THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, March 12, 1870.

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

☞ The developments in Congress, growing out of the investigation in the matter of the sale of Cadetships to the Military and Naval Schools, must surely open the eyes of the country to the beauties of reconstruction; a large number of the Representatives from the reconstructed States being engaged in this dishonorable transaction. These so-called Representatives are mere political adventurers; either men who, failing to secure advancement in their native States, have gone to the reconstructed States for the purpose of securing the offices; or, men who, during the war, were quite as blatant Secessionists as they now are Radicals. The farce of pretending to allow such men to represent the great interests of the Southern States in the Federal legislature, must surely react upon the parties to the fraud. The attempt, on the part of the Republican party, to administer the Government on the theory of a Union of the States, and practically on the basis of a part thereof in subjugation to the remainder, has signally failed. The Northern having compelled the people of the Southern States to submit to the Union will have to learn to submit themselves to its restrictions, or we shall never have peace and harmony. The fact that the State of Mississippi is represented (?) in the Senate of the United States by a negro and a Federal General; one of whom has no residence there, and the other only since the war, should disgust the whole popular mind with the entire reconstruction measures. Is it supposed that these unconstitutional measures can be continued towards the seceded States and have no damaging effect upon the other States? Already Mr. Butler declares, that it is perfectly competent and legal for Congress to reconstruct the State of Massachusetts. Active measures are already on foot to reduce to a territorial condition the State of Tennessee, a State fully represented in Congress, and from which the President (Johnson) was elected Vice President of the country. That a like measure may be introduced in the case of any State which opposes the Radical programme is at any time probable How long will popular acquiescence submit to this volcanic state of society?

Mr. Farnsworth, a Republican member of the reconstruction committee, on the bill to admit Georgia the second time, makes the following expose of this reconstruction business:

"Mr. Farnsworth remarked that according to this bill, the Georgia Legislature was not only provisional, but was illegal; and the logic of the bill, as well as of the speech of Mr. Butler yesterday, was that everything done by that Legislature, including the election of United States Senators, was illegal. Therefore its ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment was also illegal. Why not as well declare that Mr. Bullock shall be Governor of Georgia for six years or for life? Why it was monstrous; and more monstrous still in the face and eyes of the fact that this same Governor *was charged by the State Treasurer, an honorable, upright Republican, with stealing and misappropriating the money of the State.* The only excuse for the bill was that, if not passed, the Republican party would lose the next election in Georgia. He was afraid they would also lose the next election in the State of New York.

"Mr. Stevenson, of Ohio—How would you save it?

"Mr. Farnsworth (ironically)—Why, of course, pass a law installing Republican officers there, and providing that their tenure of office shall be for life. There is an easier way of maintaining our ascendency in the nation than by holding elections. That way is by act of Congress. That is the way to do it. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Mr. Butler) had yesterday raised the cry of "murder" in the House. Whenever he wanted to pass one of these Reconstruction bills he got up in the House, and, with flaming nostrils and raised arms, wailed out, "murder, murder," and by a succession of that sort got his bill passed. Whenever one of these bills was to be passed, the Washington Chronicle published accounts of some great outrage, and immediately the Reconstruction Committee was called together and a bill reported to the House. He remembered that last year a gentleman, a very clever fellow, but a man whose politics were always those of the reigning dynasty, who had sold arms to the people of Georgia in the winter of 1860–61 with which to shoot down Union soldiers, *went down to Georgia, and, with the assistance of Governor Bullock, manipulated the Legislature and got a committee appointed to examine his claim for payment for those arms.* The committee was manipulated so as to make a favorable report, but the Legislature refused to adopt it or to pay the claim. Thereupon that man came on to Washington, full of sorrow, his heart wrung to the very depths, with tears in his eyes, over the terrible persecution of the negroes and loyal men of Georgia. That man was in favor of the reconstruction of Georgia at once. What was his touch-stone? It was that he could get his $25,000 and interest for the arms that he had sold in the State of Georgia. He (Mr. Farnsworth) felt that the passage of this bill, and the prolonging the terms of office of the men who now controlled the State of Georgia, authorizing Gov. Bullock to commence *de novo*, and putting the power of the State into his hands, would be a most infernal outrage on the taxpayers of the State. *He believed this bill was in the interest of a few people who desired to perpetuate their reign so that they might put money in their purses.*

☞ We are indebted to Hon. George Vickers for a copy of his speech on the resolution of Mr. Stockton to refer to the Committee on the Judiciary the credentials of Revels, Senator from Mississippi.

☞ Geo. Colton, Esq., of the House of Delegates, will accept thanks for a very handsome pamphlet copy of his speech, delivered in the House, Feb'y. 8, on the resolutions relating to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY—Is printed from full size music plates, and contains in each number at least twelve pieces of choice new music. Price $3 per year. A copy may be seen at this office.

THE AMERICAN STOCK JOURNAL.—This Journal is authority in all that pertains to horses, cattle, sheep, swine, and poultry. And for variety of information relating to live stock of every kind, it has no superior anywhere. We wish all our subscribers to send for a specimen. Address N. P. Boyer & Co., Publishers, Parkesburg, Pa.

Maryland Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church.

[Reported for the Balt. Sun.]

WESTMINSTER, March 9, 1870.

This body, consisting of about one hundred and fifty ministers and laymen, assembled here this morning, at 9 o'clock.

The President, Rev. S. B. Southerland, D. D., opened the session with religious services.

Revs. J. E. Maloy and J. W. Thompson were appointed a committee on examination of the credentials of delegates, after which the secretary called the roll of Conference.

The President submitted his annual report, giving a very minute description of his executive labors during the year. The entire District was represented as being in a highly prosperous condition. His character was passed. The standing committees were announced by the President, as follows:

Unfinished Business.—Henry Nice, J. E Nicholson and Caleb Freeland.

Finance.—Thomas B. Taylor and Thos. Edwards.

Itinerancy and Orders.—Dr. A. Webster, J. R. Nichols, Dr. E. J. Drinkhouse, R. E. Bevans and John Colburn.

Necessities and Requests of Circuits and Stations.—James Stephenson, John Satterfield, Jos. Weer, Jno. F. Gibson, J. S. Hays, Wm. Pulley and T. W. Beale.

Missions.—D. W. Bates, J. W. Charlton, T. D. Valiant, F. J. Bartlett, B. F. Hunt and W. J. Stewart.

Publication of Minutes.—W. S. Hammond.

Pulpit Services.—Dr. D. Wilson, W. T. Dumm and Dr. F. Swentzel.

Literature.—J. Thomas Murray, Thos. McCormick, B. F. Benson, T. S. Clarke, S. B. Frost and James Frame.

Superannuated Claimants.—R. S Norris, W. M. Strayer, J. L. Mills, L. J. Cathell, J. T. Eversole and Abel Tyson.

Executive Committee.—J. K. Nichols, D. D., L. W. Bates, D. D., J. J. Murray, D. D., J. W. Richardson and P. M. Pearson.

Statistics.—R. S. Rowe.

Sabbath Schools.—D. Bowers, Jesse Shreeve, J. T. Ward, Thos. Hendricks, A. Sudler and A. P. Brown.

Temperance.—D. E. Reese, D. D., R. Whinna, J. D. Kinzer, Wm. Lare, J. C. Baile and A. A. Richards.

Ecclesiastical Communications and Visitations.—Dr. J. J. Murray, W. C. Lipscomb, H. C. Cushing, Isaac Parsons and A. L. Withers.

Official Reports.—Dr. D. F. Ewell, A. D. Dick and Cardiff Norris.

The hour having arrived for the annual conference sermon, the proceedings were suspended, and Rev. Wm. C. Lipscomb addressed the body from 2d Corinthians, 5th chapter, and 20th verse, after which the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper was administered.

Conference adjourned to meet at 2½ o'clock.

Afternoon Session.—Religious services by Rev. H. C. Cushing. The hours of meeting were fixed at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Rev. Dr. Southerland was re-elected President of the Conference for the ensuing year. The vote stood—Rev. Dr. Southerland 75, Dr. Reese 11, Rev. H. C. Cushing 2. Several votes scattering.

The President returned his thanks to the Conference for the honor conferred upon him in a very appropriate speech.

The Oneida Disaster--The Captain of the Bombay Heard From.

The Secretary of State has received a [illegible] the captain of the English [illegible] which run into and sunk the Oneida off the [illegible] the 24th of January, stating [illegible] time of the collision the Oneida was under both steam and sail, making thirteen knots an hour, and his vessel was making but six. He was cognizant of striking the Oneida, but says that the jar was so slight that he did not suppose any injury was done. He makes no mention of hearing the guns of the Oneida. The captain of the Bombay, no doubt, would not stop after striking the Oneida, as he did not want the name of his vessel known and his company made to pay damages. It being night at the time, he no doubt felt confident that nothing would be known of the collision, as the passengers on the Bombay seem to have been ignorant of it.—*Washington Star.*

THE GOLD DECLINE.—Gold at New York touched 110¼ on Wednesday. This is the lowest point reached since July 7th 1862. The Secretary of the Treasury sold without flinching at 110 60-100 to 111 to 10-100. Gold closed at 110⅜ a 110⅜, which is ⅜ a ½ per cent, below the closing rate of the day previous.

The Book Concern Frauds.

The New York Methodist, the organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in its issue of Saturday last, says that "upon the merits of the controversy which has grown out of the developments in the Methodist Book Concern, the public mind can hardly be said to be in a state of suspense. The business men of the Church especially have reached conclusions which are far from according with the judgment of the Book Committee. Having had abundant opportunity of conference with many of them, both in New York and elsewhere," continues the Methodist, "we bring together the points of fact which they regard as decisive against the past management of our Publishing House."

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN TROUBLES.—The Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Frederick, has thoroughly endorsed the course of Rev. John Lanahan relative to the Book Concern troubles at New York, and has also signified its approval of the action of Rev. Henry Slicer and the other members who signed the minority report on the subject, which sustained Mr. Lanahan. At Tuesday's session of the Conference the report of the committee to whom were referred majority and minority reports of the book committee was presented. The resolutions of the report say that in view of the doubt and difficulty in the minds of the Conference, the Book Concern affairs be investigated by a special commission, appointed therefor, and that in view of the conflicting testimony the whole matter should be published, and that the thanks of the Church are due to the minority for their action, both in their determination to make out such report and in sending it to the Annual Conferences, thereby establishing a precedent that may be of the value in restraining any possible mismanagement. The report was unanimously adopted. The following was also adopted:

"Whereas, In the late investigation of our book-room affairs in New York, certain facts were developed occasioning or compelling the resignation of one of the employees of the concern; and

"Whereas, The report of the book committee of November, 1869, and the minority report of the same committee in February, 1879, reflect seriously upon the official character of said employee; and

"Whereas, The managers of our Sunday School Union, with these facts before them, and without any testimony known to us exonerating this man from all blame in the 'alleged losses' to the book-room, have re-elected him treasurer of the Sunday School Union of our church; therefore,

"*Resolved*, That all the moneys collected for the Sunday School Union by the members of this Conference, and now in the hands of our committee, be *retained* by this body in the hands of the Conference treasurer until the Sunday School board of our church at New York shall appoint a treasurer commanding the confidence of the entire church."

The Conference adopted resolutions providing for the appointment of a Conference agent and of a committee of nine laymen and six ministers to arrange for procuring suitable buildings for a book depository in Baltimore.

REDUCED TAXATION.—We have before us a list of more than sixty of the leading republican papers of the country, all of which unite in a demand for reduced taxation. They represent every section of the United States, and all the various elements of the party which placed the present administration in power, as well, and a large majority of them strongly urge the entire abolishment of the income tax as the best means of accomplishing the desired result. That form of taxation they pronounce the most inquisitorial, corrupting, and unequal yet devised, and the one of all others most calculated to produce bad feeling between the people and government.

So unanimous an expression of opinion from such a faithful reflex of public sentiment and powerful auxiliary as the press can hardly fail to have a controlling influence on Congress, and corresponding legislation may therefore be counted upon with a reasonable degree of confidence.—Indeed it is understood that a large number of the republican members of both houses are already warmly in favor of the measure, believing that they will be defeated at the polls next fall unless their constituents are in some way relieved from the oppressive burdens under which they now labor.—*Wash. Star.*

[Correspondence of the Balto. Sun.]

Death of a Prominent Citizen.

HANESVILLE, KENT CO., March 5.

Daniel Hanes, a wealthy and influential gentleman, died last Wednesday, at his residence, near Hanesville. Mr Hanes was an energetic and enterprising citizen, ever formost in extending or protecting the interests of his county, and ever ready and willing to further projects of improvements with his purse or counsel. It was he who conceived the idea of and caused to be established (with the assistance of his friend Col. George Gale) the mail route from Harmony—a point on the route from Chestertown to Elkton—to Rock Hall, supplying five [illegible] with the route, greatly [illegible] through which [illegible] hardly [illegible] the [illegible] facilities.

The village of Harmony was quickly [illegible] into a busy place by his energy, and Still Pond, for a number of years his place of residence, received from his zeal and enterprising spirit an impetus which has not abated to this day.

Hanesville, (a village bearing his name,) his last enterprise, was established comparatively only a few years ago ago, when the now thrifty and flourishing neighborhood of Worton knew not of the advantages of a well-stocked store, a postoffice and mechanical shops in their midst. He was frequently elevated to positions of trust and honor, and always maintained a character of the highest integrity.

The Governor of Minnesota has vetoed the woman suffrage bill, because it was to be submitted to the women of the State, who are not legal voters, and that public sentiment has not called for it.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

In the House of Delegates, on Monday, a petition was presented by Mr. Brown, from R. E. C. Downes, John T. Tucker, and about one hundred other citizens of Queen Anne's county, to incorporate the Church Hill Tidewater Canal Company. The bill proposes the construction of a tidewater canal on South East Creek to Church Hill, for the transportation of merchandise and other produce. The cost of the lock and dam is estimated at three thousand dollars.

Mr. Brown obtained leave to report a bill to authorize the commissioners of Queen Anne's county to levy a sum equal to the sum heretofore collected of the colored people of said county for educational purposes, and misapplied, not to exceed $1,000, to be applied to the founding and support of schools for colored children in said county.

Registration and Suffrage.

The Annapolis correspondent of the *Baltimore Sun* says:

The proposed revision of the registration law of Maryland, involving as it does indirectly the question of acquiescence in the fifteenth or suffrage amendment to the constitution of the United States, is one of the important matters to occupy the attention of the Legislature to a large extent between this and the end of the session now drawing so near. It is not at all probable that the session will be suffered to glide by without the State putting itself in a position to avoid trouble upon this question. The disposition of the Legislature, so far as it is possible to observe just now, is calculated to inspire confidence in its conservatism.

It will be remembered that on Friday an order was submitted by Mr. Loker, chairman of the committee of twenty-five, which was adopted, that the select committee of one from each county and legislative district of Baltimore city, to take into consideration what amendments are necessary to be made to their registration law, be discharged, and that a select committee of nine be appointed in its stead. Mr. Loker recommended that Mr. Gatch, of Baltimore county, be appointed the chairman of the new committee, a position in the present juncture of political affairs requiring tact and faculty. The Speaker, it will also be remembered, acquiesced in this recommendation, and, with Mr. Gatch as chairman, constituted the committee as follows: Mitchell, of Charles county; Kilbourn, of Anne Arundel; Hardcastle, of Caroline; Colton, of Baltimore city; Veitch, of Montgomery; Neill, of Washington county; Hoblitzel, of Baltimore, and Marbury, of Prince George's. The committee is composed of lawyers entirely, except its chairman and Mr. Colton, of Baltimore city, and it is believed is on the whole conservative and calculated to face the music.

The chairman of the committee has already received a large number of communications from all parts of the State in regard to the revision of the registration law, and opinions are invited in order to have the best light possible thrown upon the matter. Among the suggestions already made and likely to receive consideration are the following: "First, "to strike out the word white" from the registration law, section; to increase the time allowed for registration in the counties, and to give nine days in Baltimore city for this purpose instead of six days, as at present; to strike out the clause requiring publication of the registration lists in the newspapers, and authorizing the officers of registration to call upon the board of police commissioners for the preservation of order in the counties when necessary.

The John Brown Raid--Its Origin and Secret History.

Brown and five of his men arrived in Detroit with fourteen slaves from Missouri, in the summer of 1858 One of the slaves gave birth to a male child on the way.—The boy was named John Brown, and now lives in Windsor. By a strange coincidence, Fred Douglass happened to be lecturing in this city the same evening that Brown arrived. After the lecture the leaders of the insurrectionary movement got together in the house of Wm. Webb, on Congress street, near Antoine street, and arranged the plain for the raid on the South, which broke out prematurely at Harper's Ferry. Mr. Webb was for years manager of the plug tobacco factory on Jefferson avenue, and was a highly respected man. He is now dead. The leading colored people of Detroit and Chatham were also present at the meeting. Douglass objected to Brown's plan, which originally was to make raids on single plantations until he had collected a force of about 1000 slaves, and then to swoop down on the large towns and cities, collecting force and material as he progressed. Brown grew wrathy, and asked Douglass if he was a coward, and referred to his successes in Kansas as augury of the Virginia Campaign. Douglass replied that he was not a coward, and give material aid to the plan if he did not approve of it, or did not go himself. George DeBaptise also disapproved of the plan, but proposed a gunpowder plot, by which some fifteen of the largest churches in the South would be blown up on a fixed Sunday. Brown objected to that plan on the score of humanity, asserting that by this plan not a hundred lives would be lost, his intention being not to shed blood unless it became absolutely necessary. DeBaptise stil urged radical measures, declaring that Brown's plan would fail, and, perhaps, cause the [illegible] of a million of lives before the trouble [illegible] would be ended. He [illegible] support of his position the fact that the Nat Turner in[illegible] in 1831, by which fifty-three white [illegible] lost, had the effect of causing the next Virginia Legislature to consider a bill for the gradual emancipation of the slaves, which bill was lost by only two votes.

Ossawatomie's counsel finally prevailed, and the only favor besides money and advice that he asked of his Detroit friends, was to furnish him one map, which they did—a Chathamite. The news of the disturbance at Harper's Ferry, which took the nation with so much surprise, was perfectly well understood by the colored people of this city. They were anticipating the event, since one Foster had divulged in Washington the plans of Brown, who, in consequence, was obliged either to abandon his enterprise or precipitate matters, even if at fearful odds. He chose the latter alternative.

The sequel is sufficiently well known. These facts, however, have been kept with sworn secrecy until lately by the colored men of Detroit. The particulars have never been published. It may only be necessary to add that subsequent to the meeting at Webb's house, on Congress street, a meeting was held in Chatham, at which the "cap sheaf" was put on the plan. Now that the negroes are equal politically before the law, they have no fear in letting their connection with this affair be known.—*Detroit Post.*

Love at First Sight--A Shoemaker's Daughter Captivates a Foreign Official.

Pierre Bonaparte has become famous for marrying a saddler's daughter and shooting an offensive editor. The first act was regarded as a noble piece of heroism on his part. A certain young foreign gentleman, residing in Washington, has furnished almost a parallel to Pierre Bonaparte's honorable conduct toward a saddler's daughter. The story is this, according to the Washington correspondence of the New York *Herald:*

The young gentleman was walking down Pennsylvania avenue about about three or four weeks ago, enjoying a pleasant promenade along our Washington Broadway, when his attention was suddenly attracted by a very pretty girl standing in the doorway of a shoe store. Our hero was fascinated instantaneously. It was literally love at first sight. On the pretence of making some purchases in the leather line he entered the store, engaged in conversation with the maiden and discovered she was the daughter of the proprietor. Our hero found excuses for making many subsequent visits to the store, and finally the parents of the girl, noticing this marked attention to their daughter, and thinking the disparity in rank was too great to admit of proper addresses, politely informed him that they would prefer him to discontinue his calls. The young gentleman, with an unexpected manliness and evident sincerity, told the parents that his intentions were honorable to the last degree; that he loved the daughter devotedly, and that though their respective stations differed widely, an arrangement could be made which, he hoped, would prove satisfactorily to both sides. He told the father that his child was yet young enough to be thoroughly educated and fitted for any station in life, and that if he would consent he, the young gentleman, would have the girl sent to one of the best academies in the country, there to be instructed in all the accomplishments and requirements desirable. The young gentleman also offered to give a solemn pledge that he would never visit the young lady at the academy, and that at the end of the educational course, if she still entertained a feeling of affection for him, he would lay at her feet his hand and heart, I am informed that the generous proposal has been accepted, and the young lady is now at a female academy in a neighboring city. The whole thing is looked upon here as highly creditable to all the parties concerned. The young man occupies a very high official position.

"Papal Infallibility."

At a time when so great interest is taken in the question of Papal infallibility, a declaration made some years ago by Archbishop Purcell, in a discussion with Alexander Campbell, is worth reprinting. The Archbishop said:

"Appeals were lodged before the Bishop of Rome though he was not believed to be infallible. *Neither is he now. No enlightened Catholic holds the Pope's infallibility to be an article of faith.* I do not, and none of my brethern, that I know of, do. The Catholic believes the Pope, as a man, to be as liable to error as almost any man in the universe. Man is man, and no man is infallible, either in doctrine or morals. Many of the Popes have sinned, and some of them have been bad men. I presume my worthy antagonist will take his brush in hand, and roll up his sleeves, and lay it on them hard and heavy; *so will I;* and whenever he uses a strong epithet against them, I will use a stronger."

What the Archbishop then declared to be believed by no enlightened Catholic is now, according to the testimony of the *Catholic World*, the prevailing opinion among the Roman Catholic Bishops and theologions of this country.

The protests of the Catholic theologians of Germany against the doctrine of infallibility are becoming very numerous, A pamphlet by the Rev. Dr. Michelis, for many years a prominent champion of the interests of his Church and a distinguished Professor of Philosophy, bears a title of the most pungent kind: *The Infallibility of the Pope in the Light of Catholic Truth, and the Humbug* (the original word) *to which the Latest Defence of it Leads.* The author says that "the infallibility of the Pope can as little become a dogma as that four persons can be defined to exist in the Trinity."

CHARGE TO THE WYOMING WOMEN JURORS.—The following is the charge delivered by Chief Justice Dowe, at Laramie, Wyoming, Monday, to the grand jury, composed chiefly of females. Judge Dowe said:

"Ladies and Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—It is an innovation and a great novelty to see, as we do to-day, ladies summoned to serve as jurors. The extension of political rights and franchise to women is a subject that is agitating the whole country. I have never taken an active part in these discussions, but I have long seen that woman was a victim to the vices, crimes and immoralities of man, with no power to protect and defend herself from these evils.

"I have long felt that such powers of protection should be conferred upon woman, and it has fallen to our lot here to act as the pioneer in the movement, and to test the question. The eyes of the whole world are to-day fixed upon this jury of Albany county. There is not the slightest impropriety in any lady occupying this position, and I wish to assure you that the fullest protection of the court shall be accorded to you. It would be a most shameful scandal that in our temple of justice and in our courts of law anything should be permitted which the most sensitive lady might not hear with propriety and witness.

"And here let me add that it will be a sorry day for any man who shall so far forget the courtesy due and paid by every American gentleman to every American lady as to even by a word or act to endeavor to deter you from the exercise of these rights of which the law has invested you. I will conclude with the remark that this is a question for you to decide for yourselves. No man has any right to interfere. It seems to be eminently proper for women to sit upon grand juries, which will give them the best possible opportunities to aid in suppressing the dens of infamy which curse the country."

How Cadetships are Sold.

The Washington *Sunday Herald* gives the following bit of testimony in relation to the sale of a cadetship. It says:

A very amusing case is that of Mr. Wm. Edwards, a member of the last Congress from Georgia. A man named Sawyer testified regarding it as follows: Me and Billy have been friends for years, and bein' on a drunk together one day, I was approached by a good-looking gentleman whose name I forget, but who lives at Willard's. He asked if I couldn't get a kayditship for him. I didn't know what he meant by a kayditship, but I asked Billy, and he done told me that he had one to spare. Then the man from Willard's asked me about it again next day, and I done told him I could get it. Now, Billy owed me some money, and the man said he could pay me right smart for it. Billy done signed the papers, and I gave them to the man from Willard's and he done paid me $600. Billy never knew nothing about the money, but I loaned him something to pay his hotel bill and get him out of town. I drawed on him for that ere money, and he didn't pay it, and I done writ to him about it, but he don't answer my writin'. I don't know the name of the boy, but I think he was rejected, and the man from Willard's told me so. I don't know nothing more about the case.

FELL OFF THE CARS.—Absalom McCauley, an old gentleman, residing a few miles from Elkton, in attempting to step from the cars, on Tuesday last, while the train was passing the elevated platform used by the Express agent, at this station, missed the platform and fell to the ground. His jaw-bone was broken, and he was so severely hurt he was not conscious of having been on the cars, although not stunned to total insensibility by the fall. He was taken to the Felton House, from whence, after having revived a little, he was conveyed to the residence of his brother, in Little Elk, when medical attendance was procured. He is convalescent, but still persists in denying that he was on the cars.—*Cecil Whig.*

The Miantonomoh and Monarch.

In conversation the other day, Admiral Farragut expressed the opinion that "the Miantonomoh, ugly as she is, if she could get alongside of the Monarch's broadside, would make short work of her." And the Admiral was right. The thing for the Monarch to do under such circumstances would be to use her 8,000 horse-power engines to get out of the monitor's way. It is well to remember, too, that her speed is obtained only at the cost of an enormous expenditure of coal. 250 tons being consumed in maintaining her speed of 15 knots for 24 hours. At this rate she can carry coal for less than four days.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent County, the undersigned as Executor of Jacob Caulk, will sell at Public Sale, at his late residence, near Sassafras,

On Thursday, March 24th, 1870,

the following property, viz:

SIX HEAD OF
HORSES,
1 Yoke Oxen,
One Bull,
SEVEN MILCH COWS,
3 TWO-YEAR OLD HEIFERS,
FIVE YEARLING CALVES,
TEN SHOATS,
And 1 Brood Sow;
ONE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS,
1 JERSEY FARM WAGON, 1 SMALL MILL WAGON, EXCELSIOR REAPER, 1 CLIPPER MOWER, 1 BUCKEYE WHEAT DRILL,
half-interest in one Steel-tooth Rake, Van Wickle Fan, Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Shovels, Forks, Spades, and other Farming Utensils.

Eighty Bushels of Wheat, Seeded,
GRAIN BAGS,
2 TONS CLOVER HAY,
675 Pounds of Bacon,
100 POUNDS OF LARD,
Lot of Potatoes; also, a large assortment of
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,
consisting of Beds, Bedsteads and Bedding, Chairs, Tables, Stands, Carpets, Stoves, Looking Glasses, &c., &c.

☞ The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS OF SALE:—All sums of and under $10 cash; all over that amount a credit of six months, with note and approved security. Purchasers to pay for stamps. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

WILLIAM J. GRIFFITH,
Executor of Jacob Caulk.
E. E. MILLER, *Auct,* [Mch.12—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

JOHN T. ROBERTS,

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 subscribers, on or before the 13th day of September, 1870; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of March, 1870.

W. H. ROBERTS,
R. S. GRIFFITH,
March 12, 1870—4t Administrators.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—No sales.
Red—$1.20@1.45.
CORN.—White—88@95 cts. Yellow 89@94 cents.
OATS—54 cts.

MARRIED.

GREENWOOD—VOSHELL.—On Thursday last, by Rev. D. C. Ridgway, JOHN GREENWOOD, of Wm., to Mrs. JULIA A. VOSHELL—all of this county.

WARREN—STARTT.—At the Methodist Episcopal Church in this town, on Thursday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Thompson, WILLIAM H. WARREN to Miss MARY F. STARTT—all of Kent.

VAN ROSSUM—PLUMMER.—February 21st, at the parsonage, by Rev. George A. Leakin, WILLIAM E. VAN ROSSUM to Miss KATE PLUMMER—all of Baltimore city.

I. O. G. T.

NOTICE.—The sub-committees of the various Lodges to make arrangements for the Demonstration in May next, will meet in the Hall of Resolute Lodge at Chestertown on SATURDAY NEXT, 19th instant, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for consultation.

HOWARD MEEKS,
March 12, 1870—tm. Chm'n.

WINTER COME AT LAST!

FIRST SLEIGHING SNOW, AND ICE Houses filled, but no danger of being frozen to death, as JOHN BELL & BRO., at Buck Neck Wharf, have reduced the

PRICE OF COAL

To $8 per ton Cash; or $8.50 60 days credit.

J. BELL & BRO.
March 12, 1870—3t.

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

JOHN W. STOOPS,

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 13th day of September, 1870; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of March, 1870.

JAMES W. STOOPS,
March 12—4t. Adm'r.

Examiners' Notice.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the County Commissioners for Kent County, Examiners, to view and determine whether the public convenience requires the

Opening of a Public Road

in the Third Election District of Kent county, commencing at or near the gate of J. W. Howard, running across the lands of Joseph Howard, Thomas S. Wilson and Norris Barnard, to a point where it shall intersect with the public road leading to Barnard's Wharf, —hereby give notice that they will meet at the gate of J. W. Howard, on

Wednesday, April 13th, 1870,

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

JOHN T. DODD,
WM. W. STEPHENS,
SAMUEL BECK,
March 12, 1870—5t. Examiners.

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

JAMES BROWN, colored,

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 13th day of September, 1870; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 8th day of March, 1870.

WM. B. TURBIT,
March 12, 1870—tf. Administrator.

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—3t² Still Pond, Md.

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.

Constable's Sale.

BY Virtue 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.

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

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