Congress.

Both houses have adopted resolutions for a holiday adjournment from December 22d to January 4th. The Republican caucus in reference to a general amnesty bill has adjourned *sine die* without coming to any conclusion. All the indications are that no satisfactory bill will be passed during the session. Senator McCreery, of Kentucky, on Tuesday introduced an unfortunate resolution looking to the restoration of the Arlington estate to Mrs. Lee. Mr. McCreery ought to have known that no such act of justice could ever be secured through a Radical Congress. It has afforded a pretext for Mr. Sumner, whose eyes are ever open to turn political sentiment against the Democratic party and the Southern portion of it in particular, to appeal to the war sentiment of the North and thus keep alive the strife of sections. They day will come when Arlington will be restored to its original owners, but it will not be by Mr. Sumner's party. Mr. Bayard truly said that Mr. Sumner "would like to perpetuate a party founded upon hatred and injustice."

The House has re-enacted the bill abolishing the franking privilege. The exchange of newspapers, and their free circulation to *bona fide* subscribers in the county of publication remaining the same.

A bill has been reported in the House for a grand national celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the Declation of Independence in Philadelphia in 1876.

SEEKING OFFICE.—It used to be a principle or rather theory with the American party that the office should seek the man, and not the man the office. As we say it was then theory only for the party seems to have been conceived by office-seekers, and by them it was speedily broken down. The old Know-Nothing passion for office does not seem to have disappeared in our county with the organization. The desire for serving one's country in most any capacity is evidently growing, and every pleasant public day concentrates here in our town a score or more who grasp your hand with a warmth almost amounting to affection.

When the proper time arrives, the people should seek out proper persons to fill the various offices.

THE following from a special Washington correspondent to the Baltimore *Sun*, gives an illustration of Republican government as administered by the military appointees of President Grant, who almost initiates his annual message with the declaration that the will of the people is defeated by the excesses of the citizens in certain Southern States.

USING THE BAYONET ON A JUDGE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—A document showing some of the phases of military reconstruction in Georgia is about to be presented to Congress by Hon. Henry S. Wetmore, who states he was elected by the republicans, judge of the Court of Ordinary, and on the 19th of April, 1870, released a man on habeas corpus because of informality in the warrant. On the 29th of the same month Gen. Terry issued an order removing him from office, but assigning no cause. This order the judge refused to obey, and was put off the bench at the point of the bayonet. The reason for "this exhibition of brute force and the spectacle of a civic judge driven from his bench by soldiery, was because Gen. Terry differed in opinion on the law governing the habeas corpus case." As proof of this he cites the fact that Gen. Terry wrote to General Sherman giving that as the reason. He cites the acts of Congress to show that General Terry's action was illegal, and adds that he is confirmed in that opinion by Representatives Bingham, Logan and Farnsworth, and yet he declares that he is still deprived of his office, which is filled by a military appointee, who was a prisoner held by the United States government in Fort Lafayette as the president of a blockade running company. He concludes his statement as follows: "I respectfully ask Congress to investigate this matter, and if substantiated, to request that the Secretary of War order General Terry before a court-martial, to answer for this despotic and illegal conduct, as a disgrace to the uniform he wears, an insult to the judiciary of the country, an invasion of the rights and property of a citizen, and a reproach to our republican form of government."

Elections in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Dec. 12.—The municipal election here to-day resulted in the choice of Mr. Wm. Gaston, democratic and citizens' candidate, for mayor, by about 3,000 majority. The Gaston ticket carries 7 of the 12 aldermen and probably a majority of the council.

Lowell, to-day, elected Edward F. Sherman, citizens' candidate, for mayor, over Chas. L. Scott, rep. Newburyport elected Eldridge G. Kelley, dem., for mayor.

THE German papers contradict the statement that the Franc-tireurs made prisoners by them are shot. On the contrary, they are put to work in making roads.—The soldiers of the regular army who are captured, are to all practical purposes, free, so long as they behave themselves. They are distributed over the country, working at their various trades, at fixed prices. Only the lazy and refractory ones are detained in the camps used as military prisons.

FRENCH officers, held as prisioners in Germany, are now permitted to visit Berlin in uniform; and in the streets it is quite common to see them going in the streets it is quite common to see them going about "doing" the lions of the city; and with every facility extended to them by the citizens, who are most courteous in showing them the route from point to point, and in various other ways rendering them assistance and attention.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Hydrophobia.

Medical communications should, as a rule, be given to the public only through medical journals, but as the important facts which I am about to publish may never reach those who are interested except shrough the columns of a newspaper, I take this method of imparting them without further apology, especially as the universal popular ignorance on the subject is often permissive of fatal results.

I have seen recently in the public prints notices of several deaths by this most terrible of diseases, in which the fatal results might have been easily averted had the simple facts which I here publish been known to the sufferers or to their friends. I have often reproached myself for not having sooner made this communication, not that the profession are ignorant of what I publish, but that the public are lamentably so.

The virus or poison which propagates hydrophobia exists in the saliva of the rabid animal. It is not injected through the tooth into the wound, as is the venom of the bee, through the sting. The poison merely besmears the tooth, as the lancet is coated with the virus in vaccinating.—There is another very important distinguishing fact in regard to its effect on the wounded part. It produces no irritation, no immediate effect. Like the vaccine virus, or that of the small-pox, it has a certain period of incubation, or zymotic process before the system becomes affected. This period, in the production of canine madness, is happily long, as compared with the period of incubation of other poisons. The period varies, but it is commonly about six weeks, and then before constitutional disease is developed, a slight irritation occurs in the scar, and a red list of inflamed absorbents is seen extending up the member. When these phenomena take place there is no hope; the constitutional symptoms follow immediately. But if during the long period which precedes the local symptoms the proper remedies be employed, and especially soon after the bite, the prevention of the disease is almost certain.

Contrary to the common belief, a deep wound inflicted by the bite is less likely to be followed by hydrophobia than is a light scratch, abrading the skin, for a reason that ought to be obvious—the copious effusion of blood washes away the poison.

Some years ago I treated in Baltimore a case of fatal hydrophobia, which originated thus: A boy was bitten deeply on the cheek by a pet dog, which flew at him without provocation. The master of the dog struck the animal with his hand, and received a scratch on his hand. The dog ran off and was never seen. The wound in the boy's cheek bled freely, and in consequence was washed freely. The scratch on the man's hand was treated by an old lady with salt. The man perished in six weeks in the agonies of hydrophobia. The boy escaped, though possibly because I opened the scar and cauterized it deeply, for possibly the poison might still be incubating there.

When persons are bitten through clothing, perhaps two garments, the poison may be all wiped from the tooth, and the bite prove innocuous, but not certainly. A large majority, however, of those bitten through clothing escape the disease.—These are the cases in which ridiculous nostrums unfortunately acquire reputation for preventing the disease, it being generally supposed that the bite of a rabid dog is necessarily followed by hydrophobia, unless some preventive remedy be employed.

A person in one of the Northern States once received a reward of a thousand dollars for revealing the composition of a remedy which was believed to have cured or prevented many cases of hydrophobia. He had administered it to many persons who had been bitten through clothing and had never gone mad. They gave him their honest certificates that they believed themselves to have been cured of hydrophobia. The composition of the nostrum proved to be "nine leaves of sage, gathered in the night and the wane of the moon, the marrow of a dog's jaw, and the false tongue of a foal."

The use of such a nostrum does no direct harm, but confidence in it does fatal mischief, because it precludes the use of rational preventives. There is no neighborhood in which there is not some old woman who declares, and, perhaps, honestly believes, that she can prevent or cure hydrophobia, and, perhaps, by the use of her remedies the precious opportunity to avert so terible a disease is lost, as I have myself witnessed.

I have been a hundred times called upon by persons bitten by dogs known not to be rabid, but yet these persons were tortured by the apprehension that, should the dog that inflicted the bite ever go mad, they would themselves be affected with hydrophobia. This would be simply ridiculous were it not that so many believe it. A person might as well fear having small-pox who had, five years ago, shaken hands with a man that now has it.

It is the practical part of this communication which is important. We cannot cure this terrible disease when once developed. It is true that there often occur in the public prints, and sometimes in in medical journals, notices of cases cured by certain powerful remedies, such as chloroform, atropia, woorara, the cannabis, &c. But when these remedies have been tried in other cases they have utterly failed.

Remedies acquire a false reputation for the cure of hydrophobia by being employed in spurious cases of that disease.—Nervous persons, who have been bitten by healthy animals, fancy that they have the disease, and they imitate almost every symptom of hydrophobia. They recover, whatever means may be employed. I knew a person in Vermont to be affected by this false form of hydrobia. His son had recently died of the disease, resulting from the bite of a rabid cat. His father, in aiding to nurse him received a speck of the boy's saliva upon his lip. From that moment he became tortured with the apprehension that he had contracted the disease, though assured that it could not be thus communicated. After a short time the symptoms which he had witnessed in the boy began to display themselves. He raved in the most furious manner, refused water, and frothed at the mouth. When any one of the physicians present remarked, by way of encouragement, that certain symptoms which marked the former case were absent, the patient would immediately imitate those symptoms The man, however, from extreme exhaustion, fell into a profound slumber and waked well.

Now in regard to preventive treatment, which is so efficient, and therefore of vast importance, let it be remembered that a mere scratch on the hand or face is the most dangerous—a bite through clothing not without danger. As the poison adheres to the part for some time after the bite before it produces the effect, let the wound be instantly washed, again and again, with soap and water. If a physician were to vaccinate a child in the arm, and an hour after should wash the part with soap and water, no effect would result.

The following case is in point: "A woman, the mother of the boy mentioned above, was washing clothes in her back yard, when a rabid cat leapt over the fence and attacked the boy, clinging to him and wounding his hands and face.—The mother ran to the rescue, seized the cat tore it away from the lad, and threw it over the fence. She then turned to her work, and her hands and arms were immersed in soap and water for two hours. Nothing was done for the boy, it not being known that the cat was rabid. The mother escaped the disease, but the boy perished miserably.

While the washing is being done, send instantly to the nearest druggist for a piece of caustic potash. This comes in small cylindrical pieces, If the tooth of the dog has penetrated, cut the caustic in in the shape of a pencil or a dog's tooth, insert it in the wound and hold it there firmly for a quarter of a minute without regard to the pain, which will be severe.

Caustic potash can be made extempore by pouring boiling water on wood ashes, straining out the ley, and boiling it down, to the consistence of molasses. It may be applied with a smooth stick.

When the wound is a scratch, and therefore the more dangerous, wipe it over briskly with the same material. If the caustic potash cannot be procured, use nitric acid (aquafortis) or sulphuric acid, (oil of vitrol.) Milder caustics, which do not destroy the surface of the wound in which the poison is lodged, are not worthy of confidence, although Mr. Youatt recommends the nitrate of silver, (lunar caustic.) The part may be poulticed with bread and milk for two days, and then dressed with simple salve.

It is too common a practice to kill instantly a savage dog who has bitten a person. This is exceedingly wrong, as the person lives for years with the torturing apprehension that he has been bitten by a rabid dog. The animal should be shut up and regularly fed. If rabid, he will certainly die, but if he lives a week and takes food there is no danger.

It is generally believed that canine madness occurs almost exclusively in summer, and especially during what are termed the "dog days." This is a popular error. According to the best authority, the disease is communicated only by contagion, and just as likely to be propagated in winter as summer, and therefore city ordinances, which allow dogs to be at large at one season and not at another, are absurd.

In the course of half a century I have had occasion to treat the bites of dogs undoubtedly rabid in many stances, and in not a single instance have I known the disease to result when the preventive measures were employed within three days after the bite. I do not mean, however, to justify a moment's delay in their application. N. R. SMITH, M. D.

CONCERT.

MISS REDUE'S SCHOOL

Will give a CONCRT of Vocal and Instrumental Music at the Court House, on the evening of TUESDAY, December 20th.

DOORS open at half-past six o'clock. Price of admission 50 cents—for children, 25 cents.

☞ TICKETS may be bought at the Post Office, and at Mr. Stam's Store, and at the Door. Dec. 17—1t.

NEW WINTER GOODS!

AND

GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS!

OUR general Stock having just been largely added to will now be found fully adequate to meet the demands of the season. Families wanting Liquors for culinary purposes would do well to give us a call. Our stock of FOREIGN WINES and BRANDIES and Pure Domestic Liquors is now very superior, many of them having been in our own hands for a considerable length of time.

HEAVY GROCERIES of every description now in store.

We claim our present Stock of Goods as among the best to be found in the market and expect to keep it full during the entire season. THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, December 17, 1870.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued by T. Waters Russell, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, at the suit of Wm. J. Vannort, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Jeremiah N., and Enoch J. Moffett, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Enoch J. Moffett, of, in, and to the following property:

Four head of Horses,

4 Head of Cattle, 8 Head of Sheats,

and the crop of Wheat seeded on the farm where he now resides:

AND I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that on *Thursday, the 27th of December*, 1870, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Chesterville, I will sell the said property to the highest bidder for cash, to pay and satisfy the said writ, interest and costs due and to become due thereon. R. P. STEWART,

Dec. 17,—tds. [$3.00.] Constable.



New House for Rent.

For rent for the year 1871, the desirable new Dwelling on Queen street, at present occupied by S. Hecht.

For terms, &c., apply to

MARTHA A. BISCOE,

Dec. 10—3t Admx. of A. A. Biscoe.



MULES FOR SALE.

For sale a pair of young, sound, well broken Mules: kind and gentle to harness, and will work any where.

Apply to S. J. ROSEBERRY,

Dec. 10, 1870—3t* *Still Pond.*

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White 1.38@1.75.
Red—$1.36@1.60.
CORN.—White—70@73. Yellow 70a72.
OATS—50@53 cents.

In Memoriam.

ELMA V. JONES—An Acrostic.

Earth hath some flowrets too fair for her cold clime,
Lent only to indicate the purer realms above;
Moulded and fashioned by the Power sublime
And destined there to bloom in perfect, endless love.

Veiled from our view, no more to mortal sight
Joy shalt thou give, as thou didst e'er below;
Over the river in God's effulgent light,
Nearer to Jesus thou shalt e'er more beautifully grow;

Eternal Love shall weld the golden chain
Spanning the tomb to bind thee to us again.

Dec. 14, 1870. H. M.

MONEY! MONEY! MONEY!

COME ONE, COME ALL! AND PAY

J. K. ALDRIDGE

WHAT YOU OWE HIM! He has a large amount of money to pay on the 31st of this month, and earnestly requests those that owe him to call and settle on or before that time. Pay up and save extra expense, for he is determined to close all accounts by the first of the coming New Year, J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Dec. 17, 1870.

NOTICE

To the Tax Payers of the 4th District.

HAVING a large amount of money to raise by the 1st of January, 1871, you are earnestly requested to settle your taxes before that date, and save interest and costs.

WILLIAM A. THOMAS,

Dec. 17, 1870—3t. *Collector.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me will please call at my place of business and settle their accounts. I need the money, and all accounts of long standing I must insist upon being paid on or before the 1st of January, 1871. E. W. PURNELL.

Dec. 17, 1870—2t.

CAUTION!

ALL persons indebted to me are hereby notified to call at my store and settle, by note or cash, on or before January 1st, 1871, otherwise they will find the claim in the hands of a Collector.

JOS. A. CATLIN.

Dec. 17, 1870—tf.

Notice.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Mutual Fire Insurance Company of Kent County, will be held at the office of the Hon. Geo. Vickers, on Monday, January 2, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

N. G. WESTCOTT,

Dec. 17, 1870—3t. Secretary.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned intending to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence near The Trappe, in Kent Co., Md.,

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1870,

HIS ENTIRE STOCK,

among which are some



Fine Horses,

and 3 good Milch Cows;



And all his Farming Utensils,

AND

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

☞ *Sale positively to take place on the day named*, and to begin punctually at 10 o'clock.

TERMS.—All sums of and under $20 cash: on all sums over that amount there will be given a credit of seven months, purchaser giving note with approved security.

GEARY H. LEAVERTON.

Dec. 17, 1870—tds.

VENDUE.

THE subscriber intending to discontinue farming, will sell, on the premises where he now resides, in Morgan's Creek Neck, on

Wednesday, December 21,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., the following personal property:

A lot of regular Farming Utensils,

such as Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, &c.

Pennington Reaper, lot of Broom Corn,

ONE FARM WAGON AND HARNESS,

Dearborn Harness, Grain Fan, lot of

Clover Hay and Corn Blades,



5 HEAD OF CATTLE,

4 HORSES.



Two Fine Young Bulls.

TERMS.—Sums of $15 and under, cash—for sums over that amount a credit of nine months on note with approved security.

The property not to be removed until the terms are complied with, and the purchaser to pay for stamps.

ROBERT P. STEWART.

Dec. 17, 1870.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of three writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of State of Maryland, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Wm. Caulk, John Caulk and Samuel Caulk, colored, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Wm. Caulk, John Caulk and Samuel Caulk, colored, of, in and to, the following property:

THREE HOUSES & LOTS,

situated in the First Election District of Kent county, the property of Wm. Caulk, Somuel Caulk and John Caulk, adjoining the lands of Thomas Peker, Frank M. Gooding and others:

And I hereby give notice, that on *Saturday, the 7th day of January*, 1871, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at the Hotel of John Pennington in Galena, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due theron,

R. W. CALDER, Sheriff.

Dec. 17, 1870—ts. [$3.75.]

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned intending to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale, at his residence near Kennedyville, on

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 30TH, 1870,

the following property:

3 HEAD OF HORSES,



ONE VERY SUPERIOR COLT

by "Black Hawk,"

THREE PAIR OF SUPERIOR MULES,

2 Yoke of Oxen,

1 yoke closely matched and very superior.



SIX MILCH COWS,

And 14 head of Young Cattle.

23 HEAD OF FINE SHOATS,

Very Fine Chester County Whites.

SEVENTEEN HEAD OF FINE SHEEP.

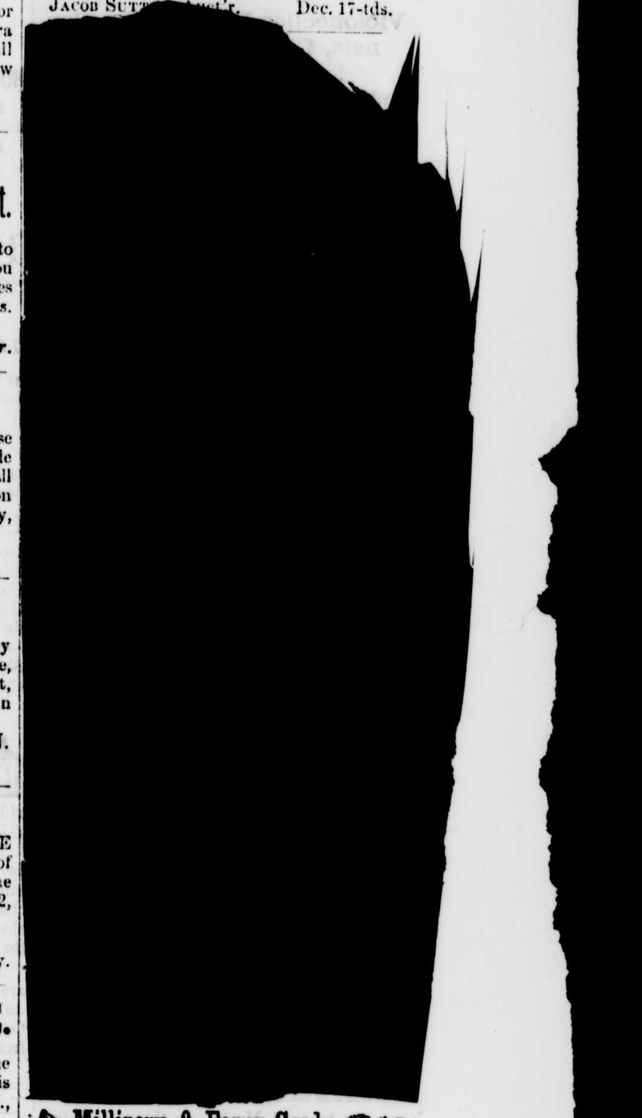
2 IRON-AXLE WAGONS, nearly new; REAPER AND MOWER,

FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., &c.

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

TERMS OF SALE.—Sums of $20 and under cash; over that amount a credit of 7 month, on note with approved security, the purchaser paying for stamps. The property not to be removed until the terms are complied with. ARTHUR J. WALLIS.

JACOB SUTT[illegible], Auct'r. Dec. 17-tds.



Millinery & Fancy Goods.



The undersigned having resumed business on her own responsibility, will be pleased to see her friends and former customers at her old stand on Queen street.

She has just returned from the city with a carefully selected stock of seasonable Goods, to which she invites their early attention.

MARTHA A. BISCOE.

Dec. 10, 1870—3t.

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between M. A. Biscoe and M. A. Moffett was dissolved on the 6th instant, by the withdrawal of the undersigned.

Persons indebted will please settle at an early day. M. A. BISCOE.

Dec. 10, 1870—3t.

FLOUR AND MEAL STORE,

ON THE CORNER

OPPOSITE T. B. HYNSON'S.

FLOUR 7, 8, 8.50, and $9 per barrel—from 5 to 2 cents per pound retail. Buckwheat by the bag or pound.

CORN MEAL,
CHOPPED CORN,
BRAN, SHORTS,
And other CHOPS.

Dyspepsia Flour made to order.

☞ *Buy where you can get the Cheapest.*

Call at **BACCHUS'.**

Dec. 10, 1870.

NOTICE.

We hereby warn all persons not to gun or trespass in any manner upon the Farm in Kent county, near Chestertown, called 'Ratcliffe Hall,' and we include in this notice the Land belonging to said Farm on the Chester River shore. All persons who may be guilty of such trespass will be proceeded against according to law.

GEO. A. HANSON,
WM. A. THOMAS.

December 3, 1870

NOTICE TO THOSE INDEBTED.

The undersigned respectfully but urgently requests to those indebted to him to make settlement, by cash or by note, on or before the 1st of January next. I should be sorry to *force* matters with my customers, but unless I can raise a sufficient amount of money by the date above mentioned my business will be materially interfered with, if not brought to a close.

GEORGE E. LAMBERT.

Dec. 3, 1870—tf.

A Card.

THE report is being industriously circulated, that I have disposed of my entire stock of Peach Trees, which report is incorrect. I have some (25,000) twenty-five thousand good trees yet to dispose of.

N. BARNARD,

Nov. 26; 1870—tf. *Still Pond, Md.*

VENDUE NOTES can be obtained at this office.

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

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