THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 2, 1870.

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

The Power of Popular Will.

The action of the United States Senate upon the Income Tax, or rather the bill to continue the tax, is a striking evidence of the ease with which the masses of the people can control their representatives when they will. The House of Representatives had passed a bill continuing the tax upon incomes: the disposition of the Senate doubtless was to concur therein; but the decided, honest and adverse expression which came up from all parts of the country, has defeated the measure before the Senate. It may be said that the petitions for the repeal of the franking privilege would rather militate against this opinion. But a little examination will convince that the petitions against the franking privilege instead of being a genuine expression of the sentiments of the people, are only an evidence of what can be done by an active, organized effort to make an expression of public sentiment. The post office department is doubtless more susceptible of being unitedly wielded by its Chief than any political, governmental or financial organization in the country. The Post-Master-in-Chief has fixed upon this to popularize his administration, and it is not difficult to see that his thousands of deputies were interested agencies in the success of the measure. They were in daily contact with nearly the whole body of the community, and the ease with which signatures are had to almost any petition which seemingly looks to a reduction of public expenditures for the mere asking, is too well known. The uproar against the franking privilege has been too clearly a manufactured one, and its false sentiment became as clear to the Senate as the sincerity of the desire for the repeal of the income tax, and they were governed in both cases alike.

It is remarkable, that with these frequent evidences of the power of popular will, the masses do not oftener, with their enlightened knowledge of governmental affairs, compel their representatives to legislate in accordance with the wish of the people. It seems to require something more than ordinary oppression to concentrate the irresistible will of the people. A more careful and watchful study of the acts of our legislators would make them more truly and in fact, representatives of the people. "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The Fourth of July.

Monday next is the anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence, a day which in times past called forth the patriotism of the entire American people. A day, the meaning of which is now scarcely known to many of the rising generation. The fourth of July now means, in the cities and towns, a suspension of business; and in the country it passes without the recollection of the event it was set apart to commemorate. The men of seventy-six who made that declaration and gave birth to free and independent States, were personally acquainted with the hardships of a tyranny from which they found it necessary to loose their bonds. Their descendants, within a century, seem almost to have lost the spirit of freedom which confine the powers of government to the consent of the governed. The seeds of tyranny which had been transplanted to the new world, which had begun to flourish and spread and which this declaration, this new theory of government crushed to the earth, are beginning again to give signs of life. The seeds of the plants of nature, it is said, sometimes lie deep buried in the earth for years, and when thrown to the surface, spring forth with a vigor which seems to have increased by their lethargic sleep. The seeds of tyranny are equally indestructible, and the history of the world proves that the tyrant plant flourishes most vigorously after a long season of order and liberty. Can it be that with the close of the century of American Independence, we are preparing to receive the tyrant of the old world with a tyranny of the new, a tyrant native-born. The spirit of a people is either forward or retrograde, and that jealous care of our liberties is surely departing from the American people. The love of liberty is no longer implanted in the minds of the young by the celebration and contemplation of the deeds of the wonderful men who first announced that to secure "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness, governments were instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it." The anniversary of the American Declaration was set apart as our annual season for rekindling the flames of liberty; that it should have been allowed to lapse into neglect, we believe to be a mistake on the part of the influential and intelligent people of the country. Under the strain which the American system is now suffering, it will require all the aids to preserve the government of the people by the people.

☞ It would be a matter of gratification if we could so increase the circulation of the Transcript as to permit us to reduce the price of subscription. We are indebted to an enterprising exchange for some valuable suggestions on this subject, which we freely use.

We respectfully ask all who desire the success of the Transcript to use some reasonable effort to increase its circulation. Papers cannot take care of themselves. To be subscribed for they must be presented and attention called to their claims. The publisher cannot do this. Our friends seem to think that we need no such help, but we do. There are several ways in which our friends can help us. The first is to pay their subscriptions promptly. Subscription bills are very trifling, but the importance to the publisher of paying them promptly, is scarcely estimated by the subscriber. Urge your acquaintances, who take no county paper, to subscribe. Send us the names of all you know who would like to see the paper, and we will send them a specimen copy. With a little effort on the part of our friends the number of our subscribers would soon be doubled.

Send us interesting communications, especially about county matters. Send us advertisements where your business justifies it. And we think if you do advertise you will find your business will justify it.

In asking you to help make our paper more prosperous, we believe it will be mutually beneficial, and therefore feel less hesitation in making this appeal.

The Democratic Senators and members in Congress have issued the following address:

To our fellow-citizens of the United States, friends of constitutional, economical and honest government:

The undersigned beg leave to call your attention to the peculiar importance of the elections which take place this year, and respectfully to submit some suggestions for your consideration. By the State Legislatures to be elected nearly one-third of the United States Senate will be chosen. Nearly all the members of the next House of Representatives are to be elected next fall. Upon the coming elections, then, depends the question whether the democratic and conservative element in the Senate shall be increased, and whether that element shall have a majority in the House of Representatives; and, as a consequence, whether we shall have constitutional, economical and honest government, or a continuance of revolutionary, extragant and wasteful partisan rule; whether we shall have general, uniform, just and constitutional legislation, with reasonable taxation and frugal expenditure, or unconstitutional, partial, unjust, class legislation, with oppressive and unequal taxation and wasteful expenditure.

That we have strong reasons to hope for a favorable result is plainly apparent. The elections already held clearly show that the tide of reform has set in with a power that cannot be resisted if no blunders be committed by the friends of reform. If they do their duty and act wisely, if they throw off all apathy and act with vigor and steadfastness, there is every reason to hope that their efforts will be rewarded by success. Let there be no dissensions about minor matters, no time lost in the discussions of dead issues, no manifestation of narrow or proscriptive feeling, no sacrifice of the cause to gratify personal ambition or resentment, and let the best men be chosen for candidates, and we may hope to see our country redeemed from misrule. And, in this connection, we beg leave to say a word to our fellow-citizens of the Southern States. Do not risk the loss of Senators or Representatives by electing men who cannot take the test-oath, or who are under the disability imposed by the fourteenth amendment.

Whatever may be said as to the validity of that amendment or of the test-oath act, you may rest assured that Senators elected by the votes of members of Legislatures who are held by the radicals to be thus disqualified will not be permitted to take their seats, and that members of the House of Representatives thus disqualified will also be excluded. It is the plainest dictate of practical wisdom not to incur any such risks. We hope soon to see the day when all disabilities will be removed; but in the meantime, do not, we entreat you, lose the opportunity to strengthen the democratic and conservative force in Congress, and the possibility, nay probability, of obtaining a majority in the next House of Representatives, by putting it in the power of our adversaries to overthow or disregard your elections.

POLITICAL.—The indications just now are that Hon. W. D. Kelley, who represents the fourth Pennsylvania district in Congress, will have a severe contest in the race next fall. W. B. Thomas, who was collector of customs for the port of Philadelphia under Mr. Lincoln, was nominated against Mr. Kelley on Friday last by a citizens' convention. The result, it is thought, will probably be that if the democrats do not nominate and support Thomas, he will be elected, while, if they nominate a candidate of their own, and Mr. Thomas remains on the track, the democrats will be successful. The vote two years ago stood, Kelley, 17,105; Nicholson, democrat, 15,248.—*Wash. Star.*

THE CONFEDERATE PRESIDENTIAL MANSION AT RICHMOND.—*Richmond*, June 27.—The city council this evening adopted a resolution declining to receive the Jeff. Davis Confederate Presidential mansion back on the terms proposed by the United States government, that is, not to charge rent for its occupancy as military head quarters. They ask that rent be paid, and the building restored to its former condition.

☞ Having published the remarks of the Cecil Democrat upon Mr. Hamilton's vote in the House of Representatives on the Income Tax, we deem it but justice to give Mr. Hamilton's reply:

Card from Colonel Hambleton --The Income Tax.

To the Editor of the Cecil Democrat:

Sir—In your issue of the 11th instant you have commented freely upon my recent vote in the House of Representatives upon the income tax. This you have the right to do, and to such action on your part I have no right to object. The tone and manner of your article are not precisely such as I could have expected under the circumstances. But this I also pass by.

The highest duty of the representative, where he is not acting under the direct instructions from his constituents, is to act and vote according to the dictates of his own judgment, enlightened by such investigations as he may be able to make upon subjects presented for his action. Thus guided, I voted to reduce the income tax from five to three per cent, and to increase the exemption from one thousand to two thousand dollars.

I was well aware that there existed great diversity of opinion in the country concerning this tax. No party is a unit in its views upon the subject.

Of Democrats who recorded their votes upon this bill, twenty-seven voted to repeal it, and sixteen to retain and reduce it.—Among the latter class where such distinguished and experienced Democrats as Messrs. Beck, of Kentucky; Eldridge, of Wisconsin; Holman and Kerr, of Indiana; Marshall, of Illinois; Morgan, of Ohio; and Woodward, of Pennsylvania—men whose Democracy will not be questioned; and whose judgment and ability, it must be conceded, are entitled to high respect.

Some of these gentlemen spoke briefly on the subject in the House, and the remarks there made by Mr. Kerr, of Indiana, I adopt, and respectfully request their publication in connection with this letter. I copy them from the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, the State organ of the Democracy, in which they are published and *endorsed*.

It is said in the extract you produce from the *Journal of Commerce*, of New York, the representative and organ of the great moneyed interests of that mammoth city, and whose immense revenues no doubt are heavily affected by this tax, as are those of most of the newspapers in great cities, "that the income tax is now *universally* admitted to be unconstitutional." The statemant of that paper is simply *not true*, and is a fervor of assertion prompted perhaps by the personal desire of the Editor for the removal of this tax. On the contrary, it is my clear conviction that its validity will be sustained by the Supreme Court. This opinion is justified by decision already made by that tribunal upon kindred and analogous questions, arising out of our exercise system. This conclusion is further strengthened by the fact that no question as to its constitutionality has ever been raised by A. T. Stewart, Jay Cook and other large capitalists of cities, whose incomes are heavily taxed by this law, and who are generally not over-willing to pay such taxes, and are ever ready and able to raise such questions in the courts if at all doubtful.

It would do me infinite injustice to suppose that I voted for the retention of this tax, because of any admiration for any such system. You do me the justice to admit, that you were sure it was a conscientious vote and sprung from no motive of personal benefit to myself. Its repeal and the repeal of the equivalent tax on salaries would have saved to the members of the House alone, *each year about fifty thousand dollars*. Yet I voted to retain it, because in my judgment the experience of the country showed it was a fruitful source of revenue, having yielded in the aggregate about thirty-five millions of dollars during the preceding year, of which over twenty-five millions were from personal incomes.

It is more easily and cheaply collected than most other revenues of equal amount. It rests most lightly upon the poor and is paid almost exclusively by the rich, out of the savings of the prosperous invested capital of the country, so that its exaction is much less oppressive to the tax-payer than most other taxes, which are paid in much greater proportion (according to their ability to pay) by the poor, the consumers of the taxed commodities which nearly all are compelled to use. It was paid chiefly, as the record of the past shows, *by the few owners of the massed wealth in the great commercial cities of the country;* and by the recent amendments of the law in the increase of exemptions, will be still more exclusively paid by them. Hence the clamor for repeal is loudest from these cities, and the motive apparent. These cities and capitalists, in solid body almost, go against taxing the bonds of the Government in the hands of holders.—By this income tax alone you reach them. I voted to tax the bonds also. This failed; and you do not state whether you disapprove of this vote or not. I should be glad to have your views on this vote of mine also. The repeal of this law would render necessary the retention or imposition of some equivalent amount of taxation (I mean equivalent to what the income tax in its amended and reduced shape will produce, being almost eight millions of dollars per annum,) in some other way and on some other subjects of taxation, where it would cost the great body of the people much more than as an income tax. It was well known in the House that the protectionists of Pennsylvania and other sections advocated its repeal because they could then more plausibly demand an increase in the tariff impositions, and thus benefit the protected classes and monopolists of the country, at the expense of consumers; and yet pay into the treasury less than one dollar for each ten their increased prorection would cost the people.—You will pardon me for suggesting that it seems to me its objectionable features on these accounts are greatly exaggerated by you. I admit, however, it is to some considerable extent liable to both objections.

But so also is every other form of excise tax, whether imposed on distilled spirits, tobacco in its multifarious forms, fermented or malt liquors, or the products of manufacture. The [illegible] by Government officers into [illegible] business is generally much [illegible] and dangerous, ex[illegible] destruction [illegible] and business. You say, "It puts a tax [illegible] conscience and offers a reward to perju[illegible] reply, we must legislate mainly for the [illegible] people—not their *consciences*. A higher tribunal must take care of the latter. Those disposed to fraud, will cheat—no law can prevent it. With all their frauds, we got nearly thirty-five millions of dollars a year revenue, under the old law, from those most able to pay it; and under the new one would probably get eight millions at least from the same class. But for frauds in making out the incomes, thrice these amounts would be received from this source.

But I deem it unnecessary to prolong this letter, already extended beyond my intention. I will conclude by stating that the whole amount of income tax which will be paid under the present amended law, will be paid by perhaps less than *ninety thousand out of forty millions of people in our country*. The tax, under existing laws, *was paid by only about two hundred and seventy five thousand*. But for your own satisfaction and that of any others on our shore and in our district your article may have alarmed, I beg to inform you that the Senate have yet to act on this measure. *The general impression is that the powerful moneyed and political influences of the great cities of the country, aided by many honest but mistaken people in the rural districts, will strike this provision from the tax laws, leaving the other far more obnoxious and grinding ones to be paid by those best able to meet the exaction.*

The repeal of this law is demanded by no more sacred pledge than is that of the present exorbitant, oppressive and dishonest tariff duties, stamp taxes, and other impositions constantly paid by the people on all their daily necessaries of life, and in all their daily business transactions. All were war measures and taxes. It is the duty of Government at all times to render as light as possible the exactions from the people, and to legislate in the interests and for the benefit of the greatest number, without if possible doing injustice to any. These principles are constantly disregarded by the Republican party in Congress, which I regret to say, from my experience, has degenerated into a mere cabal, to record and execute the decrees of rings, combinations and monopolists. The raids of these parties upon the interests of the country have been fearful during the present Congress. The great railroad monopolies have well nigh wrenched from the people the magnificent domain of public lands which should have given blessed homes to millions of freemen from every quarter of the globe in the future.—They will now enure to the benefit of these favored corporators in a great measure.—The protectionist monopolists have taxed almost every article the poor man uses or consumes, from his hoe, spade and axe with which he daily works for a subsistence, down to the sulphur match with which he lights his morning or evening taper, and to the very salt with which he seasons his daily food. It is some of the bloated incomes from some of these unholy sources I would reach, as I cannot prevent such nefarious legislation. There is nothing left for Democrats but the poor privilege of choosing out of objectionable propositions, those which under all the circumstances appear to be least offensive and oppressive and most in harmony with correct principle. This privilege I have tried and shall try to exercise discreetly. That I have always succeeded, or shall hereafter succeed in this, I do not claim; for infallibility is enjoyed by none. Some latitude and difference of opinion, in a party situated as is the Democratic party, must be allowed. No standard of unerring duty can be raised. I only regret that the *admitted honest exercise of judgment on my part, by a vote given for the benefit of the rural interests I represent*, should apparently lose me the confidence of one I highly esteemed. I now leave the matter with the people of the district.

SAM. HAMBLETON.

The Income Tax and the Tariff.

The income tax question was settled Monday by the announcement of Mr. Sherman, in the Senate, that the finance committee had re-examined the whole subject and would make no further contest upon the point. He then moved to strike out all the sections of the tax and tariff bill relating to the income tax, which was agreed to, thus insuring the triumph of right and justice, in behalf of which the leading press of the country has stood up so resolutely, backed by the imperative popular will, against an inquisitorial and odious measure of oppression. There is scarcely room now to doubt but that the House will promptly follow this example of the Senate, by receding from its own position on the income tax. Whether it does or not makes little difference, for the emphatic expression of the Senate will prevent any re-enactment of the law, which expires by limitation after the present year. The finance committee now propose to restore the tax on sugar to the rate under the existing law, and also the tax on gross receipts, to make up for the loss of the income tax.

How to Keep Cool.

The Herald of Health for July gives some directions upon the pertinent problem of how to keep cool. We quote:

1. The diet should be composed largely or entirely of fruits, fresh vegetables, and wheat-meal bread, and other preparations of wheat and oat-meal. Corn-meal bread and cakes should be seldom eaten, if at all, during hot weather. Avoid all stimulating or heating articles of food, as meats, especially fat or salted meats, butter, gravies, and greasy food of all kinds, sugar, mustard, spices, etc. Do not eat hot food, and especially avoid eating more than the system requires.

2. Drink nothing but water, and that only a small quantity at a time. Of course this precludes the use of tea, coffee and all alcoholic drinks.

3. The clothing should be light, light colored, loose fitting, and changed often.

4. The entire body should be bathed every day, either in the morning or at night. Farmers and others who perspire freely and are exposed to dust should bathe at night. They will rest and sleep better for doing so. The whole body can be effectually cooled in a short time by holding pieces of ice in the hands, or letting a stream of cold water run upon the wrists or ankles.

5. Avoid all undue mental or physical excitement.

RELIGIOUSLY, PHILOSOPHICALLY AND SCIENTIFICALLY MARRIED.—At Ravenna, Ohio, the other day, a man and woman, before the mayor, performed this singular marriage ceremony:

"Before you, as witnesses, I agree to take Catharine Stoocl, who I hold by the right hand, and who I intelligent, religiously and spiritually love, to be my companion through life, and to her I accord equal rights, socially, religiously and politically with myself. W. PIERCE.

"Before you, as witnesses, I agree to take Walter Pierce, who I now hold by the hand, and who I intelligently, religiously and spiritually love, to be my companion through life, and I agree to not usurp over or transcend him in any particular. CATHARINE STOOCL."

"By this voluntary and premeditated act, in your presence, we declare ourselves religiously, philosophically and scientifically married.

"WALTER PIERCE,
"CATHARINE PIERCE."

These papers having been duly filed, his Honor completed the contract thus entered into by pronouncing the parties husband and wife.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Gazette.

WASHINGTON, June 25, 1870.

There can no longer be any doubt that the elements of opposition to the rotten party now domineering over the people are abundantly sufficient to sweep the country at the next Presidential election. It is equally apparent that those masses of men heretofore affiliating with the Radical organization, but who have become disgusted with its imbecility, profligacy and recklessness, are not disposed to throw any difficulties in the way of a perfect union of all the materials favorable to the restoration of the Government to an honest and Constitutional basis. From a somewhat extensive inquiry I cannot find a single influential politician of the latter class who will not cheerfully *co-operate* with the Democratic Conservative party, in the next National struggle, upon a platform and candidates entirely satisfactory to its masses, and their trusted leaders.

Regarding this matter as already substantially settled, it becomes the *more* important that the future National Executive should be supported by a sympathizing Congress. The history of this Confederacy, though brief, contains many examples of the inefficiency of an Executive, however honest, capable and patriotic, when thwarted at every turn by an antagonistic National Legislature. It may not be that the Senate can be purified so soon as the spring of 1873, but it is undoubtedly within the easy power of the present opposition to Grant's Administration *to regenerate the House of Representatives* even so early as the coming fall. With an Executive and the popular branch of Congress in harmony, a Senate, however constituted, could not long resist the will of *the people of the States*. It is in this view that the recent caucus of Democratic and Conservative members of Congress have recommended prudence and the utmost activity in selecting *and electing* proper candidates for Congress and the State Legislatures at the approaching elections. It is impossible to exaggerate the importance of this admonition.

Japanese Schools.

The schools of Japan possess many singularities, especially those for young girls of fourteen or fifteen years of age, denominated finishing schools. In these establishments, all masters pay for the privilege of teaching, instead of (as is the case with us) being paid for their lessons. This makes the instruction a labor of love. Then, again, to a certain extent, a Japanese young lady is allowed considerable freedom as to the selection of her instructors; she generally prefers the best looking.

A lady principal of one of our finishing establishments for young ladies would not be a little surprised if she could be suddenly transported to Japan, there to study the peculiarities of the Japanese customs.

Instead of our closely pent school rooms, with the girls sitting bolt upright upon an educational stool, she would find the girls in a delightful garden, fragrant with tea and flowers. She would see a number of little summer houses, embowered in the midst of those charming vegetable products, for which Japan is so justly celebrated, brought to perfection by the most exquisite horticulture. She would see bright-eyed damsels, with cheeks pink as roses, moving around with graceful step, each bearing a small lacquer tray with tea and cakes. She would see these damsels, with joyous smile and modest mein, wending each her way to a summer-house. In each of these summer-houses she would see a master or professor, either waiting the return of one of the refreshment bearing damsels, or else sitting by the side of one who had already come back. Japanese girls remain in educational seminaries of this kind until marriage, and they make excellent wives.—*Exchange*

THE very decisive vote in the Senate upon the income tax has put an end to the most unfair, unjust, iniquitous and corrupting tax that ever has been levied upon the American community. Senator Sherman, Chairman of the Finance Committee, has been decidedly snubbed. In spite of the demands of the people, expressed through every influential journal in the country, and notwithstanding the open opposition to the renewal of the odious tax in the Senate itself, he insisted to the last in recommending a measure which was not only most unpopular, but which, unless he is stricken with diplomatic blindness, he must have foreseen that he could not carry. As the tax under the old law has expired, and as it is too late in the session for the House to make any decided demand for the re-enactment of it even in a modified shape, it may be safely considered to be finally dead.

While congratulating our people on the relief thus obtained, we should not allow ourselves to be misled as to the motives which have influenced the action of the Radicals in this case. We are on the eve of a Congressional election, and even extreme Republicans confess their anticipation of defeat in many electoral districts. They will no longer have a two-thirds majority in the House, and if they want to obtain a controlling one they cannot afford to array against them the wealth of the income tax paying portion of the community. This embraces the wealthiest classes, composed of men who could afford to pay, and in many cases would pay, two or three times the annual amount of the income tax levied, in order to relieve themselves of so oppressive a burden. By continuing it, the Radicals would array against their party a number of influential people, who would not only vote against them, but spend money freely to defeat them. This is the secret of the action of the Radical party. It is prudence, and not virtue, to which we are indebted for relief.—*Balt. Gaz.*

Chinese Medicine.

The Secretary of the Treasury has received from San Francisco, California, a box of dead snakes, bugs, flies and centipedes, a grim looking collection of Chinese reptiles which had been consigned to a firm in that city by the firm of Yo Chy Tong & Co., of Canton, to be used by the Chinese residents of San Francisco for medicinial purposes. The manifest describes them as drugs and medicines. The snakes are neatly coiled up and skewered together, with the heads sticking up in centre of the coil and presenting a devilish look. They are apparently about five feet in length, and bear a resemblance to the ordinary striped snake of New England, except that the head is longer and armed with a set of very sharp, ugly looking teeth which the New England reptile has not.

The centipedes are six or seven inches long, the body black and the legs of a dirty yellow color. The bugs and flies are in size and appearance such as might be expected to come from John Chinaman's country, namely—anything but graceful or inviting in appearance. Altogether the "medicine" is unsavory enough in appearance, however well it might taste when properly compounded by a Chinese doctor. At any rate the appraiser at the San Francisco custom house thought so little of the contents of the box that he refused to pass it through the custom-house on the ground that the articles were deadly poisons, and so it comes all the way to Washington for a decision by the Secretary of the Treasury.

THE LATEST FISH STORY.—The editor of a Western paper has been up in the country trouting, and is responsible for this fish story:

A jovial old gentleman whom we met in our travels told a story (for the truth of which we do not vouch) to illustrate the number of fishermen upon the strrams.—"A few days ago," he said, "I was crossing a bridge over Swift river, when I heard my name called. I looked around to see who spoke. No person was in sight and I was about to pass on, when my eye fell upon a large trout standing upon his tail in the river, looking as if he had spoken to me. "Did you speak, Mr. Trout?" said I. "I did, sir," said he; "I wish to inquire if this is the way to Bickford's Mill?" "It is," said I. "Ain't there any other route?" said he. "Guess not," said I, "unless you go by land.—Why do you ask?" "Because the river is so full of these fish hooks that I can never get up this way!"

A WOMAN WINS A MEDICAL PRIZE.—It is recorded as a significant fact, that while some of the doctors are disputing whether women have intellect enough to master the principles of medical practice, one of the latter sex has carried off the prizes offered by the New York Medical Gazette for the best clinical reports.—These articles were sent in signed by the initials M. M. W., and turn out to have been written by Mrs. M. M. Webster, a graduate of the Woman's Medical College of Philadelphia. It is said that the Medical Gazette may be regarded as an impartial arbiter in this matter, because its editor was opposed to women physicians. How many competitors there were, and what was their quality, is not stated; but the fact that women can study and become useful physicians, especially in attendance upon their own sex in many instances, is not to be doubted.

A Peculiar Election.

They have a way of managing elections in California, which is peculiar, to say the least. The citizens of San Francisco were recently called upon to decide by ballot for or against a proposition to grant a subsidy of one million dollars to the Southern Pacific Railroad. When the votes were counted it was found that the proposition was defeated by a majority of 124 in a total vote of over nine thousand. The friends of the measure, determined not to be thus beaten, appealed to the Board of Supervisors—which, by all accounts, must be a body nearly as unscrupulous as was the similar Board in this city—for recount. This was ordered, and the result was a report that the subsidy had been carried by sixty-two majority! It is openly alleged that a sufficient numbes of votes were changed after the first count and before the second to produce the desired result. San Francisco is an enterprising city, and at this rate of progress will soon be entitled to a Ring.—*New York Times.*

GOOD WORDS FITLY SPOKEN.—In response to a serenade the other evening, Governor John T. Hoffman, of New York, who always speaks well, improved the occasion by giving his hearers good advice to the following effect: "To banish all narrow-mindedness from among us, to look beyond party antagonism, to stand for truth as we believe it, and to battle for the right, conceding to neighbors the honesty we claim for ourselves. We will thus sustain and encourage public men, and secure greater honesty and purity of purpose among them."

DICKENS'S HOUSE.—An American, says the cable, has offered one hundred thousand dollars for the house in which Charles Dickens died. The New York Express says: "We trust that, if permitted to buy it, he will be compelled to stipulate that he will not turn it into a place of exhibition for money." See what a character Americans have at home, and how each one, in the general greed for money, suspects the motives of his fellow.

Hall for Rent.

FOR rent, for the year 1871, the HALL on Cross street, Chestertown, at present occupied by the Order of Good Templars.
Apply to E. F. PERKINS.
July 2, 1870—3t.

Peach Box Slats and Heads.

JUST RECEIVED a large lot of *PEACH BOX STUFF.*
Also, keep on hand a lot of **Boxes** made up, WM. VANNORT.
July 2, 1870—tf.

LONDON BROWN STOUT.

E. & G. HIBBERT'S exportation—Ale guaranteed genuine and recommended for people laboring under debility during hot weather: in store and for sale by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
July 2, 1870.

Notice.

I SHALL REQUIRE of all indebted to me, to July 1st, 1870,—whether by *note* or *account*—a *full* payment of such indebtedness, prior to 15th proximo. Croaking about bad crops will not be accepted any longer as an excuse for non-payment. Those failing to comply with this notice, will find legal process against him.
G. W. COVINGTON,
July 2—3t. *Still Pond, Md.*

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—(new) $1.65@1.82.
Red—(new) $1.50@1.55.
CORN.—White—1.16. Yellow 1 03 @ 1.07.
OATS—60@63 cents.

DIED.

SMITH.—In Chestertown, on the 28th inst., JOHNIE, infant son of John and Sarah M. Smith—aged 3 months and 3 months.

ATKINSON.—In Caroline county, on the morning of the 22d ult., of consumption, JOHN W. ATKINSON, aged about 35 years.

KENT NATIONAL BANK,

CHESTERTOWN, MD., June 30th, 1870.

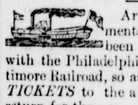
The President and Directors have this d ay declared a dividend of Ten per cent. for the six months ending the 30th inst., payable on and after the 2d day of July.
U. S. Taxes paid by the Bank.
W. N. E. WICKES,
July 2—1t. *Cashier.*

WASHINGTON COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.

THE Annual Commencement Exercises will be held in the Public Hall, on Wednesday, July 14th, at 8 P. M. The friends of the College and the public generally, are invited to attend. R. C. BERKELEY,
July 2—tc. *Principal.*

Cheap Fare
TO THE
Fifth National Camp Meeting,

Held at "Wilton Grove," near Oakington.



Arrangements have been made with the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, so as to furnish *THROUGH TICKETS* to the above Camp Meeting and return for the

Low Price of $3.00,

by the way of steamer GEORGE LAW and Philadelphia Railroad.

☞ Tickets to be had on board of the steamer, *good from 5th to 31st of July*, 1870.

A. T. JOYNES,
Agent Chester River Steamboat Co.
July 2—4t.

AT A MEETING

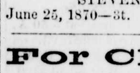
OF THE FARMERS' CLUB of the 3d District, held on June 16th, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That under present circumstances, the rates for freighting grain are too high, and that 5 cents for Wheat or Corn, and 4 cents for Oats are remunerative prices.

Resolved, That this Club as a Club, and as individuals, are determined to patronize vessels that will carry Grain at these rates.

STEVENSON CONSTABLE,
June 25, 1870—3t. *Sec'y.*

For Charter,



Steamer WILLIAM PENN, built expressly for the fruit trade. Capacity, 4,500 baskets Peaches. Length 87 feet, breadth 17 feet, depth 4 feet, tonnage 103 tons, 4½ feet draft of water loaded. For terms of charter, etc., apply to BOWEN & MERCER, *No. 65 South Gay St., Balt.* [June 25—3t°

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

ALL persons are warned not to trespass in any manner upon the farm known as "Radcliffe," the property of the late Mrs. H. L. Spencer. Those disregarding this notice will be prosecuted to the full extent of law, as serious injury has been done by such trespass of late. J. A. PEARCE,
Attorney for the owners.
June 25, 1870—3t.

The several Farmers' Clubs

OF KENT COUNTY recommend that Cradlers' wages during the coming Harvest, be $2 per day; Binders $1 per day after cradlers or Reapers.
June 18. C. H. BAKER, Sec.

Round Trip Tickets to
THE NATIONAL CAMP MEETING.



Round Trip Tickets, at ONE FARE, will be issued by the Kent County Railroad, for the Oakington Camp Meeting: good from the 5th to the 31st of July.
Fare from Kennedyville $4.10.
J. B. WINGATE,
June 18, 1870—4t. Sup't.

JOSEPH TURNER,
PEACH BOX MANUFACTURER,
BETTERTON, Md.

☞ Orders for Boxes or Box Material promptly attended to. [June 4—tf.

PEACH BASKETS.

THE undersigned having received from Mahool and Maguire, Clayton, Del., the permanent agency for the sale of their peach basket, is prepared to fill all orders at short notice, on easy terms, and at a very low price. Sample basket seen at the principal points in the county.
R. E. WALLIS,
Kennedyville, Kent Co., Md,
June 11, 1870—2m

PEACH BOXES.

THE undersigned as Agent for A. J. Horsey, Laurel, Del., is prepared to furnish Peach Growers with Boxes of the best quality, at the lowest prices. They will be delivered at any of the Landings on Chester or Sassafras Rivers.
Specimen Boxes may be seen at the store of Wm. Bacchus, Chestertown,
GEO. Q. BACCHUS,
June 11—tf. Chestertown.

Livery! Livery!! Livery!!!



HORSES AND CARRIAGES



FOR HIRE.—I am prepared to furnish all who want to hire Horses and Carriages, with good, safe and quick animals, and with substantial, easy carriages, on *liberal terms*.
Parties sent to any part of the county.
A good, safe turnout, can always be obtained by applying to
SAMUEL S. RAWLEIGH,
April 30, 1870—3m. Queen street.

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