THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 23, 1869.

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

Militia.

We notice in the Report of the Comptroller that there has been paid for the expense of arming and equipping the militia of the State, during the last fiscal year, exclusive of the salaries of the Adjutant, his clerk, and the State armorers, the sum of $219,095 43, and since the close of the fiscal year, the further sum of $68,565 63, making in the aggregate the sum of $287,-661 06 expended for military purposes, exclusive of officers' fees.

Our Bill of Rights says that a well regulated Militia is the proper and natural defence of a free government. And the Constitution makes it the duty of the legislature to provide for the organization, equipping and disciplining the Militia.

Our statutes contain very full enactments in reference to these subjects, but it appears from the Comptroller's Report that the laws are nearly a dead letter, except in Baltimore city, and in most of the counties even the enrollment and collection of commutation has not been done as claimed by the Comptroller's Report. At least such is the fact in regard to Kent. There have been no enrolling officers and no commutations.

These provisions of the Constitution and the laws enacted in consequence thereof are either sensible and wise provisions, and should be as faithfully enforced as other statutes, or they should be stricken from the statute book If it is fit and proper to enforce the laws in the city of Baltimore, it is equally so in the counties of the State. If there is no sufficient reason why the law should be executed in the counties there seems to be none why it should be in the city, and the State may as well be saved the outlay of something like three hundred thousand dollars.

The Comptroller goes on to say:

"This opposition to the execution of the law does not arise from any want of military spirit in our people, but because four years of civil strife has disgusted them with everything that looks like military organization. Whether time will soften the opposition and render the law more acceptable, experience alone can demonstrate."

We think the Comptroller has entirely misapprehended the condition of public sentiment. There does not appear to be any opposition to the law; but like all other laws it requires an executive officer to put them into effect. The people of the counties would no more form themselves into juries without the intervention of the Court and the Sheriff, than they will into military organizations, without officers to enforce them; and we imagine the Jury laws are not distateful to our people We do not undertake to say where the fault lies for the failure to enforce these laws, but of this we feel confident, that even a moderate effort at organization will result in a fuller compliance with the militia laws than ever before in Kent. Gov. Bowie is a military man, and having no session of the legislature to engross his attention this winter he can give a little of his time to the enforcement of the law in the counties.

The "News" and the Rail-road.

What wonderful changes the brief space of twelve months sometimes brings forth. During the month of January, 1868, the *News* was denouncing the Transcript in the most unfriendly manner, for instituting, in their opinion, a comparison between the energy displayed by the Kent and Kent and Queen Anne's Railroads, although in the same article we asserted our confidence in the Board of Directors. For several weeks we were belabored for this trifling offence; and yet, in the year 1869, the *News* discourses thuswise:

"Whilst some of the gentlemen who favor "the ridge" route express large and accommodating views in regard to all the interests connected with the road, there are others who seem to be actuated almost entirely by self interest, and it is strange that this latter class are allowed to exert such a controlling influence over the action of the Board. Such men should never be placed in public position, but unfortunately they are too often so found; all their actions look to self-interest, and when self is not to be subserved they are in *statu quo*."

Now we do not propose to follow the example of the *News* by attacking them for this expression of their opinion, although it is by far the most severe charge we have ever seen brought against the members of the Board; neither do we propose to lend our *editorial mantle* to either of the gentlemen, whose "self-interest" or self-esteem may be affected thereby, to write upon the subject; and we have sufficient charity to hope the editors may not suffer the same *terrible* revenge which has recently been inflicted upon us in the way of Directors discontinuing their subscriptions to this paper.

To Builders.—We call the attention of carpenters and others in our county, contemplating building, to the advertisement of the Builders' Exchange. All kinds of building material furnished at one locality.

For the Transcript.

On Education.---Paper No. 1.

THE TEACHER.

Without going into any historical investigation as to when teaching, as now understood, commenced, I shall state briefly what are the requisites of *a Teacher*.

1.—He must understand—thoroughly *know*—what he professes to teach. The mere fact that he can get letters of recommendation—exhibit a Diploma stating, oftentimes in Latin which he himself cannot render into English, that he has graduated, or more correctly to speak, that he has been a student for so many years—that he has paid his tuition and other expenses. These are not sufficient evidences of the fact that he has the *first* qualification—that he fully grasps the subject to be taught. Upon reflection it will appear evident from one's personal experience how few of our student-friends really did show any evidence of thorough and complete mastery of their text books even, to say nothing of the fact that *without* the books they *seemed* to know, they *did* know nothing.

So many, and even those who have the reputation of being *good* students, only get an imperfect, confused idea of what they are studying. Yet by the aid of a sufficient memory, and outside helps, they make a tolerable show for the time—make a good recitation, as it is called,—and yet their classmates themselves know that they are [illegible] others—teach what they themselves do not understand? To be a *teacher*, the subject must be thoroughly known, with or without the book.

But this knowledge must not be limited to the subject directly taught, but in all its bearings. To teach arithmetic simply, it is not sufficient to know arithmetic only—the whole course of mathematics will throw light upon and illuminate this one branch, if properly laid under contribution. Here, too, the history of the origin and signification of the characters, all can appropriately be thrown in by the skillful teacher of arithmetic.

2.—But granting this first requisition satisfied, a second one at once presents itself, viz: To know how to impart what he does know.

It is not the quantity of water that you can dam up that will give power to your machinery—it is not the quantity of steam that can be generated in a given time—but it is, how can these be most advantageously, most successfully applied.

While I lay down as the fundamental requisition, knowledge of the subject taught, nothing can be *taught* unless this first requisition can be imparted—readily—clearly—intelligently.

Technical words will not do. Were you called upon to converse with a Frenchman you would—you must use French. To teach, especially children, you must use children's language—their phrases and illustrations. And here let it be said that the true teacher uses a text book only as a guide—and on all occasions shows his entire mastery of the principles involved by drawing upon his general information—not illustrations of the matter in hand—but uses the matter in hand as suggestive of other truths simple, however, under his teaching, and easily comprehended by his pupils.

3.—These two qualifications would do probably for the Professors in Universities and the higher Colleges, but in the Colleges as generally known, Academies and in the common schools, another qualification is demanded.

I am not sure but the value of this is just the reverse of its order in this enumeration: I am perfectly satisfied that in schools known as day-schools, it is indispensable to success.

The first step towards controlling or governing others is taken when you can control yourself. Not to stop here to discuss the various means of securing order, decorum and correct deportment among pupils or students, suffice it to say they must be controlled—order must be preserved—or the teacher is not a teacher in the highest sense of the word: and hence it is conclusive, as a man descends in the scale of professional duties, more is required of him and *less* must be expect.

[In another paper I shall speak of the moral requisites of the teacher—his spirit—his avocation—his sacrifices—his remuneration and his final rewards—after this the duties of parents—communities—influences of these severally—and their responsibilities.]

Talbot County Items.

From the Star.

Easton High School.—The School Commissioners for Talbot County have passed an order changing the name of "The Easton High School" to that of "The Talbot County Military High School," and have ordered that the students shall be uniformed and military tactics taught as a part of the course of study. A Preparatory Department has also been established, which will be under the charge of a Mr. Nelson, of Virginia. With a view to popularize the school the tuition fee has been reduced from $20 to $12 in the classical department, and fixed at but $8 in the English Department. A requisition will at once be made on the Adjutant General of the State for the arms and accoutrements for the students. The efficient Principal, Professor Miller, will have a supervision over the whole school.

Election of a Bank President.—Dr. Isaac L. Adkins was unanimously elected President of the Easton Bank of Maryland, by the Directors of the Bank, on Monday morning, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Wm. H. Groome, Esq. Dr. Adkins is a gentleman of high character, large wealth and fine business capacities; and while he will doubtless make an excellent bank president: his name will give character to the institution.

The Proceedings of Congress.—In the Senate on Tuesday, a memorial was presented from Maryland asking for universal suffrage—that is, to allow both whites and blacks to vote at all elections. After the introduction and reference of several bills, the copper tariff bill was taken up, when a lively debate ensued, in which Messrs. Vickers and Whyte, of Maryland, took an active part. The bill was amended and then passed.

Spring-like—The weather just now.

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENCE.

January 18, 1869.

Mr. Editor—Here we are in the middle of January, and as yet have hardly had a touch of cold weather: everybody is grumbling—business men, pleasure seekers, church goers, and in fact every class of society seems dissatisfied with the weather, and we can truly say,

"Now is the winter of our discontent!"

New Year's day was ushered in with wind and rain, which had a dampening effect on those who make their annual calls on that day.

Our new Democratic Mayor, Daniel M. Fox, was inaugurated on the first, and since then the State House front has been crowded daily with applicants for situations under the new regime.

The citizens were thrown into a state of excitement a short time since by the perpetration of one of the most brutal murders on record. The victim was an old lady named Mrs. Hill, residing on Pine street. The murderer, a young man, her son-in-law, Geo. S. Twitchell. He has been tried and found guilty, but the lawyers for the defense have moved for a new trial, which has not been granted by the commonwealth as yet.

On the 13th of this month, at midnight, our usually quiet city was startled by the cry of fire, and Chestnut street was soon thronged by a crowd of hurrying men. The news flew from lip to lip that the extensive jewelry store of J. E. Caldwell & Co., No. 902 Chestnut st., was in flames The firemen were promptly on the ground, but were unable to force an entrance through the iron door The scene was sublime in the extreme. The flames hissed and writhed like caged beasts maddened to frenzy: the city was lit up for square around. The fire spread with fearful rapidity, and soon the adjoining building occupied by Howell & Bros., paper hangers caught, which added to the beauty of the scene. The Continental Hotel and Girard House, which are on the opposite corners, were at one time in danger, and it is owing mainly to the efforts of the firemen that they were saved from total destruction. Seven watchmen were in Caldwell's at the time of the fire—some of whom are missing—supposed to have perished in the flames: and what a week ago was one of the handsomest buildings in Philadelphia is now a mass of charred ruins.

The musical portion of our community have had a rare treat in the way of two concerts of Mdme. Parepa Rosa and troupe: one of the greatest attractions was the celebrated cornet-a-piston player, J. Levy, said to be the best performer on that instrument in the world.

The all-absorbing topic among theatre goers is the expected opening of Edwin Booth's new theatre, on 26th street, New York. Applications have been made for tickets of admission from people residing in distant parts of the Union; but it is supposed they will be sold by auction. It promises to be the finest dramatic affair of the nineteenth century. The building is one of artistic style and beauty. The frescoes on the ceilings are beautiful. Busts of Garrick, Talma, Edmund Keen, George Frederick Cooke, and Betterton, adorn the walls, set in white ovals and relieved by a back-ground of rich color. Emblematic figures of Venus, Cupid, Lear, Macbeth, Hamlet, and Othello, are placed in different parts of the building. From the centre of the ceiling hangs the grand chandelier, while a full-length statue of Shakspeare appears above the proscenium arch. Romeo and Juliet is to be presented on the opening night, with a good cast—Booth, Edwin Adams, and Miss Mary McVicker sustaining the principal characters. During the season the proprietor intends putting on the stage Richard III, as the immortal bard wrote, as Elizabeth saw and approved, and not as Colley Cibber revised it.

A plan is on foot in Philadelphia for the erection of a like edifice, under the supervision of Miss Laura Keene; and Broad street, "the future Boulevard of the world," is named as a proper site for the same.

Business is at a stand still: gold steady.

F. W. C.

From the *Wilmington Gazette*.

Is Philadelphia a Great Commercial City?—During the year 1868, there was "enrolled and licensed" at that port, vessels in number and character as follows, to wit: thirteen vessels propelled by steam (including tugs,) twenty-two sailing vessels (mostly small "coasters"), and sixty-three canal boats' called "horse power" vessels! (Baltimore Sun please copy.—*Ed. Transcaipt*.)

Trial of Mrs. Twitchell.

Philadelphia, Jan 20.—The trial of Mrs. Twitchell, charged with the murder of her mother, was commenced to-day. The jury was completed at the afternoon session, and after the opening by counsel for the prosecution, the examination of witnesses was proceeded with. So far the evidence is a repetition of that adduced on the trial of her husband.

Important Decision.

In the United States Supreme Court yesterday, Chief Justice Chase read the opinion of the court in New York bank cases, deciding that certificates of indebtedness and United States notes or greenbacks are binding obligations of the government, and therefore "securities" in such a sense as exempt from State taxation, thus reversing the decision of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York.

In the celebrated Girard case, involving some millions of dollars, the court rendered a decision against the city of Philadelphia, on the ground that the enlargement of the city by the consolidation act of 1854 had rendered the execution of the trust impossible, and that it must therefore fail, and the property devised for *municipal* purposes revert to the heirs-at-law of the testator, Stephen Girard. The decision, as a matter of course, does not effect the numerous benevolent and other devises and bequests of the testator, and applies only to those made for the improvement of Philadelphia within its ancient bounds.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher writes that in "boyhood a sound whipping has a wonderfully stirring effect."

Patchem on Kissing—Has been received, but as the subject is one the interest of which will not lapse, we have reserved it for another week.

Central Seminary.—We call attention to the advertisement of this Institution in another column. It is delightfully situated near St. Paul's Church, one of the most delightful places in Kent county. The buildings are new and comfortable, and the Principal is said to be a gentleman of great ability.

The New Eclectic for February, a Baltimore magazine, has already appeared, and is full of instructive and entertaining articles, compiled from the best contemporary periodicals of Europe and the United States.—The portrait of Victor Hugo, engraved for the Eclectic from a photograph from life. We have seen no magazine of selected literature in the United States which equals this in real merit and interest. It is a credit to the literature of Maryland.

We are indebted to George E. Colton Esq., of the *Annapolis Republican*, and W. J. Leonard Esq., Comptroller, each for a copy of the Comptrollers Report for the year ending Sept. 30, 1869.

Democratic Almanac.—We have received from the publishers, Van Everie, Horton & Co., a copy of the Democratic Almanac for 1869. It contains a variety of useful information in relation to Federal officers. Single copies 20 cts., post paid, 6 copies $1.00.

Address Van Everie, Horton & Co., 162 Nassau St., N. Y.

Southern Churchman.—We have recently added to our exchange list the Southern Churchman, published at Alexandria Virginia. The Churchman is a good religious paper, and we think would be acceptable to many churchmen in our county and State.

The Bank of England---Its Extent, Arrangement, Government and Something About its Business.

It is a great affliction to have much money. One never has any peace until he gets rid of it. Here now this great bank hardly sleep nights for fear somebody will be thieving its treasures. It has a company of soldiers come down from the Tower of London every night to stand guard within its walls. And as for the daylight hours, why it has its whole force of work-people, 1,200 strong, ready to fly to arms in any emergency, they being organized and disciplined as a military force, and every man knowing his exact place should an alarm be raised. And you may go clear around that four acres of granite and you cannot find a single outside window. It is all wall and nothing else.—And all the way around are stones so arranged that they can be suddenly displaced for the protrusion of rifles. And when you are visiting the interior, as you pass from room to room, bells ring and guards fly about until you might think they had taken you for a king and were paying you honor, but that isn't it a bit. It is because you are probably a thief, and will be pocketing thousand pound notes or great bars of gold, if you have a chance. And they never permit you to enter the vaults where the bullion is except in the presence of a director of the bank.

With us the president himself went, we being more than ordinary suspicious characters, I suppose, for while a clergyman, by virtue of his office and pretensions, is under special pledges not to steal, by virtue of his poverty he is under uncommon temptation to do it. When we went into the room where their coin and notes are gathered in almost fabulous sums, the treasury, four men watched us, with I do not know how many more hidden behind screens and doors. And when they put into my hand a package worth $5,000 in gold, I wondered that the entire building did not quake, I presume, but I didn't half as much as I do when I draw my monthly salary at home. Now, what is the use of being immensely rich and living in perpetual consternation, like that great bank? I would not change places with it for the world. The president of the concern has a great salary, I was told—I was about to put down here how much, but I do not dare trust my memory on the subject, but name any figure you please and it is more than that—but what is that to peace of mind?

They have wonderful balances in this bank, balances that know more than men do, for in weighing coin, if any pieces are of under-weight, the machine detects it forthwith, and discharges the under-weights into a receptacle all by themselves, while the full-weights are sent in another direction.

The bank does its own printing, too, and does it splendidly, using machines for numbering and registering that can do everything except speak.

Some 300,000 persons go annually to the counters of this bank to receive dividends. I think they ought to rotate and give us all one opportunity before we die. But England is a rather feudal country, and once in always in seems to be the rule from the Queen down.

When they had told me their big stories till they saw I was in a perfectly receptive state of mind, and wide open to anything, they said that they used to have there, in their employ, a man seven feet high, and that he was in such fear the antomists would be after him as a curiosicosity, after his death, that he begged to be buried in the court yard of the bank, and was, which teaches us that much height, like much money, or excess in any direction, is a curse, as I said before.

I left the vast building in a perfectly dazed condition, confused by the enormous and unaccustomed figures and facts which they had dispensed to me, perfectly tugged round by the many rooms, halls staircases through which I had been led, wondering how any one in England could be poor, with such a mighty affair as that making money in full run all the time, speculating as to what rank among human occupations ought in fact to be assigned to his handling of money, and sure that my pockets were just as empty as when I went in.

Letter from Henry A. Wise.

Hon. Henry A. Wise has addressed a letter to the Petersburg (Va.) Express in reply to a note from the editor asking his opinion of the movement of the prominent Virginia gentlemen now in Washington who are purposing universal suffrage and universal amnesty. Mr. Wise says that he does not concur in the movement and protests against every reason they have urged for their conclusions and their course. He urges that their expression of willingness to accept what he and others cannot consent to take will probably prevent Virginia from getting what a little more endurance and patient abiding of its time might have obtained by a still firm faith in the obligations of a written constitution, and in the returning sense of justice and patriotism in the minds of the nation to observe them. The willingness to accept what is so distasteful to the people of Virginia, he suggests, may persuade their enemies of such weakness on their part as to tempt them to turn another screw upon them, which will prevent what was inevitable in the intended course of their enemies nor mitigate its severity in the least He adds:

"Gentlemen say it is to be forced on us, and therefore they consent. My reason for not consenting is that it is to be forced upon us. Why help the force to wrong us? Why strip ourselves of all plea before judicial tribunals or the tribunal of the world's public sentiment?—Why not save our honor? *Cui bono*, I repeat, to consent? Is there not something better for us than either of these alternatives? If not, then I for one will fold my arms and take what force may dictate. I am not sure that it will not be better than 'prominent gentlemen' may bargain for. They are too weak in numbers and in influence to be my national attorneys in fact, and I don't approve of their programme of action. I don't know what their instructions are, beyond the principles they have avowed and I can't endorse. And so far as I am concerned, I prefer to be illegally and unconstitutionally disfranchised by force, rather than be illegally and unconstitutionally enfranchised by consent, in such a case, involving honor as well as right, liberty and public law. What better can we do, do you ask? Anything, I say, is better than to consent to the violation of both State and federal constitutions, in yielding every point against which we have been contending and thus far holding out.

The Treaties with Great Britain.

What are the probabilities in regard to the ratification by the Senate of three important treaties with Great Britain, the drafts of which were sent to that body by the President on Friday least, we cannot say. These treaties embrace severally the Alabama claims commission, the naturalization controversy, and the San Juan boundary question. What is believed to be the substance of these treaties has been given in detail by our Washington correspondents, except that, in relation to the naturalization treaty, it may be added that the reason assigned for making it conditional is that the subject of naturalization in England is a matter of common law, and requires the sanction of Parliament before the ministry can proclaim it.—There are varying accounts of the character of these treates, though we think it likely that that given by our correspondence is substantially correct. These treaties seem to have secured for this country much more than she has hitherto been able to obtain through her former representatives in England. The diplomacy and statesmanship of Mr. Johnson have thus produced results which should cause his detractors in this country and in England to blush for the injustice they have done him. Instructed by his government to pursue a concilitory course, he has been simply faithful to his trust in that kindly and courteous yet frank bearing to Englishmen of all classes with whom he has been brought in contact which has provoked such unfriendly comment in this country, but the results of which have been in the practical concessions made by the English government and their acceptance of the various suggestions which have been made by Mr. Seward for the modification of the protocol. We see that doubts are expressed whether the Senate will ratify these treaties, but if that body, once so elevated above the din clamor of faction and personal prejudice, can sacrifice great interests now ignoble influences, it must have sadly degenerated since former days.—*Balto. Sun.*

In the Senate, Wednesday, bills were introduced to reorganize the grade of general officers in the army, and the army, and for the reduction of the military force. The bill of Mr. Sherman, in favor of the proposed charter by Congress of a railroad through to New York, was taken up, and led to an interesting debate. Senator Whyte, of Maryland, made an able speech in opposition to the bill, and on the general subject of the power of Congress to charter railroads in States. He read a letter from Gov. Bowie, president of the Baltimore and Potomac railroad, confirming the fact that the road is to be completed to Washington by the 1st of January, 1870. The last annual report of the company, made in September, 1868, states that the contract called for the construction of the road to Upper Marlboro' by the time above stated.

Reverdy Johnson and the Workingmen of South London.

The London papers state that a crowded gathering of workingmen assembled at South London Baths on Saturday evening, January 2, to present an address to Reverdy Johnson, the American minister.—The object was a desire on the part of the workingmen to show that they had no sympathy with the proceedings of those connected with the Reform League, who a short time since withdrew the invitation they had already given to Mr. Johnson to meet the workingmen at a banquet. Rev. Newman Hall presided, and the proceedings were very enthusiastic. No mention of this affair was made in the cable dispatches at the time.

A French paper tells of an old man of sixty, who, on receiving a sentence of twenty years' hard labor, thanked the judge, as he "didn't hope to live half so long."

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

Wheat—White—No sales.
Red—2.25—prime.
Corn.—White—80@86 cts. Yellow 88@89 cts.
Oats—70@73 cents.

MARRIED.

MERRITT—WICKES.—In Chestertown, on Tuesday morning last, at the Protestant Episcopal Church, by Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, James A. Merritt, of Baltimore, to Miss Emma H. Wickes, of this place.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

THE usual Quarterly Examination of candidates for positions as Teachers in the Public School of Kent County, will be held at the Court House in Chestertown, on Friday, January 29th, 1869, from 10 o'clock, A. M., to 2, P. M.

W. F. MASSEY,
Examiner.

Jan. 23, 1869.

To My Friends and the Public.

FEARING that I may not long be able to undergo the arduous duties of my profession, I have this day associated with me DR. J. A. PERKINS.

From my knowledge of Dr. Perkins, I without hesitation, recommend him to my patients. If any one should object to the services of either, they will so state when sending, that anything unpleasant may be avoided. The one preferred will give all or most attention. Consultations will be held without the consultation fee. Our charges will correspond with those who practice around us. We herewith offer our services and pledge our best efforts to discharge our duty.

T. H. WHALAND.

N. B.—I shall proceed to settle my books, by legal process, upon all accounts remaining unsettled for more than two years.

Jan. 23, 1869. T. H. W.

RAIL-ROAD NOTICE.

AT a meeting of the Directors of the Queen Anne's & Kent Railroad, held on the 14th inst., it was

Ordered that a *fourth* intalment of Five dollars per share, be required from the Stockholders, to become due and payable thirty days after the date of this notice.

Also *Ordered* that steps be taken to coerce those who have not responded to previous calls.

W. H. JACOBS, Sec'y.

Jan. 23, 1868—3t.

NEW FAMILY GROCERY
—AND—
Provision Store.

WANTED, at Mr. John L. Stam's old Apothecary, all kinds of Country Produce, *for Cash or Trade*. Also, for sale,

DRIED APPLES, SWEET CIDER,
CIDER VINEGAR, RICE, SUGAR,
COFFEE, HAMS, LARD, BACON,
FLOUR, MEAL, POTATOES,
CHEESE, BUTTER, POULTRY, &c.,

Also Tobacco and Snuff,

and every article appertaining to a well kept Grocery.

Wanted—Rags; all kinds of Skins and Hides. ALONZO MING.

N. B.—Nothing bought from Boys.

Jan. 23, 1869—tf.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber, wishing to discontinue the farming business, will sell on

Thursday, January 28th, inst.,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., his entire Stock and Farming Implements, consisting in part as follows:

3 GOOD HORSES,
one a fine driver:

Seven Head of Cattle,
Four of them SUPERIOR MILKERS:

FOUR HEAD OF SHOATS;

1 Westinghouse Thresher and Power, 1 Pennington Reaper, 1 wire-tooth Rake, 2 Wagons, one Jersey make; 1 Guano Drill, 1 Grain Fan, 1 barrel Sheller, 2 hand do. Harrows, Plows, Cultivators, Forks, Hoes, &c., &c. Also,

1 Dearborn, 1 Coal Box Trotting Buggy nearly new; 1 Family Carriage and Double Harness. 1 Set Tools.

5 TONS HAY, 1,000 bundles BLADES, 42 Acres seeded in Wheat, 280 lbs. Phosphate to the acre.

Terms made known on day of sale.

S. W. BOYER, Jr.,
near Sassafras, Md.

Jan. 23, 1869.

THE HANESVILLE
Manufacturing and Repair Shops,

SITUATED IN THE REAR OF MR. A. L. VANNORT'S STORE,

AT HANESVILLE,

Supplied with ample Stock and Material, are now prepared to build to order

NEW WORK, OR MAKE ANY REPAIRS IN THEIR LINE OF BUSINESS.

Blacksmithing and Wheelrighting,

of all kinds, done at shortest notice, in the best manner.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO
CARRIAGE AND MACHINE WORK.

FARMING IMPLEMENTS

constantly on hand.

Wagons, Carts, Drays, &c., &c.,

built to order, with neatness and dispatch.

Horse Shoeing.

Having secured the services of an excellent Horse-shoer, that important branch will not be neglected. Both branches of the business are in the charge of competent mechanics who are *able* and *willing* to accommodate the public.

Self Interest is a great thing!

SECURE THE BEST AND CHEAPEST.

I buy all my Material exclusively for Cash, and can therefore afford to furnish the best article at the lowest price.

☞ The Books of the establishment are in the possession of Mr. A. L. Vannort, my authorized agent, to whom all payments on account are very respectfully requested to be made. ☜ E. A. VANNORT.

January 23, 1869.

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

BLACK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE.

ONE MORE CHANCE
BEFORE SPRING!

CALL EARLY
AND SECURE
A BARGAIN!!
AT THE

GALENA
CASH STORE.

I have reduced the price on all

FALL & WINTER GOODS,

and from this date will sell that class of goods at wholesale rates; I have in Store a good assortment of all kinds of goods, and am selling

COTTON GOODS

at my old prices, notwithstanding the advance in the CITY.

☞ A VISIT TO CONVINCE AND A BARGAIN TO SATISFY! ☜

For prices see POSTERS.

E. W. PURNELL.

Galena, Jan. 23, 1868.

STAND FROM UNDER!!

Breakers Ahead!!!

ALL PERSONS indebted to me for TAXES and who do not find their names in the following advertisements, will please take notice that THEIR TURN COMES NEXT WEEK. I do not wish to slight any one, but if any person wishes to be slighted, they must pay me to do so. The above must not be regarded as a joke, as jokes are about "played out" with me. So sling your money bags across your shoulders and trot out the "greenbacks."

I will be at the Clerk's Office, in Chestertown, until further notice, where persons owing taxes can call and settle.

SAMUEL G. COPPER,
Coll. 5th Dist.

N. B.—I have partly come to the conclusion to hire the "Kent News" and "Transcript" for about three weeks, and as this will be very expensive, *I must have money quick!*

Jan. 23, 1869-2t. S. G. C.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I hereby give notice, that on THURSDAY, the 4th of February, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Rees' Corner, I will sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash,

2 HORSES, CATTLE AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

levied on as the property of Dr. L. M. Ricaud, to pay taxes due for 1866, 1867 and 1868, with interest and cost due and become due thereon.

jan. 23-ts.[2.00] S. G. COPPER, Coll.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I hereby give notice that on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd day of February, 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M., Bell Air, I will sell at public sale for cash,

ALL THE PERSONAL EFFECTS

of Jacob Cooper, colored, to pay for taxes due from the said Cooper for the years 1867 and 1868, with interest and cost.

jan23-ts. S. G. COPPER, Coll.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I hereby give notice, that on THUSDAY, the 4th day of February, 1869, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Trappe, I will sell at public sale to highest bidder for cash,

TWO HEAD OF HORSES

belonging to the tenant, on the farm of Ann C. Wroth, to pay the taxes due from said Ann C. Wroth, for the years 1867 and 1868, with interest and costs.

jan. 23-ts. S. G. COPPER, Coll.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I hereby give notice that on WEDNESDAY, the third day of February, 1869, at Bell Air, at 2 o'clock, P. M., I will sell at public sale to the highest bidder for cash,

ONE HORSE,

seized and taken as the property of Samuel T. Crawford, to pay for Taxes due from said Crawford for 1866, with interest and costs.

jan23-ts. S. G. COPPER, Coll.

COLLECTOR'S SALE.

I hereby give notice, that on THURSDAY, the 4th day of February, 1869, at 9½ o'clock, A. M., at Rock Hall Cross Roads, I will sell at public sale for cash,

1 HORSE & HOUSEHOLD GOODS,

levied on as the property of John W. Apsley, to pay taxes due from said Apsley for the year 1866, with the interest and cost.

jan23-ts. S. G. COPPER,

VENDUE.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at his residence near Worton Heights,

On Wednesday, January 27th, 1869,

a portion of his personal property, as follows:

FOUR GOOD FARM HORSES,
2 of them fine travelers;

THREE FINE MILCH COWS

1 York Carriage, 1 Dearborn, 1 Large Peach Wagon, 1 good Farm Wagon, 1 Kirby Reaper and Mower, used but one season; 1 Ox Cart, one Cider Mill, one Stell Spring Wheat Rake, Lot of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c., &c.

☞ Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS.—All sums of $20 and under, Cash; on sums over that amount a credit of Nine Months, with approved security. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with. JOHN C. MONEY.

W. H. Hamilton, Auctioneer.

January 16, 1869—tds.

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