THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 30, 1869.

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

Extra Session of the Legislature.

One branch of the Baltimore City Council has passed a resolution requesting the Governor to call the Legislature together in Extra Session. Governor Bowie has already expressed his disapprobation of any such move, and we believe he will be sustained by four-fifths of the people of the State in adhering to his resolution. The reason assigned by the City Council, is to enable the City to divert or widen the Falls. But it appears, from the Gazette, which opposes this action of the Council, that there is no probability the city could be in a condition to avail itself of any measure of relief during the coming summer, the only season when any danger might be apprehended. The force of this argument then, falls to the ground, and in the counties, the people are almost a unit against the session. In the name of a heavily taxed people, we respectfully lay our protest against the call.

Middletown vs. Chestertown.

A man may expatriate himself, but he will, particularly as he advances in years, bend his mind again and again to the land of his earlier years. Thus it is with the great English merchant, or as we would say, banker, Mr. Peabody; his home is on the British Isle; his heart is with the scenes and people of his youth. The same is true of our brother Vanderford, of the *Middletown* Transcript. After some rapid wanderings around the state of his largest labors, he has located himself on a short tangent. about midway between Old Cecil and Kent, and he reminds us more of a political exile than one who had voluntarily expatriated himself. His heart seems constantly to yearn towards old associations, and as it would not exactly be the thing to speak his mind, and run a comparison between his native and adopted State, rather than not talk about the dear old place, he does the next best thing, and allows his correspondents to abuse us roundly. He does this on the principle of the politician who would rather be slandered than not spoken of at all. This feeling has so completely taken possession of him that through his correspondents he completely ignores his State rights doctrines, and would not only not allow us the privilege of managing our railroad enterprises, but he now undertakes to reconstruct our town and the press of the county. He introduces in his last issue his old friend *Sinapis* (Mustard) whose "practised pen has not forgot its cunning," and whose pungency has somewhat increased by an addition of the winegar of human kindness. This Mr. Mustard claims to hail from Kent: if he really does he is either some cion transplant from the Delaware forest, or a degenerate sprout of that old Mustard on which the fowls of the air took shelter. He has transfered his heart, and doubtless his purse too, to the modern rival of this "p. t.," and is no longer worthy to be called a son of old Kent.

He discourses in this manner:

KENT COUNTY, MD.

MR. EDITOR:—A neighbor who has seen a recent No. of your paper informs me that you are occasionally overhauling matters and things in Kent, Md. and as there are some which need ventilation, I propose to enable you to do it. Chestertown, as most every tyro in Geography knows; is the Shiretown of this County. The old Gazetteers say a p. t. that is a post town. It is a place of some antiquity, and at one time, according to tradition, was the rival of Baltimore for the trade which now pours its flood of wealth into the latter city.

A peculiar typographical feature of the place is a neglected old grave-yard in the very heart of the town, typical to the visitor, of the moral and social condition of its inhabitants. There certainly should be energy enough in the ancient rival of Baltimore town, either to remove the dust of her dishonored dead to a more suitable place, or to make the spot where they lie a little more decent and respectable. The citizens still cling to the idea that Chestertown is the rival of Baltimore. Hence they proposed, not long ago, to introduce water into the town; but I guess the want of capital, or want of energy prevented. Then we heard that the place was to be lighted with gas, but the gas is the same old compound which has emanated from the purlieus of the Court-House green for more than forty years—there is no improvement in its quality—in quantity the supply is in excess of the demand.

A canning establishment was attempted on quite an extensive scale; fruit was abundant and cheap, oysters plenty and always to be obtained;—but when the dingy little cans were placed beside the bright, larger and neatly ornamented ones prepared in Baltimore, the contrast was too striking—it struck the Chester enterprise out of existence. An enterprizing citizen of Baltimore projected and built a really fine Hotel, but the bills of fare are so unattractive and disproportionats to the charges that the citizens of the County very generally patronize an Oyster Saloon presided over by an affable descendant of Ham.

A very fine Court-House adorns the Plaza or public square—built at the expense of the County, the disgraceful old grave-yard flanking it on the north. This fine building serves to screen the forsaken old morgue and its splendid crops of weeds.

A Bank has long been one of the institutions of Chestertown. It is said to belong mostly to one man. Its Cashier recently died;—had he lived much longer the Bank must have died. His accounts showed a deficit of forty thousand dollars or more.

His successor is a gentleman of large means and of inflexible integrity. The Teller a conscientious christian gentleman. It is therefore to be hoped that its affairs may be conducted safely in the future. It is proper to say that the defalcation of the late Cashier will in no degree affect the solvency of the Bank as the securities of the defunct Cashier are ample.

There are two newspapers in this p-t. I suppose you get them as exchanges. The News is the older and doubtless the more prosperous. Yet both lack one thing—independence. They both scan very closely any offering which would reflect individiously upon the old town. It is with them as with all its citizens—"*o tou omphotos xesmou*"—the other Hub—after Boston. Most of the people are devout, "praying upon their knees one day in the week, and praying upon their neighbors the other six. More hereafter—

SINAPIS.

What he says of the "neglected old grave-yard" is very true, and if it had been said *to* the citizens of *his* county town and not, after the manner of Mrs. Fidget, whispered into the ears of a rival and a neighbour, would have been all very well. If he had been transplanted here sufficiently long he might have known that this subject had been ventilated years ago by one of the papers which "scan so closely any reflection upon the old town," The "enterprising citizen who built the "really fine Hotel" may in fact he said to have been a citizen of Kent, as he had so recently left the county; while, if it be true that "the bills of fare are so unactractive and disproportionate to the charges," friend Mustard can scarcely lay the blame to the door of our old town, as the landlord is a recent transplant from Delaware.

All this sprinkling of vinegar and mustard on our old town doubtless grows out of the misapprehension in regard to the position of our town people on the upper terminius of the Kent rail-road. It has been generally understood in Middletown, and the idea encouraged by some of our Kent folks, that Chestertown was opposed to the Middletown termination. This is not the fact and never has been, though our people are not after the manner of some who say we will have Middletown or nothing. Chestertown would prefer to go to Middletown, not for the accomodation of Middletown, but for the development of the upper and richest section of our county, and we still do, in the face of what looks like the fact, that a large body of our upper district citizens prefer Middletown to their own county town.

DIVORCES.—The *Clayton Herald* says, it has been informed that nearly fifty applications have been made to the present session of the Delaware legislature, to divorce man and wife. Would it not be better if the correspondents of the *Middletown Transcript* turned their attention to reforming the affairs of their own State?

The Dry Tortugas Prisoners.

The proceedings before the President in connection with the representation of the Maryland delegation in Congress for the pardon of Dr. Mudd deserve to command the general interest and attention of the public. The argument in behalf of Dr. Mudd seems unanswerable, and all of it in regard to the legal point of trial by an improper tribunal is of course equally applicable to the cases of Spangler and Arnold. The hardships and monstrous injustice of the act of Congress of 1868, which directly affects the cases of these prisoners, denying appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States in cases of habeas corpus, are well set forth—an act, first suggested more especially by the case of General Thomas, appointed Secretary of War *ad interim*, when the President attempted Mr. Stanton's removal, and which it was designed to bring before the United States Supreme Court on habeas corpus in the event of Gen. Thomas's punishment by the lower court. The surprising character of the decision of the judge of the District Court in Florida, declaring the cases of Mudd, Spangler and Arnold not to be of the class affected by the judgment of the United States Supreme Court in the Milligan case, that a citizen not in the military service could not be tried by court-martial, brought the newly devised act of Congress directly across the path of these prisoners. Hence, they now appeal to the higher tribunal, which doubtless would have, consistently with its former judgment, done justic in their cases. Thus a law appears to have been passed, however designed, that meets their particular cases retroactively, and apparently with malice prepense deprives the citizen of remedies against declared and ascertained wrong. No country in the worst and most anarchical periods of civil society ever exhibited aught more monstrous than this in the boasted land of civilization, liberty and justice. No man who sat upon the military commission can now fail to have some misgivings of great possible wrong perpetrated. However innocent his intentions at the time, or strong the influences to which he yielded, there was wrong done, as shown by the Supreme Court decision, whose eloquent and closely reasoned argument, setting forth what is secured to the citizen by the great charter of the constitution, must find a response in the universal judgment and conscience.

Spangler's case, as set forth in the petition published some time ago, is a very simple one, and it would seem hard to question his innocence. With regard to the case of Arnold, it must be admitted that he was guilty of no offense in connection with the assassination, however he may have been at one time, as admitted by him, implicated in another scheme, which was abandoned without any steps being taken in it, and which he declares that he resolved to have nothing to do with, even if persisted in by others. That Dr Mudd will be liberated from his weary confinement, common sense and common justice will not permit one at this day to doubt, and that one of the prisoners should go free without the other seems hardly probable. As the case now stands, with the flood of light thrown upon it by the analysis of evidence and the luminous decision of the Supreme Court, the pardon of these men, after so protracted and dreary an imprisonment which they have borne with such an exemplary deportment, would seem to satisfy the public sense of justice even with those who are not altogether free from doubt in the premises, and afford some atonement for the wrongs done them and Mrs. Surratt in the trial by military commission. That those who were clearly concerned in the work of assassinating the President only met their just fate, though denied the trial by jury, in no wise relieves the wrong done to others. No one should now desire the freedom of these men more than the members of the military commission, and they ought to be glad that this one means remains of undoing, to this extent, their own unfortunate error and injustice.—*Balt. Sun.*

For the Transcript.

On Education.---Paper No. 2.

MORAL QUALIFICATIONS OF THE TEACHER.

4.—Having discussed the mental or intellectual requirements, I now proceed to view the teacher from a very different *stand-point*—one which is totally ignored by very many—viz: the moral qualification of the teacher. This may be more explicitly introduced by the correct answer to the question, "*What manner of spirit am I of?*" No question can be more important to him who is about to embark in the vocation of teaching. Granting my ability to teach, have I entered upon this calling with a desire to benefit the rising generation—to prepare them for the responsibilities of this life—to make them better citizens—or to benefit my *own condition* in life? Do I realize the responsibility I take upon myself in thus essaying to instruct youth—that my instructions, *my teachings*, my very acts, my thoughts—are to be reflected in the after lives of my pupils. The *true spirit* of the *true teacher* seeks not only pecuniary emolument, but desires to be in the highest degree useful to those who are taught—a spirit that looks upon gold as the contemptible dross of earth, when compared with that imperishable gem which is to be polished and brought out into heaven's light, to shine forever—a spirit that scorns all the rewards of earth, and seeks that highest of all rewards, an approving conscience, and an approving God—a spirit that earnestly inquires what is right, and that dreads to do what is wrong—a spirit that can recognize and reverence the handiwork of God in every child, and that burns with the desire to be instrumental in training it to the highest attainment of which it is capable—*such a spirit* is the first thing to be sought by the teacher, and without it the highest talent cannot make him excellent in his profession. I fear too many make teaching a stepping stone to something which they consider more honorable—more remunerative—worse still, many take it up from the fact that they are unable to do anything else. Of the former, you find young men who wish to become lawyers or physicians, (or, as commonly expressed,) who wish to become *Professional men*, but not having money enough to complete their studies, "*take to*" teaching to replenish their funds—not to benefit those intrusted to their guidance. Of the latter class, and it is a *very respectable one in numbers*, (?) teaching is resorted to because they cannot do anything else; some have tried the law without success, others medicine, and indeed everything except work, (manual labor,) and in this last resort to teaching (*keeping school*) they are not altogether to blame: for some uncle or aunt, or perhaps father, or some near relative suggests, that since he is unfit for anything else, (but do not, of course, say this to him,) to go around and make up a school. They are not, then, responsible wholly? Certainly not; but the greater condemnation should rest upon them; to be so destitute of moral courage as to allow their personal friends to induce them to do so great a violence to their self respect.

There is a great lack of candor—of outspoken frankness on the part of employers—as well as a want of the proper spirit on the part of teachers—so much is done as we say by favors; so much on the principle of *you help me and I'll help you;* that one cannot help being reminded of an application made to Dinter, while school counsellor of Prussia, by a military friend of great influence, who wished him to recommend a disabled soldier in whom he was interested, as a school teacher.

"I will," said Dinter, "if he can sustain the requisite examination."

"O," said the officer, "he does not know aught about school-teaching; but he is a good moral, steady man, and I hope you will recommend him to oblige me."

"O yes," said Dinter, "to oblige you, if you, in your turn, will do me a favor."

"And what favor can I do you," asked the officer.

"Why, get me appointed drum-major in your regiment," said Dinter "It is true that I can neither beat a drum nor play a fife; but I am a good, moral, and steady man as ever lived."

Good, moral, and steady: would that these could be found and pointed to as characteristics in all our teachers—but unfortunately the facts are otherwise—many, very many, who are recommended—who are *manipulated, maneuvered* and put into schools—are neither *good, moral,* nor *steady,* to say nothing of their literary qualifications

I apprehend that very few will hesitate to say that this class comes very short of what John Locke laid down as the standard, of him who styled himself instructor or teacher of the young: for, says he, "The great work of a governor (teacher) is to fashion the carriage and form the mind; to settle in his pupil good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom; to give him, by little and little, a *view of manhood;* and to work him into a love and imitation of what is excellent and praiseworthy; and in the prosecution of it, to give him *vigor, activity* and industry."

* * * "Under whose care soever a child is put to be taught during the tender and flexible years of his life this is certain—it should be one who thinks Latin and language *the least part of education;* one who, knowing how much virtue and a well-tempered soul is to be preferred to any sort of learning, makes it his chief business to *form the mind* of his scholars, and give that *a right direction.*" "He that takes on him," says he, "the charge of bringing up young men, should have *something more in him than Latin*—more than even a knowledge of the liberal sciences; he should be a person of eminent virtue and prudence, and with good sense have good humor, and the skill to carry himself with gravity, and kindness in a constant conversation with his pupils."

If the standard, pointed out by this, so judicious a writer, shall cause many, very many—even a majority of the teachers of the present day to shrink from their responsibility—to shudder at the enormity of their crimes—and to paliate as it were their acts of *intrusion* by the all-sweeping and soul-consoling interrogatory, "*who is sufficient for these things?*"—it is equally gratifying to the *true teacher* to know what an elevated view and high position they also give of his profession.

If it be not dignified and honored who is to blame? The teachers of the public schools are examined—selected—appointed—commissioned—by functionaries of the State: the teachers of the private schools and home schools are patronized by the parents themselves, who have all rights and powers in the premises, to know to whom they are confiding their children. Why not exercise these *rights* and *powers* before sending to these schools?" I am a parent; if I desired to employ a teacher for any purpose, I should look at no recommendations. I should have a personal interview—talk about *his* teachers—what they taught—how they taught—his habits, what they have been—not his idea of morals, but what his morals were. I would not reject him *for*, or *for not*, having a religious creed as it is understood, but I should require him to be in the highest degree, and in its fullest extent, a Christian scholar.

Such a requirement would carry along with it the correlative, that I had made up my mind for such talent, and such a man to pay a corresponding salary. This rule would be just the opposite of the prevailing custom, which is to select a teacher from the lowest estimate, just as if a table was presented to you in which the applicants according to Nos., 1, 2, 3, up to 50 or more, had *the price*, the salary fixed opposite to their number—not at what each really thought he was worth, but what in the market so fully stocked, he *would bring*,

Would this method of advertising ever have been resorted to by teachers but from its *countenance*—its *endorsation* by parents, and by Public Boards of Education? I say, then, that the present low standard of our teachers is not altogether their fault—that unless they found employment they would cease to follow what very few indeed really ever did select through choice or expected to follow as a *profession*.

THE TRUE MARYLANDER, of Princess Anne, Md., was received last week in an enlarged form and printed with new type. The paper has passed into the hands of Rev. W. C. Handy, and gives evidence that it will be conducted with ability.

Ought Congress to Meddle with the Suffrage!

The New York Post (rep.) thus answers this question:

"There is one answer to all the arguements of Mr Boutwell and others who desire that Congress shall fix the suffrage in the States; and that is, that we should never have done fixing it.

"It is of very great importance to the country that such "question as this of the suffrage should be settled once for all, or should at any rate be removed permanently out of the domain of general politics. But Mr. Boutwell's plan would keep it there forever.

"For, if one Congress may enact general suffrage, the next may limit the suffrage; and as the question is a convenient one for politicians who wish to avoid really important issues and questions, we should have one or the other party forever making the suffrage question the 'great issue of the times,' and one Congress after the other tinkering at this question and wasting time over it, to the injury of the whole country and of every interest.

It seems to us that this single objection is sufficient to condemn the whole plan.—It might be added that is unconstitutional, contrary to the established policy of the government, and a peculiarly irritating interference with the reserved rights of States. But all these arguments would, in these times, fall upon dull ears in Congress; and would not urge them.

"The objection that what one Congress does another may undo, and that it is hardly wise for the friends of general suffrage to whet a knife which may at some early day be used to cut their own throats, will perhaps strike the more prudent of them to caution. However just the proposition that the suffrage should be general and impartial—and the Evening Post has always supported that and always will—this way is the one way in which this policy ought not be carried. To make Congress enact it is to make the suffrage—the very source of power and the substance of republican government—the sport of every political convention, and to turn it into an object of strife between parties.

Round Top.

Messrs. Morton & Harris, of Round Top, a few miles from Crumpton, intend this year to plant two hundred acres of their extensive farm with tomatoes, which they intend to preserve in cans. They have eight hundred acres in peach trees, and should there be an average crop of peaches they will require to erect a new canning house for the tomatoes, as their present extensive building will be no more than enough for the peaches, the entire crop being preserved in cans. They expect to employ at least six hundred hands, and should the yield be large, one thousand will be required. Can any other county in Maryland beat that?—*Crumptonian.*

DEATH WARRANT.—The death warrant for George Bailey, the last of the assassins of the captain and mate of the schooner Brave, was received at Princess Anne, last Saturday, and was read to the culprit on Monday by Sheriff Miles. Governor Bowie has fixed the day of execution on fifth of March next—the same time his accomplices are to be hung.

For the Transcript.

The Sabbath School Exhibition

AT ST. JAMES' CHURCH, WORTON,

After many delays on account of sickness, took place last Wednesday evening, before a large and appreciative audience.

Mr. Samuel Vannort, the Superintendant, delivered an introdutory explanatory of the order and object of the exhibition, after which the exercises were opened with a very appropriate and affective prayer by our Assistant Minister, Rev. A. W. Mather.

The evening proving fair and weather mild, Worton, as usual, turned out in her strength, to witness the exhibition, and to encourage, by their presence, any efforts upon the part of the managers to improve the intellects or morals of the children entrusted to their care.

We were pleased to see a fair sprinkling from our neighboring communities; and Still Pond, as she always does on such occasions, cheered us with bright eyes and smiling faces.

We would like to give a full description of the affair, and incidents of the evening, but want of time most positively forbids anything but a bare mention. Everything passed off very pleasantly indeed, and the exhibition was a complete success. Each performed their part most admirably, and a season of much enjoyment to the auditors and encouragement to the children, was the result of the untiring efforts of the indefatigable committee, Mr. J. W. Corey, Mrs. Rachel Usilton, Mrs. Mary Stephens, and Miss Adell Jones.

The music by our organist, Mrs. Stephens, was, as it always is, under her manipulations, excellent.

Mr. Corey, as manager, exhibited his skill and ability, and deserves great credit for so successfully conducting the exercises. He is a good and steadfast friend of the school.

We understand about $50.00 was realized, which sum is to be applied to the purchase of books for the school. This, added to the valuable present to the school from Dr. Sill. Hutchinson, one of our summer inhabitants, will add greatly to the attractions of the library.

Without specially noticing any of the characters or pieces, all of which, however, were very creditable, we append the programme:

PART FIRST.

Singing. Chorus. The army of the Sabbath School.—All the children.
Recitation. Maggie Palmer.
The Heroic Boy. George Bacon.
Singing. My days of Youth—Solo. Mattie Meredith.
Dialogue—Exaggeration. William, Albert and Robert Nicholson.
Recitation. Emma Nicholson.
Our Country. Richard Diehl.
Singing—Cold Water. Jeff. Usilton.
Recitation—Little Willie. Min nie Corey.
Dialogue—She Will. Richard Diehl, Joseph Usilton, Jeff. Usilton and Benj. Reed.
Recitation—The Sky Lark. Adam Diehl.
All Quiet Along the Potomac. Sally Usilton.
Singing—The Lion of Judah—Solo and Chorus. Dolly Diehl.
Recitation—The Barber. Thomas Usilton.
Recitation—The Observance of the Sabbath. Milton Simpers.
Singing—Pilgrim and Evangelist. Maria Parsons and Maggie Beck.
Recitation—The Bible. Emma Walraven.
Dialogue—The Conspicuous Speller. Will Sluster and Charles Hurlock.
Recitation—Haste Not, Rest Not. Maggie Beck.
Singing—Won't it be a Land of Glory—Solo and Chorus. Sallie Usilton.
Recitation—The Water Fowl. Chas. Stephens.
Recitation—My Mother's Gift. Maria Parsons.
Dialogue—The Better Land. Jeff. and Sallie Usilton.

PART SECOND.

Singing—Rally Round the Cross—School.
Recitation—The Memory of our Fathers. William Nicholson.
Recitation. Willie Stephens.
Recitation—Ambition. Joseph Usilton.
Faith, Hope and Charity—Solo. Rebecca Sluster.
Dialogue—Sins of the Tongue. Will and Albert Nicholson, Charles Stephens and Richard Diehl.
Recitation—The Tempest. Dolly Diehl.
Recitation—Love on the Brain. Benj. Reed.
Singing—The Child's Wish. Julia Hurlock.
Dialogue—The Wishes. Mattie Meredith, Maria Parsons, Emma Walraven and Julia Hurlock.
Recitation—Our Country. Richard Diehl.
Recitation—The Family Meeting. Mattie Meredith.
Dialogue—The Rival Speakers. William and Albert Nicholson.
Singing—Singing and Chorus. Chas. Stephens.
Recitation—Iron-sides. Albert Nicholson.
Recitation—God is Everywhere. Julia Hurlock.
Recitation—Good Night. Elmore Ford.
Tableau—Biblical. The School.

Hanesville, Jan. 27, 1869. S.

"The Coming Ship"---A Rival of the Great Eastern.

The "coming ship," as the intended rival of the Great Eastern is designated, has at present been exhibited, in model only, in San Francisco. It is to be of the same size as the Great Eastern, except that instead of 28 feet it will draw only 18 feet, and it will carry proportionately less tonnage. It is destined to carry four times as many passengers as any present style of ship, and to substitute for bunks regular beds; it will also give four times the space to a state-room. The San Francisco Times says: The present mode of bunking passengers is unworthy of the age. Sea-sickness, if preventible by construction, should be rendered obsolete. This desideratum is attained in Thomas Silver's coming ship; it is secured by the proportions of the ship, and by there being 30 feet less of the hull out of water than in the Great Eastern, but the motion is rendered almost imperceptible by a new device. The state-rooms, instead of being at the outside limits of the vessel, are amidships; that is, along the centre of the ship, where the roll is scarcely perceptible. The saloon is to be 500 feet long, and clear of obstructions. It is not for dining. Instead of a public table, there are to be two competing restaurants at the extremities adjoining the saloons. The ship will sell passage only, the board being payable as meals are ordered. It is contemplated to carry second-class passengers and third-class in the same way. The present first-class bunks will be for third-class berths.

The *Easton Star* uses a Potter press.

Astounding Discovery.

From the St. Louis Republican.

It is generally known in this country, and in scientific circles in Europe, that the gigantic undertaking of bridging the Mississippi river at this point has been already begun, and that for more than a year, when the stage of the river would permit, the sound of ponderous machinery has ceased not day nor night, but the work of excavation has been going on until the solid rock has been reached for the foundation of the piers upon the western shore.

One of the piers is already above low water mark—a triumph of mechanical skill. The blocks of stone of which it is built are huge as those of the Pyramids, and yet by the application of original principles of mechanical and engineering skill, these gigantic blocks are moved as easily as the common foundation stones of our dwellings. The outer pier is not yet begun the excavations therefor not being quite completed. At this point the wonders begin, the end of which is not yet. What effect the discovery of this tunnel under the river may have upon the location of the bridge the board of engineers will soon determine.

At half-past four P. M., yesterday the workmen engaged in blasting the rocks in the bottom of the excavation, for the foundation of this pier, discharged an extraordinary large blast of powder when, immedietely after the report, a strange phenomenon presented itself. Instead of having to wait the usual time for the smoke to clear away, they ascend rapidly in a column as though issuing from the smoke-stack of one of our steamers. This soon cleared, and it was found that a steady amount of air with a strange, damp odor was issuing from the cavernous excavation, showing that an opening had been made into some unknown subterranean passage. Upon descending to the bottom, the usual mud and water had disappeared through a dark, deep opening in the rock about ten feet in diameter, made by the last discharge of powder. Ropes, ladders and torches were immediately procured and careful explorations begun. We cannot now enter into detailed description, but having been invited to accompany the board of engineers with a delegation from the Academy of Science and Historical Society, we must reserve a full exposition of this wonderful discovery until we shall have made a more careful survey. Suffice it for the present to say it is certain that it passes entirely under the river to the Illinois shore, and whether it is wholly the work of some ancient race who once inhabited this land, whose interesting remains are strown so thickly up and down this great valley, or whether it is partly natural and partly artificial remains to be seen. In any case it is none the less stupendous. The main passage we should judge to be about twenty feet high by fifteen broad, and systematically arched overhead; part of the way by cutting through solid rock and part by substantial masonry. The bottom seemed to be much worn as if by carriage wheels of some sort. There are many lateral passages which of course we had no time to enter. These are about eight feet high and six feet wide. In the main passage we saw no tools or implements of workmanship, but on entering one of the latteral passages we soon emerged into a large chamber supported by leaning pillars of solid rock when the chamber was excavated. Around the walls of this chamber there were what seemed to be niches closed with closely fitting slabs, each slab covered with inscriptions in Runic uniform characters which to our eyes bore a marvellous resemblance to those upon the slab in the Mercantile Library, which was brought from the mines of Nineveh. * * * * To those who have not seen the mounds around St. Louis it may be necessary to say that the mound known as Big Mound, is about one mile above the great bridge now being built. The mound known as Monk's Mound is on the other side of the river, and is but one of a continious chain of mounds extending from the river to the bluffs, a distance of nine miles. It is conjectured that the tunnel under the river and the mounds are intimately connected, and that there was in ancient times an opening through the mounds from this subteranean highway. Of course every scientific man is in a perfect fever of excitement at these grand discoveries which seem so full of promise to Archæological and Etnological inquiries after truth. It will be remembered by our citizens that some few months since an examination of Monk's Mound was made under the auspices of some Eastern scientific Society; and during the excavations there were frequent exhalations of disagreeable gases and odors. Yet we will not speculate, but wait in almost breathless suspense for future development.

As we returned from our hasty examination, passing through its pilastered hall above described, we observed a descending opening about seven feet high by three feet wide. Following this in its windings about fifty yards, we came to a flight of forty-one steps, ascending which, we found ourselves in another chamber of wonders—oval in shape, about seven feet long, twenty feet high and three feet wide.—The walls of this last chamber were sculptured in magnificent basrelief and Runic inscriptions. Of the meaning of some of the words and the colossal sculptures, he already speaks very confidently. One of the magnificent groups he is certain is intended to represent Ahashuerus crowning Queen Elizabeth. And another group of colossal figures representing captives following the car of a victorious conqueror are portraits of Luke Deuteronomy and and the friend being into captivity.

This remarkable discovery, following so quickly the one at Rock Island, will awaken the intensest interest throughout the world.

It is very desirable that the savans into whose hands the rich treasure of the Rock Island discovery has fallen will send representatives here, so that we may compare notes, for it is possible that both these wonders and those discovered here were works of the same ancient people.

A set of American coins, struck in aluminum at the United States Mint, for presentation to the Bank of England, in return for similar currency, and placed in charge of Hon. D. A. Wells, Special Commissioner of the Revenue, have been abstracted from that gentleman's office in the Treasury Department.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White—No sales.
Red—1.70@2.30.
CORN.—White—85@88 cts. Yellow 87@88 cts.
OATS—65@74 cents.

Notice to Teachers.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS are requested to meet at the School House in Chestertown, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6th,

for the purpose of reorganizing the Teachers' Association of Kent County.

W. F. MASSEY,
Jan. 30, 1869—tdm. Examiner.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscribers have obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters of administration on the estate of

JAMES P. WICKES,

late of said county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, on or before the 26th day of August, 1869; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefit of said estate. Given under our hands this 26th day of January, 1869.

CHARLOTTE A. WICKES,
RICHARD HYNSON,
Jan. 30, 1869—4t Administrators.

NO USE OF TALKING.

Old Worton is About!

WORTON HEIGHTS
WHEELWRIGHT & BLACKSMITH SHOP.

The undersigned having rented the Shops of Mr. Geo. Rees Jones, are prepared to do all kinds of work in their line. Being both practical workmen, we are competent of taking charge of our own business. With strict attention and good material, we hope to receive a share of public patronage.

A. O'MEARA, *Wheelwright,*
JOS. A. HENRY, *Blacksmith.*
Worton Heights, Jan. 30, 1869—3m.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, appointed by the County Commissioners of Kent county, as Examiners, to widen a Public Road in the Third Election District of said County, beginning at J. S. Rogers', Fairlee Post Office, and running to Crawford's Mill, and ending at or near the gate that leads into the Crawfarm; also, to lay down a Public Road, commencing near a Walnut Tree standing near the fence in the corner of the field, at the Public Landing on Fairlee Creek, on said Crawford's Farm, and running to Kid Point, on said Creek and Farm; and also to condemn land sufficient for a Public Landing: hereby give notice to all parties interested, that they will meet on

THURSDAY, MARCH 4th, 1869,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., at J. S. Rogers', Fairlee Post Office, to execute the duties of this Commission.

H. T. JUMP,
B. H. STARTT,
J. A. ROSEBERRY,
Jan. 30, 1869—5t. Examiners.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by William Bacchus, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, to me directed, at the suit of William Cotton, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Maria Bracker, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Maria Bracker, in and to all

THAT DWELLING HOUSE
AND LOT,

situated on Cannon street, Chestertown, adjoining the property of Alice Hawkins and others. And I hereby give notice, that on

SATURDAY, the 20th day of February,

1869, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Market House in Chestertown, I will sell the said property, to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER,
Jan. 30, 1869—tds. Constable.

BOARDING

CAN BE HAD for three or four gentlemen—two with lodging and two without—on reasonable terms. Inquire of

MRS. SARAH PEARCE,
Corner of Spring Avenue and Market Space.
Chestertown, Jan. 16, 1869—3t.

New House Furnishing Store.

SAMUEL CHILD & CO.,
No. 20 N. Charles St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

PLATED TEA KNIVES, with Pearl and Ivory Handles, in cases. Plated, Pearl and Ivory Handle Nut Picks, in case. Ivory Table and Dessert Knives, in dozens. Plated Butter Dishes.

" Tea Sets,
" Coffee Urns,
" Tea Trays, } In sets to match.

JAPANNED TEA TRAYS & WAITERS,
IN SETS OR SINGLY.

Block Tin Coffee Urns,
Block Tin Chafing Dishes.

Plated Nut Cracks, some very beautiful, in cases.

PLATED CASTORS—5, 6 *and* 7 *Bottles.*
" *Breakfast Castors*—3 *and* 4 *Bottles.*
" *Syrup Pitchers.*
" *Fruit Bowls and Dishes.*

FRENCH CHINA Dinner and Tea Sets.
PLAIN WHITE CHINA " " "
BLUE INDIA CHINA Dinner Sets.
INDIA CHINA Punch Bowls, Vases, &c.
FRENCH, Ditto.
CHAMBER SETS, French & English China.

We also offer some

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS OF

English, French and American Table Glassware.

Whiskey, Brandy and Wine Decanters.

Singly and in Sets.

Bowls, Dishes, Celery Stands, &c.

☞ Our entire Stock has been purchased for CASH, from first hands in Europe and America, opened NEW within the last three months, and will be sold at fair and moderate profits. Sept. 12, 1868—6m.

BALCK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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