THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, March 19, 1870.

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

☞ "Jacob" will appear next week.

☞ The letter of R., dated Millington, March 15, 1870, is of questionable propriety under the condition of affairs, and we deem it better not to publish it.

Reducing the Public Expenses.

The spirit for reducing the public expenses, which has seized upon the Legislature, is laudable; but there appears to be a tendency to run into the other extreme in some instances. In fact, the acts of the legislature generally, in reference to public advertising, does not seem to be characterized by a thorough acquaintance with the subject. This is strikingly exemplified in the bill which has been reported in reference to the publication of the Public General Laws. To fix a uniform sum as the price to be paid each and every paper in the State to which the laws shall be given, is, in fact, saying that it is worth no more to enlighten the whole city of Baltimore than the people of the smallest county in the State. That is, the State shall pay no more for spreading the laws before the population of such a city as Baltimore, than before the people of the smallest county. The inequality of this principle would seem apparent. Again, the law as it now stands, provides that the publication shall be given to the paper having the largest circulation. This is apparently fair, as calculated to reach the larger number; but, to carry out this principle, it should read, the largest number of subscribers in the county wherein published. But we see no special justice in year after year giving the patronage of the State to the paper which may happen to print a score or more copies of its weekly issue. The true theory is that adopted in the publication of the Local Laws; and to avail of at least two papers in each county, particularly where they represent different parties, and are supposed to be sustained by entirely different individuals. If the theory of the law be to reach the largest number of citizens, this is undoubtedly the proper plan. If the object be to support a party paper at the expense of the State, the theory of the paper having the largest circulation is radically wrong; otherwise, if the law is observed, the object is sometimes defeated.

The bill now before the Legislature proposes to pay the newspapers of the counties seven hundred dollars for publishing the Public Laws. We have but little hesitation in asserting that the General Laws of the present session can be published in two papers of each county on the Eastern Shore for that amount to each county; and the object of the law, to spread it before the whole people, carried out in fact.

As regards the city papers, the amount fixed in the proposed law is not sufficient, as the remarks of the Baltimore Gazette, in a recent number, clearly show.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette*, writing on the 14th inst., says:

The Senate galleries were well filled this morning at an early hour, and, as predicted, presented an exceedingly parti-colored appearance. The charcoal and milk-and molasses colored individuals rather predominated, and produced in the public gallery nearly a total eclipse. Some likened the scene to a flock of crows devastating a corn field. In the ladies' gallery there was much more color and brilliancy. Scarlet of shawl, or of sack, and rainbow-hued ribbons, set off faces of ebony and saffron, as well as those in which mingled the tints of the lily and the rose. As the moments slipped by, and the morning hour neared its expiration, the crowd increased and grew blacker and blacker, until night seemed to have descended in the corners of the galleries, and the mass of black faces obscured all outlines and merged into a dusky sea of humanity.—This crowd of [illegible] men, women and children were attracted to the Senate Chamber this morning by statements industriously calculated to the effect that Revels, the colored Senator from Mississippi, would address the Senate in opposition to Mr. Bingham's amendment to the Georgia bill. It is possible that Revels may display his oratical powers later, but at present I incline to the belief that the announcement that he intended making a speech to-day was a pure invention of the enemy, Butler, Forney, Bullock & Co., to draw a crowd of colored people for the purpose of over-awing timid Senators and to enable such "dyed-in-the-wool" Radicals as Drake, Wilson and Sumner to address the negroes in the gallery instead of the chair.

Mr. Trumbull opened the debate on the Georgia bill by giving a short sketch of reconstruction legislation in reference to Georgia. He then referred to the illegal organization of the present Legislature; the part taken by Harris, who refused to swear in members entitled to be sworn; the seating of minority candidates and other abitrary and unwarrantable acts.—General Terry's opinion, he said, was only good when he favored certain men, and he had ruled out several in violation of an act of Congress. He spoke of the unwarrantable interference of the Governor and of General Terry with the organization of the Legislature, and said though the present Legislature was illegally organized, it was thought better to let it stand rather than plunge the State again into disorder and confussion. The proposed perpetuation of the Legislature, and of the official term of the Governor, he characterized as a fraud and an outrage. He said it was an infamous act to force the people of Georgia to submit to a government set up contrary to the will of a majority of the people. This illegally organized Legislature has elected these Senators. It has elected a Senator whose term commences in 1871, in violation of the Constitution of the State, and completely ignoring the Legislature to be elected next fall. If this Legislature can be perpetuated until the 4th of March, 1871, there is no reason why it should not perpetuate itself until the 4th of March, 1900.

Mr. Trumbull proceeded to show up the lying telegrams and letters published in Forney's *Chronicle*, and purporting to come from Georgia, but which are manufactured here to order. He read from one letter a statement that if Hill and Miller were seated in the Senate, Union men could not live in Georgia, and treated it with ridicule. Mr. Hill, he said, was a Union man, and had always been a Union man, and yet we are told that if he is given a seat, Union men cannot live in Georgia!

The Late Spanish Duel.

The duel lately fought between the Duke de Montpensier and Prince Henri de Bourbon may be assumed to have had its origin in conflicting claims for the Spanish throne. The Duke is the third son of Louis Phillippe, late King of Franc, and married a sister of Queen Isabella.—The Prince was a brother of the ex-Queen's husband. He was born on the 17th of April, 1823, and was the second son of Francisco de Paulo, Duke of Cadiz, and the Infanta Louisa Carolina Maria Isabella, daughter of Francis I., King of the Two Sicilies. At the age of twenty-seven he was vice-admiral of the Spanish fleet, an office with many titles but of little real importance. In 1867 he was deposed by royal decree. On the breaking out of the revolution in 1868 he sided with Isabella, and advocated her claims up to the expulsion of herself and family. When the Certes afterwards canvassed for a king, he opposed the claims of Montpensier to the throne, being himself a candidate for regal honors. The rival houses of Orleans and Bourbon have thus come into collision, not for the first time, and destiny seems to be working out what perhaps the first Napoleon was only premature in declaring: "The Bourbons have ceased to reign in Spain." In the present case, however, the interests of the French ruler are supposed to be against the claims of Montpensier, who is a representative of the house of his predecessor, Louis Philippe, and there are, of course, the usual intimations about French intrigue in connection with the duel. It is understood that the Duke de Montpensier is a gentleman of high character, who has been leading a quiet and unobstrusive life in Portugal, whither he retired after being banished from Spain, while the Prince, judging by his ferocious deportment in this quarrel, has behaved as might have been expected of a Bourbon. The decline of chivalry in Spain has been assigned in part to the pungent wit which made Quixotism the synonym of knight-errantry, but it would seem that another Cervantes is needed to laugh dueling out of fashion, all serious arguments against its folly and wickedness having hitherto proved unavailing.

PAPER CLOTHING AND ARTICLES OF USE.—The Japanese paper kandkerchiefs are assuredly coming, if a contemporary be right. The paper-collar manufacture now has been extended to less prominent but more important garments of great strength and flexibility, which can be sewed with a machine, giving seams almost as strong as a woven fabric. The inventor has particularly applied it to the production of petticoats, which are either printed in imitation of the fashionable skirts of the day, or stamped out with open work of such beauty and delicacy as no amount of labor with scissors and needle could imitate.—The marvel is that these really beautiful productions can be sold at retail at fifteen cents each. Imitation cretonnes and chintz for bed furniture are also made, a set costing at retail about $1.50. The felted material is so flexible that curtain may be twisted into a rope and and shaken out again, showing as little creasing as chints similarly treated. There are also table-cloths embossed with signs of great beauty. This felted paper may in the end have serious influence on the production of the woven fabrics it is intended to displace. Imitation leather, impermeable to water, is likewise made of it, and produces a cheap and useful covering for furniture, and even serves for shoes.—*Paper Trade Reporter.*

Posthumous Salaries.

The New York World, referring to the payment of $6,000, the amount of a year's salary of an associate justice of the Supreme Court, to the widow of the late Edwin M. Stanton, says: "Roger B. Taney was Chief Justice of the United States for [illegible] a quarter of a century. He entered [illegible] office a poor man in a pecuniary sense, and when death removed him he left his family [illegible] daughters literally without a penny. Two of the daughters, we have been informed, were, and we think now are, clerks in one of the departments, earning a livelihood. Mr. Stanton left a wife, a son full of health and grown to manhood, and some seventy or eighty thousand dollars available property, to say nothing of a fortune in addition raised by private subscription. What would the Tribune say to a proposition to appropriate from the public funds money to pay a year's salary, as Chief Justice, to the daughters of the late Roger B. Taney."

AN OLD PATRIARCH.—An old veteran, Peter Eyler, living with his second wife, in Woodsboro' district, Frederick county, Md., is 94 years old; is the father of 21 children, 19 of whom are living and 2 dead; has 117 grandchildren, 104 are living and 13 dead; 128 great grandchildren, 102 are living and 26 dead; a grand total of 256.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

REJECTION BY THE SENATE OF HOUSE RESOLVES ON THE RAILROAD QUESTION.—The chief feature of the proceedings in the Senate Wednesday was the action on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad question. A motion was made to recommit the whole subject to the committee on finance, which was rejected—yeas 10, nays 13. The question then came up on the unfavorable report of the finance committee on the House resolutions for a committee of accounts with the railroad and proceedings by scire facias in case of non-payment, and resulted yeas 14, nays 9—so the unfavorable report was adopted and the House resolutions rejected. Mr. Earle then introduced a new resolution on the subject, after which the joint resolution of Mr. Carroll, previously offered, was taken up and discussed, and then, with others in relation to the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, was referred to the finance committee.

In the House of Delegates the committee appointed to visit the charitable and reformatory institutions in Baltimore made a report recommending appropriations for their support. A bill was reported by Mr. Merrick, chairman of the committee on ways and means, appropriating $10,000 to pay off the indebtedness of the Maryland Institution for the Blind. The interest bill, without being amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill in relation to the sale of the remaining bonds of the defense loan has passed both houses. The House amended and passed the bill prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons in Baltimore city. A bill was reported to amend the act providing for a general system of free public schools.

The "interest bill," as it is called, is a bill for the repeal of section 3, article 95, of the code, and the amendment and re-enactment of the same, as follows:

Section 3. If any person shall exact, directly or indirectly, for loan of any money, goods or chattels, to be paid in money, above the value of six dollars for the forbearance of one hundred dollars for one year, and so after that rate, for a greater or lesser sum, or for a longer or shorter time, except as hereinafter provided, he shall be deemed guilty of usury.

Section 6. It shall be lawful to contract for the payment and receipt of any rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent per annum; provided, however, that no greater rate of interest than six per cent. per annum shall be recovered in any action except where the agreement to pay such greater rate of interest is in writing; and provided further, that this act shall not affect any existing contract or action pending on an existing right of action.

The School Bill.—Mr. Hammond, chairman of the committee on education, reported a bill to amend the act of 1868, providing for a general system of free public schools in this State, &c., which was read a first time. The changes made in the system are: It provides for a board of education, to be appointed by the Governor from among the examiners and presidents of the counties, and authorizes the board to decide upon all cases of appeal. The county boards are to be elected by the people on general ticket. The school district boards are to be appointed by the county school commissioners. It is provided that the county school commissioners can appropriate the taxes received from colored people and an additional amount to assist them. The other provisions of the bill generally remain the same.

CARRYING OUT THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.—A bill to enforce the fifteenth amendment has been reported back from the Judiciary Committee of the House of Representatives, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, "to enforce the right of citizens in the United States to vote in the several States of the Union who have hitherto been denied that right on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude." This new bill embraces a pretty compehensive list of fines and imprisonments against any officials, national or local, and against any person or persons who shall directly or indirectly be proved guilty before a United States court of preventing the exercise of the right of suffrage by citizens of African descent.

Perils of Coal Oil Lamps.

Almost every paper we open contains accounts of the loss of life by the explosion of coal oil lamps, and it may be fairly presumed that there are hundreds of explosions of these lamps that are not noted in the papers, from the fact that no personal injury is occasioned thereby. The impression is generally given by the accounts of these accidents that the fault is altogether in the character of the oil, and that bad oil will explode and good oil will not. There is no portion of crude petroleum fit for illuminating purposes of lighter specific gravity than sixty, yet it is the custom of oil manufacturers to use all the gasoline possible into the oil by applying chemicals to increase the fire test, regardless of the consequences that have ensued. That a stringent law is needed is no doubt, but that all or nearly all coal oil is explosive under certain conditions, is equally well known to those who have had experience in its use. It requires care on the part of those who use it, and an investigation of the various explosions that are [illegible] will convince the most [illegible] of carelessness [illegible] than [illegible] ought to be filled every day, and the wicks cleaned. A full lamp, with even bad oil, is comparatively safe from explosion. The cause of explosions is the collection in the lamp of gas or vapor, which, generated by heat from oil or gasoline, takes fire and explodes the lamp.—This never occurs when the lamp is full and the wick is clean, as there is then no chamber in which the gas can accumulate; but no matter what the quality of the oil, it will always accumulate when the lamp is partly filled. It is the heat that draws off the vapor from the oil, and if the wick is choked it has no means of escape from the chamber of the lamp. If a lamp burns clear and bright there is no danger of explosion, but if it gives a bad light or smokes it should be immediately extinguished.—A recent explosion was reported to have occurred by extinguishing a lamp by blowing down the chimney. This is a common practice, and is accompanied by no danger with a full lamp, but it is always dangerous with a lamp partly filled or in bad working condition. The flame is blown down into the chamber of the lamp, which may be charged with gas, and an explosion is always hazarded with a badly trimmed lamp.

There is no doubt that an abundance of bad oil is manufactured, but what we mean to urge upon those who use the oil is that even good oil may explode by negligence in its use. Neither coal oil, benzine or gasoline will explode in liquid form, but only when subjected to a sufficient degree of heat to throw off a vapor, which accumulates in the unfilled portion of the lamp, and if the flame of the wick does not burn clear and bright, it has no means of escape, and an explosion is always risked whenever a lamp is burned in such condition.—*Baltimore American.*

Look upon This Picture and on That--Loss of the Oneida.

BALTIMORE, March 14, 1870.

Messrs. Editors Baltimore American:—The first act in the life of Midshipman Edward P. Williams (late Commander of the ill-fated Oneida), was to save the captain and crew of the British ship Cleopatra, off St. Johns, N. B., in the year 1853, while Mr. Williams was attached to the United States sloop-of-war Decatur. I was gunner of the Decatur, and Mr. Williams and Mr. Lewis A. Kimberly (now Commander) were also attached to her. On the night of the 28th of July, 1853, we fell in with the English ship Cleopatra, from Liverpool, bound to Quebec, in a sinking condition. Midshipmen Kimberly and Williams volunteered to go aboard of her with a crew of fresh men and try to save her and get her into Quebec, but she filled and capsized and had to be abandoned. It was a dark, stormy night, and after much danger and exposure the officers of the ill-fated ship were got on board our ship with safety. Midshipman E. P. Williams was in charge of the boat that brought them to us, and upon getting on board, Captain Wm. C. Whittle asked if all were safe? Williams replied: "I have saved every soul, sir!" And he had, I enclose a letter written by the English Captain to Captain Whittle after his arrival on board our ship. You will see it is seventeen years old. The Cleopatra had a crew of twenty-eight men besides her captain and mate.

WILLIAM HARCOURT.
Baltimore Postoffice.

UNITED STATES SHIP DECATUR,
AT SEA, August 1, 1853.

Dear Sir—Having lost log book papers, I respectfully request you to furnish me with a statement, within your knowledge, concerning the loss of the British ship Cleopatra, under my command, on her voyage from Liverpool to Quebec, abandoned on the night of the 28th ultimo. By so doing you will greatly oblige,

Yours respectfully,
JOHN TRAVITT,
Late Master ship Cleopatra,
of St. John, N. B.

W. C. Whittle, Esq., Commander United States ship Decatur.

Good Time for Fortune Tellers.

Even such a dismal calamity as the loss of an ocean steamship brings grist to somebody's mill. It is said that the fortune-tellers, clairvoyants and other advertising investigators of space and futurity have driven quite a brisk trade of late through the visits of customers anxious for news of lost or missing vessels. Prevention is better than cure, and it is a pity the powers of these shrewd ladies could not have been employed to forestall disaster instead of merely to record it. Such a thing occurred in the case of the late Mrs. Eliza Farnham, who was warned by a clairvoyant not to sail from San Francisco in a certain steamship, which was in truth subsequently lost. But all the world knows that where one such prediction is verified, and resounds through the world, ten thousand unfulfilled prophecies of the same sort pass into oblivion.—*N. Y. Times, March 15.*

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS TUESDAY.—The Senate passed the House joint resolution authorizing the payment of one year's salary of an associate justice of the Supreme Court to the widow of the late E. M. Stanton. The Georgia bill was debated at length, with action. A communication was received from the Secretary of State enclosing a list of thirty States which had ratified the fifteenth amendment, including Indiana, New York, Georgia and Texas, and stating that it is for Congress to determine the relations of the States to the Union.

In the House the funding bill from the Senate was referred to the committee on ways and means. The reconstruction reported a bill to admit the State of Texas to representation in Congress. Its provisions are similar to the bills admitting Virginia and Mississippi, with the exception of a clause providing that it shall not affect any conditions under which Texas was originally annexed to the United States. The bill was passed, yeas 131, nays 45.

THE METHODIST BOOK CONCERN—*Endorsement of the Majority Report.*—In the New York Methodist Preachers' meeting on Monday, the Rev. Dr. Andrews presented resolutions endorsing the report of the majority of the book committee in their recent investigation. These resolutions called forth considerable discussion in which the Rev. Dr. Ridgaway, Foster, Curry, Tiffany, Crawford, and Messrs. [illegible], Tayer, King and others, par[illegible] the general expression was [illegible] charges had not been and could not be sustained, and that the verdict of ten against three was sufficiently strong in itself to demand approval. The publication of the minority report and of Dr. Shier's paper were deprecated, and declared to have been illegitimately acquired and made known. The committee had directed the minority report to be sent to the General Conference, together with that of the majority. The action of the Baltimore Conference in censuring the majority and withholding its Sunday School Union funds was also commented upon as unjust and harsh—there being no proof either before the Conference or before the community to sustain the allegations of fraud. And after careful investigations the book committee had failed to to find proof. Their action is final, and can only be reversed by the General Conference. Mr. Hermance moved to lay the resolutions on the table, which was lost, and they were adopted by a large majority.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Population in the South.

The State census of South Carolina, now completed and published, shows an actual decrease in the total population of the State. The total population is 42,609 less in 1870 than it was in 1860. The number of Inhabitants at the two periods may be divided as follows:

	1860.	1870.	Decrrase in 9 years.
Whites	291.388	274,961	16,427
Colored	412,320	386,138	25,182
Total	703,708	661,099	42,609

The Charleston News, referring to these facts, remarks that the natural increase in the white race has been absorbed by the casualities of war and by emigration, and the increase of the negroes has been neutralized by the excessive mortality consequent upon their sudden emancipation and poverty-stricken condition. The war itself touched the colored people very lightly, but since its close they have died so rapidly that their aggregate number is steadily decreasing. The census gives no indication of the popular belief that the colored people of South Carolina are moving coastward, but on the contrary confirms the opinion that the local attachmentts of the colored people are hard to overcome and that no general migration to the seacoast of South-Carolina is to be expected. It is thought they may, and probably will, gradually move toward the gulf, but there is no sufficient attraction in the Carolina low county to induce the negroes to move there in any considerable number.

Proposed Registration of the Negro Vote in Maryland.

ANNAPOLIS, March 13.

It is thought the Committee on Registration of the House of Delegates, in view of the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment, will, at the proper time, report a bill providing for the registration of the colored vote of the State. It is probable the committee will be constrained to this course from a full consideration of all the circumstances bearing on the subject, and that if this class of our population are to be allowed the privilege of the ballot, it is better they should be registered under the laws and by the proper officers of the State.

MARYLAND PENITENTIARY.—There were received at the Maryland Penitentiary on Tuesday last, four additional convicts, increasing the number to 721. Of this number 230 are white males, 6 white females, 430 colored males and 55 colored females. The colored have now a majority of 249 over the whites in the prison.

MARRIED.

PARVIS—HART.—At Hynson's Chapel, by Rev. D. C. Ridgway, JOHN H. PARVIS, of Townsend, Dela., to Miss HENRIETTA HART, of this county.

POTTS—McELWEE.—On Tuesday, 15th of March, by the Rev. J. B. Merritt, DANIEL POTTS to CATHARINE MCELWEE—all of Kent.

LOX—SMITH.—On Tuesday, the 15th of March, by Rev. John Hough, J. W. Lox, of Talbot, to Miss LAURA R. SMITH, of Kent.

DIED.

HOLLYDAY.—At his residence near, Chestertown, on the 11th inst., GEO. S. HOLLYDAY, ESQ., in the 71st year of his age.

DUNLAP.—At his residence in Delaware City, on Monday last, of Pneumonia, FRANCIS D. DUNLAP, in the 62d year of his age.

HARTLEY.—Died, in Crumpton, on Monday last, of Scarlet Fever, MARY WEER, eldest daughter of John P. and Emily Hartley, in the 12th year of her age.

ELECTION NOTICE.

THERE WILL BE AN ELECTION OF OFFICERS of the Kent Mutual Building Association, to serve for the ensuing year, on

Saturday Evening, April 2d, 1870.

T. W. RUSSELL, Sec'y.

Chestertown, March 19, 1870—tc.

Quarterly Association I. O. G. T.

THE next regular meeting of the Quarterly Association, I. O. G. T., for Kent Co., will be held at the Hall of "Guiding Star" Lodge, Still Pond, on

Saturday, the 2d day of April next,

commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. The Lodges are requested to send Delegates thereto. *Ratio:* one delegate for every fifteen (or fractional part thereof) members in good standing. Officers and Past Officers are members of the Association. Delegates must be full degree members, and bring appropriate Regalia.

WALTER MELVIN,
March 19, 1870—tm. *Secretary.*

RASIN'S BILLIARD TEMPLE.



The subscriber having thoroughly refitted the MORNING STAR HOUSE, on Princess Street, as a Billiard Saloon, has opened it to the public.

The entire upper floor has been thrown into one room, making it a spacious Saloon, which has been newly painted and papered in the best style, and furnished with a *first-class* Marble Top Billiard Table, easy chairs, and all the comforts of a first-class resort.

At the Bar will be found the usual varieties of good Liquors.

The public patronage is solicited.

W. B. RASIN.
Chestertown, March 19, 1870—y.

NOTICE TO ROAD SUPERVISORS.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS for Kent County will commence the appointment of Road Supervisors, on

TUESDAY, the 22d day of MARCH,

and will continue them until all the Public Roads are put out.

Persons intending to make application will do so at that time, or as soon thereafter as convenient. By order.

JOHN RUSSELL,
Clerk to Kent County Commissioners.
March 19, 1870—3t.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—No sales.
Red—$1.25@1.40.
CORN.—White—88@93 cts. Yellow 89@93 cents.
OATS—No sales.



FOR SALE,

The House and Lot in Still Pond Cross Roads, known as the Roeder Property. Title perfectly clear. Possession immediately. Apply to

WM. TOMLINSON & CO.,
112 Light St. Wharf, Balto.
March 19, 1870—3t.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!

Combination Burning Fluid,

THE CHEAPEST, SAFEST, AND BEST article, for illuminating purposes, ever offered to this community.

Only 25 cents per Gallon, retail:

Wholesale, 20 cts. per gallon.

E. F. PERKINS, ESQ., has been using the above named oil for some months, and allows me to use his name as a reference.

Having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell this oil in Kent county, parties may rely upon being always able to obtain it from me, either wholesale or retail.

Groceries, Meats, Lard, &c.

A good assortment of all kinds of Groceries, Meats, Lard, &c., of good quality, and for sale very low. Don't forget the place:

HENRY PAYNE'S OIL STORE,
Queen street, near the pump.
Chestertown, March 19, 1870—y.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby forewarned from trespassing upon the land belonging to Rev. William Urie, nearly opposite Chestertown, with dog or gun, to hunt, shoot game, or for any other purpose. The law will be enforced from this date.

BENJAMIN HART,
E. R. HIGGINS,
March 19, 1870—3t. Tenants.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.

ESTATE of Henry B. Slaughter, dec.

On application ordered, that Joel C. Slaughter, Administrator of Henry B. Slaughter, deceased, give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased will be made in this Court on TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870.

Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
Register of Wills.

N.B.—All creditors of Henry B. Slaughter are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before TUESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1870, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate.

JOEL C. SLAUGHTER,
March 19, 1870—4t. Administrator.

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

DANIEL HANES,
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 20th day of September, 1870; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 15th day of March, 1870.

E. ADAMS VANNORT,
March 19, 1870—tf. Administrator.

1115 HOOP SKIRTS, HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE." 1115

IN all the New Spring Styles, for Ladies, Misses and Children; the quality and prices of which will recommend themselves to every customer. CORSETS! CORSETS! CORSETS! Just marked down to gold at par; making our present prices less than they can be afforded, until gold declines to that point, and 33 per cent. less than the price one year ago. We were the first in Philadelphia to give silver in change to our customers, and now take the lead in giving them full advantage of the return to a specie basis, in advance of the Gold market; which will be fully appreciated by all who examine our extremely low prices. Hoop Skirts. Our Own Make, 37, 40, 50, 55, 60, 70, 75, 80, 85, 90, 65, $1.00 &c., to $2.20.

Hand-made Whalebone Corsets at 50, 60, 75, 90, $1.00, &c., to $1.75. Superior French Woven Corsets at 75c. reduced from $1,00; at $1.00 reduced from $1.38; at $1.25 reduced from $1,75, &c., to $5.00 reduced from $7.00.

R. Werley Corsets, at $2.00, reduced from $2.50, &c., &c.

Thompson's Glove Fitting Corsets at $1.-75, reduced from $2.20, &c., &c. Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-Adjusting Abdominal Corsets at a reduction of 25cts. to $.00 per pair, according to quality. All other goods proportionately reduced. Skirts and Corsets made to order. Altered and Repaired, Wholsale and Retail—One Price Only—Call or send for descriptive circular.

WM. T. HOPKINS,
No. 1115 Chestnut Street,
Mar. 19, 3m. Philadelphia.

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.

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.

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—3t. Administrator.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

HENRY C. RILE,
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 6th day of September, 1870; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefit of said estate. Given under my hand this 1st day of March, 1870.

TILGHMAN SHOEFER,
March 5, 1869—4t. Administrator.

LUMBER,

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

BLACK ALPACAS—A line of medium to choice ALPACAS at reduced rates, for sale by

T. W. ELIASON & SON.

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