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# The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.
Office in the Masonic Hall.

Jas. H. Plummer & Wm. B. Usilton,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance. If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents will be charged.

ADVERTISEMENTS occupying the space of eight lines brevier type, will be inserted three times for One Dollar, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries half price.

**Job Printing** of every description executed with neatness and dispatch.


# The Kent News.


A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to Literature, Agriculture, Politics, General News and Advertising.

VOL. 30. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, JANUARY 15, 1870. No. 34.


## Order of Publication.

GEORGE VICKERS, JONATHAN HODGSON AND RICHARD C. JOHNSON,
versus
WILLIAM C. MEGINNISS AND MARGARET MEGINNISS.

*Bill on the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, Jan. 4th, 1870.*

THE object of this Bill is to procure a Decree to annul and set aside a Deed from William C. Meginniss to Margaret Meginniss, his wife, for a House and Lot of Land at Massey's Cross Roads, in Kent county, containing ten acres more or less, and to have a Trustee appointed to sell the same for the benefit of the complainants' creditors of the said William C. Meginniss.

The Bill states, that the said William C. Meginniss was indebted on Bond to the said George Vickers, one of the complainants, in the sum of $9,256.45, with interest from the first of January, 1868, on which bond the said Jonathan Hodgson and Richard C. Johnson are sureties: three-fourths of which said sum and interest on the whole sum was due on the 1st January, 1870, the remaining fourth to fall due the 1st July, 1871; that a judgment has been recovered against all the said obligors in the Circuit Court for Kent county; that the said William C. Meginniss being so indebted did on the 18th November, in the year 1868, by deed duly executed, acknowledged and recorded among the land records of Kent county, convey unto his wife, the said Margaret Meginniss, in fee, a lot of land at Massey's Cross Roads, in Kent county, consisting of four lots of four and a half acres each, with the buildings and improvements thereon, subject to a mortgage of $600 thereon to Margaret J. Hackett; that the said conveyance was fraudulent in fact and in law, and void because made direct to the wife, and intended to defraud the complainants, and especially the said sureties; that the said William C. Meginniss and Margaret Meginniss have left the State of Maryland and gone to reside in the State of Virginia, and now reside in the latter State, leaving the said bond and judgment unpaid, and that sufficient property of the said William C. Meginniss cannot be found to pay the said indebtedness, nor the portion thereof and interest that is now due, and that the said complainants have not adequate remedy at law.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainants by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks before the tenth day of February next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, and warn them to appear in this Court in person or by solicitor, on or before the tenth day of June next, to answer the premises and show cause if any they have why a decree should not pass as prayed.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
True copy—Test:
jan8-4t. JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

## Ratification Notice.

JOHN RUSSELL AND OTHERS,
versus
SARAH L. RUSSELL & LEWIN L. RUSSELL.

*On the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Kent county, Jan. 4th, 1870.*

ORDERED by me, Jesse K. Hines, Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, that the sale made and reported by GEORGE VICKERS, Esq., Trustee in the above case be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shewn on or before the fifteenth day of March next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland once in each of three successive weeks before the fifteenth day of February next. The report states the amount of sales to be $792.00.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
True Copy,—Test:
jan8—4t. JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

## Ratification Notice.

BENJAMIN F. WALMSLEY,
versus
SARAH A. BOYER AND OTHERS.

*In the Circuit Court for Kent county, sitting in Equity, October Term, 1869.*

IT is hereby ordered that the sale made and reported by GEORGE VICKERS and D. JAMES BLACKISTON, Trustees for the sale of the real estate mentioned and described in the above entitled case, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shewn on or before the twelfth day of March next; Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published in Kent county once in each of three successive weeks before the twelfth day of February next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $11,475.00. JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
True Copy,—Test:
jan8-4t. JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

## Ratification Notice.

*In the Circuit Court for Kent County, in Equity, October Term, 1869.*

ORDERED, that the sale made and reported by RICHARD HYNSON, Trustee for the sale of the real estate of William H. Brown, deceased, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the 19th day of February next; Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed at Chestertown once in each of three successive weeks before the 19th day of January next.

The report states the amount of sales to be $4,905. JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
True Copy,—Test:
d18-4t. JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.


**BURNS & SLOAN,**
**132 Light Street Wharf,**
BALTIMORE, MD.,
OFFER FOR SALE A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF WELL-SEASONED
**Building Lumber**
LATHS AND SHINGLES,
FENCING AND PALES,
**ASH, OAK & WALNUT,**
**AT LOWEST PRICES.**
ALSO, DOORS, SASH & BLINDS.
May 16, 1869—y.

AT JAMES W. IVENS' CHEAP UP TOWN STORE, You can get Powder, Shot and Caps; Figs and French Candy; Hams, Shoulders & Middlings; a few cases of choice Champagne Wine; also cases of Port and Sherry; choice Bourbon Whiskey, French Brandy, Gin, &c.; Tobacco and Cigars of choice quality, and many other goods, which will be offered very cheap. n13

PURE CIDER VINEGAR, for sale by
Oct. 9. T. W. ELIASON & SON.

JAN. 8, 1870. JAN. 8, 1870.

**PEOPLE'S STORE.**

**GREAT BARGAINS!**
*Great Reduction! Closing Out!*
**Cheapest Goods in Chestertown!**

BEAUTIFUL POPLINS only 25 cts. per yard.
LARGE STOCK of FINE DRESS GOODS AT COST FOR CASH.
Cloaking Cloths $5.00 marked down to $3 50
A good article for $3.75 reduced to $2.50.
YARD WIDE MUSLINS ONLY 12½ cents.
Splendid article of RAG CARPET.
EXTRA OIL CLOTHS at Reduced Price.
BEST CITY MADE BOOTS for Men's & Boys.

**BEST GOODS**
*FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN,*
At Prices to suit the stringency of the Money Market.
CALL AND BE CONVINCED.
*GREATEST BARGAINS from this date to Feb. 4th, 1870, ever offered in Chestertown!*
**COAL OIL only 25 cts. per gallon.**
Respectfully,
WM. A. VICKERS.
Saturday, Jan. 8, 1870.

**T. W. ELIASON & SON**
INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS TO THEIR
**NEW and ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF WINTER GOODS,**
*JUST RECEIVED,*
AND FOR SALE AT LOW RATES.
Dec. 11, 1899.

**NEW STORE!**
**NEW GOODS!**
AND
**GRAET BARGAINS!**

The undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Chestertown and Kent county generally, that he has opened
**UNDER THE VOSHELL HOUSE,**
A New and Complete Assortment of
**DRY GOODS,**
FANCY GOODS,
**NOTIONS,**
**CLOTHING,**
**Boots & Shoes,**
**Hats & Caps,**
**Hardware, &c.**
Which I offer at LOW PRICES FOR CASH, My Motto being "*QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS.*"
I would respectfully invite the public to come and examine my goods, and convince themselves that my prices suit the times.
**A. COHN,**
UNDER THE "VOSHELL HOUSE."
Dec. 18, 1868—4t.

**BOOTS, SHOES, Gaiters.**
**A NEW STOCK**
JUST OPENED AT
**COLLINS' BOOT & SHOE STORE.**
JOHN W. COLLINS has just returned from the city with a new and fine assortment of BOOTS, SHOES, &c., which cannot fail to please purchasers. He calls especial attention to his goods for
**Ladies and Children's Wear,**
AND GENTS' FINE WORK.
Side-lace, Front-lace, Button and Congress GAITERS for Ladies, Misses and Children. Gents' fine Calf-skin Sewed Boots and Gaiters, English Walking Shoes, Slippers, &c.
**Coarse Boots and Shoes of all kinds.**
Also, a large assortment of
**Children's Shoes,**
of every description, to which the attention of parents is invited. Call and see.

**NEW JEWLERY,**
**Silverware, Watches,**
CLOCKS, NOTIONS, &c., NOW OPEN AT
**E. T. WILLIS'**
THESE goods have been purchased of honorable wholesale dealers and manufacturers, at the lowest cash prices, and *will* be sold at reasonable figures. The styles will be the latest and most fashionable designs. It is useless to enumerate articles; all that is asked is to call and examine for yourselves Any article not found in the stock on hand, can be procured in a few days, from a find Gold Watch down to any article, however small, usually kept in a similar establishment. The determination is to do strictly a legitimate business, *always* representing in their true character goods offered for sale.
Attention may be called, however, to a fine assortment of FINGER RINGS, 18k., suitable for engagement, wedding or other purposes; BREAST PINS, Ear Rings, Sleeve Buttons, &c. TABLE CUTLERY.—Joseph Rodgers & Sons' celebrated manufacture.
REPAIRING of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry done in workmanlike manner.
E. T. WILLIS.

PURCHASERS looking for Cheap and Serviceable *PANTS STUFF FOR WINTER WEAR,* should not fail to call at L. S. FOWLER'S, and examine his stock of Jeans, Sheeps Gray's Kerseys and Cassimeres, which he offers at low prices for the times. Nov. 6.

**General Jobbing and Carpentering**
DONE BY
ARTHUR J. TOULSON.
SHOP over the Blacksmith Shop, near the Foundry. Particular attention paid to mending broken Tables and Furniture. Will also neatly varnish the same if desired. Venitian Blinds neatly repaired and hung. Desks, Wardrobes, Tables, Stands, Ironing Boards, Lap Boards, Clothes Racks, Gates, &c., made to order. Also, Saw Filing.
Patronage solicited. jan8-3m.

**NEW GROCERY STORE.**
SAMUEL L. RAWLEIGH
Has opened in the room formerly occupied by Mr. W. Hudgins (next door to Mr. Wm. Bacchus' corner,) a full assortment of
**GROCERIES,**
Such as COFFEE, SUGAR, LARD, FLOUR, MEAL, SYRUP, &c.
I am determined to sell at the very lowest prices, and solicit a share of public patronage. Highest price paid for Country Produce.
jan8 3m. S. L. RAWLEIGH.

**Confectionery, Toys, &c.**
JAMES H. SMITH,
HAS NOW IN STORE
A Large and General Assortment of Goods in in his line, embracing
*CONFECTIONERY of ALL KINDS,*
and of the best quality.
**A Handsome Stock of TOYS,**
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTS.
**Beautiful CHINA & GLASSWARE**
Such as Vases, Pitchers, Toilet Sets, Perfume Bottels, large and small DOLLS, &c.
Also, Lamps and Chimneys, Hair Brushes, Combs, &c. Tobacco and Segars. Oranges, Lemons and Apples, Canned Fruit, Pickles, Chow Chow, French Mustard, Jellies, Tammarinds, Pepper Sauce, &c. Call and see for yourselves. Dec. 11, 1869.

**BOOT and SHOE MANUFACTURING.**
THE undersigned having removed to and opened a BOOT AND SHOE STORE on High Street adjoining the millinery store of Mrs. C. R. Fiddis, is prepared to make in the best workmanlike manner, Ladies and Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes of all styles.
My old customers and the public generally are invited to give me a call.
jan8-tf. JOHN A. FIDDIS.

**A CARD.**
MRS. MARTHA BISCOE and MRS. MARY A. MOFFITT, Being associated together, would be glad to see their friends at the old stand on Queen St., as they have a good assortment of
**Millinery and Fancy Goods,**
which will be sold very low. Our Motto is, "Quick Sales and Small Profits." Give us a call and prove the fact.
MARTHA BISCOE,
d25-3t. MARY A. MOFFITT.

**FRESH BEEF.**
R. S. USILTON respectfully informs his customers and the public that (when not in market) he may be found at the store room recently occupied by Mr. J. W. Edwards, with FRESH AND CORNED BEEF. He solicits a continuance of the public patronage.
HIDES WANTED.—I will pay the highest market price for HIDES of all kinds.
All persons indebted to me are earnestly requested to call and settle at once, as I am greatly in need of the money.
d25-3t. R. S. USILTON.

**COAL, COAL!**
THE subscribers have fitted up a COAL YARD on Queen st., below the Post Office. Chestertown, where they will always keep on hand Coal of different varieties, which will be sold at the lowest current rates. Patronage respectfully solicited. Orders left at the Bank will receive prompt attention.
JOHN W. HINES,
n27-5t. JOHN C. BURCHINAL.

**COAL! COAL!**
The subscriber having bought out Mr. Wm. H. Hamilton's Coal business, is prepared to supply Mr. Hamilton's customers and the public with all kinds of Coal at lowest cash prices.
oe23-3m. J. T. TWILLEY.

**EDWIN CROUCH, JR.,**
*MILLINGTON, MD.,*
AGENT FOR THE SALE OF **Schuylkill Lime,**
Delivered at any landing on Sassafras or Chester Rivers. mh6-tf.

A CARD.—Persons indebted to JOHN L. STAM on his own account, or to the firm, are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts as we have considerable money to pay away next month. After the first of January all Fancy articles, Patent Medicines, Cod Liver Oil, &c., will be CASH, as we can replenish our stock only for cash.
Dec. 24—3t* JOHN L. STAM & SON.

**BLACKSMITH WANTED.**
A sober and industrious YOUNG MAN can obtain constant employment and good wages by applying to the undersigned.
TILGHMAN SHAFER,
d25-3t* Kennedyville.

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to the estate of the late ORLANDO F. SUTTON, by note or otherwise, are hereby notified that unless settlement is made on or before the first day of March, 1870, I shall proceed to collect the same by legal process.
d25-4t. R. AUG. BRICE, Adm'r.

**WEEKLY ARRIVALS,**
OR
*NEW AND FRESH GOODS,*
are offered for sale, at prices to suit the stringency of the money market by.
Oct. 30. L. S. FOWLER.

**For Rent for 1870,**
TWO HOUSES IN CHESTERTOWN, one on Queen Street, the other on High Street
Enquire of WM. VANNORT.
Nov. 20, 1869—tf.

J. BELL & BRO., Buck Neck Wharf, Agents for the Celebrated Weed Family Favorite SEWING MACHINE.
Send for circulars and samples. n20.

COAL FOR SALE at Buck Neck Wharf, at reasonable prices, for cash.
sep11. JOHN BELL & BRO.

UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS, from a common to a fine grade. Striped and col'd WOOL PLAID SHIRTS from Auction. Also a cheap lot of Fine Linen Bosom Shirts.
Nov. 6. L. S. FOWLER.


## Skating With a Girl.

I've sounded each depth in the waters of pleasure,
And gone every round in their eddying whirl;
And I'll tell you the truth—there's nothing can measure
The fun of a winter's night-skate with a girl.
That is—a rosy, laughing girl,
A spunky, saucy, rogueish girl,
A frank, good-natured, jolly, joking,
Mischief-loving, poser-poking,
Teasing, winning, careless, merry,
Doting, dashing, sprightly, cherry,
Lively, mirthful, frisky, witty,
Tasting, trusting, pouty, pretty,
Smiling, jaunty, spicy girl,
With sparkling eye and wavy curls,
Ruby lips and teeth like pearl,
Who says it's cold—and she can't skate—and hints at the necessity of your putting your arm around her to keep her from falling.

Now onward we dash, o'er the icy track flying,
And banish forever our sorrow and pain
A fall!—but no matter—there's nothing like trying;
So I take her up gently and onward again.
And she laughs as swift we glide,
And I whisper at her side—
"You're the gayest, brightest, neatest girl,
Oh! the truest, trimmest, prettiest,
Frankest, fairest, proudest, wittiest,
The very best and rarest girl,
The finest girl that I can see,
The girl of all the world to me!"
And she says—"Oh! don't talk that way, but stoop down and tighten my skates, and—don't let me fall again—and—well. Oh, my! isn't it fun?"
Then give me the ice with a jolly good skate,
With my own darling girl, and I'll whistle at fate.

MARRYING A LORD.—New York society has just furnished another instance, with a sad and lamentable ending, of the passion that exists in the region of American aristocratic-snobbery for petting, feasting, and, if possible, of marrying their daughters to a lord. The passion is so low and so essentially pitiful that, were it not that the happiness of an innocent girl is often the sacrifice, we should be inclined to pronounce the verdict of served them right, when the *denoucment* shows a dissipated and heartless rake or a showy impostor. Last summer there appeared in New York a young man calling himself Lord Hubert Ainsley. He dressed fashionably; spent his money, or the money of somebody else, freely; had "tawny" mutton-chop whiskers and a waxed mustache of an undeniably aristocratic appearance; drove an English dog-cart with an English "bob bed" horse, and was waited on by a tiger all buttons and gilt. His accent was undeniably Dundrearyish, and he became the rage. He was courted in fashionable circles, and formed the acquaintance of a wealthy young lady whom he soon entrapped into an engagement. Doubts as to his real claim to the name and title he had assumed became current. The mother of the young lady made inquiries and found out that he was an impostor. But the daughter had become infatuated and would believe nothing to his discredit. The glitter of a title had taken her, and the arts of a scoundrel had done the rest.—She clung to him and married him. The end of the story may be imagined. For awhile he floated on the crest of fashionable society. He took a house in an aristocratic quarter of New York and gave stylish dinners. Then he sunk to a boarding house, and last week disappeared altogether, taking with him his wife's diamonds, money and even her watch.—The poor girl, abandoned and heart-broken, forced at last to believe what she had stubbornly rejected, has returned to her mother's house, and is lying dangerously ill of brain fever. Such a story needs no moral.

NEW YEAR'S CALLS IN RUSSIA.—The practice of making New Year's calls is very rigidly followed in St. Petersburg, as it is in some parts of this country, but there is a way in which one may avoid it, and at the same time hold his position in society. He has only to give five or ten roubles to some recognized public charity, and have the donation acknowledged in the papers on New Year's morning. He may then stay at home at his ease, and his friends will take no offense. Every New Year's Day the St. Petersburgh papers contain two or three columns of the names of persons who have thus exempted themselves from the demands of society. Those who hold receptions check off their acquaintances on these lists, and everybody is satisfied. The ladies are saved the trouble of receiving calls, and the gentlemen that of making them. If this custom could be adopted in this country it would secure a handsome donation to charities, avoid many a headache on the next morning, save an expenditure of much money for wines and other refreshments, and a large outlay for carriage hire and new coats. It costs many people from twenty to fifty dollars to make New Year's calls, and here is a way whereby an exemption may be bought for five. The reception of company involves a much greater expense, and if a money substitute, to be charitably disposed of, could be adopted for failure to receive as well as call, it would make a desirable addition to the treasury of benevolent societies.

MRS. ABRAHAM LINCOLN is living in Frankfort-on-the-Main, and the story of her intended marriage is denied by a correspondent of the New York *Times*, who adds: "She occupies a small apartment in the immediate neighborhood of the boarding school attended by her youngest son, Tad. She lives in the humblest style; does not mingle in society; wears mourning up to the present day; receives no gentlemen visitors; has never resided in the Grand Duchy of Baden, nor been at or near the Baden Court, and is entirely unacquainted with the Count with whom her name has been coupled.

"NOT for Josephus," as that worthy historian playfully observed when some funny Jews attempted to cram him with stories for his own work.

## Baltimore and the Kent Co. Railroad.

The following is the message of Mayor Banks to the City Council of Baltimore on transmitting to that body the communication of Hon. George Vickers, President of the Kent County Railroad Company, asking aid of that city to complete the road. It will be seen that the Mayor warmly advocates granting the assistance asked for:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL,
BALTIMORE, *Dec.* 13, 1869.

*To the Honorable the Members of the First and Second Branches City Council:*

GENTLEMEN: During the late temporary recess I had the pleasure to receive from the Hon. George Vickers, President of the Kent County Railroad Company, the enclosed communication, seeking to procure the endorsement, by the city of Baltimore, of the bonds of that company to the amount of two hundred and fifty or three hundred thousand dollars, thus enhancing their value and securing, as is believed, the completion of said road.

This request, made of the city authorities of Baltimore, seems to me well founded in reason. The completion of the road will, I am persuaded, inure to the advantage of Baltimore, as well as to all that portion of the State through which it will pass.

Within the memory of many of our merchants, the trade and travel between the Eastern Shore of Maryland and our city have most perceptibly diminished, as compared with the great general increase of traffic and communication in most other parts of the country. Our rival, the city of Philadelphia, has received, and is continuing to receive, much of the productions of that part of the State which, in some sense, may be said to belong to Baltimore, her metropolis, by inherent right.

This condition of things, while tending to increase the prosperity of a jealous rival by the corresponding diminution of our own sources of wealth, tends also to effect a thorough and permanent alienation from us of the political sympathies of our fellow-citizens of the Eastern Shore; for civil and political sympathies and friendships are usually engendered by community of interests in trade.

With the view, then, not only of reclaiming our lost advantage, but of bringing to our merchants the rapidly increasing productions of that fertile section of the State, by the completion of this avenue of trade, I most earnestly commend the matter of Mr. Vickers' communication to your legislative attention.

It is my duty to allude to the ordinance passed by the late City Council and approved by me, relative to the Western Maryland Railroad. This is necessary to relieve from misconception the motives of those connected with its enactment, and to call your attention to the serious embarassment to the operations of the city, consequent upon the character of the decision given by the Court of Appeals as to its illegality. The Councilmen who voted for the ordinance, the Mayor who approved it, and the law officers who advised its legality, were respectively sworn to support the Constitution of the State.—Their characters entitle them to a statement of facts and grounds for legal inferences, which will justify them against the imputation of any designed evasion of the Constitution.

In the first place, you are aware that the city held an interest of $700,000 in the road, which would be certainly lost if the road was not completed. This was the actuating motive for the passage of the ordinance. I am sure that every Councilman who voted for it, would make oath that, but for this motive and purpose, his vote would not have been so given.

In the next place, it was the fact, that, by the first section of the charter of the city, it was authorized "to purchase and hold real, personal and mixed property and dispose of the same for the benefit of the city."

It was also the fact that there was nothing in the Constitution prohibiting the city from "disposing of" its assets; but merely a prohibition against the creation of a "debt." That constitutional clause, by way of exception from the prohibition, authorized the city "to borrow any amount of money to meet any temporary deficiency in the city treasury." It was supposed that the privilege to contract "debt" to meet a "deficiency in the city treasury," necessarily implied that the use of the "city treasury" would not be creating a "debt" in the sense of the Constitution.

This "city treasury" was supposed to be its assets and the fruits of its annual taxation. It was, therefore, supposed that there was no purpose in the makers of the Constitution to inhibit the use by the city of its assets, but merely a purpose to prevent the creation of a "debt," beyond the scope of its assets and annual revenues from taxation. It was supposed that this view was manifested by the 34th section of Article 3d of the Constitution, which ordains that "no debt shall be hereafter contracted by the General Assembly" unless a sinking fund be created and the debt be made redeemable in fifteen years. It was supposed that this clearly did not contemplate debts, in the disposition of State assets and of the annual fruits of taxation. Otherwise the State could not contract to build the Governor's house, without making a sinking fund and fixing a period of redemption. It was supposed that the same interpretation of the word "debt" would be given in the constitutional clause, in relation to the city. It was supposed that the *generality* of the words "no debt shall be created by the Mayor and City Council," &c., would be restrained on the same principle by which the words, "No State shall emit bills of credit," were restrained by the Supreme Court of the United States, so as not to prohibit Treasury orders and bonds for the liabilities of the States, though it was admitted that these were within the ordinary meaning of the term "bills of credit." It was so supposed, also, because any other interpretation would disable the city from using its assets and annual revenues from taxation, for any of the large number of municipal necessities, of daily recurrence, not admitting of cash payments, and which were not covered by the exception, enabling it to borrow money temporarily, and to maintain the police, safety and sanitary condition of the city. It was supposed that the framers of the Constitution had no purpose to organize such a paralyzed and imbecile municipality, which was to be denied the customary use of its assets.

Now those were the motives of fact and impressions of law which operated on the last Council, the Mayor, and the law officers of the city in connection with this ordinance.

It seems that they were mistaken in their impressions of law. The authorized tribunal has so decided. No one exceeds me in respect for that tribunal and its decisions. I do not regard myself as manifesting any other spirit when insisting that there is nothing in the facts or character of the mistaken legal impressions, under which the late Council acted, to justify the imputation that they contrived or desired to evade the constitution. It is true it is decided that they have mistaken the import and purpose of that instrument. But this is quite compatible with honest purposes and is an error of frequent occurrence with the best judges. But about the primary purpose of the city to pass the ordinance only to secure its credential interest of $700,000, there can be no mistake whatever; and I hope that you will remit no effort to save this fund, if possible, by any practical legislation.

But the serious fact in which you are concerned is that this decision of the Court of Appeals prohibits the city from using its assets or annual revenues from taxation by credit on them and in a manner to create a "debt," except to temporarily borrow money to meet any deficiency in the city treasury and to maintain the police, safety and sanitary condition of the city. These are held to be the only allowable exceptions. It cannot buy on credit its necessary sites for market houses, school houses. It cannot build them by contract for future payments. It cannot contract for cleaning the harbor and other city work—nor for future supplies. Such contracts would be "debts." They would be void; they would bind nobody—neither the city, nor contractors, nor surities; unless such debts are authorized by an ordinance and a law of the Legislature, submitted to the voters of the city and by them sanctioned.

Such is the Constitution of the State, as interpreted by the authorized tribunal. Believing, as this tribunal did, that this was the interpretation intended by the framers of the Constitution, it is an imperative duty to yield it our unhesitating obedience.

On reflection, no expedient occurs to me by which the city can be carried on, consistently with this obedience, except by framing an ordinance and asking the enactment by the Legislature of a law, to be submitted to the people, authorizing the city to use its assets and and annual revenues for municipal purposes, during the existence of the Constitution. Thus, compendiously, the "debts" necessary to carry on the city could, it is supposed, be constitutionally authorized. It would be impossible, distributively, thus to sanction each particalar "debt." Of course the law and ordinance should be drafted so as to comply, as far as possible, with the proper jealousy against confiding to unlimited power. This I leave to the suggestions of your calm consideration, as more properly belonging to the legislative department of the city government.

I am, very respectfully,
ROBERT T. BANKS, Mayor.

THE STATUE OF THE LATE CHIEF JUSTICE TANEY.—The Legislature of Maryland, a year or so ago, made an appropriation for procuring and erecting at Annapolis a statue of the late Chief Justice Taney, one of the greatest of the able jurists to whom our State has given birth. Wm. H. Rinehart, the well known Baltimore sculptor, now residing at Rome, was commissioned to execute the work, and the model, as designed by him, has reached this country. It is now in the Baltimore custom-house, and it is understood, is about being removed to some convenient locality, and opened for public inspection. The figure is designed to be of heroic size, and in a sitting posture. The late Chief Justice is represented in his judicial robes, with a scroll in the right hand, the left gently resting on the seat he occupies, the drapery being managed with a skill that at once supersedes the necessity of details. The features are well rendered, and the artist has succeeded in giving to them that remarkable expression of mental vigor and high courage in physical weakness which was so characteristic of the venerable original. It seems to be Mr. Rinehart's idea to perpetuate in his statue the spirit of the great Chief Justice's life, quite as much as his form and features. If the model is fully carried out, which of course it is designed it shall be, the statue will be one well worthy to perpetuate the memory of Chief Justice Taney through coming time.—*Balt. Sun.*

A WOOD-CHOPPER is always polite; when he wants wood he goes and *axes* for it.

## Chances of Marriage.

In olden times, says a Frenchman, who, with the usual assurance of his countrymen, pretends to know something about woman, female beauty was so fascinating that it was a certain means of securing a husband. Nowadays, he adds, men have reflected upon the subject, and it is seldom that a girl is married for her personal attractions, whatever they may be; so she runs a great risk of always keeping her honorable title of maid, if her parents are not rich enough to pay a handsome sum to some gallant or other to change it into that of wife.

It is an accident, or in fact a sort of prodigy, when a man marries a woman solely for her beauty, a quality which has singularly fallen in value in our mercenary days. If it ever should take a rise, it might be well to adopt the Persian mode of reducing the number of old maids. This consisted in selling the beautiful girls to those who were willing to buy them, and giving the amount to the ugly; so that the handsomest endowed the ugliest; the second in beauty, the second in ugliness, *et cetera*.

But this plan would be, we fear, inapplicable in our days; for there would be but few bidders for the beautiful women, and the ugly, if the money was to go with them, would be the only ones to find takers. Seriously, continues our Frenchman, who, it must be borne in mind, is speaking of France and not of the United States, marriage is tending to disappear from our social habits.—The number of old maids, especially of the middle class, is increasing daily.

A laborer or mechanic has no difficulty in getting married, for his wife takes her share of the work. In such cases matrimony is a joint stock association. The working man spends less when married than single. His clothes being made and kept in repair at home, and the more wholesome and less expensive nourishment more than compensates for any additional expense of having another person to provide for. This, we need not say, alludes to France, and may be more or less true, as we hope it is in our own country.

Among the rich, especially where the woman brings a handsome dowry, marriage is also possible; but in the middle class, how can it be nowadays? All the young girls were brought up in the same way. Each one is so exclusively adapted for the great prizes that there are none suitable for the inferior ones. What are now called the necessaries are far more than what were formerly considered the luxuries of life. All kinds of equality have been tried at various times, but one only has been retained; and that the most dangerous and fatal to all—the equality of expense.

Every girl is brought up with the idea that she will draw in the lottery of marriage a first prize. It is imagined that style and accomplishments will make up for want of fortune. It is a mistake;—they will only make it more necessary; in fact, absolutely indispensable.

Marriage is the greatest luxury a man can indulge in. When we reflect that all the women of the middle class are nowadays brought up to shine in society, that there are no longer any marked distinctions as far as expense is concerned, and that the standard of necessary living is fixed according to that of the richest, a man must be indeed greatly in love if he does not hesitate before the "mountain of velvet, silk, and jewelry that he must consume all his days in accomplishing, in order that this wife may be properly dressed."

For men of this class woman is not a companion, to take a share in proportion to her strength of the common cares and labors of life, but an idol that he must pass his days in adorning for the admiration of others. A poor man who marries such a woman without dowry would be capable of buying a horse which had to be fed upon topazes and emeralds instead of oats. So it is now rare to find a husband of this kind, and soon it will be impossible. This is what they are coming to in France, according to a very good authority.

Let our countrywomen take this warning fresh from Paris, together with the other fashions they are so fond of getting from the same quarter, and thus using the one as an autidote to the excess of the other, avoid throwing away the chances of marriage.—*Harper's Bazar.*

DR. MARY WALKER is established as a physician in Leavenworth, Kansas, and was the other day waited upon by three jocular lawyers. One of them feigned rheumatism and sat down in an afflicted manner. They then all sat down, and the lady eyed them askance. By and by they spoke, saying that they had heard of the doctor's fame and came to be healed. They each held out a hand desiring her to feel their pulse. "Gentlemen," said the lady, "I will undertake to cure you, but I want a fee, please. Five dollars in advance." "That's cheap," said one. "Anyhow its the regular charge," said another. The lady looked on, saying nothing. Conversation began to flag, and the visitors made as though they were feeling round their clothes for the five dollars. The silence grew embarassing to all but the lady, who sat looking like a sphinx. Then one of the visitors got up and went out, then the other went out also; finally the third got up and ran, without even staying to say good-bye to the doctor or waiting for her to write out her prescription. He did not, however, get away so quickly but what he heard her calling after him: "It takes three smarter men than you to come fooling round me."

A MICHIGAN paper gives the following items illustrating the marriage relation in the West: "A widow married a few months ago. Upon eight or ten weeks' trial, she informed her husband he didn't suit, and he left unconcernedly as a hired man not longer wanted. More lately another left upon a like signification from his better half, only he snivelled at the loss of a situation. And still more recently another said he would leave if his wife would raise him seven dollars; and thereupon she mortgaged her cook-stove for the money. He had to sign the mortgage with her to make it valid. She then handed him the money and he left."

ALLUDING to chignons, Mrs. [illegible] "A girl now seems all h[illegible] you talk to her," [illegible]