THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 21, 1871.

M. A. Newell, President of the Board of State School Commissioners vs. Washington College at Chestertown.

The President, in his report, uses the following language:

"Washington College, Chestertown, and Frederick College, in Frederick City, have no collegiate organizations, but are doubtless doing good service as schools of a higher grade than the ordinary district schools."

We do not exactly understand what the President means by no collegiate organization, but we have very little doubt where the inspiration for this, we so construe, ungenerous thrust at our college was derived. The same hand takes every available occasion to stab the people who give him bread.

Kent County School obtained a charter from the Legislature of Maryland in 1782 to erect said School into a College with the name of Washington, and since then Washington College has had a collegiate organization. In May, 1784, General Washington visited the college and subscribed his name as one of the visiters and governors. He had previously given fifty guineas as an earnest of his wishes for its prosperity.

The following is his letter to the President of the Board, requesting permission to place his name among the Visiters:

HEAD QUARTERS,
Newburgh, August 18th, 1782.

I have had the honour to recieve your favour of the 8th ult. by Col. Tilghman, who arrived here about ten days ago, and to whom I have committed the charge of forwarding this answer. To the gentlemen who moved the matter, and to the Assembly for adopting it, I am much indebted for the honour conferred on me, by giving my name to the college at Chester. At the same time that I acknowledge the honour, I feel a grateful sensibility for the manner of bestowing it; which, as it will remain a monument of their esteem, cannot but make a deep impression on my mind, only to be exceeded by the flattering assurance of the lasting and extensive usefulness of the seminary. If the trifling sum of fifty guineas will be considered as an earnest of my wishes for the prosperity of this seminary, I shall be ready to pay that sum to the order of the Visiters, whenever it is their pleasure to call for it. It is too trifling to stand in any other point of view—nor would I wish it to do so.

With much pleasure should I consent to have my name enrolled among the Visiters and Govenors of this College; but convinced as I am that it will never be in my power to give the attendance which by law is required, my name could only be inserted to the exclusion of some other, whose abilities and proximity might enable him to become a more useful member. When that period shall arrive, when we can hail the blest return of peace, it will add to my pleasure, to see this infant seat of learning rising into consistency and proficiency in the sciences, under the nurturing hands of its founders.

I have the honour to be, Reverend Sir,
your most obedient servant,
GEORGE WASHINGTON.

To the Rev. Dr. Smith, at Chester, Kent Co., Maryland.

The first Commencement for conferring Degrees was held under the charter in 1783; the last, in August, 1870.

While President Newell thus cheapens our Eastern Shore College, he takes especial pains to commend to the citizens of Maryland and the fostering care of the Legislature, St. John's College, Annapolis, and the Agricultural College.

By reference to Comptroller Woolford's report, we find that St. John's College receives from the States the sum of $17,000, and the Agricultural $9,000: Washington College receives something over $3,000.

Washington College has long had secret enemies, and the President of the State Board has unconsciously loaned them his influence. We have reason to believe, from recent evidences, that added to her old enemies, she now has a sectarian influence at work against her.

That an effort should be made to throttle this old institution of learning, an institution honored by the Father of our country, is something we must attribute to the growing influence of Yankeeism in our State.

☞ The Report of the President of the Board of State School Commissioners has been made public. The report is interesting, and shows that notwithstanding the County Boards have been limited by the law to a tax of ten cents in the hundred dollars, the taxation for schools has been sixty thousand dollars more than in 1869.

In view of the fact that after 1871 the County School Commissioners will be appointed by the Judges of the Circuit Court, the President makes the following suggestions:—

Before the next annual report shall have been made, the term of the school commissioners now in office will expire, and their successors, appointed by the judges of the Circuit Courts, will take their places. Whether we look at the magnitude of the interests involved, or merely at the amount of money expended, the public school system is the most important of all the State institutions. The power of controlling the system and of expending the public money is vested, almost without limit, in the boards of county school commissioners. They can, with the consent of the county commissioners, levy any amount of tax whatever, and expend it entirely within their own discretion. The office of the school commissioner is, therefore, even if we look only to the pecuniary aspect of the case, one of great power and great responsibility. It need scarcely be added that a school commissioner should be chosen for his special fitness, for his peculiar duties, and not on account of other considerations.

It is not necessary that a school commissioner should be a man of great learning, nor of wealth, nor of political notoriety. But the following characteristics are, if not absolutely essential, at least highly desirable:

First. A school commissioner should have faith in public schools. He should believe that the education of the children of the people at the expense of the people is a right thing and a good thing. There are men still left in the State (though the number is diminishing every year) who submit to public schools as necessary evils. Men who, while they are unwilling to incur odium by opposing them openly, do not hesitate to use their influence secretly against them. Such men not being with us are against us; and their proper place is in the ranks of the opposition. As open enemies they can do but little mischief. As false friends they might be formidable.

Second. The school commissioners should have faith not only in the general utility of public schools, but also in the particular system established by law. Not that it is necessary for him to think that the present system is perfect, nor even that it is the best that circumstances admit, but that it is a system which, if honestly and vigorously administered, will give us reasonably good schools for a moderate outlay of money.

Third. The school commissioner should be known to be honest in his dealings and spotless in his private life. Else how can he be trusted as a custodian of public money, or respected as a guardian of the morals of the young.

Fourth. A school commissioner should enjoy the confidence of the community as a man of sound judgment, discretion and good temper; qualities which will be all severely tested during two years' service in a county school board.

Fifth. It is exceedingly desirable that the administration of public schools should be removed beyond the sphere of partisan politics.

THE MCKAIG-BLACK MURDER.—The trial of Harry Crawford Black, for the murder of Wm. W. McKaig, Jr., commenced at Cumberland on Tuesday last. The counsel for the State are, Hon. Isaac D. Jones, Attorney General, Richard F. Semmes, District Attorney, and Milton Whitney of Ballimore. The counsel for the prisoner are, Andrew K. Seyster, Esq., of Washington county, William M. Price of Cumberland, and Hon. Daniel W. Vorhees, of Indiana. Some time in October last, Black shot and killed McKaig, in the streets of Cumberland, alleging that McKaig had seduced his sister. Both of the young men were members of respectable and wealthy families.

For the Transcript.

Worton Farmers' Club.

"The Farmers' Club in Worton has really become an institution," was the remark of a gentleman at the meeting on Thursday. That such is the fact, none who were present on that occasion could deny. It was the day of the Annual Meeting, and while that fact may have caused a fuller attendance than usual, the interest felt for its success is even greater now than it was a year ago.

The President read his Annual Report, which gave a general review of the progress and success of the Club: he spoke of the many subjects discussed, giving to the members much valuable information; and whilst, at the same time, the discussions are often conducted with zeal, the utmost cordiality exists between the members. Following the Report of the President, we had one from the Treasurer, and one from the Librarian. The Report of the Treasurer showed the Club to be a success financially, owing chiefly to the contest between its members for raising the best acre of corn, and the liberality of the winner in donating the whole of the proceeds (ten bushels from every acre) to the Club. The Librarian, of course, could not show a long array of books, the effort to form a Library having been made comparatively recently; yet the Report shows the members to be alive to the importance of reading Agricultural books. He requested persons who had such books or papers at home, to deposit them with the Club, where they can be had for reference by the members at any time. It is the intention of the members to enter into the contest again, for raising the best acre of grain; the result of which cannot fail to be highly advantageous, for extra harrowing and cultivating one acre, only shows what may be accomplished by extending their operations to whole fields. The advantages of these things are obvious to every one; yet we require these, like many other great truths, to be brought home to us again and again, before we can be induced to act upon them. By presenting these great truths in many and various aspects to the members, coupled with the knowledge and experience of the older ones, Farmers' Clubs may do an incalculable amount of good.

Our membership comprises forty-nine names, all recognizing the importance of discussing the great problems in Agriculture. We have a comfortable room to meet in, and any one wishing to join us in these weekly discussions will be heartily welcome.

The subject for discussion this week is "The general management of the horse," which, of course, includes feeding and grooming; and judging from the great difference in the looks of horses owned by different men—one no doubt costing as much to winter as the other—much valuable information will be obtained. One member calculated, the other day, that there were four hundred horses owned by the members of this Club, and if by meeting together to discuss the different modes of feeding, we could save one dollar per head, we might in the end save a good sum every season, in this community, through this one item alone.

I will endeavor, in your next, to give you an outline of the discussion.

Worton, Jan. 17, 1871. KENT.

Geo. Washington Custis Lee, the eldest son of the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, who has accepted the presidency of Washington University in Va., is 39 years old.

The American Association for the Cure of Inebriates.

From the proceedings of the American Association for the Cure of Inebriates, at their recent session in New York city, the following extracts are taken, which show the good work accomplished by the Pennsylvania Sanatarium at Media:

"The proportion of cases cured at the Sanitarium has been about forty per cent. It was opened for the treatment of alcoholic and opium intoxication in June, 1857. Received since that time 95 married and 73 single men. Total, 168.—Average age, 36 years. Of these, nine were habituated to the use of opium.

"The time spent in excess by these persons previous to their admission amounts in the aggregate to 1,542 years, or on an average to each person of over nine years.

"We have been able to trace most of those who have left the institution in their subsequent pursuits, with the following results: Died of chronic alchoism, 6; pulmonary consumption, 4; heart disease, 2; delirium tremens, 2; opium poison, 2; homicide, 2; suicide, 2; paralysis, 1.—Some are apparently beyond the reach of human aid, unless under the restraints of institution life. A large number have improved, and are able to attend to business more punctually than before, but yield to an occasional debauch, and are more productive than formerly. Sixty-seven can be referred to as doing well, and a moderate estimate of their productive value shows an annual saving to the community of $133,200. These 67 cases were distributed among the following professions: 21 clerks, 11 merchants, 7 physicians, 5 lawyers, 4 farmers, 4 mechanics, 4 manufacturers, 2 sea captains, 2 liquor dealers, 1 justice of the peace, 1 druggist, 1 agent, 1 actor, 1 house painter, and 2 retired persons."

At the meeting of the association the following preamble and declaration of principles were adopted:

Whereas the "American Association for the Cure of Inebriates" having met and considered important essays on the various relations of inebriety to individnals, to society, and to law, and having seriously determined to use their influence in all suitable ways, to create a public sentiment and jurisprudence which shall co-operate with true methods for the recovery of inebriates, do make the following declaration of their principles:

1. Intemperance is a disease.
2. It is curable in the same sense that other diseases are.
3. Its primary cause is a constitutional susceptibility to alcoholic impression.
4. This constitutional tendeney may be inherited or acquired.
5. Alcohol has its true place in the arts and sciences. It is valuable as a remedy, and, like other remedies, may be abusd. In excessive quantity it is a poison, and always acts as such when it produces inebriety.
6. All methods hitherto employed having proved insufficient for the cure of inebriates, the establishment of asylums for such a purpose is the great demand of the age.
7. Every large city should have its local or temporary home for inebriates, and every State one or more asylums for the treatment and care of such persons.
8. The law should recognize intemperance as a disease, and provide other means for its management than fines, station-houses and jails.

A HARD HIT.—During the all night debate on the San Domingo resolution, in the Senate, Mr. Schurz moved to postpone all investigations until three months after the withdrawal of the United States naval force from Dominican waters, was supported by Mr. Sumner, upon the ground that an expression of the popular will of Dominica for or against annexation should be uninfluenced by a pressure of bayonets. He commentented approvingly npon the law of England prohibiting the presence of military within a certain limit of an election poll, an argued that an amendment involved a great principle of constitutional liberty. In reply to this Senator Thurman, of Ohio, said he regretted that the great principle now so lauded by the Senator from Massachusetts was not appreciated by him when he voted for the Fifteenth Amendment Enforcement bill and the Naturalization bills authorizing the presence of military at the election polls in New York and other States. This was what is called a "dugger" and the whole Radical fraternity had not one word to say in reply. These conspirators against republican liberty dared not open their moths in the face of their accusers.

THE RIGHT THING TO DO.—The Mobile Register suggests that the Alabama democracy, since the recent victory, devote their energies to the development of the resources of the State and refrain from disquieting themselves over the past.—The advice it happily illustrates by relating the following anecdote:

"We remember once, traveling on a Mississippi steamer, to have been deeply interested in overlooking a game of bluff, where a 'bale better' was voted just the thing. Among the players was a clerical-looking gentleman of ripe middle age, florid, imperturable, and evidently meaning business. Each time the cards were being shuffled the more excitable players would talk over what 'might have been' if such a card had been somewhere else, and each time our quiet friend would call them back to the matter in hand with the sage counsel: 'Look yere, gentl'm'n, thar ain't no use a playin' post-mortem hands!'"

A New York journal thinks "it is about time the entire South ceased playing 'post-mortem hands.'" Perhaps it would be well to tender that advice to the ultraists of other sections, and also the dominant party in Congress, who seem inclined never to let bygones be bygones. The charge that the entire South, or any considerable portion of its people, are disposed to keep alive issues which tend to renew trouble is unsupported by facts, and, in view of the defenselessness of the South, brings to mind the fable of the wolf charging the the lamb with muddying the stream. At the same time it would be wise in men of all sections to bury the past and look to the future, and even, in looking to the future, adopt the advice of the Register, in devoting their attention more to material development than to politics.

Editor Transcript—The School Board of Kent county having deemed it proper, and advantageous to change the text books of the common schools under their charge, and well aware that a change in books has become distasteful, and in fact obnoxious to the people, and not without cause, for they changed so often since our new Public School system has been in operation, and no good resulting therefrom, that the present Board think it their duty to aprise the people of their action in the premises, and comment somewhat thereon.

As a consequence of the repeated changes referred to, there is to-day no uniformity in the books used in the schools for reasons too obvious to be set forth here, this is detrimental to the progress of the scholar, and the full and proper usefulness of the school.

Schools working under the same law, should be worked by uniform machinery. A committee having been appointed to examine into the series of text books presented them for investigation, with a view to their introduction, after a careful and patient examination, determined upon the series known as the University Series, (written and compiled by able and well known Professors of the University of Virginia) as best suited to our schools.—To our assistance we called gentlemen whose opinion we value, and they concurred in our decision. We congratulate the people (and we may add ourselves) on the happy terms of the contract made between the Publishers and the Board, namely that the introductory books be furnished free of cost to the county, or in other words the Publishers agree to furnish new books to every child aattending our Public Schools, they receiving in return the old books only. Thus have we effected a long desired and most feliciteus change which must necessarily result to the benefit of our school, (free of cost to the tax-payers,) and every one interested in their welfare. We could give many and cogent reasons for our action but we think the effects in the present working and the advantages to arise from the substitute, will upon view be too patent to need our pointing out. Neither reward, nor, the hope thereof has prompted us nothing but the interest we feel in the schools and the plain dictates of reason and duty.—Trusting that we have not erred in our judgment and with the consciousness of duty performed, we submit this notice of our proceedings to the people and patiently and with confidence await the great good which we most assuredly believe will follow.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD.

THE VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND BOUNDARY QUESTION—*Mysterious Disappearance of Documents.*—The Maryland and Virginia boundary question came up before the Virginia Senate committee on Monday, in consequence of the action of the Senate in recommitting to it the subject of the appointment of an agent on the part of the State of Virginia to go to England and reproduce the evidence bearing on the boundary controversy between Maryland and Virginia. It will be remembered that in 1861 Col. Augus McDonald was sent for that purpose and furnished voluminous reports, which were sent to the Legislature of Virginia by Governor Letcher during the war. The Richmond Whig says:

"Now, six of the nine volumes of colonial records, the maps and the second report of Col. McDonald have all mysteriously disappeared from the State library, and no one knows what has become of them; and of all of his important work nothing can be found in the State Department except the first report, which fortunately furnishes a key by which the lost evidence can be reproduced. What is equally strange and equally to be deplored, all of the evidence collected by the Hon. Charles James Faulkner from our own colonial records, in 1832, throwing light upon this question, has also disappeared. Nor ought we to omit to state that everything of importance bearing upon McDonald's report has been removed from the journals of the two houses of the General Assembly for '61-62, now on file in the State Department, and that from the three volumes of the colonial records not carried off everything relating to Maryland has been cut out.

"The only evidence, therefore in the possession of Virginia tending to establish his rightful claims is contained in McDonald's index and what is furnished in in Hening's report of the acts of the Colonial Legislature of Virginia.

"To explain why we have to look to England for the proof in this controversy, we should bear in mind that after Bacon's rebellion all the colonial records were removed, by order of the crown, to London, where they still remain in the British colonial office. For two hundred years this boundary question has been agitated between the two States, and various commissions have been appointed from time to time to settle it, and but for the breaking out of the war, with the evidence procured by Col. McDonald, a satisfactory conclusion might at last have been reached. At first the the interests involved were comparatively of little value, but as the populations of the frontier of the two States increased, the territory in dispute has become of vast importance and value. As great as these are, it is a matter of serious importance that they should be settled as early as possible to prevent a recurrence of the incidents of last fall, which, but for the conciliatory conduct of Governors Walker and Bowie, might have involved Maryland and Virginia in serious trouble."

The Whig, in conclusion, mysteriously states that it has not given all it has heard in regard to this matter.

"THE WAGES OF SIN."—In New York on Saturday William Gilbert, a Wall St, broker, convicted of having in his possession, with intent to pass, false and fraudulent United States bonds, was sentenced to two years' hard labor in the penitentiary, and fined $100. He had heretofore been a man of good character, and has a wife and children. The notorious Wm. Gurney, convicted of selling counterfeit money, was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Kings county penitentiary, and to pay a fine of $3,000. In passing the sentence Judge Woodruff said that representations made in behalf of Gurney's wife and children alone saved him from being imprisoned fifteen years.

A Lecture on Commercial Paper.

A lecture on this subject was delivered a few evenings since before the students of one of the Business Colleges of Baltimore city, says the Baltimore *Sun*, by James Frame, Esq. The lecture was elementary and practical. After sketching the origin and history of commercial paper, under which term were embraced bills of exchange, promissory notes, drafts, checks, &c., the lecturer proceeded to state and explain the general rules of law governing the form, structure, nature and requisites of bills, notes and other commercial paper, calling the attention of the students to some facts interesting to the mercantile community. While a promissory note, like a deed under seal, imports a consideration, nevertheless the consideration may be inquired into as between the original parties, though not as to third parties without notice of any defect. It is not necessary that the writing of a note should be in ink; pencil writing has been held good. No particular form of words is necessary to constitute a valid note, provided there can be gathered from the instrument a clear promise to pay money to certain person at a certain time absolutely and without contingencies. The words "value received" always added to a note are not absolutely necessary to the validity of a note, as is supposed. Nor does the want of a date affect it, provided the omission be *bona fide*, and the true time of making the note ascertained. A note bearing the date of Sunday is not void unless actually made, signed and delivered on that day; and even in such case it may be rendered good by subsequent ratification. On the contrary, a note bearing another date, but made, signed and delivered on Sunday, is void as between the original parties thereto, though good as to subsequent holders without notice of the defect. In all cases the courts will inquire into the true time of making a note, if it be necessary, in order to give it validity. The lecturer then treated of the distinction between joint and joint and several notes; of the difference between a surety and a joint maker, and their respective rights and obligations. In considering the parties to notes, he spoke of the incapacity of infants, married women, alien enemies, idiots, and imbecile persons. The rule that a married woman cannot bind herself by a note or other contract, ordinarily, was qualified by the exception of express contracts in respect of the wife's separate property. Contracts so made and notes so given, expressly binding a wife's separate property, are good, and can be enforced in equity.—The lecture was concluded with a statement of the general principles which govern endorsements. Subequent lectures will treat more fully of endorsements and the rights and duties of parties arising therefrom, of notice, demand and protest, &c.

Heroism.

The heroism exhibited by Captain Sam'l C. Hines, of Caswell county, N. C., during the late burning of the Spottswood House in Richmend, has scarcely an equal in the annals of that quality we all so much admire. After exposing himself to imminent danger in rescuing numerous inmates of the hotel, and having narrowly escaped with his life, he remembered that in the room adjoining him was a brother Knight of Pythias. He begged for some one to help him to rescue the unfortunate. The undertaking was so perilous he could procure no assistance, but, noble fellow as he was, he returned through fire and smoke to the attic determined, if possible, to rescue his friend and brother. He reached the room in safety, and when in the act of jumping from the window, upon bedding which had been provided for them, he was seen to fall back in the arms of his friend and was seen no more.—Here was a sacrifice upon the alter of friendship. He could not rescue his friend, dared the danger and lost his life. He was a member of Old Dominion Lodge, No. 4, Knights of Pythias, Richmond, Va Let them perpetuate his name and memory.

Arrival of Japanese Officials.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 17.—Among the passengers by the America is his Excellency Ito Fugai Hinfusmi, assistant minister of finance of the Empire of Japan, who is accredited commissioner to the government of the United States. His suite includes secretaries, physicians, aids &c., in all twenty-two persons. They will remain here for two weeks and visit the public institutions before proceeding to Washington. He Wis Ing, a famous Chinese missionary, formerly a resident of New York, is also among the passengers.

Ito Fugai Hinfusmi was formerly Governor of Nagoto. It is announced that his mission to the United States is to study the financial system, the currency, treasury and revenue laws. He is a man of liberal views, and is well disposed towards foreigners in Japan. He has been liberally educated. Several of Ito's companions are Japanese bankers.

CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—A mixture made up as follows, and taken in quantities equal to an ordinary dram, and as often as the desire for strong drink returns, will cure the worst case of drunkenness:

Sulphate of Iron, five (5) grains.
Peppermint Water, eleven (11) drams.
Spirits of nutmeg, one (1) dram.

The preparation acts as a tonic and stimulant, and so partially supplies the place of the accostomed liquor, and prevents the absolute physical and moral prostration upon a sudden breaking off from the use of stimulating drinks.

TUNNEL UNDER THE DELAWARE RIVER.—The Philadelphia *Press* says: "Now that the Mount Cenis Tunnel has been proved a success, and the Hoosac one is rapidly approaching completion, the project for tunneling the Delaware betwen this city and Camden should be revived. The bridge between the two cities will never, in all probability, be built. The opposition to it from our merchants and others doing business along the Delaware, as well as property owners in the suburban sections of the city, is too great to ever allow it to interrupt the navigation of the river, and to build up Camden at the expense of our own city. The tunnel will cost us no more than the bridge and will serve the same end. Surely, when competent engineers assert that the English Channel can be tunnelled, there should be no doubt of the success of this scheme.

Kent & Queen Anne's Railroad.

We learn from those well informed regarding this important work, that it is progressing as favorably as could be desired under the enterprising contractors—Messrs. Robert Irwin, Sons & Co., of Baltimore—to whom the contract for completing about nineteen miles of the road was awarded last fall. The entire line was sixteen miles in length, extending from Massey,s Cross Roads to Centreville, Md. It connects at the first named place with the Townsend Branch of the Delaware Railroad, which in length of nine miles, unites with the Delaware road. Trains are now running upon it, yielding a handsome percentage above expenses. The residue of the work, at present being constructed, as above stated, Messrs. Irwin, Sons & Co., is to be put in running order for $170,000. They have, we are informed, six miles of the track laid, and by May next anticipate its completion, ready for operation.

This road promises to be not only a great developer of the rich country through which it passes, and advantageous in many other respects, by affording an outlet for produce, but in itself must become a solid, paying enterprise. It passes through several towns already flourishing and distined to become much more so—of which are Millington, Sudlersville, Cox's Station, Hewitt's, Carville's Station, terminating at Centreville. From this point an additional line of six miles is to be built, connecting it with deep, navigable water on the lower portion of the Chester river, thus giving easy access to the markets of Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. We cannot, therefore, but esteem this a vastly important work, and take pleasure in noticing its certain progress towards completion.—*Maryland Republican.*

CANNONADING FOR RAIN.—The same phenomenon of heavy falls of rain following great battles, which was observed in the late civil war in the United States, has been noticed in Europe since the begining of the present war. A severe drought, which had prevailed in Europe for some time before the begining of hostilities, was abruptly and effectualy terminated soon after the war began. If there is any truth in the theory thus suggested, it might be well to try the effect of heavy cannonading, in a peaceful way, of course, along the whole line of the region in our own country now suffering from drought. But, after all, is there anything surprising in the fact that the rain should succeed a long drought, which, of course, must terminate at at some period?

☞ The correspondent of the Balt'more Sun, of Thursday, says:

General Pleasenton, the new commissioner of internal revenue, has come out in favor of a total abolition of the income tax. To-day he appeared before the ways and means committee and recommended legislation to that end. The estimated reverence from the tax on incomes, at the new rate of 2½ per cent., is about seven millions of dollars, and the commissioner thinks that the cost of collecting it will almost equal the amount collected. The ways and means committee are more favorable to the abolition of this tax than they have been heretofore, though not wholly committed to it. Secretary Boutwell is said to be opposed to the abolition of the tax, and fears that if it is abolished, some of the special taxes will have to be restored to keep up the necessary amount of internal revenue.

DEMOCRATIC GOVERNORS.—In the first years of the war, says the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, the Democracy had not a single Governor in all the Union. Now they have Governors in the following States: Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, Georgia, Alabama, Tennessee, Kentucky, California, Oregon and Nevada. Counting Gratz Brown, in Missouri, whom they elected, they have fifteen Governors out of the thirty-seven. To them we shall add, during the present year, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Wisconsin; and in 1872 shall take Indian, Illinois, and the remainder of the Southern States.

MARRIED.

USILTON—POTTER.—At the residence of John W. Corey, Esq., by the Rev. J. B. Quigg, assisted by the Rev. J. B. Merritt, JOHN N. USILTON to Miss SARAH M. POTTER—both of this county.

PRETTYMAN—GOODING.—On the 17th inst., at the house of Thomas J. Shalleross, Esq., by Rev. S. W. Thomas, Rev. C. W. PRETTYMAN, of the Wilmington Conference, to Miss EMMA E. GOODING, daughter of the late Wm. Gooding, of Galena, Kent county.

HATCHERSON—WOOD.—On the 19th inst., by Rev. S. W. Thomas, assisted by Rev. D. Ridgway, at the house of Isaac Cordray, Esq., JAMES P. HATCHERSON to Miss CATHERINE J. WOOD—both of Kent county.

ANDERSON—HARRINGTON.—On the 15th inst., at Massey's X Roads, by Rev. E. B. Newnam, JOHN ANDERSON of Queen Anne's county, and Miss MAGGIE S. HARRINGTON, of Kent.

HARKNESS—BLAND.—In Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. Dr. Blackwood, F. WILLARD HARKNESS, Esq., of New York city, to Mrs. GUSSIE BLAND, of Del., formerly of Kent county, Md.

DIED

LAMBERT.—In Chestertown, on the 8th inst., JAMES F., youngest son of Wm. H. and Mary J. Lambert—aged 4 years and 8 months.

HENRY O. PAYNE has a supply of his BURNING FLUID on hand.
January 21, 1870—1t.

WINDOW GLASS.
A lot of 8 by 10 and 10 by 12 glass, just received.
Jan. 21. C. F. STAM & BRO.

NOTICE.
ALL persons favorable to the organization of a WORKING MEN'S READING ASSOCIATION AND LIBRARY, are requested to meet at the M. P. Chapel, (Queen street) TUESDAY EVENING, JAN. 24, at 7½ o'clock.
A full meeting is earnestly desired. 1t.

Chester River Steamboat Company.



On and after THURSDAY, January 19, 1871, the STEAMER CHESTER will leave Baltimore every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 A. M., for Crumpton, stopping at Kent Island, Queenstown, Gray's Inn Creek, Corsica, Spencer's Quaker Neck, Booker's, Rolph's and Chestertown.—*Returning*, leave Crumpton every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 6½ o'clock A.M., making the above stops.
A. T. JOYNES, Agent.
Jan. 21, 1871.

Baltimore Grain Market.
[From Thursday's Paper.]
WHEAT.—White, 1.60@1.75
Red—$1.25@1.70.
CORN.—White—80@85. Yellow 76@78.
OATS—56@57 cents.

Cash, or Note at Thirty Days.
EXPERIENCE having convinced me that I cannot do a credit business, I shall, after this date, sell Coal only for cash, or on note at 30 days, payable at the Kent National Bank. J. T. TWILLEY,
Jan. 21, 1871—3t. Chestertown.

NOTICE.
I am prepared to furnish the people of Chestertown and vicinity with Hickory, Oak and Pine Wood, seasoned or not, sawed and split, of the best quality, from a cord down, and at short notice—and as cheap as can be bought elsewhere.
TERMS, CASH; or very short credit to punctual paying customers.
All orders left at the store of C. F. Stam & Bro., or at my house on Fish street, will receive prompt attention.
BENJ. B. WROTH.
Jan. 21, 1871—3t.

C. F. STAM & BRO.
WE call the attention of Physicians to the elegant Pharmaceutical Preparations of John Wyatts & Bro. of Philadelphia. They are made with scrupulous exactness, and have the reputation of being the best in the market.
The names of a few of them we give below:
Elixir of Calisaya, Iron and Bismuth.
Elixir of Cinchona Ferratre.
Elixir of Bromide of Potassium.
Elixir of Bismuth.
Elixir of Valerianate of Ammonia.
Bitter Wine of Iron.
Wine of Pepsin.
Comp. Syrup of Phosphates or Chemical Food.
☞ We receive orders for all kinds of Books, and furnish them at city prices.
Jan. 21, 1871.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of William Parry, indorsee of Randolph Peters, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of John Thomas Gale, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said John Thomas Gale, of, in, and to, the following property:
Four head of Horses,
Six head of Cattle,
LOT OF SHOATS,
ONE CARRIAGE AND HARNESS,
Crop of Wheat Seeded;
And I hereby give notice, that on *Thursday, the 26th day of January* 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises where the said John Thomas Gale now resides, I will sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writ, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.
R. W. CALDER, *Sheriff.*
January 21, 1871—tds. [3.00.]

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.

Natural Mineral Waters
For the Debilitated.
VICHY,
KISSENGEN,
CONGRESS,
AND OTHER WATERS.
For sale at
Jan. 7. WICKES' DRUG STORE.

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.

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.

GREAT OFFER.
CHOICE CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.
For sale at WICKES' DRUG STORE.

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