Chestertown Transcript.

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E. F. PERKINS, Editor

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The Cold ...

Persons are in the habit of speaking of the Summer 1816 as the coldest ever known, throughout America and Europe. Having in our possession some facts relative to this subject, we propose to give

...em, in order to revive the recollections such among us as remember the year hout a summer—also to furnish correct ormation for such as feel any interest matters of this kind. We shall, there- e, give a summary of each of the months the year 1816, extracted in part from Pierce on the Weather."

January was mild—so much so as to nder fires almost needless in sitting- oms. December, the month immediate- preceding this, was very cold.

February was not very cold, with the ception of a few days, it was mild like predecessor.

March was cold and boisterous, the first lf of it—the remainder was mild. A eat freshet of the Ohio and Kentucky ers, that caused great loss of property.

April began warm and grew colder as e month advanced, and ended with snow d ice, with a temperature more like win- r than spring.

May, like the one just ended, was more markable for frowns than smiles. Buds d fruits were frozen—ice formed half inch in thickness—corn killed, and the lds again and again replanted, until emed too late.

June, the coldest ever known in this itude. Frost, and ice, and snow were mmon. Almost every green herb was lled. Fruit nearly all destroyed.—ow fell to the depth of ten inches in rmont, several inches in Maine, and it l to the depth of three inches in the in- rior of this state; it fell also in Massa- usetts.

July was accompanied by frost and ice. n the morning after the fourth, ice form- of the thickness of common window- ass, throughout New England, New ork, and some parts of Pennsylvania.— dian corn nearly all killed; some favor- ly situated fields escaped. This was e of some of the hill farms in Massa- usetts

August was more cheerless if possible an the summer months already passed. e was formed half an inch in thickness. dian corn was so frozen that the greater rt of it was cut down and dried for fod- r. Almost every green thing was de- royed, both in this country and Europe. pers received from England, said.—t will ever be remembered by the pres- t generation that the year 1816 was a year which there was no summer." Very le corn in the New England and Mid- States ripened. Farmers supplied mselves from the corn produced in 15 for seed in the spring of 1817. It d from four to five dollars a bushel.

September furnished about two weeks the mildest weather of the season.— on after the middle it became very cold d frosty—ice forming a quarter of an h in thickness.

October produced more than its usual re of cool weather; frost and ice com- n.

November was cold and blustering.— ow fell as to make sleighing.

December was mild and comfortable.

We have thus given a brief summary f the "Cold Summer of 1816," as it was lled, in order to distinguish it from the ld seasons. The winter was mild.— he frost and ice were common in every nonth of the year. Very little vegetation natured in the Eastern and Middle States. he sun's rays seemed to be destitute of eat throughout the summer; all nature as clad in a sable hue, and man exhibi- d no little anxiety concerning the future f this life.—*Rochester News.*

Anecdote of Daniel Webster.

There was a Quaker chap too cute for he great "Daniel Webster" once. This Quaker, a pretty knowing old shaver, had cause down in Rhode Island, so he went o Daniel to hire him to go down and lead his cause for him. The following olloquy took place:

"Lawyer Webster, what's your fee?"

"Why," said Daniel, "let me see. I ave got to go down South to Washing- on, to plead the great insurance case of he Hartford Company, and I've got to e at Cincinnati to attend the Convention, nd I don't see how I can go to Rhode sland without great loss and great fa- igue; it will cost you maybe more than ou would be willing to give."

Well the Quaker looked pretty white bout the gills, I tell you, when he heard his for he could not do without him, no ay, and he did not like this preliminary lk of his at all; at least he made bold to k him the worst of it—what he would ke?

"Why," says Daniel, "I always liked he Quakers; they are a quiet, peaceable eople, who never go to law if they can elp it, and it would be better for our reat country if there were more of such eople in it. I never saw or heard tell of ny harm in 'em, except going the whole gure for General Jackson and that ever- tin' almighty villian, Van Buren; yes, love the Quakers, I hope they'll go for he Webster ticket yet, and I'll go for you low as I can any way afford—one thous- nd dollars."

The Quaker well nigh fainted when he eard this, but he was pretty deep, too, o says he:

"Lawyer, that's a great deal of money, ut I have more causes. If I give you 1,000 will you plead the other causes I hall have to give you?"

"Yes," said Daniel, "I will to the best f my humble ability."

So down they went to Rhode Island, and aniel tried the case and carried it for the uaker. Well, the Quaker, he goes round all the folks that had suits in Court, d says he:

"What will you give me if I get the reat Daniel to plead for you? It cost he $1,000 for a fee, but now he and I are pretty thick, and as he is on the spot, I'll get him to plead cheap for you."

So he got $300 from one, and $200 from another, and so on, until he got $1,000 more than he gave. Daniel was in a great rage when he heard this.

"What," said he, do you think I would agree to your letting me out like a livery horse?"

"Friend Daniel," said the Quaker, "didst thou not undertake to plead all such causes as I should have to give thee? If thou will not stand to thy agreement neither will I stand to mine."

Daniel laughed out ready to split his sides at this.

"Well," says he, "I guess I may as well stand still for you to put the bridal on this time, for you have fairly pinned me up in a corner of the fence anyhow."

So he went good humoredly to work and pleaded them all.

Selected Poetry.

I AM DYING.

The following beautiful poem is from the Memphis *Bulletin*, It is rarely we find such contributions to the columns of a newspaper, It is sweetly, beautifully sad:

Raise my pillow, husband dearest—
Faint and fainter comes my breath;
And these shadows stealing slowly,
Must, I know, be those of death,
Sit down close beside me, darling,
Let me clasp your warm strong hand,
Yours that ever has sustained me,
To the borders of this land.

For your God and mine—our Father
Thence shall ever lead me on;
Where upon a throne eternal,
Sits His loved and only Son;
I've had visions and been dreaming
O'er the past of joy and pain;
Year by year I've wandered backward,
Till I was a child again.

Dreaming of girlhood, and the moment
When I stood your wife and bride,
How my heart thrilled Love's triumph,
In that hour of woman's pride,
Dreaming of thee and all the earth-cords
Firmly twined about my heart—
Oh! the bitter burning anguish,
When I first knew we must part.

It has past—and God has promised,
All thy footsteps to attend;
He that's more than friend or brother,
He'll be with you to the end,
There's no shadow o'er the portals,
Leading to my heavenly home—
Christ has promised life immortal,
And 'tis He that bids me come.

When life's trials await around thee,
And its chilling billows swell;
Thoul't thank heaven that I'm spared them,
Thoul't then feel that "all is well."
Bring our boys unto my bedside;
My last blessing let them keep—
But they're sleeping—do not wake them;
They'll learn soon enough to weep.

Tell them often of their mother,
Kiss them for me when they wake,
Lead them gently in life's pathway,
Love them doubly for my sake,
Clasp my hand still closer, darling,
This, the last night of my life;
For to-morrow I shall never
Answer, when you call me "wife."
Fare the well, my noble husband,
Fain't not 'neath the chast'ning rod;
Throw your strong arm around our children,
Keep them close to thee—and God.

Good Rules for a Teacher.

A New England teacher keeps the following excellent rules on his desk, by which to be governed, We commend the same to all teachers, parents, preachers, editors, and others. Besides having the best influence on children, such rules will tend to greatly improve one's own physiognomy as well as his whole nature.

HERE ARE THE RULES.

1st. sympathy with the minds and hearts of children.

2d. Energy of personal character.

WHAT I SHALL CONSTANTLY DO:

1. Keep a good temper.
2. Always be cheerful.
3. Have patience.
4. Encourage and praise.
5. Be faithful.

WHAT I SHALL CONSTANTLY AVOID:

1. Moroseness.
2. Fretfulness.
3. Anger.
4. Scolding.
5. Fault-finding.
6. A cold, unsympathetic manner.

What a volume in these few sentences! Let us analyze them. "Sympathy with the minds and hearts of children" implies *aptitude* for enlisting attention and calling out the faculties of those to be impressed and educated

"Energy of personal character." He who would awaken or inspire energy in another must himself exhibit earnestness, energy, and enterprise.

"Keep a good temper." This means "self control" a condition indispensable to one who would lead or control others.

"Always be cheerful." Is this possible? Yes; if one is fit to teach, he is capable of constant cheerfulness, and he has no right to bring anything less than this into a school-room. He must keep his aches, his pains, and annoyances to himself, and not inflict them on others. Invalids, dyspetics, and those with "jaded nerves" should be sent to the hospital, and not the school-house, to crucify others.

"Have patience." Children are of necessity more or less impatient; but a teacher must never show a want of this admirable Christian quality. Patience is akin to peace; impatience, to disorder.

"Encouragement." No matter how self assured a child may seem to be; no matter how presumptuous, or how different apparently to praise or blame, all well-organized human beings, young and old, are susceptible to encouragement and liable to be discouraged. When one *needs* a word of cheer, it is folly for a teacher to withhold it. Many good people confound praise with flattery, and for fear of the latter, seldom or never use the former.—Teachers should discriminate and *encourage* when necessary.

"Be faithful." This implies integrity; and no one who is not honest should for a moment be trusted with the high office of teacher. Faithfulness on his part will beget the same condition or spirit in children, while the lack of it will be as promptly imitated.

"Moreoseness" comes of an evil spirit. It is of the passions, and a *perversion* at that. Only a low mind indulges, a spirit of moroseness. So the "fretfulness," "scolding," and "fault-finding." These fellings beget resistance, turbulence, disorder, rebellion, anarchy, and the school is disturbed or broken up in consequence of an evilly disposed or ill-tempered teacher.

To be a good teacher, one must be good. To subdue a turbulent child, or a horse, one must first be self-subduing. In short, one must have himself the qualities, the spirit, and the *knowledge* he would have in others. Inconsiderate parents and teachers look for consistency and perfection, while they themselves are nothing but inconsistencies and imperfection. This is a theme on which *all* may profitably dwell. Let ustry to be in disposition and character what we would have others become. Then our efforts will be rewarded with good results.—*Phrenological Journal.*

ORDINANCES

Odained and passed by the Commissioners of Chestertown on the 6th day of June, 1861; *revised and amended with additions, ordained and passed on the 15th day of June*, 1868.

Be it, therefore, hereby Ordained and Enacted, by the Commissioners of Chestertown—

First. That all Oyster Houses and Eating Saloons in Chestertown, shall be closed, and business suspended, by eleven o'clock at night.

Second. That all drinking Houses and Shops for the sale of intoxicating drinks and Lager Beer, shall be closed and business suspended at 11 o'clock, P. M.; that for each violation of the above Ordinances a fine of two dollars is imposed, and the Baliffs shall proceed to have the same collected according to law.

Third. That no persons shall congregate upon the sidewalks, nor in the streets, or at the corners of the streets, after nightfall, in such manner as may interrupt, impede, or obstruct or annoy any person or persons who may be passing on the same, or that may annoy or disturb persons whose residences, lodgings, or places of business may be near such assemblages; that the bailiff or bailiffs shall disperse such assemblages; that for every violation of this Ordinance a fine of one dollar is imposed upon every person and that the bailiffs shall proceed to have the same collected according to law.

Fourth. That if any person or persons shall, after nightfall, engage in loud or boisterous singing or hallooing, or in any manner of loud and boisterous talking, singing or hallooing in the streets of Chestertown, to the annoyance and disturbance of the peaceable citizens of the town, every such offender shall pay a fine of one dollar, and it shall be the duty of the bailiff or bailiffs having knowledge of the same or who may be informed thereof, to proceed to the collection of such fines according to law.

Fifth. That in case any person or persons shall, either in the streets or sidewalks of Chestertown, be guilty of loud profane swearing, or indecent language, or of loud and abusive language or epithets, apparently designed to produce a quarrel and breach of the Peace, to the annoyance of persons residing or being in the neighborhood of such scenes, or passing near thereto; or of conduct contrary to the good order and peace of the town or neighborhood, such persons shall be arrested by the bailiff or bailiffs and taken before some Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law, and shall in addition thereto pay a fine of five dollars, which the bailiffs shall proceed to recover in the mode prescribed by law.

Sixth. If any person shall willingly or wantonly injure or deface the property of another or the property occupied by him, or the fences, pailings, enclosures, trees, bushes or shubbery of the citizens, or inhabitants of the town, or remove steps, porches, signs, racks or other property of such person or persons, they shall be arrested by the bailiff or bailiffs and taken before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law, and in addition shall be fined five dollars for every such offence, and the bailiffs shall take all necessary steps for the recovery of the same.

Seventh. If any person shall injure any of the pumps, wells, market house, stalls, engine house, or other public property, or shall injure the springs and their enclosures, and appurtenances, or shall place any offensive matter in the waters of the pumps or springs, such persons shall be fined two dollars for every such offence, and the fines shall be collected by the bailiffs in the usual manner.

Eighth. Any person who shall injure the fences, gates, entries, enclosures of the Court House Green or public square, or shall break any of the trees growing therein, or shall injure or deface any of said trees or inclosures, or shall throw stones or other missles on the said green, or shall drive any stock upon the same, or shall suffer or permit their horses or cattle to trespass on the same, shall pay a fine of one dollar for every offence, which fines shall be collected by the bailiffs of the town, in the mode prescribed by law.

Ninth. That if any persons shall be found upon the Sabbath day in the streets of Chestertown or in the precincts of said town, engaged in playing cards, dice, marbles, cluck ball, quoits, high banded, tops, fox chase, or in any other kind of games or plays, they shall be immediately dispersed or arrested by the bailiffs, and in case the board shall deem it necessary, they may impose a fine not exceeding one dollar upon the persons, thus engaged; to be recovered as other fines are directed by law to be enforced.

Tenth. Every person who shall wilfully fire or discharge any gun or pistol within the limits or in the precincts of the town, (except Military Companies on parade, or on some public celebration, or occasion of public rejoicing,) shall pay a fine of $5.00.

Eleventh. Every person who shall drive a cart or wagon through the streets of Chestertown faster than a walk, or who shall drive a carriage or ride through said streets at a speed exceeding eight miles an hour, (unless upon extreme occasions of illness for a physician, or to avoid being caught in a threatening rain,) shall for the first offence pay a fine of two dollars, and for the second or other offences, a fine of five dollars.

Twelfth. Every person who shall be found near or around places of public worship, during the exercises thereof, and who shall by talking, laughing, or noise annoy the congregations or persons assembled, or any of them, and refusing to disperse or leave, on being requested by any of the peaceable inhabitants of the town; or who shall continue such disorderly conduct after such request, may be arrested by the baliff, and taken before a Justice of the Peace to be dealt with according to law, and in case no such arrest shall be made at the time of the disturbance the bailiffs, on being informed of the same by any respectable citizen, shall cause the person or persons making the disturbance to be taken before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law.

Thirteenth. Every person who shall drive or ride a horse or mule, or drive or back a wagon or carriage of any kind, over the brick side walks of Chestertown shall be fined as follows: for a four-horse team, two dollars; three-horse team, $1.50; a two-horse team, $1.00, and a one-horse team, 50 cents; and every person riding or leading a horse or mule over the paved footways as aforesaid shall pay a fine of 50 cts.

Fourteenth. Every person rolling a wheelbarrow over the paved sidewalks of Chestertown, unless the streets be excessively muddy, or so clogged with snow as to render them almost impassable, shall pay a fine of twenty-five cents.

Fifteenth. No person shall wantonly throw any stone or other missile within the streets of Chesiertown, or on the public grounds in the same, under the penalty of twenty-five cents for every offence.

Sixteenth. It shall not be lawful for any person to discharge or shoot any crackers, rockets, or fire-works of any description, within the limits of Chestertown, or to make or burn any bon-fires within the streets of said town, under the penalty of one dollar for every offence.

Seventeenth. It shall not be lawful for any person to ring the church bell at night without proper authority to do so, under the penalty of five dollars for every offence.

Eighteenth. It shall be the duty of the Bailiffs to take up and secure every hog and shoat, that may be found running at large in Chestertown or its precincts, and forthwith give notice to the owner thereof if he be known, who, upon the payment of one dollar for each hog, or fifty cents for each shoat, may repossess himself of the same, but if not paid, the Baikff shall expose the same to public sale, at the Market House, after ten days notice by advertisement set up at said Market House and other public places in said town; and out of the money arising from such sale, to deduct the expenses of feeding and keeping such hog or shoat, and pay over one half the net balance to the Clerk of the Commissioners, for the benefit of the town, and retain the balance for his own proper use. If the owner shall not be found, upon reasonable inquiry, to sell the said property as aforesaid, in five days notice, as aforesaid, and dispose of the net balance as before provided.

Nineteenth. Every person who shall beat a drum, or blow a fife, or horn, in or through the streets of Chestertown, between the setting and rising of the sun, unless it be for a military company or procession, or who shall participate in any mock serenade, to the manifest annoyance of quiet citizens, shall forfeit and be fined two dollars for every offence.

Twentieth. That any person who shall place any heap or piles of manure or dirt or rubbish in the streets of said town, and suffer the same to remain there twenty-four hours after being notified by a Bailiff to remove the same, or suffer filth or offensive matter to be on his premises, shall pay a fine of one dollar, or such less sum as the Commissioners may think just.

Twenty-first. Every person going into the waters of Chester river to bathe, undressed, opposite any part of Chestertown, before nine and-a-half o'clock, P. M., shall be fined one dollar.

Twenty-second. That the present Ordinance licensing dogs shall be strictly enforced.

Twenty-third. That the regular Market days shall be Wednesday and Saturday of each week; that no article on those days shall be sold in the Market House one hour before sun rise, and in case of a sale before the hour named, the Clerk of the Market shall seize the same, and offer the same at Public Auction; one-fourth of such proceeds shall be retained by the Clerk, and the balance paid over to the owner thereof.

Twenty-fourth. That no person shall expose fresh meats for sale on the side walks of Chestertown, or very near the same, between the first day of June and the first day of October, in each year, under the penalty of two dollars for every such offence, as such exposure subjects persons passing to inconvenience, and annoyance from flies, insects, &c., it being to the convenience of the citizens of the town that sales of meat, vegetables, poultry, &c., should be made in the Market House, erected for such purpose.

Twenty-fifth. That if any person or persons shall play Bandy or Shinney or Base Ball in the streets of Chestertown, or on the Public Square, he shall forfeit and pay a fine of two dollars for every such offence; and the bailiffs are required to disperse all such assemblages, and if necessary to arrest the offenders against this ordinance.

Twenty-sixth. That if any person shall keep fodder or hay, and the like combustible matter, in their cellars, or kitchen, or dwelling houses, in dangerous situations, shall forfeit and pay a fine of five dollars; and for every day they shall be so kept, after notice to remove it, he shall forfeit and pay the further sum of one dollar.

Twenty-seventh. The Ordinances existing in regard to shows, exhibitions, &c., and of keeping goods, boxes, &c., on the pavements, the Bailiffs will see executed.

Twenty-eighth. Being anxious to promote the sanitary condition of the town, and to prevent the congregation in any one vicinity of Hog Sties or Pens, endangering by the unhealthy miasma thus engendered, the health of the citizens, it is enacted, that no Pen or Sty shall be required to be located on or beyond the boundaries of Chestertown, but may remain on the premises of the owner or owners, subject to any *location* on said premises demanded by the Commissioners, and removable at pleasure, on proper complaint by neighbors or Bailiffs

Such Pens will be regularly inspected by the Bailiffs, and the Commissioners, and for the first offence of uncleanliness a fine of two dollars will be imposed, for the second offence a fine of five dollars, and for the third offence a sale of the hog or hogs will be ordered, the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of the town.

Bailiffs will pay strict attention to the enforcement of this ordinance.

Twenty-ninth. It shall not be lawful for any horse, mule, or colt to run at large in the streets of Chestertown, under the penalty of one dollar, to be imposed upon the owner thereof.

Thirtieth. Any cow, bull, steer, or yearling found in the streets of Chestertown at night, a fine 25 cents shall be imposed upon the owners.

Thirty-first. Any person leaving a team in the public streets of Chestertown unhitched, shall be subject to a fine of fifty cents.

Thirty-second. That any circus, theatrical, or slight-of-hand performance, or exhibition of wild beasts or other animals, wax figures, or other shows, performing or exhibiting in Chestertown, shall in future pay a tax or license of five dollars for each and every performance or exhibition.

Thirty-third. Any person arrested after sunset for violating either the fifth, sixth, or twelfth, of the aforegoing Ordinances, may be confined in the watch-room by the Bailiff until the ensuing morning.

Thirty-fourth. The town bell shall hereafter, from the first of May to the first of October, be rung at ten o'clock, P. M., and from the first of October to the first of May, at nine o'clock, P. M.

Thirty-fifth. And all minors arrested for any violation of these ordinances in default of payment of these fines therein imposed, may be confined in the watch house for the space of twenty-four hours.

Thirty-sixth. These ordinances shall not repeal or rescind any former ordinance passed by the Board of Commissioners, consistent herewith, but they shall be considered and construed together, whenever such constructions will preserve the good order, and promote the better regulating and good government of the town, and protect the interests of the inhabitants thereof.

Thirth-seventh. Whereas, the Charter of Incorporation and its Supplements virtually constitute the Bailiffs of the town Constables, within the limits thereof, by declaring that, in addition to their power as Bailiff, they "shall exercise all the powers of a Constable;" being, therefore, clothed with all the special powers conferred by the Commissioners, and with all the general powers of a Constable and Peace Officer, they will be expected to prevent breeches of the peace; suppress all disorderly conduct, and conduct calculated to disturb the quiet, peace, and good order of the community; to arrest all such persons, and all drunken persons, and carry them before a Justice of the Peace, to be dealt with according to law. The Commissioners will expect of these officers a diligent and careful performance of their duty, and to faithfully execute the various provisions of the Charter, as well as the several Ordinances enacted by the Board.

Thirty-eighth. Any person or persons trespassing upon the sidewalk leading from Town to the Cemetery, by riding or driving on the same, shall be fined $5.00 for every such trespass: one half to the Town and the other half to the informer.

☞ The First Annual Inspection of the Town will take place on Monday, the 22d of June.

J. T. TWILLEY,
President of the Board.
Test: T. W. Russell,
Clerk to Commissioners.
Chestertown, June 17, 1867.

☞ A modest woman must often neither see nor hear.

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