THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, May 13, 1871.

Important Decision of the Supreme Court.

FEDERAL AND STATE POWERS DEFINED.

There has not been given, probably a more important decision by the Supreme Court of the United States than that just delivered in the case of James Buffington, late Collector of Internal Revenue, plaintiff in error, vs. Joseph M. Day, one of the Judges of Probate in Massachusetts. The case in plain terms is this:—The United States Collector of Internal Revenue assessed Mr. Day, a judge of the State of Massachusetts, on his salary as judge of the State. The assessed tax amounted to sixty one dollars and fifty-one cents and interest. The case first came up before the Circuit Court upon an agreed statement of facts, upon which judgment was rendered for Day. The Supreme Court affirms the decision below and adds its authority to maintain the doctrine involved in the case. It was taken to the Supreme Court for re-examination. The question presented was, whether or not it was competent for Congress, under the Constitution of the United States, to impose a tax upon the salary of a judicial officer of a State. But one judge dissented, Mr. Justice Bradley, from this decision, and it is worthy of remark that there is seldom such an approach to unanmity of opinion in important decisions of the Supreme Court, when involving the constitutional or political power of the government.

The argument of the Court is cogent and logical, and it would be hard to find in the judicial decisions of either the American or British courts one rendered in more terse, clear or better language. The opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Nelson, whom we may well be proud of as a citizen of New York, and no doubt the credit of both the fine composition and able constitutional argument is mainly due to him. The decision opens with a reference to the restricted power of the States to lay a tax upon the constitutional means employed by the government of the Union to execute its constitutional powers. Here the language of the Chief Justice, in the case of McCulloch vs. Maryland, is quoted, that "if the States may tax one instrument employed by the government in the execution of its powers, they may tax any and every other instrument They may tax the mail, they may tax the mint, they may tax patent rights, they may tax judicial process, they may tax all the means employed by the government to an excess which would defeat all the ends of government." This, it is held, was not intended by the people or Constitution.

The Court then proceeds in this decision to show that the power of taxation by the States was not abridged by the grant of a similar power to the government of the Union; that it was retainid by the States; and that the power is to be concurrently exercised by the two governments; and, also, that there is no express constitutional prohibition upon the States against taxing the means or instrumentalties of the general government. But it was held, and, as the Court says, properly held, to be prohibited by necessary implication; otherwise the States might impose taxation to an extent that would impair, if not wholly defeat, the operation of the federal authorities when acting in their appropriate spheres. The States, therefore, cannot tax, upon a proper construction, the salary or emoluments of an officer of the United States government. It is then argued, by parity of reason, and as necessary to preserve the rights and functions of the government of the States, as well as those of the federal government, that the general government is prohibited from taxing the salary of the judicial officers of a State. The power to do so is not expressly granted to the United States, and, as the Court says, it is a familiar rule of construction of the constitution that the sovereign powers vested in the State governments by their respective constitutions remain unaltered and unimpaired, except so far as they are granted to the government of the United States. That the intention of the framers of the constitution in this respect might not be misunderstood this rule of interpretation is expressly declared in the tenth article of the amendments: "The powers not delegated to the United States are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people." The general government and the States, although both exist within the same teritorial limits, are separate and distinct sovereignties, acting separately and independently of each other, within their respective spheres. The former, in its appropriate sphere, is supreme; but the States within the limits of their powers not granted, or, in the language of the amendments, "reserved," are as independent of the gereral government as that government within its sphere is independent of the States.

One of the instrumentalities or means of the State governments belonging to them, and necessary for their internal affairs, over which the Federal Union has no power, is the judicial department, and the appointment of officers to administer the laws. It is held that for the sake of self-preservation of the States and their rights, and to preserve unimpaired the functions of the State judiciary, the Federal government has not the power or right to impose such a tax as the one in question. If the tax could be imposed in one instance, or to any extent, the judiciary of a State might be taxed out of existence, just as the State banks were on the introduction of the National Bank act. The power of the Federal authority once admitted in such a case, it would only depend upon the will of Congress to carry it to an unlimited extent. The beauty of our system of government is in its checks and balances, and in the limitation of power under the constitution of Federal authority, which has always a natural tendency to encroach upon the reserved rights of the States.

While we maintain that in times of such a great crisis as we passed through in the war to preserve the Union exceptional arbitrary war measures might be tolerated, we rejoice, and every right thinking citizen must rejoice, at a return to the fundamental principles of the government which keep the State and Federal power moving in harmony within their respective spheres. It is more gratifying to know that the Supreme Court—that noble bulwark of our rights and liberties—has taken such a stand against the encroachment of Federal power at a time when both Congress and the administration are imitating the despotic governments of Europe and of a past age. Our rulers have become so accustomed to governing by the sword—to a centralized despotism during and since the war—that they loose sight of the constitution. The shoulder-strap rule of West Point still runs through the government. Coercion is the word, not amnesty, not conciliation, which the radical party and the administration dwell upon. Not only do they for party and political purposes hold the sword over the South, and keep that section of our common country in disorder, but they invade the rights of the loyal States and send without cause or reason Federal bayonets to control the polls. In fact, the radicals never did understand the theory or principle of our government, and the practice of arbitrary power during the war has so utterly demoralized them that improvement is hopeless. The decision of the Supreme Court comes very opportunely to check the despotic and centralizing tendencies of the party in power, and we have no doubt it will be cordially approved by the mass of the American people.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SPECIAL SESSION OF THE SENATE.—The United States Senate convened on Wednesday in special executive session to consider the treaty recently concluded by the joint high commission for the settlement of the Alabama claims, and other matters in dispute between the United States and Great Britain. The treaty was formally submitted and read. Mr. Cameron briefly commented upon approved its provisions, and was followed by Mr. Sumner in some remarks disapproving portions of the treaty, chiefly the provision for the admission of claims of British subjects against the United States, which, he held, grew entirely out of the wrong-doing of Great Britain. The document was referred to the committee on foreign relations, and the Senate then adjourned until Friday

Excellent and Well-Timed.

It gives us great pleasure, says the N. Y. *Day-Book* to find the following language in the columns of one of the leading Mongrel journals of New England. It shows that there are some thinking minds left in the ranks of the leaders of that party, and that the sober second thought is doing its work. The journal which, in the past, has labored hard to bring all the political and social horrors upon the South it now seems to deprecate, is the Boston *Advertiser*. The comments which it makes seem to indicate that it has at last some compunctions of conscience; and when it says "the country is sick" of this outrageous treatment of the South, it could well add, "all Christendom will despise the dominant party for the foul wrong."

The *Advertiser* thus declares:

The South must be reconstructed, if at all, by its natural leaders—the men of brains, character and influence—most of whom, of course, were in the late war.—This is sound policy. This opinion is held by hundreds of unprejudiced people—old army officers and citizens—who have lived and owned plantations in the South, or have travelled there. The present state of things is very bad. We have been trying to create an unnatural state of affairs, and the result is a failure, so long as the only intelligent men are disfranchised, and the ignorant and vicious are permitted to control matters. All accounts agree that the hostility is not felt toward the National Government but toward certain obnoxious black and white people. Now, it is certainly too much to expect a very active public sentiment against the Ku-Klux, if nothing better is promised than the grotesque travesties of governments which we have seen in many of these States. Let us try a new remedy, and give brains, and character, and decency a chance. First of all, let us stop this wretched congressional fooling with great communities as if they were babes or idiots. By attempting to subject whole States to the control of ignorant blacks and whites, who are both ignorant and vicious, we invite the very outrages of which we complain. The country is sick of the whole thing."

The Adjutant General's Office---Mandamus Ordered to Issue---Decision of the Court.

In the Superior Court of Baltimore city, on Tuesday, Judge Dobbin filed his opinion in the case of the State, ex relatione Charles H. McBlair, vs. George H. Bier, on a petition for mandamus to require the respondent to deliver up certain books, &c., belonging to the Adjutant General's office, in which case final argument was had on Saturday last. Judge Dobbin, in his opinion, refers to the amended pleadings which freed the case from the topics of dispute which were put in issue in the earlier stages of the controversy and narrowed it down to a few points, and says:

"To maintain his proper standing in court, and his rights to its remedial aid by mandamus, the relator has proved his commission under the seal of the State, his qualification by taking and subscribing the constitutional oath of office, his possession of the premises assigned to his office at Annapolis, and his constant and recognized enjoyment and performance of the rights and duties of the office. Standing alone, then, this proof would entitle him to the possession of all the books and papers belonging to his office, and unless a reason to the contrary shall be found in some one or more of the matters urged in defense, he will be clearly entitled to the remedial assistance of the court to obtain them. I am to consider, then, how far these defenses, or any of them, will avail to defeat the prima facie title which the relator has made. In the argument before me the defenses relied upon were, first, that there is no sufficient evidence in the case of a demand by the relator and a refusal by the defendant of the books and papers in question; and secondly, 'that there is sufficient prima facie proof to show that at the time of the alleged appointment of the relator as Adjutant General the defendant was entitled to the office, and that he had done all that the law makes necessary to complete his right to the same; that, after such prima facie proof, it was incumbent upon the relator to show that the respondent had not done all that the law requires to entitle him to hold the office, and that the relator has failed to meet said presumption of law, provided the court shall believe that at the time of the appointment of the defendant he resided in Baltimore county.'"

Judge Dobbin then, after considering the law of Maryland relating to mandamus, and the general principles applicable to the technical objection that no precise demand and refusal had been made for the books, &c., says: "It is not necessary to revert to these general principles to dispose of that objection, because I am of the opinion that the facts of the case show both a sufficient actual demand, and conduct on the part of the defendant by which he sought to avoid a demand, and he cannot, therefore, object to the omission of it."

The failure of the respondent to take the constitutional oath is fatal to the official relation. The defendant has offered no evidence that he has taken said oath, while on the other hand the relator has proved by the executive test books and by witnesses that no evidence appears in the proper office, either at Annapolis or Baltimore, that the defendant has ever taken or subscribed said oath, and also positive evidence that he resides in Baltimore city. Taking his residence, then, as proved to have been in Baltimore city, the *prima facies* of the defendant's case is met and disposed of by the affirmative proof that he never did take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, and therefore never was legally in office as Adjutant General. There being nothing, then, in either of the defenses to bar the relator of his right to the relief he seeks, I shall order the *mandamus* to issue according to the prayer of the petitioner.

Proceedings of the School Board.

May 2nd, 1871.—All the members of the Board were present. Two bills presented for wood furnished in 1866 and '67 for the school at Chesterville, were rejected. The President and Secretary were appointed a committee to examine carefully the written answers of persons examined on Saturday, April 29th, as applicants for schools.

It was ordered that the school to be opened in the Forest, on or near the Delaware line, be placed temporarily in charge of C. K. Morris; and an appropriation of $125 be made to complete the House when a good and sufficient title to the property shall have been given to this Board. The Board in a body waited on the Honorable County Commissioners to ask for the levy of a sufficient school tax to relieve the School Board of debt, and to continue the schools in operation from September 1, 1871, to July 1, 1872.—They ask for 22,000.

The following gentlemen were appointed District Commissioners for their respective Districts.

First Election District.—School No. 1, D. H. Price, T. J. F. Smith, R. Millington. 2, W. H. West, S. W. Cole, T. I. Britton, Dr. Crane, J. Chase, J. G. Edwards. 3, Jonathon Hodgson, S. Casey, R. C. Johnson, 4, James Hennaday, Dr. F. A. Clift, R. S. Griffith. 5, Wm. A. Brice, T. A. Jacobs, Alex. Wilson. 6, Dr. T. N. Tayman, Wm. Rogers, P. Medders, H. Parr, H. H. Rasin, C. J. Scott. 7, W. T. Spry, E. B. Woodall, E. E. Miller. 8, R. F. Moffett, John W. Jarman, Thomas R. Price.

Second Election District.—School No. 1, Dr. Noland, Dr. Pennington, N. W. Comegs. 2, R. J. Lusby, John R. Gill, J. T. Wilson. 3, Robert Comly, W. O. Shallcross, S. J. Hill. 4, R. E. Wallis, Wm. Jones, D. U. Dewess. 5. G. W. Howard, Dr. Jas. Haman, W. T. Hepbron. 6, B. Morris, William B. Wilmer, Edward Slaughter. 7, L. S. Hepbron, William Ayars, Joshua Clark. 8, J. A. Roseberry, Wm. Hepbron, Lavinus C. Graves.

Third Election District.—School No. 1, H. T. Jump, T. S. Wilson, J. S. Harris. 2, J. L. Crew, D. E. Jewell, J. Dwyer. 3, John Gale, Lewin Usilton, George S. Diehl. 4, W. W. Stephens, John W. Corey, Dr. S. Beck. 5, E. P. Janvier, Charles Jones, Charles H. Jewell. 6, Femporary, and controlled by County Board.

Fourth Election District.—School No. 1, Barney DeCorse, Capt. John Hadaway, B. Trew. 2, R. S. Emory, John W. Koud, Thomas Baker. 3, Dr. J. A. Perkins, J. T. Dodd, Capt. James H. Thompson. 4, C. H. Baker, Henry W. Earnest, Wm. A. Vickers. 5, James H. Plummer, Dr. J. T. Twilley, Samuel S. Usilton. 6, Robert Nicholson, Josias Ringgold, Sr., Josiah Lusby. 7, Thos. C. Parsons, Wm. H. Stewart, Capt. C. Bacon. 8, Thomas P. Dixon, David Biddle, Thomas Hynson.

Fifth Election District.—School No. 1, David Jones, B. F. Sappington, Thos. Glenn. 2, R. B. Wilson, T. W. Ringgold, Vachel Burgess. 3, Joseph C. Kendall, Dr. George Fisher, John H. Coleman. 4, C. A. Leary, Harrison Gresham, J. H. Scott. 5. Edw. Smith, A. J. Rees, Dr. S. G. Fisher. 6, A. T. Thomas, L. Kendall, T. J. Vickers. 7, Henry Bramble, J. W. Crew, O. Conelly. 8, R. W. Jones, James H. Gale, John K. Bruff. 9, T. W. Skirven, T. Hague, Sr., T. A. Hulme. Central High School, I. C. Taylor, R. Nicholson, J. W. Corey, Thomas W. Ringgold, Howard Meeks.

Bills amounting to $45.10 were passed to be paid. Application was made for an assistant in the school at Kennedyville. Deemed necessary and rejected.

The Board fixed the hours of school as follows: Schools will open at 8 o'clock from September 1st to September 15th, and close at 12 M. Open at 1, P. M., and close at 4. From November 16 to April 15, call at 9 A. M., dismiss at 12. Open again at 1 and dismiss at 4 P. M. From April 15 to June 30, begin at 8 A. M., dismiss at 12 M. Begin at 1 P. M., and close at 4.

Mr. DeCorse was requested to contract for 5 desks for school No. 6, 4th District.

At a meeting of the Board held last Tuesday, the towns and villages of the county were exempted from the fixed hours of school, and the time for opening and closing left to the discretion of the local board.

The Political Prize Ring.

A rattling set-to, as the sporting journals say, has been going on between the New York Tribune and Springfield Republican, of which the last round possesses some general interest. The Republican, feeling that it was put on its defense for its criticism of the party, says:

"If the President is re-elected, he will owe it more to the warnings and criticisms he has received from such journals as the Cincinnati Commercial, the Chicago Tribune and the Springfield Republican—truculent as often, and possibly unjust as sometimes they may have been—than he will go to the fawning sycophancy of the Philadelphia Press, or the hesitating, concealed unfriendliness of the New York Tribune, or the cold, cautious approval of the Boston Advertiser.

This shaft hath a barb for the Tribune's bosom and lurks in the word "concealed." Whereupon that influential journal states its position in the following emphatic way:

"Since this journal is charged above with 'concealed unfriendliness' to President Grant, it is clear that we need not defend it from any possible imputation of servility or sycophancy. And it is certainly true that we are not seeking the re-election of Gen. Grant as President. We ardently desire to see the principle established that a President shall have no aspirations except to serve the country eminently and win thereby a lasting and enviable renown. Be it understood, then, now and evermore, that what The Republican terms our 'unfriendliness' to Gen'l. Grant is, at all events, not 'concealed.'

Gen. Grant's worst enemy need not wish to say a bitterer thing than is implied by the Tribune's yearning for a President who will aspire to serve his country eminently and win an enviable renown.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Disastrous Fire at Wilmington, Delaware.

A disastrous conflagration occurred at Wilmington last Monday. The fire caught in the kindling-wood factory of Geo. W. Bush, from the steam engine, and communicated to the oil-house attached to the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore railroad shops, thence extended to the railroad pattern shops and the locomotive round house. The round house contained some fifteen locomotives, all of which took fire. Some will be badly injured, others not so much. Two other locomotives outside, one just built, are said to be destroyed. The loss of the railroad company is very heavy, including the oil-house destroyed, the locomotives burned as stated, and damage to the roofs of the general repair shops. Mr. George W. Bush loses the building and a sloop, which was burned at the wharf.

THE Rev. Robert Wilson, late Rector of St. Paul's Parish, Kent, was formally instituted in his new parish last week.—We publish the report thereof from the Easton *Star* as of interest to his numerous friends in Kent.

[Reported for the Star.]

Institution of the Rector of St. Peter's Parish.

The Office of the Institution of Ministers into Parishes or Churches was established by the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States in 1804, and revised and set forth by the Convention of 1808. For some cause the office has somewhat fallen into neglect, from which we infer that the Convention did not make it obligatory in all cases.—It is proper, we think, that this important office should be revived, as it seems to strengthen the ties which bind the minister to his parishioners, and the parishioners to the minister, and forbids their severance for slight or insufficient cause.

The ceremony of Instituting the new Rector of St. Peter's Parish took place at Christ Church, Easton, on Thursday, at 11 A. M.

At the appointed hour (a large congregation having assembled in the church to witness the ceremony) the Bishop and Clergy, preceded by the senior and junior Wardens, marched in procession from the rectory to the church, and up the right aisle to the altar, where the Wardens separated and took position on the right and left of the altar, the Bishop and Rev. Mr. Mitchell passing into the altar, and the new Rector and Rev. Messrs. Dashiell and Bevan remaining outside of the altar.

The Morning Service was then read by Rev. Mr. Mitchell. The proper Psalms for the service are the CXXII and the CXXXI; the proper Lessons: First—Ezekiel, 1st chapter, 10 verses; Second—St. John, 10th chapter, first 19 verses.

The Morning Service having concluded, the Bishop standing within the altar, said—

"Dearly beloved in the Lord, we have assembled for the purpose of instituting Rev. Robert Wilson into this Parish as Priest and Rector of the same; and we are possessed of your vote that he has been so elected, as also of the prescribed Letter of Institution. But if any of you can show just cause why he may not be instituted, we proceed no further, because we would not that unworthy person should minister among you."

No objection having been made, the Rt. Rev. H. C. Lay, Bishop of the Diocese, proceeded to institute Rev. Dr. Robert Wilson Rector of St. Peter's Parish by reading the following Letter of Institution:

To our well-beloved in Christ, Rev. Rob't. Wilson, Presbyter, Greeting—

"We do by these Presents give and grant unto you, in whose Learning, Diligence, Sound Doctrine and Prudence we do fully confide, our License and Authority to perform the Office of a Priest in the Parish of St. Peters. And also hereby do institute you into said Parish, possessed of full power to perform every Act of Sacerdotal Function among the people of the same; you continuing with us, and complying with the rubrics and canons of the Church, and with such lawful directions as you shall at any time receive from us. And as a canonically instituted Priest into the Office of Rector of St. Peter's Parish, you are faithfully to feed that portion of the flock of Christ which is now instrusted to you; not as a man pleaser, but as continually bearing in mind that you are accountable to us here, and to the Chief Bishop and Sovereign Judge of all hereafter. And as the Lord hath ordained that they who serve at the altar should live of things belonging to the altar; so we authorize you to claim and enjoy all the accustomed temporalities appertaining to your cure, until some urgent reason or reasons occasion a wish in you, or in the congregation committed to your charge, to bring about a separation and dissolution of all sacerdotal relation between you and them; of all which you will give due notice; and in case of any difference between you and your congregation, as to a separation and dissolution of all sacerdotal connection between you and them, we, your Bisop, with the advice of our Presbyters, are to be the ultimate arbiter and judge.

"In witness whereof, we have hereunto affixed our Episcopal seal and signature, at Easton, this — day ——, A. D. 1871, and in the —— year of our consecration."

Captain Wm. H. Smith, the senior Warden, then presented him the keys of the Church, and said—

"In the name and behalf of St. Peter's Parish I do receive and acknowledge you as Priest and Rector of the same; and in token thereof, give into your hands the keys of the church."

To this address of the senior Warden the Rector responded as follows—

"I receive these keys of the House of God at your hands as the pledge of my institution, and of your parochial recognition, and promise to be faithful Shepard over you. In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost."

The new Rector commenced his office by saying—

"The Lord be with you."

To which the congregation responded—

"And with thy spirit."

The Rector then offered the following prayer—

"Direct us, O God, in all our doings, with Thy most gracious favor, and further us with Thy continual help, that in all our works, begun, continued and ended in Thee, we may glorify Thy Holy Name, and finally by Thy mercy, obtain everlasting life; through Jesus Christ our Lord, who hath taught us to pray unto thee, O Almighty Father, in his prevailing name and words—

"Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name, Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. And forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. And lead us not into temptation. But deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, and the power, and the glory, forever and ever. Amen."

The Bishop then received the Rector within the altar, and presented him with a copy of the Bible, the Book of Common Prayer, and the Canons of the Church and said—

"Receive these books, and let them be the rules of thy conduct in dispensing the divine Word, in leading the devotions of the people, and in exercising the Discipline of the Church; and be thou in all things a pattern to the flock committed to thy care."

The proper Psalm and prayers were then read, and the Bishop, whose right it was to pronounce the benediction, waived it, and the benediction was pronounced as follows by the Rector:

"The God of peace, who brought from the dead our Lord Jesus Christ, the Great Shepard of the Sheep, through the blood of the everlasting Covenant; Make you perfect in every good work to do his will, working in you that which is well pleasing in his sight; through Jesus Christ, to whom be glory forever and ever. Amen."

The instituted minister then knelt at the altar and represented his supplications for himself. After rising he said—

"The Lord be with you."

To which the congregation answered—

"And with thy Spirit."

The instituted minister then offered the following prayer:

"O Almighty God, who hath built Thy Curch upon the foundation of the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the Chief Corner Stone; Grant that, by the operation of the Holy Ghost, all Christians may be so joined together in unity of spirit, and in the bonds of peace, that they may be an holy temple acceptable unto Thee. And especially to this congregation present, give the abundance of Thy grace; that with one heart they may desire the prosperity of Thy holy Apostolic Church, and with one mouth may profess the faith once delivered to the Saints. Defend them from the sins of heresy and schism; let not the foot of pride come nigh to hurt them, nor the hand of ungodly to cast them down. And grant that the course of this world may be so peaceably ordered by Thy goverance, that Thy Church may joyfully serve thee in all godly quietness; that so they may walk in the ways of truth and peace, and at last be numbered with the Saints in glory everlasting; through Thy merits, O blessed Jesus, thou gracious Bishop and Shepard of our souls, who art with the Father and the Holy Ghost one God, world without end. Amen."

Rev. Mr. Dashiell then preached an eloquent sermon, after which the Holy Communion was administered to the communicants, and the congregation dismissed.

THE DELAWARE AND EASTERN MARYLAND PEACH CROP—*Meeting of Fruit Growers*—An *Extra Legislative Session Asked For.*—The Philadelphia Public Ledger has a special dispatch from Dover, Del., under date of Tuesday, 9th inst., which gives the following facts:

Dover is excited by the appearance of a large number of fruit growers of Delaware and Maryland, who assembled for the purpose of canvassing the prospects of a large crop of peaches and to discuss the best and cheapest plan of getting the same to the market when ripe. The growers from all parts of the peach section report that the trees are as full of peaches as they can well bear, and that the crop will, unless something not now expected occurs, reach at least 3,500,000 baskets, about 500,000 more than were gathered on 1869, the champion peach year. This increase over 1869 is based upon the fact that thousands of new trees will come into bearing for the first time, and also that the extension of the Maryland and Delaware and Kent railaords has stimulated the business of fruit growing along the line of these roads. From 300,000 500,000 new trees have been planted this season, not only to supply the place of those that may die, but to increase the total annual product.

At the previous meeting of the convention of Fruit Growers, the question of rates of freight was discussed, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company proposing to charge $100 per car from Dover to Jersey City, and $90 from Middletown, with State tax added.

In discussing the tax it was suggested by several members of the convention that the Governor be requested to call an extra session of the Legislature of Delaware for the purpose of considering the bill taxing the railroad company $32,000, in lieu of the present one, which was passed by the House at the recent session, but defeated by the Senate. This bill, it was argued by Mr. Charles Brown and Mr. Samuel Townsend, would be a fair one, as the tax could then be collected on the general business of the road, and not exclusively upon peaches.

A motion was made by Mr. Townsend that a committee of three from each county be appointed to wait upon the Governor and request him to call the Legislature together for the purpose of considering the tax question. After a long and spirited debate the motion was agreed to. The association then adjourned.

MAGNIFICENT PALACE CARS.—The Cumberland News has the following description of some superb examples of the famous American palace cars, which possesses a general interest:

"A train of Pullman palace cars—perhaps the finest in the world—passed through our city on Sunday afternoon, en route form Chicago to Baltimore. The train consists of first: Car No. 1. which is arranged for a hotel, express, baggage, supplies, &c. No. 2 is classed as Pullman's palace smoking car. It is handsomely finished; the seats are covered with fair leather and trimmings, and the whole is beautifully mounted and ornamented. No. 3 is named 'Asia,' and is furnished in all the gorgeous style befitting its name. In fact it rivals the oriental grandeur of the East. It is styled the drawing room, and its upholstery is of the best and handsomest kinds; the floor is covered with the finest medallion carpet. The chairs and sofas are covered with velvet, and the windows are appropriately furnished with blinds and curtains. The car is supplied with mirrors of large size and a parlor organ of the finest make. A minute description of this car would fill a column of our paper. It is enough to say that it is pronounced the the handsomest and most conveniently arranged railroad car ever gotten up in the United States. No. 4 is called Ruby, and is arranged for dining-rooms, commissary supplies, kitchen, pantry, and water tanks. It is furnished with one of the most complete cooking ranges ever invented, and everything is arranged in the best possible manner. All the cars are to be lighted with gas, and there is nothing wanting to render the train a complete outfit for convenience, elegance and comfort—a traveling luxury unsurpassed in the konwn world."

Baltimore Grain Market,

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.80@1.90.
Red—$1.60@1.65.
CORN.—White—76a80. Yellow 74.
OATS—62@65 cents.

Agriculture and Labor.

IN pursuance of the "Address to the People of Maryland," issued by order of the Convention, held in the City of Baltimore on the 13th of December last, the Convention will meet again in the City of Baltimore on THURSDAY, JUNE 1st, 10 o'clock, A. M., at Raine's Hall, corner of Baltimore street and Post Office Avenue, *for the purpose of receiving reports and perfecting organization.* The Delegates from the different counties are earnestly requested to be punctual in attendance. ODEN BOWIE,
May 13, 1871—3t. President.

A CARD.

I HEREBY ANNOUNCE MYSELF A candidate for the nomination of the Sheriffalty for Kent County, subject to the action of the Democratic Party, and I hereby wish to state that I am running for the office for myself alone, *not* for the interest of any one ELSE as has been industriously circulated; and if accepted, I promise an ever true and faithful officer.

Yours obedient,
ROBERT P. STEWART.
May 13, 1871—tf.

A CARD.

MAY 10th, 1871.

Mr. Editor—I had determined to let bygones be by-gones and bury the nomination of sixty-nine in oblivion with all our differences, and for the sake of harmony in the Democratic party never to be exhumed; but some of my friends have requested me to refute certain charges brought against me in reference to a collusion with Mr. Beck. Now sir, I pledge my word and honor I had no bargain or understanding of any kind with any candidate or delegate of that convention. I have no doubt these delegates acted for the best—according to their judgment: however, some had to be scrificed, and I was one of them; as to their motives I know nothing If this is not sufficient, Mr. Beck and others have offered me certificates to exonerate me from any participation in the matter.

I published a Card declaring myself a Democratic candidate, belonging to no ring or clique; and I pledge you my word I acted in keeping with it all through.

Yours respectfully,
J. W. HURTT.

WHITEHILL'S
New Grocery and Provision Store,

High Street, next to Mrs. Fiddis',

IS THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR Sugar, Coffee, Flour, Bacon, Lard, Cheese, Butter, Eggs, Salt, Soap, and all family supplies, at THE VERY LOWEST PRICES!

Farmers!

When you have Bacon, Lard, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Potatoes, or other produce to sell give WHITEHILL a call, and get the highest market price in CASH.

Chestertown, May 13, 1871—3m.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
THE KENT NATIONAL BANK
Of Chestertown,

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, APRIL 29th, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$92,535.81
Overdrafts,	70.17
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages,	24,623.61
Due from Redeeming Agent,	16,130.41
Due from other National Banks,	8,030.14
Due from other Banks and Bankers,	9.18
Banking House,	2,250 00
Other Real Estate,	2,614.45
Current expenses,	1,124.41
Taxes paid,	497.93
Cash Items, including Stamps,	464.05
Bills of other National Banks,	966.00
Bills of State Banks,	13.00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels,	750.35
Specie,	273.30
Legal Tender Notes,	8,050.00
	$208,402.81

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	50,000.00
Surplus Fund,	10,000.00
Discount,	2,074.16
Exchange,	669.42
Interest,	2,537.77
Profit and Loss,	5,288.49
National Bank Circulation outstanding,	42,000.00
State Bank Circulation outstanding,	1,879.50
Individual Deposits,	93,229.72
Due to National Banks,	663.75
Due to other Banks and Bankers,	60.00
	$208,402.81

State of Maryland, County of Kent, ss:

I, WM. N. E. WICKES, Cashier of the Kent National Bank of Chestertown, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. N. E. WICKES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 29th day of April, 1871.

W. A. VICKERS, Notary Public.

Correct—attest:
G. B. WESTCOTT,
N. G. WESTCOTT,
T. B. HYNSON,
Directors.

May 13, 1871.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING under the auspices of GUIDING STAR LODGE, will be held at the Still Pond M. E. Church, *Monday Evening, May 15th.* Howard Meeks, Rev's. Brindle, Lightburn, and others, are expected to address the meeting.
May 13, 1871—1t.

PROF. O. S. PRATT,
THE GREAT HORSE EDUCATOR,

IS COMING, and will give four exhibitions in Chestertown, commencing on THURSDAY, MAY 18TH, and ending Monday, 22d. All interested in horses should go to see him, as he is the wonder of the age. Free exhibitions twice each day at 2 and 7 P. M. at his tent. All bad horses handled free of charge to members of the class. May 13, 1871.

FINE DWELLING HOUSE
For Sale.

The Dwelling House in Chestertown, formerly owned by Judge Chambers, and recently by Gen. R. Clay Crawford, (reserving the office and lot in the rear) is offered for sale. The gas and water fixtures to go with the house. This property has been modernized, and is in good order and commodious: the large back building is new. The premises and improvements cost about sixteen thousand dollars, and will be sold low.

TERMS—$12200 cash, the rest to remain on mortgage. E. L. PELTON,
NEWFIELD,
May 13, 1871—tf. New Jersey.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, the undersigned, administrator of L. L. Rollison, deceased, will sell at Public Sale, at URIEVILLE, on WEDNESDAY, THE 24TH DAY OF MAY, 1871, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following Personal Property:

Five Good Horses,
One Cow,
ELEVEN SHOATS,
500 Feet of Bridge Plank and Other Lumber,
TWO HORSE ENDLESS-CHAIN POWER, 1 LOG-WAGON AND CHAINS,
1 MILL DEARBORN, PLOWS,
CULTIVATORS, 1 A Harrow,
A LOT OF TIMOTHY, GROWING:
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE,
2 FEATHER BEDS, 1 COOK STOVE AND FIXTURES.

Also, 1 Shot Gun, and numerous other articles.

TERMS.—Sums of Ten Dollars and under, cash; on sums over that amount a credit of Six Months, on note with approved security. Stamps at the expense of purchaser.

The property not to be removed until the terms are complied with.

JOHN RAYMOND LUSBY,
May 13—ts. Adm'r of L. L. Rollison, dec'd.

[redacted]

[redacted] WATER, by the gallon, or glass. [redacted] ceased with the

FIRST NATIONAL WHI[redacted] on or [redacted] It is not surpassed by any Lead [redacted] factured.

JOHN WYETH & BRO'S. Pharmaceutical Preparations.

BURNETT'S Flavoring Extracts. For sale by C. F. STAM & BRO.,
May 6, 1871. Chestertown.

BUY THE FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD. It is the cheapest, most durable and brilliant of any Lead in the market. For sale by C. F. STAM & BRO.,
May 6, 1871—y. Chestertown, Md.

NOTICE.

JOHN P. RINGGOLD, in consequence of extending the Fountain Hotel, has REMOVED his *HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT STOCK* from 175 West Baltimore Street, to No. 18 N. CHARLES St., near Fayette.

New Scarfs for Ladies.

BALBRIGGAN HOSIERY.
OPEN WORK HOSIERY.
LACE & LISLE THREAD HOSIERY.
PURE SILK HOSIERY.
MISSES' SILK HOSIERY.

☞ *We are determined to sell cheap.*

RINGGOLD'S HOSIERY BAZAR,
18 North Charles street.

RINGGOLD'S BAZAR,
18 North Charles St.,
NEAR FAYETTE.

MISSES' MERINO SHIRTS 37½ cts.
BOYS' MERINO SHIRTS 50 cents.
Large stock of Ladies thin UNDERWEAR from auction, cheap.
Don't fail to see our FANCY HOSE, the largest assortment in the city.
Cartwright & Warner's UNDERGARMENTS, all qualities, and cheap.
Baltimore, May 6, 1871.

NOTICE TO CREIDTORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, on the estate of

R. S. THOMAS,

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 21st day of November, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 25th day of April, 1871.

RICHARD HYNSON,
April 29, 1871—4t. Executor,

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0310