msa_sc2901_scm1624-0271 ©Maryland State Archives

Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to General and Local Intelligence and Literature; Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Interests; Politics and Advertising.

Vol. 40. CHESTERTOWN, MD., SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1879. No. 3.

The Kent News:
PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.
Office in the Masonic Hall.

JAS. H. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON.
PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:

TWO DOLLARS per annum in advance; or, if not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, $2.50 may be charged.

LOCAL and other correspondence solicited. ANONYMOUS communications will receive no attention.

Advertising:

Advertisements occupying the space of eight lines brevier type will be inserted three times for one dollar, and 25 cents for each subsequent insertion. Obituaries one-half advertising rates.

No gratuitous advertising. Calls for meetings, concerts, excursions, &c., for charitable, religious or other purposes must be paid for, the publishers standing on an equal footing with others, ready to contribute toward such objects as they may feel an interest in.

JOB-PRINTING:
HANDBILLS, CARDS,
CIRCULARS, BLANKS, &c.
executed with neatness and dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

DR. JOHN H. HESSEY,

OFFERS his professional services to the citizens of Fairlee and vicinity. He will at all times be found at his office at the residence of Mr. Samuel Shuster when not professionally engaged.
April 26, 1879—5t*

DR. C. M. GILPIN,
DENTIST,

Having located in Chestertown, offers his professional services to the public.
febl-tf.

A CARD.

LOCUST GROVE, May 15, 1879.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Democratic voters of Kent county that he is a candidate for the Sheriff's office, and solicits the votes of his fellow citizens in the nominating Convention on the 7th of June.
my17-3t. GEORGE F. HALL.

A CARD.

CHESTERVILLE, April 8, 1879.

THE undersigned, after an experience of 12 years, offers his professional services to the people of Chesterville and vicinity. He will be found at the recent residence of Dr. E. F. Nowland.
Special attention given to diseases of females. N. COMEGYS, M. D.
April 12-tf.

HOWARD BROS.,
House & Sign Painters.
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

House Painting, Graining, Staining, Kalsomining, &c., executed with neatness and dispatch. Fine graining a specialty. Estimates furnished promptly at reduced prices. Orders left at Stam's Drug store will receive prompt attention. a12-6m.

Carpenter and Builder.

SAMUEL J. BUSICK,
STILL POND, Kent Co., Md.,
Is prepared to do any kind of Building or Carpentering by contract or otherwise at short notice.
☞STAIR BUILDING a specialty.
April 12, 1879—2m*

SURVEYING.

THE undersigned offers his services as LAND SURVEYOR to the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's counties. Special attention given to laying out and dividing land and drawing plots. Orders left with C. H. BAKER, Atty'y at Law, Chestertown, Md. will be promptly attended to. May be seen in Chestertown Saturday afternoons.
Or address COMEGYS BROWN,
apr13. Chestertown, Md.

Baltimore Cards.

KENLY & TILGHMAN,
General Comm. Merchants,
No. 5 WOOD STREET,
BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, April 1, 1879.
We have concluded to add to our present business the selling of FRUIT and all kinds COUNTRY PRODUCE, and have for that purpose taken in with us
W. HARRISON NEWNAM,
of Queen Anne's county, Md., and solicit consignments of the same.
KENLY & TILGHMAN,
apr12-6m. No. 5 Wood St.

The Grain Commission Business
OF THE LATE
WM. K. MERRITT
will be continued under the same style and title as heretofore by Mr. JAMES A. REA, who has been with him for nearly sixteen years. Mr. Rea is thoroughly conversant with the business and expects to conduct it satisfactorily as heretofore.
nov30-6m. MRS. WM. K. MERRITT.

W. H. RUTTER,
Late of the firm of Greenwood, Rutter & Co.,
Commission Merchant,
For the sale of GRAIN and PRODUCE,
No. 96 Light st. Wharf,
BALTIMORE.
Consignments solicited. a6.

GEO. Z. GREENWOOD. A. W. WOODALL.
GREENWOOD & WOODALL,
Commission Merchants
And General Produce Dealers,
72 SOUTH ST., Corn Exchange Building,
y BALTIMORE.

JAS. A. MERRITT
WITH
I. M. PARR & SON,
Commission Merchants,
And Proprietors of the Canton Elevators
BALTIMORE, MD.

Possessing unsurpassed facilities for the proper handling of Grain, consignments are respectfully solicited and liberal advances made. o19.

WM. TOMLINSON, Sr.,
WITH
JOHN A. STEPHENS & SON,
Grain, Fruit and General Produce
Commission Merchants,
92 LIGHT ST. WHARF,
sg24-tf. *BALTIMORE, MD.*

ALONZO P. CREW. JAS. W. JEROME.
CREW & JEROME,
Commission Merchants
For the sale of GRAIN, FRUIT AND PRODUCE GENERALLY,
118 Light Street Wharf, BALTIMORE.

Consignments respectfully solicited.
Correspondence cheerfully and promptly answered.
x
JESSE WILSON. G. W. WILSON.
J. WILSON & SON,
Commission Merchants
For the sale of all kinds of Country Produce, Grain, Peaches, Apples, Canned Goods, Vegetables, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Fish, &c.,
Corner of Light and Camden Streets,
y BALTIMORE.

B. F. PARLETT & CO.,
Manufacturers of all styles
CHEWING TOBACCO,
AND DEALERS IN
LEAF TOBACCO, SEGARS, PIPES and SNUFF.
No. 92 Lombard, and 5 Water Streets,
BALTIMORE.
FACTORY—No. 18, Danville, Va.

Md. State Vaccine Agency.

PHYSICIANS of the State can be supplied with *fresh* ANIMAL VACCINE free of charge, by applying to
W. G. REGESTER, M. D.,
State Vaccine Agent,
m17-3t. 17 N. Calhoun St., Baltimore.

GRAND TOURNAMENT
AT
Tolchester Beach
ON
WEDNESDAY, June 4th.

FOUR HANDSOME PRIZES.
Number of Knights limited to 25.
Steamer PILOT BOY will leave Baltimore at 8 and 12 a. m., and 4 p. m., for the Beach, and the Steamer CHESTER will leave Georgetown with an excursion at 8 a. m. Return Tickets from Baltimore and Georgetown, admitting to the Tournament, $1.
Admission 50 cts. Children under 12 years free. No charge for carriages.
Knights who have taken first prize in any previous tournament, and married gentlemen will not be entered.
Knights desiring to enter will apply at once to C. W. KENNARD,
my3-5t. Chestertown.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream!

MRS. D. A. BENJAMIN,
QUEEN ST., CHESTERTOWN,
Is now prepared to furnish her friends and the public with
ICE-CREAM
of the BEST QUALITY by the plate or gallon, at the lowest prices. Also, Cake, &c. Families, Pic-Nics, Excursions, &c., supplied on most liberal terms.
☞OYSTERS served in any style, and whatever can be had in a First Class Restaurant in the way of Delicacies, &c.
Fresh BREAD, CAKES, &c., every day.
☞Please give me a call.
MRS. D. A. BENJAMIN.
May 3, 1879—tf.

NOTICE.

Thirty-Six Family Burying Lots

18x20 feet, are offered for sale by the Vestry of I. U. CHURCH, in the Cemetery thereof. Price $20 for whole lots; $10 for half lots; $5 for quarter lots.
Before occupied the cash is required, or a note given payable in 12 months, with approved security, to which when done a good title of ownership will be given.
No one to choose a lot without the consent of one or more of the Vestry.
The money arising by sale of lots to be applied to keep up the enclosure and to beautify the grounds.
Families who have buried on parts of lots are hereby notified that they have no ownership of said lots until the terms are fully complied with. Except the portion where graves are, the rest of said lots are now subject to sale by the vestry.
SEWELL HEPBRON,
my3-3t.* Register of I. U. Parish.

STAM'S SEED STORE

Garden Seed, Garden Seed!

The choicest varieties just received, and warranted fresh and genuine.
PEAS—Extra Early,
Tom Thum, McLane's Little Gem, Blue Imperial, White Eyed Manor and Dan Orouke.
BEANS—Early Yellow Six Weeks; Stringless White Wax, and Genuine Lima.
Beets, Radishes, Cabbage,
LETTUCE, Celery, Tomatoes, Parsnip, Melon and others in abundance.
Farmers attention called to the
Imperial Sugar Beet,
famous for containing a very large percentage of Sugar. This Beet is offered at very low prices for introduction.
Mar, 22. C. F. STAM.

TO THE LADIES!

FRESH ARRIVAL of HAND-MADE SHOES at
J. L. GILL'S
NEW
SHOE STORE.
JUST OPENED opp. the Voshell House.
We keep a
First Class Ladies' Shoe Store,
and have now in store a fine line of FRENCH KID SHOES for Ladies; Same, with CLOTH TOP, for Ladies, Misses and Children; PEB., OIL GOAT, GRAIN, OIL PEB., &c.
Also, in stock a beautiful and complete assortment of goods
Made to my own order
and especially adapted to fine tastes and the needs of this vicinity. In this department will be found the most desirable styles for Ladies', Misses' and Children's wear, and prices very low.
A first-class stock of Common SHOES cheap and good as can be had in the city.
☞Please call and see.
May 3-tf. J. L. GILL.

New Stock! Latest Styles!

BOOTS and SHOES!

SPRING, 1879!

JOS. H. THOMPSON
has just opened a large stock of new BOOTS & SHOES, which he will sell at very low prices. Attention is called to his Improved "Patent Kip Boot" for Men and Boys; from $1 75 to $2 25 for boys, and $4.25 for Men. Other make of Boots from $2 to $3 25.
Ladies' Button Gaiters $1 25 to $2 75.
Women's Lace Boots from $1 to $1 25.
☞Don't forget the place:
THOMPSON'S,
apr19. *Under "Kent News" Office.*

Ho! for the Harvest of 1879!

CHAMPION SINGLE REAPERS,
Champion Combined Reapers,
The Celebrated
NEW CHAMPION MOWER,
The King of the Grass Field,
Farmers are invited to call and inspect sample machines at the office of agent, opposite the Bank.
A full stock of REPAIRS on hand for all styles of Champion Machines.
JOHN BELL, Agent,
apr26. opposite the Bank.

LORD BALTIMORE
SUGAR CURED HAMS
Enterprise Roasted COFFEE,
as low as they can be bought anywhere in town. WHEATLEY BROS.

PUBLIC SALE
OF A
Valuable Estate!

THE undersigned, Trustees under a Deed from C. I. B. Mitchell, recorded in Liber D. C. B., No. 4, folios 348, 349 and 350, one of the Land Record Books for Kent county, and with the consent and approbation of the said C. I. B. Mitchell and of W. H. Bians, mortgagee, given below, will sell at public sale to the highest bidder, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, on
TUESDAY,
THE THIRD DAY OF JUNE, 1879,
Between the hours of 1 and 3 o'cl'k P. M.,
ALL THAT
VALUABLE FARM
ON EASTERN NECK ISLAND, in Kent county, Maryland, called "Cedar Point" or "Wickliff," belonging to the said C. I. B. Mitchell, adjoining the lands of the late James P. Wickes, Mrs. Robt. Bogle and others, containing
600 ACRES
OF LAND, More or Less.
This Estate is beautifully and eligibly situated on Chester River, opposite to Queenstown in Queen Anne's county, and within easy distance by good roads from Gray's Inn and Rock Hall in Kent co.
The Improvements
ARE A
Brick DWELLING
in tolerable repair and FRAME OUT-BUILDINGS, ample for the farm, constructed of excellent material and in good condition, and the entire farm is under good fencing. There is also a commodious SHOOTING HOUSE near the shore, constructed and arranged for the accommodation and comfort of sportsmen.
The Beach embraces a
Valuable Fishing Shore
and a number of eligible Points for Shooting. COCKEY'S ISLAND, which is included in the Estate, is a celebrated Shooting Point for Swan, Geese and Ducks, which frequent the waters of Chester River and its inlets. Fish, Crabs, Oysters and Terrapins, of the finest flavor and in great abundance, are within easy reach of the shore.
The Farm comprises Timber land, arable land and marsh, in fair proportions.
The TIMBER
IS PINE, OAK AND CHESTNUT, Heavy and Valuable.
The arable land is of the best quality, in a high state of cultivation, and has the reputation of being among the most productive in the county.
The attention of large Peach Growers is invited to its character and location. The Marsh affords excellent and abundant pasturage, early and late.
A District School House adjoins the Farm.
The farm will be offered in Two Tracts and afterwards as a whole.
TRACT No. 1
Embraces the lower part, and includes THE BUILDINGS AND COCKEY'S ISLAND, and contains
368 Acres of Land,
MORE OR LESS.
TRACT No. 2
Embraces the upper part, and is separated from the lower part by a division fence beginning at a creek or bend in the road, and running to Shipyard Creek, and contains
232 Acres of Land,
MORE OR LESS.
Mr. Smith, the Manager, will take great pleasure in conducting persons, desiring to purchase, over the Estate.
THE TERMS OF SALE
are one-third of the purchase money to be paid in cash on the day of sale, and the balance, with interest payable annually, in two equal instalments in one and two years from the day of sale.
For further particulars inquire of any of the undersigned, and give attention on the day of sale.
T. J. & B. P. KEATING, Trustees,
Centreville, Maryland.
J. H. COSTIN, Auct'r. May 8, 1879.

We hereby signify our assent to and co-operation in the above sale, and invite the attention of purchasers thereto.
C. I. B. MITCHELL,
Queenstown, Md.
WM. H. BIANS,
293 Light St., Baltimore, Md.
May 10, 1879—tds.

C. H. J. SPARKS,
DEALER IN
GRAIN and COAL,
LOCUST GROVE, MD.
HIGHEST price paid for **CORN,** and
COAL furnished
At the very Lowest Prices, at
BLACK'S STATION, on the Kent Co. R. R.
n23-tf.

Artistic Upholstering
AND PAPER-HANGINGS.

Cornices, Lace Curtains, Lambrequins, Window Shades, Furniture Covers, Wall Papers of all the latest designs, with Dado's Fringes and Borders.
CRAMBLITT & STINSON.
No. 85 Penn. Ave., (5 doors North of Biddle St.) Baltimore, Md.
☞Orders from the country especially solicited. All goods and work guaranteed. mar15-y.

FOR SALE,
A Fine Little Farm
Of ONE HUNDRED ACRES, more or less. Just the thing for a Truck Farm, half a mile from Chestertown markets. Reasonable terms. Apply at once.
AL. C. WHALAND,
a26-4t. Attorney for owner.

Plants! Plants!

I AM still raising
SWEET POTATO,
CABBAGE and TOMATO
PLANTS
without glass. Stop and look at them. Prices low—terms cash.
J. R. BECK,
LYNCH'S, May 3, 1879—3t*

FOR North Carolina
Heart and Sap SHINGLES,
Go to E. E. JACKSON & CO.,
18 West Falls Ave., Baltimore.

Reaper Repairing!

FARMERS, Look to your REAPERS, see that they are in order, and if not send them in early, to
CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.
We keep on hand a large lot of EXTRAS for all kinds of Repairs. Prices have been reduced far below old-time prices before the war.
m17. CHAPMAN & LAMBERT.

CAST STEEL
Cultivator Teeth.

50 SETS OF CAST STEEL CULTIVATOR TEETH. Can be fitted to iron as well as the ordinary wooden-frame Cultivator, at $1.50 a set.
For sale at SIMMS' SHOP,
my17-3t. Next door to G. E. Lambert.

Cultivator Teeth,

OF THE BEST MATERIAL, AND CHEAPER THAN CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE IN KENT COUNTY.
For Sale at
THE FOUNDRY,
may10-tf. CHESTERTOWN.

Election Notice.

AN election for Seven persons to serve as "The Commissioners of Chestertown" for the ensuing twelve months, will be held at the Court House,
26th May inst.
Polls will open at 9 o'clock A. M., and close at 6 P. M.
By order of the Commissioners of Chestertown,
JOHN W. PARSONS, Pres't.
Attest:—JOHN W. PALMER, Clerk.
May 10—3t.

LUMBER
AND
BONE MANURE.

Laths, Shingles, Pickets, Fencing, Fencing Rails,
BARN BOARDS, 5-8 SIDING,
Yellow and White Pine FLOORING,
AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Also, the NATIONAL BONE DUST direct from Chicago, very low.
J. A. DAVIS,
Port Deposit, Md.
May 10—1m.

New Spring Millinery
—AND—
FANCY GOODS.

LAMBERT SISTERS have just opened a new and beautiful assortment of
Spring and Summer MILLINERY
AND FANCY GOODS,
embracing all the LATEST AND MOST FASHIONABLE STYLES.
Our Goods have been selected with care and bought at the lowest cash figures, which enables us to guarantee satisfaction both as regards style and prices. Our stock includes a full line of all such goods as are usually found in a first class Millinery Store, such as *BONNETS, HATS, Laces, Flowers, Ribbons, Kid Gloves, Hosiery, Toilet Articles, &c., &c.*
The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine our goods and prices. We are selling at small profits for cash.
DRESS MAKING of all kinds done in the best manner and at low prices.
☞Store opposite KENT NEWS Office.
may10-tf. LAMBERT SISTERS.

To the Ladies!

1879 *SPRING* **1879**
AND SUMMER
Millinery and Fancy Goods!

LATE STYLES! LOW PRICES!

MRS. H. USILTON,
Just below Wickes' Drug Store,
has received a well selected stock of new and beautiful MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS for Spring and Summer wear, of the latest and most fashionable styles.
Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons,
LACES, TRIMMINGS,
Neck Ties, Belts, Ruffles, Feathers, Flowers and Ornaments. She is satisfied of her ability to please both in quality and price.
☞STAMPING done in the neatest and most durable manner.
The Ladies are invited to call and examine her goods and prices before purchasing elsewhere. No effort will be spared to give full satisfaction to all who favor her with their patronage.
MRS. H. USILTON.
Just below Wickes' Drug Store.
May 10, 1879.

Dissolution of Copartnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of S. J. WICKES & CO., and also the copartnership heretofore existing under the firm name of WICKES & MASLIN, were dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of May, 1879.
S. J. WICKES is alone authorized to settle the business of S. J. Wickes & Co., and Thomas C. Maslin the business of Wickes & Maslin.
S. J. WICKES & CO.
May 10—4t*. WICKES & MASLIN.

JUST RECEIVED!
AND FOR SALE
A NEW SUPPLY OF
Boots and Shoes,
STRAW HATS,
And Cincinnati Banner Sugar-Cured
HAMS.
To this brand of Hams was awarded the First Premium at the Centennial Exhibition. JAMES A. SHAW,
May 10. Court Street.

BEST CHEESE
only 11c. per lb.,
N. Y. Buckwheat 70c. per sack of 25 lbs.
at WHEATLEY BRO'S.

CLOSE OF MR. MOODY'S MEETINGS.

HISTORY OF HIS SOJOURN AND LABORS IN BALTIMORE.

Friday night, of last week, closed the series of meetings that have been conducted by Mr. Dwight L. Moody for upwards of six months in various churches and halls in this city, and which it is safe to say have never been equaled in point of attendance and in the interest which they have inspired. The history of Mr. Moody's coming to Baltimore is very simple, nor was it in any way a prearranged matter. While resting at his home in Northfield, Massachusetts, an invitation was extended to him to visit Cleveland, Ohio. After receiving it he remarked to his wife that he would run down to Baltimore and see the people. When he came here he met a few laymen, and after talking with them instructed them to rent a house for them during the winter. He then returned home, sent a letter to Cleveland, declining the invitation sent from there, and on Wednesday, October 8, arrived here with his wife and children, going to the house prepared for him at No. 167 Lanvale street.

Mr. Moody's first meeting was by his own request held in the city jail, on Sunday, October 13; after that he went on a short visit to the West, preaching in Pittsburg and Chicago, and on his return held his next service on Sunday, October 27, in the penitentiary. By this time arrangements had been completed for a series of public meetings, and the first was held in Mount Vernon M. E. Church on the afternoon of Tuesday, October 29, the subject of Mr. Moody's sermon being "The Holy Spirit." From that time until now he has held meetings every day, except Saturdays and Mondays, and has many times preached as often as three or four times in one day.

The city at first was divided into four districts, north, northwestern, southeastern and south, and churches were secured in each of these districts. Besides this he has preached nearly every Sunday since he came here in the penitentiary to about 800 prisoners, completely attracting them by his plain utterances, frank manner and homely illustrations. In all he has, since he came to this city, preached about 270 times, his audience on each occasion numbering on an average from 1,500 to 1,800 persons.

In the report of his first sermon in this city the *Sun* said: "He is a very logical reasoner, a persuasive talker; his gestures are animated, but not violent. He always keeps a level head, does not rant or saw the air, or shake himself to pieces, or do any grotesque thing, but he possesses a faculty for happy and unrestrained illustration, and such an adroit way of putting things as to make ornaments at every passage for the logic on which he builds." Those who have attended his meetings regularly will admit the truth of this criticism has been fully borne out. He has to a great extent avoided touching upon doctrinal points which would be apt to lead to discussion, seeing that not only his congregations, but the ministers giving him their support and presence have been drawn from the Methodist, Presbyterian, Protestant Episcopal, Lutherian and Baptist bodies. At times, however, he has come out very plainly on certain points, and yet his fearlessness and strong hold which he secured on the people have not caused any irritation. The audiences which he has had have been composed of all classes and conditions. His meetings in Maryland Institute were attended by many who for years had been strangers to the church, while at Mount Vernon M. E. and other up-town churches the dwellers on the avenues in the squares were regular attendants. It can readily be admitted that many went from curiosity, and that the same faces were seen day after day, but even with this fact there have been evidences of an increased interest in religious matters by church-goers, while the large accession of new members to various churches give additional proof of the general effect which his preaching has had.

Mr. Moody himself has on several occasions expressed his satisfaction at what has been accomplished, and has said that the people here were more impressible and easier reached than in any other city. He has also spoken very highly of the ladies who have assisted him in the inquiry meetings, and of the faithful manner in which they have attended the services. He has constantly put forward the necessity of keeping track of those who profess conversion, and at his suggestion an employment bureau has been started for the assistance of men out of employment. Those who have been associated with him express their confidence that the new feelings which he has inspired will be permanent, and that now when the meetings are closed pastors of churches will keep the spirit alive. Opinions may differ as to Mr. Moody's methods, but his visit, with its accompanying results, may be ranked as one of the most remarkable episodes in the religious history of the city.—*Balto. Sun.*

A WONDERFUL HEN.—We have heard many marvelous snake stories, and recollect reading of a marvelously large bird that played an important part in one of the tales in the Arabian Nights entertainment; but the most astonishingly prolific bird of ancient or modern times has just been brought to our notice by its owner who resides near Elkton. He assures us that this hen of his not only lays an egg each day but also has lain one egg each night for at least seven consecutive days and nights, or as he himself puts it, "Has laid one egg a day and an egg at night; and has laid an egg every day and every night, for the last seven days; and has laid forty eggs in forty days, and the last seven days and nights has laid fourteen eggs." If anybody has a hen that can beat this one laying eggs we invite them to trot her out.—*Cecil Whig.*

THE man who comes to the station two minutes behind time, and sees the train scudding out at the other end, derives no satisfaction from the proverb, "better late than never."

THE proprietor of a bone factory announces that persons leaving their bones with him can have them ground at short notice.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

HIS name was Wrath, and when he asked his girl to marry him she gave him a soft answer, and a soft answer turneth away wrath.

Military Elections—What of the Past?

FACTS APPROPRIATE TO THE QUESTION AT ISSUE—MARYLAND INCIDENTS.

THE PARTIES "UPON THE RECORD."

SPEECH OF

Hon. J. B. Groome

IN THE U. S. SENATE.

Throughout the whole country this question of the use of the military—Government troops—at the polls, is being agitated. The Democratic majority in both houses of Congress favor a *law* to prohibit such use, upon the principle that the States ought to be allowed to conduct elections in their own way, under the National Constitution. The Republicans, however, with the aid of the Presidential veto, have so far prevented such a law, and are thus upon the record as in favor of the use of U. S. troops at the polls in any of the States, *at the pleasure of the President.* Mr. Hays says *he* has never so used the military, but could he be trusted in the future to refrain? What of the past?

We ask a careful perusal of the following extracts from a recent speech of Senator Groome. The outrages he names are of the most startling character, but they are *facts* nevertheless, and within the recollection of many of our readers in Kent and elsewhere in Maryland.

Mr. Groome said:

It is fortunate that man is so constituted that he can forget much and forgive more. But it was not to be expected that any one could so soon forget the wrongs perpetrated in the recent past upon the people of the loyal State of Maryland by the military arm of the Government during the period that it held control there, and it would be unfortunate for the cause of constitutional liberty if the patriotic heart could ever learn to forgive them.

I will state that, on several occasions during the late war, at the stated periods when by the constitution and laws of the State of Maryland her people were called upon to select their rulers the military power of the General Government was exerted to the utmost to prevent them from exercising any freedom of choice, and to compel them to accept such rulers as the Administration thought would best subserve its purposes, and hence what was by courtesy called an election was but a solemn mockery of the forms of law.

The interference by the military assumed many forms. Proclamations were issued which were intended to intimidate and prevent voters who were opposed to the ticket favored by the military from coming to the polls. Test oaths of the most searching character, for which there was no legal warrant, were established, and the judges of election were forbidden under heavy penalties to accept the ballot of any person who declined to take them, and many persons who were able and willing to take them were by the military refused permission to do so or to vote. Many persons in every part of the State who were legally entitled to vote were prevented from doing so, while soldiers who were known to be non-residents were permitted to vote in some instances without challenge and in others in spite of challenge. Wholesale arrests of unoffending citizens were made, and judges of election were threatened with arrest if they dared to disobey the military edicts, and in the few instances where they were bold enough so to do the threat was carried into effect. At one or more of the elections armed soldiers surrounded some of the polling places, and prevented such persons as they did not desire to vote from approaching them. At other polling places the voter had to approach the ballot box between soldiers with drawn sabres. At still others the military officers sat in the room with the judges and challenged and rejected votes at their pleasure, examined the tickets as they were presented, and permitted none but the favored ticket to be voted. In a word, the military scrupled at nothing which was required to defeat the will of the people and to secure the result desired by the Administration of the General Government. * * * *

There was another general election in the State on November 4, 1863, for State officers, a Legislature, and members of Congress, at which military interference was carried even further. A few days before it took place Gen. Schenck, who was then in command of the department, issued his famous—perhaps I should more properly say infamous—General Order No. 53, in which, after reciting that there were many evil-disposed persons at large in the State, he ordered, among other things—

That all provost-marshals and other military officers do arrest all such persons found at or hanging about or approaching any poll or place of election on the 4th of November, 1863, and report such arrest to these headquarters.

Governor Bradford wrote a letter to President Lincoln earnestly protesting against the use of the army, as proposed by Gen. Schenck's military order, to control the election, in the course of which he used this language:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, ANNAPOLIS, Oct. 31, '63.

To His Excellency President Lincoln—Sir: Rumors are to-day current, and they reach me in such a shape that I am bound to believe them, that detachments of soldiers are to be dispatched on Monday next to several of the counties of the State with a view of being present at their polls on Wednesday next, the day of our State election. These troops are not residents of the State, and consequently are not sent for the purpose of voting; and as there is no reason, in my opinion, to apprehend any riotous or violent proceedings at this election, the inference is unavoidable that these military detachments, if sent, are expected to exert some control or influence in that election. I am also informed that orders are to be issued from this military department on Monday presenting certain restrictions or qualifications on the right of suffrage, of what precise character I am not apprised, which the judges of election will be expected to observe.

The President, after waiting until it was too late for his action to be made known throughout the State prior to the election, made some modification of Gen. Schenck's order, but permitted it to stand as modified. Governor Bradford then issued his proclamation directing the judges of the election to conduct it under the laws of the State, and General Schenck issued an order to the newspapers forbidding them to publish the Governor's proclamation, and laid an embargo on all steam vessels trading with that part of the State to which troops were sent, to prevent the Governor's proclamation from reaching it until after the election. The military forces were scattered throughout that portion of the State east of the Chesapeake Bay and known as the Eastern Shore. When the commander of a cavalry regiment had reached the Eastern Shore he issued a proclamatian which shows so plainly what is meant by the General Government "keeping the peace at the polls" by the aid of the military, that I quote it entire:

HEADQUARTERS THIRD MARYLAND CAVALRY,
Chestertown, Md., Nov. 2, 1863.

Whereas the President of the United States, in reply to a letter addressed to him by Hon. Thos. Swann, of Baltimore city, has stated that all loyal, qualified voters should have a right to vote, it therefore becomes every truly loyal citizen to avail honorably upon the record or poll-books at the approaching election by giving a full and ardent support to the whole Government ticket, upon the platform adopted by the Union League convention. None other is recognized by the Federal authorities as loyal or worthy of the support of any one who desires the peace and restoration of the Union.

CHARLES CARROLL TEVIS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.

O, shade of the heroic Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, whose memory Maryland honors as the noblest of her sons who signed the Declaration of Independence for his fearless patriotism and unselfish, unfaltering love of liberty! What a desecration of thy honored name for this base minion of arbitrary power, who for the paltry honor of commanding a regiment was willing to accept the ignoble service of preventing the people of a sovereign State from exercising that right of self-government which thou risked so much to secure for them, to vaunt himself thy namesake!

How the military order was carried into effect, and how the modifications of the President and the proclamation of the Governor of Maryland were disregarded, can best be told in the language of Hon. A. W. Bradford, the loyal governor of Maryland. I quote from his message to the Legislature in January, 1864. The Governor said:

A few days before that election a military order was issued from the Army headquarters at Baltimore which in effect placed the polls under the surveillance and at the command of the military authority.

I was the less prepared for any such order from the fact that, though in frequent personal communication with the military authorities of the department, I had received no intimation whatever of such a proceeding or of any supposed necessity for it. In that part of the State against which the movement seemed to be more particularly directed—the Eastern Shore—there would seem to have been less necessity as there certainly was less semblance of authority than elsewhere; for while martial law had been proclaimed on the Western Shore of the State in June last, and had not been repealed up to the day of election, upon the Eastern Shore it had never been proclaimed at all.

You will be furnished with a copy of this order and it is not necessary further to recite it than to state in general terms that it was to be executed by the military, aided by the provost-marshals. They were to arrest voters whom they might consider disloyal approaching or hanging about the polls; a prescribed form of an oath was furnished, without taking which no one, if challenged, could vote; and the several commanding officers were charged to report to headquarters any judge of election who should refuse to administer that oath or to aid in carrying out that order. The President modified the first part of the order on the Monday preceding the election, but even that modification seemed to receive no attention from those intrusted with its execution, and was in some instances openly disregarded.

Prominent among the provost-marshals to whom the execution of this order was in part committed were several who were themselves candidates for important offices.

These martials appointed for the purpose of the militia enrollment and draft were placed by the law creating them under the control of the provost-marshal-general, but to insure the right to employ them about this election order, special authority was obtained from Washington to place them for the time being under the orders of the military authorities.

If with these facts before me, and seeing the judges of election, sworn to conduct it according to the laws of the State, openly menaced with arrest unless they recognized the military authority and conducted it by the rules which that authority prescribed, I had stood silently by and failed to assure them of the protection of the State to the extent of its ability, I should have felt myself utterly unworthy of the place of its chief magistrate.

I therefore on the Monday evening preceding the election issued a proclamation giving them this assurance, a copy of which is herewith submitted to you.

Before the following morning military orders were sent to the Eastern Shore directing its circulation to be suppressed, the public papers were forbidden to publish it, and an embargo laid on all the steamers in port trading with that part of the State, lest they might carry it.

* * * * *

On the day preceding the election the officer in command of the regiment which had been distributed among the counties of the Eastern Shore and who had himself landed in Kent county, commenced his operations by arresting and sending across the bay some ten or more of the most estimable and distinguished of its citizens, including several of the most steadfast and uncompromising loyalists of the shore. The jail of the county was entered, the jailor seized, imprisoned and afterwards sent to Baltimore, and prisoners confined therein under indictment were set at liberty. The commanding officer referred to gave the first clue to the character of the disloyalty against which he considered himself as particularly commissioned, by printing and publishing a proclamation.

The "Government ticket" above referred to was in several if not in all of these counties designated by its color, (it was a yellow ticket) and armed with that a voter could safely run the gauntlet of the sabers and carbines that guarded the entrance to the polls, and known sympathizers with the rebellion were, as certified to me, allowed to vote unquestioned if they would vote that ticket, while loyal and respected citizens, ready to take the oath, were turned back by the officers in charge without even allowing them to approach the polls.

In one district, as appears by certificate from the judge, the military officer took his stand at the polls before they were opened, declaring that none but the "yellow ticket" should be voted, and excluded all others throughout the day. In another district a similar officer caused every ballot offered to be examined, and unless it was the favored one the voter was required to take the oath, and not otherwise; and in another again, after one vote only had been given, the polls were closed, the judges all arrested and sent out of the county, and military occupation taken of the town.

A part of the army which a generous people had supplied for a very different purpose was on that day engaged in stifling the freedom of election in a faithful State, intimidating its sworn officers, violating the constitutional rights of its loyal citizens, and obstructing the usual channels of communication between them and their executive officer.

This is the language of a Governor who was the candidate of the extreme Unionists of the State, and who during the term of his office proved himself so pronounced a "loyalist," to use the designation so fashionable at that day, that when a confederate raiding party crossed over into Maryland, it, in retaliation for a similar outrage committed by the Union soldiery upon the property of Governor Letcher, of Virginia, set fire to and destroyed his private residence, a loss for which he has never been reimbursed.

The fact that by the use of the Army in 1863 the national House of Representatives was organized in a manner that would have been impossible but for such use, and that there have been attempts since the war in some of the States to influence the result of elections by its use, has determined the democratic party that the law shall be so altered that the army can never be used by the national administration for the purpose of forcing at the polls a result which it may desire. This is the "true inwardness" of the determination of the democratic party to repeal at this time that provision of the act of 1865 which enables the general government to interfere with the freedom of elections in the State upon the specious pretext of preserving "the peace at the polls." I have, perhaps, no right to inquire into the motives which actuate Senators upon the other side of this chamber, but it would be interesting to know whether the desire to have the army so used is the "true inwardness" of their determination to spare no effort to prevent the repeal of the present law. * *

All these and many other outrages, in the wantonness of an arbitrary, irresponsible power, were committed by the military upon the people of Maryland during the period when it was quartered in the State for the alleged purpose of keeping the peace.

I would like to ask the Senators who occupy the othes side of this Chamber whether they approved of these acts when they were committed, ond whether they would be willing to see them repeated by the military in the States they represent, if it should become necessary to enable them to maintain their political supremacy therein? I would like to ask them whether the use, when not demanded by the State authorities, by the general government of the military under the pretext of keeping the peace at the polls, or under any other pretext, to interfere with the freedom of elections in the State, is not sure, if persevered in, to undermine the foundations of the government and to prepare the way for the erection of a military despotism upon the ruins of constitutional liberty? I would like to ask them whether any political party can afford to pay such a price for a victory over its opponents? I would like to ask them whether they have forgotten the truth as taught by the fable of the frogs, who having dissensions among themselves, selected the stork to be their king, but found too late that his majesty, after first eating up such of them as had opposed his accession to power, continued to indulge his luxurious tastes until the last of his subjects had become the victim of his insatiable appetite.

I say I would like to ask these questions, but I should be pained to have them answered, if, as I fear may be the case, the answers should indicate that there are some Senators upon the other side of this chamber who are willing to risk the destruction of our form of government, who are willing to jeopardize the cause of constitutional liberty, in the hope that they may continue to hold, after the expiration of the term of the present incumbent, the possession of the executive department of the government, and that they may regain the control of its legislative departments.

Gen. Grant as a Billiardist.

The official report of the game of billiards between Gen. Grant and the Maharajah, in Jeypore, India, is now given to the public for the first time. It differs materially from the garbled and one-sided account furnished the New York *Herald* by John Russell Young. The Gen. made some truly wonderful shots. His string in the first inning was as long as Secretary Evarts' sentences, and the marker was nearly exhausted from overwork before the game was half ended. Grant led off by making a beautiful cushion carom, his ball turning a handspring over the banister; it then waltzed around the room, caromned on the nose of the Maharajah's dog lying under the stove, collided with and fractured a Sevres cuspidore, then crawled up the leg of the table, got the balls on the rail, "froze" them seventeen times, then coaxed them into a corner, and leisurely counted 4351 points, while the Gen. smoked a twenty-five cent cigar; after which it hopped onto a luxurious divan, picked its teeth with a jewelled dagger, and fell into a gentle dose humming a Pinafore air. When the Maharajah looked at the ex-President with an interrogation point in each eye, the hero of Appomattox explained that it was simply a "scratch," and he probably wouldn't have such another streak of luck if he were to play billiards until he was two h