THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 1, 1871.

Premium to Getters Up of Clubs.

We offer the following inducements to persons to raise Clubs for the Transcript:

To any one who will procure us eighteen advance-paying subscribers, we will furnish one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, illustrated with 3,000 engravings, 1840 pages quarto—price $12.

For ten advance-paying subscribers, Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary, 600 engravings, 1040 pages octavo—price $6.

Labor and Immigration Convention.

We have received a circular urging our influence as a representative of the press in securing a meeting of the citizens of this county in the interests of this Convention. The subject is one in which the Agricultural interests of our county are certainly interested; and yet, after the manner of our farmers, they are delaying the call of a meeting until some one does it for them. We suggest, a second time, that one of the Agricultural Clubs take the responsibility of calling a meeting, to be held at the Court House in Chestertown, some day during the session of court, which commences Monday the 17th of April, say on Tuesday, the 18th, at 3 o'clock, P. M. The gentlemen of the committee say:

We are desirous that the Convention should meet again before the close of the month of April. Please cause the holding of meetings to effect organizations. The Committee feel convinced that with proper zeal a great deal of good can be done and the welfare of our State promoted.

Very respectfully,

R. RAINE,
WM. McPHERSON,
GEO R. DENNIS,
Committee.

Republican Press on the Ku-Klux Bill.

The fourteenth amendment to the constitution, which the Ku-Klux bill now before the House professes to be intended to enforce, contains five sections. The first declares all persons born or naturalized in the United States citizens thereof, and of the States in which they live; and it prohibits any State from "making or enforcing any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States;" and also prohibits the States from depriving "any person of life, liberty or property, without due process of law," and from denying to "any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws." The second section relates to representation, and has been superseded by the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. The third section exempts certain classes from the general amnesty, so far as the right to hold office is concerned. The fourth section relates to the public debt. The fifth provides, in the usual manner, that "Congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article."

The New York Evening Post, a leading Republican journal, objects to the first section of the Ku-Klux bill that it appears to be needless and supererogatory, as it is not pretended that any State has made unequal laws; and to the second section, as we have heretofore urged, that it confers upon the Federal Government duties and powers not contemplated in or granted by the constitution; making it the police of the States, and aiming to make the United States courts merely police courts. We pointed out in our comments yesterday that this bill flies in the face of the principle acted upon by the United States government from its foundation, that when it sought to assume "sole and exclusive jurisdiction" in any "place" in a State, it first obtained a cession thereof from the State. It now asks no leave of the State to step out of the narrow bounds occupied by its custom-houses and forts, and exercise jurisdiction over the whole vast area of the State territories. There might as well be a section inserted in the bill abolishing the limitations of the constitution entirely. The Post insists that if the law were enforced it would not only degrade the United States courts, but break down and overthrow our whole system of government, and subject us to a centralized administration, which would shortly end in a despotism like that of Napoleon in France. The Post well adds:

"But let not the republicans in Congress attempt to deceive the country with a sham. This section and the two which follow it are so clearly in violation of the constitution that the Supreme Court would when the first case under them came up on appeal before it, declare them invalid. In the meantime, any attempt to enforce such bad and dangerous acts will make all concerned in it justly odious; and there is no better or quicker way to bring the republican party and the President into disrepute than by adopting such an unconstitutional and revolutionary act as this.

"But Congress has a remedy for existing disorders in its power—one quite within the constitution—the adoption of a general amnesty law. We trust sensible and law-respecting members of Congress of both parties will unite to pass such an act at once."

This is sound advice, and coincides with that of the leading republican periodical, the New York Nation. The New York Sun also has a leading article on "The Great Question in the South," in which it urges that, with the restoration of the Union the rights of the States are restored; that the Southern States are no longer in the position of criminals seeking pardon and held on their good behavior, but equal partners in the federation, and entitled to equal rights and equal consideration with all other States. It adds:

"Now, without going into any refinements over the question of State rights and federal authority, it will be found in the long run in the future, as in the past, that the average intelligent public sentiment of a State should and will control the general relations and conduct of its people toward one another; that the general standard of law and justice will be kept at that precise level at which the civilization and morality of the whole community stand, and that neither the law nor the conduct of the people of any State can be permanently kept at any higher standard than a majority of the people have themselves reached."

The Sun proceeds to declare, what we have before indicated, that the immediate cause of the alleged outrages in South Carolina and elsewhere is to be found in the unparalleled robbery and corruption practiced by the alien governments with the help of their ignorant and corrupt legislators, but says "it is evident that the struggles now going on in the very heart of society in the former slave States are not to be improved by much mingling of the United States authority therein." It is strange that six years after the war has ended such legislation as that proposed by Congress is now deemed necessary, unless the object be purely political and partisan. Even in that event, judging from the results of the enforcement act of last session, it may prove of more than doubtful expediency.

In the United States Senate on Monday last, Mr. Sumner delivered a speech on the St. Domingo scheme of the President.

We make the following extract:

After a comprehensive review of the question, Mr. Sumner concludes that international law has been violated in two of its commanding rules, one securing the equality of nations, and the other providing against belligerent intervention, while a distinctive fundamental principle of the constitution, by which the President is deprived of a kindly prerogative, is disregarded, and this very kindly prerogative is asserted by the President. This is the simplest statement. Looking still further at the facts we see that all this great disobedience has for its object the acquisition of an outlying tropical island, with large promise of wealth, and that, in carrying out this scheme, our republic has forcibly maintained a usurper in power that he might sell his country, and has dealt a blow at the independence of the black republic of Hayti, which besides being a wrong to that republic was an insult to the African race. And all this has been done by prerogative alone, without the authority of an act of Congress. If such a transaction, many-headed in wrong, can escape judgment, it is difficult to see what securities remain. What other sacred rule of international law may not be violated? What other foreign nation may not be struck at? What other belligerent menace may not be hurled? What other kingly prerogative may not be seized:

On another occasion, Mr. Sumner continues, I showed how these wrongful proceedings had been sustained by the President beyond all example, but in a corresponding spirit. Never before has there been such a presidential intervention in the Senate as we have been constrained to witness. Presidential visits to the Capitol, with appeals to Senators, have been followed by assemblies at the Executive Mansion, also with appeals to Senators; and who can measure the pressure of all kinds by himself or agents, especially through the appointing power, all to secure the consummation of this scheme? In harmony with this effort was the presidential message, where, while taxing the Senate with "folly" in rejecting the treaty, we are gravely assured that by the proposed acquisition "our large debt abroad is to be ultimately extinguished," thus making St. Domingo the pack-horse of our vast load, or perhaps, copying Don Quixote when he imposed upon the shoulders of Sancho Panza the penitential stripes which belonged to himself.

Then, responding to the belligerent menace of his Admiral, the President makes a kindred menace by proposing nothing less than the acquisition of the "island of St. Domingo," thus adding the black republic to his scheme. The innocent population there were startled. Their minister here protested. Nor it is unnatural that it should be so. Suppose the Queen of England, in her speech at the opening of Parliament, had proposed in formal terms the acquisition of the United States, or suppose Louis Napoleon, in his speech at the opening of the Chambers during the Mexican war, while the French forces were in Mexico, had coolly proposed the acquisition of that portion of the United States adjoining Mexico and stretching to the Atlantic, and, in support of his proposition, had set forth the productiveness of the soil, the natural wealth that abounded there, and wound up by announcing that out of this might be paid the French debt abroad, which was to be saddled upon the coveted territory. Suppose such a proposition by Louis Napoleon or by the English Queen, made in formal speech to the Chambers or Parliament, what would have been the feeling in our country? Nor would that feeling have been diminished by the excuse that the offensive proposition crept into the speech by accident. Whether by accidant or design, it would attest small consideration of our national existence. But the Haytiens love their country as we love ours—especially are they resolute for national independence. All this is shown by the reports which reach us now, even if their whole history did not attest it.

The language of the President in charging the Senate with "folly" was not according to approved precedents. Clearly this is not a proper term to be employed by one branch of the government with regard to another, least of all by the President with regard to the Senate. Folly, sir! Was it folly when the Senate refused to sanction proceedings by which the equal rights of the black republic were assailed? Was it folly not to sanction hostilities against the black republic without the authority of Congress? Was it folly not to sanction belligerent intervention in a foreign country without the authority of Congress? Was it folly not to sanction a usurpation of the war power under the constitution? According to the President, all this was folly in the Senate.—Let the country judge.

Thus do we discern, whether on the coasts of St. Domingo or here at Washington, the same determination, with the same disregard of great principles, as also the same recklessness toward the people of Hayti, who have never injured us.

In view of these things the first subject of inquiry is not soil, climate, productiveness, and possibilities of wealth, but the exceptional and abnormal proceedings of our own government. This inquiry is essentially preliminary in character. Before considering the treaty or any question of acqusition, we must at least put ourselves right as a nation; nor do I see how this can be done without retracing our steps and consenting to act in subordination to international law and the constitution of the United States.

Meanwhile to my mind there is something better than belligerent intervention and acts of war with the menace of absorption at untold cost of treasure. It is a sincere and humane effort on our part, in the spirit of peace, to reconcile Hayti and Dominica, and to establish tranquility throughout the island. Let this be attempted, and our republic will become an example worthy of its name and of the civilization which it represents, while republican institutions have new glory.—The blessings of good men would attend such an effort; nor would the smile of Heaven be wanting.

And may we not justly expect the President to unite in such a measure of peace and good-will? He that ruleth his spirit is greater than he that taketh a city; and so the President, ruling his spirit in subjection to the humane principles of international law and the constitution of his country, will be greater than if he had taken all the islands of the sea.

Just before Mr. Sumner concluded he requested Messrs. Edmunds and Carpenter, who were engaged in conversation in his vicinity, to lower their voices, and suspended his remarks.

The Vice-President said he would enforce the rules, although it was the custom of the Senator from Massachusetts, (Mr. Sumner,) in common with other Senators, to engage in conversation while Senators were on the floor.

Mr. Sumner said he would not have noticed the matter but for the fact that his voice was getting low.

Mr. Edmunds apologized for interrupting. He had no idea of interfering with his friend.

Mr. Sumner resumed. He said that now while they were talking about outrages in the South, it was well to think of those outrages of which he had been speaking. While we were talking about the Ku-Klux in the South, we must not forget the costly Ku-Klux which the President had put himself at the head of.—[Sensation.] If the President had been so inspired as to bestow on the Southern Unionists, white and black, one-half the time in zeal, will, personal effort and personal intercession which he has bestowed upon his attempt to obtain half an island in the Caribbean sea, our Southern Ku-Klux would have existed in name only, while tranquility would have reigned everywhere within our borders. [General applause in the galleries and hisses.]

The Vice-President.—The chair cannot consent that there shall be manifestations of approval or disapproval in the galleries, and he reprehends one as promptly as the other. If they are repeated, the Chair must enforce the order of the Senate.

Mr. Sumner proceeded.—Now, as I desire the suppression of the Ku-Klux wherever it shows itself, and the elevation of the African race, I insist that the presidential scheme, which installs the Ku-Klux on the coasts of St Domingo, and which at the same time insults the African race in the black republic, shall be represented. I speak now of that Ku-Klux of which the President is the declared head, and I speak for the African race, whom the President has trampled down. Is there any Senator in earnest against the Ku-Klux? Let him arrest it on the coast of St. Domingo. Is there any Senator ready at all times to seek the the elevation of the African race? Here is the occasion for the best efforts.

The Press on Senator Sumner's Speech.

Mr. Sumner's speech against St. Domingo annexation having been generally printed all over the country in the newspapers on Tuesday, and telegraphed to the Pacific coast, the position of the Massachusetts Senator toward the administration and the speech itself are generally commented upon by the press:

The New York Tribune (repub.) praises the characteristic intensity of the speech, but doubts the propriety of its utterances in advance of the commissioners' report, and conjurs the republicans not to "split into factions, and set to quarreling with each other about a topic remote from our experience and our sympathies." The Tribune adds: "If General Grant has decided, as we hear to remit the whole subject to the action of Congress at its next session, he has shown therein a discretion which others may wisely emulate."

The New York Express (democratic) says: "Mr. Sumner's *scarification* of the San Domingo job, and its aiders and abettors, in the Senate this afternoon, ought to have a wide circulation in Connecticut all this week. It is a capital campaign document."

The New York World (democratic) says that Mr. Sumner "strikes directly at the vulnerable points of General Grant's negotiations, and makes out so clear and strong a case as to preclude the possibility of any effective reply. He convicts the administration of flagrant, scandalous violations of public duty, establishing his accusations by the written testimony of its own agents and the authentic orders of the Navy Department. One of the chief witnesses is Babcock himself, the little incompetent fool, and tool of General Grant, who negotiated the rejected treaty."

The New York Journal of Commerce says: "The President seems to have satisfied himself that the San Domingo job would not go through Congress at this session. He is prudent, therefore, in concluding, as he is said to have done, to put off action on the commissioners' report until the reassembling. It may be dropped, but to forget it is not so easy."

The New York Herald says: "He [Sumner] proves by incontrovertible evidence—and that taken mostly from the official acts and records of the government—that the President has, in the language of the resolution, without excuse or apology for interference, resorted to belligerent intervention and acts of war on the coasts of the island of St. Domingo after the failure of the Dominican treaty in the Senate, and that this was unauthorized violence, utterly without support in law or reason, and proceeded directly from that kingly prerogative which is disowned by the constitution of the United States. In fact, Mr. Sumner makes out a case for impeachment of a much more serious nature than that worked up against President Johnson."

In regard to the South, the same paper says, in this connection, that "whatever Ku-Klux crimes there may be in the South—and we have no doubt that they are greatly exaggerated for political effect, in the North—have resulted from the miserable and heartless policy of the administration and the radical party."

The Philadelphia Inquirer (republican) says: "Through this speech we look in vain for the scathing rancor which might have been expected from one against whom a great wrong was so recently flung by the administration. It is true, he strikes great blows which will resound throughout the land against the overt errors of the San Domingo negotiation. Nor does he stop to bless as he strikes. Yet the conviction must go with his strong, terse words, that he only raises his arm to strike down wrong and to avert the consummation of errors which undermine the dignity and honor of the republic."

TROOPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Carolina Spartan, in noticing the arrival of a company of United States soldiers at Spartansburg, on Thursday, says:

"We are certain they have never seen a more quiet place than our town has been since their arrival. We are not informed at whose instance they were sent here, or the cause of their coming. Our county has been very quiet for several weeks, so far as we know, and we had concluded that bayonets were hardly necessary to preserve 'law and order' here. However, we do not object to their presence, as they are a gentlemanly and well disciplined body of men, under the command of an accomplished officer, whose stay among us we hope will be pleasant."

THE PLATFORM OF THE "NEW PARTY" just organized in Cincinnati, by ex-Secretary Cox and other dissatisfied Republicans, has been published in full. Its cardinal principles are general amnesty, tariff for revenue only, civil service reform, and early resumption of specie payments. In each of these particulars it puts itself in antagonism to the prevailing sentiment in the Republican ranks. It is very forcibly and truly charged that the present system of revenue promotes corruption and plunder, increases the cost of living, cripples our export trade, destroys our shipbuilding, and paralyzes our industry, while creating odious monopolies and entailing great expense and frauds in collection of the revenues of the government.

DISPOSITION OF BODY AND BONES.—The New York Times says that a Mr. S. H. Sanborn, of Medford, Mass., has made a will, the terms of which, if carried into effect, ought certainly to cause his name to be known far and wide. He first bequeathed his body to Professors Louis Agassiz and Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Harvard University, with the request that it shall be prepared "in the most scientific and skillful manner known in anatomical art," and placed in the museum of anatomy attached to the aforesaid institution. Of his skin, however, Mr. Sanborn requires two drumheads to be made, which are to be presented to his "distinguished friend and patriotic fellow-citizen, Warren Simpson, drummer, of Cohasset," on condition that he shall beat, or cause to be beaten, on the said drumheads, the national air of "Yankee Doodle," at the base of the monument on Bunker's Hill, "at sunrise on the 17th of June, annually." Moreover, on one of the drum-heads is to be inscribed "Pope's Universal Prayer," and on the other, "The Declaration of Independence," as it "originated in the brain of its illustrious author, Thomas Jefferson." The parts of his body useless for anatomical purposes Mr. Sanborn desires, to quote his own words, to be "composted for a fertilizer for the purpose of nourishing the growth of an American elm to be planted or set out in some rural public thoroughfare, that the weary wayfaring man may rest, and innocent children playfully sport beneath the shadow of its umbrageous branches rendered luxuriant by my 'carcass.' The Times, while approving generally of the manner in which Mr. Sanborn proposes to distribute his remains, cannot applaud the drum-head part of the business, even with the recommendation of the proposed engrossment, for it intimates that "there are plenty of sheepskins to be had for the purpose without resorting to a calfskin," an unkind cut, indeed, coming from that quarter, at superserviceable patriots.

AN INCIDENT OF THE ST. DOMINGO EXPEDITION RETURN TRIP—*Mr. Wade, &c.*—The Washington Patriot, in commenting on the St. Domingo expedition, says that, as a pleasure excursion, it was a success, and gives the following incident connected with the return trip to Washington:

"Frederick Douglass messed with the commissioners all the time, and no question was raised as to his color except on his return to the United States. An incident occurred on the Aquia Creek boat yesterday which caused some excitement for a time. When the dinner-gong sounded the commission proceeded to the dining-room. Mr. Douglass followed, but was stopped at the door and informed that gentlemen of his color would have to wait for another table. He protested, but it was of no avail. Messrs. Wade, White and Hume spoke in his behalf, but the officers of the boat were inexorable, and the result was that the commissioners stood by Mr. Douglass, and also refused to dine on the boat."

In the United States Senate of Tuesday, Mr. Sumner made an attempt to have this act of the steamboat officers made the subject of congressional investigation, with the view of preventing such occurrences in future.

The Washington Chronicle says in regard to Mr. Wade's illness that he became very unwell on the cars on Saturday night with a severe attack of pleurisy, and was unable to sit up all day Monday. The attack was a severe one, and caused considerable anxiety to his friends. On the arrival of the party in Washington he was conveyed to the residence of Vice-President Colfax, and after a short rest he went to the residence of Senator Chandler, where he will remain while in town. At a late hour on Monday night he was a great deal better.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White, no sales.
Red—$1.50@1.65.
CORN.—White—82a86. Yellow 82@84.
OATS—64@66 cents.

PHRENOLOGY AND MUSIC.
PROF. THEODORE ASCHERFELD intends to give two Lectures on Phrenology,
At Still Pond:
the first on the 12th of April. For particulars see handbills. April 1—2t.

HEDGE! HEDGE!!

500,000 **OSAGE ORANGE QUICKS,**
Of fine growth, one and two years old, for sale very cheap, and on reasonable terms. Parties living at a distance I will deliver them free of charge, and guarantee satisfaction.
For further particulars address
CHAS. C. REDDING,
April 1—1m, GALENA, *Kent Co., Md.*

Notice.

I HAVE PLACED MY ACCOUNTS in the hands of E. F. PERKINS for collection. All persons owing me on store account will therefore please call and settle with him without delay.
BENJAMIN STRAUSS.
April 1, 1871—tf.

SPRING. 1871. SPRING.

WE HAVE received some SPRING GOODS suitable for the season, and invite our friends to call and examine. We will satisfy any judge of goods, if they will take the trouble to post themselves, that there is no mercantile establishment in Kent Co. that will undersell us. Respectfully,
April 1. WM. A. VICKERS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Call and examine my stock of Tinware, Stoves, Hardware, Woodware, Japanned Ware, Stone Ware, &c., &c., received direct from Importers and Manufacturers, and for sale at
SMALL PROFITS.

HARDWARE.

Two, three, and four prong forks, shovels, spades, hoes, rakes, post spades, grain scoops, bramble scythes, briar hooks, trace chains, breast, back and halter chains, brass and iron chain by the yard, carriage, plow and tire bolts by the hundred or dozen, from 15 to 100 cts. per dozen; barrelbolts; tower nickel, flush and shutter bolts, rip and cross cut saws, pruning, meat, back, compass, keyhole, web and wood saws of Diston, Spear, Jackson, and Brown's manufacture; hinge nails, cut, wrought, finishing, clout, fence, and galvanized nails, by the pound or keg; horse shoe nails, tacks, galvanized tacks, carriage tacks, pump & carpet tacks, curry combs, sad irons, augurs, post augurs, Coops, Pugh and Bright lip augur bits, wood and iron braces, iron and steel squares, try squares, rules, guages, framing and firmer chisels, gouges, levels, compasses, compass dividers, hooks and staples, staples, brass screw rings, hand-rail screws, screws from ½ inch to 3 inches; screw drivers, smoothing, jack and fore planes, plane bits, one and two foot rules; tin, iron and plated tea and table spoons; a large assortment of knives and forks, carvers, ivory handle tea and table knives; strap and T hinges, hooks and hinges, Mayer's, Tull & Porter, and Seymor window blind butts, table, parliament and brass hinges, acorn butts, knobs locks, plate, pad, rim, dead, trunk, till, wardrobe, chest, drawer, and jail pad locks, hat and coat hooks, thumb latches, door latches, barn door latches, brass and lead spickets, molasses gates, coal oil spickets, tap borers, mill saw, bastard, round, half-round, taper and saw files, horse rasps, monkey wrenches, carpenters' and shoe pincers, round and flat nippers, bed and plate castors, door bells, farm bells, frame and axle pulleys, drawer pulls, shutter and blind fasteners, turn buckles, gimlets, window springs, hooks and eyes, closet latches, sash fasteners, wad cutters, gun worms, heads, tubes and caps, brass and iron buttons, pad, cabinet and door locks, keys, taper files, chest handles, door stops, harness awls and needles, cow bells, coffee mills, axle clips, tea scales, brick, plaster and garden trowels, hatchets, hammers, post axes, hand and broad axes; a large assortment of scissors, razors, brushes, strap with hone, harness hooks, porcelain-head picture nails, copper rivets and burs, punches, porcelain shutter knobs, glue kettles, stew pans, tobacco cutters, pruning knives and shears, saw sets, wagon and cart boxes, &c., &c., &c.

WOOD WARE.

Tubs, buckets, churns, wood bowls, wash boards, well buckets, sugar and coffee boxes, brooms, baskets, potato mashers, rolling pins, butter prints and paddles, lemon squeezers, safes, dust, scrub, horse, wall, paint & white wash brushes, fork, spade, broom, shovel, awl, saw, chisel, plane, augur, hatchet and ax handles, &c., &c.

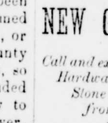
J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Chestertown, April 1, 1871.

SHOE PEGS, Wax, Awls, Knives, Thread, Rubbers, Nails, Eyelets, Button Hooks, &c. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

A LARGE assortment of Tin Ware, Japanned Ware, Toilet Sets, Stamped Ware, &c. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

STONE JUGS, JARS, PANS, CROCKS, &c., for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE, April 1 opposite the Court House.

For Sale,



At private sale, a pair of good MATCH HORSES, well broken, blood bay, and fine travelers; also, a good pair of *WORK MULES* and several *FRESH COWS*.
March 25, 1871—tf. T. C. KENNARD.

Proposals for a Bridge.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will receive Sealed Proposals, *until Tuesday the 18th day of April*, 1871, for building a Bridge over "High Branch," near St. James' M. P. Church—similar to the one over "Lyzar's Branch," built by Mr. W. W. Stephens.
By order of the Commissioners.
STEVENSON CONSTABLE.
March 25, 1871—4t.

GENUINE EXTRACTS FOR FLAVORING.
VANILLA,
LEMON,
ALMOND,
AND OTHER EXTRACTS,
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

FINE POMADES AND HAIR OILS.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

Friends, take Notice!

I TAKE THIS METHOD to announce myself as a candidate for the Sheriffalty. Having waited patiently, and served my party long, I hope to receive an almost unanimous vote of my party.
HENRY MORTIMER ROLLISON.
April 1, 1871—6m.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.,

IS NOW OFFERING
AT
Low Prices,
A Large Assortment of
SPRING GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED.
April 1, 1871.

Bower's COMPLETE MANURE,

AND
HIGGINS & REYBOLD'S
Persecator,
For sale on accommodating terms, by
T. W. ELIASON, JR.
April 1, 1871.

UNITED STATES INCOME TAX.

ALL persons of "lawful age," in Kent county, the gross amount of whose income for the year 1870, exceeded the sum of $2000, are hereby notified that I will receive their returns at my office in CHESTERTOWN, *from TUESDAY, the 4th, until SATURDAY, the 8th of April inst.*, both days inclusive. Guardians, executors, or any other person acting in any fiduciary capacity, are required to make return of the income of their wards, etc. Dealers in Liquors and Tobacco are required to make application for special tax for the ensuing year, commencing May 1st. JOHN T. HAND,
April 1, 1871— *Ass't. Assessor.*

Road Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That thirty days after this date the undersigned, citizens of Kent county, will make application to the County Commissioners of said county to appoint Examiners to locate a Public Road, commencing at the fence on the road leading from Turner's Creek to Kennedyville, dividing the lands of J. W. Webb and lands of the late Peregrine Wethered and thence along said division as far as they may deem practicable, and thence through the land of the late Peregrine Wethered to a branch of Turner's Creek; thence across said branch to the land of Charles Beaston; thence through the same across or near the lands of Samuel A. Merritt, and through or near the lands of Shrewsbury Church to the Lane leading to Shrewsbury Church; thence by said Lane to the public road leading from Harmony to Locust Grove.
WILLIAM JANVIER,
JOHN R. LUSBY,
GEO. W. HOWARD,
JAMES HAMAN,
JACOB SUTTON.
April 1, 1871—5t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters of Administration on the estate of
WILLIAM V. MIERS,
late of Kent county, deceased.
All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of October, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1871.
JOHN G. MIERS,
April 1, 1871—4t. Executor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber, of Montgomery county, Md., has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, on the estate of
SAMUEL FRAZIER,
late of Kent county, deceased.
All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 24th day of October, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 28th day of March, 1871
WILLIAM B. USILTON,
April 1, 1871—4t. Administrator.

For Sale,

200,000 Strawberry Plants,
OF OUR OWN GROWING, at $3 per thousand, consisting of the following varieties:
Wilson's Albany,
Russel's Prolific,
Agriculturalist,
Philadelphia,
New Jersey Scarlet,
And the Ida
2,000 Kittatinny Blackberry Plants,
AND
50,000 Osage Orange Quicks.
We would call attention to the fact that we
Manufacture Berry Crates,
and keep them constantly on hand, empty, or filled with the BEST and *neatest made BASKETS* in the country.
TURNER BROTHERS.
Betterton, March 18, 1871.

Colin F. Stam. *Louis K. Stam.*

C. F. STAM & BRO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
COR. HIGH AND COURT STS.,
CHESTERTOWN.

WE call the attention of the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's counties to our large stock of
Drugs, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils
AND
GLASS.
All the leading Patent Medicines of the day, Crook's Wine of Tar, Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, Ayers' Family Medicines, Norris' Tonic, Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, Swain's Panacea, Helmbold's Fluid Ext. Buchu, Congress, Water, &c.
Burnett's Flavoring Extracts,
the best in the market.
Warranted Pure Whole and Ground Spices.
French Perfumes
AND FANCY ARTICLES.
☞ White Lead, Linseed Oil, Turpentine, and J. T. Lewis & Bro's. Standard Colors, for sale for *Cash* only.
Orders for all kinds of Books received and furnished at city prices.
Tennyson's, Whittier's, and Lowell's Poems, Irving's Sketch Book, Irving's Alhambra, Dickens' Novels, Prayer Books, Hymn Books, Bibles, and School Books, for sale for cash only.
PRESCRIPTIONS compounded with accuracy and neatness at all hours.
☞ The *night bell* promptly answered.
Respectfully,
C. F. STAM & BRO.
March 18, 1871—y.

Official Notice to Teachers.

I AM DIRECTED by the Board of School Commissioners of Kent County to call your attention to a general complaint of the neglect of careful, full and continuous instruction in the branches of Writing and Arithmetic.
These the Board deem of vital and paramount importance and hereby require all Teachers of Public Schools to pay especial attention to them.
HOWARD MEEKS,
March 18, 1871—3t. *Secretary.*

Money! Money! Money!

ALL Policy Holders, insured through the undersigned, in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, can collect their Cash Dividend from last year's surplus, if they choose to do so, by applying to
THEODORE ASCHERFELD, *Agent,*
(Voshell House,) Chestertown.
March 25, 1871—tf.

46 MILLION DOLLARS.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, established in 1842, offers all the advantages of other Companies, combined with unequaled financial security.
O. F. BRESEE, General Agent, Balt., Md.
THEODORE ASCHERFELD,
Agent (Voshell House,) Chestertown.
March 18, 1871—3t.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, C. T. A., on the estate of
WILLIAM S. LASSELL,
late of Kent county, deceased.
All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 13th day of October, 1871, otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of March, 1871.
SELINA C. LASSELL,
March 18, 1871—4t. Admr'x.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by T. W. Russell, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Isaac Caulk, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Isaac Cotton, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Isaac Cotton, of, in and to, the following property, viz:
7 Acres of Land,
MORE OR LESS, in Morgan's Creek Neck, adjoining Mrs. Moffitt and others.
And I hereby give notice, that on
MONDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1871,
at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House in Chestertown, I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.
CHAS. H. DAVIS,
March 4, 1871—tds. [3.75] Constable.

Petition for New Public Road.

To the Honorable, the Commissioners of Kent Co., Md.

WE the undersigned, citzens of Kent Co. would respectfully petition your honorable body to locate, or lay down a Public Road, commencing at or near Dr. F. Worrell's gate, and running the line between the lands of Dr. T. H. Whaland and and Dr. F. Worrell, and the same line dividing the lands of Messrs. J. T. Dodd, W. H. Stewart and Pere Barroll, (col'd.) and intersecting the Public Road, leading from Chestertown to Hanesville, at W. H. Stewart's gate, and as in duty bound, your Petitioners will ever pray, &c.
WM. H. STEWART,
JOHN R. GRAY,
D. BIDDLE,
JAS. A. PEARCE.
March 11, 1871—4t.

THE SLOOP CAMBRIDGE,

CAPTAIN MILLS,



Will sail from BARNARD'S wharf to Baltimore, or other points when desired; stopping and receiving freight from points on Sassafras River, Still Pond, and Worton Creeks, and vicinity; as may suit customers.
Through punctuality and promptness in business, I hope to receive a fair share of public patronage. N. BARNARD.
Sept. 10, 1870—tf.

BLACK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0285