THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 19, 1870.

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

"FAULTS AND PRACTICES" will be published next week.

SENATOR VICKERS made a speech in the United States Senate, on the 12th inst., in committee of the whole, the bill to admit the State of Mississippi to representation being under consideration. The Senator's argument was a constitutional one to show that the State of Mississippi was already in the Union, had never been out and was entitled to representation without any conditions. The Senator's speech presented a very strong array of authorities, but we fear that the constitutionality or unconstitutionality of any measure is about as unimportant to the great body of the present Senate, as is the complexion or integrity of a man, provided the measure and the man will advance their party interests. An act of Congress has long since grown to be more important than the Constitution of the United States. We have not space for the speech entire, but make the following extract:

The Constitution provides for its amendment; it contains a provision that Congress, whenever two thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments, which shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution when ratified by the Legislatures of three fourths of the several States.—Congress in 1866, by a two-thirds vote in each branch of the national Legislature, proposed to all the States, including the southern, the fourteenth article of amendment to the Constitution. In the notice of the ratification of it by the Secretary of State, in July, 1868, he recites that, among others, it was ratified by the Legislatures of the States of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Texas. The votes of these States were essential to its confirmation. If they were not in the Union, or if they did not sustain their political relations to it, how could they adopt and make an article of the Constitution for all the States of the Union, North and South? There is the same solemnity and importance in adding to a constitution by amendment as in its original formation. The organic law, when properly changed or modified, is the act of the nation; it binds all the States and the people of the States, and when a new State is admitted, it reaches forth and covers its whole extent and operates upon all its citizens.

If the seceding States were not in political relation with the Government, nor possessed the attributes of sovereignty, if they were not States in the Union, in affinity and in communion with it, how could they sit in solemn judgment upon a proposition of Congress and ratify an amendment? The Constitution says it is to be done by the Legislatures of the States.—These Legislatures must have a legal and political existence, or they could not contribute to change the fundamental law.—The fourteenth amendment curtails the representation in Congress of any State which discriminates in granting the right of suffrage. It also deprives a class of persons in the South who engaged in the rebellion, or who aided it, from sitting in Congress, becoming electors of President and Vice President, and of holding office, unless they shall be relieved by a two-thirds vote of both Houses of Congress. Here is presented the spectacle of States in the South adopting an amendment which is to take not only from themselves, but from Delaware, and Maryland, and Kentucky, a proportion of their representation, unless they admit persons of whatever color to vote; although when adopted it was not to have any present effect upon the southern States, because it is alleged that they were not in political connection with the Government; making an addition to a Constitution which was to operate upon others and not upon themselves. Is not that conclusion, with due respect, preposterous?

In the ratification of the thirteenth or anti-slavery amendment the Secretary of State certified that there were thirty-six States in the United States; that three fourths of them had ratified the amendment, which had thereby become valid to all intents and purposes as a part of the Constitution of the United States. The [illegible] expressly recognizes thirty-six States [illegible] the Union as the United States, including [illegible] Southern State. Congress has accepted this amendment as a part of the organic law, made so by the votes of Virginia, Louisiana, [illegible] Arkansas, South Carolina, Alabama, North Carolina, and Georgia. If they were not fully and unconditionally in the Union these amendments are invalid and void, and if they were fully in the Union any conditions upon them which were not applied to all the other States make the amendments equally ineffectual and nugatory.

☞ Governor Bowie has made the following appointments for Kent County, which have been confirmed by the Senate:

Notary Public at Chestertown—William A. Vickers.

Coroners—1st district, William K. Sutton; 2d, James A. Morris; 3d, Dulaney Resin; 4th, Samuel S. Usilton; 5th, Jas. M. Ayres.

Justices of the Peace—1st district, Jno. T. Hartt, Thomas I. Britton; 2d, D. W. Dewees, William Medders; 3d, Jas. Cohee, Robert Usilton; 4th, James Graves, T. Waters Russell; 5th, William T. Atkinson, Garrett M Hartt.

Officers of Registration—1st district, Samuel P. Benny; 2d, S. A. Pennington; 3d, George Thomas Moore; 4th, John L. Stamm; 5th, James H. Eden.

Publication of the Laws.

The Denton Union, of last Thursday, has a very sensible article upon this subject. It says:

To abolish altogether the publication of the laws in the newspapers is to deprive the honest masses—the constituents of the law-makers—of all knowledge of the statute laws under which they are living and to the requirements of which they must cheerfully conform, and to build up a few men at the expense of the many. If published in book form, they seldom ever fall into hands other than lawyer's, as well from the fact of the inability of most men to procure them as from the lack of inclination in others. Thus the law is locked within the breast of legal gentlemen to be unfolded for the modest sum of five dollars. On the other hand, if the laws are published through the different papers in the State, the mass of the people, being readers of the local press, have the laws laid before them in such a manner that they can be easily understood, and at such a time as is almost certain to ensure their perusal. * * * *

An offence punishable by fine often subjects the offender to considerable expense simply because of his ignorance of what the law is. Ignorance, we believe, is held in law to be an insufficient excuse for the commission of crime; and inasmuch as this doctrine is rigidly enforced, it behooves our law-makers to give the greatest dissemination possible to the work they have accomplished. And there is no more effectual method of doing so than through the medium of the local press.

That the law requiring the publication of the General Laws is much abused, we do not pretend to deny. But is the *abuse* of a law any test of its wisdom? Or, because a law has been abused, is that any good and valid reason why the law should be repealed? Is not the power to remedy the evil vested in the Legislature? That body can either modify the law or annul it together. Then, if the Legislature can perceive the evil, and seeing it has the power to restrict it within proper limits, would it not be the part of wisdom to act cautiously in a matter of so vast importance to the public? For the publication of the laws of the last session there was expended the sum of $31,030.25! This is monstrous, and the summary action of the Legislature is not to be wondered at. But, withal, we would not counsel any undue haste. There is a better method than the one proposed, and one which will insure the publication of the laws beside. Let the Legislature agree upon a price for each paper in the State, and let that price be more in conformity with the value of the work done than the advertising rates of the paper.

The present law requires all local laws to be published in all the papers of the county—the same principle is equally applicable to the general laws. The State makes contracts for her legislative printing, and there is no reason why she should not do so for the printing of the laws. The Union truly says that the laws can be published in every paper in the State at a much less cost than is now paid for one paper in each county.

BALTIMORE, MD., Feb. 9, 1870.

To the Editor of the Chestertown Transcript: Dear Sir—In a late visit to your town a train of thought was suggested by what I saw there which has ripened into what follows, and hoping that it may do some good towards a matter that concerns every man who believes in progress, mental or physical, I have concluded to send it to you.

I found many things to interest me. The venerable Episcopal Church, built—I was told—during the Colonial times, forcibly reminded me of a similar one which I used to attend when a boy, the brick of which were imported from England. The handsome Seat of Justice and several private residences, together with the beautiful sheet of water, partially encircling the town, caused me to bestow many an admiring glance on each. But especially was my attention called to the interior as well as the exterior of the College, situated about half a mile North of the town. Its name and the date of its foundation proved very suggestive, and my curiosity was roused to inquire particularly into the past history of an institution which, in this new world, is remarkable for having been in operation during much the larger portion of a century. I need not trouble you with an account of much that I learned, as doubtless it is already well known to most of your community, but I wish to call the attention of your readers to a fact which they must know, but which they certainly do not act upon. I find that it is the established custom of the Board of Visitors to receive, as foundation scholars from Chestertown, free of all charges for tuition, as many boys and young men of good moral character as choose to apply, whose advancement is sufficient to enable them to enter any of the existing classes in the institution. I can conceive of no line of policy more liberal than this: and what is the result of it? I found, by inquiry from the Principal, that there are only three persons availing themselves of these rare advantages, whereas, judging from the size of Chestertown, there ought to be at least twenty or thirty. Is it possible that the people of Chestertown value so lightly the advantages of [illegible] education? Why, when I was a [illegible] paid, and paid cheerfully, [illegible] dollars a [illegible] for my tuition! Was education more important then than now? By no means: if any change has taken place it has now assumed greater importance, and the gigantic strides that literature, science, and art, are making every year render it impossible that its importance can ever be lessened.

I hope every one of your readers to whom these remarks apply will bear this in mind: that if his son is a genius he will educate himself, but if not, he will have to be educated by the care of his parents; and let that parent rest assured that, without an education, his children can never occupy such a position hereafter as every American citizen has a right to occupy.

But this is not all that the College does in the way of gratuitous instruction. She receives, *and pays out of her treasury the board of one scholar* from each county on the Eastern Shore; and yet, notwithstanding all this, she is receiving from the State a smaller donation than was guaranteed to her by the State at the time that the charter was granted her

Let us hope, then, that the press of the Eastern Shore will take up this matter and give it such attention as will cause Washington College to receive such patronage as she so richly deserves. And let it never be said hereafter that a section of country so richly blessed by Providence withheld from the only College within her limits that support which she had a right to claim.

Very respectfully, &c.,
AMICUS ERUDITIONIS.

Duel in New York--Exciting Sword Combat.

A duel with broadswords occurred in N. York city, at an early hour Monday morning, between Senor Francisco de Porto, a young Cuban, and Mr. George Proude, a young Englishman of some means and good standing. De Porto, it will be remembered, was severely wounded last summer in a duel, fought with pistols, by Senor de Conto, editor of the Spanish journal El Cronista. The origin of the present duel was a slur thrown by Proude upon the Cuban Junta, who, he intimated, were living like cowards on the struggles of the patriots. The fight was arragned to take place in a room in a fashionable house in West Nineteenth street, and thither, at a late hour Sunday night, the combatants, with their friends, repaired. By 2 o'clock A. M. all preliminaries were completed. An account contains the following description of the fight:

A dead silence ensued, while an ashy paleness seemed to be the prevalent complexion of every man in the room. The word was given and the duelists crossed swords, and, having taken three paces backwards, the fight commenced. At first a slight timidity was apparent on both sides—not so much timidity, perhaps, as the nervous expectation incident to the opening of the encounter. Finally, after some little hesitation, De Porto advanced, Proude meanwhile on the alert to receive him. The scene was exciting. All at once the few spectators were startled by a sudden out made by Proude at the head of his opponent, who, however, deftly parried and retired a pace or two. Up to the present both had observed a comparatively serene demeanor, but it was evident the duel could not be a prolonged one, each being bent on deadly strife. Having again crossed, great skill was displayed by both, their eyes flashing with fire and endeavoring, as it were, to penetrate each other's intent.

Admirable swordmanship was displayed, the cuts being rapid, well directed and parried with precision. Up to the present, which was about five minutes from the commencement, De Porto had escaped with a slight scratch on the chest, Proude being unharmed, when suddenly De Porto offering a tempting chance, Proude advanced upon him and inflicted a diogaual cut upon the right thigh. It was a fatal move for Proude, for no sooner had he leaned forward to make the cut than, with lightning rapidity, De Porto following up the *contrajilio*, gashed his opponent on the right shoulder, causing a wound some five inches in length and about one and a half inch in depth. His sword arm was disabled. Proude dropped his blade exclaiming, "Enough for to-day: you will give me my revenge another time," to which De Porto replied, "I am always at your disposition."

Subsequently the parties shook hands and the wounds were examined. That inflicted on De Porto, though some eight inches in length, was scarcely a quarter of an inch in depth, while Proude's was of a serious character, the blood streaming from it in profusion. He was immediately conveyed to his residence in Brooklyn, where the proper assistance was procured.

RESULT OF THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD CASE IN THE HOUSE.—The principal business in the House, Tuesday, was the close of the case of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The first vote was taken on the resolutions offered by Mr. Streett, of Harford county His first resolution, to appoint a joint special committee to whom should be referred all matters of account in dispute, was passed—yeas 69, nays 12. The vote was then taken on the remaing resolutions of Mr. Streett, directing the Attorney General to give his opinion as to the legality of the claim made by the railroad company as a set-off on a account of interest paid in London against the State's one-fifth of passenger fares, and upon the failure of the company to pay the State the amount which the committee report due, within twenty days thereafter, directing the Attorney General to commence proper legal proceedings to recover the same, which was lost by a vote of 44 to 87. Mr. Hammond, of Talbot county, then offered an amendment providing that upon a failure of the company to pay within 30 days after the committee reports, a *scire facias* shall issue against the company, which was adopted—yeas 49, nays 32. Mr. Street's resolutions as amended were then passed, yeas 63, nays 18, so the whole subject is thus disposed of by the House. The Speaker then appointed as the committee on the part of the House, Messrs. Hammond, Streett, Merick and Colton.

The Baltimore *Gazette* of Tuesday last says:

If the people had not full confidence in the intelligence and integrity of the present Legislature they would probably be somewhat alarmed at the number of petitions which are being offered for the relief [illegible] Hall [illegible] help, and the [illegible] varied character [illegible] the late civil war; so [illegible] money for substitutes in the army; some lived, or their husbands did, at the time of our war with England in 1812, and one or more was alive during the revolution of 1776. They all insist on being compensated or reimbursed by this generation of tax-payers. At the risk of hearing that Republics are ungrateful, we respectfully remonstrate. If men who lost their slaves in that great political and social earthquake are to be paid for them by the State, why have not those who lost houses, barns and horses an equal claim? If the war of 1812 and the Revolution of 1776 are not yet settled up, why should we not reward also the representatives of those who suppressed Claiborne's rebellion here in 1635 and the descendants of Christopher Columbus?

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on Saturday, the conference committee on the disagreeing votes of the two houses on the bill to prohibit ships, steamboats and other vessels from throwing overboard any ballast, ashes, or other filth in the Chesapeake bay, above Sandy Point, or in any river, creek or harbor within this State, below high-water mark, reported an amendment, which was agreed to and the bill passed. The amendment makes sec. 170, art. 30, of the public general laws, title crimes and punishments, sub-title "rivers," read as follows: "Sec. 170. If any ballast, ashes, filth, earth, soil, oysters or oyster shells be taken unladen, or cast out of any ship, steamboat, scow or other vessel, on any pretense whatever, in the Chesapeake bay, above Sandy Point, or in any river, creek or harbor within this State, below high-water mark, the master or other person having charge or command of such, ship, steamboat, scow or other vessel, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, one-half to the informer, the other half to the State, to be recovered by action of debt or indictment in any county or city where such master or other person may be arrested.

In the House of Delegates, Mr. Mitchell, chairman of the judiciary committe, reported the bill to amend the general law relating to landlord and tenant, so as to create a lien upon growing crops for the payment of rent; also to amend article 46 of general law relating to inebriates, so as to provide that county commissioners may levy $250 per year for the support of the inebriates sent by them to the State Inebriate Asylum, &c.; also reported favorably the bill to amend the general law, article 83, exempting certain property from execution, so as to provide that the exemption shall not apply to any execution on a judgment rendered on any contract, or to any liabilities which now exist or may exist when this act shall take effect, and provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed to apply to any persons except actual bona fide residents of this State; which was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed.

A Washington correspondent of the *Baltimore Gazette* says:

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in relation to legal-tender notes is being made the pretext here for placing that tribunal under strict subservency to Congress. Undoubtedly the judgment of the Court was justified by precedents in analagous cases, independently of the general principles avowed in the opinion. If the Court erred at all, it was unquestionably in recognizing the law of Congress as forming part and parcel of contracts entered into subsequent to its passage. It is admitted on all sides that, practically, the decision" will have little, if any, effect. Yet under these circumstances, the country is gravely and, by authority, told that *the judgment must be reversed!* And how?

It is stated here, in a journal careful of its words, on the authority of Senators, that the President has declared that no man shall be put in the vacant seats upon the Bench of the Supreme Court "*who is not pledged in advance to unite with the dissenting Judges in reversing the decision just rendered!*" Is it the purpose, in this matter, of the present Executive and the majority in Congress to test to the utmost the forbearance of the people? Is it not enough that Congress threatens the Court, on the one hand, to destroy its functions, and, on the other, by increasing the number of judges, to subsidize its judgments? Is the country to be now informed that the whole jurisprudence of the country, so far it depends upon the judicial decisions of the Supreme Court, is to be submitted to unscrupulous partisian "reconstruction?"

The Pope and Religious Liberty.

The London Catholic Mirror gives some incidents of an audience which the Pope gave to the American Bishops. The writer thus mentions the Pope's reference to religious liberty:

"He then referred to the subject of liberty of religious worship, which, he said, in view of the establishment of His Church by our Lord as the ark of safety and salvation, with his positive revelation of the truth, could not be recognized in principle, since all were bound to hear, believe, and obey God; but which might, however, from particular circumstances of diversity of sects and denominations, become a social necessity, as it is, he said, in the United States, where there are so many different religions. He then, laughing, called to mind the declaration of Mr. Cass, the former American Minister at Rome, telling him that the United States was *'the most religious country in the world,'* having churches and creeds of every sort, to suit all sentiments, views and opinions. It was certainly desirable that all should believe and obey the one truth, and where they were thus divided into creeds and churches there was nothing to be done but to leave them to their responsibility to God. In the United States, said he, the church is left free with the rest, and I see not how there could be any arrangement there which could be more favorable to her." He adds:

"I noticed that several of the Bishops, when leaving, placed on the Pope's table the offerings of their dioces. Toward the last the Arch-bishop of San Francisco came forward with his gifts, among which was a splendid gold snuff-box filled with gold pieces, from twenty-dollar pieces of all California gold—sent, I believe, by [illegible] Vicar General of the Archdiocese of San Francisco. The Pope was seemingly pleased with the offering, and as the Archbishop [illegible] before leaving, tender[illegible] Pope took a pinch of snuff from his box, the Holy Father accepting it, said: 'Your snuff is very fine; but,' said he, pointing to the California box, 'this is far preferable.'"

REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF LABOR AND AGRICULTURE.—The Hon. Wm. S. McPherson, has made a very careful and full report to the Legislature which gives a very clear statement of the success attained in colonizing labor from the old world. The Report shows the landing of 11,052 emigrants at Baltimore in 1869, 3627 of whom is said to have remained in that State. The foreign agencies have been discontinued, and a great decrease has been experienced of late in the number of applications for agricultural laborers. "Now, as before its emancipation, there is a perceptible drift of the negro population southward; and its total number is supposed to be annually diminishing." The Commissioner continues, "Judging from the number of applications, written and verbal, made at this office, I estimate that above five thousand additional laborers *per annum* are required in Maryland, to keep wages at such a standard as will induce owners to engage more extensively in the cultivation of their lands."

The Commissioner hopes this may be obtained from Europe, if additional facilities are afforded the Superintendent of the Emigration business.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—The Texas Legislature, which met only a week ago, having ratified the fifteenth amendment to the constitution, that State is the twenty-seventh whose ratification establishing general suffrage is undisputed. With New York and Indiana (claimed as rejecting the amendment) she makes twenty-nine, or one more than enough to assure the success of the measure. The Legislature of Nebraska, which met on Thursday, is expected to put an end to all further doubt by a prompt ratification.

The Case of Dr. Schœppe.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 14.—In the Supreme Court this morning Justice Read read an opinion in the case of Schœppe in error to the Oyer and Terminer of Carlisle, this writ being the last resort of the prisoner for escape from the penalty of death for the crime of murder of which he was convicted. The opinion of the court was based upon strictly technal grounds, and was to the effect that they could not consider the questions of the prisoner's guilt or innocence and had not been able to discover any error in record of the court below. Therefore the judgment of the Oyer and Terminer of Carlisle was affirmed.

BRILLIANT METEOROLOGICAL PHENOMENON.—A very beautiful phenonmenon was witnessed at Springfield, Ill., on the 5th inst. At sunrise the air was heavy, with quite a fog, but before nine o'clock the sun shone forth with more than usual splendor, and the air was warm soft and balmy, like spring. At about noon the close observer of the weather changes noticed a cool, icy feeling to the air and a number of fleecy clouds were seen in the sky. About half-past two in the afternoon a bright, luminous band encircled the sun, upon which appeared, in the eastern and western arc, bright and beautiful rainbow-tinted objects about the size of the full moon, in mid-heavens, commonly known as sundogs. About ten degrees above the north are of the circle around the sun appeared two beautiful and remarkably brilliant rainbow-tinted crescents, about fifteen degrees from point to point and about two degrees apart. At the same time a white luminous band, about five degrees in width, appeared around the entire heavens, about forty-five degrees above the line of the horizon, upon which was observed, at the northwest and northeast, two bright luminous objects, about the size of sundogs mentioned above. All of these various and beautiful phenomenon remained visible for nearly three hours, and only disappeared as the sun sank to rest in the west.

Moral Maladies.

This is a new and comprehensive name for an old class of diseases, formerly known under the barbarons of robbery, adultery, murder and the like. We are not surprised to see it stated that the Rev. Horace Cooke, who lately made off with a young girl of his congregation, was the victim of a "moral malady." Poor fellow! He is not the only unfortunate, since the fall of Adam, who has suffered from that complaint. The disease was once accurately described by Curran, in pefining "a doldrum." A witness, who was suffering from an attack of "moral malady" in the shape of a propensity to swear falsely, was subjected to such a terrible cross-examination by Curran that he appealed for sympathy to the Court.—"My lord," he exclaimed, "Mr. Curran puts me into such a doldrum." "Doldrum," said the judge, "doldrum! What is a doldrum, Mr. Curran?" "Simply a confusion of the head arising from a corruption of the heart," was the reply.

This is the fashionable disease at present. It is prevailing at this time in New in an epidemic of murder on such a scale that lynch law has been suggested by one of the New York journals as the only remedy for the disease.—*Statesman.*

JURY DUTY.—The New York Journal of Commerce, in a thoughtful article upon the failure to do jury duty, proposes a remedy. It would "allow all civil suits to be tried before a judge alone in every case where neither party demanded a jury. This would strike out the call for such service from three-fourths, if not nine-tenths, of the civil cases on the calendar. There are few disputes in which both parties and their lawyers would not rather leave the decision to the bench than to the jury-box In the remaining cases, let any party demanding a jury be compelled to give security for the payment of a sum sufficient to furnish ample remuneration to those who may be compelled to give their valuable time to the task."—*Sun.*

WOOD FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has in Yard, and offers for sale, 300 Cords of Wood—Oak, Pine and Hickory.

S. S. USILTON,
[illegible] 19, 1870—tf. Chestertown.

NOTICE.

ALL persons against whom I hold Executions are notified that unless they settle them by the 25*th of February*, I shall proceed to advertise without further indulgence.

JOHN T. THOMAS, *Constable*,
Feb. 12, 1870—3t. At Millington, Md.

COAL, COAL,
For Sale at Buck Neck Wharf.
Nov. 20, 1869. J. BELL & BRO.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—no sales.
CORN.—White—90 cents. Yellow 91@96 cents.
Red—$1.23@1.40.
OATS—52@56 cts.

PUBLIC SALE.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, dated Feb. 15, 1870, the undersigned will sell at Public Sale, at her residence on Queen street, on

Thursday, the 3rd of March,

(if fair, if not, the next fair day,) the following personal estate of A. A. Biscoe, dec'd. viz:

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

consisting (in part) of Bedsteads, Beds and Bedding, Mattresses, Wardrobe, Bureau, Secretary, Tables, Stands, Settee, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Clock, Coat Rack, Carpets, two Silver Watches, Stoves, Sheet-iron Drum, Cupboard, Tin Milk-Safe, Coal Oil Lamps, Tinware, Earthenware, Woodware, &c.; half interest in Double Barrel Gun; Meat Tub, Poultry Coop, Clothes Horse, &c., &c., together with

2 Chests of Carpenters' Tools,

AND LOT OF DO.,

3 Work Benches, Mortising Machine, lot of Pailings and Scrap Lumber, Grind Stone, lot of Cedar Posts, &c. Also,

ONE 3-YEAR OLD COLT,

1 set New Single Harness, 1 do. of old Harness, Lot of old Harness, 1 Dearborn, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—All sums of and under ten dollars, cash; all sums above that amount a credit of six months, with approved security.

No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

Sale to commence at 2 o'clock, P. M.

MARTHA A. BISCOE,
Admr'x. of A. A. Biscoe, dec'd.
Feb. 19, 1870—tds.

County Commissioners' Notice.

THE Commissioners of Kent County will meet at their office in Chestertown, on

Tuesday, the 22d day of February, 1870,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue to meet at the same hour EVERY TUESDAY, until the 3d day of May next.

All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since the general valuation and assessment of 1869, are particularly requested to attend at an early day and have their Tax accounts adjusted. After *TUESDAY, the 3d day of MAY* next, no alteration in the assessment will be made during the present year.

The Standard Keeper

will be appointed on *Tuesday, the 5th day of April*. The salary of the Standard Keeper has been fixed at $30 for the present year.

The Tax Collectors,

one from each Election District, will be appointed on *Tuesday, the 3d day of May* next. By that time all persons having accounts against the County, are requested to bring in the same, otherwise they will not get into this year's levy. All accounts presented will be required to be under oath.

All persons who intend to make application for pensions, (including those who received pensions last year,) must appear before the County Commissioners on or before *the third day of May* next, with their petitions, in writing, stating the residence, condition and circumstances of the applicant, and signed by two or more persons having a knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

By order. JOHN RUSSELL,
Clerk to Comm'rs. for Kent Co.
Feb. 19, 1870—tf.

GARDEN SEED! GARDEN SEED!

BUY NO MORE WORTHLESS SEED.

W. F. Massey & Co.'s

UNEQUALLED GARDEN SEED, for sale, wholesale and retail, at *JOHN L. STAM & SON'S.* Merchants supplied with seed in papers, for retailing, at as low prices as they can be bought in the cities; and our packets contain more and better seed than any ever before sold in this county. Seed sent by mail, free of postage, on receipt of prices. Prices on application to

W. F. MASSEY & CO.

EARLY ROSE, EARLY ROSE.

Early Rose Potatoes,

THE best and most productive early potato ever grown. For sale by the peck, bushel and barrel, at

JOHN L. STAM & SON'S.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED,

PRIME FRESH SEED,
For sale at
JOHN L. STAM & SON'S.

FLOWER SEED, FLOWER SEED.

TEN varieties of Annual Flower Seed, put up in a neat box with directions for cultivation, sent by mail on receipt of 75 cents. For sale, also, at J. L. Stam & Son's.

Address W. F. MASSEY & CO.,
Chestertown, Md.

SAGE SEED, SAGE SEED.

Bread Leaf Sage Seed

SENT by mail, free of postage, on receipt of 50 cts. per oz. For sale, also, at J. L. Stam & Son's.

W. F. MASSEY & CO.,
Chestertown.

FRENCH HYBRID GLADIOLUS BULBS.

SPLENDID BULBS, of mixed varieties of Gladiolus, sent by mail, post paid, from $1.00 to $2.00 per dozen. For sale, also, at J. L. Stam & Son's.

Address W. F. MASSEY & CO.,
Chestertown.

Sage Plants.

SAGE PLANTS, one year from the seed, at from 25 cts. to $1.00 per dozen. The earlier these are transplanted in the Spring the better will be the crop. "First come, first served." No plants reserved unless paid for. W. F. MASSEY.

TO THE LADIES.

MY New Illustrated Catalogue of *RARE AND BEAUTIFUL FLOWERS*, is now in press, and will be sent to all applicants enclosing stamp for postage.

W. F. MASSEY,
Feb. 12, 1870—tf. Chestertown, Md.

BLACK and GALVANIZED COAL HODS, Shovels, Pokers and Coal Sifters, for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

BLACK

CHESAPEAKE INK.

MOST if not all the inks or writing fluids heretofore manufactured in the United States, have been composed of Tanic Acid, Gallic Acid, and a salt of Iron. A saturated solution of Aleppo galls in alcohol, is first made. This tincture contains several ingredients beside the Tannic and Gallic acids. By adding some of this tincture to a solution of Green Vitriol (Sulphate of Iron) the solution assumes first a violet and finally a black color. By adding some of the same tincture to a solution of sulphate of sesquioxide of iron a black color is immediately produced but on standing, both solutions will deposit a black precepitate. The manufacturers of ink add gum sugar or other mucillaginous matter to hold this black powder in suspension.

If this ink should freeze the black powder is, however, precipitated, and will not again readily dissolve, and the ink is rendered worthless. It cannot be diluted, when once too thick, without injuring, if not entirely destroying it. This ink may also be readily washed out from paper or parchment.

Forgers have availed themselves of this knowledge in altering checks, Drafts, Notes, &c. It is probable many wills have been entirely altered to suit interested parties having access to the paper by washing out the writing with oxalic acid, and again filling up the blanks. Many changes of Records have been from time to time discovered. Government Stamps have been freed from the ink used in cancelling them, and used a second time. There is no guarantee that anything written with these inks will not be altered at any time, by designing men.

The only preventive lies in using an ink that cannot be erased by any acid or alkali, without destroying the paper or parchment.

Heretofore no such ink could be obtained. Now, every one can obtain an absolutely indelible, unchangeable ink, for a less price than is paid for the worthless fluids in the market.

BLACK

CHESAPEAKE INK,

When written, cannot be erased with oxalic acid. It does not corrode the Pen.

It may be diluted with rain water, if too thick, and used up to the last drop.

It is equal to india ink for drawing.

It can be written with on the margins of Newspapers, or unsized paper of any kind, and does not blot.

It flows more freely from the pen than any other ink or fluid.

Neither freezing nor boiling injure it.—Every one who once uses it buys it again, and will use no other.

WILLIAM A. VICKERS, with whom I have entered into a limited partnership, will fill all orders from any part of the State of Maryland. All other orders should be addressed to me.

R. CLAY CRAWFORD,
Manufacturing Chemist.
Chestertown, Feb. 19, 1870—y.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

In propose, in order to reduce my stock, to sell Coal and Wood Stoves at 15 *per cent. discount*, and Cook Stoves at 10 *per cent. discount.*

Hardware! Hardware! Hardware!

will be sold at 5 per cent. less than the present low prices, during this month.

My Stock is large, and purchased direct from first-class houses, and

WILL GUARANTEE TO SELL LOWER THAN THE LOWEST!

Give me a call, at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.
Chestertown, Feb. 12, 1870.

50,000

OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS,

FOR SALE,

FOR HEDGING,

VERY LARGE AND FINE.

Also, 200,000

Small Fruit Plants and Vines,

OF THE BEST VARIETIES OF

STRAWBERRY,
RASPBERRY,
BLACKBERRY,
GOOSEBERRY,
AND GRAPE.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, EARLY ROSE,

AND OTHER SEED POTATOES.

☞ For Information and Prices, apply to

HENRY CLAYTON,
Woodside Small Fruit Nursey,
MT. PLEASANT, DEL.
Feb. 5, 1870—3m.

IF THE MERCHANT WITH WHOM YOU DEAL HAS NOT

Massey & Co.'s Garden Seed for sale,

Tell him he is decidedly behind the times, and advise him to get a stock at once.
Feb. 12, 1870—tf.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber on Store account or otherwise, are earnestly requested to settle their respective indebtedness at the earliest possible day.

MARTHA A. BISCOE.
Feb. 5, 1870—3t.

FOR SALE.

A SHIFTING-TOP BUGGY AND HARNESS; and one SLEIGH AND BELLS; on moderate terms.

Apply to JAMES A. GALE,
Still Pond, Kent Co., Md.
Feb. 5, 1870—3t.

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