THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 17, 1867.

THE MARYLAND CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION on Wednesday reconsidered the vote rejecting the report of the committee on labor and agriculture. An amendment was proposed and voted down, and the article then passed by yeas 77, nays 25. The report of the Judiciary Committee was then taken up on its third reading, and an amendment adopted fixing the salaries of Circuit Chief Justices at $3,500, and the Associates at $2,800. The report was finally passed—yeas 87, nays 16. The article to create the new county of "Wicomico" was then taken up, amended and passed by yeas 73, nays 36, as was also a new article abolishing the office of State Pension Commissioner.

☞ The *Baltimore Gazette*, commenting on the Conover and Ashley conspiracy, says:

The recommendations for the pardon of Conover and the character of Ashley's letter to him are inapplicable on any other theory than that of the substantial truth of his story. While we are shocked at this fresh evidence of the utter vileness of some of the leaders of the dominant faction we are not surprised. So many disgraceful measures, so many false pretences, so many patent frauds, so many acts of violence have been resorted to by these revolutionists for the purpose of making themselves the arbitrary and irresponsible rulers of this distracted country, that we are prepared to see them try to secure their ascendency by all the appliances of falsehood and terrorism, and if need be blood. We have no more immunity from despotism or anarchy than had the older nations of the world. It may seem impossible to some that the American people could ever so fall from their former high estate as to suffer the men now in power to pass to any such extremes of tyranny. But when we remember that the gay and civilized people of France learned in a short time, to regard with indifference the butcheries of Mart and Robespierre, the *noyades* of Carrier and massacres perpetrated daily throughout France upon hundreds of innocent women and little children, we read a lesson which speaks volumes on this point. Have not the American people permitted, without remonstrance, a thousand infamous frauds and brutal atrocities to be committed within the few past years, the very mention of which in better days would have roused their fiercest indignation?—Would they not have regarded any man as a lunatic who should have ventured to predict that such things would ever happen here? Do they not to-day tamely see men, whom they know to be mere plunderers, trampling down the laws, abrogating the Constitution, blotting out States and treading down with an iron heel all the rights of ten millions of free-born Americans? In view of what we have already passed through, no man can say to what level of humiliation we may not be destined yet to fall. And if these counsellings between the notorious perjurer Sanford Conover and the instigator of the impeachment fail to excite public indignation, it can only be because the general demoralization is deeper and more widespread than even the most despondent among us care to believe it to be.

From Washington.

[Dispatch to the Baltimore Sun.]

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—As yet there are no further developments in the matter of changes of prominent officers, but the orders relieving General Sheridan and Judge Advocate General Holt are expected hourly. It is not believed to be the purpose of the President, for the present at all events, to relieve any of the district commanders, save General Sheridan, but his action in that direction will be governed by future events.

It is also understood that the purpose of appointing a successor to Gen'l. Sheridan is not that the State officers removed by the latter shall be generally reinstated, but to stay further removals upon what Mr. Johnson regards as frivolous and partisan grounds.

The Surratt Trial.

The endeavor of Washington correspondents to explain the result of the Surratt trial by a reference to the geographical origin of the jurors is puerile. As a matter of fact, nothing is or can be authoritatively known touching the ballots of the jurors; at the best, the reports in circulation are gossip and conjecture. But assuming the correctness of the statement that the eight who were for acquittal were born in certain localities, while the four who favored the verdict of guilty were born in other localities, what then? Does it follow that the eight are less likely to respect their oaths, or less capable of judging of the evidence than their fellows? Is it not quite as probable that the four were in this position? Or if it be said that the eight were intent upon acquitting the prisoner at all hazards, is it not equally fair to assert that the four were intent upon convicting him, with or without evidence? The argument cuts both ways, and is too silly to be used seriously.—*N. Y. Times, August* 13.

The Kentucky Legislature.

LOUISVILLE, August 13.—The next Legislature of Kentucky will stand about as follows: Senate—Democrats 25; Republicans, 9; Third Party, 4. House—Democrats, 85; Republicans, 11; Third party, 4.

☞ In reply to the remonstrance of the Charleston Board of Trade, remonstrating against orders 10 and 32 issued by General Sickles, the latter has replied, upholding those orders. It is reported from Washington that he has been directed to rescind them nevertheless.

☞ Judge Thomas, of Fairfax county, Va., has been arrested under a warrant issued from Judge Underwood's court, to answer an indictment found against him for refusing to admit, under the laws of Virginia, negro testimony in a case tried before him at Alexandria, in 1866.

Local News.

Our friends in the several Districts of the County, will confer a favor by sending us all the important items in their respective neighborhoods. This will enable us to give much interesting matter which we cannot possibly collect ourselves. All we want is a plain statement of facts; we will, if necessary, put them in shape for publication.

☞ Among the varied arrangements, which have been made by the steamers from Chester River to Baltimore, for the accommodation of passengers, it is somewhat surprising that they have never tried an afternoon line. By the present arrangement parties visiting Baltimore are compelled to remain over one day in the city, or have but a short time in the afternoon for the transaction of business. At this season of the year a boat leaving Baltimore and Chestertown at 2 o'clock, P. M., would give passengers the benefit of the morning for the transaction of business, and the benefit of the water during the heat of the day. This arrangement would certainly suit the fruit growers better also. We believe an arrangement of this kind would in a short time become the most favored.

☞ From a limited acquaintance with the business of the country press of our State we are struck with the disadvantages to the country papers from the numberless newspaper advertising agents. These agents as a general rule pay a mere pittance for the advertisements they offer, and in many cases the advertisements are humbugs, and impositions upon our readers. We believe that the interest of advertisers and publishers will both be advanced by direct agreement between the parties. We believe that a Convention of the country press of the State, and a mutual interchange of views would lead to good results generally, and we make the suggestion to our editorial friends through the State. If we cannot have a State Convention, perhaps we can have an Eastern Shore Convention.

☞ The minutes of the fourth session of the Delaware Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, (colored,) held at Chestertown in July last, places the number of members of the Kent Circuit, embracing a part of Kent county only, at four hundred and seventy-five, local preachers eight, number of churches eight, value of Church property six thousand six hundred dollars, schools six, scholars three hundred and ten.

The Conference passed the following among other resolutions:

Resolved, That our thanks are due to the families who have so kindly entertained us during our session; and the white citizens whose kindness has cheered our hearts. May Heaven reward them an hundred fold, and may the blessings of God rest upon the community.

☞ There is a deep hole nearly in the middle of the street, at the junction of Water and Fish streets. It is at least two and a half feet deep, has been there for several days, and is a dangerous place. If suffered to remain there much longer, some accident will be the result, and the town will be sued for damages. The underdrain in that portion of the town is, and has for a long time been, in shocking condition. There is no better time than the present to repair it. In fact, this is the proper time to repair all our streets, and the county roads too.

☞ The Hon. Oden Bowie, Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee, has called a meeting of the Committee at Barnum's Hotel, Baltimore, on Tuesday, the 20th of August, at 7½ o'clock, P. M. A full attendance of the committee is desired.

The Sentence of Mrs. Surratt.

Washington Cor. N. Y. Tribune, August 7.

The President still denies that the recommendation for mercy was among the papers presented to him by Judge Holt on the 5th of July, 1865, when the Executive approval of the sentences of the assassination conspirators was written out by Judge Holt and signed by the President. Mr. Johnson further asserts that the sheets on which the court record was written were not fastened together when presented to him, but the whole matter has since been made up and fastened together by an eyelet, showing that the recommendation for commutation must have been separated and kept in a different place from the balance of the record. The President refers to Pitman's official account of the trial, which, he says, has no mention of the recommendation of the court, though it purports to give copies of all the papers connected with the case. This publication, he says, was prepared by the authority of the Secretary of War, and under the superintendence of Colonel Burnett, who, to use Judge Holt's words, would be "responsible to this Bureau (Military Justice) for its strict accuracy." Three months after the trial Colonel Burnett certifies to the faithfulness and accuracy of the compilation aforesaid. No copy of the paper being found in the book, Mr. Johnson takes Colonel Burnett's certificate as corroborative of the theory that the recommendation for commutation was not placed with the other part of the record until long after the trial, and that consequently he could not have had it before him when the sentence was approved. It will thus be seen that the whole matter has settled down to a question of veracity between Judge Holt on one side, and the President upon the other.

Girls twelve years old are practicing in the art of pocket-picking in Cincinnati.

From the Baltimore Daily Gazette.

The failure of the jury in the Surratt case to agree upon a verdict is, in one sense, a public calamity, for it leaves open to further agitation and clamor a question which ought to be at rest, and gives pretext for new scandal and opportunity for fresh perjuries, conspiracies and official degradation. Nevertheless, there is some satisfaction in being taught by it that falsehood and official power are not quite omnipotent yet in the land, and that between the lives and liberties of the people and the vindictiveness of partisan despotism there is still the bulwark of the jury-box, weakened and tottering though it be. Considering the frantic desire of the Government for a conviction, the enormous appliances of influence and corruption which it wielded, and the gross and anxious self-prostitution of the judge to every purpose and need of the prosecution, we cannot but regard the steadfast manhood of the majority of the jury, in maintaining the innocence of the prisoner, as evidence of more than ordinary courage and integrity.

Upon the course and character of the trial we have already made occasional comment. To trace the prosecution and the Court, through the outrageous invasions of every principle of criminal jurisprudence which the daily reports disclosed, would require a volume. We trust that some competent hand may be found to undertake the task, if only to teach political philosophers, hereafter, how the malignant passions of a democracy may outrun the worst of aristocracies and monarchies, in perverting the forms of justice to the ends of persecution. It suffices to say, now that the military commission, by whose *fiat* the mother of Surratt was murdered, in chains, has lost its supremacy in infamy, and that the prosecution of the son has shown with what sad facility the tribunals of the law may be trans-formed into something worse than the lawless drumhead conclaves of military despotism. Nor is this at all to be wondered at, in view of what has been officially disclosed, since the trial. Whatever importance may be attached to the revelations of Conover, as to the conspiracy of Ashley and his accomplices against the President, it stands certified, under the hand of Ashley himself, as well as by Holt, the Judge Advocate General, and Riddle, one of the counsel for the United States in the case, that Conover was actively engaged in assisting and promoting the prosecution of Surratt, and that his services were so "important" and the Government was under such "great obligations" to him for them, as to justify those high officials in recommending that "his conduct should be generously appreciated." Thus, therefore, we have the startling and humiliating fact established, beyond peradventure, that a convicted perjurer, confessedly a suborner of perjury also, was, in his prison, the familiar and suggestive counsellor and confidential coadjutor of the sworn officers of justice, regular and irregular, by whom the prosecution of Surratt was inaugurated. Who can be surprised at the character of a State trial conducted under such auspices? Associated too with the regular attorney of the United States, at the trial-table, was the notorious Pirrepont, who, in conjunction with the equally notorious Dix, now Minister to France, had gone on a roving commission, in 1862, to the Government Bastilles, to hold inqisition over the citizens there unlawfully confined, and to do the pleasure, in regard to them, of the Department which paid him for the illegal and degrading service. The very employment of a man who had sold himself for such a duty, was, in itself evidence that the prosecution was to be conducted upon the principles of the Star Chamber, under the inspiration of Conover, and not in conformity with the rules which govern the administration of criminal justice, before a common law court, in a land claiming to be free. The law of evidence, as asserted by the prosecution and laid down inexorably by the Judge, was something positively fearful. To professional men, familiar with the subject, the audacity of claiming and the atrocity of granting the propositions which Judge Fisher maintained, appear almost incredible. We venture to say that no lawyer ever heard, before, of a criminal prosecution, in this country, in which the Government hesitated to keep its witnesses together, on request, till the case was given to the jury, in order to afford the defence an opportunity of cross-examining them, to the last, upon any matter for which the progress of the trial might develop justification or necessity. The ruling of Judge Fisher, in favor of the dismissal of the witnesses before such opportunity was afforded, was wicked enough, but his additional decision, that if the defence recalled the witnesses, to cross-examine them, upon facts not known to the defence when they were first on the stand, they would thereby be made the witnesses of the prisoner, and would bind him by their perjuries, was something at which Jeffreys himself would have blushed. So too the introduction of evidence of the political opinions of the witnesses—the allowance of the declarations and heresay evidence against the prisoner—the refusal to permit testimony to be given, to show that the witnesses had been brow-beaten and bullied into perjury, by the Government counsel, before the sitting of the Military Commission—the introduction of the whole alleged conspiracy case in evidence under the indictment for murder—the refusal to allow evidence to be given of Surratt's presence in Richmond, and the errand which took him from there to Canada—these, among a thousand rulings of Judge Fisher, make the record of the trial of Surratt, a very curiosity of shame. His charge to the jury was even worse than his rulings upon evidence. Our readers will remember the warning which he gave the jury against the defence of an *alibi*—his hypocritical insinuations against the prisoner throughout—his recognition of the monstrous doctrine that the murder of Mr. Lincoln was treason, and that an indictment for such murder therefore to be tried by different rules from those governing murder cases in general. But none of these approach his substantial instruction, that if Surratt was a party to a conspiracy to abduct Mr. Lincoln, and others of the conspirators murdered him, Surratt should be convicted of the murder, though it was no part of the conspiracy, and he knew nothing about it. It required something approaching heroism, for the most abandoned prosecutor to start such a proposition. What shall we say of a judge who committed himself, with slavering loyalty, to its enforcement, for the purpose of taking the life of a fellow being?

But we fear it avails little to discuss these things. The apathy of the public is quite equal to the wickedness of those who abuse its trusts and prostitute and degrade its authority. A little while hence, when everything worth prizing in the country and its institutions shall be as far away from us, and as irrecoverable, as the lost Pleiad, men will wonder that they should have been unconscious of the change and blind to the ruin involved in it. Now, they are content to be loyal and get rich, and let the incarnate Devil do his pleasure with the rest. In such a condition of public demoralization, it is something, we repeat, to know that jurymen sate on this infamous State-trial, who were too honest and fearless to be forced or seduced into the conviction of an innocent man, and that the bar afforded counsel like the Messrs, Bradley and Mr. Merrick, who were able enough to penetrate and thwart the conspiracies of the prosecution, and brave enough to expose and denounce them.

More of Conover.

The recent publication from the Attorney General's office of the letters of Messrs. Ashley, Riddle and Holt, earnestly commending Conover, the convicted perjurer, for pardon because of his very recent contributions to the cause of "truth and justice," in a case where the life of an individual was involved, has induced the production in the Washington Chronicle of an earlier recommendation for pardon made by Hon. A. J. Rogers, a democratic Congressman, and some others. The wisdom which would at any time since Conover's conviction have sought to relieve him from the just punishment of his most infamous crime we cannot discern; but it will be seen that it was favored on no such grounds by Mr. Rogers as are urged by Messrs. Riddle and Holt, but, on the contrary, that gentleman considers him only as "less guilty than others, or at least than one other." Who the "other" or that "one other" may be we will not undertake to divine, though there are those that will. The following is the form of Mr. Rogers's recommendation:

"*My Dear President:* I have been, and still am, of the opinion that the perjury in this case was suborned and gotten up by another person, or by other persons, and Conover was their tool; and to save themselves from public odium they have been instrumental in obtaining his conviction, and as I believe him less guilty than others, or at least one other, I recommend him for pardon. A. J. ROGERS."

"From reading the minority report of the judiciary committee, with the statement of Hon. A. J. Rogers above, I recommend Charles R. Dunham to your favorable and full consideration.

WILLIAM RADFORD."

"We concur with Mr. Radford.

"W. E. NIBLACK,
"C. A. ELDRIDGE,
"F. C. LEBLOND."

Reprehensible as we must regard the recommendation to a quick pardon of any one clearly known to be affiliated with such an offense as that of Conover, yet we cannot but note that there is no taking of the convict into their confidence by either of the above named signers, or suggestion that others should do so; nothing, indeed, that would manifest a willingness to rely on Conover hereafter as to the fate of other individuals, or the interests of government. There is, in fact, no *motive* shown such as that which confessedly actuated Messrs. Riddle and Holt in their cordial endorsation of his virtuous acts and intentions, and their whole-souled recommendations for pardon, for full confidence, with a generous appreciation of his conduct in connection with the Surratt prosecution. The *Chronicle* must be in a tight place when it is forced to set off against such a letter of credit as this, the recommendation of Mr. Rogers for pardon because he believes him "*less* guilty than others, or at least than one other," (the assassination) was suborned and gotten up by another person, or by other persons, and that Conover was their tool."—*Balt. Sun.*

Military Interference with the Civil Courts in Virginia.

The New York *Day Book* of Friday last, gives the following account, which illustrates the manner in which the civil authority in that State is overruled by the military power. In the case of Bell vs. Moloney, it says:

Some two years ago Moloney purchased a horse at auction, and continued to use it until some time during the past winter, when Bell saw and claimed it. Bell applied to Moloney for it, but he refused to give it up, alleging that he purchased the horse in good faith and that he considered it his property. Bell contended that the horse had been stolen from him and that he had a right to his property, wherever found. Bell then instituted suit for the recovery of the horse and the case went into the Circuit Court, where he obtained judgment in his favor. Moloney, however, refused to give the horse up, but gave a forthcoming bond and appealed to the military. The case went the usual rounds, and yesterday the following official order was received by Sheriff Deggs, which sets aside the decision of the civil courts in all such cases:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST MILITARY DISTRICT, STATE OF VIRGINIA, RICHMOND, August 6.

Special Orders No. 101.

[Extract.]

I. * * * In the case of Clinton C. Bell vs. Daniel Moloney, tried before the Circuit Court of the city of Norfolk, in the month of February, the judgment of the said court, and all the proceedings based thereon or relating thereto, are hereby set aside. The validity of the title given by the military authorities of the United States to property acquired by the operation of war cannot be questioned. By order of

Brevet Major General J. N. SCHOFIELD.
S. T. Chalfin, A. A. General.

Official: J. H. Remington, Brevet Major and Military Commissioner for the city and county of Norfolk.

Radical Comments on the Surratt Trial.

From the New York Tribune, August 12.

The trial of John H. Surratt has ended as we expected, in a postponement of the question. From the first it was conducted with little dignity or force, and has been for weeks one of those dragging bores—news without news—which at once interest and weary the public. The Government will, we presume, order a new trial, and in that case the Court may profit by the errors of that just closed. The counsel will not be again allowed to bully the judges or witnesses.

From the New York Times, August 12.

The second of the grand trials occasioned by the assassination of President Lincoln has been brought to a close, and the wearisome discussion of its intricate details has resulted in a disagreement of the jury This verdict of "not proven," reflects the judgment of the community, expressing by its divided voice the doubts in most cool minds which nothing in the trial has cleared up—first, the doubt what crime Surratt was an accomplice in, and next the doubt to what extent he was an accomplice in any crime. This disagreement, and the comparatively tame interest with which the community has followed the course of the trial, are signs of the quiet into which the popular temper has subsided from the passionate agitations of two years ago. Or rather they indicate the restored calmness of the great majority of the nation, as contrasted with the fury still burning in the bosoms of a few extreme men, and which inspired one of the most reckless among them with equal courage to utter on the floor of Congress such dark insinuations against the Chief Magistrate as filled all honorable minds with shuddering disgust.

From the New York Herald, August 12.

All must have been struck by the fact mentioned by our Washington correspondent as to the nativity of the jury in the Surratt case. Of the jurors who decided in favor of conviction one was born in Massachusetts, another in Pennsylvania, a third in Germany and the fourth in Scotland. Two were Northern men and two were foreigners. Of those who decided in favor of acquittal, two were born in Virginia, two in Maryland, three in the District of Columbia and one in New York city. All save one were Southern men. It is obvious that not the legal merits of the case, but political sympathies, and to a certain extent local prejudices, must have governed the decisions of the jurors. Will it be any improvement on this state of things if the recent admission of colored men as jurymen in the District of Columbia by Congress be re-enacted at its next session and practically carried out at a new trial of Surratt? Although six negroes upon the jury might secure a different determination of the case would this be an infallible test that it had been impartially decided according to the law and the testimony? If a packed jury is necessary, either for acquittal or condemnation, does not a trial become a farce?

The Removal of Secretary Stanton.

The removal of Stanton from the position of Secretary of War by President Johnson excites, of course, considerable comment. We subjoin some extracts from the remarks of the press:

From the New York Herald.

So far the President has properly met the issue raised by a defiant subordinate in his refusal to resign when politely requested to leave. But Mr. Johnson must not stop here. He has only crossed the Rubicon; the great fight is still before him, and he must fight it out. The broad and general issue between him and the rampant Radicals is still between his policy and their policy, although reduced to the application of the reconstruction laws of Congress. He proposes a liberal interpretation, whereby the Southern whites will have a chance in this business of the reorganization of the ten outside Southern States. The Radicals propose and have inaugurated a rigid and inflexible enforcement of the laws against the Southern whites, and have shown liberality only to the blacks, whereby the political destinies of the several States concerned may fall into their hands. The question thus presented is, whether the ten excluded States, as a national political balance of power, shall be controlled hereafter, for ten, twenty or fifty years, by their five hundred thousand nigger voters, as they were for seventy years before their rebellion by their three hundred thousand nigger drivers. Is the country at large prepared and ready for the transfer of the political power of the South from the late oligarchy of slaveholders to their emancipated negro slaves? Is there no half-way house of safety between the one extreme and the other? President Johnson thinks there is, while Stanton and his radical supporters hold that there is not, and are resolved that there shall not be.

Upon this broad and general issue Stanton has been displaced, and Gen'l. Grant, in stepping into the vacancy, takes his popular influence with him, from Stanton and his radical faction, over to the side of the administration. This is an important point gained.

From the N. Y. Sun, Ind.

So far as public interests are concerned, this change is of but little consequence.—The duties of a Secretary of War are not apt to be very onerous in time of peace, and in any event the country will feel easy with Gen. Grant in the position which Mr. Stanton has just vacated. The political phase of this subject, however, presents a more interesting picture. It is noticeable that Mr. Stanton refused to be driven out of his place by hints, slights or insults.—He patiently awaited his first kick, and then hurriedly took his departure. His undoubted object in thus awaiting this indignity which he received was to throw the responsibility of removal entirely upon the President, and at the same make of himself a first-class martyr. If he had resigned there might have been less chance to make political capital against the President, and likewise his chance for himself to get up the reputation of a martyr, for he then could not have showed, as he now can, the impression of the President's boot too. There is no evidence, however, that the President was in the least timorous about taking the responsibility of removal, and the probability is that he put a much lower estimate upon the importance of that act than did Mr. Stanton. In considering the consequence of this removal, it is not difficult to see, in the first place, that Stanton will at once become one of the radical idols and a conspicious candidate for the Presidency. General Grant, on the contrary, is politically doomed, so far as the radical road to the White House is concerned. The fact that he has consented to take Stanton's position temporarily will at once bring him into disrepute with the extremists, notwithstanding the fact that he has only obeyed the order of his military superior by becoming Acting Secretary of War.

From the New York Tribune, radical.

Although the President's action is unjustified and likely to have evil results, yet on the whole the country may gain by it. Mr. Stanton's presence in the cabinet may have restrained the President, but did not change the policy of his administration. It was a negative protection. At the same time Mr. Stanton shielded Mr. Johnson from a great deal of indignation that justly belonged to him, and prevented his policy from fully working out its own destruction. Now we are to have the lines deeply drawn. The Senate will determine whether his suspension was legal; and in the meanwhile Mr. Stanton has put it on record that he has yielded only to superior force. He could not resist the combined authority of the commander-in-chief of the army and the general of the army. When General Grant agreed with the President, and sent word to the Secretary that he had accepted from the President the position, Mr. Stanton had no choice left. Had General Grant refused to have anything to do with the arbitrary and possibly the illegal suspension of an officer whose only crime has been fidelity to his duty, Mr Stanton might have taken another course. As it was resistance would have been useless.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—No response having been received from General Sickles to the inquiry whether he intended his order No. 10 to suspend collections upon the judgments of federal courts, the matter was before the Cabinet to-day and it was agreed that Gen. Sickles be notified not to interfere with the process of the federal courts. An order was issued accordingly by Gen. Grant.

It is generally believed that the President will relieve Judge Advocate General Holt, whose office, being a military one, does not come within the tenure of office law. Mr. Holt is of the rank of Colonel in the army, and it is believed by some that he can be relieved, and assigned to other duties in the discretion of the President, but the language of the law is ambiguous, and by some construed to provide for dismissal or suspension from office. Mr. Johnson has not decided what course to pursue.

From an authentic source it is learned that Mr. Stanton voted in favor of the veto of the tenure of office bill when that subject was before the Cabinet. He was decided and unequivocal in his opposition to the first section, which prevents the removal of Cabinet officers without the consent of the Senate.

Card from Jos. H. Bradley, Esq.

To the Editors of the National Intelligencer: Gentlemen—I have hitherto forborne to take any notice of the various misrepresentations which have been industriously circulated in the public prints in regard to my altercation with Judge Fisher on the 2d of July last, and would still forbear if I consulted my own will and judgment only. In yielding to the wishes of others, I shall make a very brief statement.

In the course of that altercation Judge Fisher said he was then sick, but I knew where to find him, or words to that effect; and he held himself responsible in every form for what he said or did. We were then engaged in a trial involving a man's life, and I told him I would wait. After he had given me this plain intimation he applied to me the most offensive and opprobrious epithets.

I waited till that trial was over, and he had recovered his health, when I delivered to him, on Saturday last, a note, of which the following is a true copy:

Washington, August 6, 1867.—Hon. George P. Fisher.—Sir: In the altercation which occurred between us, when you returned to the court-room after the adjournment on 2d of July last you observed that you were then sick, and were pleased to add: "You know where to find me, and I hold myself responsible in every form for whatever I say or do," or words to that effect, after which you applied to me the most opprobrious epithets. There is but one interpretation of such an intimation received among gentlemen.

I told you I could wait, and I am gratified to find you have recovered, and that the trial of the then pending case being now closed, we are both at liberty.

That no time may be unnecessarily lost, I beg you will let me know, as soon as you conveniently can, when it will suit you to meet me out of this District, that we may arrange to our mutual satisfaction the points of difference between us, without incurring the risk and odium which might accompany any controversy here or in public.

With the same view, I take the liberty to hand you this note in person. And am, sir, your most obedient servant,

JOS. H. BRADLEY.

Since then I have not heard from him, and now feel myself at liberty to make it public. I have only further to add, that the altercation to which he refers, in his judgment expelling me from the bar, did not take place until after the court had adjourned; he had left the court-room, when he returned, and we met casually. Of this fact I have indisputable proof. Nor did I offer him any insult or indignity in approaching him; nor did he make any explanation, or offer any, or say that he did not intend to insult me; nor did I threaten, or even think of offering him any personal indignity or chastisement. He complained of being sick, and no man who knows me will believe that I would have touched him. I believe he was sick, for he challenged me to go out and fight him, and repeated it. He certainly would not have done so if he had been well. He seems to have acted under a strange delusion or misapprehension of the facts, and still labors under it.

The bar having, without my knowledge and against my will, taken charge of the investigation of the facts, I shall await their report before I present my statement to the public, or the proofs by which it can be supported.

In the meanwhile I know my friends will take my word for it, that I have neither said nor done anything which I have to regret, and I request those who do not know me to suspend their judgment until the facts are known.

JOS. H. BRADLEY.

A Gorgeous Picture of Sheridan in Public.

A New Orleans writer furnishes the Northern papers with the following showy description of General Sheridan, his staff and equipage:

The state carriage used is a landau, which opens at the top, so as to give anon-obstructed view of the inmates. Therein sits the General, surrounded by members of his staff, bedecked all over with gold lace and gold buttons. To this vehicle are attached six horses, and these are caparisoned with the most elaborately ornamented harness. All this is finished off with a grand display of long white plumes, tipped with red feathers, which are fastened to the horses' heads in such fashion as to cause them to undulate in all the graceful mazes of poetical motion. The cortege is completed by a train of out-riders and guards, consisting of two regiments of mounted troops, who, on such occasions, appear in their best bid and tucker.

☞ Four men were swept over the falls of Niagara on Tuesday evening last. They were two ferrymen, and two passengers whose names are unknown.

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's papers.]

WHEAT—White 1 90a$2 60, Red $1,75 a2 35.

CORN—White $1 00a1 10; yellow $1 16a 1 18.

OATS—68a78 cts.

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN
GRAIN AND GUANO DRILL.

"IN THE FIELD AGAIN."

THE undersigned respectfully informs the Farmers of Kent that he is Agent for Kent County, for the world renowned Bickford & Huffman Grain and Guano Drill, and he is now receiving orders for the same, and will guarantee to have them delivered at any of the Landings of said county. Orders respectfully solicited. Address

GEO. H. THOMPSON,
Edesville, Kent County, Md.

August 17, 1867—tf.

Estate of Cary Foxwell, dec'd.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

ON application, Ordered that Tilghman Foxwell, Administrator of Cary Foxwell, deceased, give notice by advertisement, that a dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased will be made in this Court, on Tuesday, the 17th day of September, 1867.

Test; JOS. P. IRELAND,
Register of Wills.

N. B.—All creditors of Cary Foxwell are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before Tuesday, the 17th day of September, or they otherwise will be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate. TILGHMAN FOXWELL,

Aug. 17, 1867—4t. Administrator.

A NEW STOCK
OF GOODS
Just received by
T. W. ELIASON & SON.
August 10, 1867.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

THE subscribers to the Capital Stock of the Queen Anne's and Kent Rail Road Company, are notified to attend a meeting of Stockholders, to be held in CENTREVILLE, on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September next, at 10 o'clock, for the purpose of electing a President, Directors and other officers of said Company. JAMES T. EARLE,
Prest. Board of Com.

W. H. JACOBS, Sec. Aug. 10.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the firm of *T. R. STRONG & CO.* are respectfully requested to settle their accounts on or before the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT. *All accounts not settled at the expiration of that time will be put in legal hands for collection.* Respectfully,

T. R. STRONG & CO.

Edesville, August 10, 1867.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,
Wilmington, Del.

THE next Annual Session will begin on Monday, September 9th, 1867.

The course of study embraces all the branches of a complete English Education, Ancient and Modern Languages, Music, Painting and Drawing. For Catalogues, or information, address

JOHN WILSON,
August 10, 1867—2m. Pres't.

Farmers
AND FLOUR CONSUMERS,
LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

THE GOOSE HILL MILL having been thoroughly repaired, I am now prepared to grind wheat promptly, and to give customers a good article of Flour, and a good turn out.

Good Flour for sale at my store in Chestertown, at Baltimore prices.

Wheat, Corn and Oats, bought at the Mill and Store. Store in Court street.

WILLIAM F. BAKER.

August 10, 1867—tf.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted for professional services to this date, are respectfully requested to make immediate payment, or close their accounts, as I need money to meet my own obligations. By a Convention of the Physicians of this County, held in Chestertown, August 30th, 1864, it was resolved that all medical bills should be rendered semi-annually, January and July 1st, and if not paid to be closed by note, and a uniform tariff of rates adopted, as before.

L. M. RICAUD,
Near Edesville P. O.,
Aug. 10, 1867—3t Kent County, Md

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