THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 29, 1870.

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

J. W. JONES, Esq., will accept thanks for the interesting report of the President and Managers of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad.

Elkton and Massey's Railroad.

The Elkton and Massey's Railroad, or rather the proposed Elkton and Massey's road, for the matter has as yet no legal status as a corporation, is struggling for an existence by attempting to throttle the Kent road. We should be glad to see the proposed affair raised to a legitimate position; we should be glad to see it actually built and running; but not at the expense of the Kent road, which will soon be in running order from Kennedyville to the Delaware road.

Whatever can be accomplished, through the press, to make it appear that the Kent County road will be valueless to Baltimore is being attempted. In fact, if we credit the statements now being made to prevent the people of Baltimore from aiding the Kent road, it will be of no practical use to Baltimore or any one else. In connection with the arguments used by the friends of the proposed Elkton and Massey's road to the disadvantage of the Kent road, the citizens of Baltimore will bear in mind the fact, that at the solicitation of the Elkton and Massey's friends a committee of the Baltimore City Council visited Elkton and passed over the proposed road to Massey's, and made a personal inspection of the route, and heard the arguments of its friends: that from Massey's they viewed the route of the Kent road and heard its friends: and from that moment the Elkton and Massey's road has ceased to receive the attention of the city's representatives, its little value to Baltimore in comparison with the Kent road being self-evident to the committee. A committee from the recently elected Council has also visited our road, and their conclusions were also favorable to the Kent road. With these facts before the people of Baltimore, we think it would be wiser for the friends of the Elkton and Massey's route to make use of some other argument to secure the aid of Baltimore, than the depreciation of the Kent County road. The old arguments about the close of navigation, and every man having navigable water at his door, are a mere revival of the old themes that those opposed to a road through our county made at the beginning. They have long since been disposed of; and a favorable report from the Baltimore City Council in the interest of our road will, we are sure, secure the hearty endorsement of her people. We expect to go to Baltimore by way of the Kent road, long before the Elkton and Massey's road break their first ground.

The Wilmington *Commercial* replying to an editorial of the Cecil Democrat on this subject says:

AN ELKTON PAPER abuses us for opposing the Massey's X Roads Railroad project, accusing us of insincerity and selfishness. The accusations are unfounded, as a careful reading of our article will show. We frankly admitted that we did not care to see any road built, not believing the advantages to either Baltimore or the Peninsula would pay for its cost, but if we are mistaken, and the road ought to be built, then we want one built that will give the whole Peninsula access to Baltimore, and not merely two or three counties. We want to see one built that may have the best chance to succeed, not one that must necessarily fail to accomplish the objects sought.

The Baltimore *Sun*, while admitting that there is much truth in our statements, thinks we are somewhat severe in stigmatizing this scheme as "an attempt to cheat Baltimore." That may be, but at present we cannot believe that those interested, [illegible] themselves, believe that the proposed road will give the whole Eastern shore more direct access to Baltimore, or that this is the object they seek. The facts concerning this scheme simply are as follows: The farmers of Southern Cecil want a railroad; they subscribed for the stock of the Kent county railroad with the expectation of being able to control its route so as to make it terminate at Middletown, which would have given railroad communication *with Philadelphia;* after much angry contention inside and outside the Board, this effort failed, and Townsend became the terminus. Then commenced the present effort and its object is the same as that of the old one, to give Southern Cecil a railroad, and if it succeeds, it brings the section interested, nearer by rail to Philadelphia than to Baltimore. We should like to see Cecil have a railroad, but we do not wish to see it obtain it on false pretences, and at the expense of a more important enterprise.

Georgia Legislature.

ATLANTA, Ga., Jan. 26.—The House of Representatives organized to-day and elected R. B. McWharter, (republican,) over J. E. Bryant, (conservative,) by a majority. Three members, Donaldson, Mame and Teliferro were declared to be ineligible by the military commission.—The seats of sixteen members were declared vacant on account of the refusal or failure to take the oath required by the laws of the United States.

WORTON.

Dear Transcript—With many expressions of regard for the Quilled Knights, who through your valuable journal have ventured to ask of *us* and *ours*, we are happy to state that Worton and her people still continue in their enviable position—"at peace with the world and the rest of mankind."

But what think you of these balmy days? Surely the clerk of the weather is still wonderfully gracious. He puts on no *airs* at all like Winter. Search we now diligently and fruitlessly through all our records for any account of Winter which will tally with the balmy months that are here masquerading under its name. That borean monster which affrighted us afore, and was wont to call forth our direst poetical growls; who pinched and excoriated our ears on a former journey from your town, and buried us deep in drifts, is verily a most social monster, breathing out of his gelid lungs the amorous sighs of April; mocking our merry-making with hot hints of Summer; chasing away our holly and evergreens with puerile sniffs of daffodil and violet; seducing the birds into our astonished trees; melting the very earth into one vast gush of sticky gladness, and branding the almanac-makers as unconscionable falsifiers. Where are your skates, cutters, and other luxuries? Alack! the fair friskers over frozen fields aforetimes have turned out their steeds to romp on pale-green lawns—Sir Reybold sighs that his hosts are no more to be assembled—and Boreas himself seems to be sucking mild recuperation through a straw, as though overcome with his own balm. Queer weather, indeed.

The "Worton Farmers' Club," so long talked of, is now a reality. No doubt that the frequent recommendations in your paper for the formation of such Clubs, has not been without good effect in the county.

The organization here is in full blast, and as the farmers and people generally seem to be in earnest, we shall look for much good in that direction. Certainly nothing is more needed than a weekly meeting of the "tillers of the soil," to arrange matters of prime importance, to say nothing of the pleasure and comfort of such social gatherings. The store rooms formerly occupied by Mr. Wm. Lucas have been secured and fitted up in a manner adequate to the wants of the society. During the recesses of the Club the rooms will be occupied as a law office by our Village 'Squire, the Sage of Worton Heights. Here the venerable Limb of the Law shall issue his edicts, his Vendi's, his Fi. Fa's, and the offender "stand from under," for every one knows the potency of Cohee's Court. We shall miss him from his place by the Post Master's warm stove, as also his good jokes, for which he is so justly celebrated, But his legal representative, Captain Tom, of tax-gathering notoriety, who is not slow on a yarn, will make all amends in the absence of the magnate.

The institution of marriage is about to be revived among us, and recently several couples have determined to test the reality of congugal felicity. We wish them all long life and much happiness.

The Divine teachings assure us that matrimony is approved of God. For in Eden, pre-eminently lovely Eden, Adam felt a solitude which excited the pity of his God, and called forth the expression, "It is not good that man be alone; I will make an helpmate for him."

SQUEEZEBREEZE.

The Alleged Extravagance of Government.

The speeches of Mr. Dawes, of Massachusetts, chairman of the committee of appropriations, have been in general somewhat remarkable for business-like reasons and accurate statements, and he is considered one of the ablest of the republican members from the New England States.—Hence it is that some statements set forth in a late speech of his in the House of Representatives relating to extravagant expenditures, especially in the Navy Department, have attracted large attention. He accuses his own party of violating the pledges of retrenchment and economy by which they were enabled to carry the presidental election, and of going far beyond the extravagance which they charged upon the administration of Andrew Johnson. He says that the republicans arraigned that administratian for prodigal profligate expenditures, turned it out by means of these charges, and that now, in the very first estimates made by the administration of Gen. Grant, it is supposed to make the public expenses $28,000 a year greater than they were under Mr. Johnson. Gen. Grant's heads of departments are proposing to spend $49,628,537 more next year than was appropriated for the present year. He says that every one of the departments asks for an increase, with the single exception of the Attorney General.

It is true these are but estimates, which may be greatly cut down before the appropriations are made. Mr. Dawes states that the government has expended $485,000,000 for a navy during the war, and that there is nothing to show now for that expenditure. The estimates for the next fiscal year are alleged to contain appropriations for public works of $24,625,178, against similar appropriations last year of $5,493,000. President Johnson, in the [illegible] year of his administration, estimated that [illegible] would carry on the government for $303,000,000, and even this amount Congress cut down over [illegible],000,000, and General Grant's administration estimated it would carry on the administration of the government a year for $311,097,174—an increase of over $28,000,000 beyond the amount required by Andrew Johnson, and an increase of $41,000,000 over the amount appropriated for the present year. While, perhaps, this is not a fair illustration of what is to be the final result, yet Mr. Dawes may be doing good service in arraigning and thus checking expenditure in advance. These statements from such a source, however, naturally create a good deal of sensation, and General Butler has offered to reply to them on behalf of the administration. It is to be hoped that he may be able to make a more satisfactory exhibit of the expenditures of the government. The best remedy for extravagance is a reduction of the taxes, for so long as the treasury is overflowing there is a constant temptation to profligate and wasteful schemes.—*Balto. Sun.*

Shad have been caught on the Potomac this week.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

THE NEW MILITARY BILL.—The following are the main features of the bill proposed by Mr. Hoblitzell, amending the present military law:

1st. The system is purely voluntary. Instead of the present division into two classes, it proposes a division into three classes, the first to be called "The Maryland Line," to perpetuate the name and historic fame of the old line, and shall consist of not less than two nor more than four regiments of infantry of ten companies, and of not more than one hundred men each, of three battalions of artillery, squadron of cavalry not to exceed two hundred, and an engineer corps of two hundred, composed of such as may volunteer and be accepted by the adjutant general, not exceeding the volunteer forces as now organized in the city of Baltimore. It is to be governed by such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the Governor as commander-in-chief, and the adjutant general.

The first class shall be uniformed, armed, equipped and armory rent paid for by appropriations from the State, and be liable to be called out on the reasonable apprehension of any danger to the public safety. In order to secure the utmost efficiency both as to drill and discipline, recognizing the vital element to any military organization, the law requires the formation of a board of competent military examiners, and every commissioned officer to be subjected to examination and his commission revoked or withheld if found disqualified. This will give the State a small but efficient corps, recommending itself both on the score of utility and economy.

The second class to be styled "the National Guard," and to consist of such regiments, batteries, &c., as may volunteer under the rules and regulations provided herein: to be furnished arms and equipments on the bond of the respective companies; and to be called out only in the event of the line proving inadequate to meet the emergency. Both classes are to be exempted from jury duty at the election of the party.

The third class, styled "The Reserve," composing the remainder, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, (not of the other two classes,) and as now enrolled. Provision is made for the safe return of the arms, uniforms, &c., of such regiments, &c., as now organized, who fail to accept the provisions of the law proposed, and the ordinary details of military organizations.

In the House on Wednesday, a communication was received from the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, remonstrating against the resolution pending in the House for the issue of a writ to institute proceedings to annul the charter of said company, on account of alleged misuse and abuse of its privileges. On motion of Judge Merrick the communication was laid on the table. The opinion of Attorney General Jones was then laid before the House, maintaining the legal right of the State to one-fifth of the gross receipts for passengers over the Washington Branch of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. The consideration of the resolutions previously offered, to institute certain legal proceedings against that company, was then postponed until Wednesday next.

Mr. Wilmer presented a petition from R. C. Johnson and thirty other citizens of Kent county, requiring the commissioners of said county to levy a sum of money to widen the streets at Massey's X Roads.

In the Senate, a communication was received from J. Hanson Thomas, Esq., in relation to the payment of the interest on the debt of the State. Resolutions were offered sympathizing with the Cuban insurgents, and instructing our representatives in Congress to vote in favor of their belligerent rights. The Senate then appointed Messrs. Carroll and Wilson on the part of that body as representatives of Maryland to attend the funeral of George Peabody.

Views of the Press on the Admission of Virginia.

We make the following extracts from comments of leading journals on the admission of Virginia to the Union:

[From the New York Tribune.]

The House has adopted the Senate's perverse action on the Virginia bill without amendment. We do not need to repeat that we deeply regret the result finally attained at the end of these weary weeks of debate and recrimination. Congress prescribed certain terms for the admission of Virginia; the State complied to the full with those terms; Congress now—prescribes fresh terms! This is punishing the treason of Virginia in 1861 by bad faith on the part of Congress in 1870. We do not believe such a course to be statesmanship, or even sound party policy; and aggravating as is the wrong done Virginia, we believe she will suffer less from it in the end than will the party that has wrought it.

[From the New York Times.]

The act of admission would have been more gracious had it been unencumbered with conditions which appear to reveal an exacting and suspicious temper, but which after all, are practically powerless. Of all the States which have regained fellowship in the Union under the terms of the reconstruction acts, not one presented itself with a better title to unconditional and immediate recognition than Virginia.—[illegible] grace of the [illegible] now, accorded [illegible] stations upon the [illegible] under solemn [illegible] an outrage greatly mitigated by the fact that the provisos imposed will be virtually inoperative. The bill as it has passed looks offensive, because clogged with conditions where all conditions are out of place. But they will neither hinder the restoration of the State nor lessen its usefulness, or retard its progress when restored. And bad as they seem to be, they are trifles, compared with the tests which those who regard reconstruction simply as a partisan agency, attempted to impose.

[From the Washington Republican.]

The long agony is over and the Virginia bill only awaits the signature of the President to become a law. The State is not to be admitted unconditionally as she deserved to be and as she ought to be, but we think the friends of unconditional admission did wisely in accepting what was offered, in order that there might be no further delay in having the Representatives of the State upon the floor of Congress. Virginia could not enter upon that career of glory which is in reserve for her so long as the control of her destinies was not absolutely in her own hands. We are willing to accept Mr. Bingham's views as correct that the conditions amount to nothing. It was a whim of the majority of Congress, however, the realization which was not with the bad feeling the discussions have engendered.

[From the Richmond Whig.]

The result is one, if not for rejoicing, at least for that sort of thanksgiving which a great deliverance prompts and justifies. When we look back at our condition twelve months ago, when we were environed by clouds of discouragement and threatened with an absolute dominion of negroes and adventurers, and consider that now we have the management of our affairs in our own hands, we at least feel no regret for the part we have taken in bringing about the result. We have escaped the sad fate of all our Southern sisters, who have had to endure the terrible ordeal of carpet-bag governments and negro rule. Our affairs are in our own hands—it will be our own fault if we do not manage them with wisdom.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

After recapitulating the provisions of the Virginia bill as passed, the Enquirer says:

"On these twelve mild conditions we are permitted to participate in the blessings of a Union that we are not permitted to leave on any conditions. We have heard that some guns will be fired to-day to express the delight of the people of Virginia at this restoration of the State to the embraces of Massachusetts, under the persuasive thrusts of the Enfield bayonet.—The only thing lacking in the act of Congress is that the bill itself did not provide for these rejoicings."

Prince Arthur at Washington.

Special Dispatch to the Balto. American.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.

At noon to-day Secretary Fish officially informed the President that Mr. Thornton, the British Minister, would be pleased to present to himself and lady His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, third son of Queen Victoria, who was at this time paying a friendly visit to this city, as the guest of Mr. Thornton. The President signified his readiness to receive him.—Shortly after the British Minister, accompanied by the Prince, Colonel Ephinstone, Captain Picard and Lieutenant Fitzory (three of his suite), drove up to the door of the White House, and were ushered into the Blue Room, where they were received by Secretary Fish and introduced to the President's Secretaries, General Porter, General Babcock, General Badeau, General Dent and Colonel Douglass. In a few moments Gen. Grant entered the Blue Room, and the royal party were formally presented to the Chief Magistrate of the American Republic. The young Prince shook the President by the hand in a very cordial manner. The President said:—"I'm glad to see you, and I am sure you will like our country." The Prince replied: "I have had thus far a delightful time: I feel honored, sir, in knowing the great American Captain." Gen. Grant then said: "Gentlemen, will you walk into the adjoining room; I desire to present you to Mrs. Grant."

They then repaired to the Red Parlor, where were Mr. Grant and her father, Mr. Dent. The formal introduction over, a general and pleasant conversation was indulged in by all present. The Prince paid especial attention to Mrs. Grant, conversing with her for twenty minutes. The conversation was entirely commonplace, the usual small talk of society. The Prince, however, "trusted that he would have the honor of seeing Mrs, and Mr. President at home," Mrs. Grant and her father both spoke of the Queen in high terms, to which the Prince replied; "I am sincerely proud and delighted at the estimation in which my good mother is held in this country."

After half an hour's stay the royal party withdrew. There were a few ladies and gentlemen around the door, and some members of the Press inside the White House.

Mrs Grant was dressed in plain black silk, hair dressed *a la* Victorine, with purple ribbon bouquets, and small rosebud in her hand.

The visiting parties were all in civillians' attire.

THE REV. HORACE COOKE'S WHEREABOUTS.—This preacher, who has obtained such undesirable notoriety by his late elopement with a young girl of his congregation, is now in New York city. I have talked with the authorities of the church to which he belongs, and have learned these facts: He is under the charge of his friends, where he will remain for the present in retirement. He is under a high state of excitement, and has been known for a long time to use chloroform and also other stimulants, and it is an even question whether he is or is not deranged. He has been dismissed from his church in Seventh street. According to the discipline of the denomination to which he belongs, the presiding elder has appointed a committee to try the case, and on the report, the elder will decide whether or not to dismiss him from the ministry.—*N. Y. Cor. Boston Journal.*

A Widow's Victims--How Pretty Young Men are Taken in and Done for in Chicago.

There appeared, on a certain day, in each of the daily papers an advertisement setting forth that a young widow lady of refinement, education, beauty and wealth intends to make the tour of the Continent, and wishes to engage as a companion and protector a young gentleman of cultivation refinement, who will receive a liberal salary and have all his expenses paid." That brings a crowd of the prettiest young men in town to the office of the "Employment Bureau" man, who acts as her agent. Each takes him aside, and says, quite confidentially, "My dear fellow, if you get this engagement for me, I give you"—(twenty-five or fifty dollars, as the case may be.) Then the agent says, "My dear sir, I don't think I ought to do it, but still I like your looks and think the lady will—yes, I am sure she will, and I have influence with her; so just take a note from me, see her and come back." Each understands that "come back." It means "come down" after the engagement is obtained. Each and all see her in turn, in a magnificent brown-stone mansion, and they find her very pretty, very smart; and when she seems to take a great fancy to each one in his order, and engages him as her companion at a splendid salary, each pronounces her an exceedingly charming woman, and himself one of the luckiest men alive. She engages them all, and they all return and pay the agent his handsome fee. The next day the office is closed, the rent was about due, and this was the grand *coup* of the agent's art to close in a blaze of professional glory, "bilking" even the landlord and the man from whom he hired his furniture. As for the beautiful young widow, the places which knew her know her no more. She only engaged board for a week in the brown stone mansion, and left before the week was up.—*Chicago Tribune.*

Death of George D. Prentice.

The death is announced of George D. Prentice, for many years the editor of the Louisville Journal, with which his name is almost identified. During the existence of the Whig party the Louisville Journal was the most able advocate of its policy in the West. Mr. Prentice was a native of Connecticut, and was born in Preston in 1804. He was a graduate of 1823 at Brown University, and resided for a time in Hartford, where he was associated with Whittier in the conduct of a literary weekly. In 1831 he removed to Louisville, where he has ever since resided. As a journalist he was brilliant, easy, rapid, but unsparing and reckless in controversy. He was personally very intrepid. As a poet he was distinguished by great sparkle and tenderness, and some of his verses have been embodied in the selections of the best English poetry of the age. Of these, perhaps "The Closing of the Year" is his best performance. With some weaknesses Mr. Prentice combined many excellencies of character. His failing health has long prepared the public mind for the intelligence of his death, which will be received everywhere with regret. Mr. Prentice died poor, "in harness," as the saying is, retaining an editorial position in the paper he made, and which is now known as the Courier-Journal.

SALT IN SEA AIR.—From a series of observations conducted with great care at Monaco, on the shores of Mediterranean, a French scientist reports to the Academy the presence of a stratum of air two hundred feet high extending for miles inland, which is constantly impregnated with saline stratum, the writer asserts, is found on all sea coasts, is independent of barometic pressure or the hygrometric state of the atmesphere, and is due to the "pulverization" of the sea water by the breaking of the surf upon the rocks. He contends that the phenomenon he points out must not be confounded with what is commonly known as "spray," which is of a course nature and entirely local in character.

THE COLORED SENATOR FROM MISSISSIPPI.—Hiram R. Revel, the colored Senator elect from Mississippi, was for merly a minister in Baltimore. He is described as a tall, portly man, of light complexion, has benevolent features, and a pleasant voice. He was born in freedom, in North Carolina, in 1822: removed to Indiana; spent two years at the Friends' Seminary in Union county; entered the Methodist ministry; became a preacher, teacher and lecturer among his people in the States of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio and Missouri. After the breaking out of the war he was ministering at Baltimore. He assisted in the organization of the first two colored regiments in Maryland and Missouri. During a portion of 1863 and 1864 he taught school in St. Louis; then went to Vicksburg and assisted the provost marshal in managing freedmen's affairs; followed on the heels of the army to Jackson; organized churches, and lectured; spent the next two years in Kansas and Missouri in preaching and lecturing; returned to Mississippi, and has been Natchez ever since. He is presiding elder of his church for the southern portion of the State of Mississippi, and since July last has served in the city council of Natchez. He was elected to the State Senate, and has now been selected to represent the State in the United States Senate,

MOVEMENT TO SET ASIDE THE MCFARLAND DIVORCE.—The Indianapolis Mirror, Jan. 22d, says:

The McFarland-Richardson scandal has been slightly reanimated in this community by the appearance here of an attorney for McFarland, whose mission is to ascertain if the Morgan county divorce may not be set aside for informality, general impropriety, or something of that sort. The legal gentleman avers that McFarland, during the entire period of his wife's residence in this city, watched closely for some intimation of her intention to apply for a divorce; but as the sagacious attorneys in her behalf brought the suit in another county, her husband was completely baffled, and knew nothing of the proceedings against him until the divorce had been decreed—knew nothing of it, indeed until a very short time before the shooting of Richardson, which is alleged to have been done while McFarland was laboring under tempory insanity, superinduced by his great disappointment. The gentleman has not returned to New York, but has already learned that under the laws of our State the divorce cannot be set aside.

A BURNS SUPPER WITHOUT WINE.—Giving a Burns anniversary supper without the punch bowl is like playing Hamlet with Hamlet left out, but the performance seems to have given great satisfaction in Washington on Tuesday night, the occasion of one hundred and eleventh anniversary of the birth of Robert Burns, which was duly celebrated by the Burns Club of that city without wine, but with the more inspiring presence of the ladies. It is a pleasant fact to record, as well as a worthy example to be classed with the exclusion of wine from the New Year's receptions, that those who participated in this birthday anniversary were accompanied by their wives, sisters or sweet-hearts. We believe the assurance given by a local paper of Washington that there was as much spirit, with, sentiment and vivacity as wine could have inspired, and far more propriety.—*Balto. Sun.*

CHIEF JUSUICE CHASE AND THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—While the resolution to ratify the proposed fifteenth amendment was under discussion in the Ohio House of Representatives, on Wednesday evening, the following letter from Chief Justice Chase was read:

"WASHINGTON, November, 1869.—Hon. Thomas Yeatman—My Dear Sir: The eyes of the whole country are upon the State of Ohio. On your vote depends the passage of the fifteenth amendment. I am for universal suffrage and universal amnesty. The amendment must be put through the Legislature at all hazards.

S P. CHASE."

Affairs in the South.

RICHMOND, Jan. 16.—Gov. Walker, upon receipt of the information of the President's signing the Virginia bill, will issue a proclamation calling the Legislature together February 8th. Gen. Canby give up all control of State affairs when the Legislature meets and fills the civil offices now filled by military appointment.

Considerable excitement was occasioned along the streets this afternoon by an attempt of colored rowdies to ride in the "white ball" street cars instead of the colored. Four were arrested, and the station-house was surrounded by an excited crowd of negroes until a heavy police force was brought on the spot. This disturbance was made in accordance with the programme announced in the speeches by the negroes at the celebration yesterday.

PETITION OF A COLORED VETERAN FOR A STATE PENSION.—The petion of Samuel Neale, a colored citizen of Frederick city, has been presented in the Maryland Legislature by Mr. Ritter, praying to be put upon the pension list for services during the war of 1812-14. The petitioner claims to have been attached to Colonel Tilghman's cavalry, first as steward to Surgeon Hammond and his aid, and afterwards as aid to the surgeon, his duties being to carry the doctor's case of surgical instruments on the field, and attend in assisting with the care of the wounded.—The petitioner claims to have been armed and equipped as a soldier, "in order to fight the enemy when hard pressed; to have fled with the rest from Bladensburg, and to have been present about the time of the battle of North Point, and was accidentally wounded by one of Dr. Hammond's pistols." The petition is endorsed by Hon. Wm. P. Maulsby, chief judge of the sixth judicial circuit; Hon. John A. Lynch, associate judge of the same circuit; Hon. P. H. Marshall and others.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1 40@1 45.
Red—$1.35@1.40.
CORN.—White—93@1 05 cents. Yellow 95@98 cents.
OATS—54 cts.

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

THE SPRING TERM OF THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS of Kent County will commence on *TUESDAY, FEBRUARY* 1; the Teachers generally will retain their places, and continue their labors subject to such regulations and conditions as the present Board of School Commissioners may adopt at their meeting on that day. Those who cannot do so will please notify the Board immediately.

HOWARD MEEKS,
Jan. 29, 1870—1t. *Sec.*

FARMERS,
LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST!
AT
The Galena Machine Shops,
BY
W. A. HYLAND & CO.

YOU CAN GET *REAPERS, MOWERS, THRESHERS, HORSE-POWERS, JACKS, CORN SHELLERS, CULTIVATORS, CULTIVATOR TEETH* and *PLOWS.* We have on hand about

Fifteen Tons of Castings,
As Good as can be Bought in the State.
ALSO, ONE HORSE POWERS,

suitable for shelling corn, and other light work. A number one article, as tested by some of our best farmers.

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING NEATLY AND PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

☞ Old Iron wanted, at market prices.

GIVE US A CALL.

GOOD WORK AND FAIR DEALING!
IS OUR MOTTO.

Galena, Jan. 29, 1870—10m.

ROAD NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That we, the undersigned, citizens of Still Pond Neck, intend applying to the County Commissioners of Kent County, thirty days after the date of this notice, to appoint Examiners to lay down a road commencing at J. Wrightson Howard's gate, running through the lands of J. W. Howard, Thomas S. Wilson and Norris Barnard until it intersects the Howell's Point road, with the understanding that Kent County shall not be at any expense for land damages.

J. W. HOWARD,
ALEXANDER CLEMANS,
NORRIS BARNARD,
and others.
January 22d, 1870.
Jan. 29, 1870—5w.

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—3m* 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.*

MARRIED.

BOSTON—PARKS.—In Chestertown, on Wednesday morning last, by Rev. J. T. Murray, ROBERT N. BOSTON to Miss ALICE A. PARKS, of this town.

PEARCE—GOODMAN.—On the 23d inst., at the M. P. Parsonage, by Rev. J. W. Gray, WESLEY PEARCE to Miss JULIA E. GOODMAN—all of this county.

HURLOCK—MARINER.—On Thursday, the 27th, by Rev. J. B. Merritt, WILLIAM HURLOCK to Miss JULIA A. MARINER—both of Queen Anne's county.

DIED.

STOOPS.—In Still Pond Neck, on the 23d of January, JOHN W. STOOPS, aged 50 years, 6 months, and 8 days.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

AT a regular meeting of KENT LODGE, No. 40, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, held at the Lodge room in Chestertown on Tuesday evening, January 25th, 1870, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Almighty Ruler of the Universe, in his inscrutable Providence, to call from earth, in the prime of life and in the midst of his usefulness, our brother Knight, ALBERT A. BISCOE, therefore,

Resolved by Kent Lodge, No. 40, Knights of Pythias, That while we bow in entire submission to this afflictive dispensation of an all-wise Providence, by which the ties that bound us together in F. C. & B. have been sundered, we regret most deeply and mourn the loss of one of our most worthy members.

Resolved, That in our deceased brother we recognized a good citizen, a sincere Christian, and worthy Knight; and that, whilst casting the veil of fraternity, charity and love over his imperfections, which are common to humanity, we will fondly cherish his memory and strive to emulate his virtues.

Resolved, That we hereby respectfully extend to his afflicted family our sincere and heartfelt sympathy in their sad bereavement, and pray that He who has promised to be "a husband to the widow and a father to the fatherless" may administer to their spiritual and temporal necessities in time and crown them heirs of salvation in eternity.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear a badge of mourning for the space of thirty days as a tribute of respect to the memory of our deceased brother.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered upon the minutes of the Lodge, a copy sent to the family of the deceased, and also published in the papers of the county.

JAS. A. SHAW, W. C.
JOHN N. DODD, R. S.

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

SAMUEL A. SMITH,
late of Kent 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 19th day of July, 1870, otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of January, 1870.

S. FRANKLIN SMITH,
January 29, 1870—4t. Administrator.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of John Brice, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Otho Fogwell, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Otho Fogwell, of, in and to, the following property:

Four head of Horses,
Four head of Cattle,
ONE HORSE CART, Lot of PLOWS and CULTIVATORS, and
LOT OF SHOATS;

And I hereby give notice that on

Thursday, the 10th day of February, 1870,

on the premises occupied by the said Otho Fogwell, 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 said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's Office, Jan. 29, 1870—tds.

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.

A 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
CELEBRATED WEED FAMILY FAVORITE SEWING MACHING. Send for circulars and samples.

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