THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT.

VOL. 8. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, JULY 31, 1869. NO. 11.

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.

Attention.

THE undersigned respectfully call the attention of the people of Kent County and elsewhere, to their new stock of

Drugs, Medicines,

SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,

which they are now prepared to furnish at reduced prices.

Thankful to the public for the past patronage and trust by their own merit and strict attention to business to continue that patronage.

S. WICKES & SON.

S. WICKES & SON are also Agents for Hoofland's German Bitters and Hoofland's German Tonic, which they are prepared to furnish in any quantities.

Chestertown, August 29, 1868.

CORTLAN & CO.,

216 & 218 Baltimore St.,

Baltimore, Md.,

IMPORTERS

CHINA,

Glass & Earthenware,

TABLE CUTLERY AND FAMILY HARDWARE,

PLATED TEA & COFFEE SERVICES.

Forks, Spoons, Casters And Butter Tubs,

Britannia and Block Tinware,

Fenders, Shovel & Tongs, Standards,

And House Furnishing Goods

OF EVERY VARIETY.

The Goods have all been selected from the most celebrated makers, and are guaranteed to be first class in QUALITY, new in PATTERN, and beautiful in DESIGN. The stock having been bought MUCH UNDER former prices on account of the depression in trade, will be offered to customers at a corresponding reduction.

CORTLAN & CO.

Baltimore, August 29, 1868—y

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. T. TOMLINSON

WM. TOMLINSON & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

Grain, Live Stock and

Country Produce Generally,

No. 119 Light St. Wharf, Balto.

ORDERS FR GROCERIES, SEEDS, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other [illegible] promptly filled.

☞ *Consignments respectfully solicited.*

January 19, 1868—y

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.

WOOL! WOOL! WOOL!

MALLALIEU, & BRO'S. price paid for washed and unwashed wool.

C. W. WARREN,

May 22, 1869. Kennedyville.

THOMAS NORRIS & SON,

141 Pratt street,

Near Light, Baltimore.

SOLE AGENTS for the following First Class Standard Machines:

WOOD'S SELF-RAKER REAPERS, $165. Self-Raker Reaper and Mowing Attachment, $205.

WOOD'S JOINT-BAR MOWER, 4 ft. 3 in. cut, $125.

These Machines are too well known to need any commendation from us.

WESTINGHOUSE THRESHERS AND CLEANERS,

PELTON OR TRIPPLE-GEARED POWERS,

Warranted to suit purchasers, or no sale.

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN GRAIN DRILLS,

The farmer's favorite, with improvements for the next season, rendering them the most superior Drill in the wide world.

NOVELTY WHEEL HORSE RAKE,

The simplest and most complete and consequently most desirable rake in use: price $45.

McKENNEY'S GRUB AND STUMP PULLERS,

Worthy the attention of those who have new grounds to clear and old peach orchards to take up; takes up old peach trees by the roots with the greatest facility.

☞ Constantly on hand and for sale every variety of Implement and Machine needed on the farm, from a Portable Engine to a Hand Grain or Hay Rake.

Fresh and genuine FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

THOMAS NORRIS & SON.

June 5—tf. 141 Pratt st., Balt.

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 scientific 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 discoler 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.

H. H. BURNETT,

No. 3, Exchange Place, Baltimore, Agent for Maryland, Dist. Columbia and Va.

September 5, 1868—y.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

The undersigned announces to Builders and others that he has opened

AN EXCHANGE,

At Nos. 52, 55 & 57 Calvert St.,

Corner of Saratoga 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.

P. De MURGUIONDO,

Nos. 52, 55 & 57 Calvert street,

Jan. 2, 1869—y Cor. of Saratoga.

TUBS, BUCKETS, CHURNS, WASH-Boards, Well Buckets, Butter Prints, Rolling Pins, Wood Spoons, Paddles, Bowls, Potato Mashers, Measures, Clothes Pins, Plow Hames, Wagon Hames, Horse Brushes, Scrub, Dusting, White Wash and Paint Brushes, Whips, Bushel Baskets, Clothes Baskets, Sieves, Ger. Sta. Lamps, Hand and Hall Lamps, wick and Chimneys, &c., &c.

April 17, '69. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

GRAVELEY'S Best Brand of Chewing & Tobacco; Segars and Smoking Tobacco, for sale at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store of 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, grog-shop, or drunkard's 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 hear it urged that these remedies are entirely different from any others advertised for the cure of the diseases named, when 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, invigorating, 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, where there is any impurity of the blood. They impart a tone and vigor to the whole system, strengthen the appetite, cause an enjoyment of the good effects of 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 clean fur to the tongue, and change the pale and sickly complexion of the invalid, 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

we know, and will cure all diseases resulting from bad blood. Keep your blood pure; keep your Liver in order; keep your digestive organs in good 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 may try these preparations.

FROM HON. GEO. W. WOODWARD,

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, March 18, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" to aid an enfeebling liver, but it 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.

"Hoofland's German Bitters" have a reputation of a decided character for Dyspepsia. Leonidas German Bitters is a good tonic medicine in cases of Indigestion. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

FROM REV. JOSEPH H. KENWARD, D.D.,

Pastor of the Tenth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

DR. JACKSON—Dear Sir:—I have been frequently requested to recommend a name with recommendations of equal kinds of medicine, but regarding the practice of using my name in any such way as a violation of my ordination vows, I have to all such requests declined; but with a clear conscience I can say, of the usefulness of Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, I believe it, from my own experience and observation, to be a valuable tonic, and I feel it my duty, in the interest of the sick, to recommend it to all who need such a medicine. Yours, very respectfully,

S. H. KENWARD,

Sixth, below Coates street.

CAUTION.

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

The tonic is put up in quart bottles.

Remember that it is Dr. Hoofland's German Remedies that are so universally used and so highly recommended; and do not let the dealer impose upon you and tell you that any other thing is just as good, because he can make a larger profit on it, but if you love your health give these medicines a fair trial, and you will be satisfied that the character fully sustains the recommendation given to them.

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 satisfied that the article you buy is the genuine.

FOR SALE BY

S. Wickes & Son, Chestertown.

Selected Poetry.

The Plague of Mosquitoes.

BY H. W. WOODS.

If vengeance be sweet, it can never be sweeter
Than when it is vented upon a mosquito—
When you bring down your hand with a vigorous slap,
And not even a grease spot is left of the chap.
For more than an hour, by clock or repeater,
I've kept up a fight with a saucy mosquito,
He dodged all my blows and mocked at each thud
I struck on my pillow, and would have my blood.
When you lie down at night, you hear a low humming,
And you know that a bloodthirsty visitor's coming.
He's coming! How surely it serves to dispel
All slumber, it scarcely is needful to tell.
Well, you think you'll just hearken and hear him alight,
But he touches and goes and bewilders you quite.
Now he sings in your ear, now he skips on your nose,
And strike where you will, he eludes all your blows;
He's still for a while and you think he has fled,
Or by some lucky blow you have laid him out dead;
But he comes on again leading others in dozens,
As if he had called up his brothers and cousins,
And they all seem to say, as around you they hum,
"We've smelt of your blood and we're bound to have some."
They bleed you, they sting you, till dawning of day,
And leave little spots of their venom for pay.
And these, when you rub them, keep itching and swelling,
With a maddening effect which surpasses all telling;
And your features next day are full of dark speckles,
Like a hideous commingling of pox-pits and freckles,
And though not a foul deed your name ever blotted,
You cannot help feeling how badly you're "spotted."
It doubtless were bad if a mad dog should meet us;
Perhaps it were worse if a lion should eat us;
Yet some people go for to conquer such "creatures;"
But how shall we kill off these bloody, buzzing, humming,
Pizen—oh, I forgot the metre! mosquitoes.

For the Chestertown Transcript.

Two Mothers and their Babies.

Not many years ago one of the steamers, plying between Baltimore and the Eastern Shore of Maryland, stopped at one of her usual landings on her way to Baltimore, and, amongst other passengers, took on a lady with a baby about six months old, and a gentleman, his wife, and three children. One of these children was also a baby about seven months old, large, and very restless. It happened that both of these babies were sick, and neither one of the mothers had a nurse. Now on deck and now in the cabin, the former mother tried to amuse her little sufferer, walking to and fro until she was almost exhausted. There were several elderly ladies among the passengers who looked as if they had in all probability been mothers themselves, but not one of them came forward to help this uncomplaining mother in her weariness and exhaustion, until the other mother, though nearly as tired herself, laid her own baby in her husband's lap, and took the other one, so as to let its mother have some rest. The mother who had thus been relieved sank down on the seat to snatch a few moments of rest, without which she must have fainted very soon. And the other mother thus gave a lesson of thoughtfulness and sympathy for the sufferings of others, which, I fear, was not even felt within the rich silk dresses which adorned the other lady passengers.

AN EYE WITNESS.

The Capacity of an Acre.

Previous to the building of the Camden and Amboy railroad through New Jersey, over twenty years ago, there were tracts of land within two miles of Burlington, N. J., which were sold at $5 to $10 an acre. The reason for these low prices was the simplest one imaginable—they did not produce the interest of the money they cost. Now some of this very land is selling at over one hundred dollars per acre, without buildings. The cause of this advance in prices is equally plain—the land now produces much more than interest on its cost.

In any location where land can be made to produce the interest of one thousand dollars per acre it would seem safe to purchase it at two hundred dollars. Though many acres around Burlington have produced and are still producing such returns, yet all are not. Some are very far exceeding it, while others are falling below, according to the crops cultivated and the skill and industry applied. It is to be observed, in this connection, that the best returns are realized by perseverance, continuing at the business for a term of years, until fruits, if fruit culture be adopted, have come into full bearing. A field of a single year's cabbages is thought to be abandoned, as the first year, on even an old farm, is generally one of more preparation for the second. The first may pay a profit, but not often.

Long experience in a thousand places has shown that an acre of land can be made to pay the interest on a very large sum. Mr. Leonard, of Monmouth, obtained from asparagus the interest of five thousand dollars, and from grapes the interest of seven thousand dollars per acre. Both these may be regarded as standard crops, not liable to casualty, especially asparagus. In our neighborhood some remarkable results have been secured from standard fruit crops. There is an acre of blackberries on the farm of Mr. Dulty which has produced the interest of over eight thousand five hundred dollars gross—no doubt of seven thousand dollars net.

The owner of a three acre field of purple cane raspberries told me that his sales in one season produced him the interest of twenty-five thousand dollars gross. Large fields of even perishable strawberries have been made to pay the net interest of four thousand five hundred dollars per acre. There is a field of two and a half acres of blackberries near me, containing twenty-six hundred plants, which last year produced the interest of very nearly thirty thousand dollars net. There can be no mistake about this last crop. But it was altogether exceptional, not likely ever to be repeated, as berries were then high, and while other growers had few or none, this field bore abundantly.

The value of land is to be measured by its productiveness, not its price. All the paying returns above recited were obtained by good ordinary cultivation, not by forcing or extravagant outlay. Had these been resorted to the return would have undoubtedly exceeded the extra cost. But the owners planted, cultivated, and waited until their plantings came into bearing. Such waiting is sometimes inconvenient to men of moderate means; but men wait longer for legacies which are much less valuable. Thus grapes, asparagus and the cane-producing berries are seen to yield a larger interest for money invested in them, even on high-priced land, than can possibly be realized from low-priced land where no such markets as ours are within reach. The land at three hundred dollars per acre in such a market is cheaper than that at ten dollars without the market. The one acre pays the interest on the cost of ten acres, while the other pays interest only on its own cost. But time and patience are required to realize such returns. It is he who endures to the end that succeeds; not he who plants and immediately quits.—*Hearth and Home.*

Brudder Jones' Contribution.

One of the colored churches in Georgia was about to rebuild its place of worship, and held a meeting to discuss the ways and means. At this meeting, after some debate, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That we will all give something.
2. That we will give according to our means.
3. That we will give cheerfully.

These resolutions were forthwith reduced to practice, and the various members of the meeting, one after another, walked up to the desk of the presiding officer, and deposited their contributions. At length there came up one, the richest man in the assembly, with a gift.

The pastor, for he was presiding, took it, looked at it, and seeing it was not so large as several sums that had been given by poorer men, said: "Here, brudder Jones, dis won't do. It's accordin' to the first resolution, but not accordin' to de second."

Brother Jones went to his seat chagrined and mortified at the laugh raised at his expense, but presently he came back to the desk with a large pile of greenbacks, which he threw down before the pastor with an angry air, and a "Dar, take dat!"

"Dat won't do needer," said the pastor. "Brudder Jones, you's been gone and done accordin' to de first resolution and de second; but you don't gib cheerfully." And so brudder Jones a second time went to his seat with his gift refused.

He sat there moodily in silence for a while: but as one after another of his poorer brrthren threw their mite into the treasury, his face lost its sour expression, and soon he came up a third time to the minister, saying, "Please to oblige me by takin' dis, sar, for de Lord's sus."

The pastor took the gift thus offered, saying, "Tank you, brudder Jones, dat's right, for dat's accordin' to all de resolutions."

A Tough Snake Story.

A traveler in California tells a snake story which would be considered a tough one if he did not bring forward a natural-ist of high standing to corroborate it. He says, that rattlesnakes have a natural and most implacable enemy in a bird called by the Spaniards, "Cosa Comida." It has a body little larger than a robin red-breast, with very long legs, and can keep up in running with a horse on a fast trot. These birds always go in pairs. When they find the snake lying asleep in the sun, which they often do of a warm day, they run about and collect the burrs of the cactus, which dry and fall of the parent stem; they are about the size of an English walnut, and are covered with long, sharp thorns; with these they "corral" or fence the snake within a circle. If he does not wake when the circle is completed, they then collect other burrs, hovering over him with one in their bill, drop them on the reptile, waking him up, when he attempts to escape. Finding that he cannot pass over the barrier, and irritated by the thorns which have pierced him, he turns on himself, pierces his fangs in his own flesh, and dies of his own venom.

Making Ice in the Tropics—Refrigerator Warehouses and Ships.

The great ice manufactory at New Orleans is one of the wonders of the age, yet when its processes of converting distilled water into solid blocks of crystal ice are explained to the intelligent visitor, the simplicity of the operation begets surprise. Not very much space is required for the purpose, and the hull of a ship, it is said, can be used quite as advantageously as a building upon shore. The water can be distilled from the ocean brine, and the very best quality of ice manufactured.—Now comes the application: All manner of meats killed and dressed, and all manner of fish and game killed and dressed, can be carried to the hottest quarters of the earth frozen solid. Meat-preserving warehouses can be erected under the blazing sun of the tropics, and customers served every morning with fresh, luscious joints and cuts. One of these warehouses has been erected at New Orleans, and will operate, in connection with a vessel similarly fitted up, in the enterprise of bringing and selling Texas beef, killed and dressed before being delivered on ship board. The New Orleans Bulletin has the following concerning the enterprise:

The meat-preserving warehouse No. 115 Fulton street, constructed for the preservation of fresh meat, to be brought to this city from Texas, where the beeves will be slaughtered, was all day yesterday visited by citizens interested in the supply of wholesome and nutricious flesh in our markets, and by ocular demonstration, every one was satisfied that the process is a marvelous and benificent one.

The discovery is the result of the researches and experiments of Mr. Wilson Bray, of New Jersey. In an air-tight room is a box, which is a refrigerator, filled with ice, together with other substances, that intensify the cold. A fan moved by steam power drives the air through an enclosure into the refrigerator, and this air, after passing through the refrigerator, is purified by an absorbent and escapes into the room where the meat is placed. The temperature depends upon the rapidity with which the fan revolves, and can be reduced so low as one degree above zero. It has been found, however, that thirty-five degrees, three above the freezing point, suffices to prevent the decomposition of meat, and that is the temperature used. For transportation a similar apparatus is constructed on board of vessels and on railroads, the engine of a steamer or locomotive of a train supplying the motive power of the fan.

The steamer Agnes, which arrived on Sunday, brought the first lot of meat thus preserved to this market, and immediately upon its arrival it was transferred to the warehouse on Fulton street. The experiment was made under difficulties which tested the value of the discovery in the most searching manner. The fore hold only was for the purpose, and was very imperfectly prepared, not being entirely tight. The vessel had live stock on deck also, and the heat of their bodies lying down, imparting itself to the filthy litter beneath, had the effect of somewhat counteracting the refrigerating power below the deck. Besides, the beeves were slaughtered in a drenching rain, and several hours elapsed before the carcasses, carried through mud knee deep, could be deposited in the refrigerator, and they took six days, the vessel staying, occasionally, at landings, when the engine was stopped, and the fan having, therefore, no motive power, ceased to operate. Yet, notwithstanding these untoward circumstances, the meat came here as free from decomposition as if it had just been slaughtered, and a gentleman, who is fastidious in the selection of his edibles, informs us that he and several others had a tenderloin from the warehouse, on Sunday, which he assures us was as fine a steak as he ever put a fork into.

Mr. Walter Bennett, a very intelligent gentleman from San Antonio, Texas, who has become one of the co-proprietors of Mr. Bray in the patent right that has been taken out, was at the warehouse yesterday, answering a multiplicity of questions put by the numerous visitors. The point uppermost in the minds of all was how long would the meat remain sound after being taken from the refrigerator. Mr. Bennett answered to this effect: If the meat is placed in the apparatus immediately after being killed, it will remain good after being taken out as long as other meat would exposed to atmospheric air, the temperature corresponding. For instance, a beef killed in New Orleans, when the temperature is at 80 degrees, is good meat for twenty-four hours; the beef killed in Indianola, and immediately stowed in the refrigerator, will be good for twenty-four hours after taken out, the temperature being the same, no matter if the beef had been a month or two in the refrigerator. And, in this connection, he stated that Mr. Bray, in making his experiments went so far as to try a piece of meat for one hundred and sixty-three days, at the expiration of which time, nearly half a year, it ate as sweetly and was as nutricious as if it had been taken from a butcher's stall. In confirmation of one of these statements, a citizen who was present, mentioned as within his personal knowledge, that a prominent merchant, whose name was mentioned, had a piece of the beef from the Agnes, which was partaken of at dinner on Sunday afternoon, and the remnant, untainted, was eaten by the family on Monday afternoon.

Good Advice.

In view of the fact that if a new class of electors is introduced here, as seems probable, by the Fifteenth Amendment, it will be by the compulsion exercised upon those Southern States which can not be admitted to the Union without it, and through them upon States which have never left the Union, it is eminently appropriate in the new class, to exercise modestly and discreetly the franchises conferred upon them. The rights given to the States by the Constitution to regulate the suffrage are about to be wrested from them by a process as violent as that of a revolution. The States have lost their identity and their functions are swallowed up by the General Government. It behooves those who are to profit by this act of wrong and usurpation, not to excite against themselves additional prejudices and antagonism. We must needs bow to the hand of force, and shall countenance no resistance in any shape to the full and free exercise of political privileges, purchased though they may be at the expense of the rights of the States. But our advice to the blacks is, "Qualify yourselves, by intelligence and thrift, to vote wisely and safely, and do not permit yourselves to be owned, bought and sold, like cattle in the political market, by the Radical slave-drivers. Be freedmen in fact, as well as in name, and vote for whom you please." When the Radicals had power in the State they never took a step in your behalf. They never gave you the right to testify in courts of justice. This was done by the Democratic Convention in 1867, by the party which may be always depended upon for real progress and humanity. It becomes the colored men of Maryland to ask what interest Radicalism has in them beyond their votes? And, if this is all, what higher claim had Radicalism on them than any other party?—*The Statesman.*

The History of "An Old Gray Goose."

Correspondence of Balto. Gazette.

KENT, MD., July 15, 1869.

Editors of Gazette—An announcement made in the Chestertown *Transcript*, some time since, concerning the great age of a certain goose, has given rise to some commotion and no little doubt as to the truth of the matter. To satisfy all parties interested, I propose giving the history of the said "Old Gray Goose"—"*Aunt Sallie*"—who died not long ago in her 76 year, near Edesville, Kent county, Maryland, "lamented by all who knew her."

We first met with her in the year 1820, when Mrs. Sarah Miller was married to her second hurband, Thomas Miller, and upon going with him to "Hinchingham," in Swan Creek, to live, she (Mrs. Miller) came in possession of this goose, left in her care by Miss Nancy Dunn, who assured her that the goose was then in her 26th year, having been reared by Miss Dunn up to this time. This goose was in the possession of Mrs. Miller until the year 1861. At that time, Colonel Walter T. H. Miller, of St. Louis, bought her of his aunt for the sum of *one dollar*, saying he wished to keep the old goose in the family, and from harm, as his aunt was then growing old. Colonel Miller kept her on his bay-side farm, in this county, until his death, in October, 1868. She was kept by him on the bay in order that she might have free access to water, he believing this would prolong her life. At the death of Col. Miller, his wife, Mrs. Helen Miller, removing to Baltimore, the goose passed into the hands of his sister, Mrs. James M. Page, who cared for her until her death. Of late she failed greatly, being blind and tottering as she walked. Mrs. Page was at great pains to have her properly cared for, let her out for a few hours at a time, to get grass and water, then putting her away from harm.—But with all this care, she was killed one day, being out alone. The oxen ran over her, breaking her leg, and from this she pined away, and in ten days died. It can also be well vouched for that she always laid her first egg on St. Valentine's day, and that she never has failed to raise her brood until about three years ago, when she stopped laying altogether. It was noticed this spring, when the basket of goslings were for the first time brought within her hearing, listless though she seemed before, she, at their first feeble note, tottered toward them as if she wished again to hover to brood. Aunt Sallie had a peculiar greyish look of the small feathers about the head and neck, and a remarkable appearance of the eyes, even before she went blind. At her death she was decently interred. Whilst her body was being laid in the ground, an old negro, overcome with religious fervor, went up to the grave and said: "You fotch nothing, and you'se gwying with the same." So ends the goose story. She was long since promised to Mr. George H. Dutton, of Baltimore. In case of her death, he wished to have her prepared by a Taxidermist for presentation to the Museum, and we are sorry that Mr. Dutton was disappointed, as the naturalist lost a curious specimen, but it was impossible to keep it long enough without ice, and that was not to be had just then, and thus for want of a little ice, was lost the chance of preserving the oldest goose in America, and perhaps in the world.

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A GIRL OF THE AGE.—A New York paper thus describes a specimen of this genius in that city:

She went to the theatre and two parties in one evening, carried on three flirtations at each, and the next day refused three offers of marriage, accepted two and broke off three previous engagements, read four novels, wrote two letters and one hundred notes of invitation, practised her music lesson, made herself a new waterfall, ate breakfast, lunch, and dinner enough for two milkmen, took a walk on Fifth avenue, bought two pounds of French candy and ate it, rode to the Central Park with one of her lovers, and walked home with the other.

Josh Billing says: "Give the devil his due" reads well enough in a proverb; but, mi friend, what will become uv me and you if this arrangement is carried out?

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