THE CHESTERTOWN TR

VOL. 7. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 20, 1

NEW ESTABLISHMENT!
New Stock, Low Prices!

BUILDING HARDWARE, TIN WARE, AND STOVES.

THE citizens of Chestertown and the adjacent country, are respectfully invited to call at the New Establishment, (stand formerly occupied by Wm. Simpson, on High street, nearly opposite the Voshell House,) and examine our large and cheap stock.

IN BUILDING HARDWARE

We are able to offer great inducements to Carpenters, Mechanics, Farmers, Builders, and those who contemplate having building done. If all such will only give us a chance we are confident of being able to convince them that we can supply their wants with a better article and for less money, than any establishment in this town. Our stock in this line is very full, and we are constantly making additions to it.

TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE.

In this department our stock is very complete, comprising almost any thing that can be called for, and at prices that must, we are sure, give satisfaction. In Tin we also keep the celebrated Stamped Ware. We have in our employ experienced, skillful and faithful workmen, and always use good material.

Stoves.

We shall keep a good stock, of all kinds, purchased from manufacturers direct, and will sell at a very small advance.

TIN ROOFING AND SPOUTING,

and all kinds of repairing (including repairs to stoves,) done promptly in a workmanlike and durable manner, at low rates.

HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,

Embracing Safes, Japanned and Block Tin Ware, Ornamental Chamber Sets, and fancy Ware generally, in great variety.

In conclusion we would remark that we have gone into this business with a determination to sell *low*, to spare no pains, and to do all in our power to give satisfaction: and we respectfully ask our friends and the public to give us a trial.

JAMES T. PARKS,
THOMAS BRYAN.

Chestertown, July 25, 1868—y.

GROCERIES,
WINES AND LIQUORS.

NOTICE.

TO ALL LOVERS OF GOOD BRANDIES, WINES, TEAS AND GROCERIES.

I AM PREPARED TO OFFER GREAT inducements to customers, wholesale and retail. Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of Goods, consisting in part of

Green and Black Teas, of choice chops; Coffees—Java, Laguyra, Rio, &c.

English and American Pickles, Capers and Condiments, Olives, Italian Maccaroni and Vermecilla. Frehs Canned Fruits of all kinds; Canned Meats and Fish; Foreign and Domestic Preserves and Jellies. I have on hand a fine stock of

Old Brandies, Wines, Whiskeys, Gin,

which I offer to Hotel keepers at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, and ask a call.

THOMAS M. GREEN.

88 *W. Baltimore Street, near Holiday.*

Sept. 12, 1868—y.

DURYEAS'
Satin Gloss Starch

HAS established a world-wide celebrity for being the Purest, Whitest, Strongest, and Most Glossy and Economical Starch known. Disinterested judges pronounce it the "Perfection of Starch."

The Messrs. Duryea have no occasion to personally assert the superiority of their goods. A discriminating public and the decision of the following scieatific and disinterested judges establish it.

PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED
Duryeas' Starch and Maizena

For their "Perfection of Quality," at Grand Paris International Exposition, 1867. Great London International Exposition, 1862. Great Internat. Exposition, Hamburg, 1863. Great Internat. Exposition, Cologne, 1865. Also at States', Agricultural, American Institute and Maryland Institute Fairs.

Inferior Starch is sour, musty, or has a golden or yellow tinge, a color not desirable in one's linen. (It is absurd for the laundress to cleanse and bleach, and then discolor linen with impure yellow starch.)

Maizena

Is a pure flour, from the choicest Indian corn, and is used for all the purposes of Corn Starch and Arrowroot, to which it is superior. Put up in the same style of packets, and at same price, with directions for use.

For culinary purposes, call for Duryeas' Maizena. For the laundry, call for Duryeas' Satin Gloss Starch.

For sale by all grocers. Be sure you get our goods. Our name is on all our boxes.

M. H. BURNETT,
No. 8, Exchange Place, Baltimore,
Agt. for Maryland, Dist. Columbia and Va.

September 5, 1868—y.

CENTRAL SEMINARY.

THE subscribers respectfully announce t the citizens of Kent and adjoining counties that their School near St. Paul's Church or Boys and Girls, is now in active operation. *The Buildings are all new and comfortable.* In addition to which, they have secured as Principal a gentleman of tried ability.

The course of study is thorough, embracing the English branches, with the Classics, higher Mathematics, and Modern Languages.

The Scholastic Year is divided into two Sessions, of Five Months each, beginning 1st of February and September, but children can be entered at any time.

Parents and Guardians at a distance can board their children with the Principal.

For particulars, address

I. C. TAYLOR,
Or J. T. CARLILE, PRINCIPAL,
Rees' Corner P. O., Kent Co., Md.

January 16, 1869.

Baltimore Sewing Machine Mart.

THE Public have long desired the establishment of a Mart where all kinds of Sewing Machines and Sewing Machine Findings could be had; where they could see and compare the workings of one machine with another, and select from the different makes, the Machine best suited to the use to which they desire to apply it.

FRED. W. WILD,
78 *W. Baltimore Street.*

☞ Sewing Machines repaired and adjusted by skillful mechanics, and a fair remunerative compensation only will be charged for the time and skill expended in the work.

The Great American Combination Button Hole Overseaming and

SEWING MACHINE,

Is warranted to execute in the best manner every variety of Sewing, Hemming, Felling, Cording, Tucking, Braiding, Gathering, Quilting, Over-seaming, Embroidering on the edge, and in addition makes beautiful Button and Eyelet holes in all fabrics. It has no equal, being absolutely the best Family Machine in the world, and intrinsically the cheapest, for it is two Machines combined in one by a simple and beautiful mechanical arrangement.

Circulars with full particulars and samples of work done on this machine, can be had on application at the sales room of

FRED. W. WILD,
78 *W. Baltimore street,*
Over Eisenbrandt's Music Store.

AGENTS WANTED.

Sept. 12, 1868—y.

NEW HARNESS STORE!
JOSEPH W. EDWARDS

RESPECTFULLY informs his old friends and public generally that he has again removed to Chestertown, and has commenced the **SADDLE & HARNESS** business at his "OLD STAND" opposite the Voshell House. He has now in his employ good Workmen, and has now in store a fine assortment of

Saddles, Bridles, Collars, Whips, Horse Blankets, Sleigh Bells,

and all kinds of Oil for Harness, and all kinds of BITTS.

HARNESS of all kinds manufactured to order. REPAIRING done at short notice.

Having had some 18 or 20 years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I am able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage.

Give me a CALL

JOS. W. EDWARDS.

Dec. 26, 1868—tf.

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.
Ornamental Garden and Parlor Vases, Statuary, &c.

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 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.

COX, WARDEN & MERRITT
SUCCESSORS TO
Cox & Brown,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FLOUR AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,

Nos. 8 Bowly's Wharf & 72 South St.
Baltimore, Md.

Jan. 16, 1868—y.

ENAMELED STEW PANS and PRESERVING KETTLES, for sale at the *Tin and Stove Store,* by

May 16, 1868. J. K. ALDRIDGE

HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS.
HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN TONIC.

THEY CURED YOUR

FATHERS AND MOTHERS,

And will cure you and your children. They are entirely different from the many preparations now in the country called Bitters or Tonics. They are no tavern preparation, or anything like one; but good, honest, reliable medicines. They are

The greatest known remedies for

Liver Complaint.
DYSPEPSIA,
Nervous Debility,
JAUNDICE,
Diseases of the Kidneys,
ERUPTIONS OF THE SKIN,
and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver, Stomach, or

IMPURITY OF THE BLOOD.

Constipation, Flatulence, Inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried or Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and Great Depression of Spirits.

All these indicate disease of the Liver or Digestive Organs, combined with impure blood.

Hoofland's German Bitters

is entirely vegetable, and contains no liquor. It is a compound of Fluid Extracts. The Roots, Herbs, and Barks from which these extracts are made are gathered in Germany. All the medicinal virtues are extracted from them by a scientific chemist. These extracts are then forwarded to this country to be used expressly for the manufacture of these Bitters. There is no alcoholic substance of any kind used in compounding the Bitters, hence it is the only Bitters that can be used in cases where alcoholic stimulants are not advisable.

Hoofland's German Tonic

is a combination of all the ingredients of the Bitters, with PURE *Santa Cruz Rum, Orange, etc. It is used for the same diseases as the Bitters, in cases where some pure alcoholic stimulus is required. You will bear in mind that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, these being scientific preparations of medicinal extracts, while the others are mere decoctions of rum in some form. The TONIC is decidedly one of the most pleasant and agreeable remedies ever offered to the public. Its taste is exquisite. It is a pleasure to take it, while its life-giving, exhilarating, and medicinal qualities have caused it to be known as the greatest of all tonics.*

DEBILITY.

There is no medicine equal to Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic in cases of Debility. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the food, enable the stomach to digest it, purify the blood, give a good, sound, healthy complexion, eradicate the yellow tinge from the eye, impart a bloom to the cheek, and change the patient from a short-breathed, emaciated weak, and nervous invalid, to a full-faced, stout, and vigorous person.

Weak and Delicate Children are made strong by using the Bitters or Tonic. In fact, they are Family Medicines. They can be administered with perfect safety to a child three months old, the most delicate female, or a man of ninety.

These Remedies are the best

Blood Purifiers

ever known, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in a sound, healthy condition, by the use of these remedies, and no disease will ever assail you. The best men in the country recommend them. If years of honest reputation go for anything you must try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 16, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is not an intoxicating beverage, but is a good tonic, useful in disorders of the digestive organs, and of great benefit in cases of debility and want of nervous action, in the system:

Yours truly,
GEO. W. WOODWARD.

FROM HON. JAMES THOMPSON,

Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, April 28, 1866.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in cases of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect, JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENNARD, D. D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—DEAR SIR:—*I have been frequently requested to connect my name with recommendations of different kinds of medicines, but regarding the practice as out of my appropriate sphere, I have in all cases declined; but with a clear proof in various instances, and particularly in my own family, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I depart for once from my usual course, to express my full conviction that for general debility of the system and especially for Liver Complaint, it is a safe and valuable preparation. In some cases it may fail; but usually, I doubt not, it will be very beneficial to those who suffer from the above causes. Yours, very respectfully,*

J. H. KENNARD,
Eighth, below Coates street.

CAUTION.

Hoofland's German Remedies are counterfeited. The genuine have the signature of C. M. Jackson on the front of the outside wrapper of each bottle, and the name of the article blown in each bottle. All others are counterfeit.

The tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Recollect that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; you do not hear of people inquiring for anything else that he makes; anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a large profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by express to any locality upon application to the

PRINCIPAL OFFICE,
AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,
No. 631 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia.

CHAS. M. EVANS,
Proprietor,
Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for sale by Druggists, Storekeepers, and Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Be not forgetful to examine well the article you buy, in order to get the genuine.

Selected Poetry.

Written for the Chestertown Transcript.

To Miss ——.

BY MORTIMOR.

They bid me cease to love thee,
They've left untried no art,
To cause a feeling of distrust,
To spring up in my heart.
But, as the sun doth brighter shine,
When clouds portend the storm,
So brighter burns my love for thee
Amid reproach and scorn.

Then tho' they bid me cease to love,
And claim thee only mine,
'Tis all in vain, for death but can
Dissolve such love as mine.
For as the oak doth firme. stand,
When raging is the storm,
So brighter burns my love for thee,
Amid reproach and scorn.

As e'en the darkest gloomiest night,
Some ray of light contains,
So in my sad and wounded heart
A lingering hope remains,
And though the present may be dark
And gloomy to my view,
Yet in the future's sky I see
Hope's rainbow struggling through.

THE GRECIAN BEND.

BY LYDIA L. A. VERY.

Let's have the old bend, and not have the new;
Let's have the bend that our grandmothers knew,
Over the wash-tub and over the churn,
That is the bend that our daughters should learn.

Let's have the bend that our grandmothers knew;
Over the cradle like good mothers true;
Over the table, (the family round,)
Reading the Good Book 'mid silence profound.

Let's have the bend that at church they did wear,
Bowing them lowly in meek, humble prayer;
No sitting erect, with the modern Miss air,
With the "love of a bonnet" just perched on one hair.

Leave the camel his hump—he wears it for use;
Leave the donkey his pannier—and cut yourselves loose
From fashions that lower, deform and degrade!
To hide some deformity most of them made.

Let your heads of false hair and hot yarn-skeins be shorn;
Let our garments be easy and light to be worn;
Don't shake in December and swelter in June,
And appear like unfortunates struck by the moon.

Let's spend the time in things higher than dress;
Time that was given us to aid and to bless;
Time that is fleeting and passes away;
O! let us work while we call it to-day!

Let's have the old bend instead of the new;
Let's have the old hearts, so faithful and true!
Away with all fashions that lower and degrade!
To hide some deformity most of them made!

Frightful Punishment of Silence.

Mr. James Greenwood has published in London a frightful account of the silent system, which is in operation at the Holloway Model Prison in London:

It is an offence for a prisoner to speak one word, and he is never addressed except in a whisper, so that he may be in the prison for years without hearing the natural sound of the human voice! The effect of this is so terrible on the mind that the prisoners will speak out in desperation, at the risk of any punishment, rather than endure the horrible silence.

The prisoners never see one another, but remain in perpetual solitude. One poor wretch, driven to desperation by nine months' solitude and silence, recklessly broke out in Mr. Greenwood's presence, in these words: "For God's sake, Governor, put me in another cell! Put me somewhere else! I have counted the bricks in the cell I am in till my eyes ache!"

The request of the tortured wretch was refused!

There is a fine hole in each cell, and as the wardens wear shoes of India rubber soles the prisoner can never be sure he is alone.

Those condemned to the treadmill have to ascend twelve hundred steps every alternate twenty minutes for six hours. And this in a place so hot and close that the prisoners often lose in perspiration three stone in as many months. Every day the prisoners are taken to a chapel so arranged that they can see no one save the chaplain, and him only through an iron grating. And this is the order of devotion observed: 'Wardens are constantly on the watch, lest for a single instant they, through the whole of the service, depart from the rigid system of keeping eyes right.' They must look steadily at the preacher; must raise and lower their prayer-books with the elbows squared, and all at once, like soldiers at a drill. They may not scrape their feet without having afterward to explain the movement. They may scarcely wink an eye, or sigh without danger of rebuke or punishment. God help them, poor wretches!

There are 62,000 Chinese in California.

From the Middletown Transcript.

Review of Stockholder and Sinapis.

MR. EDITOR:—Some of the statements published by some of your correspondents in relation to the Kent County Railroad Co. are calculated to mislead the Stockholders and the public. The construction of the Road through the county is an enterprise involving large expenditure, and promising, when completed, great advantages to the people of the county and to others holding lands in the county. All are anxious to see the work go forward, while the limited means at the command of the Co. requires cautious and judicious management in its affairs to secure the most favorable results from its resources. This end, desirable to all concerned, cannot reasonably be expected to be subserved by misrepresentation. And in order to a better understanding of some of the measures that have been sharply criticised, I wish to review the statements alluded to: and the following, made by "Stockholder," claims attention first.

He represents that a majority of the Board "for more than two years have been shifting and vacillating, obstinately persisting in coming through Cecil county and Delaware to Middletown, when any man of ordinary capacity upon reflection must have known that the Kent County company had all they could do to construct a road from Massey's Cross Roads to Swan Creek, and that when the Delaware Road magnanimously offered to build a branch road from Townsend to Massey's Cross Roads, this Board for more than a year refused to pledge connection, losing thereby a more favorable connection at Massey's than can now possibly be made, giving entirely the location of the junction at that point to the Queen Anne's company at a cost of several thousand dollars to the Kent company."

If he intends to charge these delays of over one and two years to the present Board, it is only necessary to say, they were elected on the 11th day of May 1868, three of them new members, who, with some of those who had been re-elected in the Middletown interest controlled these measures, and however inexcusable the subsequent delay, it extended only about fifty-three days, instead of over one and two years, the connection with the Delaware branch road at Massey's having been agreed to by the board, on the 3rd day of July, then ensuing. If he intended to charge the delays to the old Board and those of its members who were continued in the present one, his statements as to the time are untrue.

It will be remembered, that the Co. organized in October or November 1866, with insufficient resources, and that additional means were to be raised by a subscription to the stock of the company, by Kent county, which could not be done without legislation, and this was not secured until March 1867. The Delaware R. R. Co. had proposed to build the road to the State line, and it was thought this would de done, either from Middletown or Townsend. The Cecil county friends expected to secure Legislation to aid them in raising funds to meet the excess of cost of the Road from Massey's to the State line, near Warwick, over what it would be to the State line on the Townsend route. Delay was necessary until these measures were matured, and the Stockholders and public generally appeared to prefer the Middletown route.

The Kent county, Co. however, never as might be inferred from Stockholder's statement, entertained any proposition to build the road to Middletown, without requiring additional funds to be furnished in that interest as a condition. And when it became known, in the Spring in 1867, that if the terminus was made at Middletown, the company would receive no assistance from the Delaware Railroad Co. while that Company, would on the Townsend route build the road to the State line, the Directors of the Kent County Co. fixed upon $100,000, as the amount of additional stock to be taken, as a condition upon which the terminus would be made at Middletown. With this addition to its resources, Stockholder certainly will not pretend to say the Kent Co. would not have been in as good condition financially to build the 7½ miles additional road to Middletown, as it was without it, to build to the State line on the Townsend route. And it was not known until December then following, that there was any prospect of the Delaware road extending its branch to Massey's.

On the failure of those in the Middletown interest to raise the required $100,000 the Board did in July 1868 determine to locate the Road by the Townsend route, and to accept the offer of the Delaware R. R. Co. to build it to the State line, and that road never receded from that location. This location was thus determined in about ten months after the organization, and within three or four months after it was ascertained that the Delaware R. R Co. would not aid in building the road from Middletown, instead of having been delayed for over two years as stated by Stockholder.

The proposition from the Delaware R. R. Co. to extend its branch to Massey's Cross Roads, when made in December 1867, was on condition that interest on the cost of the road should be guaranteed. The guarantee of interest was thought objectionable by the Kent county company, and it was not waived until April 1868, when owing to the absence of the President and other members who favored it as then presented, and to the hope of others that there was yet some prospect that they could carry the road to Middletown, the proposition was laid over from one meeting to another, until their terms expired on the 11th of May.

It th[illegible]ears that the previous board had c[illegible]position in its later form (which [illegible] one, it is presumed, that [illegible] miles of the road, to be last built; and it appeared reasonable then, as has since, to some extent, been conceded, to anticipate that the company with 20 to 30 miles of its road finished and being worked in connection with the Delaware road, would be in a more favorable position to raise additional funds, than with the lower end finished, without having the connection with the Del. road completed.

The contractors delayed beginning the work until it was concluded to extend the road to Chester river.

They were not, under their contract, to receive one dollar of the *cash* resources of the company for the wharf or for the additional road that would be required from the Almshouse hill, near town to reach the wharf, but were to take the entire cost in the bonds of the company. They were not bound by their contract to build the wharf first. And their voluntarily going to work on it, as among the first things to be done, when they were not to receive any cash for the work, indicates very clearly, that in their judgment as experienced builders, it would facilitate the delivery of iron and ties, and the building of the road, and fully meets Stockholder's sneer that it was an absurd "pretext."

His representation "that more money has been spent in constructing the wharf than the citizens of the town have subscribed towards building the road," is like his other statement about the *delay* in accepting the magnanimous proposition of the Del. road to connect with their branch at Massey's, and needs no further notice.

The contract for the wharf was made under circumstances unfavorable to the company, and it may prove unfortunate that pine piles were stipulated for, though done through economy. Their are different opinions as to their durability, but Stockholder is mistaken in saying, "any practical man knows the worms will eat them up in five years," for practical men say worms do not eat pine piles at all in that part of Chester river.

When the contractors threw up their contract they offered all the material at hand for the completion of the wharf, and the use of the pile-driver, on favorable terms, to the company. This presented a favorable opportunity to finish it at less cost than could probably have been done after the facilities, then at hand, were removed. The road was then expected soon to be put under contract for its completion, when the wharf would, it was understood, be needed, and the Board in view of the circumstances, no doubt from prudential considerations, acted judiciously in ordering it finished. Its entire cost was greatly less than stated by Firmness.

The representations of Sinapis, charging that Chestertown wants to "monopolize the road" and is paralyzing" its operations, and his further statements vilifying [illegible] town and vicinity to b[illegible] by and afford business to the [illegible] county.

[illegible] trade, which Sinapis represents as [illegible] to pins, needles, tape, ribbons, [illegible] and "huckstering," has been in[illegible] for years, and is now in the hands of about sixty-nine persons who have licences to trade with stocks amounting in the aggregate to about one hundred and eight thousand dollars; equal to about seventy per cent of the persons having licences and of the aggregate stocks in trade under their licences in all the balance of the county.

Population, trade and business, make travel and freight for railroads, and with the business to come from these sources from the town and vicinity in Kent and across the river in Queen Anne's, and the travel on public and private business connected with it as the county town, the road would it is believed receive more business at Chestertown than at any other point in the county.

Beside this the citizens of the town and those of *its* vicinity in Kent and Queen Anne's to be accomodated here, represent by their subscriptions to the stock of the company and what they will pay towards the county subscriptions and their proportion of the State fund about one fifth of the entire resources of the Co. And having thus done their full duty towards the road, and presenting as they do advantages, making it the true interest of the road to reach the town, they do, and with great propriety, claim that it should be so built as to secure the trade and accomodate the people of the town and its vicinity.

So far as the town has had any influence it has gone to secure (in accordance with the original design with which the company was gotten up) connection with the Delaware Railroad and to so locate the Kent county road as to secure to it the largest business and afford the greatest accomodation to the people in all sections, consistent with the best interests of the road.

It was and is still thought that these ends would be best secured by the curved route as the road was originally located and contracted for.

The Worton and Fairlee Neck neighborhoods would have been accomodated at Duyer's and Bel Air stations, which are only five miles apart, with but trifling greater distance than at Bacon's, to most of the people, while for only a few in the immediate neighborhood of Bacon's where the difference in distance would be greatest, it would not exceed about two and a half miles.

Chestertown would then have been accommodated and all the traffic and travel from the town and its vicinity secured on the main line with comparative trifling additional cost in construction over that of the Ridge road and branch road. And the perpetual additional cost of working a branch road would have been avoided.

The estimates of the engineer of the company of the actual cost of the Ridge road from Duyer's to Bel Air, and of the branch road, when compared with the cost of the curved route between these two points, shows that the excess of the cost by the curved route would not exceed twenty-five to twenty-eight thousand dollars in construction. W.

March 4, 1869.

Two young ladies recently appeared in the streets of Dubuque, Iowa, whose hats were praire chickens! The feathery cuticle was prepared as a taxidermist would prepare them before mounting, and stuffed with the young ladies' heads.

WHAT is that that never was and never will be?

A mouse's nest in a cat's ear.

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