THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, March 28, 1868.

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

ROADS AND MAILS.—If we may judge from the "semi-occasional" manner in which our Baltimore and Philadelphia mails arrive, our county roads must be in the most shocking condition, "whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary." But the reports, from the citizens of the county who travel them, are not such as to justify the mail carriers in the irregularity they practice. The *Crumptonian* has volunteered a defence of the Smyrna stage line under the plea of high charges on the part of the Chester Bridge company to the amount of seven-five cents per day, and a refusal to abate. The *Crumptonian* is not posted, the stage proprietor has never applied for passage over the bridge on the terms granted to quarterly and monthly travelers. Every one knows that to parties thus traveling, the company make a very great reduction from the regular daily rates. From all we can learn, this line has paid very little if any of the seventy-five cent "iniquitous tax," being now indebted to the Bridge company in the sum of six dollars and seventy-five cents.

We have traveled on this line in the Summer season, when there was no mud, and when the male passengers were obliged to alight at every hill and assist in pushing the stage up hill, we notice very little improvement in the condition of the Post horses since then, and believe the excuse of Morgan's creek bridge is one eagerly caught at, as the mails can be brought through Kent by traveling only three miles more than the regular route. We see that all the mail contracts for our town have been let to different parties, and we think the change cannot be for the worse.

TRAVEL BY WATER.—Added to the above inconvenience it takes our Slaughter's Line of steamers almost the entire day to make the trip from Baltimore here.

The Louisiana Constitution.

From the Balt. Gazette.

The Convention gotten up by the Federal Government to make a State Constitution for Louisiana at last rests from its labors. It has provided the machinery by which the agents of the Radical party will be enabled temporarily to keep control of the State, and it only remains for Congress to take advantage of a mock election and to recognize the new Constitution as the supreme law of Louisiana. By this instrument the political and social equality of the whites and the negroes is established. It is provided that all men who were born or have been naturalized in the United States and have resided one year in the State shall, without regard to race or color, be entitled to the "same civil, political "and public rights and privileges." Thus the negroes are to vote and to hold office henceforth in Louisiana. It is further provided that "all persons shall enjoy equal rights and "privileges upon "public conveyances, and that all places "of business, or of public resort, or for "which a license is required, shall be "deemed places of a public character, and "shall be opened to the accomodation and "patronage of all persons, without distinc-"tion or discrimination on account of race "or color." Thus the negro is thrust alongside of the white man at every turn. In public conveyances by land or water; in the theatre and the concert room; in the princely metropolitan hotels and the quiet summer retreats the people of our race are to be forced to live and to move in constant companionship with the ignorant and boorish blacks. The most refined women in the land must share the more private saloons or state-rooms on the steamboats with the coarse and swarthy daughters of Africa, and delicate girls if they seek any public place of entertainment are condemned to the same association. The people whose skill and designed and built the towns and cities of Louisiana and established her steamboat and railroad lines, are no longer to be allowed to control them, but these are hereafter to be so regulated that they must daily diminish in value. So much has been done for the blacks. But Congress could not count upon securing its miserable ends by simply placing the two races on an equality. Its agents in preparing the Constitution have, therefore, been compelled while bringing forward the black race to push back the white. They propose to disfranchise "those who held office, civil or military, for one year or more under the organization styled. 'The Confederate States of America;' those who registered themselves as enemies to the United States; those who acted as leaders of guerilla bands during the late rebellion; those who, in the advocacy of rebellion, wrote or published newspaper articles, or preached sermons during the late rebellion, and those who voted for and signed an ordinance of secession in any State. No person included in these exceptions shall either vote or hold office until he shall have relieved himself by voluntarily writing and signing a certificate setting forth that he acknowledges the late rebellion to have been politically wrong, and that he regrets any aid and comfort he may have given it; and he shall file the certificate in the office of the Secretary of State, and it shall be published in the official journal." By these provisions an immense proportion of the most educated and intelligent people of the State will be precluded for all time to come from voting or holding office.

When this new Constitution shall be put in force, the final ruin of Louisiana will have been well nigh completed. In 1860 the white population of the State was about three hundred and fifty-eight thousand; the negroes numbered over three hundred and fifty thousand. Thus they will largely outvote he prescribed white race. Their political supremacy is assured them, and it will not be long before they will assert it to the exclusion of the whites. Their social equality is also established by law, and they will be pompt to assume their new position at all times and in all places. Capital will rapidly withdraw itself from the State; and those who do not desire such intimate association with the blacks, and who can get out of the State, will leave it likewise. Negro domination will soon be complete and undisputed and barbaric ideas will boldly confront the boasted civilization of the nineteenth century. Such is the condition to which the representatives of the North have deliberately brought the once fertile and prosperous State of Louisiana. Already her material prosperity has been nearly destroyed, and it is now proposed to doom her lasting ruin. And while this plan for handing over the State to the rule of a minority composed of black men, is in progress of execution, the revolutionists in Congress are prating about universal justice, free governments and republican institution; and the people of the North are looking indifferently upon the progress of the game on which are staked the Union and the Constitution they profess to love and the Republic which they avow themselves capable of defending and maintaining.

John L. Stam, Esq., has purchased, for the sum of five thousand dollars, of Mrs Elizabeth Walker, the lot and buildings on the cornar of High and Court streets, and adjoining our office. The stand is a good one for business, but the price paid, indicates the advance which real estate is making in Chestertown.

THE CONFERENCES of the Methodist Episcopal and Meth. Protestant Churches have both closed since our last issue, and the "*appointments*" are all, doubtless, known to our readers ere this. Of the M. E. church, the Rev. Mr. Quigg and Stubbs have been returned to Kent circuit; of the M. P. Church, Kent has J. T. Murray returned and A. W. Mather assistant. We observe that the Rev. Mr. Bates, of the M. P. conference, has been sent to Georgetown D. C., and as he has only been in Talbot one year, whereas the rule is to stay two years, we infer that the Rev. Gentleman has been frightened off by the Talbot thieves, of whom he made complaint in the county paper, and who he found to be so much in advance of Kent County thieves.

Dr. P. Wroth having resigned the Presidency of Washington College, the board of Visitors have elected George B. Westcott, Esq., President.

BREMEN AND BALTIMORE STEAMSHIP LINE.—The pioneer steamer of this line, the iron steamship Baltimore, arrived in port Monday last. The event was celebrated by a civic and military parade and banquet on Thursday last. The Baltimore is a first class screw propeller of 2,065 tons burthen. The Berlin of this line, is a similar vessel, and will leave Bremen for Baltimore city on the 1st of April, having already a full complement of passengers and cargo engaged.

Baltimore has now two lines of foreign steamers.

[*Special Dispatch to the Balt. Sun.*]

The Second Day of Impeachment Trial.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—There was not so much ceremony this morning at the capitol as on the occasion of the last day's proceedings of the court of impeachment. It was not deemed necessary to call in the aid of so large a number of the metropolitan police, and there were not so many vigilant sentinels placed at the doors to scrutinize those who entered.

The doors were opened about half-past ten, and by noon nearly every seat was occupied. The ladies, as usual, predominated largely, forming at least three-fourths of the whole assembly. On the floor the same arrangements were visible as on the 17th instant, including the accommodations for counsels and managers. It was again the subject of remark to-day that there were no negroes present in the galleries.

At the hour of noon a vigorous rap of the gavel by Mr. Wade cautioned all present that the session would now open. A considerable amount of business was transacted during the first half of the morning hour, and several Senators were on their feet with bills in their hands, ready to introduce, when Mr. Wade, to the surprise of every one, declared that in accordance with the impeachment rules, all legislative business must now cease.

Just before 1 o'clock Mr. Stevens came in from a rear door and took his seat at the end of the table assigned to the House managers, and it was done so quietly that he seemed to have dropped there, and every one was asking, "When did old Thad. come?"

At 1 o'clock precisely Mr. Wade left his chair and planted himself in the vacant seat next to Senator Ferry. Mr. Chase came in and called the Senate to order, and simultaneously the managers of impeachment and the counsel for the President appeared, the former being loudly announced at the front entrance by the sergeant-at-arms and the latter coming in unheralded from the rear. The counsel for the President are Messrs. Stanbery, Curtis, of Boston, Evarts of New York, Nelson of Tennessee, and Groesbeck of Cincinnati. Judge Black was not present. Mr. Evarts seemed to be the centre of attraction, and as he took his place at the middle of the table hundreds of glasses were bent on him from all directions.—He gave the whole proceedings the most earnest attention, and with his side face toward the chair. He is an intellectual-looking man, and bet for his youthful appearance his profile would be pronounced as not unlike that of Thad. Stevens.

The answer of the President was read, Judge Curtis commencing it, and being relieved in turn by Mr. Stanbery and Mr. Evarts. The whole reading occupied about one hour and a-half.

When the reading was concluded the motion of the counsel for thirty days' time was submitted by Mr. Evarts, who supported the motion in a few brief and pertinent remarks. The motion was further supported by Messrs. Stanbery and Evarts, and opposed by Messrs. Bingham, Logan and Butler, on the part of the man-

The Negro Constitution for South Carolina.

From the Charleston Mercury, March 19.

We spread before our readers this morning, in full, the result, to accomplish which one hundred and twenty negroes, mulattoes and low whites have been knocking their skulls together for two blessed months, at an expense to the State of over $100,000. They call this thing, begotten in illegitimey, a Constitution, and have the impudence to ask white men to vote for it. A like combination of folly, fraud and licentousness was never before

fense; that there [illegible] office, and, although the Senate was in session, he could authorize General Thomas to act; and in reply to the allegations in reference to his speeches, the President asserts that he is not correctly reported, but maintains his right as a citizen to form opinions in reference to the legislation of Congress, and to give expression to them. At the conclusion of the reading the counsel for the President applied for an extension of time of thirty days after replication to make preparation for defense. This motion was resisted by the managers of impeachment, and finally refused by a strict party vote. A motion by Mr. Johnson to grant ten days was pending at the close.

THE GENERAL SCHOOL BILL.—The committee on education of the Senate, Mr. Maddox, chairman, have been industriously engaged in the consideration of the House bill to provide for uniform system of public instruction in this State, and have reported a substitute for said bill, which was ordered to be printed. The substitute amends the House bill so as to leave to the county boards the selection of the school books for their counties, and therefore abolished the State Board and the State Superintendent, and confided the duties of the latter to the principal of the Normal School. The county boards are to be elected by the people at the general election for members of General Assembly—one commissioner for each election district in every county. The office of county superintendent is abolished and his duties as examiner confided to three teachers of the county, to be appointed by the county board, at an annual salary of $50 each. For the use of school books each pupil is to pay not more than $1 per quarter. The taxes paid by the colored people for school purposes, and such donations as may be made for the purpose, shall be applied to the education of colored children, and the schools shall be under the charge of the boards of county school commissioners and the commissioners of public schools in Baltimore city. The State school tax is reduced from twelve cents to nine cents on the $100, and the plan proposed will reduce the cost of the school system about $100,000 per year.

WM. H. VANDERFORD & SON, of the Middletown *Transcript*, have purchased of Mr. William H. Davis the *Democratic Advocate*, published at Westminister, Md.

By particular request of the citizens of Baltimore, Mark M. Pomerov, Editor of the La Crosse Democrat, familiarly known as "Brick," delivered a humorous lecture entitled "Society," in that city on Thursday last.

Negro Nature.

A correspondent of the Republican New York *Times*, writing from Atlanta, Georgia, says: "I have seen a [illegible] number of farmers from different parts of Upper Georgia, who came here hoping to engage hands. They found numbers who were doing nothing and living in their want and squalor; but when they told they wanted hands to contract for a year to work upon a farm, they could not find more than one in twenty who would go to work. A friend of mine, who is here to engage laborers, employs

A Desideratum Supplied.

Fashionable Tailoring

IN CHESTERTOWN.

IT has been the complaint of citizens of Chestertown, Kent county, that they have never been able to have their TAILORING done at home in a satisfactory manner.

The subscriber, late of Centreville and formerly of Cambridge, Md., has taken up his residence in Chestertown, and opened a shop on HIGH Street immediately opposite the fashionable store of B. B. Perkins & Son, where he may at *ALL TIMES* be found, and where he proposes to supply this, almost necessary convenience,

TAILORING

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Done in a Prompt and Workmanlike Manner.

His advantages are such, from a close connection with the foreman of ROBERTS' CELEBRATED ESTABLISHMENT in Baltimore, as to place his ability to give satisfaction beyond all doubt.

HENRY L. STREET.

mar28-1y

VENDUE.

AS the subscriber intends discontinuing farming, she will offer at public sale on

WEDNESDAY, April 8th, 1868

at 10 o'clock A. M. at her residence in Still Pond, the following property:

TWO GOOD HORSES,

TWO FINE COLTS,

(very much alike,)

TWO GOOD COWS and some YOUNG CATTLE,

1 CARRIAGE, 1 DEARBORN,

ALSO A LOT OF

FARMING IMPLEMENTS,

such as PLOWS, CULTIVATORS, HARROWS, &c.

DEBORAH TURNER.

mar28-2t

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters of administration on the estate of

JOHN R. AYRES.

late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of October next; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 24th day of March 1868.

ROBERT N. C. AYRES,

mar28-4t Administrator.

New Goods.

New Goods.

City-made Planes with Butcher Bitts, Bench Screws, Glue Pots, a large stock of Saws of the best manufacture. Turning and Felloe Webs, Keyhole Saws, Tobacco Cutters, Horse Nails, Hinge Nails and Rivets, Draw Pulls, Foot Scrapers, Scissors and Shears, Picture Nails, Saw Pads, Sail Needles, Shutter Lifts, Socket Fir Chisels, School House Hooks and a large stock of Builders Hardware for sale, low at the TIN STORE AND HARDWARE STORE of

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

TIN SAFES, Pressed Furniture, Toilet Sets, Fine Waiters all sizes, Dust Brushes, White Wash Brushes, Well Buckets and a good assortment of Goods of all descriptions at

J. K. A.

12 DOZEN of the best MOUSE TRAPS in Market, for sale by

J. K. A.

SILVER PLATED FORKS, SPOONS, and a large stock of Table and Pocket Cutlery for sale at the TIN, STOVE & HARDWARE STORE of

J. K. A.

mar28

FASHIONABLE TAILORING.

THE subscriber still continues to carry on the ABOVE BUSINESS, at the corner of Spring Avenue and Market Space. He returns his thanks, to the public, and his friends generally, for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and would solicit a continuance of the same; and guarantees GENERAL SATISFACTION, with GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, pledging himself to do his work as well, and cheaper than the cheapest.

J. J. PEARCE.

mar28-3t

1868. 1868.

Spring Opening.

EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

NEW SPING SILKS,

NEW STYLE SHAWLS,

NOVELTIES IN DRESS GOODS,

STEEL AND PEARL POPLINS.

E. & L always keep the

Best Black Silks.

N. B.—NET CASH BUYERS will find it to their interest to call, as Bargains from Auction are daily received.

mar28-6t

SEWING MACHINE for SALE.

One of SHAW & CLARKE'S, Twenty Dollar Sewing Machines, as good as new, and in complete order can be purchased for Ten Dollars. Apply to the

EDITOR of TRANSCIPT.

A CARD.

I WOULD respectfully inform my customers and the public generally, that I now have on hand MOORE'S MAGNETIC SOAP, and it will be found for sale by a majority of the stores in the town and county.

R. P. STEWART.

COAL HODS, Shovels and Pokers—for sale by

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White $3.00.
Red 2.65a2.75.
CORN—White 1.00a1.18.
Yellow 1.18a1.19.
OATS—85a86 cts.

Carriages! Carriages! Carriages!

Geo. Williams & Co.

SUCCESSORS TO

MEDDERS & SUTTON,

ARE NOW PREPARED TO BUILD TO ORDER

First Class CARRIAGES of every description.

Trimming, Painting and all kinds of Repairs neatly and promptly done.

They are also prepared to do all kinds of

WHEEL WRIGHTING

AND

BLACKSMITHING.

They guarantee their work to give satisfaction and do it at reduced rates.

And respectfully ask a share of your patronage, believing we will be mutually benefited.

GEO. WILLIAMS & CO.
Galena, Kent county, Md.

mar21-3m

ATTENTION!

Land Buyers!

THE undersigned GENERAL LAND AGENTS, having many VALUABLE

Virginia Farms

for sale, invite the attention of Speculators and Farmers to those we have already advertised.

Send for circulars and descriptions and address

MASSEY & LEWIS,

OAK GROVE P O., Westmoreland county, Va.,

Parties wishing to buy, take any of the Rappahannock steamers and land at Leedstown, Westmoreland county, Va., and we will show them any of the farms we have for sale.

MASSEY & LEWIS.

mar21-6m

NEW STORE

NEW STOCK.

THE subscriber, having taken the store room on High street, Chestertown, adjoining T. W. Ellason & Son, and recently occupied by A. M. Russell, offers to his friends and the public generally A NEW STOCK OF CLOTHING AND CONFECTIONERY.

CLOTHING, CLOTHING,

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

CALL AND LOOK AT IT.

Confectionery,
Confectionery,
Confectionery.

EMBRACING

CANDY FIGS,
RAISINS,
PRUNES,
TAMARINDS,
DATES,
BRANDY PEACHES,
BRANDY CHERRIES,
CANNED PINE APPLES and STRAWBERRIES,
CHOW CHOW, CUCUMBER PICKLES,
ORANGES, LEMONS,
APPLES,
ALMONDS WALNUTS,
PALM NUTS,
FILBERTS, PEA NUTS, &c.
COCOA-NUTS, CANNED TOMATOES and CIGARS.

JAMES H. SMITH.

mar21'68

Notice to Sportsmen.

I REGRET the necessity to forewarn all persons from tresspassing on my enclosure, for the following reasons: Gunners have shot two of my Cows, one of which I had to kill; crippled one of my best Colts, for several months.

My servants in the garden have several times been struck with shot, and myself twice; all my Chickens killed and taken off.

In fishing they take down my fencing, make bridges across my race, obstruct my waste-way, with what they call Darts, Pots, etc., compelling me every year to the expense of fifty or more dollars, in clearing away the deposits of sand accummulated thereby.—All neglecting this notice will be proceeded against according to law, and obstructions removed at their cost.

T. H. WHALAND.

mar21-3t

Spring Trade

OF 1868.

THOMAS S. WICKES begs leave to inform his friends and customers, and buyers generally, that he will open during the early days of the coming week, a

HEAVY STOCK

OF GENERAL

HOUSEHOLD AND FARM GOODS,

which will be offered AT THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE MARKET RATES; having been purchased, all of them, under the most advantageous circumstances known to men of business,

mar21'68

FRESH GARDEN SEED AND GOODRICH POTATOES.

just received a fine assortment of fresh Garden SEED and GOODRICH POTATOES from the celebrated Nurserymen Rob't Buist, of Philadelphia, on sale for Cash, by

JOHN L. STAM.

mar14-3t*

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