THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 9, 1869.

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

Trade and Commerce of Baltimore.

The annual statement of the trade and commerce of Baltimore, as prepared by Mr. George U. Porter, editor of the Baltimore Price Current, appears in the Baltimore papers of Wednesday, and exhibits a most gratifying increase of the trade of our chief Maryland city.

The line of steamers between Baltimore and Bremen, inaugurated only last spring, has proved so successful as to determine the addition of two more steamers. The foreign imports for the past year were $13,577,542 in gold; and the exports for the same period were $14,950,022 in currency. This is a large increase as compared with former years, notwithstanding the small crops of Maryland and Ohio leaf tobacco, which usually make the bulk of exports, the increase consisting chiefly of the enlarged shipments of cotton, flour, oil-cake, petroleum, bark, &c.

The aggregate quantity of grain received, was less than the previous year, attributed to the short crop of 1867. We make the following extract at large as specially interesting to our farmers:

GRAIN.—Receipts of all kinds for the year just closed present an aggregate of 7,793,508 bus., against 8,155, 105 bus. in 1867; 7,300,661 bus. in 1866, and 9,-209,680 bus. 1865. From the figures it will be observed there is a decrease compared with 1867 of 1,361,599 bus., but an increase over each of the former years. We find that whilst in wheat there is an increase the past year of 401,197 bus., there is a decrease in corn receipts compared with 1867 of 1,484,489 bus., and of oats 380,274 bushels.

CORN.—The old crop of corn ran very short during the summer months, and was quite exhausted before the arrival of new, which has been in good supply the past month, and the indications are favorable for a large crop in our State. Prices, however, ruled comparatively steady from January to July, keeping within the range of $1 10 to $1 20 for white, and 1 $15a $1 23 for yellow. In August and September, with sparse supply, prices reached their highest, 1 $30a1 32 for white and 1 26a$1 29 for yellow. During the past month new crop has been arriving very freely, and prices toward the close fell to 85a90 cents for both white and yellow, and at which figures shipments were very active.

WHEAT.—For the first six months of 1868 the receipts were light, amounting to but little over half a million of bushels, and prices were maintained at very high figures, reaching their highest point in May, when red sold at 2 75a$3 15, and was very scarce. In June, with favorable prospects for a good crop, the market began to recede, and in July, when new crop commenced coming in, prices further declined, and as the season progressed, the market, under liberal supplies, still further yielded, falling in August to 2a 2 45. Throughout the residue of the year low figures have prevailed. A very large portion of the Maryland crop, at least 25 per cent. of it, was sent to market in a damp, unmerchantable condition, unfit for milling, and only found buyers on speculation, and at a heavy sacrifice to the seller. The neglect in the farmers of this State in properly housing and protecting their crop after cutting has cost them the past season, at a moderate calculation, half a million dollars, which loss falls on the the Eastern Shore, and is in itself more than sufficient to furnish all the requisite shelter in the building of barns, shedding, &c.

Of cotton the receipts present for the year just ended an aggregate of 93,233 bales, against 66,710 bales in 1867; 33,580 bales in 1866, and 16,024 bales in 1865. We have exported to foreign markets during the past year 22,196 bales, against 8,620 bales in 1867, 7,479 bales in 1866, and 965 bales in 1865.

Of Guano the report says:

There has been a very material decrease in the quantity of guano imported into Baltimore, compared with the year 1867, when the aggregate reached 46,000 tons, of which upwards of 32,000 were from the Chincha Islands, and over 9,000 tons from Navassa. A very considerable stock of these heavy imports remained over at the close of the year 1867, particularly Peruvian, which under a diminished demand served to meet the wants of the trade to nearly its entire extent the past year, as but two cargoes have been received direct. The prevailing high cost of this article $62.50 per ton, gold, for lots of fifty or more tons, almost precludes its use, except in the manufacture of other fertilisers, which have become very numerous, and furnished to consumers at much less cost.

The above report is very interesting, and exhibits a healthy state of trade.

Salary of a Queen.

The income of Queen Victoria is fixed by law at $1,925,000 per annum, but this amount is not under her personal control. The sum mentioned is divided into six items, the first of which $300,000, is the money paid to the Queen in monthly installments. Item second is $656,800, for the payment of the salaries of the household, from the lord of the bed-chamber to the pages. Item third, $862,500, is for the expenses of the household. The remaining items, amounting to $106,200, are for the payment of civil pensions, and are under the control of the premier.

☞ During the past year the deaths in New York city reached 24,889.

From the N. Y. Journal of Commerce.

Plague Spot of American Politics.

On New Year's day General Butler called at the White House to pay his respects to the President. Seizing Mr. Johnson by both hands, the ex-impeachment manger shook those members with the "utmost warmth," and wished the President "A happy New Year and all the compliments of the season." To which the President, "smiling and happy," replied—"General, I heartily return your good wishes; I am delighted to see you, General." And General Butler made the commonplace, but not infelicitous rejoinder—"Mr. President, I am equally delighted." Reporters say that these two remarkable men stood for five minutes, thus intimately hooked together, "chatting and smiling like the oldest closest friends; and we are left to mourn that more of their touching interchange of new made affection was not gossipped to the world.

To any man who happily lives aloof from the paltry jealousies and contemptible bickerings of Washington life this much ado about nothing is extremely amusing. Why should not General Butler call on the President and tender his best wishes?—Why should the crowd in the east-room stand agog and amazed as the two men are seen to stand talking to each other without coming to blows, or delivering themselves respectively of that vigorous denunciatory Saxon of which each of them is a master? The answer is this—Gen. Butler was the only distinguished radical in Washington who called on the President. The others kept aloof from him in obedience to that unwritten code of partisianship which pronounces generosity to a political foe to be the height of moral turpitude, and strikes out forgiveness from the precepts of Christianity. Before radicalism was, there had been enough of heartlessness between political partics; but never in the annals of this country was rank injustice and insult to an opponent elevated into articles in a creed as they have been by the radical leaders of this day.

A Bad Record.

It appears that in Philadelphia during the past year inquests were held on 39 homicides, 94 infanticides and 45 suicides. We do not recur to this piece of intelligence for the purpose of awarding the "City of Brotherly Love" the palm in the commission of the greatest crimes. We are not sufficiently apprised of the criminal statistics or other populations in that portion of the country which claims to have greater security than any other of life and property to know whether in murder and suicide Philadelphia stands at the head of the list or not. We are rather inclined to think, however, that she is not up to at least one of her Nothern sister cities that might be mentioned. At the same time it cannot be denied that 39 homicides, 94 infanticides and 42 suicides in one year are an exhibit not often made by any city. We have strong doubts whether London, with five times the population, or all England, can show 133 murders a year. We question whether any equal population of the benighted and down-trodden subjects of European despotisms can show the half of it. Yet this is the city whose leading journals are in the habit of denouncing Baltimore for murderous outrages, mostly manufactured to order, and which publish appalling accounts of Ku-Kluk assassinations, most of which never had any existence except in the imaginations of the writers. The amount of child murders is really appalling. Since the days of Herod the like has scarce been heard. Ninety-four helpless little innocents slaughtered in one year! And for what and by whom? Yet it is a section in which such things occur that the South, where the crime of infanticide is almost unknown, is denounced as a land of outlaws and barbarians.—*Balto. Sun.*

Governor Swann and the Governor Elect.

Governor Swann, who had been recently suffering from an attack of pheumonia in this city, has greatly improved in health, and his condition is no longer regarded as dangerous. He will probably be able to attend at Annapolis to receive his successor on Wednesday, the 13th inst., when his gubernatorial term expires. As Gov. Bowie has already been inaugurated, and the General Assembly will not be in session, it is not expected that there will be any public demonstration on the occasion of the entry of Gov. Bowie upon his executive duties. Gov. Swann will only be called upon to place in the hands in his successor the archives of the State, when the latter will immediately enter upon his executive duties. As the old executive mansion will pass by the terms of purchase into the hands of the general government for the use of the Naval Academy when Gov. Swann retires, Gov. Bowie will be without an Official residence at Annapolis until the completion of the government house, some time in July next. The new mansion is located in the centre of the square of ground east of the Church-circle, and between it and State-house circle. It is already under roof, and when the small buildings on the square are removed and the grounds suitably improved and enclosed, it will present a very attractive appearance and be an ornament to the ancient city.—*Baltimore Sun.*

CONTINENTAL CURRENCY is occasionally sent to the United States Treasury with requests to redeem it in lawful money.—The treasurer recently returned a $50 note to the sender, with the statement that, by the act of Congress, passed August 4, 1790, the Continental currency receivable at the treasury until September, 1, 1891, at the rate of $100 in said currency for $1 in specie. This privilage, by the act of May 8, 1792, was extended to March 7, 1793, since which date there has been no law permitting its redemption.

SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF THE COLORED REPRESENTATIVE.—Menard, the colored Representative from Louisiana, who came to Washington to take a seat in Congress and did not, has gone home in disgust. It is said that he was necessitated to get money from the Freedmen's Bureau fund to carry him to Louisiana.—*Wash. Cor. N. Y. Herald.*

The Business of the Country.

The recent failures of two of the leading firms in the dry goods trade lead to reflection on the business of the country. It is very evident that those who favored the election of Grant on the plea that his success would make trade more brisk, have not found their calculation realised. The fact is the wholesale houses are experiencing a dull trade at the very time they anticipated it would be brisk. How can this be, when the country has been blessed with better crops than at any time for years, is, to most people, a mystery; yet it is easily explained. The prospects of an enormous crop led the merchants to believe that the demand for goods would be increased in proportion, and to make preparations accordingly. But when the farmers of the Northwest saw the price of spring wheat, the great staple of that section, fall from one dollar and seventy to one dollar and six, they were less inclined to make large purchases, notwithstanding their large crops, than they were when receiving high prices for breadstuffs, while no doubt many refused to sell, and thus, instead of paying cash for goods, are merely buying when necessity demands it, and that on credit. The Western merchant thus finds it difficult to make his remittances, which, taken in connection with the money pressure here, the high rents and heavy expenditures necessary to carry on a large house, falls with peculiar severity on those competing for trade in this or the Eastern market. That the mercantile embarrassments which those failures indicate is not caused by the failure of the farmers to sell their grain, is made evident from the fact that there is now gathered at the great centres of breadstuffs—New York, Buffalo, Chicago and Milwaukee—twice as much wheat as there was last year at this time. The well-to-do farmers and those who are not obliged to sell their crops may be holding back and refusing to sell; but the very fact that there is such a large stock in the warehouses at the great centres, and the present liberal receipts at the points referred to, show very plainly that the mass of the farmers are disposing of their wheat Finding it, however, impossible to obtain the prices which they have been in the habit of receiving for several years past, although large, do not bring them as much as smaller yields did during high prices. This leads them to the reduction of their purchases, and makes them more slow in meeting their bills at the retail stores in their immediate vicinity. The result is, the country merchants or those in the interior cities or small towns find their calculations at fault, and this in turn is felt by the wholesale dealers in this city. They find themselves now the victims of overstocked markets, too great competition, and too large expenditures for the amount of business done. This is the lesson which these last failures teach. The fact is, the business of the country has been too much on stilts, and the shrinkage of values which of necessity follows the return to a more safe and sound basis must of necessity affect all of those houses which have made no calculation on this readjustment of the business of the country.

The Population of the United States.

The Balto. *Sun* says: We have received from Hon. Alex. Delmar the annual report, dated November 18, 1868, of the bureau of statistics to the Treasury. We find in it interesting statements both of our population and foreign commerce, besides many other valuable facts. It gives the following as the results of the population of the United State which was obtained by the bureau during the year 1867, in accordance with the practice instituted in the year 1866. The results have been obtained by the means of inquiries instituted through the internal revenue organization, the jurisdiction of whose numerous officers covers the entire area of the country. The population for 1867 is put down as follows: Six New England States, 3,480,307 whites, 30,701 colored 3,511,098 total; five Middle States, 9,-072,647 whites, 352,469 colored—9,425,-115 total; thirteen Southern States, 6,-764,928 whites, 3,884,532 colored—10,-649,460 total; thirteen Western and Pacific States, 12,356,081 whites, 311,493, colored—12,667,574 total; nine Territories, 435,774 whites, 54,176 colored—489,960 total. Total United States, 32,-109,827 whites, colored, 4,633,671—total, 36'743,198. The total population, white and black, of the Southern States has increased from 10,259,016 in 1860 to 10,649,460 in 1867. The white population has increased in the South since 1860 395,938, so that the numerical losses of the war in that section are more than compensated. Whilst, however, this is a slight gain, notwithstanding the losses of the war, it will be sufficient, in order to estimate what a check to her progress in population the South has received, to remember that the actual gain of the whole population in the fifteen slaveholding States from 1850 to 1860 was 2,627,000.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 4, 1869.

After strenous efforts upon the part of the Government to secure another indictment against John H. Surratt, the project seems to be adoned as hopeless. A number of the old witnesses have been brought before the Grand Jury, but they refused to repeat the testimony given by them upon the former trial. Susan Ann Jackson, colored, who swore that Surratt was in this city on the night of the assassination and that she served him with upper at his mother's residence, on being brought before the Grand Jury a few days since, denied any and all knowledge of Surrat's whereabouts on that evening. The District Attorney is said to have been taken greatly to surprise at the conduct of his witnesses, none of whom are willing to stand up to the testimony given at the last trial. Thus will the trial end in a miserable failure. It is reported that Surratt has in course of preparation for the press a complete history of his wanderings during his efforts to avoid the Government detectives and escape arrest, and that he will divulge everything he knows bearing in any way upon the parties concerned in the assassination of President Lincoln.

AMONG the signers to the memorial for general amnesty presented to the President, previous to his late proclamation, were Senators Vickers and Doolittle.

ITEMS.

IT IS STATED that Colonel Stanton, paymaster, has disbursed during the past year $1,200,000 to the troops stationed at Richmond, Petersburg, Farmville and Fredericksburg.

THE English government is said to have sent an agent to Bogota to watch Mr. Cushing, and see that the United States does not get too much advantage in the Darien ship canal negotiations.

GALVESTON, Texas, it is said, has 25,000 inhabitants. It has 600 business firms and six lines of steamships, five of sailing ships, two banks, six private bankers, two insurance companies, and three cotton press companies.

THE LETTER CARRIERS of New York city are 308 in number, and during the year ending October 1, delivered 14,804,-230 mailed letters, 6,576 city letters, and 2,589,663 newspapers. In the same period they collected from lamp-post boxes 28,551,910 letters.

THE people of Massachusetts seem determined to renew the prohibitory liquor law that was repealed for the license system in 1867. The Boston journals claim that more than two-thirds of the members of each house of the Legislature are pledged to restore prohibition.

HON. MARTIN W. BATES died at Dover, Del., on the 1st instant, at an advanced age. He was a native of Massachusetts, and removed to Delaware at an early age. He taught school, practised medicine, and finally studied law, in which profession he soon rose to the front rank. He served from 1857 to 1859 in the United States Senate, from Delaware. Hon Daniel M. Bates, chancellor of that State, is his adopted son.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last John Sherman, a boy, in the employ of Mr. Diehl, farmer, was sent to Mrs Elizabeth Kibbler's farm, near Chestertown Ferry, with a wagon for a load of straw. After the wagon was loaded, got on top of the straw, accidentally slipped, and fell to the ground with such violence that he died almost instantly. He was an orphan, bound to Mr. Diehl by the managers of an institution in Baltimore. An inquest was held by Justice Tarbutton.—*Cruppton-ian.*

The Metropolitan Church, at Washington.

The great Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, at the Capital, is approaching completion. It will be by far the most superb church owned by the Methodists. A short time ago, the Methodists undertook to rear a national church at the capital. The gigantic enterprise of securing $225,000 was undertaken. Rev. Mr. De Hass was assigned to this work. He has already collected $200,000. The church has three hundred pews. The pulpit furniture is made of wood brought from lands of sacred associations; Gethsemane; the Mount of Olives, and Lebanon make their contributions. The vestibule is to be paved with the marble which once graced the portico of Solomon's Temple. A pew, gorgeously fitted up, is assigned to the President. Pews of lesser magnificence are appropriated to the Vice President and Speaker of the House. Every State in the Union has a pew assigned to it, and the heads of departments are not forgotten. The church is to be opened on the last Sunday in February, the Sunday preceding the inauguration of General Grant. Bishop Simpson is to preach the dedication sermon, and Mr. Punshon, the eloquent Englishman, will preach in the afternoon.

A Mysterious Murder in Kentucky.

The Lancaster (Ky.) correspondence of the Louisville Journal contains the following:

Our town was the scene of a brutal murder on Christmas night. Between 10 and 11 o'clock a large number of both young men and boys were celebrating Christmas by shooting crackers and firing anvils. A young man who signed his name as G. Wieman was engaged with others in loading and shooting an anvil, when some one unknown came up and shot him through the heart with a pistol, firing two or three times. His comrades seeing him fall, thought it a farce, and paid but little attention to it at first. They soon saw their error, however, and found that a murder had been committed when it was too late to identify the assassin. He was seen to walk off apparently unconcerned, mingling with the rest, and was lost in the crowded street. The victim was a young man about twenty-five years of age, a stranger, having been here but a few weeks. Little or nothing is known of him more than he came here, sought and obtained work as a carpenter, working industriously when not drinking. It is not known of his having had any difficulty with any one; hence the mystery. The coroner was sent for immediately, and summoned a jury, who examined the deceased, when they adjourned over until the next morning, at 9 o'clock, from which time they sat until 2 o'clock, examining a great number of witnesses, but without any clue as to who the murderer was. Nothing is known of the friends of the deceased, save that he has an uncle in Michigan. This may be the means of their hearing of his sad death.

Divorces in Chicago.

The family dismemberment market has been very brisk in Chicago during the past year, when 284 wives have been divorced from as many husbands, and 176 husbands have been released from the terrors of the broomstick. The women thus lead the men by a majority of 108. The softer sex are also ahead in several naughty respects. In regard to cruelty and drunkenness the husbands are, of course, greatly in the majority, though it appears, nevertheless, that the gentler sex has not wholly abandoned fisticuffs, and that an unwarrantable degree of inebriety has been indulged in by some few members of that highly esteemed organisation. According to the statistics of divorce of 1868 (which the Board of Trade have unaccountably ignored in their proceedings and reports), the months most fatal to marital unity are those of March, June and October. The non-liability of happy couples to sue for "bills" during the other nine months of the year has no assigned cause.

The Purchase of St. Thomas---Difficulty between the United States and Denmark.

According to a special dispatch to the New York Evening Post, the question of the treaty signed by the Executive with Denmark, for the purchase of St. Thomas, is considered by the best informed men as giving rise to some of the gravest difficulties. The writer says:

"It has come to light that the negotiation was undertaken by the order of President Lincoln as early as January, 1865. From that time to the day the treaty was signed, Denmark was greatly disinclined to give up her island. In view of these considerations, the Danish legation has determined to bring the question to an issue. They say that it is a matter involving the honor of both countries; that Denmark wants to know with whom foreign nations ought to deal, and whether, after negotiation conducted in a friendly spirit on both sides for three or four years, which resulted in Denmark taking the vote of the St. Thomas people on the question of transfer, those islands may be considered as a mere trifle by the United States, which could repudiate in the very same way the pledges made by the Secretary of the Treasury and those made by the Secretary of State. The Danish treaty was submitted to the Senate last year. Mr. Seward appeared before the committee on foreign relations to explain his negotiations. On account of the impeachment of the President the Senate could not consider the matter, and Mr. Seward therefore applied to Denmark for a prolongation of the time, which was granted."

From the Wash. Cor. Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5, 1869.

There was great interest manifested today by all parties in the House of Representatives to hear the Hon Elihu B. Washburne, as it was generally understood that he would speak by authority from General Grant; and the fact that he read from *printed* slips, pasted on sheets of fools-cap, gave currency to the rumor. Mr. Washburne has never before been known to prepare a speech in advance, and rarely uses notes when addressing the House. The speech delivered to-day is said to have been submitted to and approved by the President elect as an authorative forshadowing of what his policy would be.

The first proposition commenced was that "a new departure had to be taken" by the Radicals—the whole policy of the party had to be changed. The announcement caused an extraordinary opening of eyes and pricking up of ears. Schenck remarked to his colleague Garfield, "that indeed, sounds as if speaking by authority."

After depicting the demoralising effects of a bloated paper currency, Mr. Washburne ventured his second proposition, viz: the plundering of the public treasury by robbers engaged in contracts and the squandering of the public lands would have to cease. "Good!" exclaimed Mr. Brooks of New York and several other Democrats. Mr. Washburne continued, and with his voice at its highest pitch announced that "Representatives must understand that they are but the servants of the people they represent, and not to legislate for the benefit of themselves and the gamblers which crowd Washington."—This, is indeed, plain talk, coming as it does from the President elect, who evidently intends that Congress shall understand from the very jump that it is but a co-ordinate branch of the Government, and must keep within its proper constitutional limits.

The Conviction of Twitchell.

It was stated on Saturday that Twitchell, tried in Philadelphia for the murder of his mother-in-law, Mrs. Hill, had been convicted of murder in the first deegree. A letter says:

At 20 minutes of nine o'clock Friday night the jury retired. The court room densely crowded; the prisoner's dock was guarded by a strong police force under High Constable Clark. During the absence of the jury the prisoner remained calm and composed in the dock, conversing with his father and a steadfast friend, Mr. John H. McCully, who was manifested a great friendship toward him during the entire trial. At a quarter past nine o'clock they jury returned, the clerk called the roll, and they all answered to their names. The jury and prisioner then arose and confronted each other. The Clerk.—"Gentlemen of the jury, how do you find the prisoner, guilty or not guilty?" The foreman in a distinct voice replied—"Guilty of murder in the first degree." They all answered to the clerk's inquiry, "So stand we all." The prisoner remained composed, when his friend McCully fell upon his neck with a cry of anguish. The father of the prisoner was also deeply affected, and the prisoner endeavored to console them. The scene was very affecting, and created a profound sensation.

Selecting Cows.

A Vermont stock raiser gives the following rules for selecting cows: "First, I get a broadside view of the animal, at the distance of about two rods, as I have noticed for years that there was a great similarity in the general proportion of all first-class milkers, being very small in girth just back of their forward legs, as compared with their girth just forward of their hips. I have never known a first-rate milker, of any breed, not thus proportioned: so that if this form is wanting in an animal I have recommended to me, I do not care to look at her more, unless I want to breed for some other purpose than the dairy. For breeding oxen, I should want a cow of reverse proportions, *i. e.*, larger girth forward. I next feel the size of the milk veins, and trace them to their entrance into the chest, which, in superior cows, are large, admitting the ball of the larger finger; if divided, or subdivided, as is sometimes the case, I judge of the size of each orifice, as I care less for the size of the vein itself than the orifice. Next, examine by sight or touch the udder or bag, which must be capacious in order to hold much milk, with teats wide apart and free from large seed warts or sores of any kind. I then inquire how long she goes dry before calving, as I don't want a family cow to give milk less than forty-six weeks out of every fifty-two; also, as to the quality of the milk; and, to close, I milk her with my own hands."

DAMAGES AWARDED AN EDITOR.—Daniel Deckart, Esq., the publisher of the Hagerstown *Mail*, has just recovered, $7,500 damages out of the city of Hagerstown, as indemnification for the losses sustained by the destruction, of his printing office by a Union mob in 1862. When his office was threatened by the mob, Mr. Deckart called on the Mayor of the city for protection, which was refused, and this recovery is but retribution for official culpability.—He ought to have recovered what he claimed, the full value of his loss, namely —12,000. But he has vindicated a principle, and that is something these times.

THE "YOUNG CHRISTRIANS" OF WILMINGTON ENDORSE THE WHIPPING-POST. The Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial* of last week says: "The question 'Should the whipping-post be abolished?' was debated by the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Paul's M. E. Church.—Wm. T. Alrich and Joseph L. Topham (the latter from Baltimore) took the affirmative, and Lewis H. Foulk and John Hare, Jr., the negative. It was thought that the arguments had been made in favor of the negative, and the question was thus decided."

NEW BLACKING.—"Dobbins' Electric Blacking" is a new article just introduced in this market: it is represented as superior to all other blackings. The manufacturer says: "If it won't sell in your village, it is because the people are *old fogies*, dyed in the wool and doubled and twisted in the chain."

MORE BEAUTIFUL THAN EVER, comes to us the first number of the *American Agriculturist* for 1869, (the Twenty-Eighth Annual Volume). The always finely illustrated sheet is now to be supplied with a Tinted Cover, ornamented with superb illustrations, appropriate to the successive seasons, Besides many small engravings of a useful and instructive character, the number before us contains four splendid Illustrations, entitled: "Maternal Solicitude;" "In the Lumber Regions" (6 cartoons); "Mexican Cattle Driving—the Lasso;" and "A Treacherous Friend." All the Illustrations are excellent specimens of the ehgraver's skill. But aside from the engravings, the 72 reading columns are filled with a very large amount of condensed, practical, reliable information of great value. The *Agriculturist* should find a place in every family in the land. It is a marvel for real value and cheapness combined, as it cost only 1,50 a year, or four copies for $5. The Publishers are ORANGE JUDD & CO., 245 Broadway, N. Y.

MARRIED.

DODD—SMITH.—In Chestertown, at the residence of the bride's mother, on Tuesday morning, Jan. 5th, 1869, by Rev's. Daniel Bowers and J. Thos. Murray, JOHN N. DODD to Miss J. LUCY SMITH—all of this place. [Centreville and Denton papers please copy.]

DIED.

PRICE.—In Baltimore, on the 3d instant, BESSIE, daughter of Joseph R. and Mary R. Price.

Large and Assorted Stock of WINTER DRY GOODS.

STOCK on hand constantly replenished and kept full during the entire season.

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, January 9, 1869.

STEWART'S BEST CAST STEEL AXES, Jersey Pattern, Short Bitt and heavy Pole. A large lot, and WARRANTED. For sale by Jan. 9. TH. S. WICKES.

Strayed



From the undersigned, about four weeks since, a DARK RED COW, without mark, except the tip of her horns being sawed off. A liberal reward will be paid for any information of her whereabouts. JOHN HALL, Exchange Hotel, Jan. 9, 1869—3t* Chestertown.

Cash System.

I TAKE this method of informing my customers and the public generally, that, hereafter, I shall sell for CASH or TRADE; or to PROMPT PAYING customers only, on three months' time.

I also embrace this opportunity to return my thanks for the liberal patronage received in the past, and respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

A choice assortment of Seasonable Goods, for sale very low.

C. W. WARREN, Jan. 9, 1869. Kennedyville.

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned, appointed by the County Commissioners as Examiners, to determine whether the Public Road in the Fifth Election District, from its intersection of the road to Swan Point, running parallel with the Bay, between the lands of H. Smith and Morgan Brown, James H. Gale, W. T. H. Miller and others, and through the lands of T. R. Brown and Abel J. Rees to the Oak Grove School House, or where the said road intersects the road through Caulk's Field, should be *widened:* hereby give notice to all parties interested, that they will meet, on

Wednesday, February 10th, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Swan Creek Bridge, to execute the duties of this Commission.

WILLIAM P. FRANCIS, JOHN BRICE, GEORGE BECK, Jan. 9, 1869—5t. Examiners.

DOBBINS' ELECTRIC Boot Polish

Makes a Lasting Shine.

Those who black their boots on Saturday night with ordinary blacking, don't have much shine on Sunday, as the polish fades off: but the shine of DOBBINS' BLACKING lasts Saturday night and all day Sunday. It beats any other Blacking made.

Manufactured only by J. B. Dobbins, at his immense Soap and Blacking Works, Sixth Street and Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by B. B. PERKINS & SON, Chestertown. Jan. 2, 1869.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT—White—2.38@2.35. Red—2.00@2.15.

CORN.—White—80@90 cts. Yellow 82@92 cts.

OATS—65@68 cents.

NOTICE.

ON and after Monday, the fourth instant, my son, COLIN F., will have an interest in my business. The title of the firm will be JOHN L. STAM & SON.

All persons indebted to me are respectfully requested to call and settle their accounts—either by note or cash—as it is important to me that my old accounts should be settled to pay my own indebtedness.

My son Colin F., is authorized to settle up my old business. JOHN L. STAM.

Chestertown, Jan. 2, 1869—tf.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

ORPHANS' COURT OF KENT CO., DECEMBER 29, 1868.

ORDERED, by the Orphans' Court of Kent County, That the sale of the real estate of the late E. F. Chambers, deceased, made on the twenty-fifth day of November, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, by George W. T. Perkins as Executor, under the last Will and Testament of the said E. F. Chambers, deceased, and which the said executor has reported to this Court, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary be shown on or before the first day of May next, provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed and published on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once a week for three successive weeks previous to the first day of March, in the year 1869.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $4,500.

JAMES BECK, of Geo., THOMAS LUSBY.

True copy—Test: E. CROUCH, January 2, 1869. Reg. Wills.

MORTGAGEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Mortgage against the property of W. S. Long, I will expose to Public Sale, on 'New Delight,' where said Long now resides, in Broad Neck, on *Monday, Jan.* 11, 1869, *at* 11 *o'clock A.M.* his entire personalty, consisting in part of

1 superior Grey Stallion, 7 yrs. old:

1 superior driving Brown Horse, 5 yrs. old, of fine style and action; 2 Brindle Cows, 1 Red Bull, 1 Farm Wagon, 1 Dearborn, 1 Wheat Drill, 1 Twin Harrow, 6 Shoats; Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Plow Gears,

and other property too numerous to mention. Wheat now seeded; lot of Pork.

TERMS.—All sums of $20, cash; above that a credit of 9 months will be given, with approved security, with all taxes and stamps added.

Jan. 2, 1869. W. J. VANNORT.

BUILDERS' EXCHANGE.

The undersigned announce to Builders and others that they have opened

AN EXCHANGE,

At No. 27 South Gay Street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

The object of which is to furnish all kinds of Building Material from one locality, thus saving purchasers that trouble and expense they would otherwise be subjected to in visiting different places to procure such articles. They propose, and are constantly prepared to furnish

Lumber, Doors, Sash, **Frames, Mouldings, &c., Slate Roofing, MARBLEIZED SLATE, AND MARBLE MANTELS.**

Glass, Hardware, Terra Cotta Chimney Tops, Sewer and Water Pipe of Hydraulic Cement and Terra Cotta, Hydraulic Cement, Marble, Iron, and Stone Fronts, Crest Railings, Encaustic and Marble Tiling, and all other building materials at the lowest market prices,

Having made arrangements with the leading Factories in their respective branches of trade to supply all building materials at one place. Estimates for Marble, Iron and Stone Fronts, Gas Fitting, Plumbers Work, &c., furnished. Sole Agents for the State of Maryland for Thompson and Harper's and other celebrated slate mantels, the Terra Cotta Works of Philadelphia, and represent Davison, Ayres and Heuvelman Agents of the architectural department of the Novelty Iron Works, New York, in Baltimore.

MURGUIONDO & RIGGS, Jan. 2, 1869—y 27 S. Gay St.

New House Furnishing Store.

SAMUEL CHILD & CO.,

No. 20 N. Charles St.,

BALTIMORE, MD.

PLATED TEA KNIVES, with Pearl and Ivory Handles, in cases. Plated, Pearl and Ivory Handle Nut Picks, in case. Ivory Table and Dessert Knives, in dozens. Plated Butter Dishes.

" Tea Sets, " Coffee Urns, " Tea Trays, } In sets to match.

JAPANNED TEA TRAYS & WAITERS, IN SETS OR SINGLY.

Block Tin Coffee Urns, Block Tin Chafing Dishes.

Plated Nut Cracks, some very beautiful, in cases.

PLATED CASTORS—5, 6 and 7 Bottles.
" *Breakfast Castors—3 and 4 Bottles.*
" *Syrup Pitchers.*
" *Fruit Bowls and Dishes.*

FRENCH CHINA Dinner and Tea Sets.
PLAIN WHITE CHINA " " "
BLUE INDIA CHINA Dinner Sets.
INDIA CHINA Punch Bowls, Vases, &c.
FRENCH, Ditto.
CHAMBER SETS, French & English China.

We also offer some NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS OF **English, French and American Table Glassware.**

Whiskey, Brandy and Wine Decanters. Singly and in Sets.

Bowls, Dishes, Celery Stands, &c.

☞ Our entire Stock has been purchased for CASH, from first hands in Europe and America, opened NEW within the last three months, and will be sold at fair and moderate profits. Sept. 12, 1868—6m.

COAL HODS, Shovels and Pokers—for sale by J. K. BRIDGE.