THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, March 7, 1868.

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

Democratic Protest.

Against the Arbitary Rule of the Radical Majority in Congress.

The annexed is the protest of the democratic members of the House of Representatives, offered Tuesday after the articles of impeachment had been gone through with in that body, but which the House refused to receive, or even allow to be printed:

The undersigned, members of the Fortieth Congress of the United States, representing directly, or in principle, more than one-half of the whole people of the United States, do hereby, in the name of law and order, and in behalf of those they represent, *most solemnly protest* against the tyranny and injustice practiced by the majority of the House in violating the sacred right of free debate and unconstrained deliberation upon the greatest questions ever brought before an American Congress.

The rules of the House, made for the protection of minorities, and "by a strict adherence to which the weaker party can only be protected from those irregularities and abuses which the wantoness of power is but too often apt to suggest to large and successful majorities," have been, during this entire Congress, in violation of their true sprit and intent, wantonly and unprecedently suspended and set aside, not upon a particular and pressing matter, but upon all pending subjects of legislation, so that by the reckless and arbitary suspension of the rules, and the wanton abuse of the previous question, the rights of the minority have been utterly disregarded, the House of Representatives has ceased to be a deliberate body, and the minority have been compelled to vote upon the most important questions without any properor reasonable time for debate or consideration. To such an extent has this dangerous and oppressive practice obtained that measures affecting vitally the whole country and direct interests of our constituents, tending, as we believe, to the subversion of our republican form of government, in their very nature demanding of the people's representatives the most careful examination and scrutiny, have been hurried through the forms of legislation without being printed, without one word of debate, or one moment's consideration; without, indeed, the opportunity of the undersigned to protest, except in violation of the then operating rule enforced by the majority as the "order of the House."

These alarming abuses of power might not seem to demand this formal protest if we were not forced to the belief that a determination exists with the majority to revolutionize this government by destroying the other co-ordinate branches and vesting all the power of the government in Congress. In the steps taking to depose the President of the United States we are admonished that is no end to their oppressive measures to cripple the power and silence the voice of the minority.

The resolution was pushed through the House under the operation of the previous question, referring the matter to the committee on reconstruction; the committee, in hot haste, sitting when the House was in session, in violation of one of its express rules, considered and by a strict party vote adopted and presented it again to the House for its action. And then was exhibited one of the most extraordinary spectacles ever witnessed in a deliberative preliamentary body. Members were allowed some thirty, some twenty, some ten, some five, some one minute only to discuss the most momentous questions ever presented in Congress. Many could not get even one minute under the arbitary rule of the majority. And more than half of those even of the party voting to enforce the previous question, who desired to be heard, were permitted speeches only in the "Globe," after the question upon the resolution was decided and which were never delivered in the House. No comment can demonstrate more completely than the facts themselves the viciousness and illegality of such proceedings. But this wanton and excessive use of the majority does not stop here. While the committee were in session upon the further proceedings to remove the President, and in anticipation of its action, under the operation of the previous question, without debate, in violation of an express rule, new, special and most extraordinary rules for the conduct of this proceeding, changing, without previous notice, the standing rules of the House, were adopted to further limit debate and more completely to place the minority in the power and at the mercy of the majority.

Thus, while the majority of Congress are warring upon the other co-ordinate departments—the executive and judicial—endeavoring to subjugate and bring them both under the will and control of Congress, the minority of the House of Representatives are steadily and surely being stripped of all power, and their constituents deprived of all proper representative voice in the councils of the republic.

We do, therefore, most solemnly protest against the incredulous and undignified haste with which the majority of the House inaugurated, presented and rushed through, by a strict party vote, in plain and palpable violation of one of the standing rules of the House, a resolution demanding the impeachment of the Chief Magistrate of the people for alleged high crimes and misdemeanors in office, when the gravity of the charge and the character of the high officer against which the attack was directed, and the unforseen and tremendous consequences which might result therefrom to the peace and prosperity of the people called for the calmest and wisest judgment, the most unprejudiced and impartial deliberation on the part of those who had the proceedings in charge.

We also most solemnly protest against this thrice repeated attempt to degrade and break down one of the great co-ordi[illegible] of the government, through [illegible] vengeance against the person who, by the constitution, is in the rightful and conscientious discharge of its functions, thus consuming the precious time which ought to be faithfully devoted to earnest efforts to relieve the pressing wants of the people, a restoration of a torn and devasted country to union and good order, and to lightening the burden of taxation which is pressing down the energies of trade and commerce to the point of universal bankruptcy and ruin.

We do again most solemnly protest against and profoundedly deprecate and deplore any and all attempts to array in hostile antagonism to each other any of the departments of the government upon the mere question of the constitutionality or construction of a law of Congress, the proper jurisdiction and final adjudication of which belongs exclusively to the judicial tribunals; and we hereby warn the people of the United States that the public liberty and the existence of free institutions are involved, and that they are in imminent danger of utter overthrow in this suicidal struggle.

We do further most solemnly protest against that wild and radical spirit of innovation upon the early and well settled practice of the government—a practice established by the men who framed the constitution, and who best understood its spirit and meaning—which puts the Chief Magistrate of the Republic, the representative of the dignity and power of the people, at the mercy of one his own subordinates, assuming to be Secretary of War in violation of his own pronounced conviction of the law, who has the unblushing effrontery to place himself in the unwarrantable position of communicating directly with Congress, in utter contempt of the authority of his superior, and with the deliberate purpose of resisting his authority.

The undersigned, therefore, in their character of Representatives of the people, being deprived, by the despotic power of an inexorable majority, of the high privilege of debate, that great instrument in the discovery of truth, and the most cherished heritage of a free people, do hereby, solemnly and earnestly, protest against these infractions of the rights of the people, and respectfully ask that their protest may be spread upon the journal of the House.

Chas. A. Eldridge, P. Van Trump, Geo. W. Woodward, W. E. Niblack, W. S. Holman, Demas Barnes, A. J. Glossbrenner, J. Lawrence Getz, B. M. Boyer, Stevenson Archer, Albert G. Burr, Jas. A. Johnson, Jas. H. Beck, Asa P. Gover, Chas. Haight, Lewis W. Ross, L. S. Trimble, A. S. Golladay, Jno. W. Chanler, T. Lawrens Jones, W. H. Barnum, Jno. A. Nicholson, Jas. M. Cavanaugh, Julius Hotchkiss, J. M. Humphrey, John Fox, J. V. L. Pruyn, Sam'l J. Randall, Jas. Brooks, H. McCullough, Jas. R. McCormick, J. P. Knott, Chas. Sitgreaves, M. C. Kerr, Geo. M. Adams, Stephen Talbor, W. Mungen, R. D. Hubbard, Sam'l B. Axtell, Geo. W. Morgan, S. S. Marshall. D. M. Van Auken, E. D. Holbrook, F. Stone, Chas. E. Phelps.

Maryland Legislature.

MARCH 3, 1868.

SENATE.—Mr. Welch reported favorably on the Bill to amend the charter of the Kent county Rail-road.

At 12 M. the Senate proceeded to vote for United States Senator, with the following result, Thomas, 11; Earle, 5; Vickers, 3; Hambleton, 2; Henry, 1.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.—The bills to amend the charter of the Kent county Rail-road Company, and amending the local laws of Kent in relation to Chestertown, were read a first time.

At noon the House proceeded to vote for Senator, as follows: Thomas, 33; Earle, 24; Hambleton, 5; Vickers, 5; Henry, 3; Crisfield 3; McCullough, 2; Stewart, 2.

The bill amending the local law of Kent relating to roads was read a second time.

☞ On the twenty-fifth of February, Letters Patent were issued to B. B. Perkins of this town, for a combined boiler and Hot-Air Register. The design of this invention is to moderate the heat derived from the fire place stove, now so generally used, and at the same time supply the convenience of hot water in chambers in country houses. The arrangement is very simple, and by supplying moisture to the heated air from these stoves will doubtless add to health. The necessity for hot water in chambers has long been felt, this need, it is claimed, this invention will supply.

Baltimore Radicals.

The radicals of Baltimore city are having a family quarrel over the selection of delegates to the State convention. The American and its adherents having turned their backs on their colored brethren in the primary assemblies, Judge Bond and his party have held another city convention, and appointed delegates to the State conventions. Bond, in a speech to the convention, was very severe on the American, and made many amusing references to the articles published in that paper in 1861. He said that it was no time for the party to back out from the principles of negro suffrage. The following among other resolutions were adopted.

Resolved, that the republican party of Maryland, having in its State convention of May 14, 1867, solemnly and deliberately organized anew, on the basis of impartial manhood suffrage, and having then and there made the colored man a member of the party in full standing and fellowship, cannot now cast him out, and we therefore demand that his rights be recognized and impartial suffrage be carried out, not in theory but in practice.

☞ Skaters were crossing the Chester River on Wednesday last, March 4th.

Kent County Rail-Road.

The Board of Directors of the Kent county Rail-road company, met at their office in Chestertown, on Thursday last, to examine any proposals that might be made for the construction of the road, and if practicable, to make a contract. Several offers were made, but the want of definiteness in reference to several matters connected with the disposition of the company's Bond, &c., made it necessary that an adjournment should take place, that amended propositions might be made. The Board therefore adjourned to meet on Thursday next, the 12th instant, when it is hoped a contract will be consummated. If the company had a few thousand dollars more of means, or if the land proprietors, would donate the land over which the road is to pass, they would have no difficulty in securing the completion of the road in twelve months. We hope a liberal spirit will be manifested by the land owners and that additional subscriptions will be voluntarily offered. The enterprise is a grand one for the county, and the condition of which during the whole winter, should prompt every one to contribute something towards its promotion. Those of small means should take one or more shares of stock; those who have the ability, should increase their subscriptions, and those who have not taken stock, should vindicate themselves, by promptly and practically, giving their adhesion and support to this great work. * *

☞ By advertisement in another column it will be seen that W. H. Lambert, assistant Assessor, gives notice that assessment returns should be made on or before the first Monday in March. An error in his advertisement last week made it read before the 30th of April. The law requires the tax to be paid on or before April 30th.

From Mr. Boyer of the House of Delegates, we have received a copy of the Adjutant General's report from which we make the following extract:

The whole number enrolled in the Militia in the 1st Military District, which comprises the city of Baltimore, is 29,853, of which 18,604 have elected to join the "National Guard," and 11,249 were enrolled in the Reserve Militia, the number exempted from the performance of military duty on account of physical disability is 622.

The number enrolled in the 2d Military District, which comprises the counties of Baltimore, Harford, Cecil, Kent, Queen Anne's, Caroline, Talbot, Dorchester, Somerset and Worcester, is 24,290, of which 19,198 elected to join the "National Guard," and 5,092 were enrolled in the Reserve Militia. The number exempted from the performance of military duty on account of physical disability, is 288.

The number enrolled in the 3rd Military District, which comprises the counties of Carroll, Frederick, Washington, Allegany, Howard, Montgomery, Anne Arundel. Calvert, Prince George's, Charles and St. Mary's, 27,270, of which 22,720 elected to join the National Guard, and 4,507 were enrolled in the Reserve Militia; the number exempted on account of physical disability, 227.

The whole number enrolled in National Guard,	60,520
" " " " Reserve Guard,	20,848
Total number enrolled in Militia of the State,	81,370
The whole number exempted from the performance of military duty on account of physical disability,	1,137

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Quiet of Despotism.

Some of the radical press are endeavoring to delude the people with the idea that the success of the impeachment plot will give quiet to the country by removing the *cause*, as they allege, of all the agitation of the public mind and the disturbance of its business interests, that is, the President, who, they have the temerity to assume, is responsible, though shorn of nearly all his executive functions, for the present evils which we suffer.—Some days ago the New York Times, which has the marvelous faculty of being on both sides at the same time, said:

"The removal of the President, at all events, will put an end to the conflict of authority and of action between Congress and the Executive. We shall have Congress enacting laws with the concurrence and approval of the President; and we shall have the Executive Department giving the full weight of its influence to their execution. This, of itself, we do not hesitate to say, will be a very great gain to the country, and will go very far toward offsetting the manifold and manifest evils attendant upon so unusual and violent a measure as impeachment."

In a somewhat similar strain the New York Tribune predicts that the removal of the President will have a happy effect in restoring quiet and developing the wealth and strength of the land. In other words, by absorbing the executive in the legislative department, and by rendering the supreme judiciary inaccessible to those who would vindicate constitutional rights, the overcharged political cloud will be freed from the electrical elements which threaten to purify the atmosphere. By an "unusual and violent measure," as the New York Times characterizes impeachment, the pulses of the national heart will no longer be disturbed by aspirations for constitutional freedom, and order will "reign in Warsaw." The journals which talk as these radical deceivers do, insult the common sense of the people by supposing that they cannot distinguish between the quiet which is produced by despotism and that which is the result of the regular and healthful administration, with all its functions unimpaired and in harmonious operation, of a free constitutional government. But it is probable, indeed, that the "quiet" is only the calm which precedes the storm. It the people are self-possessed now, is not because of the depth of their convictions and the consciousness of their power to rescue constitutional liberty at the ballot-box? May they not then overthrow the faction which offers them no quiet except that which follows the extinction of their political life and liberty?

From the Baltimore Gazette.

Condition of Labor in the South.

February 29, 1868.

Messrs. Editors:—The following extract from a letter just received from Lowndes county, Alabama, shows the state of affairs existing there at present:

"I am still struggling on here with these miserable negroes trying to make something this year. It is hard to get them to stand up to their duty. They are now the most unreliable, lazy, laboring population in the world. If some change is not brought about, the South is ruined, and these wretched people will become starving savages, and will be swept by disease. There are this day thousands wandering about the country who will not work, but take the chances of stealing and begging for a support. You never meet a negro now unless he is armed with a pistol or a gun Though he may be hungry and naked, he thinks this is one of the ways in which he must exhibit his freedom and equality with the white man. Indeed the negro men go out to the field to work with their pistols to their sides.

"Last week every man and boy on the place left for the election, though I tried to persuade some of those who had always been with me, and seemed to be faithful, to reman at home. The Yankees here have induced them to believe that if they will vote, the lands of the white people will be given them, and they will have control of the country.

The negroes boast now that the law is in their hands and that before long they will bring the white people under their government. It is this impression which has caused many who we thought were faithful and friendly to us to desert us."

Education in the South—Aid for Washington College, Va.

A meeting to raise an educational fund for Washington College, Va., of which General Lee is President, the fund to be used to encourage education in the South was held on Monday night in the large Hall of Cooper Institute, New York, and was attended by about five hundred people. The called for the meeting was signed by Bishop Potter, Revs. Heny Ward Beecher, Alexander Vinton, Charles F. Deems, Stephen H. Tyng, Sir., S. J. Prime, John McClintock, John Cotton Smith, E. H. Chapin, R. S. Storrs and C. W. Morrill, Messrs. W. E Dodge, Peter Cooper, A. A. Low, John T. Hoffman, Jas. T. Brady and about twenty other prominent gentlemen. Mr. Driscoll presided.

Letters from Gov. Fenton, Horce Greeley, George W. Curtis, Gerrit Smith, and James T. Brady were read and received with much applause. The writers all expressed their warmest sympathy with the objects of the meeting, Mr. Gerritt Smith adding to his good words a cash donation of $200. Mr. Dawson, the secretary, met with some difficulty in reading the latter document, and was interrupted by Mr. Beecher with the remark: "I guess you are not used to abolition writing; let me try it." It was finished by Mr. Beecher, who explained that Mr. Dawson, being a Georgian, could hardly be expected to manage the peculiar chirography of the old abolitionists until fully acclimated.

Resolutions by Mr. Beecher were read and adopted, in substance that it is at once the duty and the privilege of those who maintained the unity of this nation by war to the foremost in works of love and restoration in peace, and to see that no part of the republic suffers for want of the proper moral and intellectual training of its people, since universal education is an indispensable condition of lasting union. That while the most ignorant classes of the South should be educated, due attention should be given to colleges for an abundant supply of teachers for the people. That Washington College having been in a manner founded by one whose name belongs not to Virginia, but to America, we cordially recommend it to the kindly consideration of all who honor the memory of Washington.

Prof. Hitchcock followed in an earnest appeal for the support of Washington College, Virginia. He said this college, founded by the Father of His Country, is now greatly in need of money. It is doing a noble work, and requires aid. The cause of education in the South appeals not to the prejudices of men, but to the patriotism of the people. Of Gen. Lee, who led the armies of the rebellion, he had nothing to say. Robert E. Lee he could say, that since the war he has acted the part of the gentleman, the patriot and the scholar, sedulously keeping himself secluded from the public gaze; and laboring now at the head of the institution first named, he was entitled to all honor.

As a matter of course Mr. Beecher spoke, and his address closed the proceedings, and made some very sensible remarks. He said education is the right hand of religion, and never was there a better time for labor in that field. Assist her in Virginia, and you minister to multitudes beyond. Virginia is destinied in time to be again the first of the States of the Union. Her soil is sacred as long as she is the urn which beheld the dust of the great patriot. Let us begin with Virginia.

He pleaded for Washington College because General Lee was its president.—They might as well face the music. No one regretted the course which General Lee had chosen in former days more than he (the speaker) did. He had been accustomed to think General Johnston the best soldier of the South, but he thought Lee might stand next, and while they had worked together in a bad cause, he did not know but if he had been born in Virginia, brought up amid her institutions, educated in a Southern college, he might have been prompted to take a course just as bad or erratic as did Lee or Johnston. He who would study Gettysb'rg most would find that, but for a Divine Providence, General Lee would have stood in New York or Philadelphia, and might have been dictating terms for the whole North, while we would have been conquered.

Be not fond of change; a rolling stone gathers no moss.

A correspondent of Baltimore Sun, writing from Washington March 4th, says:

The scene in the Senate to-day was one that will not soon be forgotten by those who witnessed it.

It became definitely known before noon that the House mangers would carry over the articles of impeachment at once, and not wait for action on the Jenckes amendment. This knowledge had the effect to draw to the galleries such an assemblage as has rarely, if ever, been gathered within the capitol walls. The ladies were larely in the majority, and, inspired by the bright day, were attired in all the gorgeous hues of the rainbow. The capacious galleries were packed solid, and there was not even an inch of standing room.

The usual business of the Senate proceeded very quietly until one o'clock, when a great stir and bustle were head from the outside, and the correspondents from the other end of the capitol came rushing into the Senate reporters' gallery, pencil and note-books in hand, and gave notice to their brothers of the quill, "Here they are." "Here they comie,"

The doors fronting the desk of the presiding officer were thrown wide open by the assistants of the sergeant-at-arms, and the managers, followed by the members of the House, could be seen coming down the vestibule in files of two and two. As they reached the door the chattering galleries and the noisy floor became hushed into breathless stillness. They halt, and the sergeant-at-arms, placing himself in position, announces, "The managers of impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives."

At the invitation of the Chair they came forward and occupied the seats assigned them within the bar—Messrs. Williams, Wilson and Butler taking the chairs on the right of the President, and Messrs. Logan, Stevens, Boutwell and Bingham those on the left. The members of the House arranged themselves, standing, in a semi-circle and behind the outer row of seats of Senators, with the exception of Mr. Schenck and Mr. Banks, who seized upon two vacant seats, and settled themselves comfortably, with their legs propped up on the desks in front.

* * * * *

Everything now being ready, the sergeant-at-arms, by direction of the Chair, stood and made the usual proclamation, commanding silence, &c., and Mr. Wade and Mr. Colfax, who had been escorted to a seat by his side, both sat bolt upright, and seemed fully impressed with the dignity of the part they were performing.

Mr. Bingham then rose as chairman of the managers, and read the articles of impeachment. His voice, though pitched in a low key, was strong and could be distinctly heard in every part of chember.—The time occupied in the reading was just thirty minutes. Without doubt the the articles had been already persued by every soul in the galleries, but still the closest attention was paid to every word that fell from the lips of the reader.

When the reading was concluded, Mr. Wade remarked that the Senate would take due order in the premises. Speaker Colfax then descended from his perch, and placing himself at the head of his cohorts the return march to the House was taken up.

The entire proceedings occupied very nearly an hour.

A noticeable fact was the absence of the democratic members of the House, Mr. Axtell, of California, being the only present. * * *

Under the operation of the rules adopted by the Senate, and in accordance with the resolution adopted this afternoon, it will resolve itself into a Court of Impeachment to-morrow. The opinion of the Chief Justice, sent to the Senate to-day, may, however, necessitate more deliberation. The feeling among the radical Senators in regard to this volunteer opinion of Mr. Chase is not of the most amiable nature, and Mr. Howard does not hesitate to characterize it as a piece of effrontery for Mr. Chase to give his advice before it is asked.

ACCIDENTAL SHOOTING OF A CAMBRIDGE PHYSICIAN.—During a dramatic entertainment in Cambridge on Monday evening, the 24th ult., Dr. Thos. H Handy, who was among the auditors, was wounded in the shoulder by the accidental discharge of a pistol in the pocket of a young man named Wesley Flowers.

TWO WONDERFUL EVENTS.—The Philadelphia Age remarks that the month of March, 1868, will exhibit two wonderful events—the trial of Jefferson Davis for insisting that the Southern States were out of the Union, and the trial of Andrew Johnson for insisting that they are in the Union.

Farmers and Market Gardners and others will please bear in mind that the season is approaching for invigorating the soil when preparing it for early crops.—To do so effectually you need use no other fertilizer than Bowers Complete Manure, of which you may depend for realizing an abundant harvest.

IRON IN THE BLOOD.—When the blood is well supplied with its iron element, we feel vigorous and full animation. It is an insufficiency of this vital element that makes us feel weak and low spirited; all such, by taking the Peruvian Syrup, (a proxtide of Iron) can supply this defficiency, and will be wonderfully invigorated.

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.

DIED.

HINES.—On the morning of the 4th inst. at his residence in this county, GEORGE N. HINES, in the 51st year of his age.

LUSBY.—In Chestertown, on the 3rd inst. CHARLES T. LUSBY, formerly sheriff of Kent county.

WANTED!

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

Apply to the EDITOR.

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Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White $2.80a2.85
Red 2.35a268.
CORN—White 1.07a1.12.
Yellow 1.08a1.14.
OATS—80 cts.

Monthly and Weekly Almanac.

First Quarter, 1st.....11 41 Evening.
Full Moon, 8th..... 3 14 Evening.
Last Quarter, 15th.....10 21 Evening.
New Moon, 24th..... 1 51 Morning.
First Quarter, 31st..... 7 17 Morning

MARCH.	DAYS.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	MOON R & S. H. M.
8	Sunday	6 23	6 0	rises.
9	Monday	6 21	6 1	7 11
10	Tuesday	6 20	6 2	8 18
11	Wednesday.	6 18	6 3	9 23
12	Thursday...	6 17	6 4	10 24
13	Friday	6 15	6 5	11 23
14	Saturday...	6 13	6 6	morn.

County Commissioners' Notice.

THE Commissioners of Kent county will meet at their office in Chestertown, on *TUESDAY, the 31st day of March next,* at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue to meet at the same place and hour

Every Tuesday and Wednesday Until the 19th day of May next.

All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since the general valuation and assessment of 1867, are particularly requested to attend at an early day and have their tax accounts adjusted.

After TUESDAY, the 19th day of May next, no alteration in the assessments will be made during the present year.

Persons making application for transfers of property will be required to comply with the following sections of Article 81, of the Code of Public General Laws:

SECTION 18. When any person shall make application for an allowance or deduction, on account of the sale,, transfer, alienation, loss or removal of any property, or the collection or payment of any public or private security for money, the County Commissioners, or Appeal Tax Court, shall interrogate him on oath in reference thereto, and the disposal of the same, and especially inquire of him to whom the same has been sold or transferred, and the amount of the purchased money, or the money collected, and how the same has been invested.

SECTION 19. They shall also interrogate said person on oath in reference to any acquisition or investments made by him, and not already assessed, and the amount of all such acquisitions and investments shall be added to his assessable property, and if he refuses to answer, no allowance or deduction shall be made on his assessment.

The Collectors,

(one from each Election District,) and

STANDARD KEEPER,

will be appointed on TUESDAY, the 7th day of April next. The salary of the Standard Keeper has been fixed at $30.00 for the present year.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ACCOUNTS AGAINST THE COUNTY are requested to bring in the same on or before

Tuesday the 19th day of May next,

otherwise they will not get into this year's levy. All accounts presented to the Court will be required to be under oath.

All new applications for Pensions must be in writing, stating the residence, condition and circumstances of the applicant, and signed by two or more persons having a knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

JOHN RUSSELL.
Clerk to Commissioners for Kent County.
March 7, 1868.

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Commissioners of Kent county to locate a

PUBLIC ROAD

in the first election district of said county, beginning at the point where the road from Millington intersects the road from Massey's Cross Roads to Baldwin's Mill, and running to fall upon the road from Sassafras to Smyrna, at the Townsend road, near the Delaware and Maryland line, hereby give notice that they will meet at Baldwin's Mill on *MONDAY, the Sixth day of April next,* at 9 o'clock A. M., to perform said trust.

ALEXANDER WILSON,
JONATHAN HODGSON,
SAMUEL A. MERRITT,
mar7-tm Examiners.

SELECT SCHOOL.

THE subscribers respectfully announce to the citizens of Kent, that they have opened a CLASSICAL SCHOOL in 5th District, near St. Paul's Church for Boys and Girls, and after the 1st of April. Pupils can be accommodated with board convenient to the school. For further information, terms, &c. Apply to

L. M. RICAUD, M. D. or
J. C. TAYLOR,
mar7-3t Rees' Corner P O. Kent co. Md.

COMPLETE MANURE,

MANUFACTURED BY HENRY BOWER,

PHILADELPHIA,

MADE FROM

Super-Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

Warranted Free from Adulteration.

Packed in Bags of 200 lbs. Each,

PRICE $56 PER TON 2,000 lbs.

Liberal discount to dealers.

Has raised good crops of Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes, Grass, Cotton, Tobacco and Vegetables of all kinds. *Farmers would do well to inquire of their nearest dealer in fertilizers as to the results obtained from the use of Complete Manure.* The growing crops of Wheat, at this time, freely attest its virtues

It is highly recommended by all who have used it up to this time.

We have numerous testimonials to the effect that it is an invaluable Fertilizer, and we recommend it highly as a top dressing for Wheat and Grass.

DIXON, SHARPLESS & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
39 South Water and 40 South Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.

For Sale by WM. REYNOLDS,
79 South Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.
mar7-y

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 spings, $1.00; 30 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 Manufacturer 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

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. STEWART.

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 their return on or before the first Monday in March, and to pay the tax on or before April 30th.

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 25th & 26th, Kennedyville March 27 & 28th, Edesville, March 30th & 31st, after which time the assessment must be closed, and the delinquents are liable to penalty.

WM. H. LAMBERT,
Assistant Assessor.
Chestertown, Feb. 28th—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

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!

J. K. ALDRIDGE is closing out the balance of his large stock of Stoves at 10 per cent. below his regular price, which is much lower than Stoves can be bought in the city.

Call and see and be convinced of the fact.
jan25

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