THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Moring, n February 15, 1868.

Communications, unless accompanied with the name of the writer, will receive no attention from the Editor.

We acknowledge the receipt, from H. Beck Esq., of the House of Delegates, the annual report of the President and Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary, and looking over its contents we notice the following facts.

On the thirtieth of November, 1867 there were in the institution 291 whites and 300 blacks total 679, on the 30 of Nov, 1860, 260 whites and 89 blacks total 394, from which it appears that there were but 31 white persons more in the Institution at the end of the fisical year ending 30 Nov. 1967 than there were five years since, whilst the number of black prisoners has been more than quadrupled within the same period. That this increase of crime, among the colored population of the State, is but the legitimate result of radical revolutionary rule, can scarcely be question. The report while noticing the fact of the increase, does not discuss the causes.

The report shows, that measured by the increase of population the white convicts have actually decreased in numbers, and assigns as a reason, the influence of the "House of Refuge" in reforming juvenile offenders. A similar institution for young negroes is suggested.

Of the 679 in the institution on the 30th Nov. 1867, their occupation prior to conviction is given. Of the whole number 192 were farm hands, 181 laborers, 67 house-servants, 28 sailors, 29 waiters, shoemakers 13, the balance distributed among all conceivable occupations except Ministers, Doctors and Lawyers, who are not represented. Of the whole number, 187 are between 12 and 20 years of age, 14 between 55 and 60 years of age, between 60 and 70 one, 381 cannot read or write, 171 strictly temperate, 34 moderate drinkers, 481 occasionally intemperate, 3 habitually intemperate. White males 284, females 7, colored males 315, females 73. One was convicted for the fourth time, 1 for the 5th time, and one for the 7th time. 420 were born in Maryland and ten of the number in Kent county, thirty were foreign born.

The extraordinary correspondence between the President and General Grant, in relation to the War Office, and which has been given to the public through the instrumentality of Grant's friends, has culminated in placing the General in a most unenviable position. It would really seem that the republican leaders had entrapped the General for the purpose of killing him off as a Presidental candidate. Grant does not seem so successful in single combat, as he did with half a million men at his heels, he is as least no match for the President.

We make the following extract from Mr. Johnson's last letter:

You then state that you had fears the President would, on the removal of Mr. Stanton, appoint some one in his place who would embarrass the army in carrying out the reconstruction acts, and add: "It was to prevent such an appointment, that I accepted the office of Secretary of War, *ad interim*, and not for the purpose of enabling you to get rid of Mr. Stanton by my withholding it from him in opposition to law, or, not doing so myself, surrendering it to one who would, as the statement and assumptions in your communication plainly indicate was sought."

First of all, you here admit that from the very beginning of what you term "the whole history" of your connection with Mr. Stanton's suspension, you intended to circumvent the President. It was to carry out that intent that you accepted the appointment. This was in your mind at the time of your acceptance. It was not then, in obedience to the order of your superior, as has been heretofore supposed, that you assumed the duties of the office. You knew it was the President's purpose to prevent Mr. Stanton from resuming the office of Secretary of War, and you intended to defeat that purpose.

You accepted the office, but in the interest of the President, but of Mr. Stanton. If this purpose, so entertained by you, had been confined to yourself; if, when accepting this office, you had have done so with a mental reservation to frustrate the President, it would been a tacit deception. In the ethics of some persons such a course is allowable. But you cannot stand upon that questionable ground. The "history" of your connection with the transaction, as written by yourself, places you in a different perdicament, and shows that you not only concealed your design from the President, but induced him to suppose that you would carry out his purpose to keep Mr. Stanton out of office by retaining it yourself, after an attempted restoration by the Senate so as to require Mr. Stanton to establish his right by judicial decision.

I now give that part of this "history," as written by yourself in your letter of the 28 ultimo: "Some time after I assumed the duties of Secretary of War *ad interim*, the President asked me my views as to the course Mr. Stanton would have to pursue, in case the Senate should not concur in his suspension, to obtain possession of his office. My reply was, in substance, that Mr. Stanton would have to appeal to the courts to reinstate him, illustrating my position by citing the ground I had taken in the the case of the Baltimore police commissioners."

Now, at that time, as you admit in your letter of the 3d instant, held the office for the very object of defeating an appeal to the courts. In that letter you say that in occupying the office one motive was to prevent the President from appointing some other person who would retain possession, and thus make judicial proceedings necessary.

You knew the President was unwilling to trust the office with any who would not, by holding it, compel Mr. Stanton to resort to the courts. You perfectly understood that in this interview, "some time" after you accepted the office, the President, not contented with your silence, desired an expression of your views, and you answered him that Mr, Stanton "would have to appeal to the courts." If the President had reposed confidence *before* he knew your views, and that confidence had been violated, it might have been said he made a mistake; but a violation of confidence reposed *after* that conversation was no mistake of his, nor of yours. It is the fact only that needs be stated, that at the date of this coversation you did not intend to hold the office with the purpose of forcing Mr. Stanton into court, but did hold it then and had accepted it to prevent that course from being carried out. In other words, you said to the President "that is the proper course," and you said to yourself, "I have accepted the office, and now hold it to defeat that course."

Several Things.

Snowed up and frozen up, as we of Kent county have been for the past five weeks, measureably shut in from the busy world around us, there seems but small field for any other occupation than pleasure. Farmers can do nothing, our merchants have nearly sold out, and there is nothing for the daily laborer to do. Our county folks are improving the time in social gatherings, sleigh rides and merry-making. Town-folks are improving their health by the delightful exercise of skating, while the ministerial fraternity are basking in the sunshine of unexpected additions to the larder and household. The friends of the Rev. Mr. Goodwin, taking courage from the precedent established by Worton, on Monday evening last, took possession of the Rectory, gave him a first class entertainment in his own house, and departed, leaving his "loaves and fishes" none the less for the multitude who had eaten.

On Wednesday evening the Rev. Mr. Quigg was also the recipient of the substantial remembrance of his friends.

A religious revival has during the past several weeks been progressing in the M. P. Church in this town, and quite a number have joined the church.

This frozen season has been suggestive of railroads, and the anxiety to see our road commenced and completed is greater than ever.

An Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says:

In the House, Mr. Wentz, chairman of the committee on education, will be ready to report a bill to provide for a uniform system of public education in this State in about a week. The committee have given great labor and consideration to the subject, and will present a law containing, it is said, several improved features, one of which provides that the board of education shall consist of gentlemen of education and high character, selected for their particular qualifications for the responsible duties of the office, and not confined to those holding political office and position. The details of the school organization will be modified in some degree to meet the views of the people of the counties. The entire committee is said to have exhibited an earnest effort to present a school system which shall be efficient, successful and popular, and no intention to take a step backward in the great work of education, which the people of the State have so much at heart.

The Alabama Election---What Congress will do.

Wash. Correspondence N. Y. Times, Feb. 9.

Semi-official advices received yesterday from Alabama stated that the indications were that the Constitution was adopted, but the returns received to-day are less favorable and leave the result so close that it will require several days to determine it. But whether that feature of the law requiring a majority of the registered votes to be cast be complied with or not, the action of Congress will be the same. A large majority of the members of both Houses are in favor of admitting Alabama by special enactments at once. They argue that it will be infinitely better to do this than to subject the voters of Alabama to the expense of another Convention and another election, and to allow the rebels the prestige of having defeated the work of Congress. The chances are, that with every election the vote will diminish from various causes. Voters are discharged. The distance to the polls is so great and the expense so heavy, that many are deterred from that reason, and the discouragement of the first failure will be almost certain to be felt in the next attempt.—Congress having the power in its own hands, it is therefore urged to take cognizance of the fact that a majority of the votes cast are for the Constitution, and by promptly admitting the State, render void the effect of a blunder in its own laws.

Destitution in New York.

The New York Post states that it is conceded by those best informed upon the subject that, with the exception of the very hard winter of 1854-'55, destitution was never so general in that city as at present. The reports from the various missions and other benevolent societies, as well as those from private individuals, speak of extraordinary privations among the poor, including an unparalled number of Americans. This winter, for the first time in the experience of the police, American mechanics nightly seek the shelter of the station-houses; and not alone for a night, or in few numbers, but by dozens, and accompanied in some instances by their wives and little children. In many cases the applicants for shelter are women and children—frequently the widows and orphans of those who lost their lives in the war. Some of these lodge at the station-houses many nights in succession.

Destitution and Labor.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Complaints of severe destitution have become of late frequent in various countries of the world. From Sweden, Algiers, Prussia, Paris, London, the same doleful outcry for bread rises from multitudes, most of whom are only kept from absolute starvation by the hand of charity. In some portions of our own country, where once a beggar was never seen, the same danger is apprehended, and but for the interposition of government aid, and the contributions of the benevolent elsewhere, in which our community has taken so active a part, thousands in the South would be in danger of perishing from want of the actual necessaries of life. Appeals have been made to our countrymen to assist the suffering abroad, and we perceive that the Germans in New York are taking messures to afford relief to the famishing populace in East Prussia. This commendable example will no doubt be followed by their countrymen elsewhere, and would perhaps be efficiently co-operated in by our own countrymen if the unusual distress at home did not keep at full stretch their resources and capacities for relief.

There are now said to be in the single city of New York fifty thousand persons out of employment, and this is independent of the hopeless and helpless class who are usually dependent upon charity. The government, as well as individuals, might possibly render some aid to the sufferers abroad, but it is already burthened with a vast expenditure in the support of many thousands of people in the South. The Richmond papers speak of three or four thousand blacks who are wandering about idle and unemployed, in that city. These embarrassments indicate that we can take no effectual part in relieving destitution that exists in the old world. The extent of this destitution, even in England, may be inferred from the fact that at the eastern end of London forty thousand people have to be kept alive by charity. The causes of the general European suffering are ascribed partly to the insufficiency of the crops, and partly to a great stagnation of business which, in many countries of Europe, followed the active trade which was stimulated in European manufactories by our inability during the war to manufacture goods fast enough at home. In England, however, poverty is becoming so chronic a trouble that the very means which are adopted to relieve it seem only to multiply the demands upon charity, which, it is complained, is in danger of creating a permanent and increasing burthen by the encouragement that the indolent and unworthy derive from it to depend upon the public for support, instead of relying upon their own industry and economy. The social danger thus menaced presents a painful dilemma to philanthropists. It will never do to withhold relief from the suffering poor, and yet the liberal dispensation of it in London is said to be having the effect of the soup-houses of the freedmen's bureau in the Southern cities and the general support given, at the public expense, to the congregating freedmen in Washington, drawing the idle and thriftless from all parts of the realm to the metropolis.

It seems strange that, while there are such complaints in Europe and in many parts of our country of the want of employment, and while from some parts of the United States there are equally loud complaints of the want of labor, there should be so much difficulty in applying the obvious remedy for the destitution complained of. Here are mutual wants which can both be met by the process of emigration—a process which has done more in the past, and will do more in the future, to relieve the sufferings of mankind than all the direct contributions that human charity can make to that end. It is better to give laborers useful employment than to support them in times of destitution by charity. Here is a way in which we can most effectually help Europe and at the same time help ourselves. In Maryland, for example, as well as in other Southern States, there is a wide and remunerative field offered for the indigent and energetic agriculturists of other climes each of whom may support himself, and, by increasing the production of the soil, add to the general wealth. Emigration, by relieving the overcrowded populations of the old world and diffusing them over the sparsely settle agricultural districts of a new country, presents the best relief for industrious poverty in Europe, and, in facilitating it by all the means in our power, we make our own interests subserve the general cause of humanity.

The Press on the Johnson-Grant Correspondence.

The papers generally have something to say in regard to the last of this correspondence, and it must be said that generally they do not hold that Grant has the best of it. The following are specimens of their opinions:

[From the Phildelphia Post, radical.]

General Grant's letter will disappoint its readers. It is a reply to one of the least important parts of the President's argument—the charge of insubordination. The question in which the people are especially interested, is whether Mr. Johnson is at all correct in his statement of Grant's position while acting as Secretary of War. General Grant himself challenged Mr. Johnson to make good his word, when he accused him of many gross misrepresentations. Mr. Johnson accepted the challenge, and undertakes to prove that General Grant did make certain promises, which he afterwards violated. He brings forward his witnesses—they are five members of the cabinet; they all sustain the President's assertions.

We think, therefore, that it will be generally regretted that Grant does not make some positive reply to these plain charges; that after giving the lie, not only to the President, but to the gentlemen who have been his official companions for six months in the Cabinet, he should coolly reply; "I propose to notice only that portion of your communication wherein I am charged with insubordination." * * *

We do not like this sudden termination of the controversey.

[From the N. Y. World, democrat.]

President Johnson's last letter is a document which General Grant's reputation can ill afford to have pass into history.—It has the dignity which so well befits conscious superiority, and the studied decorum of its manner makes the relentless logic of the President all the more overwhelming. Nothing could be more conclusive than the reasoning by which the President proves, from General Grant's own letters, that he acted a double insincere part, from the time that he accepted the War Department for the purpose of circumventing the President, until he consummated his purpose by frustrating the President's known intentions in its final surrender. Nothing could be more neatly sarcastic than the reply to Gen. Grant's pretence that he could not have complied with the President's wish without violating the law. "I know of no statute," says the President, "that would have been violated had you, carrying out your promises in good faith, tendered your resignation when you concluded not to be made a party in any legal proceeding."—There is no escape for Gen. Grant from this well-directed thrust.

Capt. Semmes in Self-Defense.

Admiral Raphael Semines, formerly of the late Confederate navy, has published a card, from which we make the following extract:

"The New York Times, I understand, for I have not seen the article, is quite merry over the fact, stated by me in one of my lectures, that when I captured the California stamer Ariel I did not permit the passengers to be despoiled of any portion of their money or personal effects, limiting myself to the capture of the steamer and her freight. While I struck sturdy and hearty blows at the commerce of the enemy, as was my duty, this was my constant practice at sea, and I contrasted, in the lecture referred to by the Times, this practice with the shameful robberies perpetrated by Sherman and his 'bummers' upon the women and children of the South, burning from over their heads the houses which sheltered them from the storm, and robbing them not only of their jewelry, but of their food and clothing. Will the Times cease a moment its abusive rhetoric and deney the facts stated by me? If so, I call upon the five hundred passengers whom I captured on board the Ariel to contradict it. Will it object to the contrast I have presented of my own conduct upon the sea where private property is subject to capture, and the conduct of the vandals I have mentioned upon the land, where private property is not subject to capture. It dare not. It is time, then, that all this senseless clamor about the piracies of the Alabama had ceased. Her commission was as legitimate as that of General Lee, and no one bnt an ass will seek to draw any distinction. A slanderous Northern press has poisoned the public mind as to the career of my ship, and believing in the fairness of the American people, I design at my leisure, and as opportunity may offer, to present to my countrymen the *facts* —those stubborn things at which all the radical pack, Blanche. Tray and Sweetheart, may bark in chorus, but not one tittle of which can they alter."

How Car-Thieves Operate in New York.

A correspondent of the Boston Traveller gives an account of his adventures with a gang of pick-pockets who had been "working" the horse-cars from Forty-second street to Grand street, in New York, as follows:

"On turning the rather sharp curve into Centre street the speed was naturally diminished, and after turning, the former rate was not at once resumed. Presently I heard some one say "Earle's Hotel."—I was not sure that it was conductor's voice. It seemed to be a little too soon, but the slow motion of the car indicated a stop for passengers to get out. I stepped upon the rear platform to look, saw that we had not arrived, and attempted to return, but found my retreat into the car cut off. There were three men on the platform beside myself. Two of them one on my right hand and on my left pressed against me, as if to crowd me back and enter the car first. I exclaimed against the needless crowding. The man on my right—the same, I think—who had sat down on my right hand, as above stated, seized my traveling bag. I pulled it from his grasp immediately placed my left hand upon my pantaloons pocket to defend my pocket-book. But the pocket-book was gone, and looking up I saw that the two men were gone We were about opposite the east end of Howard street, the character of which is well known.

"The conductor, during all this, stood close by the open door within three feet of me. Entering the car, I asked him whether he knew those men. He answered, 'No, I did not pay any attention to them.' I told him they had picked my pocket. He paid no attention to that.—Perhaps he thought it was none of his business. I cannot prove or make oath that he knew anything about it; but if he had been their accomplice, I do not see wherein he would have behaved differently.'

[COMMUNICATED.]

Mr. Editor.—As communications seem to be the order of the day. I thought that one emanating from outside of the sacred precincts of exclusive Worton, might possibly be acceptable to that portion of the community, who though blessed with medicine men, have not so far as heard from, had the Muses strained in their behalf. We have had a little snow in this section, in all probability being the refuse that has drifted from off the leaflets which surround the houses of the Kings and Queens of what is known as Worton.—Residing outside of the aforementioned limits, the humble tone of the balance of my epistle may be easily accounted for.—Wheat being well protected by the snow, thereby insuring to the farmers a bounteous yield, they have thrown care aside and become willing votaries to the pleasures of the hour.

A club has been formed here, for the purpose of diffusing knowledge, useless and otherwise, which meets two or three times a week at the palatial establishment of one of our princely merchants. At a recent meeting, the subject under discussion, and by the by one of vital importance, was the Kent County Rail-Road —It was a sublime moment, as each member rose, and with one accord said, Listen to He of the ruined fields. Thusly he spoke—

Its stop (K. C. R. R.) is as the tread
Of a dood, that leaves its bed,
And its march is ruin desolation,

Hold! cried all; knowest thou not that public opinion has changed, that the tide has turned, dirt and snow have been tossed at Millington? Great events are pending. Ah! shrieked he of the ruined fields I have thee, dirt tossed, Millington, ha ha! ha! Queen Anne's, ha! ha! Hold once more! spoke they, Carts and ties are being prepared! First of April, dirt tossed, Kent, Eureka! Belle Air meets the solemn emergency, shakes off the dust of centuries, and calmly prepares to meet the coming train (of events.) What nonsense is the above; but kind reader excuse me brainless though I am, it is kindly meant though tragically put.

A church in this ancient burgh is talked of, an improvement that I hope may be speedily consumated, although not quite so far advanced as Tableaux vivantes, and Masquerade, still occasionally a social gathering takes place.—One recently given by an esteemed and revered friend and neighbor, was the scene of much enjoyment; after partaking of a bounteous repast, the excellence of which caused He of War to propose health and happiness to our hostess, we—that is us of Belle Air and out skirts consisting of a portion of Battershell Hill, and a small slice of Worton—(gently breathe the name,) adjourned to the spacious parlors of our host, and while over the border

The lords and ladies laugh and sing
As loudly and as light,
We beggars too, did dance and sing
Dull care a distant flight.

Dogmatically, thine,
A Breeze from F[illegible]

A Paris lady who [illegible] moves in the first society, owes all her good fortune to an accidental tumble into a pit. The story is romantic, if not creditable. Some years ago a French nobleman, hunting in the forests of Brittany, fell into one of the pits used for storing winter vegetables. Unable to get out, he remained there until a band of peasants approached, to whom he appealed for assistance They required that he should firsts hand out his valuables, and while he was complying with this outrageous demand, a young girl, leaning forward to take something from his hand, fell into his arms. He held her as hostage, but the peasants fled, finding themselves outwitted. The Marquis and his companion spent three days in the pit before assistance reached them, in which time he discovered that the girl was pretty, intelligent and agreeable, and when released he took her to Paris, educated her and at his death left her a millionaire.

The Question Settled.—Those eminent men, Dr. James Clark, Physician to Queen Victoria, and Dr. Hughes Bennett, say that consumption can be cured. Dr. Wistar knew this when he discovered his now widely known Balsam of Wild Cherry, and experience has proved the correctness of his opinion.

Notices of Marriages and Deaths will be inserted without charge, and we look to the friends of the parties to furnish the notices. OBITUARIES will be charged for at the rate of fifty cents a square, of ten lines, to those handing them in, unless otherwise directed.

MARRIED.

ROLLISON—TOWNSEND.—In Hillsborough, Jan. 16th, by the Rev. Mr. Hamell, Thomas R ollison, of Kent county, Md., to Josephine, youngest daughter of the late Thomas Townsend, of Baltimore city.

For Sale.
TWO FRESH COWS.



They are both good, one an extra
Durham Cow.

Not desiring the milk or trouble of butter making at this season, is the reason for selling. One calved the 1st of Februry, the other the eleventh. Price 60 and 75 Dollars.
JOS. J. HOWARD,
Kennedyville.
feb15-2t*

Baltimore Grain Market.

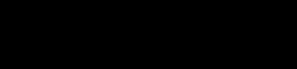
[From Thursday's Paper.]

Wheat—White $3.00; Red 2.43a285.
Corn—White 1.18; yellow 1.19a1.22.
Oats—78a80 cts.

FOR SALE.
A SCHOLARSHIP IN THE
PHILADELPHIA UNIVERSITY
OF
Medicine and Surgery.

ALSO A
SCHOLARSHIP IN THE
Baltimore Commercial College,
E. K. LOSIER, Principal.
AND THE LEADING BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE CITY.
Apply at this office.
feb15-3t

CATTLE FOR SALE.



TWELVE HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE.
Apply to
LUTHER HANDY,
Worton, Kent Co. Md.
feb8-3t

Road Notice.

THE undersigned hereby give notice that, thirty days after the 25th of Jan. 1868, they intend to petition the Hon. Commissioners of Kent county to appoint examiners to locate a public road begining at the most suitable point on the road leading from Locust Grove to Shallcross' Wharf, and running through the lands of W. O. Shallcross, James Willis, L. S. Vansant, James W. Hurtt, Dennis McCauly, T. J. Shallcross, the Skegs or Armstrong Farm, J C. Groome's heirs, William V. Myers, James S. Wilson, Henry Kraft, Dennis McCauly's home farm, and Wm. Gooding's to the public road as near the Catholic Church.
THOMAS J. SHALLCROSS.
JAMES WILLIS,
J. W. HURTT,
W. O. SHALLCROSS.
feb8-3t

NOTICE.

Kent County to wit: I hereby certify that William O. Shallcross, of Kent county, brought before me the subscriber, one of the Justices of the Peace in and for said county, this 5th day of February, in the year 1868, as a stray, trespassing upon his enclosure, a RED BUFFALO COW, apparently old, white face and white back, no ear marks.—Given under my hand, this 5th day of February, 1868.
Test: W. BACCHUS, J. P.

The owner or owners of the above described Cow, is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away.
WILLIAM O. SHALLCROSS.
feb8-3t

NOTICE.

From the 1st of February, selling off at and below cost all stock of
WINTER GOODS.
Cloth Sacks,
Ladies Hoods,
Children's Jackets,
H. S. Handkerchiefs,
Ladies' & Children's Hose,
Breakfast Shawls,
Infant's Jackets,
Cloth Gloves,
and many other desirable articles.
BEST CALICOES at 12 1-2 cts.
A. M. L. EARLE.
feb8-3t

E. H. BOLGIANO,
Carpenter and Builder.
Is prepared to erect Buildings of every description in town or country.
JOBBING
promptly attended to. Persons who intend building, would do well by calling or addressing No. 402 East 7th Street, WILMINGTON, Delaware.
feb8-3m

VENDUE.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will sell at Public Sale at his residence Willson's Point, near Sassafras, on
Tuesday, February 18th, 1868,
his entire stock, and Farming Implements, consisting in part of



TEN HEAD OF GOOD
HORSES.
ONE PAIR OF MULES,
SIX YEARS OLD, WELL BROKE;

2 YOKE OF OXEN,
FIVE YEARS OLD,
suitable for either work or beef.
FIVE GOOD



Milch Cows,
14 HEAD OF YOUNG CATTLE,
5 CALVES.
TWENTY HEAD OF FAT
SHEEP,



LOT OF SHOATS, CHESTER COUNTY WHITES.



4 Farm Wagons, 2 Ox Carts, 1 New Pennington Reaper, 1 Dorsey Reaper, (in prime order,) 1 Monitor Mower, (new.)
FARMING UTENSILS:
Wagon Harness, Plow Gears, and a general assortment, necessary for working a large farm, also a lot of
CLOVER HAY,
2 Wheat Drills.
Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.
TERMS:
On all sums over Twenty Dollars a credit will be given of eight months, the purchaser giving note with approved endorser.
ALEXANDER WILSON.
U. A. C. Garrett, Auct,
feb1-tds

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