THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 15, 1869.

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

☞ On the tenth day of June next a large portion of the Mount Vernon estate will be put up at public auction. The mansion and tomb of WASHINGTON are excepted from the sale, though there would seem to be little reason now for such reservation. If both were included in the advertisement, the American people would receive the announcement with quiet indifference. Why should they do otherwise? The Constitutional Government which they affected to prize above all earthly things now exists in name only. The Republic which they once regarded with a noble pride has lapsed into a despotism. The liberties won for them by the heroic sacrifices of their fathers, their children will probably enjoy by sufferance only. What matters it, then, should patriot graves be dishonored and shrines consecrated to freedom be desecrated? Now that they have surrendered their substantial rights, why should this people cling longer to names and shadows? Virginia is Military District No. 1. Is it not idle, then, to pay our homage at the tomb of her great statesman and hero, whose only title to fame was derived from the part he took in the foundation of a Republic, and the establishment of a free Constitutional Government? Brief, indeed, has been the duration of the institutions which our revolutionary sires vainly hoped would stand for centuries to come. In free Switzerland her people still gaze reverently upon the structure which marks the spot whence TELL launched his fatal bolt against GESLER and delivered his country from a despot. But men are living now who witnessed the inauguration of GEORGE WASHINGTON as the first President of the United States, and they are living to bewail a disunited country, a subverted Constitution and a military despotism. Having outlived all of worth or value that was bequeathed us by WASHINGTON, it matters little now whether or not his tomb be consigned to neglect among earth's unhonored graves, and his name be transferred to "the roll of common men."—*Baltimore Gazette.*

England and the United States.

The London correspondent of the Phil. Inquirer writes:

"When it was known that Mr. Reverdy Johnson's Alabama treaty had been so unanimously rejected, it was felt that some further demand was likely to be made upon this government, but I am sure no one dreamed for a moment how extensive that demand would be. The enormous character it has now assumed has taken nearly every one's breath away, and the whole community is still pondering over the magnificent combinations of figures contained in Mr. Sumner's speech. This speech is, under all the circumstances, accepted as representing the views and intentions of the United States government, and it is fully expected that Mr. Motley will come here instructed to make in form the demands implied by its language. The immediate effect upon the public mind has been, of course, exactly what might have been expected.

"The view taken of the subject is this: That the new demand is to be, first, a public humble apology on the part of this country through its government, for its erroneous course during the recent war; and, secondly, the payment of something like four hundred millions sterling in the shape of damages. To this the unanimous voice of the people gives but one reply, viz: That neither proposition can or shall be entertained for a moment. I have before me at this moment the articles on the subject from all the leading British journals, friendly and unfriendly to the United States, and numerous private letters from English friends of both these characters, and they all breathe the same spirit. They are couched in various tones of indignation, regret and resentment; but they all evince the same determination to resist both of these demands, if need be, to the very death."

Confederate Dead Unearthed---Twenty Acres of Human Bones.

The Richmond Dispatch says:

"While our ladies are mounding and decorating the graves in Oakwood, and while the massive stone monument to the memory of those who lie in Hollywood is gradually approaching completion, it is distressing to hear of the neglect of the bones of those who are buried where they fell—on the hillsides and in the valleys in other parts of the State. The reports that reach us of the sacrilegious conduct of many Virginia farmers are so shocking that we hesitate to give them credence, although our duty as journalists requires us to lay them before our readers. A few weeks ago we published an account of the state of affairs at Fort Harrison, which subsequent investigation proved too true. Now comes a most harrowing story from Malvern Hill, where so many of our best and bravest with their last drops of blood sealed their devotion to the Southern cause. On the northwest side of the fort a most terrible scene presents itself. Thousands of Confederate soldiers having been buried where they fell, twenty acres or more have just been plowed up by the owner of the field, and the plowshare turned to the surface all the skeletons. Over the whole tract the bones are strewn in profusion, and grinning skulls stare the visitors in the face on every hand. When the farmer was questioned he said the land was now the richest piece he had, and, in justification of the sacrilegious act, stated that 'he didn't put 'em there, nohow.' The writer learned afterward that the bones had been taken away by the cart load and sold to fertilizing mills in Richmond. Two humane men, too poor to do anything else, came one day we were there and attempted to burn some of the bones to prevent the wretches from carting them off."

[Reported for the Baltimore Sun.]

Trial of Miss Cairnes for the Murder of her Alleged Seducer--Closing Scene--Acquittal of the Accused.

BELAIR, May 8, 1869.

This morning the interest was greater than ever, and a larger crowd than at any time during the trial was present. The court room back to the wall was densely packed with human beings. Some were standing in the windows, and many even pushed inside the bar and monopolized the space appropriated to the members of the bar and the witnesses, even invading the spot where the jury sat, and from which no admonition of the court could induce them to budge.

At the hour of opening, after the judges were on the bench, the accused entered the room as usual on the arm of the sheriff, closely veiled and was placed in the dock trembling and seemingly more affected than usual, knowing that before the sun of this day set her fate would be decided. Many of her friends had sent her precious words of sympathy and encouragement. A magnificent bouquet had been presented to her early in the morning by a young member of the bar, which was prepared by the fair hands of Mrs. Stevenson Archer. When she took her seat in the dock several female friends who had followed her in placed themselves on either side of her, remaining until all was over.

Mr. Farnandis resumed his argument, if it could be called such, dealing but little in dry law; but it was rather an impassioned and fervid strain of eloquence and imagery, addressed not to the heads, but to the hearts of those twelve men, who held the life of her whom he was pleading in the hollow of their hands. He was listened to with breathless attention, and while he was speaking, there was a cessation of the rapping of the judge's gavel and the call of the crier for silence. There were but few eyes that were not moistened, even of those whose reason and judgment struggled against it.

The accused had also great difficulty in restraining her emotions. When Mr. Farnandis concluded, after speaking something over three hours, he turned and took her by the hand. She was mute, of course, but responded to his action with grateful significance of her thanks.

Mr. Archer followed, making the last speech on the side of the defense. His argument was almost purely legal, but from the able manner in which he presented the law and the facts, and his happy facility of expression, the drift of his remarks was not only easy of comprehension, but exceedingly interesting, and the effect was not at all lessened by the mixture of pathos and fancy so adroitly intermingled. He also occupied three hours.

Attorney General Jones then arose, and calmly and quietly, without any attempt at oratorical effort or flights of imagination, step by step reviewed the evidence from begining to end, sifting the material facts and holding them up to the jury so that "he who ran might read." With his well-known ability he then expounded the law, showing its application to the facts, but abstaining from reading any lecture to the jury, or instructing them as to their duty, leaving it to their own convictions of duty to draw their own inferences.

He concluded a few minutes after five, and the excitement now became intense. Necks were stretched and eyes peered from all directions, first at the prisoner and then at the jury. Many thought that the jury would render their verdict without leaving the box, but they gave no indication that they had arrived at a conclusion.

Judge Grason then directed the bailiff to take them in charge, when they retired. Some considerable disappointment was manifested by the crowd at this, and anxious inquiries went around "What is the matter?" "Do you think the jury is all right?" &c. The jury were out just ten minutes, and it is understood that the hitch was caused by one jurymen being unable to agree with the other eleven that it was a case of justifiable homicide, but was willing to acquit if he could be satisfied of the previous insanity, and ten minutes were occupied by his associates in convincing him of the fact.

The jury were thus out ten minutes.

When the jury re-entered, the crowd in attendance was cautioned by the court not to make any demonstration when the verdict was rendered, on pain of arrest, and there is no doubt the caution was necessary to repress the enthusiasm of the brawny yeomanry clustered all around. The clerk polled the jury, and after the other formalities, the foreman gave the verdict of "Not guilty," when a few furtive yells went up from some small boys in the rear of the crowd who were not to be deterred by the threatening terrors of the court.

The accused, whose composure during the trial had been so generally noticed, could no longer bear the strain upon her and gave way entirely; she wept and gasped for breath, and seemed in imminent danger of fainting. With the assistance of the sheriff and others she was taken into an adjoining room, the door locked to keep out the crowd that was pressing upon her, and after inhaling a little fresh air she recovered sufficiently to be taken over the street to her hotel, where for a long time parties were constantly coming to inquire after her. Later in the evening, with her mother and others of her family and friends, she left for her home near Jarrettsville, the scene of the tragedy with which her name is so closely connected.

The court adjourned immediately after the prisoner was discharged.

FOUR GREAT EVENTS.—One of the great events of the century on Monday last.—The present century has seen these four great events:

I. Morse's invention of the telegraph.
II. The laying of Atlantic cable.
III. The death of slavery in the U. S.
IV. The completion of Pacific railway.

In twenty-five years the continent has been spanned by the wires of the telegraph. Ten years the lightning began to run beneath the sea. Five years ago the war for freedom ended, and slavery died. On Monday the iron track was made complete from Portland to San Francisco.

The young man of to-day, who has seen all these things accomplished, will have tales to tell to his grand-children such as no grandsire of our day can summon from the stores of his memory.—*N. Y. Post*

Judge Chase's Reversal of Underwood.

We gave Tuesday a brief synopis of the opinion of Chief Justice Chase in Richmond on the appeal from Judge Underwood's decision in the U. S. District Court declaring null the sentence of Judge Sheffey, of the State court, on the ground of Sheffy's ineligibility under the fourteenth amendment. No one ever supposed that the Chief Justice could have decided in any other way than he has done in reversing the discision of the incompetent and partisan Underwood. The Chief Justice stated, in the conclusion of his opinion, that the subject received the consideration of the judges of the Supreme Court at the last term with reference to this and kindred cases in that district, and he was authorized to say that they unanimously concurred in the opinion that a person convicted by a jury, and sentenced in a court held by a judge *de facto*, acting under color of office, though not *de jure*, and detained in custody in pursuance of his sentence, cannot be properly discharged upon habeas corpus.

The case of Cæsar Griffin, who was remanded by the result of this decision to the State authorities, is not the only one in which that "second Daniel come to judgment," Underwood, has displayed his legal lore in a way to paralyze the administration of criminal justice in District No. 1. There was a much more serious offense than that of Griffin in which the criminal, through Underwood's interposition, went scot free. A woman by the name of Sally Anderson set fire to and burned to the ground the residence of Mr. Richard Magruder. The house was occupied at the time. She made a deliberate attempt to burn Mrs. Magruder's infant by first placing it on a feather bed and kindling a fire beneath it. The infant was happily rescued. The woman had a fair trial, which ended in her conviction, but the court, desirous of giving her every opportunity to defend herself, granted a motion for a new trial, which was had with the same result, and she was then sentenced to be hung. The case also was brought up before Judge Underwood on a writ of habeas corpus, on the ground that one of the magistrates composing the court which tried her had held the office of constable before the war, and being thereby disqualified under the 14th amendment, the whole court was illegal and its proceedings vitiated. Judge Underwood sustained the prisoner's plea, and discharged her from custody. In delivering his opinion he said if even the clerk of the court was disqualified it vitiated the proceedings. He declared that not a judge or clerk of a court disqualified by the 14th amendment was then or had been since the adoption of the amendment a legal judge or clerk, and that the proceedings of all courts of which they form a part illegal. At the very time this monstrous decision was rendered there were a hundred and fifty-nine convicts in the Virginia penitentiary, sentenced since the adoption of the 14th amendment, who might have been released by *habeas corpus* and turned loose under this man's decision. Not only would all the machinery of criminal justice have been thus dislocated, but, as the Chief Justice said, no sentence, no judgment, no decree, no acknowledgement nor record of a deed, no sheriff's nor commissiner's sale, no official act whatever, performed by any officer in the category of Judge Sheffey—and nearly all officers were in the same condition—could, if Underwood's construction were sustained, be considered valid. It was also shown by the Chief Justice that Congress itself by the passage of a joint resolution in February, 1869, providing that persons holding office in Virginia and Texas unable to take the test oath be removed therefrom, recognized that they were not regarded as removed from office by the operation of fourteenth amendment, but that the amendment required to be made operative by the legislation of Congress in its ordinary course. It is no wonder that the judges of the United States Supreme Court were unanimous in the conclusion announced by Chief Justice Chase. We are not surprised to learn, however, that Judge Underwood, with the modesty characteristic of greatness, has prepared a dissenting opinion on the case, which is to be published in the Richmond State Journal. Putting everything else about this man out of sight, his antecedents before the war, his extra-judicial charges from the bench libelling and denouncing the citizens of Virginia, his charge on a certain occasion to the grand jury in their room in relation to not presenting certain parties, &c., this one decision of his in the Cæsar Griffin case was a disgrace to the bench and an insult to the common sense of the country, if not essentially wicked in itself besides.—*Sun.*

Again at Home.

The Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, has again returned to his home at Oxford, in that State, after an exile of some four years or more. His coming having been generally known, a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen, with a fine band of music, greeted his arrival. Colonel L. Q. C. Lamar, in behalf of the people, welcomed him back in a speech of great eloquence, which was enthusiastically applauded. Mr. Thompson, in response, after reciting a history of his residence in exile and expressing his pleasure at again meeting old friends, said:

"In the late struggle for self-government we went to sea in a hastily constructed boat, which for four years gallantly bore the buffetings and boatings of the wind and waves, and finally went down amid the breakers, attracting the admiration of the world. We, the passengers, were thrown out into the turbulent waters, and have been gradually picked up and hauled on board the ship Nationality, where we are permitted to breathe and live, but not allowed any lot or employment in sailing the new ship on which we are embarked. Few among us can hold office, a greater number cannot vote. Possibly this is for the best, and in the end it will prove a great blessing. You are relieved of all responsibility in helping to govern the country. Purer and better and wiser citizens, in their own estimation, at least, will freely undertake to discharge all the onerous duties of office, and relieve you from all its anxieties and perplexities.—This state of things, I hope, will result greatly to the advantage of our community, increasing its wealth, happiness and security.

"While I was in Paris an intelligent Frenchman undertook to prove to me that under the French empire the people were the freest, happiest and most prosperous people in the world, secure in all personal rights, in the rights of property, person and reputation, each man allowed to pursue happiness in his own way, and certain of reaping the fruits of his industry. He was debarred from one right only, and that was for his good and welfare. He had no voice in the conduct of public affairs. He could hold no public meetings or criticise the acts of the Emperor or his officials. Hence he was exempt from all care and anxiety on this head, and consequently the Frenchman was a happy man. Why cannot we in the conquered South reason and feel in the same way?—Under such circumstances my opinion is that we ought to imitate, as far as practicable, the example of the great King David. When his child was sick nigh unto death, he mourned, fasted, prostrated himself upon the ground and put on sackcloth, but when the child died, he arose, washed himself, put on gay clothing and appeared to his attendants with a cheerful countenance. So, while our contest lasted, we suffered, fasted, prayed, shed our blood and spent our treasure freely. Now, that it is over, let us meet the actualities of life with a brave, cheerful and manly heart, submitting to the inevitable and exerting ourselves with energy to take care of ourselves and families. Owing to the institution of slavery which once obtained among us, our people have been misunderstood and greatly traduced abroad. Let us, by industry, skill and economy, reap all the advantages which have been placed within our grasp by the bountiful hand of Providence in our prolific soil and genial climate. Let us, by the practice of virtue and sobriety, and all the charities of life, disarm all criticism. Let us maintain a high standard of education and morality for our youth, that they may be fitted for all the duties and responsibilities which may by possibility devolve upon them. Above all, let us struggle with a hearty good will to build up the waste places and secure prosperity and plenty to our people."

Pastoral Letter of the Most Rev. Archbishop and Suffragan Prelates of the Province of Baltimore.

The following extracts (says the *Sun*, of Tuesday,) are from the pastoral letter of the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding and the suffragan prelates of the province of Baltimore, at the Tenth Provincial Council, to the clergy and laity of the province, which was read from the pulpits of the church on Sunday. The letter is upon some of the most important subjects that engaged the attention of the council during their recent deliberations. The first subject is on

EDUCATION.

The clergy are expected to redouble their efforts in providing sound moral and religious education for the children of their flocks. Upon this point the letter says—

Bitter experience convinces us daily more and more that a purely secular education, to the exclusion of a religious training, is not only an imperfect system, but is attended with the most disastrous consequences to the individual and to society. Among Catholics there cannot be two opinions about this subject. And we are happy to see that this practical truth is beginning to find acceptance also in the minds of reflecting men among our separate brethren.

Guizot, an eminent non-Catholic writer of France, expresses himself so clearly and forcibly on this point that we cannot forbear quoting his words: "In order to make popular education truly good and socially useful, it must be fundamentally religious. * * * It is necessary that national education should be given and received in the midst of a religious atmosphere, and that religious impressions and religious observances should penetrate into all its parts. Religion is not a study or an exercise to be restricted to a certain place or a certain hour; it is a faith and a law which ought to be felt everywhere, and which after this manner alone can exercise all its beneficial influence upon our minds and our lives.

Catechetical instructions weekly are not deemed sufficient to satisfy the religious wants of the children; they should every day breathe a healthy religious atmosphere in those schools where not only their minds are enlightened, but where seeds of faith, piety and sound morality are nourished and invigorated.

The lack of attention to sound religious instruction is deplorable. The pastoral, speaking of the consequences of this neglect, says:

"While we are gratified at witnessing so many intelligent persons throughout the country embracing the true faith, we are obliged to confess, with sorrow, that a great number are lost to the Church. There is no exaggeration in saying even now, what Bishop England felt it his sacred duty to state many years ago, that hundreds, nay, thousands of souls annually stray away from the fold in this country on account of the neglect of their early religious education. If we look for the descendants of those numerous Catholic families which have emigrated to this country during the past and present century, we will find that many of them have wandered away from the faith of their fathers, and that not a few of them are now ranked among the most active and unrelenting enemies of the Church of God.

"The only way to arrest the evil which we deplore is to make ample provision for the moral and religious training of our youth."

THE SOLID MEN OF GOTHAM.—The following are the income returns for the sixth revenue district of New York of $50,000 and upwards:

Wm. B Astor, $1,079,212; William H. Cornell, $149,131; C. K. Garrison, $104,715; H. T. Helmbold, $152,205; H. D Haight, $111,000; J. Taylor Johnson, $50,029; M. H. Levin, $92,254; John D. Maxwell, $61,975; Waldron B. Post, $78,506; Orlando B. Potter, $52,002; William C. Rhinelander, $113,057; George P. Rogers, $68,916; Thos Suffern, $79,699; Joseph Sampson, $163,714; Cornelius Vanderbilt, $60,230; Udolpho Wolfe, $71,916.

The Pacific Railroad Opened.

THE INFLUENCE AND HISTORY OF THE WORK.

The last rail on the Pacific railroad was laid at Promontory Point, near the junction of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific roads, at noon Tuesday. As each stroke of the hammer drove in the last spike, the fact was announced by simultaneous telegraphic messages to the chief cities of the Atlantic and the Pacific. There is some two hours and a half difference of time between Promontory Point and Baltimore, and it was 2.50 P. M. when the first hammer stroke was announced here.

The formal consummation of so grand an enterprise deserves to be heralded by such an agent as electricity. Imperfect as the road is considered to be by those competent persons who have had a good opportunity of examining it, and unfortunate as it was that the President was arrested by his laborers for money alleged to be due, on the very day the work was supposed to be finished, it may be regarded virtually as an accomplished fact, no matter how large the amount that may be required to make it what it professes to be.

Such a work is not only more valuable, but more truly glorious than all the achievements of war. The commercial and political consequences of this extraordinary achievement are almost beyond calculation. The region between the Pacific slope and the Mississippi Valley will be filled with hardy and productive settlers, the new Territories will be populated, the mining regions developed, the Mississippi Valley will become a great seat of manufactures, to say nothing of the Asiatic trade which may find its way across this national highway. In addition to all this, the Pacific States will be bound by ties of direct commercial and social intercommunication with the rest of the Union, identifying their interest with our own, removing what Humboldt calls "the barriers that make men strangers—which is generally only another name for enemies; and nothing is so efficacious in accomplishing this end, so devoutly to be wished, as promoting intercourse between man and man." It is indeed a great work, not only of union, but of civilization, and even humanity, bringing into closer contact not only our Atlantic and Pacific States, but the oldest and the youngest empires of the world.

Any man who had predicted fifty years ago that by science, and the practical application of it, the Atlantic would be brought nearer in this year to the Pacific than New York then was to Boston, would have exposed himself to strong doubts of his sanity. Yet this seeming maniacal fancy has been realized. Deserts and mountains have in vain interposed. The line across the continent is so long that trains upon it are run by eight or ten different times, and a contemporary suggests that "ultimately we shall have a double set of hands upon all watches—one for local time, and one for a general time—uniform all over the world." At noon in New York it is 9 A. M. in San Francisco. Hence we were at fifty minutes past two in Baltimore when, at noon on Tuesday, as above stated, the telegraph "shed its lightnings" from Promontory Point to herald this grand victory of peace. The methods and principles now so successfully applied may have been established in former generations, but it has been reserved for this generation to witness what may be styled with almost literal accuracy, an annihilation of both Time and Space.—*Balt. Sun.*

THE MASONIC FRATERNITY AND THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.—The Grand Lodges Free and Accepted Masons of Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida and Virginia have each furnished a sculptured stone to be used in the construction of the Washington Monument. Each stone has the compass and square engraved on it. St. John's Lodge, No. 36, of Richmond, Va., and Lafayette Lodge, Mo. 64, of New York, have also blocks of stone for the same purpose. These are to be placed on the inside of the monument, so as to be read while ascending the spiral staircase.

A SHOWER OF WORMS.—The Portland (Oregon) Courier says that during a brisk shower at Sheridan, in Yamhill county, on the 18th of March, there fell what seemed to be a kind of hail, but on examination was found to be composed of peculiar whitish worms—millions of them. Each worm had the power of doubling up and skipping a foot or more. They were from an eighth to a quarter of an inch long, with a small darkish spot about the head. They appeared to die very soon.

THE FOURTH OF JULY.—This year the Fourth of July falls on Sunday. The usual custom in such cases is to observe the day after the anniversary, which would be Monday, but some of the New York journals are in favor of keeping Saturday, the third. The advantage of the recommendation is that if Saturday be kept as a holiday, Sunday would follow as a day of rest, and the new week would be entered upon unbroken.

"There could be no greater Comfort in a Family

than a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine.—I have used one for the last nine or ten years, and I think it is decidedly the best family Sewing machine."—*Testimony of Mrs. Alice B. Whipple, wife of the Rev. Dr. Whipple, Sec. Am. Missionary Association.*"

PUBLIC NOTICE.

ORDERED, That the Public be notified through the County Papers, that *they* are empowered to remove the obstructions upon the public road across the mill dam at Urieville, and the County Commissioners will sustain them against any action that may be taken by Wm. T. Smith.

JNO. RUSSELL,
Clerk Kent County Commissioners.
May 8, 1869—3t.

WOOL.

Summer of 1869.

WOOL WANTED—Washed and in the Fleece, and for which the highest market rates will be paid in Cash during the entire season.

THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, May 8, 1869.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.90. Red—1.61@2.00.
CORN.—White—79@81cts. Yellow 80@84 cts.
OATS—60@78 cts.

MARRIED.

HOLLIS—TOWNSEND—On the 11th inst. by Rev. J. S. Inskip, WILLIAM B. HOLLIS, of this county, to Miss HANNAH E. TOWNSEND, daughter of John Townsend, of Delaware.

$1000 TO LOAN ONE OR TWO years, on good security.
Apply to C. TYLDEN WESTCOTT,
May 15,'69-tf. Court Street.

Notice to School Trustees.

ALL estimates for repairs, &c., to be paid out of the Levy of 1869, must be filed with the Secretary of the School Board, on or before THURSDAY, MAY 28th, 1869, otherwise they will be too late for consideration this year.

W. F. MASSEY,
May 15, 1869. Secretary.

A CARD.

MRS. MARTHA BISCOE has just returned from Baltimore with an assortment of

SPRING MILLINERY

which she will sell very low for cash, or to prompt paying customers on time, and would also request those indebted to call and pay their Bills, as it is unreasonable to ask longer indulgence. MARTHA BISCOE.
May 15, 1869—3t.

Ice Cream! Ice Cream! Ice Cream!

WM. F. MURR. HENRY MURR.

WM. F. MURR & BRO.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Ice Cream, Water Ices,

CONFECTIONERY, FRUITS, NUTS, ETC.

No. 139 Cor. Hanover and Barre Sts., Baltimore.

☞ Orders for Ice Cream, all flavors, and Water Ices, promptly attended to. Families, Parties, Weddings, Pic Nics, Balls, Excursions, Steamboats, &c., furnished at the shortest notice. May 15,'69-4m.

Sabbath School Convention.

THERE will be a Convention of the Sabbath School workers of Kent County, held at Chestertown, on *Wednesday, June 16th*, 1869, beginning at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the M. P. Church, and continuing through the afternoon and evening. Its object is to discuss Sabbath School topics, and awaken a greater interest in Sabbath School work. Several prominent Sabbath School workers from Baltimore, will be present to aid in the discussions. All friends of the Sabbath School cause, of whatever name or denomination, are cordially invited to attend, and each Sabbath School in the County is requested, if possible, to send as many as four Delegates, besides their Pastor and Superintendent, who are delegates *ex officio*. A good time is expected, and a day of much profit to all. May 15, 1869.

AT A MEETING of the Stockholders of the Kent County Railroad, held at the Court House, in Chestertown, May 10th, 1869, on motion of Mr. Welch

Dr. T. C. Kennard was appointed Chairman, and C. Tylden Westcott, Secretary,

On motion by Mr. Shallcross

The Reports of the President, Treasurer, and Engineer, were read and approved.

On motion by Mr. Welch

The Reports were filed by the Secretary.

On motion by Mr. Francis,

Ordered, That the Secretary prepare and publish a summary of the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

T. C. KENNARD, President.
C. TYLDEN WESTCOTT, Secretary.
May 15, 1869—1t.

AT THE ELECTION for Directors in the said Company, the following gentlemen were elected:

George Vickers, Thomas W. Eliason, John Gale, William Welch, William B. Wilmer, Richard C. Johnson, Charles Beasten, and Lawrence M. Ricaud.

Immediately after the election, the Directors held a meeting; and, on motion, Hon. George Vickers was elected President of the Board; Richard Hynson was re-appointed Treasurer, and C. Tylden Westcott, Secretary.

On motion, the Board adjourned.

C. TYLDEN WESTCOTT,
May 15, 1869—1t. Secretary.

FIRST DISTRICT.

BARGAINS

IN

SPRING GOODS

JUST RECEIVED

AT

PURNELL'S

Cash Store!

GALENA.

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.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF A
VALUABLE FARM
ON CHESAPEAKE BAY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent County, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will expose to Public Sale, at the Voshell House in Chestertown, Kent County, Maryland, on

TUESDAY, the 1st, Day of June,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., all that

Valuable Farm or Tract of Land

in Kent County, Maryland, commonly called

"KENNARD'S POINT,"

of which the late Dr. William M. Gemmill died seized, and containing

510 ACRES,

MORE OR LESS.

The Farm is situated on Chesapeake Bay and is bounded by the same and Churn and Still Pond Creeks, adjoins the lands of E. P. Janvier and others, and is about twelve miles from Chestertown. The situation is one of the most elevated and salubrious in the County.



The DWELLING IS OF BRICK, new, capacious and finished in modern style. The land has been limed, is of excellent quality, and productive. The farm has sufficient quantity of WOOD, and receives large amounts of Drift Wood from the Bay. There is a

CONSIDERABLE PEACH ORCHARD

on the farm. There are TENANT HOUSES and OUT HOUSES, in fair condition.

Vessels sail weekly from each of the above named Creeks to the City of Baltimore.

The farm is divided into fields sufficient for cultivation. This is considered on of the finest estates in the County.

TERMS OF SALE CASH, on the day of sale, or on the ratification of the sale, at the option of the Trustee.

JOSEPH B. BAKER,
May 8, '69—tds. Trustee.

T. W. ELIASON & SON

ARE prepared to offer to the buying public a large assortment of

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,

selected from Philadelphia and New York Markets. We invite Buyers to call and examine our

STOCK

and are confident that Prices, Quality, and Styles will give satisfaction.

We invite particular attention to our stock of

LADIES, MISSES AND CHILDREN'S, MOROCCO, GOAT AND LASTING BAL. BOOTS AND GAITERS,

and to our Stock of medium Dress Goods, Alpacas, American Lawns, and also to our Domestic Goods—bleached and brown Muslins, Ticking, Table Linens, Domestics, Cottonades, Linen Drills and Ducks.

T. W. ELIASON & SON.

DEALERS also in LUMBER and First class PHOSPHATES.
May 8, 1869.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Examiners, appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent County to view and determine whether the public interest requires them to open a public road in the First Election District of said county, through the Forest, beginning at a stone on the new cut road, being a line stone between the lands of James Yates and Sam'l. Hurlock, and running through the lands of Dr. T. H. Crane, Thomas B. Sinnickson and George Maslin, across or near the lands of G. W. Moffitt, Samuel Hurlock, and James Baily's heirs, to or near a white oak tree on the Delaware line, near the division line of J. Bailey and E. Ward; hereby give notice to all parties interested, that they will meet at Massey's Cross Roads, on

THURSDAY, JUNE 10, 1869,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., to execute the duties of their commission.

GEORGE W. SPENCER,
PHILIP F. RASIN,
WM. C. MEGINNIS,
May 8, 1869—5t. Examiners.

Dividend Notice.

ESTATE OF ABSALOM DOBBS.

On application ordered, that William Vannort, administrator of Absalom Dobbs, dec'd., give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the personal estate of said deceased will be made in this Court on TUESDAY, the 25th day of May, 1869.

Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
Register of Wills.

N. B.—All creditors of Absalom Dobbs are hereby notified and requested to file their claims properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before Tuesday, the 25th, of May, 1869, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the personal estate.

WM. VANNORT,
May 1, 1869—3t. Administrator.

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned, Examiners appointed by the County Commissioners' to view and determine whether the public convenience requires them to widen and straighten the public roads in the fourth election district of Kent county, in Quaker Neck, one known by the name of Old Town road, and the other road leading from the Friends Meeting House to Walton Chapel, hereby give notice to all parties interested, that they will meet at Bond Chapel on

WEDNESDAY, May 26th., 1869,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., to execute the duties of their commission.

ROBERT S. EMORY,
SIMON WICKES,
H. MIFLIN THOMAS,
April 24, 1869—5t. Examiners.

KID GLOVE EMPORIUM!

95 North Charles St.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

LADIES desiring a pair of Superior Jouvin Kid Gloves, any size or color, at short notice, by enclosing only $1.25 by mail, will receive a very superior article by return mail. Every pair warranted. Address

W. H. RINGGOLD,
95 N. Charles Street, near Mulberry.
Baltimore, March 20, 1869.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of Tinware, Stamped ware, Japaned ware, Nurse Lamps, Egg Stands, and a large assortment of Cook Stoves on hand and for sale very cheap by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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