

BERGER & BUTZ'S

EXCELSIOR

SUPR PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

ALSO, THEIR

Ammoniated Super Phosphate of Lime.

(See advertisement, in another column, of **R. J. RUTH & CO.,** No. 16 Bowly's Wharf, Baltimore.)

SOLD BY

Hines & Woodall,

CHESTERTOWN,

Also, by Jno. Carson, Crumpton; T. J. Shallcross, Shallcross' Wharf; Edw. Slaughter, Travilla Landing; Jas. Shuster, Buck Neck; S. A. J. Wickes, Grey's Inn Creek; Captain W. S. Kelley, Still Pond Creek.

Also, PERUVIAN GUANO AND ALL FERTILIZERS IN BALTIMORE MARKET.

We will have the above Fertilizers shipped to any Landing in Kent county that the purchaser may desire.

HINES & WOODALL,

August 31, 1867. General Agents.

ELECTION NOTICE.

WHEREAS, in pursuance of an order issued by his Excellency, Thomas Swann, Governor of the State of Maryland, on the 21st day of August, 1867, directed to the Sheriffs of the several counties of the State, and the city of Baltimore, viz:

STATE OF MARYLAND,

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

To the Sheriffs of the City of Baltimore and of the several Counties of the State:

WHEREAS by an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at January Session, in the year 1867, entitled "An Act to provide for taking the sense of the people of this State on the call of a Convention to frame a new Constitution and Form of Government, and for assembling the members thereof," it was provided that the Constitution which might be framed by said Convention should "be submitted to the legal and qualified voters of the State for their adoption or rejection, at such time, in such manner and subject to such regulations as the said Convention may prescribe."

AND WHEREAS the said Convention assembled in conformity to said Act, and did adopt a new Constitution, in which they provided that for the purpose of ascertaining the sense of the people of this State in regard to the adoption or rejection of said Constitution, an election should be held on WEDNESDAY, the eighteenth day of September, in the year 1867, in the city of Baltimore and the several Counties of the State, and that the Governor should issue his Proclamation to the Sheriffs of said City and Counties, commanding them to give notice of said election:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, THOMAS SWANN, Governor of the State of Maryland, do, by this my Proclamation, command you to give notice in the manner now prescribed by law in reference to the election of members of the House of Delegates, that an election will be held in the city of Baltimore and in the several counties of this State, on WEDNESDAY, the eighteenth day of September, in the year 1867, at the usual places of holding elections for members of the House of Delegates in said City and Counties, for the adoption or rejection of said Constitution, by ballot, in the manner therein provided.

{L. S.} Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State at the City of Annapolis, this 21st day of August, 1867.

THO. SWANN.

By the Governor:

JNO. M. CARTER, Sec. of State.

In obedience to the above order, notice is hereby given to the legal and qualified voters of Kent county, that an Election will be held in said County, on

Wednesday, the 18th day of September, 1867, with reference to the question of the New Constitution, by expressing in writing or in printed form on the ballots they may cast, the words "For the Constitution" or "Against the Constitution."

The places of voting will be as follows:

1st District, at Massey's Cross Roads.
2nd " Kennedyville.
3rd " Worton Heights.
4th " Court House, Chestertown.
5th " Forktown.

The Polls will be kept open on the above named day, from nine o'clock, A. M., until six o'clock, P. M., as prescribed by law. WM. M. GILPIN,

Aug. 24, 1867. Sheriff of Kent Co.

Notice

To Hotel Keepers, and all others who deal in Liquors.

For the information of all persons concerned, the following Act of the Legislature, passed March 24th, 1865, is published:

CHAPTER 191.

AN ACT prohibiting the sale of spirituous or fermented liquors in the several counties of the State on the day of Election.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That it shall not be lawful for the keeper of any hotel, tavern, store, drinking establishment, or any other place where liquors are sold; or for any person or persons, directly or indirectly, to sell, barter, give or dispose of any spirituous or fermented liquors, ale or beer, or intoxicating drinks of any kind, on the day of election hereafter to be held in the several counties of this State.

Sec. 2. And be it enacted, That any person violating the provisions of this act shall be liable to indictment by the Grand Jury of the County where the offence is committed, and shall, upon conviction before any Judge of any of the Circuit Courts of this State, be fined a sum not less than fifty dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each and every offence, one half the fine shall be paid the informer, and the other half to the County Commissioners for the use of public roads.

WILLIAM M. GILPIN,

Sheriff of Kent County.

August 24, 1867—te.

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