THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 30, 1868.

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

The Radical Nominees.

From the Baltimore Sun.

The republican nominations—radical element and all—having been made at Chicago, the next great political movement will be the assembling, on the fourth day of July next, of the Conservative National Convention in New York. With the announcement of its nominations for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, the great political battle for 1868 will be fairly joined. The nomination of Gen. Grant, and even that of Mr. Colfax, are declared to have been made with "wildest enthusiasm." This is of course satisfactory to those who are enamored of everything, according to its "wildness." Enthusiasm would not have answered. The enthusiasm must be wild—that is "turbulent, violent, ungoverned, licentious." It must not only be wild, but "the wildest enthusiasm."—As we have the "greatest criminal," so must we have the wildest enthusiasm," blowing the most enormous of malefactors out of office, and blowing into his place, with hurricane energy, the "greatest general of the age,"

It must be admitted that General Grant made no very enthusiastic response to this this wildest of enthusiasm, which, with the usual indiscriminatences of wild things, was distributed equally between himself and Colfax. He received the announcement with his customary coolness and sobriety, as it is likely also to be received by his equally sensible and reflecting countrymen. General Grant is a soldier, plain and undemonstrative, expressing himself, generally, in actions rather than words. The American people are found of rewarding distinguished military services with political honors. Generals Jackson, Harrison and Taylor were elevated to the preridency through the popularity achieved in the camp. But the former was a statesman as well as military chieftain, and even General Harrison was not destitute of a record as a civilian and scholar. General Taylor was a man of war from his youth—nothing more—an energetic and victorious soldier, and an upright, noble-hearted gentleman, but like Gen. Grant, entirely unacquainted with the higher civil duties

What has been sought in the nomination of General Grant is availability. It has long been seen that the instinct of the masses of the party with which he is now allied tended towards him. Although the active political leaders, up to a comparatively recent period, did little to indicate any sympathy with this sentiment, and the more extreme, like the New York Tribune, endeavored to throw cold water upon it, they were ultimately borne along by the strong under currents. They have recognized that General Grant has a popular element which they have not; that he has more strength with the party than their radicalism. They go to him, not he to them. The supposed moderation of his political views, and the abscence, for a long period, of ultarism and zealotry from his character, have combined with his military services to give him a strength which does not belong to his party. That portion of the republican organization which had something at stake in the business and industrial interests of the country, and desired tranquility and order, has sympathized with General Grant from the beginning. The extremists cannot help themselves. They are compelled, by considerations of party expediency, to avail themselves oft he eclat of Grant's name. As to their platform, which he briefly accepts, it has about it, as we have already indicated, but little that is definite on any of the great issues of the day. In Gen. Grant's very little speech on Friday night, the brevity of which the most complete "condenser" could not lessen, he simply points to his record, and that not to illustrate his political principles, but his rectitude in the performance of public duties. If any of the principles of generalship are applicable to the conduct of political campaigns, we may give Grant credit for taking a position in in which not much risk is run, amd evincing a very manifest disinclination to be "bottled up" in the narrow enclosure of extreme radicalism. The fact, however, cannot be ignored that Grant has, under influences latterly surrounding him in Washington, come to be regarded as favoring the general radical policy, though before the war he was known, as far as known at all, and even since the war, to be of democratic tendencies, and it was announced in his behalf at Chicago, by Mr. Judd, a representative in Congress from Illinois, that "pending the impeachment trial General Grant obtained an interview with Senator Trumbull, during which he told Trumbull that if Johnson was acquttted he (Grant) could could not remain in Washington, as he would be ordered away without delay. General Logan was also called on, and endorsed Mr. Judd's statements. He added a most unqualified endorsement Grant's radicalism."

The record to which General Grant appeals is, however, purely military. The profession of arms is not inconsistent with the qualities of statesmanship, as is proved by many illustrious examples in the history of the world, including our own country. But if General Grant has statesmanlike capacity, he has failed hitherto to give any evidence of the fact. In his correspondence with President Johnson, touching the Grant-Stanton affair, he manifested a want of familiarity with abstruse questions and interpretations of law which would be quite inconecivable in any man who had ever reflected upon such subjects. The same defect—incompetency for the comprehension of civil affairs—was developed in the correspondence upon the removal of General Sheridan from New Orleans to the Missouri department.—Under these circumstances it is easy to see that Gen. Grant, if elected President, must depend mainly for guidance in the duties of his new sphere upon the advice of others, though, where the instincts of a President are good, they may possibly direct him wisely in the selection of safe counsellors.

The political career of Mr. Colfax is too familiar to require special notice His personal popularity, combined with the quality of party reliability which he has gained, are assigned as among the chief elements of his late success. The nomination of both candidates from adjoining Western States seems to show that in political, as well as material development, "Westward the star of empire takes its way," and that the East is not looked to with much confidence in the coming contest.

A New Volume.—With the last issue of the *Transcript*, the seventh year of its publication commenced, and we take the occasion to return thanks to our patrons for their continued support of our publication. With the progress of our county and the growth of its varied interests the local press is an object of no unimportant consideration. It is a fact, that in a large number of cases, strangers, visiting our county, seek the newspaper office for information of their wants, and we justly infer, that abroad, those wishing information of our county seek the county paper. The local paper is thus in a measure a representative of our commercial, agricultural, social and political condition. With this view there is every reason why the county paper should receive such support as will enable its publisher to properly represent the progress and material prosperity of its county. With the fresh impetus, which railroad facilities must necessarily give, and the consequent influx of population, our county must in a short time take front rank among the counties of the state.—The Transcript will endeavor to advance county interests specially, and we hope to merit an enlarged circulation.

☞At a meeting of the Democratic and Conservative voters of Kent county, called by the State Central Committee for Kent county and held at the Court House in Chestertown, Wednesday May 27th inst., D. C. Blackiston was called to the chair and J. A. Pearce appointed Secretary.'

On motion the Chair appointed a committe of five, one for each election district to report to the meeting three delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Baltimore Wednesday June 3rd, W. N. E. Wickes, C. J. Scott, W. B. Wilmer, G. M. Hart and George Gale, were appointed such committee and after consultation reported the names of D. C. Blackiston, Wm. Welch and R. W. Ringgold as delegates to the Convention in Baltimore, the report was unanimously adopted.

On motion the meeting then appointed C. J. Scott, George Gale and Geo. H. Wilson as alternates. The meeting then adjourned.

D. C. BLACKISTON, Pres't.
J. A. PEARCE, Sec'y.

☞The following gentlemen were elected Commissioners of Chestertown on Monday last: J. T. Twilley, Thomas Lee, S. S. Usilton, D. A. Benjamin, C. H. Davis, John L. Ringgold, W. H. Hamilton.

☞We have received from the Hon. Geo. Vickers a copy of his opinion filed in the Impeachment trial.

Red Elk.—A legend of the Chesapeake Bay, by Grace Kent, has been received, and will appear next week.

Attention is called to the advertisement of Richard Colvin of the Langstroth Movable Comb Bee Hive, in this issue: this hive has now been tested some sixteen years and with Mr. C's improvement may be regarded as being as near perfection as human skill can make it. The numerous infringements upon its patented parts which are offered (under other named patents) shew conclusively their indispensibility in all practical hives, while none of them possess all the advantages of the Langstroth Hive.

The War Office Situation.

The war office situation remains about the same as last night when Mr. Stanton vacated. General Lerenzo Thomas had alternate interviews with the President and Assistant Adjutant General Townsend this morning. The conferences were lengthy, and the results are given in the Washington papers last night as follows. The Star says:

"The Secretary's office on the second floor has been locked during the day, and the key is in the hands of General Townsend, who declares his willingness to surrender the same when a demand is made by General Thomas, or an order given by the President directing him to turn over the books and archieves of the Department to any one who may be authorized to receive them. General Thomas declines to make any demand for the key and declares that Mr. Stanton has not resigned the office, but simply retired from the same in order to entrap the President and that he (S.) still claims to be Secretary of War.

"Gen. Townend is not discharging any of the duties of Secretary, and consequently all business in the Department is at a standstill. General Thomas contends that the law is explicit, and Mr. Stanton instead of leaving the records of the Department in the hands of General Townsend, should have turned them over to John Potts, Esq." chief clerk of the Department, who would have held the same until an *ad interim* Secretary took possession. General Thomas further declares that he will not demand the key of the office, as he does not desire to bring the President into any difficulty or to be the cause of any new trouble.

"Edwin Stanton, Jr., son of the Secretary, who has held the position of confidential secretary to his father, is still at the Department, and to-day received many of his father's friends who called.—Up to three o'clock this afternoon no demand had been made by Gen. Thomas for the key, and everything above the Department was quiet. Gen. Townsend is still occupying his room on the first floor, with the key of the Secretary's office in his pocket.

"Mr. Stanton's letter to the President is not a resignation; and both his letters are signed by him as "Secretary of War"—He does not, therefore, admit that the President had a legal right to remove him, or that the order issued by the President on the 21st of February legally deprived him of the office."

The Express says: General Thomas had not taken possession as Secretary *ad interim*, and it is considered doubtful whether he will do so, as the Senate will probably act on the nomination of Gen. Schofield as Secretary of War within the ensuing twenty-four hours, and there seems to be do doubt about his confirmation by the Senate."

The Republican Platform,

Adopted at Chicago, May 21st, 1868.

First. We congratulate the country on the assured success of the reconstruction projects of Congress, as evinced by the adoption in a majority of the States lately in rebellion of constitutions securing equal civil and political rights to all, and regard as the duty of the Government to sustain these institutions and to prevent the people of such States from being remitted to a state of anarchy.

Second. The guarantee of Congress of equal suffrage to all loyal men of the South was demanded by every consideration of public safety, of gratitude, and of justice, and must be maintained, while the question of suffrage in all the loyal States properly belongs to the people of those States.

Third. We denounce all forms of repudiation as a national crime, and national honor requires the payment of the public indebtedness in the utmost good faith to all creditors, at home and abroad, not only according to the letter but the spirit of the laws under which it was contracted.

Fourth. It is due to the labor of the nation that taxation should be equalized and reduced as rapidly as the national faith will permit.

Fifth. The national debt, contracted, as it has been for the preservation of the Union for all time to come, should be extended over a fair period for redemption, and it is the duty of Congress to reduce the rate of interest thereon whenever it can possibly be done.

Sixth. That the best policy to diminish our burden of debt is to so improve our credit that capitalists will seek to loan us money at lower rates of interests than we now pay, and must continue to pay so long as repudiation, partial or total, open or covert, is threatened or suspected.

Seventh. The Government of the United States should be administered with the strictest economy, and the corruptions which have been so shamefully nursed and fostered by Andrew Johnson call loudly for radical reform.

Eighth. We profoundly deplore the untimely and tragic death of Abraham Lincoln, and regret the accession of Andrew Johnson to the Presidency, who has acted treacherously to the people who elected him, and the cause he was pledged to support; has usurped legislative and judicial functions; has refused to execute the laws; has used his high office to induce other officers to ignore and violate the laws; has employed his executive power to render insecure the prosperity, peace, liberty and life of the citizens; has abused the pardoning power; has denounced the National Legislature as unconstitutional; has persistently and corruptly resisted, by every measure in his power, every proper attempt at the reconstruction of the States lately in rebellion; has perverted the public patronage into an engine of wholesale corruption, and has been justly impeached for high crimes and misdemeanors, and properly pronounced guilty by the votes of thirty-five Senators.

Ninth. The doctrines of Great Britian and other European powers, that because a man is once a subject he is always so, must be resisted at every hazard by the United States as a relic of the Federal times, not authorized by the law of nations and at war with our national honor and independence. Naturalized citizens are entitled to be protected in all their rights of citizenship as though they were native born, and no citizen of the United States, native or naturalized, must be liable to arrest and imprisonment by any foreign power for acts done or words spoken in this country. And if so arrested and imprisoned, it is the duty of the Government to interfere in his behalf.

Tenth. Of all who were faithful in the trials of the late war there were none entitled to more especial honor than the brave soldiers and seamen who endured the hardships of campaign and cruise, and imperilled their lives in the service of the country. The bounties and pensions provided by law of these brave defenders of the nation are obligations never to be forgotten. The widows and orphans of the gallant dead are the wards of the people, a sacred legacy bequeathed to the nation's protecting care.

Eleventh. Foreign emigration, which in the past has added so much to the wealth and development of the resources and in the increase of power to this nation, "the asylum of the oppressed of all nations," should be fostered and encouraged by a liberal and just policy.

Twelfth. This convention declares its sympathy with all the oppressed people who are struggling for their rights.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson.—The National Intelligencer of the 21st instant contains the judgment of the veteran Senator from Maryland, filed in the impeachment case. It is every way worthy the first constitutional lawyer of the country. For fifty years the distinguished jurist has been in the practice of his profession upon the highest theatre of forensic exertion, and he has in that time made many a great argument and written great opinions, but he has never held judicial station, and has, therefore, never had occasion to deliver a judicial opinion. This opinion demonstrates conclusively his eminent fitness for judicial labors, and makes one regret that the national judiciary has not been adorned by his profound learning, ripe experience and elevated character. He would have been a worthy successor of the illustrious men who have since the formation of the government held the elevated seat of Chief Justice of America.—*Boston Post.*

We ask special attention to the extracts which we herewith publish from an article in the Savannah *Daily Republican*.—It is only necessary to say that the *Daily Republican* has been conducted in the interests of the Republican party, and that its editor, the author of the article from which we quote, is a Massachusetts man, who went to Savannah after the close of the war:—*Balt. Gazette*

An Atrocious Slander Upon the People of Georgia.

On more than one occasion within the last two years, since the inauguration of the vindictive, unjust and oppressive measures of the ultra Radicals against the Southern people, we have, as a Northern man, residing for over three years in this city, felt it to be our sacred duty to refute, as far as possible through the columns of the *Republican*, the avalanche of cruel falsehoods and misrepresentations regarding the actual condition of Southern society, which for the basest kind of partisan purposes, have been continually poured in upon the Northern people by worthless demagogues through the columns of Radical newspapers.

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The facts which we propose to present are as painful and stubborn as undeniable, and betray a degree of moral turpitude to which we could hardly believe the most ungenerous, time-serving partizan could descend. On Saturday last, we received the following despatches from Philadelphia:

(COPY

To John E. Hayes, Editor Republican:

Please telegraph to *Press* to-morrow (Sunday, 17th) a short despatch of the feeling in your city on the reception of the news from Washington to-day. I will reciprocate if you desire. Answer.

J .W. Forney, Jr,
Managing Editor Philadelphia *Press.*

On Sunday we responded to the above message, and telegraphed what in our humble judgment we believed to be the real opinions and sentiment of the *people* of Savannah regarding the partial conclusions of the solemn mock impeachment trial and the acquittal of President Johnson. Below we give a verbatim copy of our answer, as obtained from our original manuscript in possession of the operator, and at its side we place the outrageous and unconscionable slander which, for the mere gratification of political animosity, and in the vain hope of creating a little political capital, bolstering up the falling fortunes, and cheering up the drooping spirits of the defeated, mortified ultra Radicals of the country, has been perpetrated in a journal that arrogantly assumes to dictate what shall be the fate of those honest Senators who refused to barter away their consciences for a mess of party porride:

Office of Republican, Savannah, Ga., May 17, 1868. —*To Phila. Press:*— The telegrams announcing probable acquittal of the President received with joy by Conservatives. Radical office holders and seekers disgusted and alarmed at the news. Intense anxiety prevails among all classes to hear final decision, while it is generally conceded by both parties President will be acquitted. The patriotic and unselfish course of Fessenden, Grimes and other Republican Senators has had most salutary effect upon minds of the ultra Southern people, and will prove beneficial to our whole country. [Signed] John E. Hayes.	Savannah, Ga. *Special Telegraph to the Philadelphia Press.* Savannah, Ga., May 17.—The news announcing the probable acquittal of Andrew Johnson was received here with joy by the Rebels. The Union men are cast down and alarmed; they fear the result.—The so-called Conservatives of this city are more outspoken than ever, and we can look for an early expression of their views and feelings, in a manner peculiar to the ultra Southerner. From all parts of the State comes word of the rejoicings of the ex-Rebel soldiers. The perfidy of the Republican Senators will cause many Northern men in Georgia to return home. To stay here here has long been scarcely possible.—Now no Unionists will be allowed to remain. Intense excitment prevails everywhere to hear the final decison, but it is generally conceded by both parties that the cause of Jeff. Davis has this time been triumphant.

Well may we exclaim *"O tempora! O mores! "O tempus ferax rerum!"*—Was there ever a more shameless, barefaced piece of forgery committed, and this, too, in the outraged name of justice?

Is it all to be wondered at the most extreme and cruel measures that Thad. Stevens and Ben. Butler can concoct to further punish and humiliate a defenceless and prostrate people should find thousands of Nothern people duped into their support when such infamous frauds as these are hourly perpetrated throughout this country by unscrupulous. Radical emissaries? Can we ever hope to restore the spirit of fraternity and good will between both sections of our unhappy land if there is no legal means by which to prevent the prowling midnight assassin from plunging his dagger into the back of his innocent and unsuspecting victims?

A Bad Omen for the Radicals.—Immediately on the announcement of the nomination of General Grant in the Chicago Convention, some one in the gallery let loose a dove, with feathers painted in red, white and blue. It flew around the hall for some minutes until it struck the lights in the rear part of the stage, and was so badly burned that further flight was impossible. It fell to the floor badly singed, while the Convention sung "John Brown's soul goes marching on," The fall of the dove, taken in connection with the song of the old Kansas horsethief, is considered a bad omen for Grant and Colfax. They may sail around until November, when they will both fall on the political stage worse singed than the unfortunate dove. The bird was disgused with paint, but that did not save it: the Radicals have attempted to disguse their negro principles by a Janus-faced platform, but that will not save them. They are doomed to fall before the wrath of an outraged white race.—*Easton Star.*

☞Chicago has recently completed another immense grain elevator, and now boasts of sixteen, with a total capacity of nine million bushels.

The Acquittal of the President.

The acquittal of the President, the final adjournment of the impeachment court, and the resignation of Secretary Stanton seem to give great relief to the business men of the country of all parties. The New York Journal of Commerce, a leading commercial journal, remarks:

"We congratulate the country upon the result. The removal by impeachment of any President, unless he was admitted to be a criminal by impartial men of all parties, would be a precedent most dangerous to our institutions, and we think both the friends and the foes of Mr. Johnson will ere long see the wisdom of this decision."

The Herald considers the final vote on impeachment as a defeat of the extremists in the republican party.

The New York Tribune, (radical) says it is a tainted verdict, and was procured by the use of money.

The World says "by the defeat of impeachment we have been saved from entering the road to Mexican anarchy," and acknowledges that the defeat is due to the manly course of Chief Justice Chase.

The New York Times, (rep.,) thinks that the people will be gratified at the conclusion of the impeachment trial, and hopes that Congress will now proceed to business.

At every stage of their proceedings, says the Baltimore *Gazette*, the Radical leaders manage to do something to bring additional contempt upon Congress and reproach upon the American people.—The report made by Benjamin F. Butler, on Monday, is but another record added to the many which will stand through all coming time as self-erected monuments of the baseness and shamelessness of the whole Radical faction. The amazing impudence of Butler's present investigation is unparalleled. The whole business is so monstrous in its iniquity that it is difficult to understand how even Butler can be brazen enough to have engaged in it.—After the vote on the Eleventh Article had been taken there was considerable talk about bargaining and corruption. If there had been the faintest remnant of integrity left among the majority of the House of Representatives, that majority, had it chosen to notice such charges at all, would have appointed a fair committee, and would have examined into every accusation preferred. But its whole course in the matter has been taken with a view to force the Senate to convict the President. It induced the Senate to suspend a judgment which had been half pronounced.—It appointed on the investigation committee only those who desired to convict him, and it determined to tolerate no complaint except against Senators who favored his acquittal. The accusers of the President are thus constituted the judges to this bribery and corruption case, and the defenders of the President are the only men against whom charges will be heard.—The committee will only inquire into the doings of Senators Ross and Van Winkle whom it has chosen to suspect, but will hear nothing against Pomeroy and Nye, one of whom has been publicly charged with having offered himself for sale

And out of all this villainous scheme to secure the President's conviction what has come? All manner of lying, from prevarication to flat perjury, and an exposure of all the iniquity embraced between the dirtiest meanness and the grossest rascality. Thurlow Weed, one of the Radical lights, Mr. Smythe, the New York Collector, Mr. Shook, a United States official, were, it is clear beyond all doubt, perfectly willing and ready to bribe United States Senators whenever it might be practicable, or commit, we are now justified in assuming, any similar piece of knavery when party necessities or private ends might require them. And the people engaged in all these proceeding have been the leading and eminent members of the Republican party, which has professed itself so full of public virtue. The skirts of the Democratic party are wholly clear. The unscrupulous individuals who are investigating the charges; the abandoned witnesses who testify; the only Senator who has been directly charged with corruption, and the incarnate knave who conducts the case—the whole concern, from Butler to Weed, belong to that class which vaunted its loyalty and patriotism throughout the war, and which now arrays itself in support of Grant and aspires to govern the country for the four years to come. In other days these men and the party they represent would have been indignantly hooted down. To-day they claim the confidence of the people. This fact is a sad illustration of the demoralization of the times.

Bets on Impeachment.—The parties who have made bets on the result of impeachment are in warm contentions, the adjournment of the Court without voting upon all the articles having rendered it uncertain whether any money has been lost any money won on the trial. Some of the bets were that Fessenden and Trumbull would vote "to acquit on every article," and others that the President would be acquitted on "every article."—Those who bet against acquittal in these cases contend that as the Senators named have not voted on "every article," it is a drawn bet as the President has not been acquitted on "every article," each party must have his stakes returned. Those however, who bet on the square issue of "acquittal" or "conviction" are paying their bets, there being no loop-holes for escape.—*Wash. Star, May 27.*

Gen. Schofield's Nomination to the War Office.—Washington, May 27.—On the President's nomination of General Schofield as Secretary of War, the Senate committee on military affairs, to whom the nomination was referred in executive session, to day reported favorably upon the matter. It seems to be believed that it will receive confirmation at the next meeting of the Senate in executive session. General Schofield would not be obliged to resign his commission, as some seem to suppose, in taking the War Department. He can take leave of absence and select which salary he will accept, that of general or Secretary of War. Gen. Grant, if elected President, could also take the same course.

☞Congress talks of adjourning about the 1st of July.

Expected Cabinet Resignations.—Postmaster General Randall, it is said, will in the course of a few days, tender his resignation to the President, but not on account of any disagreement between the President and himself. It has been the desire of Gov. Randall to retire from the Cabinet for some time past, but he would not do so while the impeachment trial was in progress, as he did not want it to appear that he was forsaking the President.

It is currently reported also that Secretary Seward will soon tender his resignation to the President, as he for some time past has desired to retire from the Cabinet, but would not do so for the same reasons that influenced Gov. Randall.

The Seven Non-Impeaching Senators.—The terms of the seven republican Senators voting "not guilty" on the eleventh article of impeachment expire thus: Fessenden, of Maine, 1871; Fowler, of Tennessee, 1871; Grimes, of Iowa, 1871; Henderson, of Missouri, 1869; Ross, of Kansas, 1871; Trumbull, of Illinois, 1873; Van Winkle, of West Virginia, 1869.

"Five Minutes for Refreshment."—Everybody who has travelled by railroad has heard the above announcement, and has probably suffered from eating too hastily, thereby sowing the seeds of Dyspepsia. It is a comfort to know that the Peruvian Syrup will cure the worst cases of Dyspepsia, as thousands are ready to testify.

A CARD.

W. HUDGINS, in a card in the last *Kent News*, says that he was led to understand from me that I would rectify a mistake in an article in the Transcript of the 9th inst.

On the 9th of May Mr. Hudgins called on me and complained that I had done him injustice in an article in the Transcript of that day.—I told him it had not been my purpose to do so, that I was much engaged at that time, but that if he would call during the week I would talk further with him, and make any correction consistent with the facts. He did not call, and I made no statement.

E. F. PERKINS.

my30-1

New Goods.

Great Rush at the PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE

TEE LAST SEVEN DAYS!!

The Largest Stock in Chestertown. We would recommend all in want of Dry Goods to examine. Vickers has just opened a new stock still cheaper.

my30'68

Notice.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of Mrs. Mary T. Gale, deceased, are requested to present them to the undersigned for payment as soon as possible, as the executor is now ready and anxious to close the estate.

J. A. PEARCE,
Attorney for the Rev. A. Sutton,
my30-3t Executor of Mary T. Gale.

LANGSTROTH'S PATENT Movable Bee Hive.

Patent Exten ded for 7 years from October '66.

TERRITORIAL rights, and hives of the above patent, with comb guides of his own patent, and surplus honey arrangements, may be had on application to the undersinger, owner of the Langstroth patent, for the States of Maryland, Delaware and part of Ohio.

Persons are cautioned against purchasing movable Comb Hives which infringe this patent, and none such are believed to be practical which do not.

RICH'D. COLVIN,
No. 77 E. Balto. Street,
Baltimore.

my30-2m

New Summer Goods.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.

WHITE GOODS.

GOODS FOR MEN'S WEAR.
GOODS FOR BOY'S WEAR.
GOODS FOR FARM WEAR.

Clothing, Hats and Shoes.

THOMAS S. WICKES has opened during the past week and can now offer to his trade, a full line of all the various articles of Merchandise needed at the present season of the year. These goods were all bought at very close figures and will be disposed of to prompt paying people at just and reasonable advances.

Chestertown, May 30th, 1868.

MATTINGS of the best brands and Floor Oil Cloths of handsome patterns, for sale cheap by TH. S. WICKES.
my30'68

GRAIN AND GRASS SCYTHES of genuine English manufacture Waldron's make. Patent Snathes Rifles and Stones, and a well selected stock of Farm Hardware generally, just opened by TH. S. WICKES.
my30'68

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, Rahter's Zinggi Bitters, Pure Imported Gin and Scuppernong Wine, made from the pure juice of the Grape in North Carolina.—These Liquors are all highly recommended as a pleasant and serviceable Summer Tonic for persons suffering from general debility or troubled with indigestion. For sale by TH. S. WICKES.

Chestertown, May 30, 1868.

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

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.

For Sale.

SEVERAL GOOD BUILDING LOTS on Queen Street, well located and terms accommodating. Apply to

my9-3t A. A. BISCOE.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's Paper.]

Wheat—White no sales.
Red 2.70@2.90.
Corn—White 1.14@1.16
Yellow 1.21@1.24.
Oats—88@96 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

SEAL: Orphans' Court of the county aforesaid, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of office affixed this 19th day of May 1868.

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 **KENTISLAND** 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.

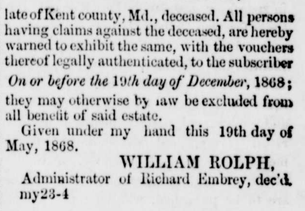
☞All Baggage and Freight at the owners risk after leaving it on the wharves.

☞Fare $1.25. Meals extra.

☞All Freight must be pre-paid.

my23-tf

NEWARK MACHINE WORKS.



THE DIAMOND STATE THERSHER 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,
m23-3m Newark Del.

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.

AXES! Stewart's best make, Jersey pattern, and warranted, a large stock for sale by

jan. 18 THOMAS S. WICKES.

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