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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday, Feb. 11, 1871.

White and Black in the Public Schools!

In the United States Senate, on Wednesday last, there was a lively debate on the bill to reorganize and consolidate the public schools of the District of Columbia, and the question of forcing colored and white children to attend the same schools. Mr. Patterson (repub.) moved to strike out the clause providing that there be no distinction on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude in admission to the schools, or in the mode of education or treatment. He did this, he said, for the reason that it was thought best now and for the best interests of the schools not to mix the races, *but that hereafter, when prejudices vanished, this might be done.* Mr. Sumner became indignant, of course, at the proposition of his friend Mr. Patterson. The following is an extract from his speech:

MR. SUMNER said this provision was vital to the existence of the system. His friend (Mr. Patterson) admitted this was correct in principle, and if correct in principle, it must by inevitable law be correct in practice. It is the teaching of history and of human life. When he (Mr. S.) proposed that colored persons should ride in the cars, it was objected that it would not do, that white people would not ride with them. Well, we have all seen how it has resulted in the cars, and has any harm come from it? Now, as equal rights are given to men, why not give them to children? It is said by my friend (Mr. Patterson) that this will hurt the schools. Far from it; it will help them. We owe it to this people to give them equal rights. This provision is worth the whole bill; strike it out, and the bill is not worth a rush. It was said that the people of the District of Columbia would not send their children to the mixed schools. How long would that last? White people would not at first go into the cars, but how long did it last? People are not in the habit of cutting off their noses for spite. The people of the District of Columbia cannot long hold out, because we put the schools in harmony with the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Carpenter thought there was no more ground or reason for discriminating as to color in the common schools than at the polls, and that one could not be done without doing the other. Messrs. Sawyer and Wilson expressed similar views, declaring that they could "take no step backward," and "to strike out this provision would be accepted as an evidence that the Senate was going back on its own principles." Revels, the negro Senator, said that the colored people of the District would be satisfied with a bill to establish independent colored schools on a footing with the white, and the reason they had not asked for it was that they did not suppose they could obtain it. As this is the very thing the moderate republican and democratic Senators are advocating, it follows conclusively that the extremists are for going further than the colored people themselves desire. Messrs. Thurman, Tipton and Hill supported the motion to strike out, but were willing that the colored children should have the same accommodations and the same books, and that no distinction should be made in the means of education. A vote was not reached. It is manifest that the ultra wing of the Senate will be satisfied with nothing less than the entire removal of *all distinction*, and *forcing* white and negro children in the same school houses together.

WAR NEWS.—It is now maintained in France that it will be impossible to complete negotiations for peace between the meeting of the National Assembly and the expiration of the armistice, and a demand has been made for its extension. A Brussels dispatch states that the British representative at Versailles has been instructed to sustain the demand, and it is thought in London that it will be complied with. Should fighting be renewed, however, Germany, it is said, will immediately overrun the whole of France, its preparations to that end being of the most formidable character. It is announced that the German army will enter Paris on the 19th inst. The French provincial newspapers are generally urging peace. Fifty railroad cars have entered Paris, loaded with provisions, and inscribed "London gifts for Paris."

Accounts from Paris represent the state of affairs as being in the greatest confusion, and there is a strong tendency to reject the members of the Government of National defence. The language of the speakers at various public meetings was constantly of a violent character, and in advocacy of the most extreme measures.

DELAWARE LEGISLATURE.—A Dover correspondent of the *Smyrna Times* says:

The Temperance Question is becoming the leading topic of conversation amongst the members and outsiders. Following upon the heels of the defeat of the Liquor Dealers' Union bill, cunningly known as the bill in relation to Criminal Prosecutions, come petitions by the thousands in favor of a "Local Option Bill," which means to leave the question of "License," or "No License," to a vote of the respective Towns and Hundreds in the State. The recoil of the effort to choke down public sentiment by low brothels, and violators of law, is likely to be of a salutary character, which will not be soon forgotten by them.

The bill to amend the usury law of the State which passed the Senate by a majority of one, met with a determined opposition in the House which culminated in its defeat.

Up to the present time 32 applications for divorce have been presented, but it is certainly creditable to the Legislature to say that out of that number only six bills have passed both Houses, four are still pending—the remainder rejected.

ORPHANS' COURT, Tuesday, Feb. 7.—John T. Gale, adm'r of James Gale, returned his third administration account. Chas. Clark, adm'r of John Clark, returned list of sales of personal property. Sam'l T. Chambers, adm'r of Sam'l Clark, returned list of sales of personal property. The last will and testament of John P. Smith was admitted to probate and ordered to be recorded. Letters testamentary on the personal estate of John P. Smith were granted to Edwin Smith, the usual notice to creditors ordered, and A. J. Rees and J. A. Burgess appointed to appraise the personalty. Letters of administration on the personal estate of Melvina Baker were granted to Charles H. Baker, (the party entitled having first filed her renunciation,) the legal notice to creditors ordered, and H. Beck and J. Nichols appointed to appraise said estate.

DAMAGE TO FLOOD-GATES.—The flood-gates of Whaland's mill pond were broken on Sunday morning last in consequence of the heavy pressure from rain and melted snow. The aperture is in the middle of the gates and about twenty feet wide, extending from top to bottom. The pond is nearly dry, and large quantities of fish have been taken from it, consisting mainly of yellow perch, mullets and eat-fish.—Much of the filling-in of earth for the protection of the gates has been washed out, and the repairs altogether will be an expensive job.

THE M. P. CONFERENCE.—John Gale, Esq., has been elected delegate, and Mr. John W. Collins alternate, to represent Kent Circuit in the Annual Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, which body will meet in Chestertown on the third Wednesday (the 15th) of March next. The President of the Conference has appointed Rev. R. Scott Norris to preach the opening or Couference sermon; to deliver addresses before the Superanuated Fund Society, Rev. D. L. Greenfield and P. Light Wilson; before the Missionary Society, George Frame, Esq., and Rev. J. W. Charlton.

PETTY LARCENIES.—Several shop windows, unprotected by shutters, have been recently robbed in this town. On Tuesday night Mr. R B. Russell lost a lot of tobacco and confectionery in this manner. A few nights ago an unsuccessful effort was made to open one of the windows of Mr. T. B. Hynson's store. Thieves are about, and storekeepers, as well as others, should take every precaution for the safety of their property.

A REMARKABLE CURE.

Many farmers of this county have lost a number of cattle during the present winter from eating dry fodder, husks, &c. The following letter explaining the cure of a heifer will prove interesting to our readers and may assist them in relieving cattle similarly affected:

Messrs. Editors:—On Friday, January 13th, just past, I had a yearling heifer calf down and apparently about to die. I found it unconscious, with great difficulty of breathing; the stomach was very full, and on being pressed in, the indentation remained. I at once decided that the congestion of the brain and the hard breathing, with all the other bad symptoms, arose from a large mass of indigestible matter remaining in the stomach and which the calf was unable to pass, and knowing the case was desperate, I took a knife and cut a slit through the skin about four inches long perpendicular to the spine, near the middle of the triangle between the hip bone and the first rib, then immediately beneath it made a straight cut through the stomach or paunch large enough for a small boy to pass his hand through, and by this means evacuated the stomach of its entire contents, consisting of more than half a bushel of dry fibrous, stringy fodder. After the contents were all removed, I washed the wound carefully, then as carefully sewed up the incision in the stomach with silk, and afterwards united the cut through the skin in the same way. I expected the calf to be dead in the morning, as it evinced no sensibility during the operation, but the first thing I heard on arising was that it was up and eating straw. I put it in a tight stall where it could get nothing to eat except what I gave it, feeding it sparingly on blades for a week, and gradually increasing its allowance to the usual amount. Now it seems perfectly well, has a good appetite, and all the functions of nature seem to be properly performed; and as twenty-five days have elapsed since the operation and the calf is improving all the time, I may consider it a success.

Perhaps the publishing of this card may enable some other persons to save their stock that may be taken in the same way.

Respectfully, ALTHEO.

COMMUNICATED.

The "Teachers' column" is not filled as usual, this week, owing to the fact that Mr. Ricaud, whose turn it was to contribute an article, was not apprized in time. I hope that in future the "column," so kindly appropriated, will be regularly supplied with suitable matter.

The "Teachers' Association" convened in this town on Saturday, the 4th inst. It is not my purpose to give the proceedings in full, but simply make a passing note of them. Mr. Galligher not being present, Mr. Waldo was elected president pro tem. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting, and the transaction of other business of interest, it was decided, by vote of the Association, to add the names of Messrs. Waldo and Crittenden to the list of contributors to the *News*. The names now on the list are Messrs. Galligher, Crosby, Ricaud, Copper, Baker, Greenwood, Sherwood, Melvin, Russum, McQuay, Waldo and Crittenden. On account of the late hour at which the Association was called to order, the morning session was short. At 1½ P. M. the Association met pursuant to adjournment. The following subject was discussed by Messrs. Crosby and Copper: "The Best Method of Teaching Grammar." "Spelling" was given out for the 4th of March; this subject will be open for free discussion by all the teachers. "The Comparative Merits of Mental and Written Arithmetic" will also be taken up at the next meeting. The teachers present were Messrs. Crosby, Copper, Sherwood, Waldo, Melvin, Crittenden, Ricaud, Clough and McQuay. A larger attendance is desired at the next meeting, and it is hoped that the teachers will manifest an interest in the matter sufficient to induce them to be present. It is said that in union there is strength, and frequent meetings of the teachers, and interchange of experience in matters vital to the interests of the profession, would be mutually beneficial, it being understood, of course, that all are actuated by proper motives. Certainly there can be but few professions, and I can scarcely conceive of any, of greater moment than teaching, as regards the results growing out of it. Any one who properly appreciates the tenacity with which early teaching adheres to the mind, and the evils resulting from false education, feels the importance of making use of all means whereby the best method of instruction may be reached.—By the best method, I mean that which calls forth the *best* development of *all* the faculties of the mind. M.

WORTON FARMERS' CLUB.

Messrs. Editors:—As usual, our Club had an excellent time at its last meeting, Feb. 2d. Several new members united with us, and now we have over fifty active members, representing at least half a million of dollars, and I should judge about twenty thousand acres of land, more or less. A member estimates the horses belonging to the Club at over four hundred, and the cattle are probably about twice as many. These estimates may give you an idea of the importance of our discussions. The dissemination of information that increases a crop by only one bushel of grain to the acre, or saves a dollar or two in the yearly keep of each head of stock, becomes in the aggregate a large item of gain. An almost illimitable career of usefulness presents itself to the Club, and doubtless great good to Worton will come of it. Suggestions have been made that the Club obtain a charter and become the owner of valuable breeding animals for the use of its members. This is not only practicable, but a necessity of the times if Worton wishes to take and maintain the high position in agriculture she is entitled to. Probably no way could be devised by which the farm stock of Worton could be so quickly, cheaply or highly improved as this. The Club would purchase thorough-bred animals, not to make a pecuniary gain, but to improve the stock, and the price for their service could be placed at such a low figure as to induce all the members to avail themselves of the great benefits to be derived. When this subject comes before the Club, which will be soon, you shall hear from me again.

Your kindness in publishing our reports is appreciated, and we think perhaps our proceedings may have a kind of reflex action on other parts of our beautiful county, so greatly favored by nature, yet so misused by man. I have often thought, Messrs. Editors, that if our lands had one-third the skill and one-half the money expended on them that the farm lands in the upper parts of New Castle county, Del., have received, Kent county would be a garden from Chester river to the Chesapeake bay, and this view is not merely an opinion, but the result of large and careful observation through nearly a quarter of a century.

I have been expecting you to call me to order for allowing my pen to wander away from the "Club" in this way. But before I proceed with the regular business of this article allow me to ask if you don't think it about time we should have some more "railroad talk?" The old year has gone and more than one-twelfth of the new, and still no report of any kind from president, directors, secretary, treasurer, conductors, engineers, firemen or brakemen, so far as stockholders and taxpayers know. What say you, shall we have another talk? While the snows have been falling, our bay, rivers and creeks been freezing, the facts have been accumulating. Shall we use them? [We have no objection.—EDS.]

Now for the Club in earnest. The subject discussed was "the cafe of cattle." It took a wide range—was opened with an account of the late Major Reybold's success with stock on twenty-one acres, followed by a general account of the way in which cattle are managed in New Castle county, and then a free interchange of opinions among the members about the various points at issue. It was held to be good economy to feed grain regularly in winter to all growing stock, not only to maintain them in the condition in which they come from grass, but to keep them growing all the time, and that all grain fed to cattle should be ground. A large part of our stock comes from grass in good condition, and our method of wintering finds them generally quite poor when grass comes again. This was considered not good farming, as a small amount of grain would not only maintain their condition, but improve it. An instance was given of a cow that had no grain last winter and calved in January '70, whose udder was so little enlarged as not to attract attention to its condition until the calf was dropped. This winter the same cow under no more favorable circumstances, with the exception of about one quart of ground oats and corn night and morning for six weeks before her calf was dropped, had a pail and a-half of milk taken from her at the first milking, besides enough for the calf.

It was held that grain given irregularly had a tendency to make cattle refuse coarse food, but, if fed regularly, it improved and strengthened their appetite and digestive powers, and not only increased the amount of coarse food they would consume, but enabled them more entirely to extract the nourishment from it. Many other points were well discussed, but I am now beyond my limits.

The subject for discussion at the next meeting is "planting peach trees, when and how," &c., &c.

Come and see us, Messrs. Editors; you will find a live Farmers' Club, and I am sure you would not only be cordially received, but would be gratified.

Yours truly, PARTICEPS.

COMMUNICATED.

Messrs. Editors:—The communication signed by W. F. Massey, which appeared in your columns of January 20, commenting unfavorably upon an editorial in your paper of the preceding week, and upon the action of the Board of School Commissioners, seems to call for a more particular notice than was given in your brief comment thereon.

"The late School Board," says Mr. Massey, "were quite thorough in the examination of books to be used in the public schools, and it was only after a thorough sifting out of inferior books that the *uniform* series of standard works, which have been in use up to the present time, was adopted." Now, what was sifted out? An inspection of the books now in the schools, and of those recently taken out, shows that nearly all the books in use in 1867, are in the schools now; and that they were aptly characterized as "a heterogeneous mass of rubbish;"—rubbish, because tattered and torn, heterogeneous, because several different kinds had been crowded in upon the old stock. Six different arithmetics are in the schools, Davies, Ray's, Smith's, Greenleaf's, Emerson's and Fish's; besides a little manual called the Maryland. Of grammars may be found Quackenbos, Pinneo, Harvey and Holmes. Alas for the uniformity! The bottom had unconsciously fallen out of the sifter.

But was this heterogeneous mass placed in the schools in compliance with Mr. Massey's advice? An examination of the Journal of Proceedings, I think, will exonerate him. When he entered upon his duties, the books in use were those prescribed by the first State Board of Public Instruction: Wilson's Readers, Sargent's Spellers, Cornell's Geography, Quackenbos' Grammar, Davies' Arithmetic, the illustrated History of the United States, and a few others. These books are nearly all found in the schools now. Of these Mr. Massey said May 23d, 1868, "The examiner would respectfully recommend several changes in the books now in use. Many of the books handed over by the old Board are of no practical use in the present state of the schools of this county, and others have many objectionable features, particularly the illustrated History of the United States, which contains matter of a decidedly partizan character. * * * I would respectfully suggest that a committee be appointed to decide what books shall be used." The committee was accordingly appointed. It does not appear that the committee reported or acted in any way until nearly sixteen months after their appointment, when they recommended and the Board adopted September 15, 1869, Harvey's Grammar and Ray's Arithmetic, one member not being consulted, or even apprized of the fact until four months afterward!

From the furious onslaught upon Maury's Geography and the laudation of Cornell's, of which Mr. Massey assumes now to be the special champion, it would hardly be supposed that Cornell's work was among the books which he had, in 1868, pronounced to be unsuitable for the schools, or objectionable on account of partizan bias. But it was; and not only was it thus described, but it was actually discarded to give place to Guyot's. How comes it that a book which was sifted out in 1868 as "inferior," should now be in 1871 the best of its kind? And it may be pertinent to ask how this book, and others were changed, not once, but many times between May 1868 and June 1870, and yet no order of the Board, and no recommendation of a committee appear on the record, save once, in the case of Harvey's Grammar, and Ray's Arithmetic? These are really the only books adopted by the late School Board of Kent county. Nevertheless the book agents were busy, and the expensive work of changing went on, whether with, or without the sanction of the Board, does not appear. In Geography Cornell was exchanged for Guyot, and then Guyot for Cornell. In grammar Quackenbos was bartered for Pinneo, Pinneo for Holmes, and Holmes for Harvey. A History of Maryland for a History of Maryland.—Wilson's readers for McGuffie's; Payson, Dunton, and Scribner's copy books for Potter & Hammond, and if the History of the United States which contained partizan matter was changed, it was only "a leap from the frying-pan into the fire."

It is hardly necessary to suggest that if the member of the present Board who was not consulted in regard to the University books, had not been detained at home by sickness, he would not only have been consulted, but his opinion would have had due weight with the Board; and the vote would have been probably four to one, if not unanimous.

An appreciative public will readily admit Mr. Massey's modest claim to capability in deciding upon Col. Venable's mathematical series; and yet the same public may certainly be allowed to judge of the capability of other folks. The committee appointed by the present Board to examine the University books make no boast of their capability, though both practical teachers of considerable experience, but on the contrary, distrustful of it, determined to seek the opinion of one of the ripest scholars in the county, who, after a careful examination, gave to these books his unqualified approval, and added his decided judgment especially in favor of the arithmetic of Col. Venable as the best he had ever met with.

And now to examine the objection to this change. Mr. Massey sarcastically alleges that he supposes the School Board adopted Maury's Geography because "the State of Maryland is not once mentioned in it," and "that the book will average three grammatical errors to a page," and that he is "not talking at random," and all this was discovered at a single glance. Is he not writing at random? Was not the "*glance*" just exactly what the book agents told him? At all events it is precisely what they said to the committee, and an inspection of the series will prove that it is worse than talking at random. He reiterates the book agents' stale charge also that Prof. Holmes did not write the books which bear his name. "Prof. H. simply *selling his name* to the *so called* University Publishing Company of New York." Is any compiler the author of the books he prepares? Is Mr. McGuffie the author of the series which bears his name? By no means, and Holmes, with an honesty deserving of imitation, placed on his books conspicuously these words "prepared under the supervision of G. F. Holmes." The imputation that he *simply* sold his name, is however, best answered by the following letter:

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA,
28th January, 1871.

HOWARD MEEKS, ESQ.,
Sec'y Board of School Commissioners,
Kent County, Maryland:

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 25th inst., and the "Kent News," containing the communication in regard to the 'University Series of Text Books,' are just received. The statements in that article relative to myself are wholly untrue. Some three years since I contradicted, publicly and in the strongest manner, the calumny that 'I had simply sold my name' to a New York company. It has been often repeated by interested or unscrupulous parties, but has always been emphatically denied when any suitable opportunity was presented. The Speller and the Readers are and have been completely under my supervision. They have been frequently and carefully revised by me, and will continue to be so.

The allegations in regard to the composition of the University Company, are equally at variance with the truth. Much of this stock is held in Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Georgia, and other Southern States. More would be if the South were not so harrassed, anxious and impoverished. The list of the stockholders is before me. Out of 99 names, 83 are from the South; and indeed many of those most prominent in that section. Of these Gen. Gordon and Col. Venable are the only persons, so far as I know, in any way in the employment of the Company. Only eleven Northern men are in the Company, and four of them have charge of the publishing business.

I do not doubt that nearly all the other statements of this communication have as little foundation as these.

Accept my thanks for your letter, and for so promptly seeking an authoritative and explicit contradiction of the unjust and offensive charges referred to.

I am, very respectfully,
Your ob't serv't,
GEO. FRED'K HOLMES.

A printed list of the stockholders and officers of the Company, of which Hon. Louis McLane, of Baltimore, is the President, together with the residence of each one is now before me, and it fully substantiates the statement in Prof. Holmes' letter. Mr. Massey has certainly had the advantage of large experience "in exchanging book for book," and it ought to be of much value, if judged by what it cost. Its cost may be learned from claims now being paid. Why the expense was so heavy I pretend not to decide. The Board has just paid to a New York house a considerable sum, and upon inquiring what it was we were paying for, we are told that it is for difference in exchange of books. What books? There is no bill, account, or invoice, except one paper naming a list of single books which are valued at one hundred and forty-five dollars. The Board has also paid $2041, and have yet to pay six hundred and seventy dollars for books.

When the present exchange is completed the public shall have a full statement of what is received and what is given, and what the Board will have to pay, and the Board will know what books are in the schools and in whose hands is each book. This article is published with the approval of the School Board.

HOWARD MEEKS.

THE POSTMASTER GENERAL AND THE CHORPENNING SWINDLE.—According to the testimony of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, whose Chairman is Mr. Dawes, the leading republican member from Massachusetts, Postmaster General Creswell is either too much of a fool or a knave for his position. One George Chorpenning, a mail contractor, has succeeded in getting from him warrants for the payment of $443,000 to which he was not at all entitled, and the pretext for paying which had been promptly taken away by the full vote of the House. What gives significance to the action of Mr. Creswell is the fact that one Earle, a former law partner of his, and lately his first assistant in the Post Office Department, has been acting as counsel for Chorpenning, and that he (Creswell) drew the warrants without waiting for a formal application, and in the face of the adverse decision against Chorpenning's claim, not only of former heads of the Department, but of Postmaster General Creswell also. Either he knew that the whole transaction was fraudulent and connived at the fraud, or else he is too weak-headed to resist the rogues who seek to plunder the public treasury through his agency.

It appears, from the evidence taken in the case and submitted to the House of Representatives, that many years ago Chorpenning took a contract to carry the mails from Salt Lake City to Sacramento. For his own convenience, he obtained permission from the Department to follow another route than that which he had agreed to follow, and then had the impudence to claim additional compensation because of this variation, as well as for extra weight of mail matter, although he had contracted to carry the whole mail, whatever might be its amount. This claim has, however, now been allowed by Mr. Creswell in compliance with the request of his former partner Earle; and but for the interposition of Congress this sum of $443,000 would ere this have been extracted from the Treasury.

Still Postmaster Creswell holds his office, along with Bancroft Davis, the convicted bribe-taker Is the nation content? And isn't the present a very able and pure Administration?—*N. Y. Sun, Radical.*

THE WEST POINT "HAZING" BUSINESS.—The sub-committee on the West Point investigation made a report to the House military committee on Monday, in which they recommend the restoration of the three members of the fourth class who were driven from the academy by the first class; and further recommend that all of the first class who were engaged in such conduct, including young Grant, son of the president, Cadet Townsend, son of Adjutant General Townsend, and Cadet Farragut, son of Admiral Farragut, be expelled from West Point. The committee further found in the testimony that in several instances where the cadets of the first class had been found guilty by court-martial they had been pardoned by the President. The full committee is yet to act on this report.

NEWSPAPER CHANGE.—Mr. Wm. C. Handy, editor and proprietor of the True Marylander, published at Princess Anne, Maryland, has sold that paper to Messrs. E. G. Polk and George T. McClemy.—Mr. Polk is a lawyer and Mr. McClemy is a practical printer of long experience.

THE Young Women's Christian Association of Cleveland, Ohio, keep a list and descriptive catalogue of young men who are known to visit disreputable places.

To the Editors of the Kent News:

You have recently published certain testimony in reference to the history and antecedents of a certain R. Clay Crawford, but there is one fact which has not yet been published, and which the public ought to know. My father communicated to Jesse K. Hines, Esq., the written and printed evidence in his possession, with the additional fact of Mr. J. M. Butler's visit to Chestertown and his statement of the identification of Crawford, and suggested to Mr. Hines the propriety of his communicating to him the cause and object of Mr. Butler's visit and the conclusion to which he arrived.

Mr. Hines accordingly on the first Friday of the late October court, invited Crawford into the vault of his office, and told him of Mr. Butler's visit, and that he had stated that he had identified him as an escaped convict from the Virginia Penitentiary—when Crawford exclaimed, "My God, Hines, what shall I do?" to which Mr. Hines replied: "General, if you are innocent you ought to know what to do, and if you are guilty you ought also to know." Mr. Hines stated that Crawford was agitated and showed evident signs of embarrassment and guilt.

In justice to my father I will state that after Crawford's extraordinary course of villainous abuse, he was solicited to obtain, if he could, an account of the antecedents of that individual. It was supposed that my father's position at Washington would afford facilities in procuring correct information. He declined for some time to make the inquiry, but after a second solicitation consented to do so. The result is before the public.

HARRISON W. VICKERS.

PERSONS desirous of purchasing tickets in the drawing of lots at Masseys can procure them at this office, where all necessary information can be had.

A YOUTH named Hagerman has shot himself dead at Hamilton, Ohio, rather than fulfill a marriage engagement.

Baltimore Price Current

[Corrected from the Sun of Thursday.]

WHEAT—White	$1.92a2.00
" Choice Red	1.60a1.75
" Medium and good red	1.50a1.70
CORN—White	79a83
" Yellow	75a83
OATS	60a62

MARRIED:

On Tuesday afternoon last, in Chestertown, by Rev. H. C. Cushing, JAMES H. SHEATS to Miss MARGARET RASIN.

THE GREAT MASONIC PAPER.

THE KEYSTONE,

Printed in handsome style.

Three Dollars per annum. Circulates all over the world. Send for it.

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Read! Reflect and Remember!

NEW STORE! NEW STOCK!

FAIR PRICES!

MISS S. S. CALDER respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she has removed to the room adjoining W. A. Vickers' store, and has just received and will constantly keep on hand an assortment of the following:

VELVETEENS, COLORED SILKS, SATIN, SILK VELVET, RIBBONS, NOTIONS, &c.

DRESS TRIMMINGS of all kinds.

☞ DRESS MAKING and Machine Stitching at moderate prices. Give me a call.

feb11-tf. S. S. CALDER.

J. WILSON. G. W. WILSON.

J. WILSON & SON,

Commission Merchants,

For the Sale of all kinds of

Country Produce, Grain, Peaches, Apples Canned Goods, Vegetables, Poultry, Butter, Eggs, Fish, &c.

No. 38 CHEAPSIDE, BALTIMORE.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Letters Testamentary on the personal estate of

JOHN P. SMITH,

late of Kent county, Maryland, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of August, 1871, otherwise they may by law be excluded from the benefits in said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of February, 1871.

EDWIN SMITH,
Feb. 11, 1871—4t. Exec'r.

Notice to Creditors.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court for Kent county, letters of administration on the personal estate of

MELVINA BAKER,

late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against the deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of August, 1871, otherwise they may by law be excluded from the benefits of said estate.

Given under my hand this 7th day of February, 1871.

CHARLES H. BAKER,
Feb. 11, 1871—4t. Adm'r.

$2 REWARD.—Lost, about the 20th January, a sett of FALSE TEETH, of no value except to the owner. The above reward will be paid and no questions asked if returned to S. W. CANADY.
Feb. 4, 1871—3t

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to us are requested to come and settle. We shall close our Books by the FIRST of MARCH and all not settled by that time by *Cash or Note* will be put in train for collection, as further indulgence is impossible.

J. BELL & BRO.,
feb4-4t. Buck Neck Wharf.

FOR SALE, a LOT OF LAND, situated on Old Town road in Quaker Neck, called the "Bordley Lot," adjoining the lands of C. H. Baker, containing 2¾ ACRES. Terms made to suit purchaser.

j28-3t. C. H. BAKER, Attorney.

GENUINE EXTRACTS for FLAVORING,
—such as—
VANILLA, LEMON, ALMOND,
AND OTHER EXTRACTS,
For sale at WICKES' DRUG STORE.

J. A. CATLIN'S

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'

CLOTHING HALL!

Corner of High and Cross Streets, CHESTERTOWN.

MUST BE SOLD THE ENTIRE STOCK OF FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

To make room for my

EXTENSIVE SPRING STOCK.

Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

Chestertown, Feb. 11, 1871.

Clear and Harmless as Water!

NATTANS' CRYSTAL DISCOVERY

FOR THE HAIR!

A PERFECTLY clear preparation in one bottle, as easily applied as water, for restoring to gray hair its natural color and youthful appearance, to eradicate and prevent dandruff, to promote the growth of the hair and stop its falling. It is perfectly harmless and entirely free from any poisonous substance and will therefore take the place of all the dirty and unpleasant preparations now in use. In everything in which the articles now in use are objectionable, CRYSTAL DISCOVERY is perfect. It is warranted to contain neither Sugar of Lead, Sulphur, Litharage, or Nitrate of Silver. Bear this in mind when you want anything for your hair.

Clear and clean as water, it does not soil the scalp or clothes, is agreeably perfumed, and makes one of the best dressings for the hair in use. It restores the color of the hair more perfect and uniformly than any other preparation, and always does so in from 3 to 10 days. Virtually feeding the roots of the hair with all the nourishing qualities necessary to its growth and healthy condition, it restores the decayed and induces a new growth of the hair more positively than anything else. The application of this wonderful discovery also produces a pleasant and cooling effect on the scalp and gives the hair a glossy appearance.

☞ We call especial attention to the fact that a limited number of trial bottles will be given away gratuitously to those desiring to try it. You will notice that in pursuing this course our aim is to convince by the actual merits of the article. ARTHUR NATTANS, Inventor and Proprietor, Washington, D. C., to whom all orders must be addressed.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 5, 1870.

Mr. Arthur Nattans:

Dear Sir—I do not hesitate to say that your Crystal Discovery deserves to supercede all other preparations claiming to restore the growth and color of the hair. I have used it a week now, and my hair has already returned to its natural color, and has ceased falling almost entirely. I cheerfully recommend it.

Respectfully,
fe11y. MRS. ANNIE MORRAIN.

TROPHY TOMATO.

Head-Quarters Seed

24th Year of Careful Selection.

THIS SEED is from fruit selected for perfect form and great solidity, and from the earliest ripening. Not a single seed has been taken from a tomato of bad shape, nor from one of less weight than a half pound, and many of them weighed over 20 ounces.

In original packets of about 100 seeds with the trade mark of the originator on each packet—price 25 cts. per packet; 5 packets for $1.00; 10 packets $1.75; 100 packets $15.

We also offer seed of the same quality of this variety grown by W. F. Massey, at same price.

Orders by mail filled with despatch.

W. F. MASSEY & CO.,
feb4-tf. Chestertown.

C. H. BAKER,

Counselor and Attorney at Law,

CHESTERTOWN.

OFFICE on High St., opposite Masonic Hall.
Jan. 28, 1871—3m.

Professional Card.

DR. T. S. HOLTON, having removed to Chestertown, can be found at the Drug Store of T. W. WICKES, when not professionally engaged. fe4-3m.

C. B. ROGERS,

NO. 133 MARKET ST., PHILADELHIA,

DEALER IN

Timothy, Orchard and Herd Grass SEEDS, EARLY POTATOES, SEED OATS, New Crop OSAGE ORANGE SEED. Manufacture of Strawberry Crates and Baskets.

☞ Particular attention to orders by mail.
Feb. 4, 1871—6t.

OYEZ! OYEZ! OYEZ!

All manner of persons having

CLOCKS, WATCHES or JEWELRY

TO REPAIR,

Can have the same repaired with dispatch at

WM. G. RUSSELL'S,

Adjoining the store of T. W. Eliason & Son. All work guaranteed to give satisfaction or no charge made. Charges moderate.

Be particular and ask for W. G. RUSSELL'S.
Feb. 4, 1871—tf.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

HAVING recently refitted Store No. 10, Light Street, Baltimore, and having supplied it with an

ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF GOODS

FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

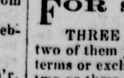
It will afford us pleasure to have the public call and examine them.

Our Staple CLOTHS, DOESKINS and SUITINGS are superior, and our FANCY CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., are of the latest novelties in design and style.

OUR SYSTEM OF CUTTING is by actual measurement, and the fit of all Garments is guaranteed. Prices moderate. Terms cash.

P. WEIKEL & CO.,
feb4y. No. 10 Light Street, Baltimore.

FOR SALE.



THREE HEAD OF HORSES, two of them young, will be sold on reasonable terms or exchanged for a Yoke of Steers. Also two or three SHOATS.

SAMUEL VANNORT,
jan28-3t* WM. J. VANNORT.

NOTICE TO DELINQUENTS.

All indebtedness to me unpaid after Feb. 13, will be collected by the shortest process known to law. Many of my claims are nearly out of date, and in self defense am compelled to this course. I want 200 PAIRS OLD PIGEONS, for which cash will be paid.

jan28-3t. WM. J. VANNORT.

PIGEONS FOR SALE.

I have for sale PIGEONS of the following descriptions: Croppers, Fan Tails, Trumpeters, Archangels, Magpies, Dutches, Carries, Ruffle Necks, Tumblers and Swallows, purchased of Mr. Clark, of Philadelphia, and R. Griffith, of Wilmington, both famous Pigeon breeders.

Price about $5 per pair.

JOHN C. IRELAND,
feb4-3t. Chestertown.

GREAT OFFER!—Choice CIGARS and CHEWING TOBACCO, for sale at
jan7tf WICKES' DRUG STORE.