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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1865.

THE NEWS.

A dispatch from General Grant to the Secretary of War, dated the 23d, says:—One of my staff has just returned from Fort Fisher with despatches from General Terry, from which I extract the following: "On the 16th the enemy blew up Forts Caswell and Campbell, and abandoned them, and the works on Smith's Island, those at Smithville and on Reves's Point. These places were occupied by the navy. The whole number of guns captured amounts to one hundred and sixty-two. A large number of small arms also fell into our hands besides stores. Our casualties prove smaller than at first reported. They foot up thus: 12 officers and 107 men killed and 45 officers and 495 men wounded."

An arrival at New York, from Fort Fisher on the 22d, reports that a number of our gunboats had gone up Cape Fear river, and were engaged in shelling the woods on both sides to dislodge the enemy.

An expedition, consisting of four or five rebel rams, is reported to have come down the James river last Tuesday morning, evidently for the purpose of destroying the Union works and depots near City Point. When the enemy's vessels had reached a point about twenty-three miles above City Point the Union batteries opened on them, and one ram was blown up. The remainder were compelled to retire towards Richmond, two of them being badly damaged by shot and shell. The Union forces sustained no loss. One account says the rebel ram that was blown up had run aground and being hotly shelled, the enemy abandoned her, escaping in their boats, and set a slow match to the magazine. Admiral Farragut, it is stated, started from Washington on Tuesday for the scene of action to assume command.

General Thomas has written to the War Department a letter, giving a very encouraging view of military affairs in the Southwest. He says that Hood cannot gather an army of twenty thousand men, and that the Southwest is practically a conquered country.

The fresh rumor in regard to peace is the statement that Mr. Blair carried with him to Richmond full authority from the President to give a safe conduct for Peace Commissioners from Jefferson Davis to Washington.

Wm. D. Kelly, of Pa., was attacked on Friday night in the corridor of Willard's Hotel, Washington, by Judge Field, of Louisiana, and had his hand cut open to the bone.

The monitor Patapsco was destroyed off Charleston on Tuesday last, by a rebel torpedo. Forty or fifty of the crew were lost.

Gen. Dix, on Wednesday last, ordered the discontinuance of the personal advertisements in the New York Daily News, copied from the Richmond papers.

The rebel pirate Shenandoah is reported to have destroyed several American merchant vessels along the coast of Brazil.

The entire subject of the exchange of prisoners has been placed in charge of General Grant.

General McClellan and family left New York for Europe on Wednesday.

The State of Vermont is covered with snow nearly three feet in depth.

MARYLAND DOG LAWS.—In this State the owner of a dog proved guilty of killing or injuring sheep, is required, upon complaint and exhibition of proof, to kill such dog, in default of which the owner of the sheep may kill him off the premises of his owner, or require a constable to do so, wherever found. If the dog shall be killed instantly by his owner, the owner of the sheep injured can have no cause of action; if not thus killed, his owner is liable for double damages, with costs, recoverable by an action of debt.

SORGO CONVENTION.—There will be a convention of Sorgo growers and manufacturers of Sorghum Syrup, to meet at Western Hall, corner of Lexington and Howard streets, Baltimore, on the 7th of February next. Parties interested in the States of Maryland and Delaware particularly are requested to attend, and it is desired that they bring samples of syrup with them. Several extensive growers of the sugar-cane and successful manufacturers of syrup from the Western States are expected to be present.

GREAT PANIC IN DIXIE.—The Richmond papers of Monday contain indications of a general panic in Dixie. The Charleston press announce that valuable property is being removed to safer quarters, and it is evident that the evacuation of Charleston, Wilmington and other important points is anticipated.—*Wash. Rep.*

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.—Very little business of interest has been transacted in either branch of the Legislature for several days. The Senate on Monday passed appropriate resolutions of respect to the memory of Hon. Edward Everett, one of which provides for the appointment of a committee to select a suitable person to deliver before both Houses an eulogy on the life and character of the deceased.—A resolution of inquiry, addressed to Hon. Alexander Randall, the Attorney General of the State, requesting his opinion in writing as to the power of the Legislature to restrict the taking of oysters to persons living in certain localities, and to exclude others from the trade, was adopted. The following are the questions propounded:

1st. Is it competent for the Legislature to pass any law by which the privilege of taking oysters in the Chesapeake bay and its tributaries, being navigable waters, shall be confined to the citizens of the counties bordering on such navigable waters to the exclusion of citizens of other portions of the State?

2d. Is it competent for the Legislature to pass any law by which the privilege of taking oysters in the waters aforesaid shall be restricted to the citizens of this State to the exclusion of citizens of other States?

3d. If the Legislature should pass a law granting license to owners of vessels to dredge for oysters in the Chesapeake Bay within certain limits, would it be competent to restrict such licenses to the citizens of any particular counties of the State to the exclusion of citizens of other counties, or to the citizens of this State to the exclusion of citizens of other States, or make any discrimination by requiring a higher rate of license to be paid by citizens of any of the counties of this State or of other States?

4th. Would a law of the State of Maryland containing any of the exclusive privileges, restrictions, or discriminations above mentioned be in such particulars constitutional and valid?

THE COMING DRAFT.—The total number of men required from Maryland under the late call of the President for three hundred thousand men has been set down at 9,142, and the quotas of the different congressional districts have been fixed as follows;

First Congressional District		1,049
Second "	"	1,712
Third "	"	2,166
Fourth "	"	2,750
Fifth "	"	2,465

The Eastern Shore counties compose the First Congressional District, and it will be observed that our quota is much smaller than that of any other district in the State. It is expected that the quotas of the several counties and election districts will be announced in a few days. Not knowing what credits are due other counties, it is impossible for us to make any correct estimate of the quota of Kent.

ARREST.—Mr John L. Ringgold, keeper of Chester river bridge at this place, was arrested on Monday, by order of Gen. Kenly, and taken to Baltimore. It appears that on Christmas day a man named Fisher, residing in Queen Anne's, crossed the bridge to the Kent side, when toll was demanded at the gate, which he refused to pay on the plea of being sent on an errand by a mail contractor. Some sharp words took place between them, on which, it seems, Fisher has brought charges of disloyalty. Several gentlemen who were present at the time accompanied Mr. Ringgold to Baltimore, prepared to testify that he made use of no disloyal language on the occasion.

Mr. Ringgold had a hearing before Col. Woolley on Wednesday, resulting in his unconditional release. He reached home on Thursday night.

PROMOTED.—We learn that Dr. Wm. W. Valk, formerly of this town, who has been employed for some time past as a Surgeon in the Lincoln General Hospital, near Washington, has been appointed full Surgeon of Brigade in General Hancock's Veteran Corps. The Doctor has terminated his residence in Kent.

THE WEATHER.—It has been exceedingly cold here for five or six days. The ice on Chester river is said to be thicker than for a number of years. There are at present no indications of more moderate weather.

NO CREDIT FOR ONE HUNDRED DAYS' TROOPS.—A communication from the Provost Marshal General relative to the term of service of the one hundred days' troops was sent to the House of Representatives on Tuesday by the Secretary of War.—The order calling them out was enclosed, which expressly declares that no bounty will be paid, or the service credited to the draft. Besides this express compact between the President and the Governors, it is stated that troops have frequently served during the war for short periods to meet emergencies, and that the confusion attending the muster in and discharge of men so hastily called into the service, has generally prevented a careful preparation of the rolls necessary to allot credits, and that the benefit would be of unappreciable value compared with the extra time and labor imposed upon the War Department.

HON. Levin T. Waters, State Senator from Somerset county, is on trial before a military commission at Baltimore, charged with disloyalty.

THE BLAIR MISSION.

Mr. Blair started on his second visit to Richmond on Friday of last week, and the papers of that city announce his arrival there on Sunday night. They appear to regard him as a peace commissioner, but say that nothing definite as to the object of his mission had transpired. The New York Times thus speculates concerning these trips to the South:

They are not necessarily tokens of the speedy advent of peace. A powerful army, hardened in a hundred battles, and numbering probably over 60,000 men, still holds Richmond and defies the utmost power of the Union. It is commanded by two men of great determination of character, of intense pride and remarkable ability—Lee and Davis. We have no reason to suppose these two leaders of different purpose, or with any less firm resolve than ever, to fight out the war to the end.—However much they may appear to their people to negotiate, they do not want any peace but the peace of recognition and victory. They mean to fight out the contest to the desperate end.

Probably not unfrequently Lee forecasts in the future that great and terrible battle in which he and his comrades and the accursed Confederacy shall be trampled to atoms in the last shock between the vast armies gathering around him. But they are both men whom terrors of the imagination do not affright. They hold the army absolutely in hand, and probably will to the last. They know that even in the apparent final throw war may offer its lucky dice. They understand the uncertainties of war, and the power of daring and talent to make the most of them.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Traveler telegraphs the following:

Montgomery Blair told a leading member of Congress, last evening, that his father was quite confident of his ability to prevent further bloodshed—in short, that he believed the rebel leaders would agree to give up the contest for independence on condition of their pardon. The "peace party" in Congress is increasing, however.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Sun says:

Mr. Blair's first mission to Richmond has been attended with certain results which, for sufficient reasons, no doubt, have not been allowed to publicly transpire. This reticence, however, is interpreted as favorable for peace. If no terms short of recognition and independence would be listened to by the rebel leaders, the fact would soon be blazoned forth to fire the North to a new crusade against the rebellion. Great reliance is placed upon the influence events are likely to exercise in compelling the rebel leaders to make terms. Three months more of warfare may place it out of their power to do so, and they know it. Southern opinion is also exercising a powerful pressure in Richmond.

THE DRAFT.—The opinion of the Solicitor of the War Department, published last August, is semi-officially reproduced as applicable to the present enrollment and quota for 300,000 men; to supply deficiencies under former calls. In that opinion the Solicitor said:

If the number of men were taken into consideration without regard to the time of their service, it is clear that the grossest inequality would exist in the respective contributions of different districts to the aggregate military service of the country, and that at each successive call all accounts of service preceding that call are made up, and the call for quotas should be such as shall equalize the amount of service required from each district in proportion to the persons therein liable to military service. That district which in the present draft furnishes all one-year men cuts up its burden into three parts, and shoulders only one part at the present year, and leaves the next to be met at the next call. That district which furnishes three years men now gains at once in its account with the Provost Marshal General the same benefit on the quota of the next draft as though it had furnished three times as many men for one year's service. It is the duty of each district to furnish the full number of men designated as its quota. These men should be received, whether for one, two or three years' service. Those districts which furnish three years' men now will be entitled to the full benefit thereof on all future calls.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE ENROLLMENT ACT.—In the United States Senate on Tuesday Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to amend the enrollment act, which was referred to the military committee.

This bill changes the enrollment act in some of its most important particulars. It provides that persons already enrolled may be received as substitutes, and that none shall be exempted by reason of furnishing a substitute to the naval service, unless such substitute shall be presented in person to the enrollment board and accepted.

Any person offering for a substitute an individual who is insane, a convict, or who is convicted of any crime, a deserter, or any person in a state of intoxication, or shall defraud any substitute of any portion of his bounty, shall pay a fine not exceeding $1,000, and be imprisoned for a term of two years or less; and any officer mustering into the service a substitute in any of the above conditions shall be dishonorably dismissed.

The bounties shall be paid as follows: One-third upon entering the service, one-third when one-half the time shall have been served, and the remainder at its expiration, unless sooner discharged. The time of any man who deserts shall be filled up by the district to which he may be credited; and if a substitute, his principal shall be held for the unexpired term of service. All who desert after the passage of this act shall forfeit the rights of citizenship—this law to apply to all who have previously deserted, unless they return to their respective commands within sixty days after the bill becomes a law.

THE NEW UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM KENTUCKY.

Hon. James Guthrie, elected United States Senator from Kentucky in place of L. W. Powell, made the following speech in Frankfort last week:

"I went as a representative from Kentucky to the Peace Convention, and warned them that this war would prove the most disastrous that ever took place. I believe the Union will be restored. I believe that when we strike down the arms of the South we will find many true friends. I have always been a Union man, for I did not think we could afford to give it up. When I go to Congress it will be as the representative of the Union men of this State. We are the Union men who saved Kentucky in her present position. Some thought we were too slow, and they wanted a convention; but why should we quarrel? It is to the interest of Kentucky that she stand by the Union. It is to her interest that we do not separate it. I have no objections to those Union men whose patriotism and devotion to the Union are above mine; but when they are of my age they may think, as I do, of their duty to the Constitution and obedience to the laws. If any man supported me thinking I would not vote for what is constitutional, he is very much mistaken. I always thought I had a right to do as I pleased with my own property, but I never believed I possessed the right to take another man's. If the Constitution and laws give a man a servant, I have no right to take it away. If slavery falls by the rebellion, let it go. If I understand the Union men who have gone to the field, they are willing that slavery, if it is necessary for the good of the country, should go down.

"As your representative, I intend to put down the rebellion by the use of men and money; but I do not intend to set the rights of property at naught. If slavery goes by the rebellion, I am ready to help clear away the wreck. Is it a reproach to Kentucky that she did not want to shed brother blood, but called for peace until she became the laugh of the whole land! Serious times are ahead of us. We have learned that the Constitution and laws have been trampled upon in high places—that the rights of property and persons have been outraged in high places, and that robbers through the land are plundering the people. When I go to Congress, I will ask for a restoration of the reverence for the Constitution, reverence for law. I desire that the time shall come when we all will learn to love the Constitution more and better. I do not believe that the men in power, who have been guilty of outrages on property and persons, will always remain there, and not once in ten times did they have the sanction of higher authority. I will endeavor, as far as in my power, to recall the halcyon days of the republic, and show those in power that the greatest glory they can acquire is to restore happiness to the Union. None can love the Union more than those who supported me. Mr. Lincoln is a better man than many think, and I believe good will come of this Administration, but if not, then in four years we will have an opportunity to remove it."

MR. BLAIR'S SECOND VISIT TO RICHMOND.—*The Radicals Opposed to Negotiation.*—The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says:

The excitement in regard to peace matters continues, and there is no doubt that there is a desire and determination on the part of the administration to exhaust all the resources of statesmanship to bring about speedy reunion and peace. It is also believed, in well informed circles here, that the pressure of the peace party South, which is evidently numerous and powerful, will compel the rebel government to at least entertain any proposition which may be made for negotiation, even if not coupled with the condition precedent of a recognition of the Confederacy. The result of Mr. Blair's efforts is looked for with the greatest anxiety and interest.

THE RADICALS AND MR. BLAIR.

The radical republicans are bitterly denouncing Mr. Blair, Sr., to-night, and charging him with sticking his nose into affairs where he has no business. They also boldly declare that they will give Mr. Lincoln to understand that he was not elected last fall, but that it was a principle and policy which succeeded. They also state that they do not want peace until they can get it *in a way satisfactory to themselves.* It is evident that they consider that the peace negotiations now going on promise to be successful, and are therefore determined to make a fight upon it.

COMMUTATION MONEY PAID BY PERSONS ILLEGALLY DRAFTED TO BE REFUNDED.—The Secretary of War, in answer to a resolution of the House, says that money has been paid for commutation, so far as he is advised or believes, by persons illegally drafted, and that commutation money has been returned when the persons paying it were shown to be entitled to exemption. The examination and payment of this class of claims is still going on as rapidly as more important business will permit, and the Provost Marshal General thinks they will soon be all disposed of.

SUFFERINGS OF REFUGEES.—Says the New Albany (Ind.) Ledger:

Many refugee families in this vicinity are passing the cold weather now upon us in miserable hovels, built by placing boards against fences, so as to afford a temporary shelter. Their sufferings may be imagined when it is known that they are thinly and poorly clad, and most of them dependent on chairity for the food which keeps them alive.

SHERMAN ON THE WING.—A letter from Savannah, dated the 18th, says: "The great army which occupied this city after its capture has suddenly disappeared, and a formidable force of new troops has arrived to garrison it. Where the veterans of Sherman have gone is not wrapt in mystery here."—*Wash. Star.*

SPECULATIONS ABOUT REUNION.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Jan. 19.]

So far as this war is concerned the people of the confederate States have no reason whatever to help Maximilian, nor to give to France or England any sympathy or support. Neither France nor Mexico, nor England, has extended to this confederacy any encouragement, and if our cause fail, after every manly effort that we can make in its behalf, then pride as well as interest would dictate that, if we are to be conquered, we should belong to a great and powerful nation. That we should endeavor to extend the power and influence of that nation from pole to pole, and, uniting every country of America by alliance, either constitutional or treaty, seek to make this continent a unit against the world. In the grandeur and power of such a nation, with armies such as the United States and the Confederate States have put into the field during this war, united under one flag, with a navy such as the united resources of the two nations could put upon the ocean, with the wealth and population that peace and union would develop in a few years, we might find at least a hiding place for our shame, and perhaps some consolation that America would become the colossal power of the world. Maximilian would not reign in Mexico, nor England hold Canada six months after our conquest. Ireland would call to her rescue the thousands of her sons now awaiting opportunity, and the navy of the United States would give the requisite assistance to every adventurous spirit that would rush to battle for the freedom of that island. The undisguised hatred of the people of the United States for England would render a war with that Power the most popular party cry that could be raised. The cotton that would be saved from the destruction of the war would be held in the United States, and the little that would be cultivated by the new and unorganized free negro labor would find consumption at home, and thus would be precipitated a commercial convulsion upon British finances by prolonging a cotton famine, and that, too, at the beginning of the war. France, driven from Mexico, would find her people impoverished by imperial taxation, without any prospect for increase of trade and commerce, saddled with the cost of imperialism, her people would begin to discover that the Napoleon dynasty was not the means either of glory or happiness. If the Confederate States are ever conquered, it is highly probable that the Monroe doctrine—as the land-grabbing propensity of the Anglo-Saxon has been called in the United States—would become the most important and popular principle in American polity. On the other hand, if we are successful, there immediately arises on this continent a balance of power, or political equilibrium, similar to that of Europe, which would check the progress and power of the United States, restore commerce to its normal condition, oppose to the navy of that country the navy of these States and of Mexico, which, uniting with a Canadian navy, would at all times effectually keep the Yankee within the bounds of propriety, and from disturbing the peace of the world.

These plain facts make no impression upon the governments either of France, England, Spain or Mexico. Those governments are indifferent to our cause, and to the consequence of its ruin. We have offered commercial advantages, and sought to impress these facts upon the governments of western Europe by every suggestion, but all has been in vain. Neither France nor England is entirely satisfied with the *entent cordiale*, neither will trust the faith of the other. France fears that England may prove false and unite with the United States, and sweep the French navy from the seas, while we have no navy to bring to her assistance. England fears that France has designs on California and the East Indian commerce. Thus these two great Powers, with no faith or trust in each other's pledges, neutralize each other's influence, and for dread of treachery permit us to fight the fight out, notwithstanding their own interests are involved in our cause as directly as they would be in open war with the Yankees.

The fate of war may go against these States; such an end is possible, and if it does, every confederate citizen would demand from the United States, and from the fillibustering spirits which the two armies would turn loose would obtain, armies for the new crusades, armies for Mexico, armies for Canada, armies for Cuba, armies for Ireland. The continent of North America, from the Straits to the Isthmus, would become the United States of America, and the isles of the sea would be swallowed up in the mighty confederation. This grand object might even now be obtained if reason and common sense could find a resting place in Washington. The recognition of the independence of these confederate States by the enemy, with a treaty offensive and defensive, providing for an army and navy proportionate with the population of the two countries, with a customs union of free trade and uninterrupted travel between the States of both confederations, with the free navigation of the Mississippi, would give to both people all the practical advantages of the old Union, without the evils that have procured the present war. The foreign policy of both nations should then be the Monroe doctrine, applied to the whole continent of North America and adjacent islands, Canada and Mexico, Cuba and the Sandwhich Islands, Central America and the Russian possessions; all from Bhering's Straits to Darien's Isthmus should be made American in interest and republican in from of government, and each and all united by treaties similar to that proposed for the United States and the confederate States. Instead of wasting the lives of the citizens and consuming the resources of the two countries in a war of mutual ruin, such an alliance would open a future of progressive power and influence which would eventually make the confederacies of North America the dominant Power of the world.

THE Denton Union states that some of the prominent citizens talk of establishing a National Bank in that town.

HOW TO CURE A COLD.

The moment a man is satisfied that he has taken cold, let him do three things:

First, eat nothing; second, go to bed, cover up warm in a warm room; third, drink as much cold water as he can, or as he wants, or as much hot herb tea as he can; and in three cases out of four he will be almost well in thirty-six hours.

If he does nothing for his cold for forty-eight hours after the cough commences, there is nothing that he can swallow that will, by any possibility, arrest the cold, for, with such a start, it will run its course of a fortnight in spite of all that can be done, and what is swallowed in the meantime in the way of food, is a hindrance and not a good.

"Feed a cold and starve a fever," is a mischievous fallacy. A cold always brings a fever; the cold never begins to get well until the fever subsides; but every mouthful swallowed is that much to feed the fever; and but for the fact that as soon as a cold is fairly started, nature in a kind of desperation, steps in and takes away the appetite, the commonest cold would be followed by very serious results, and in frail people would be always fatal.

These things being so, the very fact of waiting forty-eight hours gives time for the cold to fix itself in the system—for a cold does not usually cause a cough until a day or two has elapsed, and then waiting two days longer gives it the fullest chance to do its work before anything is done.

Intelligent druggists know that all medicines sold for coughs, colds, consumption, and tickling in the throat, contain opium in some form or other. They repress the cough, but do not eradicate it—hence the first purchase paves the way for a second or a third. Meanwhile, as it is the essential nature of opium to close up, to constringe, to deaden the sensibilities, the bowels do not feel the pressure of their contents calling for a discharge, and constipation is induced, and becomes the immediate cause of three-fourths of all ordinary ailments, such as headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia and piles.

Warmth and abstinence are safe and certain cures when applied early. Warmth keeps the pores of the skin open, and relieves it of the surplus which oppresses it, while abstinence cuts off the supply of material for phlegm, which would otherwise have to be coughed up.—*Hall's Journal.*

The Funeral of Edward Everett.

The funeral of Edward Everett took place on the 19th, in the First Church, Boston, services of a more private character having previously been held in the late residence of the deceased on Summer street. The church was appropriately draped in the symbols of mourning. The remains were brought to the church at 12 o'clock, escorted by the Independent Cadets. The inscription upon the coffin, borne upon a solid silver plate, is as follows: "Edward Everett, born in Dorchester, Mass., the 14th of April, 1794; died in Boston, the 15th of January, 1865." Upon the casket a wreath of white flowers and evergreens were placed.

The services were simple and improvise, opening with the burial chant of the Episcopal service: "Teach me to know my days," followed by reading of appropriate passages from the Scripture, and prayer by the Rev. Dr. Walker, President of Harvard College. The Rev. Rufus Ellis then made an eloquent and touching address and prayer, after which the usual Church service was read over the remains of the deceased; the exercises closing by singing the funeral anthem:—"Their bodies are buried in the dust, but their names live for evermore." The remains were conveyed to Mount Auburn. The burial procession was large and imposing.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE EVACUATION AND DESTRUCTION OF RICHMOND.—The Winchester (Va:) correspondent of the New York Herald writes:

The recent announcement that the rebels under Lee, at Richmond, are about to take up the initiative, and make a "bold and important movement," seems to me not to be without foundation. On a recent trip in the counties east of the Blue Ridge, I had a long conversation with an intelligent gentleman of Madison county, whose name I cannot divulge, but which is well known to our Generals. He informed me that he had visited Richmond a few weeks previously, where he had had conversation with several government officers, who informed him that the holding of Richmond by the rebels for any considerable length of time, owing to the movements of the Union armies, was despaired of by President Davis and Gen. Lee. To meet the exigency of the evacuation vigorous but secret measures were then taking place. The public archives not necessary for immediate use were being sent into the interior of the South; the inhabitants of the city not employed in the military service of the government were indirectly advised by officials that it would be to their advantage to move into the interior. Jeff. Davis has determined that Richmond shall not fall into our hands except as a heap of ruins and *debris.* It is to be a second Moscow.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.—The match between Dudley Kavanagh and William Goldthwait for possession of the golden cue and $1,000 was played on the evening of the 20th inst. at the New York Academy of Music. At the close of the 17th innings the score stood precisely 174 each, when Kavanagh forged slightly in advance, and maintained the lead until the 21st inning, when Goldthwait ran 113, and followed with 84 more, giving him the ascendancy by nearly one hundred points; Kavanagh then got a run of 82, but Goldthwait had the lead up to 9½ o'clock, when the game stood, Goldthwait 617, Kavanagh 586. Goldthwait continued to gain, and in his thirteenth hundred was nearly three hundred points ahead. Kavanah then went into a series of his brilliant runs, and was finally the winner by 94 points. The winner's average was about 15½, and he had several runs over 100; one as high as 170.—Time, four hours forty-five minutes.