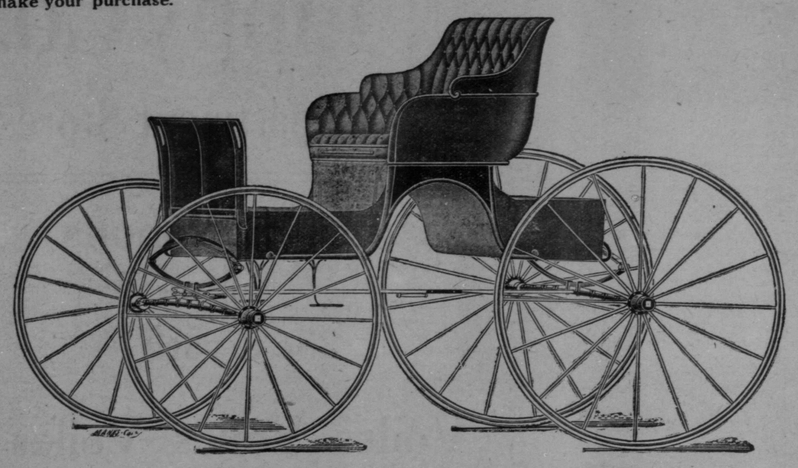
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is complete. We have had built by some of the leading vehicle factories some of the most up-to-date Buggies, Surreys and Runabouts. It will pay you to look our stock over before you make your purchase.



Remember we are agents for Carroll county for the mighty

Michigan Automobile

and have one of these cars on the floor which we invite all to see. We are also Carroll county agents for the

International Motor Delivery Wagon

Our stock of farm implements is always complete with

Binders, Mowers, Corn Planters, Rakes, Wagons, Cream Separators, Manure Spreaders and in fact Everything for the Farm

We have on sale some Seed Potatoes grown by Chas. E. and J. B. Fink at Yakima Valley, Washington.

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Opposite R. R. Depot

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Could be saved from destruction in many cases, if a little care was exercised in building.
Poor flues, defective heating apparatus bad electric wiring, are responsible for seventy five per-cent of all fires.

The Home Insurance Company, New York

maintains a special department at Baltimore for giving information and advice free on proper construction and safe building to prevent fires and

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Equal to a 25 per cent Dividend

The persons who purchased land in the

YAKIMA VALLEY, WASHINGTON

last Spring have received $100 per acre, or $1,000 on a 10 acre tract, as their share of last season's potato crop? **This is equal to a Dividend of 25 per cent.**

Why Not Profit By Their Experience?

We have more of this land to sell and you will get your first crop returns next fall.

Remember, this is a Guaranteed Investment

and if you are not satisfied you can get your money back with 10 per cent interest.

'Phone, write or call to see us and learn more about this splendid opportunity.

C. E. & J. B. FINK,

Charles E. and Jno. Brooke Fink, WESTMINSTER, MD.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF LIQUOR LICENSES

The following persons have applied for a Transfer of Licenses to sell spirituous and fermented liquors in Carrol county, State of Maryland, under the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of Maryland passed at January Session 1908.

Orris V. Heath for transfer of license issued to William C. Sweigert to sell intoxicating liquors at three-story brick building, No. 277 East Main street, Westminster, Carroll county, Maryland, known as "Eastern Hotel."

George D. Barnhart for transfer of license issued to William Chester Stick to sell intoxicating liquors at the brick hotel building, known as "Hotel de Stick" on the N. W. corner of Main street and Foundry avenue, in Manchester, Carroll county, Maryland.

And unless cause to the contrary be shown in writing on or before the 15th, day of June A. D. 1913, the said application for said transfer of said licenses will be granted provided the said applicants comply with the requirements of the Acts of Assembly of Maryland, 1908, requisite thereto.

OSCAR D. GILBERT
Clerk of the Circuit Court for Carroll County. 5 30 2t

SAVE MONEY

IT IS CHEAPER TO PAY FOR LIGHTNING RODS than to pay for new buildings after your buildings have been destroyed by Lightning. The Cole Bros. Rods have been Made and Sold for sixty-five years. Buy of Home Agents.

JOHN G. SHUNK. Agt.,

2M 4 25 Westminster, Md.

MONTOUR HOUSE FOR SALE

I offer at private sale the large 3 story brick hotel property known as the Montour House, containing 30 rooms, located on W. Main street, about a square and a half from the railroad station. Large yard and stable.

tf JOHN H. SIX.

LOOK!

MONEY SAVED ON FURNITURE

...AT...

LOCKARD'S

The Large Furniture Store on Liberty St., Westminster, Md.

"Push the Button-and Rest"



The largest stock to select from, everything in the furniture line whether a complete outfit or an odd piece.

Money Saved. Why?

We bought extremely heavy before the advance in price and to make 1913 our largest year have decided to make reductions right through our whole line.

We invite all to come in and see our immense stock, get our prices, for as always, money saved at

LOCKARD'S

Liberty Street, Westminster, Md.
C. & P. 'phone 58-w

Maryland's Great Part in Saving the Union

The Loyalty of Her Governor, Thomas Holliday Hicks, and a Majority of Her People

From Personal Participation in and Knowledge of Events at Annapolis and Observation of the Attitude of the People Throughout the State

By William L. W. Seabrook, Commissioner of the Land Office From January 1858, till March, 1868

Finding no signs of a hostile demonstration at Perryville, the troops were embarked on the Maryland and she steamed down the river and the Chesapeake bay toward Annapolis, where she arrived before morning, Sunday, April 21st. It is a curious fact that although no hostile demonstration whatever had been encountered by the regiment in its passage from Philadelphia to Perryville, Butler still apprehended that he would have to fight at Annapolis. His story of his arrival at the "Ancient City," is of decided interest, as showing the cross-apprehensions of himself and the officers at the Naval Academy. Butler was looking for an attack from the people of Annapolis, while the officers of the academy were on the lookout for an attack from the Baltimore mob, and when the Maryland was sighted approaching the academy wharf "the 'assembly' was beaten, men were forming, the lights were glancing," and a fight seemed imminent. But to the mutual relief and pleasure of all concerned, it was ascertained, after a few cautious preliminaries, that the men on the boat and the men on the shore were partisans of the same cause.

While General Butler's troops were the first to arrive at Annapolis, they were not the first to land. That honor was reserved for the Seventh New York Regiment commanded by Col. Lefferts. Why that happened will be explained further on. Col. Lefferts' regiment landed upon the grounds of the Naval Academy about five o'clock, Monday afternoon, April 22nd. An incident occurred as the boat bearing the troops was steaming into the harbor, that subjected the secessionists of the city to considerable ridicule and, at the same time, exposed the absolute falsity of the rumors that all Maryland was in arms to dispute the passage of Northern troops through the State. An ex-state officer, whose name I will withhold and simply designate him as Mr. Blank, stationed himself on Main street, near the old City Hotel, in the center of the city and, with his face inflamed with passion, began to call in a loud voice upon the people to rise and repel the invaders. Soon a large crowd gathered in the vicinity, while he continued bellowing (bellowing is the only word that properly describes his outcries) his anathemas against the Government and his wrathful desire for resistance to the troops. But his exhortations met no response from the crowd, and excited nothing more dangerous than smiles of amusement upon many faces. It was a challenge to the people to show their colors and, while the unionists were treating it with ridicule, the secessionists, whatever may have been in their hearts, made no sign. Judge Nicholas Brewer happened to be in the vicinity, and, hearing the unusual noise, proceeded to investigate its cause. Approaching Blank he ordered him to desist from his efforts to foment a riot and warned him to keep the peace. The warning was unheeded and Blank became more strenuous and boisterous in his appeals for volunteers to resist the landing of the troops. The judge then said to him: "Blank, if your are determined to play the fool, go ahead and take the consequences."

Judge Brewer started homeward and, as he passed near me, I said to him: "Judge, Blank seems to be in a bad humor." His reply was: "Oh, d—n the Blanks, none of 'em ever would fight, anyhow." He had rightly concluded that Blank well knew his appeals would be unheeded and that he was only playing a part to get a name for courage and uncommon zeal for the Southern cause. The Judge's remark was heard by numbers of the bystanders. It was greeted with a hearty laugh and Blank's appeal fell so flat that it was the death of the notion that an uprising against the troops was impending, if it had ever been contemplated. Judge Brewer's remark about the fighting qualities of the Blanks may have been unjust, btu in less than two hours afterwards, I saw the man who had been crying for volunteers to fight the Yankees, peaceably and amicably conversing, without the least sign of passion, with a member of the New York Seventh Regiment in its camp on the grounds of the Naval Academy.

General Butler, who accompanied the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment to Annapolis and directed its movements, was not a regimental officer, but the commander of the brigade which was composed of the first five regiments sent to the war by Massachusetts. The other regiments were making their way to Washington by different routes. Col. Timothy Munroe was the commander of the Eighth, but apparently took no part in the events which followed its arrival at Annapolis.

Butler was received with great cordiality by Commodore Blake, the commandant at the Naval Academy, with whom he breakfasted after his arrival at Annapolis. Commodore and Mrs. Blake and their son, who was an officer in the Navy, were at the table and Butler states that he received a hint from Mrs. Blake not to talk too freely in the presence of her son, who, she said, sided with secession. It was a time indeed when a "man's foes were those of his own household."

Butler decided to hold the academy long enough to receive reinforcements in order to prevent and neutralize all the efforts possible to shut off troops from Washington, and he also concluded to hold the town, which he says he did, and that "from that time forth Annapolis was in the hands of the Union side." Reinforcements for those purposes were not needed, and I believe a single company would have been sufficient to have preserved order. There were few organized companies of militia in the State and, I believe, but one in Anne Arundel county, and not more than one in Prince George's county, covering the territory between Annapolis and Washington, and neither was likely to have made an effort to capture the Naval Academy, which could have been easily defended by the midshipmen.

An amusing story was told about the Prince George's company, but I cannot vouch for its truth and will only give it for what it may be worth. As the story went, it was said the company was advised that the Northern troops were about to begin their march across the country to Washington, and decided to encounter and oppose them at Governor's Bridge. The company barricaded the bridge with hogsheads of tobacco and then awaited the advance of the Federals. Presently a rider appeared, running his horse at full speed and crying: "They're coming. They're coming." Then the Prince Georgians, regarding "discretion the better part of valor," incontinently fled. To one of the number who suggested the propriety of saving the tobacco another replied: "Oh, d--n the tobacco; let us save ourselves." I am inclined to believe the story aprocryphal, but it has a humorous side that makes it worth the telling.

The first information I received of the presence of Federal troops at the Naval Academy was given me by Harriet, a slave and fine old servant woman employed in my family. She knocked at my bedroom door soon after daybreak and in trembling tones cried out:

"Dey's a whole boat load o' sojers at de Naval 'Cademy."

She was very much alarmed, but I assured her she was in no danger of being molested by them and she retired to the kitchen. I was not surprised at the information she had given me. In conversation with Judge Brice Goldsborough, of the Court of Appeals, the previous evening, we had concluded that Annapolis was the back door to Washington and that troops would probably come through it to the National Capital while the way through Baltimore was obstructed.

My assurances to Harriet had only partially quieted her fears and she soon returned and knocked again at my door, which she partially opened and, with her eyes fairly starting from their sockets, cried: "Fo' God sir, dey's a whole boat load o' sojers at de Naval 'Cademy."

I told her then that I would go to the Naval Academy and see about it and that quieted her.

On my way to the academy, I encountered John R. Magruder, mayor of Annapolis, and James S. Franklin, an uncle of the wife of Admiral W. S. Schley, who was a pronounced Southern sympathizer and afterwards, for nearly three years, served as a captain in the Army of General R. E. Lee. I inquired of them whether it was true that Federal troops had arrived at the Naval Academy wharf, and they confirmed Harriet's story. I expressed the pleasure it gave me to hear it and the hope that they would land promptly and proceed to Washington. Mayor Magruder was not enthusiastic about it. He said he feared if they landed it would invite an attack on the place by the Baltimore mob. Mr. Franklin said nothing.

I proceeded to the academy and, just as I arrived at the wharf where the Maryland, with the troops aboard of her, and the old ship Constitution, (Old Ironsides) were lying, Captain Rodgers, who was in command of the latter, came ashore and greeted me. The Constitution had been lying at the academy for sometime as a practice ship and I had frequently met Captain Rodgers at meetings of a fraternal order, of which we were members, and had become quite intimate with him. This will account for the fact that, knowing my ardent union sentiments, he informed me, in confidence, that he had orders to take the Constitution around to New York. The information was rather disconcerting, as it seemed to indicate that the Government might be about to abandon its purpose to prosecute the war for the preservation of the Union. Indeed, it was rumored at Annapolis for a day or two that that was its purpose.

Captain Rodgers was a gallant officer and was thoroughly imbued with the union spirit. General Butler, in his book, pays a compliment to his worth, but I think was in error in saying that he rose to the rank of admiral. He was killed while reconnoitering in the harbor of Charleston, S. C., his head having been crushed by a cannonball.

On my visit to the Naval Academy wharf I saw none of the officers of General Butler's command. Very few citizens were about the wharf and there was no undue excitement. To all outward appearance the people were not greatly excited by the presence of the troops at any time during the day. They gathered in groups and conversed quietly, but there was not the slightest evidence shown of a hostile purpose towards the troops. The regular religious services were held in the churches of the city and were as well attended as usual. Citizens generally seemed to be calmly awaiting the issue of events.

I now come to the consideration of Gen. Butler's story of his correspondence and intervieys with Governor Hicks, upon which I shall make such comments and in connection with which I shall relate such facts as will disclose the real motives that prompted the governor's course and actions in the matter. Butler says:

"Before I went ashore Capt. Haggerty gave me two notes which had been received, one from the governor of the State, and one from Lieut. Miller, who was quarter-master of the army at the post. The governor's note read as follows:

" 'I would most earnestly advise that you do not land your men at Annapolis. The excitment here is very great, and I think it prudent that you should take your men elsewhere. I have telegraphed to the Secretary of War against your landing your men here.'

"This was addressed to the 'Commander of the Volunteer Troops on Board the Steamer.' Capt. Morris J. Miller wrote thus:

" 'Having been intrusted by General Scott with the arrangements for transporting your regiments hence to Washington, and it being impracticable to procure cars, I recommend that the troops remain on board the steamer until further orders can be received from General Scott.' "

This is perhaps only a side issue, but it is given here to show that the governor, even if he had been sincere in his protest (which I will show he was not,) was sustained in a measure by an officer of the United States Army. Butler says he suspected Miller of disloyalty, and reported him to General Scott, who relieved him and sent another quarter-master in his stead. In reply to the protest of Governor Hicks, Butler wrote to that official as follows:

"I had the honor to receive your note by the hands of Lieutenant Matthews of the United States Naval School at Annapolis. I am sorry that your excellency should advise against my landing here. I am not provisioned for a long voyage. Finding the ordinary means of communication cut off by the burning of railroad bridges by a mob, I have been obliged to make this detour, and hope that your excellency will see, from the very necessity of the case, that there is no cause of excitement in the mind of any good citizen because of our being driven here by an extraordinary casualty. I should at once obey, however, an order from the Secretary of War."

Referring to his further communication with the governor in relation to landing his troops, Butler says:

"On Monday morning I went ashore at the academy and received Gov. Hicks at headquarters. He was accompanied by the mayor of Annapolis, and both of them exhorted me not to think of landing. They said all Maryland was ready to rush to arms; that the enthusiasm of the people in Annapolis could not long be restrained and that the railroad towards Washington had been torn up and was fully guarded. I replied that I certainly should land and go on through to Washington, but that I could not march then as I had no provisions."

At the time when this interview occurred the steamer, with the troops aboard of her, was hard and fast aground outside of Horn Point and did not get back to the Naval Academy wharf till sometime Monday night, or Tuesday morning. Butler states that at this same interview with the governor and mayor he said to them that he "desired to purchase the provisions needed, as Maryland was to be treated as a State that had not seceded," and that "they then said I could not buy an ounce of provisions in Annapolis. The mayor assured me that no patriot would sell to Yankee troops provisions with which to march to Washington."

Butler's book was not published until more than thirty years after the story he tells of this interview and when Governor Hicks had bten dead for twenty-nine years, so that his version of it can never be known; but Mayor Magruder is still living and in reply to an inquiry concerning his recollection of the occurence, wrote me the following:

Annapolis, Sept. 30th, 1909.

My Dear Sir:

Both Governor Hicks and I urged against General Butler's landing at the Naval Academy, but not exactly for the reasons as he states them. The excited condition of affairs in Baltimore, Southern sympathizers having been in control there, made us fear that his landing might provoke an attack upon the city of Annapolis and the Naval Academy from that quarter, which we greatly desired to avoid, and so told him. We referred to the fact that the railroad between Washington and Annapolis was in some places torn up and suggested that it would be easier for him to reach Washington via one of the rivers below us and nearer Washington.

If Gen'l. Butler intended to reflect upon Gov. Hicks' loyalty by his statement of what occurred at that interview, he does him great injustice; he was true to the Union and his native State.

Very Cordially Yours,
John R. Magruder.

Taking this letter of Mr. Magruder into consideration and comparison with other exaggerated statements made by General Butler, I am inclined to believe that his account of what occurred at that interview is greatly overdrawn and that he placed a false interpretation on the description of the difficulties which confronted him at that time, as the case was presented to him by the mayor and governor. The very day on which all this occurred a leading butcher of Annapolis, a pronounced secessionist, visited Butler to arrange for supplying his men with meat and made a contract with him for that purpose. The butcher reported that he said to Butler: "We'll feed you first and fight you afterwards." That part of the butcher's story may be open to question, but it is probably substantially true, as he was a man not lacking in courage. But, however that may be, it is certain that Butler experienced no serious difficulty in obtaining all the meat and other provisions necessary to feed his troops, from citizens of Annapolis. It is a fact, also, that when Butler, after landing, needed teams to haul supplies to the railroad depot, he found no difficulty in purchasing half a dozen fine horses and carts from Solomon Phillips, a coal dealer in Annapolis and a thoroughly loyal unionist.

Referring again to the governor and mayor, after the interview on Monday morning, Butler says:

"A few days of the presence of our troops changed the minds of the governor and mayor, for within thirty days the mayor of Annapolis was an applicant for the place of post sutler. He did not get it from me, however. The govtrnor changed the place of meeting of the legislature, which had been called to meet at that time in Annapolis, to Frederick, upon the ground that it was improper for it to meet in a city which was held by United States troops. Yet within fifteen days thereafterwards, he brought to me the great seal of the State of Maryland and placed it in my hands for safe keeping so that it could not be attached to an ordinance of secession, if the Maryland legislature should pass one."

The only further correspondence between Governor Hicks and General Butler, with which I have to deal, is the following:

"Executive Chamber,
"Annapolis, Friday, April 23, 1861.

"Dear Sir: Having by virtue of the power vested in me by the Constitution of Maryland, summoned the legislature to assemble on Friday, the 26th inst., and Annapolis being the place in which, according to law, it must assemble, and having been creditably informed that you have taken military possession of the Annapolis & Elkride Railroad, I deem it my duty to protest against this step, because, at present, without assigning any other reason, I am informed that such occupation of said railroad will prevent the members of the legislature from reaching this city.

"Very Respectfully Yours,
"Thomas H. Hicks."

(Continued next week)

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