THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, March 6, 1869.

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

President Johnson's Views.

His Past Course, and Programme for the Future—What he Thinks of Congress—The Tenure-of-office Bill.

The New York World has a long dispatch from Washington, giving an account of several interviews of the correspondent with President Johnson, in the course of which the latter expressed his views and opinions about matters and things at some length, and freely spoke of his past course and future intentions. In answer to a question as to the programme laid out for him in Tennessee, on his retirement from the Presidency. Mr. Johnson said: "I have no disposition, indeed my temperament, physical strength, and habits almost forbid me sink into idleness at the close of my term, and there is much to be done in the country, and much to be done in Tennessee especially, to enlist my solitude and my effort I have no plans personal to myself for the future. I can truly say that I have no further ambitions to realize, and I certainly have no desire to retaliate on any, the slights or the burdens which have been imposed on me. I will undoubtedly exert myself to restore the sway of the constitution over the country, and particularly over my State; but as to any special line on which I may work, that will be wholly controlled by circumstances. As to going to Europe, too, that is entirely in doubt. After I retire from this place, private business will detain me in Washington for a few days; then my family and self will go to Tennessee, and it depends just on them whether we visit Europe or not. Nothing is determined, and we will be governed by circumstances.

"As to returning to the Senate, I am free to say that I think there is great need there and large opportunity there for any man governed solely by principle. A Senator should have profound convictions of his own, and unbending moral and physical courage, too, to maintain them. For such men there is a crying necessity in the Senate, and such men could not in time bring back the sway of the constitution, but would make their mark as benefactors of the country upon the history of the future. In many respects I think that a Senator of the United States has the highest opportunities of any officer in our Government. While in a sense he represents a State, in a larger and better sense he represents the country as a whole. By his longer tenure of office he survives the petty, stormy issues which biennially change the House to a degree, and by his more expanded representation he can and should rise to the plane of statesmanship and tolerance. When I remember my first entrance into Congress, I recall as cotemporaries, Clay, Webster, Wright, Calhoun, Benton, Douglas, Clayton and Hayne, and such men as being yet above even the average of their times, yet raised by attraction *that average* to a near level with themselves. I think that it is *more* than a coincidence that evils which afflict this country have dated from and have continued along with the deterioration of the character of Congress individually and and collectively considered. Small men brought on great evils, and great evils have continued small men. The dawn of better times will be signalized by the advent of better men."

In reference to Senator Wilson's remarks in caucus about the tenure-of-office bill, the President said: Neither he nor any one else need fear I would send in anything but my name at the bottom of a bill repealing the tenure-of-office law. I vetoed that bill; of course I would approve its repeal to be consistent, as I have been consistent all through. Nevertheless if, instead of a repeal, Congress send me a bill modifying the civil tenure law, or even mitigating it, I would not approve of it, as I am against the whole principle of the act, believing it to be unconstitutional. * * * It is the one thing which prevents a President from being President except in name. All the corruption of the service is owing to the existence of this law. It would be useless to suspend men and have their friend and supporters in the Senate pass upon their cases. Besides, corrupt officials so cover up their tracks as to make it impossible directly to prove their guilt in evidence, however strong the moral convictions or suspicions you entertain of their guilt. My experience here has convinced me of this, no President can administer this government as it ought to be administered with such a law upon him him. My very liberal compliance with it has demonstrated its inefficiency. No man who comes after me can get along with it.

General Grant's demand for its repeal shows that he understands this, and the exertions which his friends make for its repeal show that they understand it.—They vindicate my veto of the law and my protests against it, and they acknowledge their mistake in passing it. For my part, I would be glad to see that mistake rectified. To be sure the repeal of the law would do me no good now, but as a patriotic man, desirous of having an honest civil service, I would be glad to see the law wiped out of the statute-book. Neither General Grant nor any other man can administer this government with such a law. No man can administer it properly either who has not a plan, or policy, if you will, of his own, founded upon a clear conviction of what the constitution teaches and means. General Grant will be peculiarly liable to feel restive under this law. It is one thing to sit in headquarters to write orders and have them obeyed, and it is quite another to wish to institute measures and action and find yourself hampered as no other President ever was before, and to have your executive function shorn from you and yourself blamed for the burgling and corruption of others whom you cannot reach. Presidential recommendations will not amount to general orders by any means.

"If General Grant develops an intelligent understanding of our system, and demands a firm respect of his rights, he may in time get back the powers to the executive office which have been taken from it. To do this he must surround himself in his counsels with politicians or statesmen who are familiar with administration and with laws, and to whom can be safely committed the trusts and powers of government. If a President wants a cabinet of clerks he can get them, but he will find the whole load of government too much for his time and his mind."

THE "NEWS" AND THE RAILROAD.—The News having utterly failed to sustain its assertion, that we had charged the railroad board with incompetency and a want of energy, in despair asks what we did mean. Our language was simple, and the explanation would not be more intelligible, than the article itself, to editors who gravely assert that our citizens had made preparations for enjoying the sport of *slaying* this winter. As the assertion is in connection with the recent fall of snow, and the peaceable disposition of our people are well known, the slaying referred to, must have been the slaying of snow birds.

Talbot County Affairs.

From the St. Michael's Comet, of Saturday.

VESSEL ROBBED.—The schooner Gray Eagle, Captain George Hause, was robbed on Saturday night last, while lying at Covey's wharf, Tilghman's creek. Neither the captain nor any of the men were in the vessel at the time, and the thieves plundered it thoroughly, taking away clothes, provisions, bed-clothes, nautical instruments, lamps, and everything moveable on the vessel. They entered the cabin by breaking open the door with an ax, and afterwards broke every lock within the cabin. About two hundred dollars' worth of articles were stolen. From the fact of the articles carried off being useful only to sailors, it is supposed the robbery was done by dredgers. There was a fleet of them at the time lying in the river.

DEPREDATIONS BY DREDGERS.—One night last week several dredging boats anchored for a harbor in Broad creek, and a party of men went ashore at Long Point, on the farm of Samuel Harrison, Esq. Mr. H. had a quantity of cord wood cut in his woods where the dredgers landed, suspected they were after it, and, arming himself with a double-barreled gun and a revolver, proceeded after them. The party in the wood became aware of his approach before he reached them, and retreated percipitately to their small boats. Mr Harrison fired upon them, and the dredgers returned the fire. Twelve shots were exchanged, Mr H. firing eight times and the dredgers four. They got off about one and a half cord of wood. This is not the first time they have committed depredations upon his property. The same night the Gray Eagle was robbed a party of dredgers passed over the farm of E. Covey, Esq., tore down and broke up two large gates, and otherwise injured his property.

[COMMUNICATED.]

Dear Transcript—If you have space you will greatly oblige the author of papers No. 1 and 2, on Education, by allowing him to say to 'Justice' that he labors under a misconception—a total misapprehension of the spirit, the intention and the motive of the articles so strictly, so caustically reviewed by him in the *News* of last week.

So far from being intended for that very respectable body of Teachers—the Teachers of the Primary Schools of Kent Co.—they were not so much as thought of in any connection with the articles; and why, simply because the writer of the articles is not acquainted with a single Teacher of the whole corps, neither has he ever been in a school house in the county. You know, Mr. Editor, under what circumstances the papers were undertaken—why they have been temporarily discontinued.

It is rather amusing that 'Justice' should agree to everything as to mental qualifications, and to be so sprung at the moral requisites, and especially at the language of a quotation which was again repeated in the article.

It seems that he looked entirely over the 'quotation' from Jno. Locke, all of which bears directly upon the *morals*, *conduct* and *conversation* of the Teachers. 'Justice' is quite facetious over his "unknown" *accuser*. Does not find in the articles any thing to entitle the author to greatness, rather, to the distinguished title of the "great unknown." With the evidence of great reading he marshals the names of Waverly, Shakspeare, Dante, Virgil—is it not a little surprising that he forgot to mention that Prince of Satirists, Horace; and was not his "mercy strained?" How did he withhold the *Parturiunt montes nascetur ridiculus mus* of this justly great poet as the fittest characteristic of his unknown enemy, why for a moment hesitate about his deserving it? The *little unknown*—the *totally* unknown could say hard things too; but he is a Teacher not possessing all the qualifications of the model Teacher, but at least one is not to abuse his own fraternity, simply because a newspaper will publish his effusions.

Hoping that with this explanation 'Justice' will gather up his strength and come out in the *News* or your own paper—the vindicator of abused parties, the defender of quiet citizens and the palladium of sacred rights—sir, with *his thoughts* upon the same subject, EDUCATION, the *writer* for the present, will bid you good-bye—altho' he is "UNKNOWN."

LIEUT. BRAIN.—A *nolle prosequi* in the case of John C. Brain, of the late Confederate navy, was entered in the United States Circuit Court, Brooklyn, on Monday, under directions from Attorney General Evarts. Mr. Brain was then discharged and left the court in a hack.

A REMARKABLE WOMAN.—Mrs. Dinah Vies is a widow lady living near Nashville, Tenn., 114 years old. She had been married three times and draws a pension for each one of her husbands, who all served in the revolutionary war. She has four hundred descendants, of whom one is a daughter aged ninety.

The Metropolitan M. E. Church, at Washington, D. C.

The magnificent Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Memorial Church, erected in Washington by the Methodists of the United States as a national structure, was dedicated last Sunday. The edifice is erected on the corner of Four-and-a-half and C streets; is of brown-stone, and capable of seating a larger number of persons probably than any other church in Washington.

There was a tremendous rush for the church edifice early in the morning, on the part of citizens and strangers who desired to participate in the service which were announced to take place, and the doors had not been opened three minutes when every accessible spot in the church was occupied, except some seats near the pulpit, which were specially reserved. The invited guests were admitted at a private door on Four-and-a-half street. It was soon found that the regular seats were incapable of accommodating all who sought admission, and chairs were accordingly placed in the aisles. Among others present were a large number of Senators and Representatives in Congress; clergymen of different denominations, and especially Methodist clergymen. Chief Justice Chase and his family and Speaker Colfax arrived at an early hour, and were assigned prominent seats. Gen. Grant and his family arrived just as Bishop Simpson commenced his sermon. His arrival created a momentary sensation, and for a little while more attention was paid to the President elect by many in its crowded galleries and on the floor than to the sermon of the distinguished bishop.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The design of the structure is pure Gothic. It is built of brownstone, rough hewed, and the following are its dimensions: The building fronts 75 feet on C street, and 115 feet on Four-and-a-half street. It is about 50 feet in height. At the northeast corner of the structure is to be constructed a tower and spire, the utmost point of which will be 240 feet from the pavement. The main front of the church is from C street, there being three large entrance-ways, approached by brown stone steps. The passage-way of the lower vestibule is laid with encaustic tile. From the lower vestibule four easy stairways, with walnut hand-rail and balustrade, rise to the upper or main floor, by which the spacious audience room is reached by four heavily carved and ornamented doorways.

The main audience room, 85 feet deep by 75 feet wide, is by far the handsomest and most elaborate of the many fine churches in this city. The ceiling is about 20 feet high, the Gothic style of architecture being faithfully observed. Six heavy columns rise on either side, affording support to galleries 12 feet 3 inches in width, extending around three sides of the room. These columns are heavily capped, and over these caps are arranged gas jets, sixteen to each cap, which at night brilliantly illuminate the room. The woodwork around the galleries is of black walnut, paneled with ash. All the woodwork of this description has been oiled without being varnished. The pews in the galleries are 36 in number, 18 on each side; the backs and ends are of black walnut, with the seats neatly upholstered. On the main floor the pews, 138 in number, are slightly curved and finished in the same manner as those in the gallery. There is about three feet space between each pew, thus affording ample room for persons to pass those already seated. Each pew is furnished with a rack for hymn books and Bibles. The aisles are about five feet in width. The floor is handsomely carpeted with Brussels, of neat designs and durable colors. At the south end of the room the pulpit has been located in an alcove. The wall in the rear of the pulpit is beautifully frescoed, and on either side is a pannel, on one of which is inscribed the Ten Commandments, and upon the other the Lord's Prayer.

The keystone of the arch above the pulpit is made of the stone from which Solomon's Temple was erected, and bears upon its face the inscription, in Hebrew characters, "Jehovah Jireh."—The front of the pulpit is of black walnut, and the design is chaste and beautiful.—The pannels are of olivewood from the Garden of Gethsamane; on the front is a magnificently carved cross, with the letters "I. H. S." crowned with a wreath of twiningly, all in walnut.

THE ORGAN.

At the north end of the room is the gallery to be occupied by the choir, which will be under the direction of Professor Joseph H. Daniel. In this gallery is a magnificent organ, the gift of Carlos Pierce, Esq., of Boston, twenty feet wide, twenty-five feet high, and thirteen feet deep. The wood work of the front of the organ is of black walnut, carved in the Gothic style of architecture, corresponding with the edifice. It is what is known by organ builders as an "open front," the pipes being exposed. These pipes are beautifully painted in gold and colors, presenting an elegant appearance. Above the fancy work of the organ a "sun burst" is painted, forming a very handsome and appropriate finish to the front of the instrument. The organ is of three manuals of fifty-eight notes each, with a pedal of twenty-seven notes and thirty-nine registers.

THE MEMORIAL WINDOWS.

A feature in the construction of the edifice was the idea suggested of making the windows of the church memorial tablets, commemorative of men and incidents prominent in the history of the Methodist Church. This idea has been carried out, and the magnificent stained-glass windows, as prepared by H. P. Bloor, of Brooklyn, N. Y., are well worthy a description.

The large window on the C-street front has for its design "Death of Wesley," copied from the celebrated painting descriptive of that event. The motto for this window is "Our People Die Well." The inscription is to the memory of nine bishops of the M. E. Church.

Window No. 2, in the front, at the northeast corner of the building, has for its design a picture of the old Strawbridge church. The motto is "What Hath God Wrought," The inscription is "Memoriam—Rev. Robert Strawbridge, founder of the first Methodist society in Maryland and America; 1760." "Thomas Armstrong, sixty years a member of the old City Station. Baltimore, died in peace November 14, 1868."

Window No. 3, at the west end of the building, has for its design a representation of the old John-street Church, New-York, as it appeared in 1768. The motto is, "The Lord hath done good things."

No. 4, first from C-street on the west side, has for its design a representation of the old elm tree in Boston, 1791. The motto is, "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy." The inscription is, "Sacred to the memory of Rev. Jesse Lee, the apostle of Methodism in New England."

Window No. 5 has for its design "Paul at Athens;" the motto is, "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." In memoriam Rev. Samuel M. Dickson, of the Baltimore Conference.—Rev. John Summerfield, A. M., the gifted, devoted and eloquent minister of Christ.

Window No. 6, has a design "Mary at the Tomb of Christ." The motto is, "I am the resurrection and the life." The inscription is, "The grateful offering of an only son to the memory of his sainted parents, Edward and Eliza Revere, and his sister, Mary E. Revere, of New York."

Window No. 7 has for its design a representation of an itinerant minister on horseback, with the motto "The world is my parish." The inscription is a memoriam Rev. John Strange, pioneer Methodist preacher in Indiana.

The picture for the design of window No. 8, at the southwest corner of the church, is a Bible and crown with stars. The motto, "Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of His saints."

Window No. 9, at the southeast corner, has for its design a picture of "Ethopia stretching out her hands." The motto is, "Our fallen missionaries: Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." The inscription is, "In memoriam: Francis J. Wiley died at Fuh Chau, China, November 3, 1853, aged twenty-seven years."

Window No. 10 has for its design a cross, crown and scales, with the motto, "To live is Christ, and to die is gain."—The inscription is, "In memoriam, "Hon. John McLean, L. L. D., thirty-one years one of the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States; died April 4, 1861," and "Hon. Mosses F. Odell, for four years a member of Congress."

"Window No. 12 has for its design a picture of "The Good Samaritan."

Window No. 13 has for its design a picture of a ship storm. The inscription is, "Dedicated to the memory of Rev. George Cookman, lost on board the steamer President, 1841; chaplain of the United States Cougress." "The sea shall give up her dead."

Window No. 14 has for its design "The Star in the East." The inscription is, "Wilbur Fisk, D. D., died November 18, 1865, Founders of Methodist Theological Schools in America."

Window No. 15 has for its design, "Faith Personified," with the motto, "Let me die the death of the righteous." The inscription is, "In memoriam, Rev. Charles Sherman, of the Troy Conference."

Window No. 16 has for its design a scroll-pen and sheaf of wheat. The inscription is, "In memoriam, Theodore Mills, sculptor."

These designs are beautifully wrought in the stained glass windows, and the idea so aptly conceived and so neatly executed, is really beautiful. The windows are considered the finest ever made in America, and they all have memorial inscriptions and the names of prominent Methodists now dead.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

The lecture or Sunday school room of the church is on the first floor. The infant class room is lighted by four memorial windows, of which the following is a description: No. 1 has for its design a picture of Christ as the shepard, with the motto, "Feed my lambs." Window No. 2 has the design of Abraham leading Isaac to the sacrifice, with the motto "The Lord will provide." Window No. 3 has the design the announcement to the shepards of the birth of Christ, with the motto "Glory to God in the highest, and on earth peace, good will to men." Window No. 4 has the inscription "Presented by the Cross Roads Sunday School, of Maryland." The design is Christ blessing little children, with the motto, "Suffer little children to come unto me and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

At the west end of the school-room is an apartment similar in size to the infant class-room, which will be for the use of the Bible classes.

In the south portion of the room the library cases are arranged. The pastor's study is in the southeast corner of the edifice, and is entered by a private door on Four-and-a-half street. It is furnished with modern conveniences, and when finished will be a pleasant and cosy retreat. A private stairway leads from the study to the main room of the church. As this is a national church there has been set apart one pew for each State, and Territory in the Union, and one for the President and his cabinet officers.

The Burial of Wirz.

The remains of Capt. Wirz, enclosed in a handsome walnut coffin, were on Sunday afternoon lowered into their final resting place, in the Catholic cemetery of Mount Olivet, near Washington city. Three carriages constituted the procession that left the Church of St. Peter to attend the ceremony of interment. The burial service was brief and simple. Father Boyle officiated, and an assemblage of about fifty men and women, most of whom were Swiss, stood for the few moments while the prayer was being recited with uncovered heads around the freshly made grave, and moved silently away when all was over. Mrs Louis Schade, wife of the counsel for Wirz, who stood by his client with unfaltering devotion to the end, placed a wreath of evergreens on the coffin as it was being lowered into the grave Wirz is buried near the tomb of an Irish patriot of '48, Thomas Devin O'Reilly, and within a stone's throw of the grave of Mrs. Surratt. The following letter was addressed a few days ago to the President by Mr. Louis Schade, but no answer was received up to the time of the interment:

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1869.

His Excellency, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States—Sir: When you gave the order to have the remains of Captain Wirz delivered to me it was certainly your intention that I should get the whole body, and not a part of it. The coffin, however, which was delivered to me at the arsenal contains only the trunk, the head, right hand and spine being missing. If they had been retained for the benefit and in the interest of science, I certainly would have no objection to it, nor would the relatives of Captain Wirz, in whose behalf I act But the skull of the Captain, or some other part of his body, was, about two years ago, exhibited at the Old Capitol Prison, by a discharged soldier, for money. For that reason, and no other, I respectfully ask you to give an order that the missing parts of the remains of Captain Wirz, said to be at the Surgeon General's office, may be delivered to me for interment along with the other parts, on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. I am, sir, most respectfully, your obedient servant, LOUIS SCHADE.

Maryland Charities.

Special Cor. of the N. Y. Tribune.

BALTIMORE, Jan.—I have just finished a week's round of visits to the various public institutions established by the State of Maryland and by individuals for the relief of the poor, the care of the unfortunate sick and aged, the reformation of the young who have begun to step in wicked ways, and the safe-keeping of those whom the law considers too old in crime to warrant a hope of reformation These institutions are more numerous than most of your readers would suppose. Many of them have been so quietly established, and conducted with so little parade that the fact of their existence is but little known beyond the limits of Baltimore, in and near which they are nearly all situated. Too much cannot be said of the kindly feeling that pervades so large a proportion of the wealthy and well-to-do people of the State, and the noble spirit that prompts them to labor so zealously in the cause of suffering humanity. Much has been done, it is true, by the different religious denominations, the Roman Catholic especially, to alleviate the misery which abounds in Maryland as well as other States; nor can the unremitting labors of the Sisters of Mercy and the Sisters of Charity, and the scores of tender-hearted women representing the various Protestant sects, be overestimated—yet it must be recorded that by far the greater number of the more important charities of Maryland, and nearly all the reformatories and corrective institutions, are the fruit of individual effort irrespective of religious, or rather denominational prejudices, or else have proceeded from the exercise of a general public benevolence acting upon the law-making power of the Commonwealth.

The Suffrage Amendment.

The proposed constitutional amendment, in the shape in which it has passed both houses of Congress, by the requisite two-thirds of each, is substantially the original House proposition. It prescribes that the right of the citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied by any State or by the United States on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It does not prohibit such denial on any other ground, such as want of education or property. The Senate amendment did make such a proposition, as well as opened the door to office for all, and the defeat of that amendment makes clear and undeniable that the kind of suffrage now proposed by Congress is impartial, (that is for each separate State,) and not universal suffrage, by impartial being meant that the suffrage may be made conditional or qualified, only the qualification shall be by modes which do not make race or color a reason for disfranchisement. The Senate proposition, on the contrary, embraced substantially the positive enfranchisement of all men, or universal suffrage. Southern white "ex-rebels" excepted. The subject might well be left, where the constitution has placed it, with the States, but this seems to be the day of political experiments, and the mode of getting at the object is in accordance with the terms of the constitution. Whether the requisite three-fourths of the States can be obtained for its ratification is another question, though its advocates claim that, as the Legislatures are now constituted, there will be no difficulty on the subject, and that is said to have been a reason for pressing the action of the present Congress upon it before its adjournment.

Mr. Lincoln on Carpet-Baggers.

What President Lincoln thought of political adventurers, known as carpet-baggers, from other States to the South, availing themselves of the abnormal state of things there to obtain the offices, may be seen from the following:

"*Executive Mansion*, Washington, November 21, 1861.—Dear Sir: Dr. Kennedy, bearer of this, has some apprehension that federal officers, not citizens of Louisiana, may be sent up as candidates for Congress in that State. In my view there could be no possible object to such an election. We do not particularly need members of Congress from these States to enable us to get along with legislation here. What we do want is the conclusive evidence that respectable citizens of Louisiana are willing to be members of Congress and to swear support to the constitution, and that other respectable citizens there are willing to vote for them and send.—To send a parcel of Northern men here as Representatives, elected, as would be understood, (and perhaps really so,) at the point of the bayonet, would be disgraceful and outrageous, and were I a member of Congress here I would cast my vote against admitting any such man to a seat,

"Yours, very truly, A. LINCOLN.

"Hon. G. F. Shepley."

WANTED,

A STEADY and INDUSTRIOUS man to take charge of a SMALL FARM, for the balance of this year. Apply to the
Feb. 27, 1869-3t. EDITOR.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE!

THAT I WILL BE IN GALENA

ON FRIDAY & SATURDAY,

The 12th and 13th of March,

to receive all money owing to me as Constable. Any one failing to regard this notice will find their property advertised in this paper the following week. There is no joking in the above. EUGENE GOODING,
Feb. 27, 1869—2w. *Constable.*

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White—$2.10@2.20.
Red—2.00@2.10.
CORN.—White—85@87 cts. Yellow 80@82.
OATS—72@76 cents.

DIED.

SCOTT.—At his residence in the Chapel District, Talbot county, on the 19th of Feb'y. last, after a brief and painful illness, WM. SCOTT, in the 50th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

DIED, of Consumption, in this city, at the residence of Dr. Jas. Guild, on the 26th ult., Dr. JOHN EDWARD HALL, late of Galena, Kent Co., Maryland, aged 36 years.

The death of this excellent gentleman was announced in the last issue of this paper; but one who has felt the influence of his admirable quaiities in no ordinary degree, deems a more extended notice due to him. Many of our citizens attended the imposing obsequies of Dr. Hall, on the 27th ultimo—a fit tribute of respect to his social and professional worth. But his friends who live at a distance *know* that he merited the respectful regard of his Southern acquaintances in a peculiar degree; for they alone were witnesses of the brilliant professional prospects which he sacrificed, and the princely offer which he rejected, that he might throw his life and energies into the cause which was so dear to the Southern heart. Making his way, through many difficulties, to Richmond, the Confederate authorities, knowing his worth, at once gave him a responsible position in the Medical department of the Government. Early in 1863, his orders directed him to Tuskaloosa; and those who came in contact with him here, as a Surgeon of the army, remember how strict, and skillful, yet how kind and gentle, he was in the discharge of his duties. He continued in Tuskaloosa, and other portions of the State, until the close of the war—sustaining everywhere the reputation he brought with him, of a skillful surgeon and cultivated gentleman.

After the cause was hopeless—and he hoped to the last—he returned, with his wife and infant child, to Maryland—his native State—where, among the ardent patriots of the "Eastern Shore" he began anew his professional life. That he had been in the Southern service, was a pestige, not overlooked; and the circle of his practice rapidly extended. His courtesy and skill soon placed him in consultation with his medical brethren of the vicinity, in most of the different cases.

A striking feature in the professional character of Dr. Hall, was the alacrity and intelligence with which he seized and made useful every scientific discovery and improvement connected with his profession. But better than all of this—and which will be remembered more pleasantly by his friends—was the native *integrity* of character—his generosity—his kindness, and genial hospitality. But better still than this:—he was an humble, pious Christian—having been for years a consistent communicant of the Episcopal Church. In failing health, he reached the residence of his father-in-law, Dr. Guild, of this city, only in time to die in the arms of those to whom he was so dear.

Though cut off just as he was achieving the success so grateful to a professional man, yet in after life, those who bear the name of Dr. Hall, may remember, with pride and gratitude, that the husband, father, and friend. "*did his duty*, in that state of life unto which it pleased God to call him," as a Christian and gentleman.

"Peace to his ashes! Tears to his memory!" FRIEND.

"PAUL, THE ORATOR."

BY HON. J. MORRISON HARRIS.

THE Young Men's Christian Association of Chestertown, have made arrangements with the author for the delivery of the above Lecture, in the M. P. Church in this place, on

Wednesday Evening, March 17th.

Mr. Harris delivered the above Lecture before the Christian Association of Baltimore, last winter, where, by the press and the public, it was acknowledged to be one of the gifted author's best efforts and unsurpassed in thrilling interest and eloquence. It is therefore, needless to say more than that a rare intellectual feast may be anticipated by all who attend. The proceeds are to be appropriated to furnishing a Library and Reading Room for the use of the Association.

Single Tickets 50 cts.; *Family Tickets*, admitting four, $1.50. To be had at the principal stores and the Post Office, or at the door on the evening of the Lecture.

Doors open at 6½—Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. By order of
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
March 6, 1869.

CLERK WANTED.

A MAN or good sized LAD, without any incumbrance, who can come well recommended, will hear of a good situation in a Store, by applying at
March 6—3t. THIS OFFICE.

FOR SALE,
AT
MING'S,

GOODRICH AND HARRISON POTATOES, for planting.

Sweet Clarified Cider,

LIME FOR WHITEWASHING,

BAKER'S COCO, BAKER'S CHOCOLATE,

Lubricating or Machine Oil,

CORN STARCH,
PICKLES, SALT,
BACON & FISH,

Fresh Sausage three times a week, for sale at
March 6, 1869. MING'S.

For Sale,

TWO GOOD WORK HORSES.

For terms, &c., apply to
WILLIAM HEPBRON,
Near Lynch's Corner,
Feb. 27, 1869—3t° Kent Co., Md.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

JULIANA MERRITT,

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 subscriber, on or before the 31st day of August, 1869; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 23d day of February, 1869.

JAMES A. MERRITT,
Feb. 27, 1869—4t Adm'r. D. B. N.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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JAMES A. MERRITT,
Feb. 27, 1869—4t. Administrator.

H. McCoy. *Wm. A. Rasin.*

McCOY & RASIN,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 73 South Street,

OPPOSITE CORN EXCHANGE,

BALTIMORE.

Tendering our thanks to the citizens of Kent, for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we ask for a continuance.

☞ We refer to the following among our patrons in Kent:

Judge Joseph A. Wickes,
Hon. William Welch,
Hon. Samuel Comegys,
George D. S. Handy,
William B. Wilmer,
George T. Hollyday,
Dr. Samuel A. Beck.

Feb. 13, 1869—y.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the County Commissioners of Kent county to examine and determine whether the public convenience requires the opening of

A Public Road

beginning at the public road near "Fancy," and running through the lands of Robert Nicholson, to Whichcoat Run, hereby give notice that they will meet on

Wednesday, the 10th day of March, 1869,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the residence of Robt. Nicholson, to execute the duties of their commission. RICHARD SMYTH,
JAMES SHUSTER,
HORATIO BECK,
Feb. 6, 1869—5t. Examiners.

CHESAPEAKE CIRCUIT,

FEBRUARY 27, 2869.

WHEREAS, an inscrutable Providence has seen fit to afflict our beloved Pastor by the removal from earth by his brother, Agustine D. Maloy.

Resolved, That we, the members of the Quarterly Conference, do hereby tender to him and his aged Mother, our sincere sympathies, and pray the "Great Head of the Church" to sustain and comfort them under this sad bereavement.

Resolved, further, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to our Pastor and his mother, and also to the Editor of the church paper for insertion.

By Order Quar. Con.
S. S. FISHER, Sec'y.,
March 6, 1869.

NEW SPRING GOODS.

A general assortment seasonable Dry Goods.

Groceries on hand previous to late advance.

Farm Hardware and all kinds Plow Castings.

Plow Gearing, &c., of superior Manufacture.

A Full Line of best Boots, Shoes and Hats.

Ready Made Clothing of very fine Grades.

Goods opened on Monday, the 8th instant.

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, March 6, 1869.

NOTICE!

THE COMMITTEE appointed by the Board of School Commissioners to Redistrict Kent County, will meet the Taxpayers of the 2nd and 3rd, Election Districts at Still Pond Cross Roads, on Friday next, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

L. M. STRONG,
JOS. J. HOWARD,
W. F. MASSEY,
March 6, 1868. Commissioners.

EDWIN CROUCH, JR.,
Millington, Md.,

AGENT for the sale of SCHUYLKILL LIME, delivered at every Landing on Chester or Sassafras Rivers.

E. CROUCH, Jr.
Millington, March 6, 1869—tf.

☞ WHOOPING COUGH
CURED BY
DELEVAU'S CELEBRATED REMEDY.
Price FIFTY Cents.
Prepared at Sixth and Wood Sts., Phila.
☞ Ask your Druggist for it.
March 6, 1869—y.

TO PEACH GROWERS!

A LARGE AND VERY SUPERIOR LOT OF PEACH TREES

For Sale at Moderate Prices.

FROM among the hundreds of varieties of the Peach which have been grown, these Trees were budded from a few of the best, and those were bearing trees, thus giving a decided advantage over budding from Nursery Stock, as most nurserymen do.

These trees were not raised for speculation, *or for the trade*, but for a special purpose. But different arrangements have been made, and this valuable selection is offered for sale at moderate prices. A better show of trees, and a finer and more choice variety of fruit, cannot be found anywhere.

Address E. A. VANNORT,
Feb. 27—tf. Hanesville, Kent Co., Md.

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