THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 4, 1868.

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

Our *confreres* of the Maryland Democrat, in their paper of the twenty-eighth ultimo., thus speak of that remarkable individual "Brick" Pomeroy, who they went to see and hear speak at the Front Street Theatre, Baltimore.

At last he appeared; following the President of the Democratic Association of Baltimore, and the cheering and applause was powerful and prolonged.—When quiet was restored, the President introduced Mark M. Pomeroy, Esq., editor of the *La Crosse Democrat*, and another round of applause followed during which "Brick moved the table a little back, and paced the stand across several times, and had to, at last, command silence by holding up his right arm, when immediately profound order reigned throughout the vast edifice.

He commenced;—"Men of Maryland—I *might*, say 'My Maryland,' from the generous reception I have met with"—and then with one of the most quizzical looks we ever saw on a human countenance, "if I were Ben. Butler I would present each of you with a *silver spoon*, but as I am not, and never wore shoulder-straps during the war, and am an honest Democrat, I can only give you my warmest thanks for this noble reception." He said, "I have been more than usually thoughtful and reflective to-day—have been composing my ideas by eating oysters, walking your beautiful streets, and shaking hands with so many people that my right hand feels just like a Radical—if it ever got hold of *anything* 'twould never let go—that is, articles in the shape of pianoos, spoons and carpets." He continued in his strain for several minutes, and then commenced stern work, and threw "hot-bricks" with amazing rapidity into the radical camp.—He said that the young men of the West had been deceived, and taught to hate the South,—that New England puritans filled their western country with base and infamous tracts, and led the young men of the prairies to believe that the men of the South were aristocrats, and as such their common enemy,—and filled their minds with the belief that they would have and had to pay taxes to support them in idleness and luxuriance,—and that under such impressions they, when the war commenced, rushed to the *front*, and proved themselves the most courageous and hardest foes of the South. But, said he, the time had come when they were being undeceived,—when they were seeing how New England had by its cunning made them mere tools to do their inhuman work—had come to know that while they were shedding their blood and periling their lives at the front, New England men were robbing the people, robbing them, and growing rich with plunder and thievery—and at the same time exempting themselves from future taxation, and casting all the burdens of the war upon the poor man and the brave soldier.

He said that he would represent a republican, and make a republican speech to them, and commenced by making fair promises of taking care of their interests at home while they went to fight—such as feed the pigs, hoe potatoes, plough the the field protect the little ones, and nurture every interest as if they were their own, and promised them a restoration of the Union; makes taxes lighter, break up aristocracy, destroy slavery, and make this a free and glorious country. Such were radical promises. But as the war progressed, their attention was drawn in another direction, and they had to support their government by buying rotten steamboats for five thousand dollars and selling them to the government for an hundred thousand; they had some cousins to find straps for, and send South to *find* pianos, jewelry, spoons, carpets, and go shares with themselves and other cousins in Congress; the farms were neglected, the little ones uncared for and left to suffer, and after all, when the *war is said to be over*, the Union is not restored; but is by them sundered, and the States refused admittance into the Union. Thus had they, the young men of the West, been duped and fooled, but the day of retributive justice was near at hand, and when they once commenced the mighty march New England would tremble with a tremor that would never be stilled.

Thus for over two hours he held the vast audience by this peculiar eloquence, interspersed with the rarest humor.

It would give us pleasure to record more points upon which he *talked*, for he says he never makes *speeches*, but space will not allow.

After he concluded his remarks, a resolution of thanks, and so forth, was adopted, and a goodly portion of the audience gathered around him to grasp his hand, we were among the number, and a person standing near remarked, "Let me shake your honest hand," "Brick" said "Well, I assure you its a Democratic hand—I won't say whether it's honest or not."

HE VISITS ANNAPOLIS.

On Wednesday morning, who should walk into our office but the gentleman himself, and, recognizing him instantly, we grasped his hand. Soon the news of his arrival at the office brought many anxious friends to see him, and after talking for a while, off went his over-coat, he to the compositors stand, and *without copy*, with continual bustle and confusion around him, set the following paragraph:

Pluck is better than money, and he who has it not is unworthy the name of citizen in this once glorious republic. There is a feeling of cowardice even in brave Maryland that is inexcusable, and will, if not checked, cost the State her liberties. Let her sons be warned in time—let her democratic leaders stand closer by the people in defense of their liberties—closer by the State to defend its Rights—closer by Liberty in its day of agony—closer by the home and sinew for the protection of industry—closer by the young men of the land and their interests, and all will the sooner be well. God hates a coward.—To hesitate is to lose—to lose now is to lose forever. Be brave for the Right—defend your own State if ever menaced by a despotic power—protect the poor man in the enjoyment of his earnings—demand exemption from an accursed New England aristocracy of Bondage; and from the prairies of a conceived West, now rising like a young Giant in his might, will come help from brave earnest men, to save and to avenge. Give us pluck in proportion to the integrity of our principles, and the justness of our cause, and democracy shall the sooner triumph and the country the sooner be peaceful, prosperous and at rest. Give us pluck, and then for the Right by ballot or the Revolution which will bring it. The Revolution which will free labor from unequal taxation—States from bayonets and the land from that puritan domination which has brought but ruin and wretchedness. If we are Right let us be brave.

After washing his hands in a tin basin and drying them on a printer's immaculate towel, accompanied us to our home and dined, and spent about an hour in social and agreeable conversation. Then to the Naval Academy visiting the gymnasium and ships, on one of the latter meeting with a midshipman of his acquaintance from La Crosse. Returning, we went to the State House, and soon the crowd commenced pouring in to listen to his peculiar eloquence. He spoke one hour and a half, and was often and loudly applauded. After his address the auditory gathered around to secure his hand. Mr. Pomeroy then sought the quietude of his hotel-room, being fatigued by incessant travel and continued addresses, preparatory to leaving in the morning train.

THE United States Musical Review for April, contains the following selections: Smile, Mollie Darling;—Lonely, Lonely, She Sleeps in the Valley so Sweet,—Against the Stream;—Whistling Winds. Every lady who wishes to keep up with the newest things in the musical world should subscribe for this monthly. Address J. L. Peters, P. O. Box, 5429, New York.

The committee appointed by the Senate of our State to inquire into corrupt practices to influence legislation at the last session of the General Assembly. (i. e. of 1867) report that the city government of Baltimore was in the hands of the Radicals, a bill was brought into the General Assembly to provide for a new charter election in the city. The office-holders concerted means to prevent the election. One of them testified that they "did not feel like going out of office if they could help it." They raised $10,000 to defeat the bill. How that money was applied the committee have not been able to ascertain. It was confided to William Thomson, then Sheriff of the city. His testimony is that he had no occasion to use it to defeat the bill; the bill failed "on other grounds," and he kept the money for himself. Mayor Chapman testified before the committee of Congress that the money was "raised to buy up a sufficient number of members of the Legislature to defeat the measure," and that they bought up those votes and saved the Union government." Before this committee he professed to have no knowledge how the money was applied.

Twenty thousand dollars were appropriated by the mayor and city council out of the treasury of the city. Mayor Chapman testifies that it was appropriated "not to defeat the passage of the law, but to test its validity;" that he sought to employ Mr. Reverdy Johnson and Mr. Wm. Schley, but they refused; that he employed Mr. Archibald Sterling, Jr., Mr. Milton Whitney and Mr. Henry Stockbridge, and paid them each $2.000; that no legal proceedings were instituted by them; that by their advice, to put the rest of the appropriation beyond the reach of "legal process," he gave it into the hands of Mr. Alford Mace. What Mr. Mace did with it he does not know. Mr. Mace never gave him any account of it, except some $3,000 "paid to lobbyists"—Mr. Stake, of Hagerstown, Dr. Reese, naval officer of the city of Baltimore, and a third party, name not remembered, but said to have received $500.

The committee have not been able to procure the testimony of Mr. Mace. The sergeant-at-arms served a summons upon him. He did not appear as summoned, and that officer has not been able, with diligent search, to find him again.

Dr. Reese testified that he was paid by Mr. Mace $2.500 to defeat the bill. Mr. Stake testified that he was paid $3,000. Each denied the payment of any part of this fee to any other person, or that he employed any means to defeat the bill, except argument, with any member of the General Assembly. Mr. Hines, clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, testified that Mr. Mace paid him $500; he gave no part of the fee to any member of the Legislature.

This is all the committee have been able to discover respecting the use of the funds named. Mr. Chapman and other witnesses state that $13,000 were collected by tax assessed upon the salaries of the officers of the city, and paid back to the treasury of the city.

THE CHURCH CORPORATION BILL.—The following important bill has passed both branches of the General Assembly:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That additional sections shall be added to article 26, code of public general laws, entitled "corporations," subtitle "religious corporations," to come in at the end of said article, and to be numbered as sections 102 and 103, to read as follows:

102. A majority of the white male members of any church or religious society in the State, whose estate may be vested to trustees, shall have power to change said trustees by appointing others in their stead, at a public meeting of the white male members of said church or religious society above the age of 21 years, called by any five or more members thereof, after giving notice for four weeks to all the said white male members, either by written notice set up for four weeks prior to the day of meeting at the church door, or the place of public worship of the congregation where such election is to be held.

103. The trustees so elected at such meeting shall, by virtue of their election, be invested with all the property and right which had previously vested in the trustees so superseded.

Section 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts in conflict with the above sections be, and are hereby, repealed, and this act shall take effect from and after its passage.

The Impeachment Trial.

From the Balt. Sun of Tuesday.

Yesterday being the day appointed on which the trial of the President of the United States on the articles of impeachment must commence in form, the proceedings went forward in the Senate accordingly. The case was opened on the part of the House managers by Mr. B. F. Butler, who read a prosy address, which occupied three hours in its delivery, reviewing the constitutional provisions which are alleged to make it the duty of the House to impeach and the Senate to try a President charged with high crimes and misdemeanors, reciting English and American precedents in cases of impeachment, and considering the matters of fact and law which would be developed in supporting the statements of each of the impeachment articles. A very wide range of inquiry will be opened, both as to the facts and the law of the case, if the points raised by Mr. Butler in his opening speech are to be fully and fairly considered and discussed. Mr. Wilson, of the impeachment managers, it will be seen, commenced the introduction of testimony, consisting of documents mostly with which the public generally are familiar, but which Mr. Stanbery, counsel for the President desired to have read, which was done accordingly. Thus the forms at least are complied with, and unless the President is to be deprived of the common privileges of defense accorded to the humblest criminal, it is difficult to see how there can be that swift solution which is demanded by the more hot-headed partisans of impeachment.

TUESDAY.—The Impeachment Court assembled at noon. The evidence on the part of the managers was continued. The only point of interest was the modification of the 7th rule, giving the presiding officer the power to rule all questions of evidence unless some member of the Senate should ask a formal decision thereon.

The proceedings Wednesday in the impeachment trial exhibited no special point of interest, except an abortive attempt of Mr. Sumner to recover from the discomfiture which the impeachers had suffered in the vote of the court in secret session, sustaining by a vote of thirty to nineteen the ruling of the Chief Justice that had a right to decide, in the first instance, questions of law and evidence. With this view Mr. Sumner submitted an order that in giving the casting vote on Monday upon the motion to go into secret consultation upon the appeal taken by Mr. Drake against the ruling above mentioned the Chief Justice had done that for which there was no constitutional warrant. The order was rejected by a vote of yeas 21 nays 27. This was the second failuae of those extremists whose programme is to make the Chief Justice a mere ornamental figure in the court of impeachment. The question as to the admissibility of certain testimony of Mr. Burleigh, relative to a conversation between Mr. Burleigh and General Lorenzo Thomas, which the latter is alleged to have declared his intention to expel Mr. Stanton from the War Office by force, and which was objected to by the President's counsel as being irrelevant, and as being that for which General Thomas only was responsible, was argued and submitted to the Senate, and that body decided to receive the evidence by a vote of 31 to 11. So far the evidence really appears to amount to little or nothing.

The Supreme Court and the McArdle Case.

After the announciation of opinions and orders in the Supreme Court on Monday, when the current business had been begun, Judge Black brought to the notice of the court a report that the promulgation of the decision in the McArdle case had been delayed to await the passage of an act of Congress intended to impair the power of the court, and that since the passage of this act by Congress the court had in conference, determined not to promulgate its decision in this case before its adjournment. Chief Justice Chase was not upon the bench, and what ensued in regard to Judge Black's action is thus given by the National Intelligencer:

Justice Nelson inquired of Judge Black what proposition he desired to make, and whether he wished to argue the effect of the repealing law. Without specifying any definite action desired, Judge Black professed a willingness to argue the matter spoken of, either now at the pleasure of the court. Justice Nelson then asked Mr. Carpenter, the counsel of the War Department, if he had anything to say. He replied that he did not understand that there was any specific motion before the court, but when one was made touching the interests of his clients, he would, upon proper notice, respond.

During this colloquy Justice Grier, with a manifestation of much emotion, observed, in substance, that he felt called upon to vindicate himself from whatever of obloquy or censure may attach to any one in this matter; that he thought the failure to decide the McArdle case will be considered as a design on the part of the court to wait for legislation to relieve them from the performance of an unpleasant duty.

Tuesday, in the Supreme Court, the subject again came up as to whether the McArdle case should be proceeded with, when Mr. Carpenter said he could not be prepared so soon to argue the case on behalf of the government. Judge Nelson then announced that the case would be postponed until the first day of next term—that is, December next.

The Virginia Convention and Judge Underwood.

RICHMOND, April 1.—In the convention the resolutions inquiring into the conduct of Judge Underwood were called up. He made a statement denying having offered any bribe to the executive committee, to be paid by Mr. Sprague, if they favored Chase for President. The resolutions were then indefinitely postponed—yeas 50, nays 17. Mr. Hawxhurst, chairman of the executive committee, rose afterwards and reasserted his published statements. A colored member was in the chair to-day, the first time since the session began.

S. Boyer, Esq., of the House of Delegates, will accept our thanks for a copy of the Constitution of Maryland with marginal notes and references.

PASSAGE OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOL BILL.—The public school bill which passed the Legislature towards it close, differs materially from the bill reported by the House committee.

The bill embraces a general tax of ten cents on the $100, distribution of the fund according to population, white and black, boards of county school commissioners, one for each district in a county, to be elected by the people, and to whom the general control is given for their respective counties; school-house trustees for each school-house district to be elected by the people of the district, and the appropriation of all taxes collected under the bill from colored people to such schools as may exist in counties or elsewhere for the education of colored children. In regard to school books, their selection is left to the respective boards of county commissioners, so that instead of uniformity of text-books, as at present, they may be different in each county, and for the books a charge not exceeding $1 per quarter may be made for each pupil. The commissioners are also to fix salaries of teachers.

The election of school commissioners by the people brings the system as near as possible to the people, and where there is any desire for educational improvement at all, their sympathies and influence will be enlisted in the work. To the principal of the normal school, who is to be appointed by a board of three trustees who are to be nominated by the Governor to the Senate, is assigned the duty of making the yearly report, he having a sort of general supervision; but there is neither a superintendent nor State board.

COMMUNICATED.

Mistur Editur:—Wont u please put these few lines in 2 yore papur, fur 2 sa that Galena are well & she hopes these few lines will find u the same also.

Our ducks hev et up awl the mud, & we hev cum out in our spring togery, & natur seems smilin' at herself & us. (Take a good smile old Dame it dont hurt a man much if the substance is 1st proof.)

Next, legislatur, the folks say they r goin to move & 2nd, that 1stly, the state of Md. dissolve & divorce the "Kort House Clik," & 2dly, that the people are recommended to turn their hogs & ducks loose in 2 the leaden paths of our wunce inkorporated town, so as to stur about and eat up the mud. We here r sum on free rights and 15 minute speeches, and the upholding the liquor trade, if a man only drinks his own whiskey, pay his own money & lick his own wife, viz: Our society d-side-ed that matter last Munday evenin', subject fur debate, viz: "Which is dun the most injury to the nations of the Big Ball, Intemperance or War."—The Judge d-side-ed that War ar the man what noes down and drags out, more korpses uv family nasions than any other man. The pesky, tarnation kritters, kept thinken uv, our "little mill" that bloted frum the map uv the Konstitusion, the Southern territories, & what Jeff is goin to be tried fur tryin to git out, & Andy impeached for tryin to git in 2 the "E. Pluribus Unam" Eagle and all. The arguments was most grandly, splendid, I cus sed, sez he, Beast B. stolt spoons "to licker with," (meanin DixE.,) & uther sich like Bagatelles, but he wur found to B. B. rong, they sed it wer war that dun it, not B. B., & as our people ar awl secesh ur union, they saw the pint. Then silence ariz, & then the Judge with tears in his watery eyes, (the house wur smoky like) sed, sez he War ar the wurst to the world, we admired while we pited these unlarnt soles, we then noed that our little spree had not balanced all the fabled good War hez dun, 76 &c. 2 the kontrary &c. But we hev sum speakers among us; 2 discriminate a few uv the shinin' lites.—We have a glorious "Son of Neptune" who strikes salt water blows & tha tell 2. He ar a konstitutional man of 76, & fears no impeachment but uvv his honor. But when the glorious original "son of Vulcan" rises with his original way uv putin things, his fund of jolly quaint humor, then awl can c that he noes how 2 "strike while the iron is hot," and every spark that flies beneath his blows shows plainer still uv what metal he iz made. Our representative uv the ex-skool system has earnest & sincere argument enuff 2 make the victory hard, & he only, who wins, laughs 'gainst him. And lastly but not leastly, comes the ladies, (I meen in this piece, fur in the house they cum 1st as soon as the doors ar open wide) who bi ther smiles uv approval make awl try hard 2 do their best, & the judges look grave & solemn, ladies sometimes offer questions, that is seldom, (& sometimes not that often.) The ladies here ar all feminine in their dress & deportment, xcept tha kin drive a good hors well as a man. They patrunize the library, through their fathers or husbands, & the e-lection made tell on 'em fur good sens. Tha dont read trash, but ar sum on intellectual works, & seem 2 digest them awl well 2. We hav sometimes as low as 60 uv the sweet sex to a debate, and sumtimes as high as less. Beauty here is so uncommon that it is hardly rare & will kompare with any part of Kent. I wish sum uv 'em had a title or sum more wur korted by sum noble man.

N. B.—The abuv is intended for a komplement to the future better halves uv serv-ciety.

But the next thing is sumthin' else, we ar awl glad 2 git a Bill passed by the legislatur, 2 put us a bridge across the river, & we feel rite comfortable to think the members frum Kent would not indulge in rovin enticements of the capital, 2 the neglect uv their home business, & hope we shall hav a move made by the Commissioners soon now, then we can invite the public in Forest language, "Kum one, kum all, knot on the sly, you'll like Galena, only try." And we hav an Odd-Fellows Hall, awl fixed off in gud fittin clothes, & the members ar the oddest fellers, I ever seed, indeed awl people iz that way here, fust you c them & kere a cuss for 'em, but after u no 'em a while u prize 'em so highly, "That the heart would breake with more, it cant luv any less." The Kent Base Ball Club hev rekonstructed theirselves, & to luk at 'em pla (tha call it such, I call it work) I kant but pity the poor d-luded kritters that will hev little sense enough 2 git hold uv 'em this season. Tha hold 'emselves like a kept racer, eager & snortin for the strife & it will be striter than it wur last year. Tha ar Ball-ers indeed. There will be a premium for bruises, cuts & salves, if tha succeed in cripplin' theirselves as tha hope 2 do, & tha will try hard 2 spoil the manly beauty uv a 2 perfect hand, &c. I forgot 2 sa that the U. S. M. has a leak sum where in it; uv late we but seldom hev got a paper. A 2 day old paper iz at a premium, & a Kent paper got hold uv on a Sunday nite iz as good as gold. Luv to awl inquisitive friends.

Yours in prosperity & till Huckleberry time,

PATCH-M.

Political Excitement in North Carolina.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 1.—The political canvass in North Carolina is very exciting, and it it estimated that upwards of 200 speeches are made per day in the different counties. The conservatives display a great deal of energy, but both sides are sanguine. Mr. Holden, the radical candidate for Governor, and Mr. Ashe, the conservative, are both in the field, and ex-Governor Vance and others are among the more prominent speakers. The people of the State have not been so much aroused in any election since 1864.

LIFE has few Charms for the Dyspeptic, which is not to be wondered at when we take into the account the amount of bodily and mental suffering that this distressing malady generates. The Peruvian Syrup (a proxtide of Iron) has cured thousands who were suffering from this disease.

Notices of Marriages and Deaths will be inserted without charge, and we look to the friends of the parties to furnish the notices. OBITUARIES will be charged for at the rate of fifty cents a square, of ten lines, to those handing them in, unless otherwise directed.

MARRIED.

GLEAVES—ROLLISON.—In Chestertown, on the 26th ult., by Rev. J. T. Murray, Mr. SAMUEL C. GLEAVES to MRS. MARY A. ROLLISON.

RASIN—HOLLAND.—At the bride's residence in Philadelphia, on Tuesday, 10th ult., by Rev. H. S. Hoffman, THOMAS RASIN, Jr., of Still Pond, to Miss MATTIE E. HOLLAND.

$5000 WANTED.

FOR which satisfactory security will be given, and the interest promptly paid quarterly or monthly if preferred.

Inquire of the Editor.

apr4-3t

Henry C. Kennard.

ATTORNEY and COUNSELLOR,

37 SAINT PAUL STREET,

BALTIMORE.

apr4-6m

NOTICE.

ALL accounts left at the office of Wm. Bacchus, in Chestertown to be collected according to law or on commission, prompt attention will be given by

R. W. CALDER, Constable.

apr4-tf

NOTICE.

THE commissions of the officers recently appointed for Kent county by the Governor have been received, and under the law, the officers are required to qualify within thirty days, which will expire on the 29th of April. Magistrates, Coroners and others, are hereby notified, that they may not loose their commissions by limitation.

JESSE K. HINES,
Clk Circuit Court.

apr4-4

ESTRAY.

Kent County to Wit:

I HEREBY certify that Thomas Rasin, Jr., farmer of Kent county, brought before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for the said county, this 30th day of March, 1868, one WHITE HOG, as a stray, trespassing upon his enclosure. The left ear half off and the end of his tail cut off. Given under my hand this 30th day of March, 1868.

Test: WM. BACCHUS, J. P.

The owner or owners of the above property, are notified to come forward prove property pay charges and take it away.

THOS. RASIN, Jr.

apr4-4t*

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

LEWIS M. TITTER,

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 31st day of October next; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 31st day of March 1868.

SAMUEL T. CHAMBERS,
Administrator, *C. T. A.*

apr4-3t

PROPOSALS FOR BUILDING
A School House.

LOCUST GROVE, KENT Co., Md.,
April 1, 1868.

THE undersigned will receive proposals until APRIL 22d, 1868, for building a SCHOOL HOUSE at Locust Grove, Kent county, Md. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Clerk's office in Chestertown, or at Shallcross' Wharf, after the 11th inst.

JAS. W. HURTT,
THOS. J. SHALLCROSS,
JAMES WILLIS,
WM. V. MYERS,
SAM'L A. MERRITT,
Committee

apr4-3t

LATEST NEWS.

THE LATE STYLE OF DOING BUSINESS AT THE

PEOPLES' POPULAR STORE

gives perfect satisfaction to close Buyers.

VICKERS will not be satisfied to sell as cheap as any store in Chestertown but will guarantee to duplicate any article of Merchandise purchased in Baltimore. He respectfully asks an examination to make good the above statement. We would advise all in want of Dry Goods, &c., to call at

WM. A. VICKERS.

apr 4'68

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Hon. Commissioners for Kent county, to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires the opening of a Public Road Begining at the mouth of the lane between the lands of B. H. C. Massey and John Benson and following said lands to the land of Ira Vansant, then with the line between the lands of B. H. C. Massey and Ira Vansant to the lands of Doctor Clark, then through Dr. Clark's land to the division line between the lands of C. J. Scott and John W. Ireland, and then by and with said line to the roads leading from Galena to Chesterville; or after leaving the land of Dr. Clark, to run along the division line of J. W. Ireland, and the land of the heirs of the late Wm. Vansant, then through the land of Wm. Vansant's heirs to the road leading by the colored M. E. Church, then following said road to the road leading from Galena to Sassafras, near Scott's branch;—do hereby give notice to all parties concerned, that they will meet to perform the duties of this commission on

THURSDAY, the 7th day of May next,

at 10 o'clock A. M, at the begining of the said road.

E. E. MILLER,
J. W. HURTT,
G. W. DAVIS.

mar14-tdm

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned, having been appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent county, examiners to view and determine whether the public convenience requires the the opening of a PUBLIC ROAD in the Fourth Election District of said county, beginning at or near Hopewell Corner, and running thence by or near the lines of Dr. F. Worrell and Dr. T. H. Whaland, then by or near the lines between Wm. H. Stewart and John T. Dodd and then through the lot of Pere Barroll, col'd, to the road leading from Chestertown to Worton Heights;—hereby give notice, that they will meet at Hopewell Corner, the beginning of said road, on

WEDNESDAY, the 6th of May, 1868,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., to execute the duties of their commission.

WILLIAM B WILMER,
JOHN GALE,
ROBERT NICHOLSON,
Examiners.

apr4-tm

MONEY!

ALL parties whose accounts were not settled on the First day of January last, are requested to close up the same at once, as money is wanted at the Trappe Corner.

STEVENSON CONSTABLE.

apr4'68

THE STEAMER

COMMERCE

WILL commence running on and after **APRIL 1st, inst.,** leaving Wilson's Point, every Wednesday, at 11 o'clock A. M., leaving Georgetown, at 1 o'clock P. M., touching at all the landings on the Sassafras and Elk rivers; leaving Betterton about 3½ o'clock P. M., leaving Pier No. 9 between Arch and Race streets, Phila. every Friday at 3 o'clock P. M.

All freight must be prepaid and the boat will not be responsible for frieght after delivering it on the wharf where it is marked. All goods must have the name of the landing marked on them, where the goods are to be landed, or it will not be receivable on the Boat.

JNO. F. WILSON, Capt.

The boat will stay at Betterton until daylight for passengers to get off.

mar28-5t

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

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.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White no sales,
Red 2.70a2.75.
CORN—White 1.00a1.14.
Yellow 1.11a1.18.
OATS—87a89 cts.

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 Polls, 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

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,
Administrator.

mar28-4t

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.

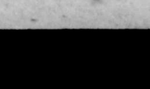
Carriages! Carriages! Carriages!

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

WATER COOLERS and Tumbler Drainers—for sale low, at

J. K. ALDRIDGE'S

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