THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 14, 1871.

The Comptroller's Report.

We have received from LEVIN WOOLFORD, Esq., the Comptroller of the Treasury, his Report for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1870. The receipts into the treasury of the State from all sources amounted to $2,967,819.34, and the disbursements to $2,475,069.17, leaving a balance in the treasury, September 30th, of $492,750.17. The estimated receipts for the year ending September 30, 1871, show a balance over the estimated expenditures for the same period. The Comptroller says: Notwithstanding the payment of the large amount of extraordinary appropriations made by the last Legislature, the finances of the State exhibit a healthy status, and I fully expect to be able to show at the close of the present fiscal year, a condition of the Treasury which will justify a reduction of the present taxation.

The Comptroller concludes with the following practical remarks:

The policy of the Federal Goverment, in discriminating against the farming and producing interests, for the benefit of manufacturers and capitalists, is felt perhaps, more severely by the farmers of Maryland, and the other Atlantic States, than those of the great West.

Be this as it may, it is certain that those interests are lanquishing and almost prostrate in this State, from its effects.

While the Legislature of the State can in no way interfere to screen our farmers from the effects of this policy, yet much can be done, by an economical administration of State affairs, and a reduction of public expenditures, to free them from the burdens of State taxation. Nothing in the power of the State Government will contribute so much to enhance and revive the farming interests, (with which the commercial interests of the State are also intimately connected,) as to relieve them from taxation by an economical administration of State and county affairs. If Maryland can be comparatively free from taxation, capital will instantly seek investment within her borders, lands will increase in value in every part of the State, the population of the counties will be increased, labor will be rewarded and immigration ensue in consequence, commerce will revive, and general prosperity may be confidently expected in every portion of our beloved State.

Advertising Agents.

The Democratic Advocate begins the New Year with a caustic article on the above subject, who are quite appropriately styled "Horse Leaches." We are pleased to see a move against these enemies, as we believe, of the newspaper interest. No man can serve two masters, and these agents undertake to act for the interest of publisher and advertiser at the same time. Their success is a matter of surprise, and their numbers are continually increasing. We entirely coincide with the *Advocate* in wishing to see them wholly ostracised.

If the Editorial Convention would meet for the discussion of such matters as this, instead of taking an annual excursion, the interests of the fraternity would be much more advanced.

The *Advocate* says:

"Enough advertisements are received monthly by us from Advertising Agents in the North and West to justify the publication of a journal four times as large as the ADVOCATE, but they are consigned to the waste-basket, because we know they are *humbugs;* and we sincerely regret that many of our brother editors give them publicity in their papers. Why are those advertisements not published in the large daily papers of our cities? The reason is plain. Because the country paper is read by all, and from the unsuspecting citizens of the country these swindlers make their living. Thousands of young men and women yearly go to a premature grave from patronizing these humbugs and quack doctors; thousands of persons are annually defrauded by the gift lottery concerns of New York, Boston, Chicago, and other cities, who are reached only through the country press; and we believe that the newspapers are not only morally but legally responsible for the obscene advertisements they give to their readers.

"In the future, as in the past, we shall publish nothing that we do not believe to be genuine, or by which our readers may be swindled out of their money. We hope at an early day to be able to announce that all the newspapers in the State of Maryland have seen the error of their way and entirely ostracised all Advertising Agents, who are the parties who receive the profits of the work. If persons from a distance are desirous of advertising in our respective papers, let them make contracts with the Publishers, and not through middlemen; and let us give our brethren of the press this important piece of advice—always demand the *cash in advance* from foreign advertisers.

[redacted]

Kentucky is proposing to call a convention to revise its constitution.

Outlook in the South.

REMARKS OF THE NEW YORK WORLD ON THE RESULT OF THE LATE ELECTION IN GEORGIA.

"Reconstruction" proves to the Republicans like the apples of Sodom—goodly and fair in prospect, but bitter ashes in the mouths of the eaters. Georgia, the empire State of the South—a State which the Republicans were so reluctant to lose that they reconstructed their own reconstruction, upsetting the State government which had been established under their own nursing auspices—has gone against them in the late election in spite of the Federal patronage, in spite of the negro vote, in spite of Cameron's recent visit and sanguine prophecies, in spite of all the desperate, intriguing endeavors to save it. The Democrats have swept the State; a result which knocks the last drop from under the Republican party in the South and topples the whole structure into ruins.

The reconstruction experiment was undertaken solely with a view to put off the evil day and postpone the downfall of the Republican party, by preventing the South from reinforcing the Northern Democracy. This election in Georgia is a final demonstration of the futility of these hopes. It closes a long series of Radical disappointments and humiliations, and gives the finishing stroke to Radical supremacy in the Southern States.

The Democratic party has great reason to rejoice over the Southern elections of the present year. All hail Georgia and Missouri!—one, the best representative of the cotton, and the other of the border, States. The old border slave States are *all* Democratic, including West Virginia, which was cut off to make it permanently Republican, and North Carolina—a tier of States two deep extending from the Atlantic coast to the Mississippi River. It is true that we have regained several of these States in consequence of schisms and quarrels in the Republican party. It was by reason of such a split that we carried Virginia; it was by such split that we easily removed the disfranchisements of white citizens in Tennessee and Maryland, and have triumphantly blotted it out in Missouri. But the victory in all these cases is none the less permanent because it originated in Republican dissensions. Every enfranchised white man is certain to act with the Democracy; and now that the Democratic party is strengthed by this great body of reinforcements, the disaffected Republicans who helped enfranchise them are not going back to rejoin a beaten and prostrate party. They evinced foresight in coming over to us on so excellent a bridge. They saw that disfranchisement could not stand; saw that the Democratic party must come into power in their respective States as soon as it was removed; and wisely made their peace while they had something valuable to give. These eight of the old slave-holding States—Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Delaware, and North Carolina, including the whole double belt of border States, are as securely Democratic as Vermont and Massachusetts are Republican. The Republicans will not make any outside effort to carry them in the next Presidential election, any more than the Democrats will carry Vermont.

Passing the cotton States, the power of the Republican party is shaken in them all by the recent victory in Georgia.—There are only two of which the Republicans can retain—South Carolina and Mississippi—and these only because in them the black population outnumbers the white. It is doubtful whether the Republicans can hold even these two States for another year, for the intelligent negroes are already beginning to realize the mischiefs of carpetbag rule; and negro office-holding is a prize so few can win that the colored masses cease to have any interest in it. The Southern whites have always been remarkable for political skill. The army and Freedman's Bureau have been withdrawn for less than two years, and behold what a revolution the Southern politicians have accomplished in that brief space! We have no doubt that they will rescue every Southern State. Military coercion being over, we shall witness everywhere in the South the natural ascendancy of intelligence over ignorance, of public spirit over apathy, or property and social standing over the beggardly elements of which the Republican party in the South is composed.

The exclusion of Southern whites from office under the fourteenth amendment cannot arrest or even check this revolution, whatever hardship and indignity it brings upon particular individuals. The flow of time, silent but swift, is sweeping away that restraint on the free choice of Southern electors. If a law had been passed forbidding any woman who had a Confederate lover previous to 1860 from marrying, such a law would be already obsolete by the lapse of time, for the simple reason that of all women who ever marry nineteen-twentieths marry before the age of twenty-eight. The ten years that have elapsed since the rebellion have carried all Southern women old enough to have had lovers in 1860 irrecoverably beyond the marriageable age, so that a repeal of the restriction would bring no practical relief, and its continuance be only an exhibition of empty spite. Very similar to this supposed case is the disability to hold office entailed by the fourteenth amendment. The average duration of official life in this country is not more than ten or fifteen years. There has been no period in our political history when a length of time has not made almost a complete change in the *personnel* of Congress, the few exceptions being generally men of more than ordinary mark. Of the Southerners who had been in Congress previous to 1860, the greater part would have passed off the political stage long ere this, never to return, even if there had been no rebellion, and have given place to new men to whom the fourteenth amendment does not apply.—If the disability were removed to-morrow it probably would back into Congress from the whole South not a dozen members who had served in that body previous to the rebellion. Nothing could be more impotent than the inveterate Radical spite that perpetuates the restriction. Its only effect is to intensify the hostility of the South to the Republican party.

In the new era which is dawning there will grow up a strong political sympathy between the South and the West. Both regions are agricultural, depending upon a foreign market for their staples, and abominating the high tariff which confiscates a great part of the goods purchased abroad by their exported productions.—The tariff question is the rising, and will soon be the overshadowing, issue in American politics; and on that great question the West and the South will be united.—Both sections will possess increased influence as soon as the apportionment is made under the new census. The South gains by the abolition of slavery, five-fifths of the negroes being counted instead of three-fifths; and the West gains by a growth in population altogether exceeding that of any other part of the country. We are on the eve of a greater revolution in our national politics than ever before took place in a time of peace.

Gov. Geary on Federal Troops at State Elections.

The employment of United States troops at elections, without consent of the local and State Governments, has recently received considerable attention and reprehension. It is regarded as an interference with the sovereign rights of the States, which was not contemplated by the founders of the General Government, and, if persisted in, must lead to results disastrous to peace and harmony. The practice is one so serious in its character, and so injurious in its tendencies, as to merit prompt consideration and decisive action, not only by the General Assembly, but by Congress. One of the complaints of the colonists against the British King was the oppression growling out of the assumption of this power. They said, "He has kept among us in times of peace standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures;" and, what is especially pertinent to the case in point, "He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power." The alleged authority for the use of troops at our State elections is derived from the tenth section of an act of Congress approved May 31st, 1870, entitled "An act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of the Union, and for other purposes," which authorizes United States Marshals to call to their assistance "such portion of the land and naval forces of the United States, or of the militia, as may be necessary to the performance of the duty with which they are charged, and to insure a faithful observance of the XV Amendment to the Constitution of the United States." But it must be a forced construction of this law that will justify the presence of armed national forces at our places of election when no necessity exists therefor, and where their presence is calculated to provoke collison. With a good President, the exercise of the power referred to might have no injurious results, but in the hands of a bad man, governed by personal ambition, it might prove exceedingly calamitous. *Unconsciously a good President might be induced to employ it wrongfully;* a bad one would be almost certain to use it for his own advancement. Under any circumstances, in my opinion, it is unsafe, and antagonistic to the principles that should govern our republican institutions. At the last October election United States troops were stationed in Philadelphia for the avowed purpose of enforcing the election laws.—This was done without the consent or even the knowledge of the civil authorities of either the city or the State, and without any expressed desire on the part of the citizens; and, as far as can be ascertained, without existing necessity. From a conscientious conviction of its importance, I have called your attention to this subject. A neglect to have done so might have been construed as an endorsement of *a measure that meets my unqualified disapproval.* The civil authorities of Pennsylvania have always been, and are still competent to protect its citizens in the exercise of their elective franchise, and the proper and only time for United States military forces to intervene will be when the power of the Commonwealth is exhausted, and their aid is lawfully required.

The War and Finance in Germany.

The following interesting extract from a letter addressed by a well-known banker in Germany, under date of December 20, to a citizen of New York, gives an interesting inside view of things in Germany and in Europe generally. The writer says:

"There seems to be no end yet to this Prussian-French war, although the Germans begin to get tired; but when it is over I there will be a very large emmigration of Germans to America. In Europe money is very abundant now, because business in general is at an entire standstill, and moneyed men do not want to invest their money; but when the war is over there will be such a demand for money that the rate of discount will go considerably higher. France, Germany, Italy, Turkey, Russia, and even Spain, all want money; and if Prussia, while victorious, had to give a five per cent. loan at 92½, what will others have to do? The chances for America to sell a four per cent. loan at par, if ever there were any (which I doubt,) are over. Should, however, the war with France last four or five months yet, I think revolution will come in Europe; in such a case the capital of Europe will fly to America, and there will be a chance to issue a loan at a low rate of interest. When such a time does come, and I tell you confidently I am afraid it will come, then will be your country's financial opportunity."

The Lighthouse at Love Point.

The following letter in relation to the erection of a lighthouse at Love Point, which has just been received by Senator Vickers, will interest many of our readers:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHTHOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1871.

SIR—In regard to the lighthouse at Love Point, referred to in your letter of the 29th December, I have the honor to inform you that the drawings and specifications of this and the other screw-pile lighthouses for Chesapeake Bay and the James River, approved for July 15, 1870, have been nearly completed, and it is expected that they will be completed by the 1st of July next.

Very respectfully,
W. B. STAUBNEY, Chairman.
Hon. George Vickers, U. S. Senate.

☞ A correspondent of the *Baltimore Gazette*, writing from Arras, France, December the 24th, says:

To describe the passing events of the war would be, by the time my letter arrived, possibly like writing a chapter of ancient history. But there are some fixed points in the struggle that may be taken as indices of ultimate results. Trochu, by his patient energy and resolve to act cautiously, has not only fortified Paris with new and heavy cannon, but made the city impregnable. He created an army out of materials that in September last were considered too contemptible even for a laugh; while his troops have been increasing by the force derived from organization, the investing army has remained stationary. Not content with having placed the capital beyond the reach of attack, the French out-works are being so rapidly advanced that shells will soon fall in Versailles. Strange revulsion of chances—Versailles bombarded before Paris, and all the glories of Germany forced to decamp to St. Germain. There was much natural anxiety to ascertain how the Parisians would take the news of the defeat of the Army of the Loire. They have received the misfortune like men, and it has only made them more determined to resist. They cannot divest themselves of the belief—the prevision—that all France cannot fail to bring succor. There are camps at Conlie and Bordeaux—at Lyons and here—men are in swarms, and are being drilled at railway speed. Assuming that it takes three months at the very least to make a soldier, each week that elapses frees thousands of men from that apprenticeship. Chauzy, the best General yet turned up by the force of circumstances, is even in his very retreats, making armies. His troops are becoming inured to the hardships of campaign life—he is drawing the enemy deeper into the country—diffusing his army, necessitating reinforcements—these Fatherland can give—but how long the drain will be unmurmuringly accepted, is for German patience to decide. Rest assured France will produce the last man to continue the strife—to weary and harrass the invader. It is only speculation to consider, can the Prussians occupy the entire French territory. To have this nation of nigh forty millions really prostrate such must be done. The Allies subjugated the Gauls during the First Empire—and the English marched through their country from the Pyrennes to Paris. But France was then divided, hated the organizer of conscriptions more than Blucher or the Cossacks. It is not so now—there is not the slightest symptom of disunion as to the duty of chasing the Prussians. Politically, France never was more free than now. You can establish a newspaper and write as you please, you can call a public meeting and denounce public men till you are tired. Both agencies are resorted to, but "no surrender" is the motto of all.

THE CAMPAIGN.

The fighting now is quite dissimilar from that which characterized the terrible days of August and ended at Sedan. It is now nation against nation. Sidonius, Bishop of Clermont, described the Germans of the fifth century thus: "We have not a more cruel and dangerous enemy—they overcome all who have the courage to oppose them, they surprise all who are so imprudent as not to be prepared for their attack. When they pursue, they inevitably overtake; when they are pursued, their escape is certain. They despise danger—a storm is their protection, a tempest a subject of joy." Modern Teutons retain much of this character, except that they are not cruel. It remains for a short time to prove will the French match them. Bourbaki looks like the "dark horse" in the race of victory. He meditates a rush on Paris, while Chauzy occupies the foe on one side and Faidherbe on the other. If Bourbaki could reach the Prussian ring round the city, the Germans might well feel more than anxious. Gen. Faidherbe is not a rash man, but his position outside Amens is not unattended with danger. The Germans are moving on his rear from the southeast, while Manteuffel confronts him. He may win a coulomiers victory, or may be surrounded, as less the forts, at Sedan. If defeated the Army of the North cannot reform in time to aid Havre and Cherbourg. The city of Amiens is between two fires—from the citadel held by the Prussians and the battles that will rage in its suburbs. In itself, Amiens will be held by the Germans as a point of honor, but Rouen will be held fast—it is the key to fair Normandy—rich in all an army needs for its support. If the Germans still "come on in their old style," they must recognize that the French are becoming very tough to deal with, and although Gambetta issues terrible decrees against soldiers who may become timid, or generals who may prove incapable in presence of the enemy, he will not have occasion to follow in the footsteps of the Convention which equipped an ambulatory guillotine, under the superintendence of St. Just and Le Bas, to follow the French army, and in all cases of defeat to set the machine to work.

Match Against Time.

Mr. John Hunter, of Westchester Co., New York, has laid Mr. Leonard W. Jerome $1,000 to $2,500 that he will produce a horse that will run one mile in one minute forty-one seconds, over the Saratoga Course, at the next Summer meeting, carrying weight for age. The best official, mile time of record is that made by General Duke, now Judge Curtis, at the last July meeting at Saratoga. He ran a mile, carrying 114 pounds, full weight, in 1:43½. Fanny Ludlow, the year previous ran a mile and a furlong in 1:56, equal to 1:43 1-9 for a mile, and Hegira ran the fastest two miles on record at New Orleans, November 23d, 1850, carrying a catch weight, in 3:34½, running the first mile in 1:42½. The proposed match against time, therefore, will create as much interest in racing circles as did the memorable match in which Kentucky, then in Mr. Hunter's stable, was backed, at four years old, for $10,000, to run four miles in seven minutes twenty seconds, at Jerome Park, carrying 120 pounds. He ran the first two miles in 3:39; the first three in 5:29, and the four miles in 7:31¾. Lecompte did his four miles 7:26, carrying 100 pounds; Lexington in 7:29½, and, with a running start, in 7:19½, most extraordinary time.

Maryland's Representation in Congress.

The census of the country having been nearly completed, it will rest with this or the next session of Congress to make the reapportionment for the House of Representatives to be elected in 1872. The law allows three years from the date of the completion of the census for Congress to determine the number of members of the House and the basis of population upon which they shall be chosen, but unless it is done during this winter or the next, it cannot go into effect before the election of 1874. If the apportionment is made on the basis now provided by law, namely: 243 members, the States of New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Georgia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Maine, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire and Rhode Island would lose in number of members, while if it remained on a basis of 300 members—one to each 128,000 of population—none of these States which would lose, and Maryland, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Massachusetts, Kentucky, Georgia and Louisiana would each gain. As the States which would lose on a smaller basis have a majority in the House now, we may expect to see 300 Representatives adopted as the number. In that case Maryland, with a population of 781,054 persons, will be entitled to six members, instead of five as present.

Military Interference in State Elections.

General Halleck joins Gov. Geary and others in denouncing military usurpations. He says that they do more harm than good at the South. In his report as commander of that department, he says:

"I respectfully repeat the recommendation of my last annual report that military officers should not interfere in local civil troubles unless when called out in the manner prescribed by law, and that the requisition of revenue officers should be accompanied by affidavits or some other proof that the case comes within the provisions of the law authorizing or requiring military interference. As the practice now is the revenue officer is the sole judge of the necessity of military guards and escorts. It may be proper to remark in this place that I have been assured by federal civil officers that the use of troops in executing judicial processes, and in enforcing the revenue and other civil laws, seems to increase rather than diminish the apparent necessity for using such force. The badly disposed become more and more exasperated at being coerced by a force which they think has been unconstitutionally employed against them, and the better disposed relax their efforts to punish local crimes."

Pittsburg and Baltimore.

From the Pittsburg Paper, January 10.

In a very few weeks the extension of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad will be completed to Wills creek, and when this is accomplished, Baltimore will be brought into intimate business relations with Pittsburg. Geographically, we are neighbors, but the old routes of travel, owing to their circuitousness, have brought us into closer relations with cities more distant. Now, however, we are so enjoy the advantages of our natural tide-water outlet, and Baltimore, rather than Philadelphia, will be our nearest seaboard city. This change will have an excellent effect upon the business of this city; it will attract the trade of the West from the long Northern routes, and two-thirds of that which now goes through Buffalo will pass through here on its way to Europe. A few miles more or less are very important in this age of rapidity, and the new route, having the advantage of being almost one hundred miles shorter than those in use at present, cannot fail to secure immediate popularity.

Baltimore fully realizes its true position in the premises, and is making arrangements with all possible despatch to meet the demands that will soon be made upon it. With a port almost equal to that of New York, and superior to that of all other ports of the Atlantic seaboard north of Florida, it has lately surpassed all others in the liberal expenditures made to start a trade, foreign and domestic. Lines of steamships are now running from Baltimore to New Orleans, Savannah, Charleston and across the Atlantic to Bremen. These have given an impetus to her commercial life, well calculated to astonish dull, plodding communities like Boston and Philadelphia. With Pittsburg a hundred miles nearer, the beautiful city of the Chesapeake will feel a fresh vigor and a new prosperity. We are glad to welcome the closer proximity of such a respectable neighbor.

THE LOVE ROMANCE IN SAM HOUSTON'S LIFE.—The most singular incident in the eventful life of Sam Houston, one never hitherto explained, was his abandonment of the governorship of Tennessee only three days after marrying a young wife. He became a voluntary exile among the Indians of the plains for years thereafter, was made a great chief, and only reappeared in public life when Texas was struggling for independence. The Galveston News lifts the veil from this secret chamber of Houston's heart by this strange narration: "What we know about this matter is so honorable to him that we shall for the first time put it in print.—We may premise that our information is derived indirectly from one now deceased, who during her life had a right to know what caused this strange episode in the life of the great man. Governor Houston's first bride was a Tennessee belle of surprising beauty and of considerable social rank. She was, if not the affianced bride, at least the sweetheart of a neighboring gentleman when Governor Houston sought her hand. Her family being very ambitious, forced the match and she was married. After retiring to her bridal chamber, her deportment was such as to cause him to suspect that, while her hand was his, her heart was another's.—She confessed the truth when interrogated, and while promising fidelity and wifely duty, declared herself unable to love him. He at once retired from the house. He then resigned his position and went among the Comanches. In due course of time the lady sought and obtained a divorce."

Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, is in such delicate health that his friends feel alarmed about it.

The Late Eclipse of the Sun.

Popular observation of the eclipse was general in London and elsewhere in England. The "News" says:

One feature of the eclipse was very interesting. The sun's face showed many small and seemingly very dark spots. As the moon, passing onwards, disclosed these one after another, the following succession of appearances was presented: First it seemed as though a lunar mountain was being upreared by some gigantic sublunarian force. As this seeming mountain grew to its full height, one could recognize in it a distinctly marked difference of darkness compared with the moon, and a somewhat ruddy aspect. It was, indeed, almost impossible to pursuade oneself that the seeming monntain was of the nature of those red prominences which, during the total eclipse, seemed to surround the moon "as garnets ro und a brooch of jet." Thon the moon would detach itself from this appendage, and it was very noteworthy how plainly the moon's onward motion could be recognized while the small spot was still close by; but as the moon's distance gradualy increased, the spot which had appeared a few moments before, to be travelling away from the moon's edge, seemed to come to rest—at least, its gradual increase of distance from the moon could no longer be recognized.

Until the end of the eclipse, which occurred at about eighteen minutes to two, the sun, though occasionly clouded over, continued to be, for the most part, very satisfactorily visible.

A QUESTION SETTLED.—A New York judge and jury have decideda five-and-a-half year old child to be worth just $50, that being the amount of damages awarded to Henry Voigd, who brought suit to recover $10,000 of Henry Broesier, whose horse trampled the child of Voigd to death.

THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA having orderd a painting of the battle of Gettysburg for the State House at Harrisburg so large that it cannot be put into the building, is Now reduced to the extremity of either erecting a new capitol, or having its adornment therefor kept in Philadelphia, where, happily, they have succeeded in finding a hall large enough to accomodate, it.

☞ An ambitious night editor of one of our dailies with a leaning to metaphor, headed a dispatch relating to British belligerency with "The British Lion Shaking his Mane," and on taking up the paper the next morning for the pleasure of seeing his brilliant conception in print, was horrified to find it metamorphosed into "The British Lion Skating in Maine."

Von Beust, the Austrian minister, eclipses Grant as a smoker, and since the war refuses to limit himself to less than forty cigars a day. Behind all that smoke there must be some fire.

MARRIED.

HATCHERSON—NICHOLSON.—On the 12th of Jan., 1871, at St. James' Church, by the Rev. H. C. Cushing, GEORGE W. HATCHERSON to Miss SALLIE E. NICHSON.

MORGAN—CHITMAN.—On the 7th inst., by Rev. E. B. Newnam, CHRISTOPHER MORGAN to Miss SARAH C. CHITMAN.

HAZELL—BOYER.—On Wednesday last, by Rev. E. B. Newnam, BENJ. M. HARELL to Miss ELIZABETH BOYER.

WILLIAMS—COLEMAN.—On the 12th of January, by Rev. Mr. Gray, JOSEPH F. WILLIAMS to Miss MARTHA J. COLEMAN, both of Kent.

DIED

BURGESS.—CAROLINE, consort of the late Thomas D. Burgess, at the residence of Jere Nicols, Esq., on Dec. 15th, 1870, in the 69th year of her age.

Removal.

J. K. ALDRIDGE has removed to the store room lately occupied by J. F. Howard, opposite the Court House, and is prepared to supply his customers and the public generally with anything in the TIN and STOVE line. His stock of HARDWARE cannot be surpassed in this market. Give him a call. [Jan. 14, 1871.

GREAT SENSATION!

At the "Voshell House," Chestertown,
EVERY
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY NIGHT,
WHERE GOODS ARE SOLD
AT YOUR OWN PRICES!
At Public Auction,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Blankets, Woolen and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Notions; *Stationery, Fancy Soap, and Perfumery;* Fine Table and Pocket Cutlery; Silver Plated Ware, Glass Ware, &c.; *MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, JEWELRY,* Fine Gold and Silver Watches.

☞ The above will be sold without reserve.

SALES COMMENCE AT 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

All Goods waranted as represented, or the money refunded.

BARGAINS AT PRIVATE SALE. 50 PER CENT. SAVED BY BUYING HERE.
BARRATT & ALLEN.
G. W. BARRATT, Auct.

☞ Outside Sales promptly attended to, on reasonable terms. [Jan. 14—3m.

MILK! MILK!!

THE subscriber's milk wagon is now running, and he is prepared to supply the citizens of Chestertown with pure rich milk every morning and evening, (Sunday evening excepted,) at a reasonable price.
S. L. RAWLEIGH.
Jan. 7, 1871—6w.

TO THE PUBLIC.

R. W. RINGGOLD offers his Professional services as Attorney and Counselor at Law.
Office at the Court House, in the apartment of the Register of Wills.
Jan. 7, 1871—3t.

To Mothers.

LIEBIG'S FOOD FOR INFANTS.—This valuable and popular food for infants is now so firmly established that it is unnecessary to make any remarks upon its efficacy. Further information can be obtained at
Jan. 7. WICKES' DRUG STORE.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White, 1.55@1.80
Red—$1.30@1.45.
CORN.—White—81@82. Yellow 79@82.
OATS—56@58 cents.

C. F. STAM & BRO.,

SUCCESSORS TO
J. L. STAM & SON.

TENDERING our thanks to the Citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's counties for their liberal patronage extended to us while we were associated with the old firm, we solicit a continuance of the same.

We always have on hand a well selected stock of

DRUGS,
CHEMICALS,
PAINTS,
OILS,
DYE STUFFS AND WINDOW GLASS.

Also, a large stock of
PERFUMES and FANCY ARTICLES
not to be excelled on the Shore.

PHYSICIANS' prescriptions compounded with accuracy, and neatness at all hours.

☞ The *night bell* promptly answered.
Respectfully,
C. F. STAM & BRO.
January 7, 1871—y.

BENJAMIN STRAUSS'
CLOTHING HOUSE,

Cor. of High and Cross sts.,
Chestertown, Md.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND A FULL SUPPLY OF
Fashionable and seasonable
CLOTHING.
SUITS MADE TO ORDER
OF THE BEST MATERIALS, AND IN CITY STYLE.
Jan. 7, 1871—y.

ATTENTION.

THURSTON'S
PEARL TOOTH POWDER
Whitens the teeth, strengthens the gums, purifies the breath, and is the most perfect Tooth Powder made. For sale at
Jan. 7. WICKES' DRUG STORE.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

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FOR FLAVORING.
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LEMON,
ALMOND,
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