THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 29, 1868.

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

Impeachment.

The radical members of the House of Representatives after two inffected attempts to pass resolutions of impeachment against the President of the United States, have at length seized upon a pretext sufficiently strong to combine their forces, and formally impeached the President, at the bar of the Senate, of high crimes and misdemeanors, in the name of the people of the United States. This impeachment in the name of the people is a very mockery, and we feel safe in assenting, that if to-day a fair expression of the sentiments of the whole people of this country could be had on this question, the movers of this scheme, to rid themselves of a political opponent, would have cause to hang their heads with shame, of such a feeling entered into their composition.—What a picture has been exhibited to the people of this country during the past week. The violent leader of a partisan majority in Congress, a man who openly, in the face of the country, avows his utter disregard of the constitution of his country, tottering on the brink of the grave, reeling into the Senate Chamber and impeaching, in the name of the people, the chief Magistrate of the government. We are truly reaping the whirlwind. Shall these things be? Are the people of this country so lost the teachings of history and the warnings of the architects of the government, that they will calmly see all the checks to arbitary power quietly removed and one branch of the government assume despotic power? Who does not see that the majority in the National Congress under a rule of arbitary exclusion, intend at all hazards to sustain their ascendency in the Legislative department? And the infamous attempt to strike down both the other branches of the government, if now successful, will place the country in the hands of a political oligarchy who know no law but the maintenance of their party.—If this impeachment project is successful, and the President is removed, with a partisan majority in Congress, one of their own creatures in the Presidential chair, and a secret and powerful military organization, known as the grand army of the republic, the last vestige of constitutional government has been swept from the States.

From the Baltimore Gazette.

It is melancholy to see how large a number of those who could now render some service to the country are wholly unable to appreciate the gravity of the situation. In the very Halls of Congress the Radical party is planning and executing its revolutionary measures for the subversion of our Constitution and our present form of Government. It proposes to concentrate all political power in Congress for the purpose of securing a Radical President, and thus fastening upon the country for years to come the rule of the Radical party. In its machinations it has now proceeded to a point from which a few more unresisted steps will bring it to the end of its revolutionary work. It has succeeded in riveting the fetters upon millions of people in the South, and ten States record their votes at its dictation. It has declared that it will not respect the decisions of the Courts on political questions, and has asserted that any examination of the Acts of Congress involves the determination of political questions. It has stripped the President of many of the important perogatives conferred on him by the Constitution, and it is now about to impeach him under an unconstitutional enactment of its own devising, and to remove him from office, and install Senator Wade in his place. With the electoral vote of the South in their own hands, with Wade in the Presidential Chair to fill every office with a Radical, with Grant as their candidate, controlling the army, and with free access to the Federal Treasury, the revolutionists calculate upon going triumphantly through the forms of a Presidential election in November, and assuring themselves of another lease of power for four years thereafter. This audacious game has been thus far played in defiance of all constitutional restrictions, and is to be carried out at the expense of the rights and liberties of the people of the country. If carried out successfully the nomination of a Conservative candidate for the Presidency may as well be dispensed with.—But notwithstanding the fact that the course of the Radicals is a matter of public record, and their purposes have been so clearly revealed, and, indeed, so often avowed, that it would seem absolutely impossible to misunderstand them, there are many persons who are staring blindly at events, and who are full of doubts as to their meaning and tendency. They do not comprehend that they are in the midst of revolution. They still insist blandly that some decision of the Supreme Court will soon be forthcoming, to which Congress will at once defer, and which will cause that body to repeal the, "reconstruction" and similar statutes at once. They assert that when the President wants the services of General Grant in order to enforce the laws, *Grant* must immediately obey, because, otherwise, he would violate the Constitution. They are confident that though Congress may bluster, it will not venture to carry out the impeachment scheme, and thus "outrage public sentiment."—And so these blind and credulous optimists go on deluding themselves and misleading others, and they will probably never grasp the realities of the situation until those realities assume the shape of consolidated despotism, and national ruin. If there be now any political salvation for this people it must be worked out by themselves.—They must awake to a full sense of the peril that environs them. They must comprehend this indisputable fact that the Radical Congress unless it meets with a sterner and more effective resistance than it has yet encountered, intends to do, and inevitably will do all that it has threatened to do. If destruction is to be averted nothing save that mighty power, the voice of the people, can now turn it in its course. Could that be but heard in all its thunderous strength all might yet be well.—Failing that, we may make up our minds to enter forthwith upon the last and worst days of this Republic.

☞ "To My Mother," is received and will appear next week.

☞ The board of Directors have advertised for proposals to construct the Kent County Rail-Road until Wednesday next, and as a meeting of the board will be held the following day, we infer that a contract will be speedily made. The company have rented an office in the building adjoining the Kent National Bank, and appointed Mr. Wingate engineer.

☞ On Sunday morning last, James Wareham, late of Chesapeake City, died in our town from exposure the night previous. Coroner Usilton held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from intoxication and exposure

☞ On Saturday last, Mr. Simon Wickes, while driving home, attempted to jump from his carriage, to catch his horse which had become unmanageable, and fell, breaking his right fore-arm and cutting his nose badly.

The Weather.—Sunday night and Monday snow fell here to the depth of some six inches, making, according to a statement we have seen, the eighteenth snow storm this season. The Steamer Geo. Law left her wharf here on Sunday afternoon, and went a short distance down the river, whence she started Monday for Baltimore, reaching there the same day about three o'clock, P. M. It is represented that she will probably return to-day, though the Baltimore papers report the ice very heavy in the Patapsco on Wednesday, and we think the probabilities are the Steamer will not reach here to-day. Our river is ice locked for the fourth time this winter.

Maryland Legislature.

But little of local interest has transpired during the past week. In the House, Mr. Boyer obtained leave to report a Bill amending the Local Laws of Kent county in relation to roads, which was read a first time. The Senate Bill amending the charter of the Kent County railroad had passed to a second reading.

The indications are that ex-Governor Thomas, Senator elect, will resign, and that some other gentlemen will be sent to knock at the door of the United States Senate.

On Monday last, the Lower House of Congress, at 4.55 P. M., adopted resolutions of impeachment by a vote of yeas 126, nays 47. Messrs. Stevens & Bingham were appointed a committee of two to present the resolution of impeachment to the Senate, and Messrs. Boutwell, Stevens, Bingham, Wilson, Logan, Julian and Ward a committee of seven to prepare articles of impeachment.

Proceedings of Congress.

In the United States Senate, on Wednesday last:

At 12½ o'clock Mr. McPherson, the clerk of the House, appeared at the door of the Senate, announced that the House had passed a resolution to impeach the President of the United States for high crimes and misdemeanors. Soon after Messrs. Stevens and Bingham, a committee of the House, appeared at the bar of the Senate, announced that the House of Representatives had adopted a resolution proposing the impeachment of the President, and would, in due time, exhibit particulars of said impeachment, &c. The Senate thereupon adopted a resolution to appoint a select committee of seven to consider the subject, and to report thereon. Messrs. Howard, Trumbull, Conkling, Edmunds, Morton, Pomeroy and Johnson were appointed the committee.

What Railroads are doing for the Eastern Shore.

The Somerset *Herald*, in the following brief paragraph, shows very plainly the great advantages which the Eastern Shore has and is now deriving from railroads and other public improvements.

A little more than two years ago Crisfield Station was unknown to a portion of the inhabitants of this Peninsula. At that time it was nothing less than a body of marsh, encircled by a copious and convenient supply of water and might have remained till this day had it not been for the energy and indomitable perseverance of the worthy Pres't. of the Eastern Shore Railroad, after whom the Chicago of Somerset rejoices in being christened. The contrast between the appearance of the little town with that of the days of yore is strikingly illustrative of the improvement which the iron horse has made in this section of the country. Crisfield now boasts of and is now a neat little village, containing two large hotels, four stores, two oyster packing establishments, with a few dwelling houses, and a port of entry for the convenience of vessels in this district, besides a line of steamers running in close connection with the railroad, between the ports of Norfolk and Baltimore.—Should it continue increasing as it has already evidenced, we expect that it will in the course of five years or more outnumber us in point of population.

The Press on the Troubles at Washington.

[*From the Philadelphia Age, dem.*]

The question of who shall act as Secretary of War can be definitely settled by the Supreme Court without delay, and without any appeal to passion or prejudice. All good citizens shall acquiesce in the decision, whatever it may be, and the public mind will speedily become quieted when that judgment is rendered, no matter how adverse it may be to private feelings or partisan aggrandizement. But there is another question agitated, which is not susceptible of such an easy and peaceable solution. We refer to the impeachment of the President and his immediate removal, during the pendency of the trial, from all discharge of his official functions. That Congress may, with an air of propriety, pass a bill of impeachment, is too clear to admit of argument; but that the same body has the right to suspend the President during trial and place one of its own tools in the White House before judgment has been reached, particularly when the impeachment is for an alleged offense committed *before* the enactment of the suspending law, is a doctrine that cannot for one moment be tolerated by a free people. The passage of the Edmunds bill would be an act of such a revolutionary and unconstitutional character that any President who obeyed its provisions would cover himself with shame and disgrace, and sink even lower in public contempt than the authors of the outrage.

[*From the New York World, dem.*]

The *crime* for which the President is to be impeached consists simply in the exercise of a right which has been enjoyed by all his predecessors, and belongs to the executive head of every government in the world. This right is called in question by a pretended law, which is in such flagrant violation of the constitution, as well as of all precedents, that this same Stanton, who is a lawyer and has been an attorney-general, advised the President to veto it. And now the President is to be impeached in Stanton's interest because he believes the law to be unconstitutional, and institutes proceedings to bring it to a judicial test! If the precedent now set is to be followed, it will be in the power of any future Congress to summarily eject any future President. Congress has merely to pass some unconstitutional law which reverses the whole past practice of the government, and when the President takes the first steps for bringing it to a judicial test, forthwith put him out of the office by articles of impeachment. We might as well abolish the farce of presidential elections if Congress can thus unmake elected Presidents at their caprice.

[*From the Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*]

The President should be made to understand that while it his duty, as well as his right, to see that the constitution, as well as the laws, be faithfully observed, he must discharge that duty by due process of law, openly and honorably, prosecuted by regular and orderly proceedings that will not keep up to the constant succession of excitements that result from sudden stratagems and semi-clandestine movements to gain momentary advantages.—And Congress should be equally made to understand that the people have a deep abiding regard for the constitution and governments founded by the fathers of the republic, and that hasty and inconderate departures from their teachings and practice, and their orderly and conscientious ways of carrying on the government, are not favored by any but the over-zealous adherents of party. The question of Mr. Stantou's legal right to hold the office of Secretary of War is now with the courts, and there it should be allowed to remain undisturbed until settled by the Supreme Court, and it ought to be settled without delay The men who counsel the President to turn him out by force, while legal proceedings are pending, are enemies alike of the President and of the welfare of society The question of the President's mis-use, or proper and legal exercise of his power, is almost certain now to go to the Senate for trial, and there it should be conducted with judicial propriety, in conformity with existing laws. The men who clamor for special enactments to meet the case are as bad advisers as those who are urging the President to violence.—These matters are too serious for party passion, and the first resort to force on either side may lead to collision the end of which no man can forsee.

[*From the New York Sun, rad.*]

We regret that impeachment is the probability, not that we overlook the fact that the President has himself, without any adequate cause, set on foot this last and most unnecessary disturbance, and that the he evinces a disposition to throw all our affairs into disorder, and imperil the country, in order to gratify his own personal feelings and secure a nomination from the democratic party. But as yet he has evinced only the disposition. So far as we can perceive, he has not committed any overt act of a character sufficiently flagrant to justify his condemnation and expulsion from office; and until he has gone as far as this, it is at least inexpedient to bring him to trial. For impeachment is not properly a political proceeding. It is a most serious method for correcting the the most serious wrongs; and it should never be undertaken unless the cause be unquestionable, the evidence ample, the law clear, and conviction certain.

Above all, the President ought not to be impeached so long as there is any possible doubt as to the constitutionality of the law he has sought to have transgressed. The question is now in the way of being settled by the courts, and at least till their decision is rendered, we trust no conclusive action will be taken in Congress.

[*From the New York Post, rad.*]

The conflict of authority at Washington assumes a serious aspect, because of the peculiar character of the parties engaged in it; but it does not, in itself, contain the seeds of serious results. It is a question of constitutional power, and like all such questions, is susceptible of a pacific and satisfactory solution.

The President believes that as the chief executive officer of the nation he has the right to appoint, with the consent of the Senate, subordinate civil officers, and to remove them at his own will and discretion. In favor of this view we have the earlier legislative and judicial constructions of the constitution, and the uniform precedent of the action of the government, from its origin to the time of the accession of Mr. Johnson. There are in favor of it, besides, those general reasonings upon the theory of the government which affirm the necessity and policy of keeping the several departments of it, as far as possible, independent and distinct. Mr. Madison, who had more to do with the framing of the organic law than any other man, was at first disposed to believe that the consent of the Senate was as necessary to a removal as to an appointment, but he afterwards changed his opinion, and in the Congress of 1789, when the subject was debated, strenuously maintained that the power of removal was an exclusively executive power. During Jackson's administration also, when the whig party was so incensed by numerous official decapitations made by the President, Daniel Webster himself admitted that policy, and precedent were all on the same side.

But Congress, at a late session, fearing the improper use of this power on the part of the President, passed a law over his veto, providing that no officer shall be removed during a session of Congress without the consent of the Senate, and that any removal made contrary to the provisions of the act should be deemed a misdemeanor, subjecting the offender to legal trial, and, on conviction, to penalty.—Senator Sherman asserted on Saturday that this law was not, at the time of its passage, intended to bear upon the change of his Cabinet by the President, but the words of it contain no such exception, and are peremptory and explicit.

Now this statute, as it stands, is a law of the lands, and it continues such until invalidated by a competent authority.—The President is bound by it as much as any humble citizen, whatever his convictions may be in regard to its constitutionality or its policy. On those points we concur with him; we are sorry that the Congress considered it a duty to take this method of restraining the executive action; and like Generals Grant and Sherman, we have steadily disapproved of the conduct of Mr. Stanton in consenting to accept position in a Cabinet where he was not wanted, and under a law which his conscience condems.

But having vetoed the bill, the President has exhausted his constitutional remedies against it, in every respect, save one. He may test his difference of opinion with the Congress by an appeal to the only remaining department of the government, whose appropriate function it is to determine the validity of conflicting laws—the judiciary. Congress cannot, we think, by any words of a law itself, or by any other device, deprive him of this privilege of self-defense. It is due to the independence of his office, and to his official oath, "to preserve, protect and defend" the integrity of the constitution, that he should have the right to invoke the shelter and support of the Supreme Court. His proper mode of proceeding was to apply for a writ of *quo warranto* against Mr. Stanton, compelling him to shaw cause why he had undertaken the duties of an office to which he was not called by the usual authority. But the President has taken another course, not so regular and not very courteous, but which hardly changes the merits of the case.

If the President, in the removal of the Secretary of War, acted merely with the intent of bringing the law before the courts, he was in his right; but if he acted with a view, or shall act with a view, of asserting his own interpretation of the law by force, he is not in his right, and will not be upheld by public opinion. In the former case we hardly see how he is liable to impeachment; he is not opposing the law with a view to annulling it, but with a view to testing it; and while he confines his hostility to this limit, he is at the most but technically guilty of a breach of its provisions If the courts should decide that the law is unconstitutional, there is an end to his offense; but if they should decide that it is constitutional, it will be time enough then for Congress to inquire into the nature and degree of his offence. As Mr. Stanton, by the arrest of General Thomas, has appealed to the courts, it is incumbent on all parties to await the result before either of them resorts to other proceedings.

Mode of Procedure in Trials of Impeachment.

The proceedings in trials of impeachment have now become of great interest, in view of the arraignment of the President for trial, and we give the following as the *modus operandi* from the N. Y. Times' Washington correspondence:

It will be the duty of the House, as soon as the resolution of impeachment is found, to appoint a board of managers, probably five in number, whose duty will be to proceed to the Senate, and, in the name of the House of Representatives, impeach the President at the bar of that body, and ask them to appoint a time for the hearing of the case, and inform the Senate that they will in due time present articles of impeachment. It will then be the duty of the Senate to organize as a high court of impeachment, and, upon the reception of the articles from the House, issue its warrant, taking jurisdiction of the case and requiring the President to appear and answer.

It is not necessary that he should respond in person, and he will probably answer by his attorneys. It is yet too early to say who they will be. Chief Justice Chase will preside, and the Senate will sit as a jury. They will establish rules regarding argument and evidence, and must decide all points of law without debate.—The rules for proceedings in impeachment trials are well established. In 1831, in the case of Judge Peck, of Missouri, the Senate made an elaborate investigation into all the precedents, and established a full code of rules for the government of such cases These rules have since been applied in one or more cases, and it will not be necessary to spend any time in preliminary matters, further than to organize promptly as a court.

While the Senate is sitting as a court of impeachment, the House of Representatives is constructively present, and can do no legislative business. The House acts as prosecutor in the case. Among the names mentioned as likely to be among those who will compose the board of managers on the part of the House are Judge Bingham, Hon. Jos. F. Wilson, chairman of the judiciary committee, and Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts.

As to the length of the trial, it is the belief that it will be very brief. It is conceded on all hands that but one article of impeachment is necessary, viz: that touching the violation of the tenure-of-office act and the constitution in the absolute removal of an officer during the session of the Senate. It is thought that it should not last over two weeks at the outside. The President, however, will seek for much greater delay. He will demand time for preparation, and his friends assert that he can delay the trial until the end of his term. Chief Justice Chase is pretty thoroughly occupied in the Supreme Court, and in addition he is expected to preside at the trial of Jeff. Davis on the 22d proximo. These engagements may possibly delay the commencement of the trial, but it is almost certain that it will be so urgently pushed that it will take precedence of all other business.

A correspondent of the N. Y. World, having stated the preliminaries substantially as above, gives the following as the mode of proceeding in the trial:

On an appointed day the Senate will convene as a High Court of Impeachment, over which Chief Justice Chase will preside. Each Senator will take an oath as a juror in the case. The secretary of the Senate will forthwith inform the House of the readiness of the court. The managers appointed by the House will appear and seat themselves within the bar. The chairman will read the articles of impeachment, The Chief Justice will advise the managers that the Senate will take proper action. The managers will withdraw.—A summons will be sent upon the President, and eventually the trial will go on. At the conclusion of the evidence the Chief Justice will direct the secretary to read the charge, and each Senator will be asked in turn, by Chief Justice, whether he believes the President to be guilty, and will answer. The next question asked of every Senator will be whether the President shall be disqualified to hold any office of emolument or trust under the United States.

A letter from Annapolis to the Baltimore Sun, says,

The discussion of the line of action to be pursued in the case of Senator Philip F. Thomas by the General Assembly now in session has been almost entirely suspended for a day or two past, in consequence of the absorbing topic of the "situation" generally at Washington; but now that matters have somewhat calmed down in connection with this latter subject, the senatorial question appears to be again looming up, and it is understood that a general caucus would be held on Wednesday night.

As far as your correspondent is able to judge, there does not seem to be that enthusiasm, or rather *unanimity*, in favor of the prompt return or re-endorsement of Mr. Thomas as the choice of the representatives of the people of Maryland which seemed to prevail upon the first announcement of his rejection by the majority party of the United States Senate, and I think that the probabilities are against his return. One thing seems settled, that the decision of the caucus will be unanimously supported, and the first question to be determined will be as to whether or not Mr. Thomas shall be returned, and if the decision shall be against him, then the choice of another candidate. In the selection of another representative than Mr. Thomas, it may generally be supposed that the Eastern Shore of the State will be looked to for the man; but it is stated in well-informed circles that Messrs. Hambleton, of Talbot; Carmichael, of Queen Anne's and Jones, of Somerset, all of whom have been mentioned in this connection, have severally declined to be candidates, though whether their determination has not been reached under the belief that it is the duty of the General Assembly to refuse to consent to the rejection of Mr. Thomas does not clearly appear. But, supposing that they refused to be candidates under any decision of the General Assembly in Mr. Thomas' case, there seems but one other prominent candidate in that section, Mr. Crisfield, of Somerset, and in this view of the case, coupled with the discussions now being indulged, Gov. Swann seems to be gaining ground as a prominent candidate. Of course, the great difficulty in his case, and likely to prove a *very great* one, will be the question of satisfying the Eastern Shore people; but there is no doubt that some representatives from that section have intimated their willingness to support him in preference to Mr. Crisfield, and citizens of that section, not officials, are here advising such a course. In this connection it may be well to add that there are, among the staunchest friends of Gov. Swann gentlemen who insist upon the return of Mr. Thomas as the first duty of the representatives of the people of the State which has been defrauded of equal representation in the United States Senate by his rejection. The foregoing views are honestly given of the situation of this matter at present, with the purpose of informing the public as nearly as possible of the truth in the premises—only the future can disclose the correctness of the judgment.

The Democratic State Convention which met at Frankfort, Kentucky, on last Saturday, nominated Gov. Stevenson for re-election by acclamation. Delegates to the National Convention were appointed, and resolutions adopted demanding universal amnesty and the unconditional restoration of the Southern States to the enjoyment of their rights in the Union.

The delegates to the National Convention are instructed to vote as a unit for the Hon. George H. Pendleton as the choice of Kentucky for President of the United States.

A New Cabinet.—One of the stories afloat is that, if President Johnson is impeached and Mr. Wade becomes President, the Cabinet will be as follows:

Charles Sumner of Massachusetts, Secretary of State; Freeman Clarke, of New York, Secretary of the Treasury; William D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Navy; Frederick Douglass, (colored) of New York, Secretary of the Interior; John M. Langston, of Ohio, Postmaster General; M. H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, Attorney General; Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, (of course.)

The Political Excitement in New York.

The police made a descent upon the of the "Johnson Club," No. 208 Broadway, New York, on Tuesday afternoon, and seized all the rolls of the organization found in the office. The association took its rise in the midst of the excitement on Monday, when the telegrams announcing the result of the impeachment debate were received. The New York World says:

It appears that Mr. Francis J. Tucker, with whom were associated Messrs. Wm. Brown and James McClellan, conceived the idea of starting an organization composed of veterans of the war and others, the object of which are best explained by the following declaration, which every person joining the club was requested to sign:

"We, the undersigned, are desirous of forming a series of associations in support of the policy of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and are willing to resort to arms to repel any revolutionary attempt on the part of the Congress of the United States to overthrow the lawful and constitutional authority of the nation."

A large number of rolls, with this heading, were placed in various parts of the city, known to the initiated; and so rapidly did the scheme take root and blossom, that although started only on Monday evening, the promoters had secured between four and five thousand signatures by one o'clock Tuesday afternoon.

Mr. Stanton and Gen. Grant.—The Washington Express of Tuesday contains the following:

Many statements have been made and published, and many stories narrated, as to an agreement between Gen. Grant and Mr. Stanton, before the former vacated the War Department. It is confidently asserted that there *was* an agreement, and a congressional investigation *might* develop the fact that Mr. Stanton, after his removal, possitively agreed with General Grant that if he would relinquish his office as Secretary of War *ad interim*, he, (Stanton,) on regaining his position, would immediately resign.

Newspaper Decisions.

Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office—whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the pay. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount, whether it is taken from the office or not. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

The National Democratic Convention.—The National Democratic Committee held a meeting in Washington on Saturday, Hon. August Belmont, of New York, presiding. After considerable debate, the committee agreed upon the city of New York as the place for holding the presidential nominating convention, and the 4th of July as the time. The only other action taken was an agreement to give this announcement, accompanied by an earnest invitation to all the opponents of radicalism to unite in this movement to select anti-radical candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United States. The proceedings were harmonious, and the results it is understood, meets the almost unanimous approval of the members of the committee.

The Poor Man's Friend.—Doctors' bills are too long for a poor man's pocket but many of them may be avoided by keeping Grace's Celebrated Salve in the cupboard. It is the "precious pot of ointment," curing burns, cuts, scalds, bruises, sprains, wounds, chilblains, chapped hands, &c. Mothers, do not neglect to save your husband's hard-earned money, but purchase a box of this salve, only 25 cts.

628 628 628
HOOP SKIRTS.
Wm. T. Hopkin's "own make"
OF
"KEYSTONE SKIRTS,"
are the best and Cheapest Low Priced Hoop Skirts in the market. Trail Skirts, 25 springs, $1.00; 80 springs, $1.20; and 40 springs, $1.45. Plain Skirts, 6 tapes, 80 Cents; 25 springs, 95 Cents; 30 springs, $1.15; and 35 springs, $1.25. *Warranted in every respect.*
"OUR OWN MAKE" OF
"UNION SKIRTS."
Eleven Tape Trails, from 20 to 50 springs, $1.20 to $2.50. Plain, Six Tapes, 20 to 50 springs, from 95 cents to $2.00. These skirts are better than those sold by other establishments as first class goods, and much lower prices.
"OUR OWN MAKE" OF
"CHAMPION SKIRTS,"
are in every way superior to all other Hoop Skirts before the public, and only have to be examined or worn to convince every one of the fact. Manufactured of the best linen-finished English Steel Springs' very superior tapes, and the style of the metalic fastenings and manner of securing them surpass for durability and excellence any other Skirt in this country, and are lighter, more elastic, will wear longer, give more satisfaction, and are really cheaper than all others. *Every lady should try them.* They are being sold extensively by Merchants throughout this and the adjoining States at very moderate prices. If you want the best, ask for
"HOPKIN'S CHAMPION SKIRTS."
If you do not find them, get the merchant with whom you deal to order them for you, or come or send direct to us. Merchants will find our different grades of Skirts exactly what they need, and we especially invite them to call and examine our extensive assortment, or send for Wholesale Price List.
To be had at Retail at Manufactory, and of the Retail Trade generally, and at Wholesale of the Manuracturer only, to whom all orders should be addressed.
MANUFACTORY AND SALESROOM,
628 ARCH STREET,
Between 6th and 7th Sts., Philadelphia.
WM. T. HOPKINS.
feb29-10m

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

Wheat—White $2.70.
Red 2.35a255.
Corn—White 1.16a1.18.
Yellow 1.17a1.18.
Oats—78a82 cts.

A New Coal
AND
WOOD YARD
IN CHESTERTOWN.
Believing there is an opening for another
COAL
AND
Wood Yard,
I would respectfully inform the public that I will open a YARD on Bridge Street, where they may be supplied at short notice with ALL KINDS of WOOD and of any length, as I shall saw and split by machinery.
R. P. STEART.

Wood Wanted.
Farmers may find a ready sale for wood by calling on
R. P. STEWART.
feb29-y

NOTICE.
U. S. Internal Revenue.
Notice is hereby given that I am receiving and ready to receive returns of Income for the year ending December 31st, 1867, and articles liable to tax for 1868.—The law requires all persons to make returns on or before the 30th of April.
All persons doing business liable to License or Special Tax, are notified to renew the same by registering their names with the assistant assessor.
For the convenience of tax payers I will be at the following places to receive their returns.
☞ Viz: Chestertown till March 12th, Millington March 18th & 19th, Galena, March 20th & 21st, Kennedyville March 22 & 23rd, Edesville, March 28th & 29th after which time the assessment must be closed, and the delinquents are liable to penalty.
WM. H. LAMBERT,
Assistant Assessor.
Chestertown, Feb. 23th—3t.

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*

FOR SALE.
A SCHOLARSHIP IN THE
PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY
OF
Medicine and Surgery.
ALSO A
SCHOLARSHIP IN THE
Baltimore Commercial College,
E. K. LOSIER, Principal.
AND THE LEADING BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE CITY.
Apply at this office.
feb15-3t

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