THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 16, 1868.

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

Impeachment from an English Point of View--Nothing to Justify the President's Removal.

From the London Times, April 23.

The great State trial of the New World is rapidly approaching its close, any hour may now bring us intelligence of the judgment pronounced upon Andrew Johnson by the American Senate. It is a strange end of a mighty conflict—a singular example of political bathos. The most gigantic, costly and sanguinary struggle ever known has dwindled into a prosecution of which we, in this country, can only think that it need never have been instituted at all. Whether the President of the Republic did or did not commit the offences imputed to him is a question which it really seems hardly necessary to entertain, so plain does the conclusion appear, according to English opinions, that these offences were not such as should have put him upon his trial.

The whole charge against President Johnson amounts to little more than this —that he placed himself in opposition to Congress. The Executive and the Legislature have been for some time at variance but that is a misfortune which might occur at any time. The Constitution gave powers to Congress and powers to the President, and it was always possible that these authorities might differ in opinion. No doubt such antagonism might be carried by a President to such a point and be supported by such measures as would justify an impeachment, but it seems impossible to regard in such a light as this any of the proceedings ascribed to Mr. Johnson. That he did not sympathize with the views of Congress is, of course, notorious, but in America opinions are surely free; that he spoke without much respect of Congress may be admitted, but in America speech is very free indeed.—We know of nothing said by the President on this subject which might not have been said of Parliament or Ministers here without creating more than a passing remark, and certainly members of Congress have spoken as hardly of Andrew Johnson as ever he spoke of them. There was a political feud between the parties, and party feeling ran high; but as things go in America, and, indeed, in all free countries, it seems out of all measure to make angry words the ground of a solemn impeachment.

The legal aspect of the case may be a fair question for American lawyers to determine, but even on this point there appears, at any rate, as much to be said for the President as should have saved him from this prosecution. A law was passed by Congress, avowedly in prejudice of Mr. Johnson's authority, to the effect that it should not be competent to the President to remove from office certain Ministers of State. This law was designed expressly to bridle Mr. Johnson, and prevent him from dismissing any members of the Cabinet whose sympathies might be rather with Congress than with the President.—Mr. Stanton, Minister of War, had been appointed to his place by President Lincoln, and President Lincoln could at any time have removed him. Congress desired that President Johnson should not possess this power over one of its own allies, and therefore passed the bill which rendered the tenure of the office in question independent of the President's pleasure. This measure was notoriously directed against Mr. Johnson personally, insomuch that evidence was offered during the trial, but refused by the Senate, to the effect that the whole Cabinet, including Mr. Stanton himself, advised the President to put his veto upon it. It passed, however, and became law, but there was obviously a question whether the act could have a retrospective operation as to affect the tenure of office conferred by a former President under different conditions. Mr. Johnson considered that it could not, and he proceeded at a latter period to remove Mr. Stanton, upon the ground that the office, as he held it, was tenable only during the President's pleasure. It seems to us impossible to maintain that this proceeding, whether actually a breach of the law or not, was such a breach as to require or justify an impeachment. There was certainly sufficient doubt about the effect of the bill to give Mr. Johnson some excuse in thinking himself at liberty, and there are, moreover, other circumstances telling strongly in his favor. It was stated in his defence that in the opinion he formed upon this case he had the concurrence and support of his constitutional advisers; and it is of still greater importance to observe, what has been openly alleged for him and never contradicted, that his sole object in dealing as he did with Mr. Stanton was to obtain a case which might go before the Supreme Court, and there be decided according to constitutional law. In the face of these considerations, it seems to us impossible to regard the President's act in removing the Minister of War as constituting such a high crime and misdemeanor as would call for his indictment and trial before the country.

The impeachment of the Chief Magistrate of a nation is an act of extreme gravity, to be justified only by overpowering considerations of public welfare. We fail to discern anything resembling such justification in the case before us. It appears to us only an unmeasured expression of party feeling. A Republican Congress has been impatient of a Democratic President, and that is all. It is certainly possible that a majority of the Senate may rule conscientiously as well as rightly that Mr. Johnson's attempt to dismiss Mr. Stanton was a violation of law, but it will not be held in Europe, and we should think it would not be held in America, that the act was such a violation of law as to demand these extreme proceedings.—It will be far easier to rule that the President has occasionally been indiscreet of speech, but this too, will give very little support to the case for impeachment.—Nobody can deny that Mr. Johnson's conduct has fallen short of the dignity of his place, but we are bound to add that, upon the whole, it has been as becoming and as politic as those who placed him in office by their votes were entitled to anticipate. Taking his official career from first to last, he has certainly exceeded the expectations which were formed of him. It is not for us to beg the question by deciding between the claims of Republican and Democratic principles, but even if it be assumed that the policy pursued by Congress was right, and that advocated by the President wrong, there was no reason on this ground for putting the President on his trial. Congress had its own way, though with a little opposition. It was thwarted, but it could not be controlled. The President, as a matter of fact, did not succeed in removing Mr. Stanton, nor could he enforce his own view, on the reconstruction of the South. It cannot be pleaded that there was any necessity for depriving him of the power to do evil. He vetoed the measures of Congress, but Congress passed them again over his veto, and the actual policy of the United States was not Democratic, but Republican. Congress had the upperhand, and might have been content with its power. It would be better, of course, that the Executive and Legislature should be in harmony with each other instead of contending in daily conflict, but such differences are the natural incidents of political freedom.

SALE OF A FARM.—D. James Blackiston, as Trustee will sell to-day at 11½ o'clock A. M., at the Hotel in Sassafras, the "Forest Farm," containing 248 acres. See advertisement.

RAILROAD DIRECTORS.—At the annual election for Directors of the Kent county rail-road held on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected, Thomas W. Eliason, George Vickers, W. B. Wilmer, Isaac Parsons, Thos. Shallcross, *William Jawier, A. J. Rees and J. B. Fenimore.* The three last named were not members of the old board. The canvass was quite spirited,

MAGAZINES.

THE "NEW ECLECTIC" for June is before us, and sustains the promise of a first class monthly held out by the early numbers. As an inducement to all who will aid in extending its subscription list, seventy-five cents will be allowed for the name of every new prepaid subscriber procured for it, and a reward of one hundred dollars to the person sending the largest number of new subscribers during the year 1868.

Address
TURNBULL & MURDOCK,
49 Lexington St., Baltimore.

PETERS' U. S. MUSICAL REVIEW for May has been recieved. Each number of this Review contains from twelve to thirteen pages of interesting Musical Reading, Art Items, Reviews, etc., together with from twelve to fourteen pages of PIANO SONGS and PIANO PIECES, by such authors as Will. S. Hays, J. R. Thomas, C. Kinkle, Pacher, Dressler, etc., *thus giving, in each number of the* REVIEW, FROM $1.50 TO $2 IN CHOICE NEW MUSIC, by the most popular writers in America.

J. L. PETERS, Box 5429,
New York.

MR. EDITOR.—On Tuesday last, we rode through our sister county, Queen Anne's, by way of the mail stage road to Centreville, and not having traveled the road for some time, we were struck with the general improvement of the farm lands. On each side of the way, fields of fine wheat were waving in the breeze, and several luxurious fields of grass delighted the eye of the farmer who accompanied us. Several new farm houses, of respectable build and proportions, are scattered along the road, while the smaller structures at cross roads and corners have multiplied considerably. The village or rather the town of Church Hill has also decidedly improved in appearance; new houses, new churches and general improvement seems the order of the day in that old town.

Arriving at Centreville we found the Circuit Court in session, and a peep in the court room satisfied us that the people of Queen Anne's county feel no pride in their Temple of Justice. The walls of the building are good enough, but the inside arrangement of the court room is perfectly horrible, and in a shocking state of repair, the floors being in hills and valleys. The Court is penned off in one corner, and the general arrangement is such that few outside of the bar can either see or hear what is occupying the Court. I should suppose the members of our Kent bar, visiting there, would feel the change greatly from our comfortable court room. The three Judges were on the Bench, Robinson, Wickes and Stump, and we were forcibly reminded of old times when Chambers, Eccleston and Hopper presided, but with this striking difference. The youthful appearance of the court, and also that whereas the old court were remarkably homely men, the present Court are all particularly good looking men. Robinson, the centre figure has not the portly appearance of ex-Judge Carmichael, but there is a composure and mild expression of conscious rectitude and unbiased feeling that makes him look, despite his years, every inch the Judge. To the left is Wickes, dignified, but more restless than his brother Chief, whom he frequently engages in quick, earnest conversation; he is a fine looking man; time has so far laid gentle hands on him, and it is only when he bows his head in earnest consultation that the sparseness of his dark looks makes him look a little older than his brothers. Judge Wickes is very popular in Queen Anne's. On the right sets Judge Stump and he is the most youthful looking man we ever saw grace the Bench, indeed, at times when not officially engaged he looks like a boy of eighteen.—He seems to be a man of few words in his official position, but is an earnest, constant and careful observer of the business of the court. Penned up in the Centreville court room they excited our sympathy.

Centreville on the whole does not seem to have kept progress with the county, and is at least twenty-five years behind our county town. The Queen Anne's rail-road will doubtless make a great change in its appearance, as the country people of Queen Anne's county do not seem to have the same prejudice against their county town in this regard, i. e. the running of the road to Centreville, as exists to so great an extent in Kent.

You may hear from me again.

Yours, truly
OLD KENT.

The Democratic Candidate for the Presidency.

[*From the Baltimore Gazette of Monday.*]

Several Southern journalists some of whom have been inoculated with the idea while sojourning in Washington—are endeavoring to impress upon the Southern people the necessity of using whatever influence they possess to secure the nomination of some distinguished soldier as the candidate of the Democratic party for the Presidency. It is to us a matter of both surprise and regret that any Southern journal should be so prompt to set aside all who sympathized with the distresses of the South, and to strike hands with those who have no especial claim to her good will. It may turn out she may be called upon to choose between a conservative and a radical soldier, but she certainly ought not to manifest anything like a desire, or even willingness, to be placed in so painful a position. If the Democratic party proposes to abandon the right for the expedient, let the work be done by that branch of it which has several times of late years pursued to its cost that mistaken policy. But we will not believe the Democratic party of the North intends to commit so fatal blunder. It must go into this canvass on living practicl issues and with a candidate who is the embodiment of those issues. To put up a military man on its side simply because there is a military man on the other, would not in any way improve its chances of success. The nomination of Grant has produced no more enthusiasm than would the nomination of a town constable, and the nomination of a Democratic General would be received with the same apathy. If the Democratic and Conservative element is, as we believe it is, strong enough to sweep away the the revolutionists throughout the whole North then it is strong enough to carry into power any man whom it may choose to nominate. If it has not the strength and energy to do this, it cannot hope for success through the mere military prestige of its candidate. If no appeal is to be made to the real intelligence and feeling of the people—if the whole canvass is to be full merely of sham and claptrap such as was relied on to carry Gen. Scott into the Presidency, the great mass of the Democratic party will regard the matter with comparative indifference. We are confident that the reaction of which we have seen so many indications in the North, has a deep significance. It means that the people are not satisfied with the results of the war—that they begin to feel the loss entailed on them by the ruin of the South—that they are disgusted at the idea of negro supremacy in the South and of negro equality in the North—that they are weary of the burthen oi taxation and the recklessness of Radical rule. They are in no humor to throw up their hats around Generals or to get excited over stories of past battles. But they will rouse themselves at the call of a man who represents the issues of the hour. A candidate who is known to be identified thoroughly and warmly with those who recognize fully the disastrous results which war has left us, who resent keenly the outrages and usurpations of which the Radical faction has been guilty, and who reverence the principles of civil liberty and constitutional government, such a candidate we repeat can awaken something like a real and widespread enthusiasm. The perils which threaten us are too appalling to permit men to dwell much on military glory and we trust the National Convention will discard all such empty lures and appeal directly to the sense and heart of the Democratic party of the country.

We expect to support, be he soldier or citizen, the nominee of the Convention, but we earnestly hope the candidate of the Democratic party may be a man whose antecedents prove that he has been the unflinching opponent of Radical misrule and tyranny.

Senator Grimes on Impeachment.

Mr. Grimes, (rep.) of Iowa, made a long speech in the Senate, in secret session, on Monday evening, in opposition to the impeachment of the President. He began with a consideration of the President's power of removal of the heads of departments under the constitution, quoting many authorities to show that it was not denied or abridged up to the passage of the tenure-of-office act. Passing over the question of the constitutional validity of that act, he took up the discussion of whether Mr. Stanton's case comes within its provisions. He did not consider the Secretary of War either within the first section of the act or the proviso, and quoted the declarations of Mr. Schenck and Mr. Sherman in the debate on the passage of the bill in March, 1867, to sustain the theory. He thought Mr. Stanton held office under the pleasure of the President alone under the act of 1789, and that the President alone could remove him. He did not think there was any distinction between the power of the President to remove in recess, and his power to remove during the session of the Senate, an officer who held solely by his pleasure. Taking up then the second article, he said the temporary designation of a person to discharge the duties of an office until the office could be filled was made legal by the act of 1795, which he is satisfied, has not been repealed by that of 1863. But even if he thought otherwise, Mr. Grimes said he should be unable to convict the President of a crime in such a temporary appointment, not doubting that the President said in good faith and believed that he was acting within the laws. He dismissed the conspiracy articles very briefly, as he did also the eigth and ninth articles. He then took up the question of intent, saying he had no doubt that the President thoroughly believed the tenure-of-office act unconstitutional, and said that he was advised of its unconstitutionality by Mr. Stanton and other members of his Cabinet, and Mr. Grimes thought it not strange that under the circumstances the President should doubt or question its scope.—He held, however, that Stanton's case was not included in the provisions of this act, and that, therefore, the question of intent need not be considered as the President had done no unlawful act. But even if it were included, the guilty intent was not such as warranted the judgment demanded by the House. The Senator went on to say that if the President might in this way make a case for the courts to pass upon, the complete supremacy of Congress over all other branches of government was established, and he was no believer in such doctrine. Mr. Grimes turned off the remaining articles in few words, and closed as follows:

"I have expressed no views upon any of the questions upon which the President has been arraigned at the bar of public opinion outside of the charges. I have no right to travel out of the record, Mr. Johnson's character as a statesman, his relations to political parties, his conduct as a citizen, his efforts at reconstruction, the exercise of his pardoning power, the character of his appointments and the influences under which they were made, are not before us on any charges. Nor can I suffer my judgment of the law governing this case to be influenced by political considerations. I cannot agree to destroy the harmonious working of the constitution for the sake of getting rid of an unacceptable President. Whatever my opinion of the incumbent, I cannot consent to trifle with the high office he holds. I differ widely with the President respecting his political views and measures and deeply regret the difference between him and Congress; but I cannot, in my judicial capacity, record my vote that he is guilty of high crimes and misdemeanors."

M. E. General Conference.

The General Conference of the Meth. Episcopal Church, now in session at Chicago, have admitted the delegates of the African conferences of the Southern States to full membership in that body. The resolutions of admission are as follows:

Resolved, That all action of the General Conference of 1864, restricting or purporting to restrict the rights and privileges of the Annual Conferences, which the bishops were authorized by said General Conference to form within the United States and Territories, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Resolved, That the following conferences Alabama, Delaware, Georgia, Holstin, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, North Carolina and Washington, are hereby declared to be Annual Conferences of the M. E. Church, and vested with all the rights, privileges and immunities usual to Annual Conferences to said church.

Resolved, That the provisional delegates to this body elected by the aforesaid conferences, severally are hereby admitted to membership in this General Conference, entitled to exercise the same rights as delegates from other annual conferences; provided always that they shall be found otherwise qualified according to the law of the church.

[COMMUNICATED.]

MR. EDITOR.—In looking over the newspapers from different sections of the country, I find much speculation and preparation for the coming Presidential campaign. In the North, the West and the great Northwest, the people and the press are alike zealously and persistantly marshaling and encouraging the masses; they are calling conventions, framing resolutions and appointing delegates to the convention which is to assemble in the city of New York on the 4th day of July next. Many prominent gentlemen are mentioned from the West and Northwestern States, and in that quarter *all* are anxiously looking forward to the meeting of this convention of free white American citizens with interest. Indeed Mr. Editor, the most important convention that ever assembled on this continent. What has become of old Maryland and old Kent? Are we not as much interested in this matter as other States? No meetings yet. Is not Kent county interested? Certainly the issues are, and have been for a long time, fairly and squarely before the *voters* of our noble old State and county. The old Whig party is a *dead out chunk*, the American party an *obsolete idea*, the Union party a *dead letter;* but there remains to-day within our borders, the good old *Democratic Party*, firm and steadfast in the right; overwhelmed in some of the states at times, but *never* conquered; always ready to battle for the right, never flinching where principles are to be maintained, and where Radicalism, Despotism, Barbarism and all other *isms* are to be wiped out and crushed.

We are within five or six weeks of the convention and not one step has yet been taken in the county towards organizing or preparing representatives to the State convention. Surely we are interested in this great struggle of American freemen. We must have men in that convention *fit for the place*, firm, tried, true men; of known ability, sagacity, prudence and decided advocates of sound democratic doctrines; no panderers, no time-serving Cross Roads politicians, but statesmen.—Indeed Mr. Editor, the securing of a democratic victory, the election of a democratic President over the head of this Radical Horde at the head of affairs, it seems to me, would be the greatest blessing that God Almighty in his infinite goodness could shower upon this divided, dismembered and dissatisfied people.

Put the ball in motion, and keep it moving, remember *tempus fugit*. Let the press encourage the people; call meetings, district and county. Let principles, not men, be the watch word. Let the press rally the voters, and go to work in earnest. In a word *get ready*. Place a firm, decided Democrat at the helm of State, secure a triumph over the Radical Howlers, and then we can again, indeed, exclaim, with all the original boast and pride of a free born White American Citizen—

"No pent up *Utica* contracts our powers,
The whole unbounded *Continent* is ours."

AN OLD DEMOCRAT OF THE SECOND.

Bruce's Ox Story Confirmed.

Abyssinian Correspondence of a London Paper.

Three of the officers of the Fourth Regiment saw the other day at Fokada an operation which was described by Bruce, but which has been denied by all subsequent travellers, and by the Abyssinians themselves. This was the operation of cutting a steak from the body of a living ox. They came upon the natives just as they were in the act of performing it. The unfortunate bullock was thrown down, and its four legs tied together. The operator then cut an incision in the skin near the spine, just behind the hip joint. He blew into this to seperate the skin from the flesh, and then cut two other incisions at right angles to the first, and then lifted a flap of skin four or five inches squre. From this he cut out a lump of flesh cutting with the knife under the skin so that the amount of flesh taken out was larger than the portion uncovered. The operator then filled up the hole with cowdung, replaced the flap of skin, plastered it up with mud, untied the feet of the poor animal, who had kept up a low moaning while the operation was going on, gave it a kick to make it get up, and the whole thing was over, I should mention that the operator cut two or three gashes in the vicinity of the wound, apparently as a sign that the animal had been operated upon in that part. The officer observed that several cattle in the herd were marked in a precisely similar manner. They returned in half an hour and found the animal walking about and feeding quietly.—I have not mentioned that it bled very little at the time the operation was being performed.

Within the whole range of tonic and alterative medicines known, none is entitled to more consideration than the Peruvian Syrup. In all cases of enfeebled and debilitated constitution it is the very remedy needed. The most positive proof of this can be adduced.

Unless further postponed, the vote on the Impeachment trial will be taken to-day.

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.

DIED.

PEARCE.—In Baltimore on Monday, the 20th of April, after a short illness Miss MARY PEARCE, of Kent county, in the 80th year of her age.

Administrators' Sale
OF
Personal Property.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the subscriber as Administrator of the goods and chattles of Joshua B. Fenimore, Jr., deceased, will offer at Public Sale on

Wednesday, 27th day of May inst.,

at 2 o'clock P. M., at the farm of Mr. Abel J. Reese, called "Tolchester," and upon which Mr. Venable now resides, the following property:



ONE BAY MARE,
ONE SORREL HORSE COLT,
(NINE MONTHS OLD)
ONE BUGGY WAGON,
HARNESS AND TONGUE;
1 SET DOUBLE HARNESS,
BUFFALO ROBE,
HORSE BLANKET AND
Household Furniture,

also a half interest in Wheat crop now seeded.
TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of $10 and under, cash; over that amount, six months credit with approved security
C. T. WESTCOTT, Adm.
of J. B. Fenimore, Jr.
my16-tds

Democratic State Convention,

At a meeting of the DEMOCRATIC CONSERVATIVE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, held at Baltimore on the 5th of March, 1868, the following resolution was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That the Chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee be, and he is hereby instructed to call a State Convention to meet in the city of Baltimore on Wednesday, June 3rd, 1868, for the purpose of electing four Delegates to represent the State of Maryland in the National Convention; and at the meeting of the State Convention the delegates thereto from the several Congressional districts shall nominate to said Convention two delegates to represent their respective districts in said National Convention."

In furtherance of the foregoing, a STATE CONVENTION will be held at Baltimore city on the THIRD DAY OF JUNE proximo, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and the Democratic Conservative voters of the respective counties and Baltimore city are requested to elect to said Convention delegates corresponding in number to their representation, respectively, in two branches of the State Legislature.

JOSHUA VANSANT,
Ch'm Dem. Conserv. State Central Com.
W. H. NELSON, Secretary.

In accordance with the above notice, the DEMOCRATIC AND CONSERVATIVE VOTERS of Kent County are requested to meet in County Convention at the Court House in Chestertown, on WEDNESDAY, MAY 27th, at 12 o'clock, noon, and select three delegates to represent Kent county in the State Convention to be holden in the city of Baltimore on the third day of June next.

R. HYNSON,
GEORGE GALE,
C. H. B. MASSEY,
State Central Committee for Kent Co.
m16-'68.

HOUSES FOR SALE.



THE subscriber offers for sale THREE DWELLINGS in the upper part of Chestertown. Two of them under rent the present year at $40 each and one at $50.
For particulars apply to
SAMUEL L. RAWLEIGH.
my16-3t

Carpentering.

THE subscriber would notify the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's counties, that he is prepared to do all kinds of
CARPENTERING
with satisfaction.
☞ Residence, Queen Street, Chestertown.
SAMUEL L. RAWLEIGH.
my16-3t

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White no sales.
Red 2.85@3.00.
CORN—White 1.16.
Yellow 1.22
OATS—90@91 cts.

HENRY C. CLARK. JOHN C. USILTON.

Clark & Usilton
AT THE OLD STAND OF
Robert P. Stewart.

THE subscribers having purchased the stock in trade of Robert P. Stewart have taken the room lately occupied by him for the prosecution of the Mercantile Business. One of the firm has just returned from Philadelphia with an assortment of Goods for the season. They mention in part a FULL LINE of
WHITE GOODS,
SUCH AS
Plaid Muslins,
Plaid Nainsooks,
Cambric Muslin,
Plain Swiss,
Plain Jackonet,
Victoria Lawns,
Linen Drills for Pants,
Cottonades. A Fine Assortment of
Bleached and Brown Muslins,
New York Syrup.
Our friends and the public are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. NEW FIRMS SELL CHEAP GOODS,
my16'68 CLARK & USILTON.

Religious Notice.

REV. MR. THOMAS, of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, will preach in Still Pond, on Sunday, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.
my16-2t

NOTICE.

All accounts for collection on commission or by legal process, will receive prompt attention by the undersigned, if left at the office of James Graves, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Chestertown.
S. S. USILTON, Constable.
m16-3t.

Kent County R. R.

PROPOSALS for grading sub-sections of the Kent County Rail-Road will be received at the office of the subscribers in Chestertown till further notice.

Specifications and full descriptions of the work may be obtained on application by mail or in person. The line which has been divided into sections of one to three miles in length contains no rock and but little clay, being generally sand and gravel.

Contracts will be made of one or more sections as may be agreed.

ALFRED F. SEARS.
SEARS, BACCHUS & SANDFORD.
my16-1t

COURT NOTICE.

In pursuance of the authority given by the 21st section of the Fourth Article of the Constitution to the Judges of the Circuit Courts, to alter or fix the time for holding any or all terms of the Circuit Courts in each of the counties comprising their respective Circuits, it is hereby ordered that from and after this date, there shall be four terms of the Circuit Court for Kent county, held at Chestertown, in said county, commencing on the third Monday of January, the third Monday of April, the third Monday of July, and the third Monday of October in each year, which shall also be Chancery terms, and the said Court, as a Chancery Court, shall be considered as always open for the transaction of equity business.

Jurors shall not be summoned except to the April and October Terms of said Court. All questions arising on demurrer, motions in arrest of judgment, or other motions which bring under consideration the pleadings or the record in the case, shall be heard and disposed of at each of the said terms, and judgment shall be entered at each of the said terms in all undisputed cases.

At the April and October Terms, all business shall be transacted as heretofore practiced at the common law Terms of said Court, and at the July and January Terms all business not requiring the interposition of a jury shall be disposed of as far as practicable.

When a judgment is confessed in said Court, at the second term thereof, there shall be a stay of execution until the first Thursday of the next term, unless otherwise agreed between the parties, and the defendants shall have the same right to supersede as now provided by law.

Be it further ordered, that no witness shall be summoned to the July and January Terms of said Court, except where motions are made to quash attachments for matters intrinsic, or in such cases as are to be exclusively heard and determined by the Court.

All persons recognized by any Justice of the Peace to appear at this Court, shall be recognized to appear at the April and October Terms thereof, as heretofore practiced.

JOHN M. ROBINSON,
JOSEPH A. WICKES,
FREDERICK STUMP.

April 25th, 1868.

True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES,
may16-8t Clerk.

2nd. Spring
OF THE
Cash Store
AT GALENA.
Impeachment of High Prices.
New Goods!

JUST received, and fresh installments every week. Splendid assortments of LADIES DRESS GOODS and GENTLEMEN'S
SPRING CASSIMERS,
embracing the Latest Styles at City Retail prices.
Ladies White Goods, NOTIONS, Gents.
WOOL AND STRAW HATS,
BOOTS SHOES, &c., at Net Prices.
☞ I call especial attention to my stock of LADIES and MISSES Fashionable Shoes, made to my order and warranted to give satisfaction.
A Full Line of all Saleable GOODS.
GROCERIES a speciality.
E. W. PURNELL.
N. B.—All kind of Country Produce equivalent to Cash.
my9'68

S. D. THOMAS,
C. R. FINLEY,
G. R. THOMAS,
Thomas & Finley,
ELKTON, MD.,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE EASTERN SHORE OF MARYLAND OF THE
CONTINENTAL
Life Insurance Company
OF NEW NEW YORK.
INCOME, JANUARY, 1st., '68,
$1,138,302,70.

THE MOST SUCCESSFUL COMPANY EVER ORGANIZED.

ALL KINDS OF POLICIES ISSUED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

THIRTY DAYS GRACE
ALLOWED ON EACH PAYMENT, AND THE POLICY HELD GOOD DURING THAT TIME.

NO EXTRA CHARGE MADE FOR TRAVELING PERMITS.

TEMPORARY LOANS MADE ON POLICIES AFTER TWO OR MORE PREMIUMS HAVE BEEN PAID.

ALL POLICIES INCONTESTABLE AND NON-FORFITABLE.

SUB-AGENTS AND SOLICITORS WANTED FOR THE LOWER COUNTIES.

APPLY AS ABOVE.
my9-2t

THE OLD STAND OF
Chapman & Lambert
In Full Blast!



WE are prepared to do all kinds of BLACKSMITHING and REPAIRING of MACHINES such as **REAPERS and THRESHERS,** &c., in a superior manner by the best workmen on the different branches.
☞ Persons in want of a good Cast Steel Cultivator Tooth of a superior patent, can be supplied at our shop as low as the lowest.
Particular attention paid to Zincing Boxes and Balancing Cylinders.
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
my9-6m

WOOL WANTED.
Washed and in the Fleece,
and for which the highest ruling market rates will be paid during the entire season.
THOMAS S. WICKES.
my9'68

NEW SPRING GOODS!
NEW SPRING GOODS!!

JUST RECEIVED FROM PHILADELPHIA, for sale at VERY SMALL PROFITS, by
T. W. ELIASON & SON.
my9'68

T. W. ELIASON & SON invite the attention of buyers to their present large stock of SPRING GOODS. Their assortment is the LARGEST in this market, and they will take pleasure in showing their Goods to those who may favor them with a call. Cash buyers will find it their interest to examine their goods before purchasing elsewhere. [my9'68

T. W. ELIASON & SON have opened during the present week a large assortment of SPRING GOODS, embracing in part,
Calicoes, from 6¼ cts up.
Delanes, Glace Poplins, French Jaconets, Pure Mohair Alapaca's, Balmoral Skirts, Table Covers, &c.
Plain, Plaid and Striped Cambrics,
" " " Nansooks,
Plain and Plaid Swiss, Irish Linens, Bird Eye Linens, Table Damask, Towelings, Handkerchiefs and Shirt Fronts, at reduced prices.
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T. W. ELIASON & SON have now in store a full line of Bleached Muslins, such as the Artics, Arlington Mills, Semper Idem, Forestdale, Fruit of the Loom, Williamsville, New York Mills, &c., and also a good assortment of Bro. Muslins, Tickings, Denims, Cottonades, Linen Drills, Linen Duck, &c.
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AGRICULTURAL, HOUSE FURNISHING, BUILDING HARDWARE and TOOLS. A large assortment of the above Goods can be found at moderate rates at T. W. ELIASON & SON.
my9'68

FARMERS, ATTENTION!

WE are prepared to furnish you a CAST STEEL Cultivator Tooth of new and superior pattern, we are well supplied and ready to supply all demands at short notice. Give us a call.
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
m9-6t.

ROAD NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that they will, thirty days after the publication of this notice, apply to the County Commissioners of Kent County, to open, condemn and lay out a PUBLIC ROAD and LANDING on Eastern Neck Island, in the Fifth Election District—Begining at a point on the County road, where the lands of C. B. G. Mitchell and Mrs. R. A. Bogle meet, and running the line between said lands a certain distance, then through the lands of C. B. G. Mithchell to a point on the shore of Chester River, at or near the mouth of Bogles Creek, also to locate a public landing at the said point.

ALEXANDER HARRIS,
JAMES P. WICKES,
RICHARD R. WILLSON,
BENJ. F. SAPPINGTON,
DAVID JONES,
RICHARD GOODMAN.
my9-5t

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