THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 23, 1868.

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

COUNTY CONVENTION.

On Wednesday next, the 27th inst at noon, in Chestertown, a County Convention will be held for the purpose of electing three delegates to represent Kent County in the Democratic State Convention, which assembles in Baltimore on the 3rd of June.

Impeachment.

The country, though somewhat relieved by the result of the vote on the Eleventh article of impeachment, is yet in a condition of suspense. For the first time in the history of criminal trials in this country, so far as we have any knowledge, the judges or jurors who are to determine the case have, after passing by all the articles in the indictment to the last and determining that, decided by a vote of those favoring conviction to adjourn over their court for several days, with only one-eleventh of their verdict given. In connection with this fact, it is noticeable that those Senators who favored conviction on this article, and who now favor delay, in the early part of the trial were most anxious to dispose of the case in the shortest possible time. It is more singular yet, that those who are for conviction, and the authors of the present delay, should be complaining of improper influences brought to bear upon the minds of Senators.

It is a hard thing to suspect so large a number of the United States Senate of improper motives, it is equally difficult to reconcile the strange developements of this impeachment trial with the paths of rectitude and justice.

Facts bring the minds of men to different conclusions; a careful consideration of the proceedings in this trial force us to the conclusion that the repeated postponements of the taking of the verdict in this case is the same species of *finessing* to secure a conviction of the President, as is sometimes resorted to by parties to secure the passage of a doubtful party measure. Believing thus and knowing that no measures are below the artifice of the impeachers we do not share the confidence expressed in the certainty of the President's acquittal on all the articles.

TOWN MEETING.—A large meeting, of the citizens of Chestertown, non-property holders and property holders, was held at the Town Hall on Wednesday last to take measures for the election on Monday next, and to consider the recent change in the franchise of voters at our corporation elections,

The recent legislation depriving the non-property holders of the right to vote at corporation elections was denounced in the most unqualified terms. The resolutions passed will be found elsewhere.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Lillie Bell not having complied with our rule in reference to correspondents, her letter is not published.

VENDUE.—On Wednesday, C. T. Westcott, Administrator of J. B. Fennemore, Jr., will sell at Tolchester, the personal property of deceased, among which is one Bay Horse, one Bay Mare, &c. See advertisement.

☞The Board of Directors of the Kent county Rail-road on Monday last, elected the following officers: Thomas W. Eliason, President, Richard Hynson, Treasurer, Charles T. Westcott, Secretary.

Hon. Geo. Vickers came home for a short period, on Tuesday last, for the first time, since the summary manner in which he was carried off.

Republican National Convention.

The Republican National Convention assembled at Chicago on Wednesday last.

Among the invited guests on the platform, General Grant's father was conspicuous. Delegates from the Southern States and Territories were admitted. Of the two delegations from Maryland the Creswell band were admitted to seats, the Bond delegates were admitted to the privilege of the floor.

There is considerable outside pressure in favor of reading Judge Chase and others out of the party.

General Grant will doubtless be nominated for President and either Wade or Colfax for Vice President.

Chief Justice Chase and the Presidency.

It is asserted just now with great positiveness that Mr. Chase has given consent to the use of his name as a conservative or independent candidate for the Presidency. He has "put himself into the hands of his friends," it is stated, and while he is not a candidate, he will run, if nominated, as the conservative candidate. Most of the democratic exchanges seem to throw cold water on the project of nominating Mr. Chase, and naturally it receives the open hostility of all the politicians already enlisted for other candidates. To a cool looker-on here it would seem that Mr. Chase has not a ghost of a chance of receiving the nomination of that party; yet his friends, or many of them, firmly hold that his name is to furnish the potent spell to hush all party discords and lead the way to a conservative triumph.—*Wash. Star.*

The Impeachment Trial.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The Senate, sitting as a court of impeachment, came to a vote on the eleventh of the impeachment articles against the President on Saturday last, and the result was a decision of "not guilty" upon that article by the constitutional vote.—The eleventh article, in addition to the allegation of the denial of the authority of Congress by the President, and the attempts to prevent the execution of the civil tenure act, as well, as the military act of 1867, also charges the President with obstruction of the reconstruction laws. On this the vote was 35 to 19, as follows, the names of the republicans, seven in number, voting "not guilty," being in italics:

Guilty.—Messrs. Anthony, Cameron, Cattel, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Corbett, Cragin, Drake, Ferry, Frelinghuysen, Harlan, Howard, Howe, Morgan, Morrill of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Morton, Nye, Patterson of New Hampshire, Pomeroy, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wade, Willey, Williams, Wilson and Yates—35

Not Guilty.—Bayard, Buckalew, Davis, Dixon, Doolittle, *Fessenden Fowler, Grimes, Henderson*, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreery, Norton, Patterson of Tennessee, *Ross*, Saulsbury, *Trumbull, Van-Winkle*, and Vickers—19.

The test of strength on this article, which was believed to able to command the largest number probably on the impeachment side, disclosed the fact that, putting forth their greatest strength, the impeachers lacked one of the two thirds necessary for conviction.

At this moment, with a shameless audacity which is utterly without a parallel in judicial annals, the impeachers, having submitted their case to the ordeal of a verdict, having consented that that verdict should be rendered, flew the track and refused to permit a final decision as soon as they discovered it would be against themselves. The expedient resorted to by the defeated party was one which instantly disclosed the desperation alike of their cause and of their character. The same motive which, in the first of last week, led to the motion to adjourn when it was supposed a vote was about to be taken led them now, without the assigning of any excuse whatever, to postpone the case once more till Tusday, the 26th instant. The previous failure to come to a vote meant that conviction could not then be carried, and this last postponement was because that fact was actually demonstrated by a test vote.

The first postponent gave time to the impeachers to put forth their utmost energies to intimidate and browbeat the doubtful, and truly such a display of maniac wrath, throwing off not only all semblance of a judicial purpose, but of reason and decency, has seldom been witnessed in the political contests of any land or any age. The most illustrious members of the Senate, men whom their present maligners have themselves assigned the first position for statesmanship and integrity in their party, have been denounced as guilty of crimes far greater than those for which Andrew Johnson has been impeached, and threatened with infamy if they should vote according to the requirements of their oaths and consciences.

With this second postponement, the change of impeachment from a judicial to a political measure not only becomes apparent, but stands confessed and avowed by its own friends. Assured that a verdict of guilty cannot be had, the majority which has the power to adjourn, though not to convict, takes time to make another effort to develop all its resources of party machinery, intimidation and clamor, to control the decision. Once more the passions of the party will be invoked, and all the influences of persuasion and terror brought to bear upon those members of the court who are not willing to sacrifice the first principles of justice and of law for the purpose of conviction. The country has no reason to fear that such appliances will be more successful in the future than the past. The seven republican Senators who, with such moral heroism, have faced the howling storm of partisan denunciation heretofore, may be relied upon to stand firm in the sublime position which they now occupy in the eyes of the world and will surely hold in the pages of history. This noble temper and firmness which the republican Senators who stood upon their consciences and oaths have displayed; the admirable calmness and strength of will with which they have resisted the fury and insolence of the attacks upon their integrity and independence, will win them a higher place in the respect of the world than any official station could bestow. As to the fate of impeachment, the vote of Saturday cannot but inspire the hope and belief with the people that the President can never be removed by a fair verdict of the court as at present constituted. When the case ends, if it ever does end, the trial of the judges at the bar of public opinion will begin.

The President's Acquittal.

[From the New York Journal of Commerce.]

We take it for granted that no further attempt will be made to secure a conviction, and that the remaing counts of the indictment against the President will be allowed to sleep with the one upon which the question was so thoroughly tested.

What the President will do is now a matter for conjecture, and it has never been safe for the wisest to predict his course. He may do what he should have done at the outset, replace his cabinet throughout by men in whom the public, of all parties, could have confidence.—Without leaving the ranks of the republicans, he could fill departments with able advisers justly obnoxious to no considerable portion of the people. His greatest fault heretofore has been his constitutional hesitancy of purpose, which placed him continually between two fires, without the firm support of any large number of followers. We have never wavered for a moment in our firm conviction of his honesty and uprightness, or of his hearty and unselfish devotion to the best interest of the country. His errors are not those calling for strenuous opposition, much less for such a violent remedy as removal from office upon impeachment. He has needed support, encouragement and a generous acknowledgement of the purity of his motives, rather than rebuffs, suspicions and abuse. If the party who so generously supported Mr. Lincoln, notwithstanding his admitted infirmities, had transferred their earnest sympathy at the outset to his successor, they would have been spared nearly all the causes for dissatisfaction which have widened the breach between them and their official leader, while his administration would have been, in the main, satisfactory to the country. But the jealousy, opposition and injustice which the President has met have acted upon his peculiar constitution to delay or thwart all his plans for good, and to develop that phase of his character which has so exasperated a large portion of his old associates.

There is yet time before he retires from office for a better understanding between him and all those who desire, unselfishly, the real prosperity of the county, and no mere partisan considerations ought to restrain any from supporting him ar far as they can with a good conscience. We are not pleading for the man, although we thiuk in his private relation he has been treated most unjustly, but for the President who sits in the seat hallowed by Washington, and who represents (however feebly and unworthily in the eyes of many) the high diguity of the Chief Executive of a great nation.

[From the New York Tribune, radical.]

Of course nobody imagines that such men as Messrs. Fessenden, Grimes, Trumbull and Van Winkle voted otherwise than they believed just. Warped by personal antipathy or prejudice their judgments may have been—we think they were—but they are above the suspicion of yielding to any more sordid temptation. Mr. Van Winkle did not determine on which side to cast his vote until two days before the verdict.

Of Mr. Fowler we have already stated that he was an early apparently earnest advocate of impeachment—that he found fault with the failure of the House to impeach in December. Of Mr. Henderson we forbear to speak for the present. Mr. Ross succeeded in deceiving even his colleague to the last. He attended a meeting of the earnest supporters of impeachment at that colleague's house the evening before the verdict, and was apparently one of them. He has repeatedly declared that he should vote guilty on the eleventh and several other articles. Yet General Thomas Ewing, Jr., we learn, *knew*, days ago, that he would vote not guilty if it should be necessary. No doubt Mr. Ross has an explanation of his course ready; and we are sure his most partial friend will agree with us that it is badly needed.

Mr. Johnson remains in the White House. The eleventh was deliberately, and we doubt not judiciously, selected as the article that would command most votes. This failing, all fail. There may be those who deem it wise and well to admit Senators from the reconstructed States and force a verdict of guilty by their votes; but we cannot concur. It might have been well defer the impeachment until those States should be represented in the Senate; but, having initiated it, we think it would not do to admit new Senators to vote upon it after the testimony was taken and the argument closed.

The Methodist on Impeachment.

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

We have heretofore noted the action of the Methodist Episcopal General Conference, in session in Chicago, in rejecting resolutions, one day last week, favoring the conviction of the President, but on the following day a preamble and resolution were got through the body, appointing an hour of prayer that the Senate might come to a "rightful decision," &c. The resolution was in words unexceptionable, but the preamble unfortunately contained a suggestion that the religious privileges of the ministers and members in many parts of the South largely depend upon the "rightful decision" of the case, which sufficiently indicates what, in the opinion of the framers of the document, the "rightful decision" is, and the allusion to corrupt agencies being employed to influence Senators is so much in the prevailing radical style at present that it is not difficult to see its drift. The eclesiastical convention might as well leave politics to the political convention which met Wednesday in the same place, and which would not be more out of place in discussing the relative merits of the different sects than in a religious assemblage indicating its choice between politics. We presume the proceeding in its present shape was the work of those who failed to get through anything stronger the previous day, but, diluted as it is, it might as well have been omitted.

The annexed remarks of Rev. Dr Slicer, of Baltimore, on the occasion referred to, will be read with special interest:

I believe in the efficacy of prayer, and for over fifty years I have been taught by the Bible to believe that it is prudent and expedient for man to unite fasting with prayer; and when that resolution is taken up, sir, I shall move as a substitute that this General Conference set apart Friday next as a day of solemn fasting and prayer, in view of the troubles in which the country is now involved. And, sir, you can pray in your seats and closets, either kneeling or sitting, as you may feel inclined to do; but I trust, sir, we will not make ourselves partisans in the great troubles of the country by producing prayers, uttered in the ears of God or men, calculated to promote strife and contention, instead of pouring oil on the troubled waters.

Sir, Europe is breaking loose from the shackles that have bound church and State together, and if there is anything, sir, in which the American people are agreed, it is this, that there ought to be a total severance of church and State. [Great applause.]

We are not here, sir, as a court of impeachment; we are not here, sir, to regulate the affairs of this great nation; we are here as the ministers of the gospel of peace, and we have promised in our ordination vows, to promote peace and good will among the people; and I trust that this eccleastical body, while Europe is breaking loose from the shackles that bind church and State will not set the example of allying ours with any political party on this continent. I trust, sir, we shall keep ourselves clear of that. Let the conference order a day of fasting and prayer, and let the order be strictly and solemnly complied with. And if we should spend half the day in our closets in solemn prayer to God for the country, we will be better for it ourselves than in producing strife among the people. We hold different political opinions, and belong to different political classes, and it is not the province of this ecclesiastical body to give shape or direction to public events in this great government, sir. We have charge of the religious interests of the country, and of the religious interests of the Methodist Episcopal Church; and it is not our duty to decide either for the President or against the President, or for the Senate or against the Senate. We are to promote peace and harmony, and pray to God for His blessing upon the whole American people. [Cries of "Amen."] May God send His blessing down on the whole American people! I trust we shall have fasting and prayer instead of an exhibition of politics in this conference. [Applause.]

Horace Greeley and the Tribune.

We have been accustomed to regard Mr. Greely as an honest man although fanatical. The following article, which appeared in his paper, will show that he is not entitled to be so regarded, or his paper worthy the respect of decent people.

"By the Bullet and the Bowl."

In 1840 the Whig party elected Wm. H. Harrison President. He was inaugurated in 1841, March 4th. One month afterward he died, and his office fell to John Tyler. How "Tyler too" carried out the principles under which he was chosen, the world too well remembers.—He added a new and disgraceful verb to the language—to Tylerize has ever since been synonymous with partisan treachery. In 1844, through the efforts of the Birney Abolitionists, Henry Clay was defeated—Polk elected, with Dallas for his Vice; Texas was annexed, the area of slavery was extended by nearly 300,000 square miles, and all was lovely. In 1848, Zachary Taylor, a moderate Whig, and Millard Filmore, not much of anything, were chosen President and Vice. Taylor did not suit the Southern drivers; he had a stupid way of acting honestly and straightforward and so, within a brief period, he fell under the malarious vapors of Washington and died. Fillmore succeeded and duly Tylerized. Next we had the *Herald's* "poor Pierce," who has not to this day ceased from expressing his boundless servility to the slave whips of his Southern masters. He was "sound," and served out his term in peace—the water was good. In 1856, Mr. Buchanan, fully as sound as Pierce, was raised to the Executive chair, and under this administration—as in that of his predecessor—Washington was free from malaria—that is, for Democrats; but when the new Republican party begun to gain strength, and it was possible that they might become the ruling power in Congress, the water of Washington suddenly grew dangerous, the hotels (particularly the National) became pest-houses, and dozens of heretics from the Democratic faith grew sick almost unto death. This singular phenomenon reappeared from time to time until the the great outbreak after the election of Lincoln. Then the wells and springs of the Capital came into the care of loyal soldiers, and the water persistently remained healthy. This continued, in spite of the prayers of the faithful, for four years; there was not a "sick" Congressman after Davis and his followers left. But when the great struggle of 1864 was over, and the water of the Capital still flowed clearly, there came a change in the tactics of the poisoners, a single bullet sufficed to retore their hopes.—Abraham Lincoln passed away; Andrew Johnson supervened, and—like every other Vice-President elevated to the main office, from Aaron Burr to himself—he, too, Tylerized, swallowed himself with the dexterity of an East Indian juggler, and came out from his contortions the branded property of Howell Cobb and his crowd of unregenerate Rebels. Urged by the sentiment of a betrayed people, the House of Representatives recently put in the recreant Executive on trial. The trial was over, the hour for voting approached, when we had a return of that bad water, and two or three Senators—Republicans, mind you—are prostrated with sudden illness. What does it mean? Why does it happen that whenever the current sets against the master demon of slavery (and never at any other time) we find the air, and the water, and the whiskey of Washington full of poison! Why does it happen that when some great deed for freedom is on the point of accomplishment (and never on any other occasion), we find Presidents, previously in rugged health, instaneously sent to their graves and traitors always on hand to take their places? Why is it now, just as we should have the vote upon the great question of impeachment, and, when—up to the latest moment—it had been universally believed that Johnson would be convicted, why, we ask, do we hear at this critical moment of the dangerous illness of some of the most firm and conspicuous advocates of impeachment? Is there anything of chances that can explain these remarkable Ku-Kluk coincidences?

Historical Lesson on Impeachment.

Whatever be the result of impeachment, it has by no means proved the rapid operation that was anticipated. It is now nearly three months since the House (Feb. 24) voted to impeach the President.—Whilst the trial may come to an end soon, it may be suffered to drag its slow length along till the close of the President's term. We would suggest an adjournment of the court till the 5th day of next March, when Mr. Johnson will have time to attend to his case in person. It is the peculiar glory of the impeachers that our country has produced in the President the greatest criminal that was ever seen in the world, and it is mortifying to our national vanity to think that we should not also have the longest trial. The trial of Warren Hastings, whom Burke impeached "in the name of human nature, of both sexes. of every age, and of every rank, as the common enemy and oppressor of all," but who seems to have been very much of a gentleman compared to our great criminal, lasted nearly eight years. Of the hundred and sixty nobles, robed in gold and ermine, who walked in an imposing procession to the court on the first day of the trial, sixty were lying in their graves when it closed. Another of the strange events wrought by time was that, in the eight years which had elapsed, the managers of the impeachment had become bitter political enemies, and at the close, when their case brought them together, met each other with frigid politeness. If the length of the President's trial could only be proportioned to the alleged magnitude of his crimes, the excitement and agitation which have already broken down several of the members might present a parallel to the Hastings case in the proportion of Senators finally "removed" from the scene of their labors. Hastings said of his trial that "the arraignment had taken place before one generation, and the judgment was pronounced by another," which, in one sense, is likely to prove true of the impeachment of the President; for, whatever the judgment now, another generation will revise it, and upon its verdict is to depend the glory or the shame of these who are engaged in this transaction.—*Sun.*

Soldiers and Sailors Convention.

The Radical convention of Soldiers and Sailors which met in Chicago this week, passed the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors, steadfast now as ever to the Union and the flag, fully recognizing the claims of Gen. U. S. Grant to the confidence of the American people, and believing that its victories, under his guidance, in war will be illustrated by him in peace in such measures as shall secure the fruit of our exertions and the restoration of the Union upon a loyal basis, we declare it as our deliberate conviction that he is the choice of the soldiers and sailors of the Union for the office of President of the United States.

Resolved, That in the maintenance of those principles which underlie our government, and for which we fought during four years of war, we pledge our earnest and active support to the republican party as the only political organization which, in our judgment, is true to principles of loyalty, liberty and equality before the law.

Resolved, That, speaking for ourselves and the soldiers and sailors who imperilled their lives to preserve the Union, we believe that the impeachment of Andrew Johnson by the House of Representatives for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and his trial before the United States Senate, have presented unmistakable proofs of his guilt, and that whatever may be the judgment of the tribunal before which he is arraigned, a verdict of guilty has been rendered by the people, and we regard any Senator who has voted for acquittal as falling short of the proper discharge of his duty in this hour of national trial, and as unworthy of the confidence of a brave and loyal people.

Resolved, That the soldiers and sailors recognize no difference between native and adopted citizens, and they demand that the government protect naturalized citizens abroad, as well as those of native birth.

After the reading of the third resolution, every member present rose to his feet and gave three hearty groans for Andrew Johnson and the traitorous republican Senators, while the band played the "Rogue's March."

On motion of Gen. W. M. Gregg, of New York, the above resolutions were unanimously adopted, amid cheers for Gen. Grant.

Judge Trumbull.

Concerning the late action of the above eminent jurist, the Chicago Tribune, (rep.) has the following:

"The gentlemen who demanded that Judge Trumbull should vote for conviction, whether he believed Johnson guilty or not, ought rather to thank God that they have a *Senator who dares to do his judicial duty as he understands it*—one who has the high courage and manliness to go *through the Red Sea of obloquy and odium for conscience sake.*—Whether they will find another after he is *crucified* may well be doubted. One thing is certain, the *republican* party not only cannot carry the next Presidential election on a verdict obtained by *coercion and terrorism*, but it cannot carry an election at any future time with such a record. Let it be well understood by the people that the republican party demand the conviction of Andrew Johnson, *right or wrong, hit or miss, and there will be the devil to pay, and no pitch hot.* Why, we ask, did not gentlemen make their unconditional demand upon the Senate before Senators had declared their views of the case?—Why did they preach about an impartial trial beforehand? Why did they fool each other with the idea that the impeachment was a *trial?* Why did they not declare *then* that the trial was intended to be a *farce*, a *fraud* and a *lie*, instead of waiting till now? Why did they not pass a resolution beforehand like this: *Resolved*, That Andrew Johnson must be convicted, whether guilty or not."

Still Pond Letter.

STILL POND, May 17th, 1868.

Dear Transcript.—Two weeks have elapsed since May came to us, but she brings with her no warm winds nor bright sunshine; the smiles by which she was wont to be known, have given place to tears, if we can judge by the showers we have had since her arrival.

It is difficult to account for this change in the month, that has been always regarded as the loveliest of the twelve. Perhaps it is because we of the present day, do not appreciate and properly welcome May, that she assumes her frowning looks, and coldest airs, plainly showing her disapprobation of her reception. She is spoiled somewhat by the attentions and honors awarded to her in the olden times. *Then*, she came early, hardly waiting for the dew to drop from April's violets, ere she pressed them out of sight to make room for her own flowery train, *now*, she is received so indifferently, she cares not if she comes at all, and leaves her rival June to usher in the beauties of Summer.

The ancients called the month of May after the goddess Maia and festivals in honor of her son Mercury were celebrated during this month. His temples were then adorned with wreathes, and floral offerings placed upon his altars.

The custom of celebrating the 1st day of May or May-day as it is called, originated with the Romans. It was observed for many years in Great Britain especially in Scotland, and hailed by the lads and lassies, as the gayest time of the year. Tennyson speaking of it says—

"Of all the glad New Year
The maddest, merriest day."

By early dawn the youth of both sexes repaired to the woods and meadows, to gather flowers fresh with the morning dew.

The lads cut a famous pole and planted it on the green sward and with laughter and song they would all unite in decorating it, with gay blossoms and knots of bright ribbons.

The loveliest girl among them was then chosen to be their *queen* and placed upon a rustic throne under the May pole, she was crowned with a chaplet of flowers and her young companions would join hands and dance merrily around her.

Later in the day all would enjoy a delicious repast beneath the shady oaks. It was a time of general merry-making, old people as well as young, threw aside care and enjoyed heartily the fun.

Cupid played hide and seek among the flowers, and at every glimpse of his bewitching face youthful hearts, throbbed with happiness.

It was also a custom then, to place presents on the door knobs, early on May morning. Sometimes a bashful swain would take advantage of this privilege, to express the sentiments of his heart in the language of flowers by tying a wreath of them at the entrance of his fair one's dwelling.

'Twas perhaps from these customs that the poet took the idea

"That in the spring a young man's
Fancy lightly turns to thoughts of love"

Then our minds revert to these pleasant sports, enjoyed by our ancestors in the days of "auld lang syne" we regret that they have forever fled away.

The children of modern times are unfamiliar with most of the amusements which delighted their grand parents, instead of becoming fond of Nature by sports in the open air, their minds are early filled with worldly matters, and their great desire seems to be to get rid of childhood as quickly as possible, and be young men and women.

One cause of this, is, I think, that many of the innocent pleasure that children would delight in are not encouraged, because they are troublesome. If the old May customs were introduced, they would be enjoyed equally as much as Christmas festivities, and children would appreciate more fully those days which glide so rapidly by, and when gone are most regretted, and which no earthly power can recall.

The bridge over which childhood passes is swept away by the current of time, there is no building it up again.

ÆSOP.

SENATOR WADE.—The New York Post, (rep.,) referring to the vote on impeachment, says:

"The only disgraceful vote cast on Saturday was that of Mr. Wade, who, with a reckless abandonment of decency and propriety, voted for conviction, and for his own elevation to the Presidency, when it was believed by himself and the other supporters of impeachment that conviction would be obtained by only a single vote. We shall be surprised if Mr. Wade's course in this matter does not drive him out of public life; it has certainly lost him the respect and confidence of all impartial minds."

"HEALING ON ITS WINGS," say all who have made use of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, and by such use been cured of coughs, colds, bronchitis, sore throat, influenza or consumption. The prudent will always keep this standard remedy by them.

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.

JEWELL.—On the 21st inst., after a brief, but painful illness, which she bore with great fortitude, Mrs. SARAH R. JEWELL, wife of Charles H. Jewell, in the 39th year of her age.

CHANCE.—In Baltimore city, suddenly, of paralysis, on the 16th inst., JAMES R. CHANCE, in the 53rd year of his age.

AT A MEETING OF THE VOTERS of Chestertown, at the Town Hall, on the night of the 20th inst., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, we, the voters of Chestertown, in meeting assembled, have heard with indignation of the act passed at the last session of the Legislature, which prohibits the franchise to non-property holders of this town, in the selection of corporation officers, and

WHEREAS, said act passed at the solicitation, not only of a minority of the non-property holders, but, also, of a minority of the property holders of this town.

1st. *Resolved*, That said Act is unconstitutional, and directly opposed to the spirit of our free institutions.

2nd. *Resolved*, That we deprecate and condemn the action of all those who signed the petition, which led to the passage of this act.

3rd. *Resolved*, That those who signed said petition are not worthy of our support, and that ever hereafter our influence shall be exerted, and our votes given, to keep them from office.

4th. *Resolved*, That we demand of all true citizens that they unite with us in holding up to public execration those who have thus attempted to trample on one of our best rights,—a right guaranteed to us by the Constitution and the Law.

5th. *Resolved*, That these proceedings be published in the Transcript.

FREDUS ALDRIGE, Pres't.
C. A. A. STANLEY, Sec'y.
my23-1t

School Notice.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS of Kent county will open on

MONDAY, May the 25th.

The District Trustees will please report immediately to the Board of County School Commissioners, the names of the teachers employed by them; and if any school is without a teacher notice should be given of the fact. Teachers are required to collect from each pupil the sum of $1 per term, in advance, for the use of Books, Stationery, &c., which will be furnished to the order of the teacher only.

By order of the Board.
W. F. MASSEY, Sec'y.
my23-3t

NOTICE!
St. Paul's Parish.

A MEETING of the convocation of Cecil and Kent counties will be held (D. V.,) at St. Paul's Church, on Friday and Saturday, June 5th and 6th. The opening service will be on Friday at 10½ o'clock A. M., when the HOLY COMMUNION will be administered. The congregation are earnestly requested to attend.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White no sales.
Red 2.80@2.90.
CORN—White 1.12@1.27.
Yellow 1.22@1.25.
OATS—80@88 cts.

MARYLAND:
Kent County Orphans' Court,

MAY 19, 1868.

On the application of William Rolph, Administrator of Richard Embry, late of Kent county, Md., deceased.

Ordered, That he give the notice required by law for creditors to exhibit their claims against the said deceased, in Kent county, Maryland, and that the same be published once in each week for the space of three successive weeks, in "*The Chestertown Transcript*," printed and published in Kent county.

In testimony that the foregoing is truly copied from the minutes of the proceedings of the Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 19th day of May 1868.

SEAL

Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
Register of Wills for Kent county.

In compliance with the above order, this is to give notice, that the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, in Maryland, letters of Administration on the personal estate of

RICHARD EMBREY,

late of Kent county, Md., deceased. All persons having claims against the deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof legally authenticated, to the subscriber *On or before the 19th day of December, 1868*; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate.

Given under my hand this 19th day of May, 1868.

WILLIAM ROLPH,
Administrator of Richard Embrey, dec'd.
my23-4

STEAMER



Kent Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

THE CHESTER RIVER STEAMBOAT KENT ISLAND leaves Chestertown for Baltimore on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 7 A. M.—Stopping at all the landings on the Chester River, Grey's Inn Creek, at Corsica Landing, Spencer's Wharf and Kent Island.

Returning will leave Baltimore at 10 A. M. MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, stopping at the above landings.

The Kent Island has been re-built, and is furnished with the Harrison Boiler, which has been proved to be non-explosive by severe tests before the Committee of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia. Therefore those who patronize this Boat may be well assured of their safety from any steam explosion.

☞All Baggage and Freight at the owners risk after leaving it on the wharves.

☞Fare $1.25. Meals extra.

☞All Freight must be pre-paid.
my23-tf

NEWARK
MACHINE WORKS.



THE DIAMOND STATE THRESHER AND CLEANER.

WE call the attention of Farmers to our Improved Diamond State Thresher and Cleaner with Double Acting Separator. The practical operation of these Machines, is such, as will warrant us in advising those wanting Threshers, to examine ours before purchasing elsewhere. We build three sizes. No. 1, 36 in. cylinder, No. 2, 30 in. cylinder, No. 3, 26 in. cylinder. They are of the best materials and workmanship, and warranted to suit purchasers. Large or small Powers can be used to drive them, as desired. Galvanized sheet iron is used for seives and shaker bottoms. They are unequalled in strength, capacity, durability and lightness of running, doing their work rapidly and in the best manner. The machine is a model of simplicity in its construction and operation, and the price of it much below others in the market. The double shaker separates all the grain from the straw—none is wasted, and the fan as a cleaner is unsurpassed.

The shoe of the shaker can be easily detached and the machine used as a Thresher and Separator alone.

Our Endless Chain Horse Powers are made with steel rods, and our Improved Link.—All the bearings for the wheels are steel, making the Power run with great ease to the team. Also Lever Powers.

Send for a Circular,

Address, CASHO & CO.
Newark Machine Works,
Newark Del.
m23-3m

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.

For Sale.

SEVERAL GOOD BUILDING LOTS on Queen Street, well located and terms accommodating. Apply to
my9-3t A. A. BISCOE.

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