THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, March 5, 1870.

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

The Fifteenth Amendment.

The fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, will doubtless, be officially proclaimed in a few days. The people of the State of Maryland are largely opposed to this measure and their representatives, in Legislature assembled, have, by a unanimous vote of both houses, rejected it. Its adoption has neither been lawfully or fairly secured; but, under the semi-military government which we now live, this will not be of the slightest consequence. The whole body of Federal officials, from the President down, know, just as well as they know that two and two make four, that this so-called amendment to the Constitution of the United States has been forcibly and illegally obtained: that it has not been done in accordance with that Constitution and those laws which they have sworn to support and maintain. Yet, knowing this, they will dare, in the face of the world, to make official proclamation thereof. Shall the people of this State make any factious or other opposition to its enforcement? We say no; emphatically, no. We have done the best we can to prevent it, and any opposition to its provisions would only result in augmenting the evils attending it. We have believed it to be a bad piece of legislation, and have acted accordingly. If its results are to be evil, we are to share them although not responsible; and if we have been mistaken and it proves to have been for the best, we are likewise to share it. So in either event it would appear that the plain duty of our people is to so manage our State legislation as to develop the most possible good therefrom. The blacks of the country are not responsible for this measure; they have not even asked for it; and no feeling of resentment should attach to them therefore. It has been forced upon them by the Republican party, for the sole purpose of securing their votes and thereby retaining their supremacy in the Federal government, with the hope also of gaining control of the few State governments in the hands of the Democrats. The negro knows this just as well as we and they know it, and when he goes to the ballot-box he will act accordingly. He will vote for what and with whom he conceives it to be his interest. The Republican party of Maryland, with John Andrew Jackson Creswell at its head, resisted the doctrines of the fifteenth amendment just so long as they dared; and this is also well known to the negro population of the State. We have no fear, then, but that the new class of voters will feel perfectly free to act for the best interests of their race; and this it is their duty to do.

Of the policy, then, of so framing our legislation as to turn this revolution to the best account, we have no manner of doubt: as to the special means to arrive thereat, we believe that the intelligence of our people, divesting themselves of prejudice, is fully equal to the task.

BUSINESS ON A GOLD BASIS.—The advertising columns of the New York and Philadelphia newspapers contain announcements from retail dealers that they have marked their goods down to a gold value, and that where change is necessary it will be given in silver. If the gold premium should continue downward, or rather government paper to go up, it will eventually bring into play the one or two hundred millions of gold coin in the country, thus adding that much to the circulating medium. There will certainly then be currency enough even for the inflationists.

THE WEATHER IN RUSSIA.—The cold weather in Russia in the beginning of February is reported to have been intense, and such as had never been observed within the memory of the oldest inhabitant. On February 1st the thermometer stood at 35½ degrees below zero, fahrenheit; at Warsaw, 24½ below zero. At Lomburg and Cracow, in 50 degrees north latitude, that of Brussels, the mercury stood at 17½ degrees and 24½ degrees below zero. A number of deaths from congestion of the brain, caused by the intense cold, have been reported. The deaths of several sentries, frozen at their posts, have also been announced.

MIXED POPULATION.—A homicidal case was recently tried in the British Consular Court at Cairo, Egypt, which exhibited a singular illustration of the diversity of nationalities possible in tribunals of this description. The counsel were Irishmen, the judge an Englishman, the jury principally Scotchmen, and the prisoner a Maltese. The man who had been killed in a brawl was an Italian. The witnesses were from various countries, and interpreters of six different languages were called into requisition.

FATHER HYACINTHE.—The cable has announced that general satisfaction is expressed at Rome that Pere Hyacinthe has been secularized. By this term is not meant that he has been deprived of his priestly office, he is only absolved from his monastic vows, and is no longer a Carmelite friar, subject to the rules of the Carmelite community.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

IN THE SENATE.—*Tuesday.*—The bill to protect ministers of the Gospel in the discharge of their duties in relation to marriage was read when Mr. Earle moved to strike out the enacting clause, which was carried, and the bill lost. Mr. Kimmell gave notice of his intention to move a reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was lost.

The bills relating to the investment by guardians of the proceeds of sale of real estate belonging to their wards and sold by trustee in equity; to repeal section 6, article 56, public general laws, entitled "billiards," to regulate and make uniform the fees of continuing in force the act of January, 1868, in relation thereto; to add an additional section to article 77, public general laws, title "railroads," were read a second time and ordered engrossed for a third reading.

The Senate was occupied from one o'clock up to the hour of adjournment, with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad question.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Wild Fowl.—Mr. Markland, chairman of the committee on wild fowl, reported the bills to enforce the existing laws for the protection of wild fowl in this State, the substance of which has been heretofore published. One bill provides that the commander of the State oyster police force shall send a part of his force with a boat to cruise in the Susquehanna and other rivers of the State from October 1st to April 1st, with power to enforce the laws.

The other bill authorizes sheriffs, constables, and other officers of any one county to make arrests, &c., in any other county for violation of the laws for the protection of wild fowl. Mr. Hopkins, from the minority of the committee, obtained leave to print a minority report, which prohibits the shooting of ducks with large guns or swivels, the use of lights or lanterns, for the purpose of catching, trapping, or shooting ducks, and persons from approaching within a certain distance of the shore unless permitted by the land owner, and restricting gunning to three days in the week between November 1st and March 1st, and then with no gun larger than a single or double ducking gun, under the same penalties as in the present law.

Delinquent Receivers.—Mr. Merrick offered an order that the comptroller inform the House what bonds of clerks, registers, sheriffs, collectors of taxes and other receivers of public moneys have been put in suit, in compliance with section 19 of article 22, section 78 of article 81, and section 147 of article 81, as amended by the act of 1868, chapter 196, and the reason, if any, why the said sots have not been enforced, which order was adopted. Mr. Merrick stated that the amount of money in the hands of the various receivers in arrears to the State was $812,815, nearly a million of dollars; and he thought the most peremptory measures should be adopted for its collection, particularly in the present depleted condition of the State treasury.

EXIT JOHN DOE AND RICHARD ROE.

The Judiciary Committee reported a bill which effectually disposes of the above named gentlemen, of uncertain lineage and imaginary existence, who have figured so extensively in legal proceedings for the last two or three hundred years. No *young* lawyer will weep over their decease.

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland*, That the third section of the seventy-fifth article of the Code of Public General Laws be, and the same is hereby repealed, and the following substituted therefor:

"Any declaration which contains a plain statement of the facts necessary to constitute a ground of action shall be sufficient, and any plea necessary to form a sufficient defence shall be sufficient, without reference to more form; this to apply to replications, rejoinders and all subsequent pleadings. And this section shall apply as well to actions of ejectment as to other actions; and actions of ejectment shall not be brought in the name of fictitious parties, or under the fictions of lease, entry and ouster, but the real persons who are proper as plaintiff and defendant shall be named, and the defendant's plea shall answer specially every material fact stated in the declaration. But a copy of the declaration shall, with the writ, always be served upon the person in actual possession of the land claimed at the time of the beginning of the suit, or if no one be in actual possession, the Sheriff shall set up a copy on the premises, the serving or setting up of which copy the Sheriff shall certify upon the writ issued in the case, or on such copy if returned, with the date of such service; and the declaration of the plaintiff shall contain such certain description of the land claimed as will enable the same to be located, as well as the extent of the interest or estate in the land so claimed.

In the Senate on Wednesday the death of Police Commissioner Jarrett was officially communicated by his late colleagues, Messrs. Carr and Fusselbaugh, and Mr. Snyder eulogised the life and memory of Mr. Jarrett. The House resolution thanking Mr. S. Teackle Wallis for his Peabody discourse, and ordering that two thousand copies be printed, was passed. The bill to allow the city of Baltimore to [illegible] $1,000,000 to the capital stock [illegible] Company of Virginia was [illegible]. The Committee on Judicial Proceedings was ordered to inquire into the expediency and legality of taxing United States bonds and Treasury notes held or advanced by individuals, companies or corporations in this State. Messrs. Miller, Snyder, Wilson, Earle and Spates desired it entered upon the Journal that they would have voted against the Fifteenth Amendment if they had been present when the vote was taken. The Committee on Agriculture reported in opposition to any legislation regarding the Texas cattle fever, which was adopted. A bill to allow traders to sell goods without licenses was introduced, and also another to repeal the act allowing pensions to soldiers of 1812. The Special Committee on Antietam Cemetery report that the trustees have persistently ignored the act of the Legislature making it their duty to devote a portion of the cemetery to the burial of Confederate dead, in consequence of which the $5,000 appropriated by the Legislature for this purpose has not been paid to the trustees.—The committee, therefore, reported a bill for the use of this money in the creation of a new cemetery at Hagerstown, to which shall be removed the remains of the Confederate dead from the fields of Antietam, Gettysburg, South Mountain, Monocacy and Crampton's Gap. The bill allowing the bodies of deceased paupers to be used for medical and surgical purposes was defeated, but was afterwards reconsidered and postponed. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad resolutions came up, and the discussion was continued by Messrs. Earle and Clarke.

In the House of Delegates, after the reading of a letter from the Commissioners of Police, announcing the death of the late Commissioner Jarrett, Mr. McLean moved that the Legislature meet at noon to-day to elect a successor. Mr. Bowlus of Frederick, offered an amendment postponing the election until Thursday, the 10th inst. The city delegation divided upon the amendment, and it was adopted. A large number of applications for pensions were referred to the committee on that subject. Bills extending for two years the law providing for the taking and perpetuating the evidence relating to slaves emancipated by the Constitution of 1864; amending the charter of the City Park Railway Company, authorizing the Company to contract and to use and operate double or single track railways on Pennsylvania avenue, or any other road made or to be made between the avenue and Druid Hill Park; prohibiting the manufacture of tin cans in the Maryland Penitentiary; providing for the appointment of State Directors in the Maryland Industrial School for Girls, and the exercise thereby of the powers of a Female House of Refuge, were all read the first time. The Judiciary Committee reported a bill amending the law relating to *habeas corpus* by providing that the State's Attorney for Baltimore city or for the county to which said writ of *habeas corpus* shall issue shall have at least three days' notice of its issuance in all cases where the person applying for the writ is detained under a warrant of commitment. Bills reducing the term of office of the Mayor of Baltimore from four to two years (not to apply to the present incumbent); incorporating Towsontown, Baltimore county; declaring that hereafter female minors shall not be placed in the House of Refuge, and authorizing them to be placed in other institutions, were passed.

The New Militia Bill.

The Baltimore *Gazette* speaking of the bill a few days ago reported to the House of Delegates, says:

While it will probably be amended in some minor particulars before it is accepted by the Legislature, yet we do not doubt its final passage. The bill has been most carefully and intelligently considered by its author, whose military education and experience render him thoroughly competent to deal with the subject, and in our judgment meets the necessities of the case. It brushes away the annoying and expensive enrolling system, and with it a number of salaried officers, whose services can well be dispensed with. It provides that all the able-bodied citizens of the State between the ages of eighteen and forty-five years shall constitute the militia, and that in case of "war, rebellion, insurrection or any threatened invasion of this or any neighboring State," the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, may order out, by calling for volunteers, by draft or otherwise, as many men as the exigency may require. In regard to the organization of the active militia, provision is made to assist such organization, so far as they ought to be assisted, and to promote good discipline. The bill offers such encouragement to our people to enroll themselves, either as active or honorary members, that we do not for a moment doubt that we shall continue in Baltimore and elsewhere to have an ample and effective force always ready for duty. Every company is allowed to have as many honorary as active members, the honorary members paying ten dollaars per annum, and being exempted from jury duty for a year, provided they file their certificates before the drawing of the jury. The fund from this source, together with the allowance by the State of four hundred dollars to a regiment, for the rent of armories, and the fines which are collectable from delinquent members ought to be amply sufficient to support our militia, now that both arms and uniforms are furnished by the State. Under the operation of the new bill, we confidently expect to have a better militia in the State than we now have, and at a cost of only twenty-five thousand dollars to the Treasury.

WHEN THE WAR ENDED.—Several appeal cases of claims against the government for the recovery of proceeds of captured and abandoned property, involving the question of the period at which the rebellion closed, have recently been decided in behalf of the claimants by the United States Supreme Court. The government held that the claims were not made within two years after the close of the war, as required by the act of Congress, but the court held that it cannot be supposed this act was intended to operate especially in repect to localities and the date of the suppression of the rebellion therein, but it must be considered to refer to the date of the suppression of the rebellion throughout the country, and to apply generally to all sections. Some official mode of determining the question must be considered as [illegible] contemplated by [illegible] Congress, by the [illegible] the 20th [illegible] close [illegible] tion or the President, and that date [illegible] be regarded for all purposes of litigation as the day on which the rebellion ceased.

THE RAILROAD TERMINUS.—The citizens of Talbot south of Easton, are busily canvassing the question of the terminus of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad.—Col. Wm. R. Hughlett offers the fine farm at Chancellor's Point, for which he paid $16,000, to the company if they will make that point the terminus. Some want it to go to Cambridge Ferey, passing through Trappe, and some to Clora's Point. It is presumed that those offering the greatest advantages as to trade, cheapness of construction, and material aid to the stock of the road, will be successful in procuring the terminus should a diversion from Oxford be made, in regard to which we have no information from the company.—*Easton Journal.*

The Prize Ring--Edwards vs. Collyer--Edwards the Winner.

NEW YORK, March 2.—A fight occurred this morning on Mystic Island, in Long Island Sound, seven miles from the Connecticut shore, and was for the light weight championship and $1,000 aside. Edwards was backed by Harry Hill. A thousand spectators were present, among whom were Mike Coburn, Reddy the Blacksmith, Patsy Sheppard, Dan Kerrigan, Dan Noble, Kit Burns, Butt Reily and Walter Brown. Both men were in fine condition, and equally confident of victory. Dooney Harris and Bob Smith acted as seconds for Edwards; Barney Aaron and another for Collyer; Billy Tracy was chosen referee. The fight began at 9:55. Both fought determinedly, and the rounds were short and sharp.—Almost from the beginning it was seen that Edwards most win the fight, and when a few rounds were fought Collyer was badly punished. First blood and first knock-down were allowed Edwards. Collyer fought gamely, but on the forty-first round he received a crushing blow knocking him down as though dead. His seconds then threw up the sponge, amidst great cheering for Edwards. Collyer was carried to the hotel, where he vomited and remained insensible for a long time. The crowd behaved in an irreproachable manner. No arrests were made.

These men met once before, on the 23d of August, 1868, at Cone River, Va., and after a fight of one hour and fourteen, in which 47 rounds were fought, Edwards was declared the winer. That was Edwards' first appearance in the ring. Collyer has been eager since that time to retrieve his laurels, and it was not until a few months ago that Edwards agree to fight him again. Collyer is about 29 years of age, and is well-known about Baltimore and Washington. This was his eighth fight, five of which he has won, and lost three. Edwards is a year or two younger, and is generally a few pounds lighter, but in this fight both men were at the weight—124 pounds. Collyer was trained at Herring Run, near Baltimore, by Barney Aaron, and Edwards near New York by Dooney Harris.

Loss of the U. S. Steamer Oneida.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 1.

The ship Benefactress arrived from Yokohama, Japan, to-day She brings full particulars of the loss of the U. S. steamer Oneida, which left Yokohama on the 23d of January, homeward bound. The steamer left her anchorage about five o'clock in the afternoon, and the accident occurred at 7 the same evening. The United States minister visited her in the forenoon and received the usual salute, and the guns were loaded with the expectation of replying to a salute from a Russian gunboat to Mr. Delong.

The salute, however, was not given, and the guns remained loaded. As the Oneida steamed out of the harbor the crews of the various vessels and the men at work in the port gave cheers and wished her a happy voyage. On passing out of the harbor her fires were banked and steam blown off. While the officers were at dinner, at about seven o'clock, the lookout shouted, "steamer lights ahead," and a midshipman gave the order to "port helm." Everything seemed quiet on board the other steamer. This leads to the belief that she had not observed the Oneida, although her lights were burning brightly.

The steamer, which proved to be the Bombay, of the Peninsular and Oriental line, came right on and struck the Oneida on the starboard abaft the gangway, about halfway between the main and mizzen rigging. A hole was cut through which the whole interior of the ship was visible. The binnacle wheel and rudder were carried away, and two men standing at the helm were instantly killed. The Bombay did not stop after crashing through the guns of the latter were almost instantly fired to attract her attention and bring her back. Orders were given to lower the boats, but only one life-boat was available, the others having been crushed.

The life-boat was manned by Dr. Suddards, the boatswain and fifteen of the crew. Five guns were fired, but before the sixth could be discharged the Onedia sunk, within ten minutes after she was struck. None of those saved saw a man or heard a noise on board the Bombay.—They report that when it became evident that there was no hope of saving the ship the officers gathered around Captain Williams, and he was heard to say if the ship went down he would go with her. The life-boat was obliged to leave the sinking ship to avoid being swamped. After pulling about for a while the crew of the life-boat, seeing none of the crew floating—not one of the 160 who went down—unwillingly bent their boat's head landward, about five miles distant. On landing the natives kindly treated them, and obtained the assistance of a guide and started to Yokohama, which they reached at daylight the next morning. The Bombay was immediately ordered to the scene of the wreck, and succeeded in saving 39 men who had got into a cutter which floated when the ship went down. Several other vessels, one with Minister Delong on board, proceeded to the scene of the disaster during the day, but no more lives saved. The Japanese government offered boats and apparatus to search for the wreck, and, if necessary, to buoy the spot.

The passengers on board the Bombay were quite surprised when they heard of the calamity which had befallen the vessel they had struck, but declare they neither heard any request from the Oneida to stay by them or the minute guns fired. A [illegible] been demanded by the [illegible]. The officers and men of the Oneida [illegible] 176, only 56 of whom, including [illegible], and two junior officers survived the [illegible].

POPULATION OF THE COUNTRY.—The present population of the United States has been variously "guessed" at from 40,000,000 to 45,000,000, and more sanguine patriots talk of 50,000,000 now and 200,000,000 within a generation or two. A carefully prepared estimate, published in the New York Tribune, gives 40,800,000 as the probable population on June 1, 1870, when the ninth census is to be taken. This is an increase of over 9,000,000; certainly very creditable under the circumstances of a decade of war and political dissensions.

THE Hon. John Quincy Adams has never spoken more wisely, or more to the point, than at the dinner given by the Constitutional Club in Boston on Washington's birthday. The very name of "Constitutional Club" in that hot-bed of Radicalism is suggestive, and if the purpose of its members be to promote a profounder reverence for that instrument, and to vindicate the rights of the States and the people under it, those who have banded themselves together in the prosecution of this noble duty will deserve well of their country, whatever the result of their efforts may be. Mr. Adams, in the speech to which we refer, declared emphatically that the Radicals in Congress had grossly abused their powers; that to perpetuate their party they had leagued together to destroy the Constitution. "I mean to say," added Mr. Adams, and I say it with sense of responsibility, that to-day there is nothing of the old Constitution of our fathers left to us except what was always understood and believed by them to be a mere incident of constitutional power, and that is this war power."

* * * * "The old constitutional edifice of the fathers was built of the white marble of the States, which they brought together voluntarily as a work of love, and piled up there one by one each in pride and delight, adding stone after stone to the beautiful and symmetrical edifice under which we all live. [Applause.]—But what is this thing which we now we see there in Washington? Is that built of those stones? Is that put together by any such bands as those which cemented the old Capitol? Why, gentlemen, it is built of the volcanic lava, hot yet from the results of the outpouring of the mount [applause], and it is clamped together by great bands of black, rusted, iron letters. [Applause.] It's no such edifice at all; and now we have in the Presidential chair a man who, when he swears to protect and defend and preserve the Constitution, seems to think that this is the Constitution which he swears to preserve."

Alluding to a proposition which was made in the Massachusetts Legislature, a few days before, to fire a hundred guns on Boston Common in honor of the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment, Mr. Adams said: "I was only sorry that I was not in the Legislature to propose, as an amendment to it, that the United States be humbly solicited to allow the State of Massachusetts to fire that salute from Fort Warren, and that the guns might be shotted, in order to show the process by which the amendment had been carried."

Brave words these, and trenchant as they are brave. But so long as the people continue to be apathetic, what is there to prevent the Radicals from prosecuting to a successful issue their schemes to establish a centralized Government? Under that provision of the Fifteenth Amendment which gives to Congress the power to enforce it, they are already forging fetters for the North, as they have previously done for the South. Whether the people of the North, who recognize it as good constitutional law that the Southern States "may be dragooned into amending the Constitution of the United States," will put a similar interpretation upon military interference in cases which concern themselves, is a question which the future only can answer.—*Balto. Gazettee.*

AN ALLEGED AMERICAN "PARTY" IN THE PAPAL COUNCIL.—A letter from Rome, dated February 12, to the N. Y. Herald, says:

The event most worthy of mention lately is certainly the formation of a third party, headed by Dr. Spading, Archbishop of Baltimore, whose policy will be to steer a middle course with respect to the disputed dogma of the Pope's personal infallibility between the ultra Romans, who favor it, on the one hand, and the liberal Catholics, represented by the French and German bishops, who follow Monseigneur Dupanloup and Cardinal Raucher on the other. Like the *pro* and *anti* infallibilists, the middle men have drawn up their *postulatum* also. In this document the dignataries express their conviction that the personal infallibility may be safely treated of in the Council, but they would wish the Assembly to limit its action to a declaration of censure against whoever shall profess erroneous doctrines hostile to the Pope's primacy—against those who maintain that "while they owe an external veneration for the decrees of the Roman Pontiff, they are by no means obliged to yield the internal assent of their hearts and minds"—against those who see nothing impossible in the Pope's opinion differing from that of the bishops, thus morally severing the head of the Church from the body and members—and against those who maintain that the Pope may occasionally condemn some proposition from the mere fact of not having thoroughly understood it.

So far the third party seeks to maintain the spiritual prestige of the Pope without going to the extreme measure of defying him. It assumes as the head and front of its position "the unerring prerogative of the Roman Pontiff, together with the infallibility of the church." But it does not consider possible or advisable the disjunction of these two attributes, any more than it would be possible for a human head and body to function separately from and independently of each other.

This seems to be the only practical compromise between the two extreme parties, and it is evident that many bishops who have not hitherto positively given their adherence to the *postulata*, for or against the dogma, as well as many others who have already enlisted under one banner or the other, will be glad to become recruits in the Archbishop of Baltimore's spiritual battalion, which, at the outset, was principally composed of fathers speaking either English or Spanish.

☞ The Easton Star says: We understand that George E. Haddaway, Esq'r., formerly of the St. Michael's Gazette, has bought the Easton Gazette of William H. Councell, Esq. We cordially welcome Mr. Haddaway back again into the corps editorial. Mr. Councell will hereafter devote himself exclusively to the business of the post office.

ELECTION AT FREDERICK.—On Monday the annual election for councilmen took place at Frederick city, Md. The Democrats carried all the wards by increased majorities. The vote was quite small.

MARRIED.

ARMSTRONG—HAINES.—On Feb. 22d, in Warwick, by Rev. D. F. Ewell, Wm. W. Armstrong, of Odessa, and Mrs. Jane Haines, of the former place.

DIED.

HANES.—Near Hanesville, (Worton) on Wednesday morning, Feb. 23rd, DANIEL HANES, aged 64 years and 9 days.
Middletown Transcript please copy.

CAULK.—On Saturday, Feb'y. 19th, near Sassafras, JACOB CAULK, in the 80th year of his age.

ROBERTS.—On Wednesday, Feb. 23rd, at Sassafras, JOHN T. ROBERTS, in the 25th year of his age.

WARREN.—On Sunday, Feb. 27th, at the residence of her uncle, George R. Parrot, after a short illness, MAMIE B., daughter of C. W. and S. L. Warren, in the 5th year of her age.
Centreville and Easton papers please copy.

RILE.—In Kennedyville, on Friday, Feb'y. 25th, HENRY C. RILE, in the 34th year of his age.

ORPHANS' COURT NOTICE.

THE Orphans' Court for this County will sit, for the transaction of business, on *TUESDAY* and *THURSDAY* of next week.
By order. [March 1, 1870.

15 or 20,000 PEACH TREES

FOR SALE—*Grown from Natural Seed*, and budded from choice varieties—some very late—and equal if not superior to any in the county. Terms: a credit of 12 months. Orders solicited.
HANSON CREW,
March 5—3t* Still Pond, Md.

DEER HUNT!

A DEER will be started from the Trappe Corner in Broad Neck, 4 miles from Chestertown, March 9th, 1870 at 9 o'clock, A. M.
Free to all persons paying $1.50 with Dinner included. The first four reaching the Deer will be entitled to the animal.
☞ Hunt positive on day named.
JOHN LOUD,
JOHN BRICE,
JOHN BECK,
WILLIAM FORD,
WILLIAM THOMAS,
March 5-1t* Committee.

1870 **MARCH.** 1870

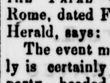
NEW SPRING GOODS
AT
The People's Store!

HANDSOME SPRING PRINTS and CHINTZES, something new. Pillow Case, bleached and unbleached Sheetings. Also, all kinds of Groceries, &c.
OUR CASTINGS
Will be on hand in a few days.
Respectfully, WM. A. VICKERS.

CELEBRATED CHESAPEAKE INK,
For sale, wholesale or retail, by
WM. A. VICKERS.
Chestertown, March 5, 1870.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber will sell, at 10 o'clock, on **Wednesday,**
The 16th day of March, 1870,
at his residence on the Everett Farm, below Rees' Corner, the following property:

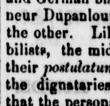


6 head of good Horses,
2 are superior driving Mares, in foal by "White Mountain;" one of them sired by "Bay State" and the other by "Bashaw."

3 GOOD COLTS,
coming 3 years old, and 2 coming 2 yrs. old.
SIX HEAD MILCH COWS,



ONE YOKE YOUNG OXEN,



well broken and close matched; good *SHOATS*, and one fine *CHESTER WHITE SOW*, will pig in April.
16 HEAD OF GOOD SHEEP,
1 Wood's Reaper & Mower, combined,
nearly new; 1 Bickford & Huffman's Drill, 1 Maryland Wheat Rake, 1 Stump Puller, 2 Ox Carts and 1 Corn Drag;

1 shifting-top Buggy Wagon,
ONE FAMILY CARRIAGE,
ONE FAMILY SLEIGH,
one Montgomery Fan, Corn Sheller, Cutting Box, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators and Rollers, Dirt Scoop, Wheelbarrow, Grindstone, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Plow Gears, 1 set of Double Harness, good; 1 set Single Harness; Saddle & Bridle, 2 Boys' Saddles & Bridles,
BLADES, HAY & CORN IN THE EAR,
PEACH BLOW POTATOES,
BACON,
Two Good Bibb's Fire Place Stoves,
1 large Cooking Stove, and some
Household & Kitchen Furniture.

TERMS.—All sums under $20, cash; sums of twenty dollars and over, a credit of six months, on note with approved security. A discount of five per cent. off on all bills over $20, for cash. Purchaser to pay for stamps. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.
W. P. FRANCIS.
March 5, 1870—tds.

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
JACOB CAULK,
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 on before the 6th day of September, 1870, otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of March, 1870.
WILLIAM J. GRIFFITH,
March 5, 1870—4t. Executor.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1 38@1 40.
Red—$1.24@1.40.
CORN.—White—99@96 cts. Yellow 90@93 cents.
OATS—54 cts.

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
JACOB CAULK,
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 on before the 6th day of September, 1870, otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of March, 1870.
WILLIAM J. GRIFFITH,
March 5, 1870—4t. Executor.

Constable's Sale.

BY Virttue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by James Graves, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of T. H. Whaland, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Henry Clarkson, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of said Henry Clarkson, in an to all that

HOUSE & LOT

situated in Broad Neck, where he now resides; also,

1 HORSE, CART & HARNESS.

AND I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that *On SATURDAY, the 26th of March*, 1870, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Market House, in Chestertown, I will sell the said property at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy said writ, interest and cost due and to become due thereon.
R. P. STEWART,
Mar 5-tds. Constable.

NEW BRUNSWICK OATS

FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale a quantity of New Brunswick Oats, weighing 35½ lbs. to the bushel. Price $1.25.
EDWARD SLAUGHTER,
Travilla Farm, near Spry's Landing,
Feb. 26—3t* Kent Co., Md.

1870 **SPRING TRADE.** 1870

IN view of the approaching Spring season of 1870, we take occasion to politely remind the old friends and patrons of our concern, now, just twenty-five (25) years old, that, believing ourselves possessed of ample means of maintaining that respectable reputation which has successfully stood the wear and tear of a quarter of a century, we shall continue to keep on hand and offer for sale, a large and varied stock of Staple and Fancy Goods adapted to the Farming and Household wants of this community.
We have never professed to sell Goods at less than Manufacturers' prices or at cost, nor do we expect to give them away; but buying at an advantage as thorough as is known to any man of an upright business mind, we can certainly claim ability to sell them at figures which will raise no reasonable feeling of complaint, upon the part of fair-minded people. Recognizing past kindnesses we hope to bring a sense of regret upon none who have ever shown them.
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, February 26, 1870.

PLOW CASTINGS
IN GREAT VARIETY
AND OF SUPERIOR QUALITY,
and to which accessions are constantly being made.
PLOW COLLARS, PLOW BRIDLES, and *TEAM GEARING*, for sale by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
February 26, 1870.

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 Commr's. for Kent Co.
Feb. 19, 1870—tf.

Oil Cloths.

CARRIAGE CANVAS, PLAIN,
CARRIAGE CANVAS, TWILLED,
CARRIAGE CANVAS, DUCK.
TABLE OIL CLOTHS,
FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, NEW STYLES.
Oil Cloth Window Curtains,
Just received and for sale by
T. W. ELIASON & SON.
Feb. 26, 1870.

PLOW COLLARS,
BLIND BRIDLES, HALTERS,
ROPES, TRACES, &c.
A large assortment, for sale by
T. W. ELIASON & SON.
Feb, 26, 1870.

SILVER PLATED FORKS, SPOONS, and a large stock of Table and Pocket Cutlery for sale at the TIN, STOVE & HARDWARE STORE of J. K. A.

WOOD FOR SALE.

THE subscriber has in Yard, and offers for sale, 300 Cords of Wood—Oak, Pine and Hickory.
S. S. USILTON,
Feb. 12, 1870—tf. Chestertown.

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

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