THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, April 29, 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.

Speech of C. Chauncey Burr,

DELIVERED AT THE JEFFERSON DINNER, APRIL 13TH, IN RESPONSE TO A TOAST ON "FREEDOM."

MR. PRESIDENT—I am not insensible to the very great compliment of being invited to respond to this toast of Liberty. But I confess that I do not exactly know how to take it. Is it intended as a compliment to my antiquarian learning? For it must be confessed that Liberty appears to be one of the lost arts in this country. It is the great "dead issue," which, in certain quarters, it is deemed impudent and impracticable to discuss. There is everywhere a loud bellowing ignorance, glorifying our prodigeous progress in liberty, when every well-informed man knows that we have been for the last ten years so rapidly retrograding in liberty that we have already fallen far behind our English ancestors of centuries ago. As long ago as the old Saxon kings of England, no man could exercise any office, either civil military, or ecclesiastical, without having been elected thereto by the Folkmote, or assembly of the citizens of the country.—In the eleventh century, even, the counties of England possessed a wider range of sovereignty than the party now in power wants to allow the States. And this county-sovereignty continued in England even after the Norman conquest; for the conqueror did not dare to abridge too much the right of local self-government, so dear to the Saxons. The Folkmote, or county Parliament, at which all the civil, military, and ecclesiastical officers of the country were elected, met twice a year, at stated times, viz., the Calends of May and the Calends of October, and the king had no voice or authority over its meeting. This was the local government, or freedom, enjoyed by the people of England as long ago as the Saxon times.—Indeed, the Saxon kings had little power; no more, certainly, than is possessed by the governors of our States. The Saxon king was anciently only a commander in in the field in time of war. He was an officer pro tempore, and was not a necessary member of the civil government. In times of war they chose a general, and all swore obedience to him during the war, but as soon as the war was ended he laid down all command, and every citizen was his equal. The advent of the Saxons into Britain was followed by such continual war that he who was *dux*, a leader, became *rex*, a governor. But there was no more difference in the nature of the places than is indicated by the words—the one meaning to lead and the other to govern But in the change from *dux* to *rex* there was no abitrary power conferred.

As the *dux* was a servant for the occasion, the *rex* became a servant for life. All power still remained in the hands of the people. The title of king rested solely in the will or sovereignty of the people, and the *Folkmote*, or country meeting, was his master while he was the servant. No Saxon king ever attempted to exercise the power at this moment usurped by Congress and Grant, without losing his crown, if not his head. No generation of the Saxons ever permitted such usurpations to go unpunished or unrevenged.—How much, then, have we advanced in the knowledge and practice of liberty for the last thousand years? There is not a nation in Europe so free to-day as their ancestors were a thousand years ago.

It is the custom of some to indulge in pleasant talk about the progress of mankind in the knowledge and practice of free government; but such know nothing of history. Their bliss rests in ignorance. All the ancient kingdoms of Europe rested upon the confessed absolute sovereignty of the people, and the kingly authority was never held to be anything but a delegated power, still owned by the people, because never surrendered by them.—Not only was this so in in the ancient kingdoms of Hungary, Bohemia, Denmark, England, and France, but even in Portugal and Spain. The very name of the ancient Franks meant freemen. Our word franchise comes of it. The Constitution of Rome at the time of its first king, Romulus, provided that the people should make the laws and the king keep them—that the people should declare war and the king conduct it. And we know now many kings and emperors of Rome lost their guilty heads in attempts to exercise unconstitutional powers over the people. In the ancient kingdom of Norway, there was hardly a king suffered to die a natural death for the space of three hundred years—they were nearly all killed for attempting to exercise unconstitutional powers. But the people of Spain, as long ago as the seventh century, had a law for usurping kings that I like very much, which was that they should be "excommunicated, and damned to hell-fire." That is the most appropriate punishment ever invented for usurping kings, emperors, or Presidents. It is more than two thousand years since Xenophen wrote that; "A kingdom is an empire over men by their free assent according to the laws they have ordained, and a tyranny is an unlawful empire over men against their wills."—Now, gentlemen, the present government of Grant and Congress (or it is in no sense a Government of the United States, as it is without the assent of many of the States) is a tyranny and not a government at all in any true sense of that word. It is "an unlawful empire over men against their wills." All government against the will of the people is unlawful, and ought to be destroyed—and will be destroyed wherever and whenever the people possess the patriotism and courage to assert their rights, and punish those who would tyranize over them. I shall not take a moment of your time to prove that the scandalous negro Government of Grant and Congress is a tyranny. Every man who is not a fool knows it to be so. But, gentlemen, the crime of this black and barbarous tyranny is not alone with Grant and Congress. A portion of the terrible responsibility rests with us, who are here eating and drinking, instead of organizing and arousing the people to defend their own rights and preserve the liberty of our country. By allowing any portion of our countrymen to be tortured by the intolerable despotism of the negro Government at Washington, we ourselves become a party to its crimes.

More than two thousand years ago the wise Thucydides wrote that: "Not only are those tyrants who seek to conquer others, but those also, who, when they may stop violence, use no pains to do it; and especially those who would be called the defenders of Greece and the commonwealth, but help not their oppressed countrymen."

Now, gentlemen, no statesman, no intelligent citizen will take it upon himself to dispute this saying of the Greek historian. And yet, while we sit here warm and merry over our wine, there are hundreds of thousands of our countrymen, honest men and patriotic, and beautiful, laving women, who are inhumanly tyranized over, broken upon a wheel of torture, by carpet-baggers, negroes, and soldiers, who are the merciless tools of Grant and Congress. And we sit here! We behold their humiliation. We witness their torture. We see the most delicate and nervous refinement bound or forced into a disgusting equality with negroes. O, most horrid of tyrannies! And we sit here! Will God forgive us? Is it possible that we are reduced so low in the scale of manhood as to forgive ourselves? This is the anniversary of Jefferson's birthday, and a good time to swear an oath before the altar of our own souls, that we will from this hour inspire ourselves with the sentiments of the toast, and devote our energies to the sacred cause of American liberty.

The Negro Vote in Connecticut.

In nearly all the calculations with regard to the recent election in Connecticut, the influence of the negro vote in reducing the Democratic majority of last year has been sadly underrated. We have not yet the classified census return of 1860; but, according to that of 1860, the colored population of the State was then 8,627, so that if we put it down as being 9,000 we are within the mark. This number, according to the well defined statistical rule of one in every five persons being a legal voter, gives a voting negro population of 1,800, which number of voters were last week, for the first time, entitled to exercise the elective franchise in the Nutmeg State. It is almost a certainty that, elated with their new fledged honor, the greatest part of these voters availed themselves of their newly acquired privileges; and that those who did vote almost to a man cast their ballots for the Republican candidates. In fact, the colored people almost invariably do this at first, but the more sensible of them soon afterward "change face" upon beginning to thoroughly understand the true character of their so-called friends.

We may, therefore, fairly estimate that 1,500 ballots belonging to this new element were cast against Governor English in this election. His majority last year was 842; this year it is about 800 less. Now, if we take this 800 and deduct it from the negro vote of 1,500, we find that Governor English has gained a majority of about 700 white votes over what he had last year. Though we admit that with a little harder working and a little less wrangling on the Democratic side, and with considerable less tall lying on that of the Republicans, the Democrats might have gained a more glorious victory; still to accomplish what they have with 1,500 new voters brought against them for the first time in a solid body, is something worth crowing over, and is, we imagine, a far more substantial victory than that discounted by the New Haven Radicals late on the night of the election, when they brought ridicule upon themselves by their base imitations of the clear and sonorous strains of the "Herald of the moon,"—*N. Y. News*

The Ku-Klux Bill and its Results.

From the N. Y. Post, (Rep.)

The President having signed the Force bill, the whole subject of National police legislation enters the field of legal discussion. . . . . .

It will be seen that it directly violates several distinct provisions of the Constitution; and that, a still more threatening fact, it violates the spirit of the Constitution more than its letter, assuming to change fundamentally the theory on which our system of government is constructed, and, therefore, demanding a reversal of the principles on which the supreme law has hitherto been interpreted and enforced.

This revolution consists in the assumption by the Federal Government of that municipal sovereignty which was first reserved to the States, and has always been jealously guarded by them. The bill provides for the punishment, by National Courts, of all offences against persons and property, which two or more persons may conspire to commit; and for the recovery of damages, as in a civil action, in the same Courts, against all persons committing such offences, and against all who "refuse or neglect" to interfere with their commission. There is hardly a crime named on the statute-book of any State which does not come under some clause of section 2 of this bill, if more than one person is engaged in it, either as principal or as accessory, and for any one of them, whether it be burglary or a threat that if a man gives certain testimony before a Court, the offender will vote against him at the next election, a fine of $5,000 and imprisonment for six years may be inflicted.

This centralization of the authority which has hitherto belonged to the municipal governments is accompanied with a centralization in the national Executive of powers which have hitherto had no existence at all. The President is charged with the execution of the local laws for the preservation of civil order; and authorized, whenever, in his judgment, these laws are not administered by the States, to use the military power of the United States to enforce them. He may at any time, and without any evidence of an emergency requiring such action except to his own opinion, depose a State government, declaring it a rebellion against the United States, and desperse or imprison its members, suspending at the same time the civil remedies which persons wronged by his action might have under the writ of habeas corpus. The war-making power, which the Constitution expressly gives to Congress, is thus given to the President alone; and the power to suspend the habeas corpus, which the Constitution forbids to any and all branches of the Government, except in public peril from invasion or rebellion, is given to the President upon any occasion when, in his judgment, the conviction of certain classes of offenders shall in any district become impracticable.

It cannot be disguised that the passage of this bill makes a crisis in the political history of the nation; a crisis which calls for all the wisdom of a great people to meet it properly. In any other country than our own it would inevitably lead either to a centralized imperialism, or to civil war. . . . . .

The danger, however, is no less real and scarcely less serious than if we had an imitator of Napoleon at the head of the nation and the army. If this act be enforced, and if it succeed in the work proposed by it, every barrier which the Constitution holds up against the encroachments of the central upon the local Governments is broken. Reverence for the fundamental law will disappear, and all the checks and forms of our Federal system will become the sport of political controversy. No man can forsee what the next step towards centralization may be; but every one may confidently predict that no constitutional limitation or prohibition will hereafter be permitted, by any political party in control of the National Government, to defeat its ends, or to protect municipal privileges against it. The local rights of persons and of property, the local conflicts of corporations, the whole system of local laws, with controversies they involve and the passions they excite, will become elements of national politics, and the very organization of society throughout the land will become the stake of national party struggles. The absolute centralization of our Government, and the destruction of the Federal system, must soon follow, with a civil war and disunion as the only alternative.

The San Domingo Job---Mr. Sumner's Charges Against the President.

From the London Saturday Review.

As far as external and profane interpreters may presume to expound the Constitution, Mr. Sumner's charge against General Grant seem to be well founded. It is useless to deprive a President of the power of declaring war, if he reserves the right of making war. Without shadow or pretence of quarrel General Grant directed the naval officer in command on the station to inform the Government of Hayti that he would forcibly resist and punish any hostile measure against St. Domingo. The poor French negroes, who, at the time of the emancipation, were favorite objects of American patronage, were naturally puzzled and alarmed by the sudden threats of the American admiral. They had given no offence to the United States, and it is not even known that their relation to their Spanish neighbors was more than ordinarily unfriendly. It may have been a consolation to their wounded feelings that the admiral at the same time declared contingent war agaiast all other nations. Any attack on St. Domingo would, he said, be instantly resented, and if England or Spain or France had happened to exact reprisals for a Dominican outrage, they would have been in danger of a collision with the American squadron. The territory which was to be guaranteed from aggression was not a part of the dominions of the United States unless the unauthorized contract negotiated by the President operated as a transfer of ownership. As the use of force would not even have been preceded by a declaration of war the unhappy people of Hayti trembled and obeyed, and other Powers perhaps never heard of the admiral's grandiloquent threat. Nevertheless the power to create a cause of war is equivalent to the right of declaring war, and the President has virtually usurped the power which belongs to another branch of the Government. When the annexation of St. Domingo is recomplished, the subjugation of Hayti will inevitably follow. There is little to regret in the final extinction of a low type of imitative civilization; but the possession of an outlying country with a million and a half of inhabitants will involve the American Government in serious difficulties. The negroes of the Southern States have been endowed with the suffrage, and their republican patrons have, with a certain amount of success, used their votes at elections; but no party in the United States seriously intended that the negroes should exercise political power; and the further adulteration of the representative body by foreign negroes and mulattoes would be strongly opposed. Nothing could be more absurb than the establishment of Hayti and St. Domingo as one of the States of the Union. The Senate and Congress in ordinary times exert little power; but their constituents were before the enfranchisement of the negroes tolerably homogeneous, and it would be intolerable that a number of semi-barbarous aliens should be return Senators and Representatives to share in the legislation and government of the Union. It will be necessary to hold the island as a colony or dependency till a considerable American population has superseded the present inhabitants of the island. Difficulties of this kind weigh with serious American politicians, although they may be disregarded by the populace. If Mr. Sumner was induced to oppose the annexation by his dislike to the President, the soundness of his judgment is independent of his motives. A bolt may be hit by the most malignant adversary; but his moral defects have no tendency to conceal the fact that there was a bolt.

Count Von Moltke as Lieutenant.

This translation from a recent German periodical will be of interest to American readers:

"During that time of peace in Germany which shadowed, like an impenetrable veil, all prospects of honor and advancement, Count Von Moltke was a young man. The tall, elegant young officer, endowed with the usual pride belonging to his station, was a great favorite with the young ladies in society in Berlin; yet Moltke was cold and unmoved by all the attempts to win his heart, for he knew well that a lieutenant's pay would ill suffice to afford the luxuries which make a woman of the present day content with married life. That he might shield himself against their attacks, his manner in company was reticent and cold, and he never let an opportunity pass of displaying his ridicule and raillery. One evening, at the house of one of his friends, one of the young ladies wished to display her culinary science. She brought a very appetizing and nice-looking dish upon the table, with difficulty cut it into slices, and then, with manifest pride, passed it around to her friends; but all her guests put aside their forks with a shudder, and left the food untasted on their plates. The cause was soon discovered. It was a very cold winter, and the head-cheese was, in consequence, frozen almost as hard as ice. Every one laughed. A few days after—on Christmas Eve—the same party met again.

"During the evening Lieutenant Von Moltke, with sober face, presented to this same young lady a large comfit frosted with sugar. She received it with pleasure, but found, to her horror, a cold stone inside of it which looked like a piece of mosaic. On nearer inspection it proved to be the frozen piece of cheese which he had cafefully preserved in order to have some fun with it. He had the laugh now on his side; but the young ladies found something symbolical in the piece of ice, and used to compare his heart to it. Neither as Lieutenant nor as Captain did he find the opportunity to convince them that his heart was better than they supposed; but when he had become a General and somewhat advanced in years he married a young lady—a step-daughter of his sister. The lovely young wife accomodated herself entirely to his wishes; she wrote war papers at his dictation, and rode like a cavalry officer for hours at his side, fearing neither wind nor weather. Having over-exerted herself during one of these rides she became ill and died very suddenly about two years ago. Von Moltke is childless, and has no near relatives to inherit his estates. Therefore he is often the subject of talk among marriageable ladies, reports of his betrothal are constantly in circulation, and they even went so far as to say that his bride was in Paris, and that was the reason the siege was of such long duration. We believe that the Goddess of War alone has possession of Von Moltke's heart."

The Washington Correspondent, X, of the Baltimore Gazette makes some very pertinent comments on the tax of one cent a box on friction matches. It will be observed that Mr. Lowe, the English Chancellor of the Exchequer, in casting about new sources of taxation, has been struck with the comparatively large revenue derived by the Treasury Department from the tax on matches, and has telegraphed to Commissioner Pleasanton for further information. The Commissioner telegraphs back that the tax works charmingly, and that it yields two millions of dollars annually, without deranging the manufacture of this very necessary article of domestic use, and also without lessening the consumption. Such a reply was, doubtless, very satisfactory to Mr. Lowe, as it furnished him with an argument, drawn from the experience of the United States, for imposing forthwith a similar tax upon the English people. He seems, however, to have been too sanguine. The "Britishers" are not disposed to be as patient under new imposts as we are.

No sooner did Mr. Lowe rise in Parliament and propose his tax on matches, stating, as a recommendation, that he drew his example from the United States, than opposition to the new tax was not only strongly manifested in the House of Commons, but also took the form of popular demonstrations so menacing that the crowds had to be dispersed by the police. But the Government was made so sensible of the odium it would incur by pressing the adoption of the tax, that a day or two later Mr. Lowe announced his withdrawal of the project.

In England it is evident, from this simple incident, that the Government respects, and is, in reasonable things, controlled by popular opinion. In this country it is different. Our Radical Legislators assume to be our masters, and make laws and levy taxes as if their will was absolute, and the people were bound in duty to suffer and be still.

Will the Farmers Read?

The period is approaching when the great agricultural interest, which pells the largest vote of any one interest in this country, will have the opportunity of recording its verdict against, or for, the policy of the present dominant party, which has created for the people to carry the most enormous tax levy the world ever saw. We, from time to time, have drawn the attention of the special departments of the industrious masses of the country to the crushing, impoverishing system of taxation imposed upon them by the now ruling power. This system is simply robbery of industry, for the benefit of those who won't work. Capital manages to get all the burden of the four hundred millions of taxation, direct and indirect, shoved upon the shoulders of those, whose only wealth is their bone and muscle. Steady, plodding, industry, the great working masses of the country, men whose entire capital is a stout heart and a brawny arm, consume as well as create enormously domestic products, and they also consume enormously of foreign products. In order to find money to pay for a grossly extravagant government, supporting thousands of useless offices, all these domestic and foreign products consumed here are hugely taxed, doubling, even quadrupling the yearly expenses of the poor man, whose family must be fed, clothed and sheltered. No class carry so large an amount of this outrageous taxation as the farming interest; and although the farmer would seem, by the prices he obtains for his crops, to be doing well, he yearly finds himself deceived, as his huge annual expenses eat up the reward of his industry. Let the farmer read the following list of unwarranted exactions that are inflicted upon him:

Now, make up your minds, voters of the agricultural districts of the United States, whether it pays you to submit any longer to such exactions. A "white man's government" will reduce all these at least fifty per cent.—*Day Book.*

The farmer rises in the morning, puts on his flannel shirt, taxed sixty-five per cent., and his trousers, sixty per cent., his vest, taxed sixty per cent, and his overcoat taxed cloth, sixty, buttons forty, braid sixty, lining sixty, and padding one hundred and fifty per cent.; draws on his boots taxed thirty-five per cent., puts on some coal taxed sixty per cent., in his stove taxed fifty-five, with a stove-pipe taxed one hundred and fifty per cent.; sits down to a breakfast from a plate taxed forty-five per cent., with a knife and fork, thirty-five per cent., seasons his food with salt taxed one hundred and eight per cent., and pepper one hundred and twenty, reads THE TRANSCRIPT—paper twenty, ink thirty-five, and type twenty-five per cent.—puts on his hat taxed seventy per cent., cannot smoke an Havana taxed one hundred and fifty per cent., hitches his horse, shod with nails taxed sixty-seven per cent., to a plow, forty-five, with chains one hundred, with harness thirty-five; goes afterwards to the village store and buys goods for his wife, taxed at the following rates: a hankerchief thirty-five, shawl two hundred, woolen dress one hundred, hat forty, stockings seventy-five, shoes thirty-five, umbrella sixty, rice eighty-two, soap seventy, candles forty, paint twenty-five, starch fifty, needles twenty-five, thread seventy-three, pens seventy, gloves fifty, books twenty-five, pins thirty-five; then gets a ballot and votes under the "old flag," taxed one hundred per cent., for a Free Trade candidate for Congress.

Republican America.

"In South Carolina, men who pay two thousand dollars a year in taxes are not allowed to vote, while their former slaves, who do not pay a cent of taxes, and can neither read nor write, hold seats in the Legislation!"

And this is a specimen of American Republican institutions, five years after the civil war is over! Journals of the influence of the New York Evening Post and the New York Tribune, organs of the party and administration which are enacting the despotism which the above paragraph pictures out, are silent regarding this outrage. What a farce is American liberty! What knaves were those who were heard bawling about "American slavery!" What dastards are Horace Greeley, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, and the rest of the cabal, who recognize the political villainy of their party in the above picture, and yet have never been heard to cry "shame—shame on ye, for your crimes—your political hypocrisy."—*Day-Book.*

TERRIBLE FIGHT BETWEEN STALLIONS.—On Saturday the 15th instant, Mr. J. Melvin Moore, of this county, and Martin Hanks, of Carroll, met each other in the road about three miles from Max Meadows Depot. Both of these gentlemen happened to be riding stallions, and unsuspecting of any danger, halted to engage in conversation. Suddenly the stallions pitched ferociously at each other, throwing both riders from their seats and fighting over their prostrate bodies. Mr. Moore was struck during the struggle and knocked into a corner of a fence near by, while Mr. Hanks was so unfortunate as to have his thigh fractured, and being otherwise badly injured, he was unable to escape from the vicinity of the infuriated quadrupeds. We learn that Mr. Moore's injuries are regarded as slight, while Mr. Hanks, as stated above, is seriously hurt. Dr. R. W. Sanders afforded all the necessary attention to the unfortunate sufferers.—*Wytheville (Va.) Enterprise.*

IMPORTANT PROJECTED TOWN IMPROVEMENT.—The Masonic Fraternity of Easton have for a long time been talking of building a Masonic Hall, and at last the project has taken a definite shape. Coates' Lodge and the Royal Arch Chapter have concluded to build. The Masons and others are subscribing liberally of their means. A circular has been issued asking the ladies of this and the adjoining counties to hold a Fair and Festival during May Court to aid the enterprise. The Hall will be designed so as to make the building an ornament to the town. We take it for granted that the ladies will respond by holding the grandest fair in May that ever has been held in Easton. As we cheerfully second all propositions for town improvements, we give this a favorable notice, and commend the enterprise to all our citizens as one that should receive their hearty and liberal support. If the ladies will but take the matter in hand "with a will," success is bound to crown the endeavor.—*Star.*

A JUDGE VISITS THE "FIRE KING."—During the last week of Denton Court Sheriff Richardson took Judge Wickes out to see Coker, the famed Caroline "fire-eater." To gratify the curiosity of the Judge, Coker gave an exhibition of his remarkable power over the burning element. Red-hot coals were chewed up and spit out as so much tobacco; red-hot irons were handled as ordinary play things; and other remarkable feats were performed to demonstrate to the Judicial understanding that fire had no effect whatever on the naked flesh of the "Fire King." The Judge left perfectly satisfied that "the half had not been told" of Coker's wonderful performances.—*Easton Star.*

FRED. LAWRENCE, the condemned murderer, since his return from his trial at Denton to his old quarters in Easton jail has been visited by a number of persons. His usual answer to the inquiry, "How do you feel, Lawrence? is—"I feels weak in the body, but strong in the spirit of the Lord." In answer to a question on Wednesday of last week Lawrence said: "I would as lief be hung dis evenin' as two months off."

Amongst others who visited the unhappy man last week was his brother. Sheriff Bennett, actuated by a humane and christian sentiment; said to this brother, "You can have Fred's body after the execution for burial, if you wish it." To his surprise the offer was rejected. "I shall have, then, to inter the remains in Potter's Field." "I can't help it," replied the brother, "I wan't nuffin to do wid it."—*Easton Star.*

The Income Tax Nuisance.

The returns of the Income Tax the present year show that the gross amount collected will scarcely pay the cost of the official service to obtain it. Why then do Grant & Co. insist upon keeping this infliction upon the people? Simply to retain in office a horde of drones, who can be made serviceable to him when the time comes to vote; but who are serviceable to the people at large in no way whatever. Time was, when office-holders were elected and appointed to serve the people. That time has passed away, it appears. They are kept in their places as tools of the reigning power, to do little or no work, and are supported by honest industry, to be subject to the orders of any demagogue who may need their vote.—*Day-Book.*

THE Denton *Union* of the 27th inst., says:

Strawberries were shipped northward over the Delaware R. R. from Westover, in Somerset county, on yesterday week.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—no sales.
Red—$1.65@2.00.
CORN.—White—76a77. Yellow 75@76.
OATS—67@68 cents.

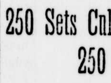
MARRIED,

HEPBRON—LLOYD.—By Rev. Mr. McKim, on the 13th inst., at Christ church, Alexandria, Va., SEWELL S. HEPBRON, of Kent county, Md., to SELINA LLOYD, daughter of Charles L. Powell, Esq., of Alexandria, Va.

DIED,

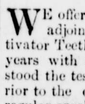
THOMAS.—Died at his residence near Chestertown, on Saturday morning, the 22nd inst., RICHARD SNOWDEN THOMAS, in the 85th year of his age.

A Four-Wheel Carriage,



Style known as "Jagger Wagon," strong, and in good order with the exception of the curtains, which can be fixed at a small expense, will be sold (the owner having no use for it) for $50 cash, or on six months time for $60. Apply at the TRANSCRIPT OFFICE.
April 29, 1871—3t.

For Rent,



For the balance of the year 1871, THE URIEVILLE GRIST and SAW MILLS.

For terms, &c., apply to
JOHN R. LUSBY,
Adm'r. of L. L. Rollison,

All persons indebted to the estate of L. L. Rollison, are requested to make immediate payment. J. R. LUSBY,
April 29, 1871—3t. Adm'r.

SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale a WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE, good as new, and sold because she has no use for it. C. R. FIDDIS.
April 29, 1871—3t.

SPRING MILLINERY.

MRS. C. R. FIDDIS has just returned with her Spring purchases of MILLINERY, embracing the latest novelties in

Hats and Bonnets.

Fine assortment of Ribbons, Flowers, and Fancy Goods generally.

A large and choice assortment of Ladies' Kid Gloves.

Her friends and the public are invited to call and examine her stock at the old stand.
C. R. FIDDIS.
April 29, 1871—3t.

250 Sets Cultivator Teeth. 250 Sets Cultivator Teeth.

WE offer to the farmers of Kent and the adjoining counties our well known Cultivator Teeth, which have been used for some years with entire satisfaction. They have stood the test, and are considered far superior to the old three-cornered teeth. Their regular crook from the frame to the point makes them draw to the ground and run deep, while they run close to the plant without covering it up. They are made of the best steel, and can be bought as cheap here as elsewhere, having reduced the price on them as on the rest of our work.



WE DO BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
Carriage & Machine Smithing,
REPAIRING REAPERS
And MACHINES OF ALL KINDS.
WHEELWRIGHTING
Done at Reduced Prices, and
WITH SEASONED LUMBER.



FARM, PEACH AND EXPRESS WAGONS, AND DEARBORNS,
MADE TO ORDER.
Every thing needful for the farm.
☞ Orders by mail promptly attended to.
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT,
April 29, 1871. Chestertown, Md.

A CARD To the Farmers of Kent County.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform all persons interested, that he intends to locate himself in the City of Philadelphia for the purpose of opening a General Produce Commission House, for the sale of

FARM PRODUCE,

and other merchandise. He hopes to receive the patronage of the Farmers of Kent, by making it their interest to send him their produce to sell. Special attention will be given to the sale of

FRUIT IN ALL ITS VARIETIES.

As a ground for confidence that an *honest* and *just* return will be made to the owner, of all proceeds from sales of produce sent to him, he refers to his past life among you.
April 29—6m. B. B. PERKINS.

Spring Millinery
AND FANCY GOODS.

The subscriber begs leave to call the attention of her patrons and the citizens generally, to her late arrival of Seasonable Goods, of the latest Styles. Give her a call.
M. A. BISCOE,
April 22—4t. Queen Street.

New Spring Millinery.

Mrs. Clara Rawleigh

Has just returned from the city with a fine assortment of new Spring Millinery and

FANCY GOODS,

consisting of Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Flowers, &c., of the latest styles, all of which she is prepared to sell at the very lowest prices. The Ladies are invited to call and examine her stock. April 22, 1871—3t.

TO THE LADIES.

LAIRD'S BLOOM OF YOUTH, FOR Beautifying and Preserving the Complexion and Skin. Mr. Laird has every confidence in recommending his Bloom of Youth to the Ladies as being the only perfect and reliable Toilet article now in use.
For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*
January 7, 1871.

TIME TABLE



KENT COUNTY RAILROAD.

Summer Schedule.

ON AND AFTER *MONDAY*, the first day of *MAY*, 1871, Trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Freight and Passengers, between Worton station and Townsend, where close connection will be made with trains of the Delaware Rail Road, and run as follows, until further notice.

GOING EAST.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Worton	6:45	
" Lynch's,	6:55	
" Still Pond,	7:05	
" Kennedyville,	7:20	
" Black's,	7:35	
" Lambson's,	7:50	
" Massey's,	8:05	1:25
" Morris',	8:15	1.40
" Vandyke's,	8:22	1:55
Arrive Townsend,	8:35	2:10
GOING WEST.	A. M,	P. M.
Leave Townsend,	11:40	8:00
" Vandyke's,	11:55	8:15
" Morris',	12:05 P.M.	8:25
" Massey's,	12:20	8:35
" Lambson's,	12:30	
" Black's,	12:40	
" Kennedyville,	1:00	
" Still Pond,	1:10	
" Lynch's,	1:15	
Arrive Worton,	1:25	

☞ Passengers from Worton and all Stations on the Kent County Railroad, will reach Wilmington at 10:15, A. M.; Philadelphia at 11:45, A.M., and Baltimore at 1:05, P. M.

Passengers for the Kent County Railroad, will leave Baltimore (President street depot) at 7:25, A. M.; Philadelphia (depot corner Broad street and Washington Avenue,) at 8:30, A. M., and Wilmington at 10:10, A. M.

A DAILY MAIL STAGE

will run in connection with the cars at Worton, as follows:

Leave Hall's Hotel, Chestertown, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 6 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leave Worton on the arrival of the train, say 1:25 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Passengers, by registering their names at *Hall's Hotel* in the evening, will be called for.

FARE THROUGH from Chestertown to Philadelphia, $3.30.

J. K. HINES,
April 30, 1871. Superintendent.

NOTICE TO CREIDTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, on the estate of

R. S. THOMAS,
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 21st day of November, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of April, 1871.
RICHARD HYNSON,
April 29, 1871—4t. Executor.

MISS REDUE'S SCHOOL
WILL GIVE AN EXHIBITION in the Court House, on the Evening of

Monday, May 1st.

The Entertainment will consist of
Plays, Dialogues, Tableaux,
and the music of the
BROAD NECK COTILLION BAND.

TICKETS may be bought at the Drug Store of Messrs. C. F. Stam & Bro., and at the Post Office.

Price of admission, 50 cents; for children, 25 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock.
April 22, 1871—tc.

Sabbath School Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Superintendants and friends of the Sabbath School cause, of Kent county, that a preliminary meeting will be held at Chestertown, on TUESDAY, MAY 2d, for the purpose of making arrangements for holding a Sabbath School County Convention. Ministers of the various denominations are requested to give the above notice from their respective pulpits, and urge upon their people the importance of a full attendance

JAS. HAMAN,
April 22—tm. R. S. GRIFFITH.

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

JAMES WILSON,
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 14th day of November, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 18th day of April, 1871.
WILLIAM WILSON,
April 22, 1871—4t. Executor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber, of Kent county, Maryland, has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, on the estate of

L. L. ROLLISON,
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 20th day of April, 1871
J. R. LUSBY,
April 22, 1871—4t. Administrator.

Notice of Dividend.

ESTATE of Thomas A. Severson.

On application, Ordered that Nathaniel Wolfe, administrator of Thomas A. Severson, dec'd., give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased, will be made in this Court, on TUESDAY, the 15th day of August, 1871.
Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
Register of Wills.

N. B.—All creditors of Thomas A. Severson are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before TUESDAY, 15th day of August, 1871, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate.
NATHANIEL WOLFE,
April 8, 1871—4t. Administrator.

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