THE
Chestertown Transcript
CHESTERTOWN, MD.,
Saturday Morning, February 22, 1868.

Communications, unless accompanied with the name of the writer, will receive no attention from the Editor.

Washington's Birthday.

This day is the anniversary of the birth of the Father of his Country, and if he were now living, would be one hundred and thirty-six years old. He was born on the 22nd of February, 1732.

The celebration of this anniversary seems gradually to be fading from the memory of our people, along with the solemn warnings which he left, as a legacy, to his countrymen. With the present progress, the youth of twenty years hence will scarcely be familiar with the leading points in this great man's history, and the struggle for American Independence.—The decline of that reverence for constitutional liberty which marked the early statesmanship, and the non-observance of this anniversary, seem to be progressively coincident. The failure, at annual periods, to contemplate the principles of American Liberty, seems to mark the decline of that former love for constitutional government. The experience and warnings of those who, having once known despotism, acquired their liberties through the stern arbitrament of war, are utterly disregarded.—And we find the representatives of the people eagerly steering for those very rocks of which we have been so solemnly warned. Washington says:

It is important, likewise, that the habits of thinking, in a free country, should inspire caution in those intrusted with its administration, to confine themselves within their respective constitutional spheres, avoiding, in the exercise of the powers of one department to encroach upon another. The spirit of encroachment tends to consolidate the powers of all departments in one, and thus to create, whatever the form of Government, a real despotism. A just estimate of that love of power, and proneness to abuse it which predominates in the human heart, is sufficient to satisfy us of the truth of this position. The necessity of reciprocal checks in the exercise of political power, by dividing and distributing it into different depositories, and constituting each the guardian of the public weal, against invasions by the others, has been evinced by experiments, ancient and modern; some of them in our own country, and under our own eyes. To preserve them must be as necessary as to institute them. If, in the opinion of the people, the distribution or modification of the constitutional powers be, in any particular, wrong, let it be corrected by an amendment in the way which the Constitution designates. But let there be no change by usurpation; for though this, in one instance, may be the instrument of good, it is the customary weapon by which free Governments are destroyed. The precedent must always overbalance, in permanent evil, any partial or transient benefit which the use can, at any time yield.

It would seem that the perusal of this single paragraph would give Congress pause, and that they would cease to follow those who boldly declare, that the constitution is not their guide.

Plaguing the Inventors.

The authors and supporters of negro suffrage are already beginning to feel the discomfort of their position. The Baltimore *American*, one of the most persistent advocates of negro franchise in the whole country, complains that the executive committee of the city Republican convention, by omitting the word "voters" in its call for meetings on the 29th inst., is thereby inviting the negroes into the primary assemblies. The *American* fears that if the negroes are admitted, the delegates sent to Chicago from this State will oppose the nomination of Grant, and endeavor to create strife in the discussions of the convention, upon the platform of principles. Is the *American* looking to a plank in the Chicago platform adverse to negro suffrage? A. J. Creswell, the second on the list of the *American's* heroes, is beyond all question committed to this doctrine. We cannot understand this unwillingness on the part of the *American* to admit its particular friends into their councils. If, as the *American* says, those people can be "so manipulated as to overcome the almost universal preference existing among Republicans for General Grant as the Presidential candidate," with what sort of consistency does it claim for them a participation in the affairs of State? It looks very much as though this organ of negro suffrage was getting somewhat lukewarm in the cause of the Africans.

We have received a pamphlet copy of the speech of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson on the proposed reconstruction laws, delivered in the Senate of the United States, January 27th, 1868.

How any candid mind can read this speech and not be satisfied of the unconstitutionality of these proposed and existing reconstruction laws, it is difficult to conceive. The arguments of Mr. Johnson are fortified by the opinions of the framers of the constitution, by the decisions of the present Supreme court and by such authorities as Marshal, Story and Kent. We wish the speech could be in the hands of every voter in the Northern States. It strikes us as one of the most powerful appeals ever made to the common sense of the country.

Hon. George H. Pendleton.

In submitting to our readers the following remarks of the Baltimore Gazette, we take occasion to express a long entertained preference for Mr. Pendleton as the Democratic candidate. A preference which would have long since been expressin these columns, except that, in the absence of any formal expression on the part of the representatives of the party in our county, we could only regard it in the light of an individual opinion. While it is true that our opinion coincides with a number of the party in this county, we cannot undertake to speak for the majority. The Gazette says:

We sometime ago ventured to express the conviction that among those who have been thus far bought prominently before the country as candidates for the Presidency, the nomination of the Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton, of Ohio, would be most acceptable to the people of Maryland. From the tone of the press of this State, it is very clear that we were not wrong in our conclusions. All the indications that we have seen go to show that the selection of Mr. Pendleton in preference to any of the other gentlemen now named, would be received with the liveliest satisfaction in all quarters. In different sections of the State he has been heartily endorsed. The *Sentinel* in Montgomery county, the *Democrat* and *Herald* in Dorchester county, and the *Journal* in Talbot county, have, been warmly advocating his nomination, and many other journals, while abstaining from committing themselves in his favor, have carefully refrained from expressing any objection to him or any preference for any one else.

There are some people in this city, among whom are not a few office-holders, who still cling to the delusion that Mr. Johnson will be a candidate for re-election. It cannot be possible, however that any considerable fragment of any party is seriously thinking of taking up the present incumbent of the Presidential chair That Mr. Johnson has every desire to restore the Union and preserve the Constitution no one doubts, but his efforts have been so singularly fruitless and his blunders have been so remarably disastrous, that but few persons can believe he would be like to do in the next four years, what he has missed a hundred opportunities of doing in the last two It was his business as President of the United States and Commander-in-Chief of the army to have done something more than protest against the destruction of our constitutional form of Government, the gluring usurpations of Congress and the establishment of a military despotism over the South. Active duties were devolved upon him, and not mere passive resistance. It became him to check lawless revolution as much as to abide by the law himself. But he has seen every barrier that protected the liberties of the people swept away, and every principle on which free Government is founded subverted by a defiant and revolutionary faction, and while protesting against the overthrow of the Constitution, he has assigned Grant and Meade and Pope and Sheridan to assist in the work of demolition. What could be expected in the future of one who has thus acted in the past? We do not question Mr. Johnson's motives, but are compelled to deny him capacity and courage. And without these this revolution will never be checked until it perishes exhausted amid the ruin and anarchy, to which it will soon deliver over the whole country. If the American people are to be saved from the perils which now threatan them, it must be done by some one who, being vested with authority, shall boldly proclaim the supremacy of the law, smite down its daring and unscrupulous violators, and summon the people themselves to the rescue.

It is now time that the great Democratic party became again the party of principle and action. Aided as it will be by that Conservative element which is now keenly alive to the dangers of the hour, it may, if it will but take a decided and straightforward course, compel the Radical faction to pause in its mad career. In it lies the only hope of the country, and it should unite in the enthusiastic support of some one who will fearlessly vindicate its views.

The Public Schools.

The constitution of 1867 provided that the Legislature of this session should establish, throughout the state, a thorough and efficient System of Free Public Schools. It also provides that the present system shall expire at the end of the session, except so far as adopted, or continued, by the General Assembly.

In the face of these facts, it would seem that the first effort of the Legislature would have been to prepare and perfect a Law, carrying out this command. With the knowledge which the continued discussion of this subject for more than twelve months has developed, it appears to us that the Legislature have been as fully prepared, by this time, to give us as good a system as they would ever be. The present system with some objectionable features stricken out, will doubtless be adopted. But these objectionable features are of such a character that the people of the State do not wish their continuance one day longer than necessary. It is true the people do not wish their schools suspended and hence, observing the tardiness of their representatives in this matter, they have petitioned for a continuance of the present system until June. This action is, however, based upon the fear of a suspension of the Schools. What the people really want is, the speedy carrying out of the requirments of the Constitution, "a thorough and efficient system."

Governor Swann has made the following appointments for Kent county:—

Notary Public—Wm. A. Vickers; Coroners—Wm. K. Sutton, S. S. Usilton, James M. Myers, J. A. Merrie.

Justices of the Peace—First district, J. T. Hurtt and Thomas J. Britton; 2d, D. M. Bowes and Wm. Maddox; 3d, James Cohee and Andrew Revel; 4th, James Graves and Wm. Bacchus; 5th, E. W. Comegys and Garrett M. Hartt.

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.—The Choir from the St. James' Methodist Protestant Church, will give a concert for the benefit of the Poor at the Court House in Chestertown on Monday evening next. Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at half past six o'clock, exercises to commence at seven.

ON Wednesday afternoon last, our town was momentarily excited by the arrival, at her wharf, of the steamer George Law, which has been ice bound in our river for nearly five weeks. The Law left on Thursday morning for Baltimore, with what success we do not know at this time, and will continue her trips regularly, the weather permitting.

The Senate of the United States has refused the Hon. Philip F. Thomas a seat in their body. The following remarks of the Baltimore Gazette, should, we think, express the sentiments of every true Marylander.

The almost interminable discussion in reference to the admission to his seat in the United States Senate of the Hon. P. F. Thomas, Senator elect from Maryland, closed yesterday. The resolution, based upon the report of the majority of the Judiciary Committee in favor of admitting Mr. Thomas was rejected, and the substitute of Mr. Drake refusing Mr. Thomas his seat, was adopted by a vote of twenty-seven to twenty. Under these circumstances it seems to us that the Maryland legislature has but one course take Mr Thomas is eligible according to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, and he was sent in due form of law and with the approval of the people of the State to represent them in the Senate. He has been arbitarily refused permission to enter the Senate Chamber, simply because his political views have not been in accord with those of the Radical members of that body, who are bent upon obtaining undisputed control of the Government. The rights and the dignity of the people of Maryland should be asserted by the instant re-election of Mr. Thomas. The Senate can do no harm to the State by keeping its doors closed against him, and no representative of Maryland, who might be admitted, could accomplish much good in a body which has usurped despotic powers, and is excercising them for purely partisan purposes. But whether any other representative of the State could or could not do anything to arrest the tide of revolution, now almost at its flood, is a subordinate question. A gross insult an iniquitous outrage have been put upon the people of Maryland. If they are true to themselves they resent it promptly — They can best do so by sending Mr. Thomas back to Washington with the credentials of a Senator from Maryland. We are satisfied that it is the general hope of the citizens of Baltimore that the Legislature will rise to the level of the occasion and re-elect Mr. Thomas without delay.

During the debate on the admission of Mr. Thomas, Hon. Reverdy Johnson asked for the reading of a resolution, introduced on March 15, 1861, by Mr. Douglas, inquiring as to the propriety of reinforcing such forts in the South as were in the possession of the government, and the expediency of attempting to regain possession of those which had been taken. No one doubted that Mr. Douglas was loyal. General Robert E. Lee, the commander-in-chief of the confederate armies, had delivered his resignation in person into the hands of the Secretary of War, the Senator from Pennsylvania, (Mr Cameron.) Now why did not the Secretary of War arrest General Lee, as the Senator insisted it was the duty of Mr. Thomas to arrest his son?

Mr. Cameron said he had heard that this officer was about to resign because he had been informed that he was suspected by the administration He (Mr. Cameron) sent for him, and told him that he had every confidence in his ability and integrity, and was assured by him that he considered this rebellion wrong, and that all who were engaged in it were traitors, but that he was under influences which he could not control, and had already determined to resign. He (Mr. Cameron) would then have arrested him, but he did not feel that he could honorably do so, as he sent for him, and, in a measure, had him in his power. He (Mr. Cameron) had been informed that it was his wife's family who had influenced him, but had afterwards heard that this was a mistake.

Mr. Johnson —Well, the Senator will admit that he made a great mistake

Mr. Cameron.—So I did, but I corrected it afterwards by arresting the Legislature of Maryland

Mr. Johnson —That was not much of a correction. The Legislature of Maryland could do no harm and General Lee did a vast deal.

Mr. Cameron had mistaken the Senator's allusion. The case to which he (Mr. C.) had just referred was that of Robert M. Johnson, the quartermaster general. General Lee's case was entirely different. General Lee had informed a gentleman in whom he (Mr. C.) had the greatest confidence, that he (Gen. Lee) would like to have the command of the army, and had asseverated his entire loyalty to the Union and the government. He (Mr. Cameron) had then consulted with General Scott, who approved of placing Gen. Lee in command. General Lee had then asked the privilege of going into Virginia to see if he could not settle the issues, and with the promise to come back, but instead of doing so he had deserted us. He (Mr. Cameron) thought the case of Gen. Lee was the worst of all the officers who had deserted the government, and that he had behaved the most treacherously.

Mr. Johnson asked if General Lee had made this proposition to him (Mr. Cameron) personally?

Mr. Cameron said it had not been made to him personally, but to a gentleman in whom he had the highest confidence, and he entertained no doubt that the facts were true as stated.

Mr. Johnson was as equally certain that no doubt could be entertained as to its untruth

Derisive laughter was here indulged in by Mr. Cameron and several other Senators.

Mr. Johnson.—Senators may laugh, but Gen Lee although he has erred, is an honorable man. The Senator from California may indulge in his sneers, but he would tell him that Gen. Lee was as honorable a man as any in California.

Mr. Conness.—I have no doubt that is the Senator's opinion, but it is not mine.

Mr. Johnson was perfectly willing for his opinion and the Senator's to go before the country, and let them be judged by that great tribunal.

Startling Facts.

In a speech at Mansfield, Ohio, Hon. A. G. Thurman, United States Senator elect, stated some facts which are well calculated to impress the people of the North with the direct interest which they have in restoring the peace and prosperity of the South. Speaking of the taxes derived from internal revenue alone, Mr. Thurman says that the amount paid by the whole ten of the Southern States for the last fiscal year was $19,603,749; in the same year Ohio paid $20,081,409, so that the Southern States, which formerly paid their full share, it not more of the taxation of the country, are now so reduced that, in the last fiscal year, Ohio paid $6,387,000 more than them all Senator Thurman then undertakes to demonstrate that the taxation of the people of this country is far greater than ever was imposed upon any people. In the last fiscal year, five hundred millions were collected in taxes by the general government alone. The taxes collected by the States amount to not quite two hundred millions more, making the entire taxation, in round numbers, seven hundred millions of dollars. The gross annual production of the industry of the United States, according to the census of 1860, was two thousand millions of dollars. Allowing for the diminished production of the South, and for increased prices, it is not supposed to be greater now Thus more than one-third of the whole annual product of the industry of the country is absorbed by taxation. Mr Thurman then proceeds to inquire what is the next profit of the production of this country, and taking as a standard the average rate at which money is loaned and borrowed, that being a rule laid down by every writer on political economy to obtain an approximate idea of the net profits of the production of a country, and assuming ten per cent. as the average rate of interest in the United States, which is certainly high enough, the net profits of the industry of the United States, as the productions of agriculture and manufactures of all kinds, would be two hundred millions of dollars. Thus taxation draws from the people five hundred millions a year more than the net profits of all the producing industry of the United States —a great portion of the taxation, however being of course upon non-productive employments, those engaged in buying commodities and selling them again, who, though securing large individual gains, do not increase the wealth of the country a particle. Yet the startling fact remains that one-third of the gross annual product of the industry of the country is absorbed by taxation. Such is the price which the people must continue to pay so long as a policy is pursued which renders necessary large military establishments and freedmen's bureaus, and which hands over one of the largest and formerly most productive sections of the country to increasing impoverishment and the prospect of ultimate ruin.—*Balto. Sun.*

Taxation of Bonds.

From the N. Y. Times, Feb. 17.

General Logan's resolution, providing for the taxation of United States bonds to the extent of two per cent. per. annum, expresses a feeling which we have reason to believe is all but universal in the West. It has its exponents also in the Atlantic States. At least one New England Governor has protested against the continued exemption as an injustice to which the community will not long submit, and has insisted that the bonds shall hereafter bear their full proportion of State burdens. It is in the West, however, that the feeling has taken deepest roots, and enters most freely into the elements of future political discussion. Party distinctions disappear before it. Republicans and Democrats are agreed upon the subject even more completely than in favor of an expansion of the currency, and a pronounced Radical brings it before Congress in a form that will probably compel some definite action.

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We accept the measures befor the Senate as a confession that in some manner the charge upon the country on account of the debt must be lessened. They have their origin in the same discontent as that to which General Logan gives expression. As originally introduced, Mr Sumner's bill provided for a one per cent. tax, so that to the principle in the Western movement he can offer no objection. Nor will the bondholders be wise in attempting resistance. It is not the interest of any class to provide hostility by clinging tenaciously to privileges which wear the aspect of injustice; and we believe that the holders of National bonds will avert controversy and in the end prompte their interests by yielding somewhat to the popular current. Whether taxation or consolidation at a lower rate will serve them best, is a question for themselves to answer; but that one or the other is in store for them, we hardly venture to doubt.

THE NEW ECLECTIC for March is received. Its contents are Household Service —Frazier's Magazine. The Victim—Tenneyson. The Woman's Kingdom—John Halifax. Anarchy and Authority—Corhill Magazine. Robin and Maggie —Macmilan's Mag. The Recreative use of Literature—Pall Mall Gazette. Phineas Finn—Trollope. "Ecce Homo"—Gladstone. The culture and Mode of Developement of the Æsthetic Faculty—Rodolph Topffer. Reviews, Recent Publications, Miscellany, Editorial.

TURNBULL & MURDOCH.
49 Lexington St., Balto.

For all those Distressing and Afflicting Maladies which originate in Scrofula or an enfeebled or vitiated state of the blood, nothing can equal the tonic and purifying effect of Dr. Ander's Iodine Water, a pure solution of Iodine dissolved in pure water without a solvent.

Colonization.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, says:

A bill is to be introduced in the House in a few days by Colonel Phelps, of Maryland, providing for the speedy disbandment of all the colored regiments now in service, and for reorganizing the same number upon terms which will secure the ultimate colonization in Liberia. More efficient provision is to be made for their instruction while in the service, and a sufficient amount of their monthly pay is to be reserved to secure both their fulfillment of the contract and a comfortable outfit for themselves and families upon their landing in Liberia As there is no expenditure of money from the treasury required by this plan further than that already incurred, the idea is considered a feasible one.

It thought by those acquainted with the condition of Africa that a struggle is impending between the antagonistic types of African civilization and religion, represented on the one hand by the Christian and republican commonwealth of Liberia, and on the other by the despotic Mohammedan powers of the interior. Educated and disciplined veterans from our army would, in view of such a conflict, prove a valuable reinforcement to the republic, and might virtuously bear the cost of an expedition which, in the moment of danger to the existence of the American colony on the cost of Africa, our government would probably feel found to send to its rescue from destruction.

It is confidently asserted that no difficulty will be found in recruiting the colored regiments upon the terms proposed, or even a much greater number if required. The American Colonization Society, under the presidency of Jno. H. B. Latrobe of Baltimore, has been compelled since the war to buy the large ship "Golconda," which has already colonized fifteen hundred colored emigrants, and the society has now over 2,000 applications for passage. This revival of the colonization spirit among the blacks has taken place spontaneously, and without special effort on the part of the society, and it is believed that a system of recruiting such as proposed in Col. Phelp's bill would effect even more surprising results. The plan of Col. Phelps has been submitted to the President and meets with the latter's approval.

The United States at the Paris Exposition.

The Secretary of State has just received from Commissioner Beckwith a table which has been carefully calculated and verified from official data, at Paris, and which shows that, with all the drawbacks and obstacles which the United States representation labored under, they are number one in grand prizes, and exceeded every nation except France in the general proportions of awards to exhibitors, and in the proportion of gold and silver medals "honorable mention." Austria, Prussia and North Germany slightly exceeded us in their proportion of bronze medals to their numbers of exhibitors. In the general average we are just double the rate of Great Britain and her colonies. Taking all things into consideration, this is considered, perhaps, the most marvellous triumph at a competitive trial of the results of the inventive and industrial energies of the American people; yet we were far from being fully and fairly represented. Taking these as a criterion, however, the national pride may be flattered by the evidence of our capacity to complete with the world.—*Baltimore Sun.*

[COMMUNICATED.]

Concert Extraordinary.

What next Worton? did you say Mr Editor? Why the concert to be sure.—It would seem that our choir have not been tuning their harps and voices in vain, nor attending their usual rehersals to no purpose of late. Last Wedesday evening we we were most pleasantly entertained by the very creditable and successful performances of the Worton choir, in the production of a first class concert at St. James M. P. Church. The Sabbath School of that church needing some additional funds for its successful operation, the generous choir conceived the charitable project of giving a concert for its special benefit.—The church being previously prepared and decorated with evergreens, flowers, &c.; early in the evening a large and attractive audience was assembled and when

Winter's woods are bleak, and drear, and wild,
And withered leaves around
Beneath the waving branches bare are piled,
And brooks that murmured when the summer smiled,
With ice are bound.

Worton is treating its inhabitants to a musical feast furnishing a pleasure

"More exquisite than when nectrean juice
Renews the life of joy in happiest hours."

A goodly share of our friends of the neighboring precincts graced the hall of our little chapel, Chestertown and Still Pond being in the ascendency. There was present a fair sprinkling of Theology, Law and Medicine. while the Mechanical and Agricultural interests were duly represented. J. T. Murray, Pastor, opened the exercises with prayer. Soon the graceful and accomplished organist was at her post, and the rest of the choir arranging themselves in their positions evidenced by their countenances that we were not to be disappointed: and as the "lamps shone o'er fair women and brave men,"

Sweet voices, soft as Orient wind,
That floated through the palms at eve,
Are filling the silent room, and bind
My thoughts like a golden sheave;
They tell us of the feathery fern
That waves on the summer air,
And of *daisy* beds, at Spring's return
That ope their portals fair.

The programme comprised the various styles of music usually produced upon such occasions, and as the whole affair passed off so pleasantly and each performed their part so perfectly that it would be exceedingly difficult to particularize individuals or pieces of music. "The Ring my Mother Wore," by Miss F. H——, "Enoch Arden," by Mr. D. J. Q——; "What means those Holy Voices," by the choir;—"Dreaming Forever," by Miss S. N——; "A Dream," by Mrs M. A——; "When the Night Winds are Still," by Mrs. C—— and Miss A. J——; and "Just as of Old," by Miss M. P——; are deserving of special notice and were certainly very creditable to any organization. "Mother kissed me in my Dreams," by Mrs. R. U., was the crowning ballad of the evening, sung with a feeling and interest rarely exhibited. "Jesus Loves Me," by A. S., one of the little children was very pretty and the dress and deportment of the singer corresponded so nicely with the song. In fact every Anthem, Hymn, Solo, Duet and Quartette were a perfect success, and each member of the choir deserving of great praise and commendation. The community are greatly indebted to Prof. D. J. Quimby, leader of the choir, for his untiring zeal and industry in the consumation of so worthy an enterprise.—The participants of the concert have been invited to sing in Chestertown for the benefit of the poor of that town.

Long live the Worton Choir! is the wish of

SQUEEZEBREEZE.

HANESVILLE, Feb. 18, 1868.

Death of Wm. M. Swain.

PHILADELPHIA, Febuary 16.—William M. Swain, the founder of the *Public Ledger* of this city, died this morning after a long illness, aged 59 years. He was also one of the founders of the Baltimore *Sun*. Mr. Swain was a native of Onondaga county, New York. He was one of the most thorough masters of the printing business and successful newspaper publishers in this country, being the first to recognize the great value of Hoe's rotary printing machine, and the first press of that kind was used by him and his partners in the Philadelphia *Ledger* office.

We have received from the National Publishing Company Philadelphia the introduction to Alexander H. Stephens' new Book, being a constitutional view of the late war between the States:

The general scope of the work is intended to embrace:—First. An inquiry into the nature of the Government of the United States, or the nature of that Union which exists between the States under the Constitution, the causes, or conflict of th principles which led to a resort to arms; and the character of the War, thus inaugurated.

Secondly. The conduct of the War on both sides, so far as it affected Constitutional principles, with its final results upon the organic structure of the entire system of American Democratic Free Institutions.

The time is fast approaching when farmers should turn their attention to the selection of the Fertilizer they intend employing to insure profitable crops. Experience has proved that "Bowers Complete Manure" is the best article that can be used for producing an abundant yield.

For top-dressing Wheat or Grass it is unsurpassed.

Notices of Marriages and Deaths will be inserted without 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.

JUMP—VENIBLE.—On the 11th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Whitaker, Mr. J. HENRY JUMP of Kent county, Md., to Miss ANNIE E. VENIBLE of Burlington county, New Jersey.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent county, examiners to view and determine whether the public convenience requires a Public Road begining at "KISSING FORK" and running through Newnam's Lane intersecting the Public road from Galena to Chestertown, hereby give notice, that they will meet at William Spry's, Esq., on Monday, the 30th of March, at 10 o'clock A. M. to execute the duties of their commission.

R. C. JOHNSON,
DAVID CLEMENS,
JOS. J. HOWARD,
Examiners.

feb22-5t

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned, examiners appointed by the Hon., the Commissioners for Kent county, to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires the opening of a Public Road, running from the Public road leading into Quaker Neck, through the lands of Robert S. Emory and others, to the outer gate of Col. Edward Wilkins', do hereby give notice to all persons interested, that they will meet on said road on Wednesday, the 25th of March next.

GEO. B. WESTCOTT,
JOHN R. GRAY,
H. MIFLIN THOMAS.

feb22-5t

Rail-Road Notice.

PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the undersigned, in Chestertown, for the building and construction of the Kent County Rail-Road, a distance of thirty-two miles, commencing at Massey's Cross Roads and running via. Kennedyville, Chestertown and near Belle Air to Deep Landing, on Swan Creek, including a Pile Wharf at the latter place. Plots, Profiles, Plans and Specifications may be seen at the Rail-Road office in Chestertown, and Mr Wingate, the Engineer, will exhibit them, and furnish all needful information to all who may call to examine them. Proposals will be received till the Fourth day of March next.

The Board of Directors will meet in Chestertown, on the Fifth of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.

GEORGE VICKERS,
Pres't. of the Kent County R. R. Co.

feb22-tdm

ROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice, that they will thirty days after the publication of this notice, apply to the County Commissioners of Kent county, to open, condemn and lay out, a Public Road in the Fourth election district. Beginning at or near Hopewell Corner, running the lines between the lands of Dr. F. Worrell and Dr. T. H. Whaland, then with the line between the lands of W. H. Stewart and John T. Dodd, then thro' Perry Barrol's (col.) Lot, to the Public road leading from Chestertown to Worton Heights.

WILLIAM H. STEWART,
JOHN R. GRAY,
THOS. P. DIXON
and others.

feb22-5t*

BLACK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White $2.65.
Red 2.40a260.
CORN—White 1.18a1.22.
Yellow 1.16a1.20.
OATS—78a90 cts.

SEWING
AND
SEWING MACHINES.

THE subscribers having secured the services of a good seamstress they are now prepared to do all kinds of

FAMILY SEWING & STICHING

on the CELEBRATED **Grover & Baker** Machine. The work done on this Machine is more durable than any other, because it is more elastic. All kinds of Clothing for Ladies and Children made to ORDER.

THE REASON WHY

persons wanting a Sewing Machine should buy it of PERKINS & SON, is because it can be had no cheaper in the city; it is more convenient for Ladies to visit the Machine Room here and learn to use them, than it would be to go to the city. Ladies will find in their Machine Room, which is under the charge of a lady, the following Goods:

HOOP SKIRTS,
CORSETS,
MUSLIN SKIRTS,
GARTERS,
LADIES VESTS & DRAWERS,

and many other goods expressly for the Ladies; the assortment of such goods will be much enlarged in the Spring.

A Ladies Dressing Room

has been fitted up for the accommodation of Ladies from the county—which is connected with the Machine Room.

NEW GOODS RECEIVED LAST WEEK FROM PHILADELPHIA.

B. B. Perkins & Son.

feb22'68

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

ON TUESDAY, the 17th day of Mach, 1868, the County Commissioners for Kent county, will commence the appointments of ROAD SUPERVISORS and will continue them until all public roads are put out. Persons intending to make application will do so at that time, or as soon thereafter as convenient. Supervisors will be allowed one dollar and fifty cents per day for each able bodied hand; two dollars per day for plow and horses, or cart and horses; and two dollars and fifty cents for two horses with scoop; twenty-five cents will be allowed for the supervision of each hand.

By order
JNO. RUSSELL, Cl'k.

feb22-3t

MEETING
OF THE CHESTERTOWN
Reading-Room Association.

A MEETING of the CHESTERTOWN READING-ROOM ASSOCIATION will be held on

SATURDAY, the 22nd inst.

at their room at 7½ o'clock P. M. The attendance of every member especially desired.

By order
GEO. W. T. PERKINS,
Pres't.

J. A. PEARCE, Secretary.
feb22-1t



PLOUGHS!!

The undersigned is now manufacturing and prepared to sell PLOUGHS

☞ Cheaper than they can be purchased on the Eastern Shore, viz!

No. 10	Concave,	$9.	No. 2	Pratt & Davis	$9
" 11	"	9.	1	" "	8
" 9	"	8.	0	" "	7
No 4	Wiley	6.	No. 3	Wiley	5

and all other Ploughs in general use. CASTINGS at $5.00 per hundred.

CHAS. ESTES,
Chestertown Foundry.

feb22-4t

WANTED!

A white girl, between 12 and 15 years of age, as child's nurse in a family in Chestertown.

Apply to the EDITOR.

feb22'68.

FOR SALE.

A SCHOLARSHIP IN THE
PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY
OF
Medicine and Surgery.

ALSO A

SCHOLARSHIP IN THE
Baltimore Commercial College,
E. M. LOSIER, Principal.

AND THE LEADING BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE CITY.

Apply at this office.

feb15-3t

Road Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that, thirty days after the 25th of Jan. 1868, they intend to petition the Hon. Commissioners of Kent county to appoint examiners to locate a public road begining at the most suitable point on the road leading from Locust Grove to Shallcross' Wharf, and running through the lands of W. O. Shallcross, James Willis, L. S. Vansant, James W. Hurtt, Dennis McCauly, T. J. Shallcross, the Skegs or Armstrong Farm, J. C. Groome's heirs, William V. Myers, James S. Wilson, Henry Kraft, Dennis McCauly's home farm, and Wm. Gooding's to the public road at or near the Catholic Church.

THOMAS J. SHALLCROSS.
JAMES WILLIS,
J. W. HURTT,
W. O. SHALLCROSS.

feb8-3t

T. W. ELIASON & SON.

Respectfully invite the attention of Consumers, to their present stock of GOODS, which they are selling at *considerably reduced prices.* jan18'68

SALT by the Sack, for sale by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, Dec. 7, 1867.

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