THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 22, 1870.

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

☞ HORATIO BECK, ESQ., of the House of Delegates, will accept thanks for reports of the Adjutant General and the Directors of the Maryland Penitentiary.

FARMERS' CLUBS AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.—We are gratified to see that since our agitation of the formation of Farmers' Clubs there have been two additional organizations started, the second being at Worton Heights. There are now three in the County—the Farmers' Club of Quaker Neck, the Club of Rees' Corner, and the Worton Club. There is yet a considerable portion of the farmers' leisure season unexpired; ample time for each School District to take the necessary measures for the formation of a Club, and to form a general County Society. Our farmers we know generally move slow in any new movement; but these organizations strike us as so necessary to the farmers' interest that we are somewhat surprised at their delay. The little county of Calvert, fifty years behind Kent in agricultural matters, has been awakened to the importance of Agricultural Societies, and a practical and live organization has been the result. That our farmers may see what is being done in other parts of the State, we copy the following from the proceedings of their last meeting:

To the President of the Agricultural Society of Calvert County.—Dear Sir:—At the meeting of the Society in November last, a resolution was offered by Rev. Samuel Cornelius, for the appointment of a committee for the purpose of visiting the city of Baltimore, and having an interview with the various gentlemen engaged in the manufacturing of the different fertilizers of that city, and ascertain if possible, the lowest price for which they could be purchased by agent of the Society, and upon what time they could be had; and further if the different agents or manufacturers would be willing to give a written guarantee that these manures would come up to the standard represented. As one of that committee, I have to regret the absence of the gentlemen appointed with me to make the investigations named.

I visited E. Whitman & Sons, who have the control of the Andrew Coe's Super Phosphate of Lime, and learned from them that they would sell to an agent of the Society for 10 per cent. less than their retail price; that they would take accepted drafts of 4 months in payment, and that they will give to our agent the privilege of being present to see for himself the ingredients used and the manufacture of all the guano he may want. They also further agree to pay the expenses of said agent to Baltimore, all of which will more fully appear by the letter addressed to me by the Messrs. Whitman and Sons, and which I beg leave to make a part of this report. It is marked A.

I then visited J. J. Turner & Co.—These gentlemen very readily consented to every proposition which I made, viz: they will sell to our agent at 10 per cent off, take four months accepted drafts, (interest added) and give a guarantee that the fertilizer will come up to the standard as represented by them. The analysis is herewith returned marked B., and which I beg may be taken as a part of this report.

The Baltimore City Fertilizer Manufacturing Company was then visited, No. 4 Wood street, Corn Exchange Building. They also will sell our agent Flour of Bone, $55; Bone Dust $45; Fish Guano, $35; Ponderette $25: Compost 3½ cts., per bushel, 10 per cent off. City acceptances 4 months, and will guarantee the articles sold to be as represented. A pamphlet containing a description of their fertilizers, is herewith returned, marked C.

Wm. Crighton was seen, with the same result as others, viz: would sell us at $50 per ton in quantities. Time, drafts at 4 months, (interest added;) will guarantee his preparation. A pamphlet containing a note from Mr. Crighton, and analysis is herewith returned as a part of this report. It is marked D.

Maryland Fertilising Company, Lawrence Sangston, Esq., President, was [illegible]. Would sell in quantities to the So[illegible] 10 per cent off, take 4 months [illegible] acceptances and guarantee the Phosphate as required by the Society.—Pamphlet containing analysis, &c., is herewith returned as a part of this report and marked E.

Patapsco Guano Company, Wil[illegible] H. Graffin Esq., for the Company, o[illegible] eral terms, which he desires should not be made public.

Wheen's Raw Bone Super-Phosphate. Mr. Edwards, the agent of this Company, declines to say at what price he will sell, but when we are ready to buy will take a less price than he usually sells at, so as to make it the advantage of the Society to buy. Will take city acceptances at 4 months, and give a guarantee that the Phosphate will come up to the standard. A pamphlet containing description &c., is here with returned as a part of this report, marked G.

I think sir, that it is clearly shown by what I have already said in reference to the largest dealers and manufacturers of the different guanos and the fertilizers in the city of Balti[illegible] there is a great advantage in o[illegible] making their purchases throu[illegible] not only in a reduction in t[illegible] but also in the [illegible] certainty [illegible] purer article, [illegible] of their [illegible] all of

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

TUESDAY.—In the Senate, leave was granted to Mr. Fields, to repeal section 9 of article 28, public general laws, authorizing county commissioners to publish statements of county expenses and re-enact the same with amendments.

HOUSE.

A petition was presented by Mr. Wilmer, from Richard Hynson and 30 other citizens of Chestertown for a law giving additional power to the corporation of the M. E. Church of said town.

Militia Fines.—Mr. Kirk offered an order that the Adjutant General be requested to inform this House what amount of money has been paid to him under section 8, chap. 411, of 1868, on account of commutations and fines under militia law. Adopted.

Leaves Obtained to Report Bills.—By Mr. Blake, to amend sec. 7 of art. 45 of general law, relating to husband and wife; also to regulate primary elections in Baltimore city. By Mr. Baldwin of Anne Arundel, to amend sec. 19 of art. 18 of the general law relating to clerks of courts; also to amend sec. 4 of art. 64 of the general law relating to mortgages; also to amend sec. 56 of art. 82 of general law entitled "chancery." By Mr. Street, to amend art. 83 of the supplement of 1868, general law, entitled "military." By Mr. Cooper, to amend sec. 170 of art. 30 of general law entitled "crimes and punishment."

WEDNESDAY.—*Orders Presented.*—By Mr. Hardcastle, of Talbot, that a special committee on retrenchment of county expenses be appointed by the Speaker, with leave to report by bill or otherwise, for the purpose of examining into county expenditures with the view of reducing and making the same more uniform throughout the State: adopted. The Chair appointed Messrs. Hardcastle, of Talbot; Brown, Gatch, Dennis, Watkins, Hopkins, Bowlus. By Mr. Hardcastle of Talbot, that the boards of county commissioners of the several counties of the State be and they are hereby requested to communicate to this House, as soon as practicable, copies of all accounts rendered by the sheriff, clerk of the Circuit Court, register of wills and State's attorneys, for fees or other charges against their respective counties; also of all accounts for local printing for and during the year 1869, and that the chief clerk of this House forward a copy of this order to the several boards of county commissioners aforesaid, which was read and made the order of the day for Thursday, at 1 o'clock.

Mr. Merryman Elected Treasurer of Maryland.

The great contest for the treasurership of Maryland was decided on Wednesday. The committee of the two branches appointed to count the second ballot taken on Tuesday, but not then counted, reported that Mr. Merryman had received 62 votes, Mr. Fowler 33, Mr. Vansant 13, and Mr. Pannell 3. Mr. John Merryman, of Baltimore county, was thereupon declared duly elected State Treasurer of Maryland for two years, having received a majority of all the votes cast. Both houses, consisting jointly of 111 members, were fully represented, and the entire vote was thrown in each.

The Annapolis correspondent of the Baltimore American, says:

There is a disposition in intelligent quarters to get at a basis of adjustment of the issue between the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and the State, in regard to the one-fifth passenger receipts on the Washington Branch.

A bill is talked of looking to a prospective repeal of the alleged tax, conditioned that the Company be not allowed hereafter to charge over $1 20 fare between Baltimore and Washington, and at the same time reduce the local passenger fares 20 per cent, the Company to pay to the State a consideration and amount equal to the whole balance claimed by it on account of the one-fifth receipts from passengers up to a certain period in 1870. The special stock of the Washington branch, it is to stipulated also, shall be submitted to valuation and assessment in the same manner as any other stock.

With regard to the claims of the Company on account of interest paid in London—that is to be left with the Legislature, or in other words, to the honor of the State, the Company having no right of action against the State any more than an individual, and the Legislature will be relied on to do only what is just and right in the premises.

NAPOLEON AT ST. CLOUD.—Of Napoleon's home at St. Cloud, a Paris correspondent writes:

His Majesty's private apartments are most simple, and comprise a bed-room, a dressing-room, and a *cabinet de travail*. If it were not for souvenirs of Napoleon I. and Queen Hortense nobody would suspect this to be the Emperor's cabinet.—His Majesty indifferently uses quill or steel pens, and while he writes he scatters the *residus* of his cigarettes upon the ink-stand plate. No people can be more united than the three chief inmates of the [illegible] de St. Cloud; and, when politics and [illegible] can be laid aside, happier father, mother and son, can anywhere exist.

The Empress and Prince enter the Emperor's room as soon as Felix, the first valet de chambre, has let them know that his master is up—which just now is generally between 7 and 8 A. M. M. Conneau, a friend rather than a physician; M Conti, both a friend and a secretary, and General Melerdo, follow soon after. The latter comes to take orders for the day, including the "bill of fare" for the breakfast and dinner. But at all times the dishes are of the simplest description chiefly roast meats, and whatever they are Napoleon III. is always content.

SALARY.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's salary as pastor of Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, has been increased to $20,000, almost as much as the President of the United States receives. Mr. B. had previously been paid $12,000.

EASTERN SHORE MATTERS.

From the Cecil Democrat.

AN arrangement was entered into with the Commissioners of Kent county, in regard to a tender for the bridge over Sassafras river, at Fredericktown, by which the counties furnish tender alternate years, Cecil supplying a man this year. His duty will be to attend the draw.

From the Cecil Whig.

DUCKS AND DUCKING.—Our gunners who follow ducking on the flats below the mouth of the Susquehanna river, and in Elk and Bohemia rivers, report fewer ducks the present season than ever before, and an increase of gunners. The gunners have not only increased in numbers but the means of destruction have become formidable. In addition to the sink boat, which is a very destructive contrivance, allowing the sportman to lie concealed in the very heart of the wave, as it were, while he anchors a flock of wooden ducks in easy range of his hidden boat to entice the birds to approach, when he fires into the ambushed flock with double barreled guns, bringing down numbers of them by the volleys he fires in quick succession, before the ducks can get beyond range. To this wholesale slaughter is now added night shooting with heavy swivel guns, which not only kill and cripple the birds in great numbers, but the loud report of those heavy guns fired amongst them in darkness, added to the glaring flash, completely terrifies the ducks and drives them from their accustomed feeding grounds.

We have heard of still another formidable engine of destruction which has been introduced recently. In fact we have not heard of it before this winter. This is a long, narrow, low built boat, driven by steam, carrying two men, who are armed with repeaters capable of firing sixty shots a minute. Small balls are used, and by this we presume the gun is of a rifle class, and capable of throwing its balls, though small, a long distance. The steam propelled boat enables the gunners to follow the game rapidly from place to place and pursue them for miles, while the rapid discharges of their formidable pieces, prove very destructive to large flocks.

With such a relentless warfare on the birds, it is not surprising that they are leaving their old feeding grounds, and those which escape their deadly foes seek new haunts less exposed to danger. The Chesapeake and its tributaries are famous for their unrivaled Canvass-backs, but unless a check is put to the relentless and bloody pursuit urged against them, which is yearly becoming more destructive, and the army of gunners and improved modes of slaughter increased, the Canvass-back will soon be known only in history. We believe there is some kind of clumsy, stupid law for the protection of water fowl, but it is a dead letter on the statute books. A very efficient law might be enacted, and one which would not only protect the ducks from this exterminating warfare, but provide a source of revenue to the State. If a license law were passed by the Legislature the present session, providing a severe penalty for violations of the law and forbidding night shooting—for nothing so frightens the ducks as firing among them at night—a considerable revenue might be raised to the State and the ducks protected from extermination. Every man who took out a license to shoot, whether from sink boat or shore, would be an armed police to aid in suppressing any infringement of the law by unlicensed parties, or those shooting out of the stated times provided by law. If the duckers will take the matter up they can secure the passage of a law which will not only prevent this indiscriminate slaughter of the birds, but protect a business which has been of immense profit to them in the past.

From the Salisbury Advertiser.

RATHER HUMBLE.—In our vicinity resides a young man who is humility personified. A few days ago, having met a young lady, he asked if he "might be allowed the privilege of accompanying her home," and was indignantly refused, whereupon he inquired very humbly if he "might be allowed to sit on the fence and see her go by."

SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS.—On Tuesday last the new Board of School Commissioners met and elected the following officers: Dr. Henry Briscoe, President; Secretary, Treasurer and Examiner. We feel assured that the Board have displayed good taste in electing men in every way competent to fulfill the duties of their office. —*Ibd.*

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The Legislature of Mississippi having ratified the fifteenth amendment, there are now twenty-three States recorded in its favor, as follows: Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, Mississippi, Nevada, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. Three have rejected by one or both houses, and will not likely take any further action—Delaware, Kentucky and Tennessee. The constitution provides that any proposed amendment must be ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the States before it can become a part of the constitution. There are thirty-seven States, and the ratification of the twenty-eight is therefore necessary to constitute the a[illegible] [illegible] of the constitution. [illegible] necessary to ren[illegible] [illegible] Senate of [illegible] the amendment, and the House will probably follow. If so, there will be twenty-four States ratifying. Texas must ratify the amendment before its reconstruction can be completed, and this, added to the twenty-four which have already ratified it, would make twenty-five States, leaving three yet required to render the action complete. The States from which these three must be obtained are California, Georgia, Iowa, Maryland, Minnesota, Nebraska, New Jersey, Oregon and Rhode Island, and of these nine there are four (Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska and Rhode Island) certainly good for ratification—making twenty-nine, or one more than is wanted.

It is true that the Legislature of New York has repealed its act of ratification, and that Virginia, being not yet, according to radical theory a State, and her Legislature [illegible] upon as not in a recon[illegible] might not, in logical consistency, be authorized to count these two votes in favor of the amendment. But as the domain of consistency, as well as of constitutionality, seems long ago to have been abandoned, and the only logic left is embraced in might, we feel warranted in considering that there are now twenty-three States in favor of the fifteenth amendment, as also in anticipating that, even if Virginia and New York should not be counted in, Georgia, under the progressive impulses of the last reconstruction act, will help to amend the constitution as well as her own ways, and thus, though out of the Union, secure to those States which are in it the full benefits of the fifteenth amendment.

In view of these facts, we may consider the fifteenth amendment an accomplished thing. It is to be hoped that it may answer the most sanguine anticipations of its advocates, and that the perverse constitution of the United States, which was handed down to us in such an immature and rickety condition by its bungling political founders, may now be considered as thoroughly repaired, and ready for any emergency.—*Balt. Sun.*

The American Bonapartes.

The Louisville Courier Journal has the following:

The revolutionary movements which are now going forward in France invest the Napoleonic dynasty with additional interest. Prince Pierre Bonaparte, who has caused the pot to boil so fiercely, is a son of the great Emperor's brother Lucien, who was considered the ablest of the family next after Napoleon. The present Emperor is regarded by many as not a Bonaparte at all, but the son of a Dutch admiral by Hortense Beauharnais, the daughter of Josephine. Louis Bonaparte was forced by his brother to marry Hortense. He was in love with another woman, and withol a dreamy sort of person. Those who believe in the operation of a principle of poetic justice running the progress of history, make mention of the fact that the grandson of Josephine, and not of Napoleon, now rules in France as proof that the "whirligig of time brings in his revenges." Josephine once said "My progeny shall be supreme." But Josephine was not the only woman who was ill-uted by the imperial Corsican.—Nor was the only one who cherished hopes of a divine revenge through her descendants. And hereby hangs a tale.

In 1803 Jerome Bonaparte, then in command of a French frigate, landed in New York. As the brother of Napoleon Bonaparte, he was received with distinction, and was most hospitably entertained wherever he went. While in Baltimore he met Miss Elizabeth Patterson, the daughter of a wealthy merchant of that city, and married her on the 24th of December of the same year. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Carroll, of the Catholic diocese of Baltimore, a brother of the distinguished Charles Carroll of Carrollton. The marriage contract was drawn up by Alexander Dallas, afterwards Secretary of the Treasury, and was witnessed by the mayor of Baltimore and several other official personages. After remaining in the United States about a year, Jerome Bonaparte and his wife embarked for France in an American ship.

In the meantime Napoleon, to whom the marriage of his brother gave great offence, had ordered that the newly married pair should be permitted to land at no port over which France exercised authority. They, therefore, landed at Libson, where Jerome left his wife, directing her to proceed to Amsterdam, and went to Paris with the hope of prevailing upon Napoleon to recognize his marriage; but this Napoleon refused to do, at the same time upbraiding his brother for daring to marry without his consent. On arriving at Amsterdam, whither she went in the American ship, Madame Bonaparte was confronted with Napoleon's order forbidding her to land. She then sailed for England, where she took up her residence at Camberwell, near London. And here on the 7th of July, 1805, was born her only child, Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, now living in Baltimore.

Napoleon had determined that his brothers should marry among the Princess of Europe, and all efforts to induce him to recognize the wife of Jerome were vain, and Jerome was at last forced to yield to the wishes of the Emperor and marry the Princess Frederica Catharine, of Wurtemburg. Madame Bonaparte met her husband but once afterward, and then no word passed between them. It was in the gallery of the Pitti Palace at Florence, in Italy. The Princess was leaning on the arm of her husband when the meeting took place. Jerome started aside on recognizing Madame Bonaparte, and a moment afterward whispered to the Princess, "That lady is my former wife." He immediately left the gallery, and the next morning quitted Florence.

Although Napoleon declared the marriage of Jerome and Miss Patterson null and void, he could never induce the Pope to so declare it; and a few years ago, when the question as to the rank to which the Bonapartes of Baltimore were entitled as princes of the imperial household was up for decision, the protest of the Pope against the decree of Napoleon was brought forward.

Soon after the birth of her son Madame Bonaparte returned to Baltimore, where she has principally resided ever since, in the enjoyment of a large fortune. She was about eighteen years of age when she first met Jerome Bonaparte, and is now about eighty-five. She was always a great admirer of Napoleon in spite of the cruel manner in which he treated her. It is said that she believes that her grandson will yet be Emperor of France.

Madame Bonaparte's son, Jerome Napoleon, now in his sixty[illegible] year, has lived in Baltimore since his boyhood. He was educated at Harvard College, where he graduated in 1826. He afterwards studied law, but never practiced at the bar. When quite a young man he married a very wealthy lady, Miss Susan Mary Williams, originally of Roxbury, Mass., and has since devoted his time to the management of his large estate and to agricultural pursuits. His own fortune, added to that of his wife, made him one of the wealthiest men in Baltimore. He visited his father several times in Europe, and for many years received from him a large allowance. He is on good terms with Louis Napoleon, and has once visited the French Court, accompanied by one of his sons, upon an invitation from the Emperor. During the reign of Louis Philippe he was permitted to remain in Paris for a short time, but was required to assume his mother's name of Patterson.

Mr. Bonaparte has two children, Jerome Napoleon, who was born in Baltimore in 1832, and Charles Joseph, born in 1852. The first named graduated at West Point at the age of twenty, and after remaining a short time in the United States army, resigned his commission and entered that of France as a sub-lieutenant. He was with the French and English allies in the Crimea, and received a decoration from the Sultan of Turkey for his gallant conduct at the siege of Sebastopol.

Mr. Bonaparte is said to bear a strong personal resemblance to his uncle, the first Napoleon. If the validity of his father's marriage with Miss Patterson were recognized by the Court of France, it would give him and his children precedence over his half-brothers and their sister, the Princess Mathilde, the children of Jerome by his second wife. Efforts to secure such a recognition have been made on perhaps more than one occasion, but they failed, though how far they fell short of success has never been known to the public. Jerome himself, who died at a venerable old age a year or two ago, bitterly opposed all such efforts to obtain precedence for the Baltimore Bonapartes, and would acknowledge them only by the name of Patterson.

The scrimmage now going on in Paris is peculiar. The American Bonapartes are republicans, and so are the agitators in the Corps Legislatif. It may afford some of them an opportunity, and a Patterson may yet occupy the Tuileries as Prince President just as Louis, a Beauharnais, occupied the palace in 1849. At all events the story is worth retelling as more or less apropos of transpiring events in France, in which the Bonapartes, their past, present and future, bear such close relation. Jerome Bonaparte acted badly enough to Miss Patterson. Nor has his family done much better. It would be a piece of poetic justice if Time should balance the account.

Proceedings of Congress.

In the Senate on Wednesday, a large number of memorials were presented in favor of abolishing the franking privilege. On this subject a lively debate ensued, after which the bill to admit Virginia was again called up. An amendment was adopted by yeas 48, nays 16, prescribing that the oath in third section of the fourteenth amendment shall be taken by the members of the Legislature and the State officers before they enter upon their duties. After further consideration of the bill, the Senate adjourned, so that Virginia is still kept out of the Union.

In the House a resolution to adjourn Congress on the second Tuesday of April was defeated by a vote of 97 to 74.—Among the bills introduced and referred was one to amend the bankrupt act so as to exempt certain interests in life insurance companies. A joint resolution was adopted declaring that the meaning of the present income tax law is that all incomes accruing during the present year must be levied and paid, and that so much of the said tax remaining unpaid on the 1st of January of 1871, shall be paid during the latter year under existing laws. This is in accordance with the decision of the internal revenue commissioner recently made. The pension bill was passed. It appropriates $30,000,000 for those entitled to pensions in the war of 1812, the Mexican war, the navy invalid and navy pensions of widows, &c.

ASHLEY'S TROUBLES.—When Mr. Ashley helped to prosecute Andrew Johnson because Mr. Johnson opposed the action of Congress, he probably did not think that within two or three years he would find himself enacting the very part for which he called Mr. Johnson so severely to account. Here is a tale, told by a New York journal, of Ashley's troubles in Montana, which shows what many persons doubt, that there is much real humor in our politics:

"Letters received here from Montana give interesting particulars of the contest between Governor Ashley and the Legislature, which is almost unanimously democratic. There are three State offices whose appointment vests in the Governor, but whose confirmation is necessary by the Legislative Council. For these officers Ashley has nominated fifteen or twenty different sets of men, all republican, who have in turn been rejected by the council. The fight has finally assumed, on a small scale, such a shape as that did between Congress and Andy Johnson. The Legislature passed a tenure-of-office bill, and Governor Ashley promptly vetoed it. At last accounts the Legislature was about to pass it over his veto."

DEPLORABLE CONDITION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—The following is an extract from a letter to a gentleman in Baltimore. The writer is one of the most estimable gentlemen in South Carolina. It is dated January 13, 1870:

"What is to become of this poor State nobody can do more than conjecture. You have perhaps not known that, at the end of the war, the old bank bills brought some ten cents on the dollar. I mean the bank of the State. I had a good many of them and was glad to get that. Gov. Scott and his friends bought up all these bills, then got the negro Legislature to redeem them by State bonds at par, and soon after to enact that these bonds, principal and interest, shall be paid in gold. And so it is in everything. Five or ten dollars will buy, I hear, any vote in the Legislature for anything. They sit for months instead of weeks, as formerly, and vote themselves six dollars a day, instead of three, as before."

CARD.—All persons indebted to me are earnestly requested to call and settle. Unless they do so shortly I shall be compelled to place their accounts in a legal train of collection.

C. W. WARREN,
Jan. 15, 1870—3t. *Kennedyville.*

J. BELL & BRO., Buck Neck Wharf, Agents for the

MARRIED.

BRICE—GRANTLAND.—At No. 861 N. Broad street, by Rev. A. Manship, on the 29th ult., JOSEPH W. BRICE to Miss JENNIE GRANTLAND, both of Wilmington, Del.

ROLPH—CLAYLAND.—On the 19th inst., at the M. E. Parsonage in this place, by Rev. J. B. Merritt, JAMES ALBERT ROLPH to Miss EMELINE BIDDLE, daughter of Mr. Samuel R. Clayland, of Queen Anne's.

WALRAVEN—BACON.—On Tuesday last, by Rev. J. T. Murray, JOHN D. WALRAVEN to Miss MARY E. BACON—both of Kent county.

STARTT—HADAWAY.—On Tuesday last, by Rev. D. C. Ridgway, GUSTAVUS STARTT to Miss MARY ELLEN HADAWAY—all of this county.

DECORSE—STARTT.—On Thursday last, by the same, CAPT. JAMES P. DECORSE to Miss MARY A. STARTT—all of Kent.

DIED.

SMITH.—In Chestertown, on Saturday last, Mr. SAMUEL A. SMITH—aged 64 years.

BISCOE.—In Chestertown, on Thursday last, Mr. ALBERT A. BISCOE—in his 46th year.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of C. P. MORTON & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by John Harris, Sr., who will settle up the affairs of the late firm.

C. P. MORTON,
JOHN HARRIS, Sr.

All persons indebted to the late firm of C. P. Morton & Co., are hereby notified that on all claims not settled by Feb. 1st, prompt payment will be enforced by law.

JOHN HARRIS, Sr.
Round Top, Jan. 1, 1870. jan22-3t.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of 3 writs of Venditioni Exponas issued by Thos. J. Britton, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and one issued by J. T. Hurtt, a Justice of the Peace as aforesaid, to me directed, at the suit of Jeremiah Peacock, against the goods and chattels of C. C. Redding. I have seized and taken in execution all the right title, claim and interest of said C. C. Redding of, in and to the following property, to wit: the said Redding's interest in a

PEACH NURSERY

on the Farm of Alexander Wilson.

AND I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that *On WEDNESDAY, the 2nd day of February*, 1869,

at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Hotel in Galena, I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the said property so seized and taken into execution, to pay and satisfy said debt, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

E. GOODING,
Jan. 22,—tds. Constable.

Notice.

A FARMERS' CLUB

FOR THE THIRD DISTRICT, WAS organized on Thursday last: and they cordially invite all persons interested in the movement to meet them at WORTON HEIGHTS on THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

STEVENSON CONSTABLE,
Jan. 15, 1870—1t. *Secretary.*

TREES, PLANTS & VINES.

MY Friends and Customers will please recollect, that I am still in the market with a large and extensive assortment of Nursery Stock.

PEACH TREES, and SMALL FRUIT PLANTS, specialities.

N. BARNARD,
Jan. 15—2m* Still Pond, Md.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

BY order of the County Commissioners, the Public are hereby notified that no New Roads will be granted during the year eighteen hundred and seventy.

JNO. RUSSELL,
Jan. 15, 1870—3t. *Clerk.*

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

ALL persons intending to make application for Pensions, and all who have received Pensions during the year 1869, are notified to appear before the County Commissioners for Kent County, at which time their claims will be considered.

By order. JNO. RUSSELL,
Jan. 15, 1870—3t. *Clerk.*

Trustee's Sale.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale to the highest bidder, on

MONDAY,
February the 7th, 1870,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Railroad Hotel, kept by J. A. James, in the town of Millington, Kent county, Md., the western side or one-half part of the

DOUBLE
BRICK HOUSE

and KITCHEN standing on Northeam side of Cypress street in said town of Millington, with MEAT HOUSE, STABLE, and one-half of the BARN, and also the Garden attached; being the property which was conveyed by Richard Millington to Annie E. Blackiston and now owned by her. Edwin Crouch, Jr., occupies the premises.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash on the day of sale, or in sixty days thereafter, at the option of the Trustee.

GEORGE VICKERS, *Trustee.*
January 15, 1869—tds.

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned are requested to come forward and settle the same by cash or otherwise, IMMEDIATELY, as I am agxious to close my books. All persons failing to comply with this notice must not think hard if they find their accounts in a legal train for collection.

WILLIAM VANNORT.
Jan. 8, 1870—3t.

Dissolution.

THE firm of Turkheimer & Catlin has been dissolved this day—January 6th, 1870—by mutual consent. Joseph A. Catlin is alone authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

MOSES TURKHEIMER,
[illegible] CATLIN.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—No sales.
Red—$1.12@1.40.
CORN.—White—95@1 02 cents. Yellow 90@92 cents.
OATS—54@55cts.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by T. W. Russell, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of the State of Maryland, against the schooner Fair Trader, under the Act of Assembly, 1868, Chapter 406, I have seized and taken in execution the said schooner *FAIR TRADER*, Jacob Miller, owner, with all her rigging and tackle: and I hereby give notice, that on

SATURDAY, 5th of February, 1870,

at the Court House door in Chestertown, at 10 o'clock, A. M., I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy the said writ, with the costs due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Jan. 15, 1870—tds.

JAN. 8, 1870. JAN. 8, 1870.

PEOPLES' STORE!

GREAT BARGAINS!

CHEAPEST GOODS IN CHESTERTOWN!

BEAUTIFUL POPLINS reduced to 25 cents per yard. Fine Dress Goods, at First Cost, For Cash. Cloaking Cloths, $5.00, reduced to $3.50; $3.75 reduced to $2.50. Yard Wide Muslins, only 12½ cts., per yard. *EXTRA RAG CARPET*, stripe Ingrain. The

BEST FLOOR OIL CLOTHS,

all marked down. Cheapest City Made Heavy Boots for Men and Boys. Also for Ladies and Children, at Prices to suit the stringency of the money market.

Panic Prices from this date to February 4th 1870.

☞ *COAL OIL 25cts, per. Gallon.*

Respectfully,
WM. A. VICKERS.
January 8, 1870.

LOST.

LOST, ON SATURDAY LAST, supposed in Chestertown, by a poor woman, *a Leather Pocket-Book* containing Seventeen Dollars and thirty cents in notes, two papers of needles and a bodkin. The finder will please leave it at this office, and receive the thanks of the owner—or a reward if desired.

Jan. 8, 1870—3t*

MEDICAL NOTICE.

The subscriber having bought the House and Lot at Bel Air, formerly belonging to Samuel B. Wheat, has *permanently* located for the practice of Medicine and Surgery.

Special attention given to Diseases peculiar to Women.

A. SAPPINGTON, M. D.
January 8, 1870—3m.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

THE FIRM OF *BENNETT & FIDDIS* was dissolved by mutual consent on the 31st of December, 1869. Either party will receipt for the accounts due the firm.

GEORGE H. BENNETT,
JOHN A. FIDDIS.
Chestertown, Jan. 8, 1870—3t.

BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURING.

The undersigned having removed to and opened a Boot and Shoe shop on High street, adjoining the Millinery Store of Mrs. C. R. Fiddis, is prepared to make, in the best workmanlike manner, Ladies and Gentlemen's

BOOTS AND SHOES, OF ALL STYLES.

My old customers and the public generally are invited to give me a call.

JOHN A. FIDDIS.
Chestertown, Jan. 8, 1870—y.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

THE subscriber having laid in a good selected Stock of Lumber for the Winter's work, invites the attention of consumers.

His Stock comprises in part,

WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK BILL STUFF;
2 by 3, 2 by 4, 3 by 4, and 4 by 8 WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK SCANTLING;
HEMLOCK JOIST of all sizes;
8-4, 6-4, 4-4, WHITE PINE AND HEMLOCK PLANK AND BOARDS;
WHITE PINE & HEMLOCK FENCING;
4-4 & 5-8 SIDING, dressed and undressed;
WHITE AND YELLOW PINE DRESSED FLOORING;
CYPRESS SHINGLES; WHITE PINE PALES AND LATHS;

Also, a good assortment of

Window Sash, Doors and Blinds;

Cedar Posts, and Cord Wood—which will be sold *very low* to Cash and prompt paying customers at short dates with interest.

WILLIAM VANNORT.
Chestertown, Jan. 8, 1870—tf.

General Jobbing & Carpentering!

DONE BY

ARTHUR J. TOULSON.

SHOP ON QUEEN STREET,
Over the Blacksmith Shop, near the Foundry.

PARTICULAR attention paid to mending broken Tables and Furniture of all descriptions: will neatly Varnish the same, if ordered. Venitian Blinds neatly repaired and hung. He is prepared to make

WARDROBES,
DESKS, TABLES, STANDS,
CLOTHES RACKS,
IRONING BOARDS,
LAP BOARDS, GATES, &c.

Also, Saw Filing done.

The patronage of the public is respe[illegible] solicited. [Jan. 8, 1870-

TO BLACKSMITH[illegible]
AND
ALL OTHERS WHO IT MAY CO[illegible]

HORSE SHOES and
HORSE SHOE N[illegible]
Carriage and Tire Bolts. Also, an a[illegible] ment of Hardware on hand and for [illegible] reasonable prices for Cash.

J. BELL & [illegible]
[illegible]0-4t

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