THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 28, 1871.

RECONSTRUCTION.

The Radical party when on the verge of defeat, have a trick of reconstructing their reconstruction of the Southern State Governments. This game has been twice played, and they are about to repeat it for the third time. Their scheme of supervising the State elections having utterly failed to accomplish the purpose of throwing the late slave States into their hands, they are again driven to reconstruction.

An election takes place in the Southern States, and radical carpet-baggers are defeated if there is the slightest approach to a free vote; the defeated candidates immediately rush for Washington, and draw such harrowing pictures of Southern disloyalty and anarchy that Congress forth with appoints a committee of investigation, and the result is, military occupation of these unfortunate States.

A Senate committee of this character is now sitting and investigating, that is, framing excuses and plans for again establishing Radical rule at the South.

While this is going on a plan is also being devised to place the whole management and returns of the State elections virtually at the disposal of Radical supervisors. The bill calls for a general supervision of Congressional elections by United States officials. A chief supervisor of elections, with any number of subordinate supervisors, is to be appointed for each election district.

"The duty of the latter is to attend the sittings of the Boards of Registration in their respective precincts, and it is provided that 'every registration made under the laws of any State or Territory *for any State or election* at which such representative or delegate in Congress shall be chosen, shall be deemed a regisiration within the meaning of this act (and also within the meaning of the Enforcement act) *notwithstanding the same shall also be made for the purposes of any State, territorial, or municipal election.*' It is further made their duty to attend the election held in pursuance of such registrations, 'to challenge any vote offered, to be and remain where the ballot-boxes are kept at all times after the polls are open until each and every vote cast at said time and place shall be counted, the canvass of all votes polled be wholly completed, and the proper and requisite certificates or returns made, *whether said certificates or returns be required under any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law;* and to personally inspect and scrutinize, from time to time, and at all times, on the day of election, the manner in which the voting is done, and the way and method in which the poll books, registry lists, and tallies or check books, whether the same are required by any law of the United States, or any State, territorial, or municipal law, are kept."

After the election is over they are to scrutinize and count personally each and every ballot cast, forward the reports to the Chief Supervisor, and to state, under their respective signatures, whether the election has been conducted according to the forms and regulations prescribed by the law.

. . . . . Finally:

"It is also provided that the Circuit Courts shall remain open for the transaction of business under those provisions of the act which impose penalties and fines for interference with the duties of the Supervisors; that United States Marshals shall appoint special deputies for the protection of the Supervisors; and that the military and naval forces of the United States, together with the civil *posse comitatus*, shall be at the immediate command of the Marshal for the execution of these provisions."

And after this fashion all the machinery of elections is placed in the hands of the Federal authorities, all State laws to the contrary notwithstanding. Is it not now becoming clearly manifest that, under Radical rule, and with General Grant as a candidate for re-election, and as the zealous executor of Radical decrees, we are marching with rapid strides towards a centralized despotism?

Proceedings of Congress.

In the Senate on Wednesday Hon. F. P. Blair, Senator-elect from Missouri, was sworn in. Senator Wilson's credentials of re-election were presented. A bill was introduced for the payment of Southern claims for quartermaster and commissary stores furnished the army. The bill granting pensions to soldiers of 1812 was under consideration. The bill, if passed, will require about half a million of dollars per annum, there being now not more than 6,000 survivors of the war. The income tax repeal bill was also under consideration.

In the House the section of the pension law requiring applications for pensions to be made within five years was repealed. In answer to an inquiry made by Mr. Brooks, it appears settled that the session of Congress will be continued until the 4th of March, and then the forty-second session will begin, and be continued probably until May next.

THE METHODIST TROUBLES.—The Rev. Dr. Lanahan is reinstated in his office; the charges against him are withdrawn; his own accusations of mismanagement in the book Concern are ordered to be investigated; and thus this trial ends, honorably to Dr. Lanahan, and creditable to the Methodist Church, whose good fame began to suffer from the foolish attempt of a few men to punish a zealous officer for doing his duty. Dr. Lanahan has gained by the blunder of his opponents, the opportunity he has so long sought, to prove his charges. He deserves the thanks of his church for the presistence with which he has maintained the right.—*N. Y. Post.*

Cincinnati Masons have sent assistance to the suffering members of their order in Paris.

For the Transcript.

The Worton Farmers' Club

Met on Tuesday last, with a full attendance, and unabated zeal for the discussion.

When this Club was first organized, it was with difficulty that the members could be induced to give their views upon questions before the Club for discussion: members who heretofore could not be induced to "face the music," when called upon, were ready to give their opinions, marred only by a very slight tremor in their voices.

The subject for discussion was "the general care of the horse."

Mr. Wattson opened the discussion, who stated that the stables should be cleaned out every day, and should be well ventilated, the horse should be regularly fed, curried and rubbed, and never allowed to be exposed to the cold, after hard work of any kind; that a great deal depended upon the condition of the horse in the fall as to the quantity of feed he would require through the winter,

Mr. Wm. W. Stevens gave a statement of the quantity of feed allowed a draft horse in New York—eight to ten lbs. of cut hay, and eighteen to twenty lbs. of Meal per day, the horse being required to travel 17 miles.

Mr. Nicholson stated the practice in England to be, the "teamster" to begin at 4 A. M to feed, giving but little at a time, and keep it up for two hours, currying him at the same time: the horse is then put to work until 4 P. M., when the same operation is repeated

Mr. Janvier wished to know how to get hands to carry horses while the owner was in bed.

Mr. T. Stevens suggested, "owner to get up and curry them himself."

Mr. Corey thought it necessary to educate our labor to this sort of work. In England and Germany the teamsters took great pride in their horses, causing great rivalry between them: he had heard an instance in which one was tried for stealing flour from his master to give it to his horse.

Mr. Stewart thought blooded horses very particular about picking clean places to roll in.

Mr. T. Stevens thought, if that be the case, his horse was somewhat lacking in that essential thing, as he invariably picked the muddiest place to roll, after being *nicely* curried

Dr. Vannort suggested sprinkling salt water over straw and hay as a mode of salting horses.

The President keeps a mixture of salt and ashes where they can have access to it, but did not approve of placing it in their food, and thereby compelling them to eat.

Mr, W. W. Stevens salts them once a week, and suggested about two pounds a month as the right quantity; and wished to know how to prevent worms.

Dr. Vannort suggested a table spoonful of fine-cut tobacco every two or three days, sprinkled in the feed.

Mr. Nicholson sifted hickory ashes over feed, and thought it much better than copperas.

Mr. Janvier and Dr. Vannort did not believe worms very injurions, and thought many horses had been pronounced to have died from the "Bots" when they had never been injured by them. Several instances were related illustrating this fact.

Dr. Beck thought no horse in health, that had worms; and at the instance of Mr. Janvier, described the external evidence of their presence.

Mr. Thomas Skirven thought it important in raising colts not to be too tender with them, and not to over feed; and related the experience of ——— Johnson, of Virginia, who had had such success in raising race horses.

Mr. W. W. Stevens thought that plan rejected now: the policy with improved breeders being to force the colt from the start.

Mr. Corey recommended for the founder, pouring half pint of turpentine in the foot.

Mr. T. Skirven recommended standing the horse in cold water; and thought horses often suffered from the lampas, and recommended cutting them with a knife.

Mr. Startt did not think that would be permanent, and suggested burning them, so the part affected could be taken out. Several opposed this upon the ground of its being too barbarous.

At the suggestion of Mr. Usilton, the President is to appoint a "spy," who is to report to the President all members who have not housed their farming implements; have hogs on young clover, &c.

The subject for discussion next week is, "Care of Neat Cattle," with Mr. Isaac Parsons to open the discussion. KENT.

Worton, Jan. 24th, 1871.

For the Chestertown Transcript.

An Interpretation.

Be it known unto you, O "Hilo," that your dream was the creature of a disordered brain, highly fevered by alcoholic poison. The "heaven" in which you fancied yourself was but the brilliantly illuminated saloon, where you quaffed your *last pint*. It was not the Heaven of the blessed; for the good Book assures us, no "drunkard" shall enter there. Whatever you may fancy, in *dreams*, you can never, in reality, enter that "blissful abode" unless you reform your life, and heartily espouse the cause you now, so sinisterly, oppose.

The "angels" you saw were only your drunken associates, clothed in such appearances by your crazed and distorted imagination.

The cause of their rejoicing was the hope that the "newly arrived" would join in their drunken orgies, and "stand treat all around." Your own pleasure, at sight of them, admits of the same explanation. In this expectation, however, you were doomed to sad disappointment; for the "new arrivals" were in reality *Good Templars*, who came, not to join in your bacchanalian revelries, but to seek the reformation and salvation of yourself and your comrades; and to substitute the vulgar, profane, disgusting songs, common in such places, with the pure inspiring strains of "Cold Water Forever," "Rally Round the Temperance Flag," &c.

It is nothing to be wondered at, but perfectly natural, that the pure and virtuous should seem "ill at ease," in the company of the profane and vicious, even tho' the object of their presence be to reform them. Nor is it strange that your friends fled away from the music of those sweet and pure songs, since it found no responsive chord in their own depraved hearts, and was foreign and discordant to their ears.

The "Templars," defeated in their well-meant efforts to reform you and your associates, sickened and disgusted with the scenes of debauchery around them, naturally longed for a purer atmosphere and more congenial clime—hence their desire to return to the pure and balmy breezes of "Temperanceanity,"

And whereas, oh "Hilo," you saw in your dream that "Raphael and his glorious hosts" drove them out of the city. This Raphael was none other than the proprietor of the saloon, who, enraged because the Templars would not drink of his poison, but endeavored to dissuade others from it, in his own den, aroused your associates to assist him in driving them from his house, in which glorious feat, it seems, you did not participate, for *obvious* reasons. And be it known unto you, oh "Hilo," that it is a sad evidence of *weakness*, not to be able to resist the temptation to drink poison.

And now, "Hilo," my friend, your whole dream doth unmistakably indicate that you are bordering on *delirium tremens*. Take care! or you will soon be imagining that rats are crawling up your legs and back, and snakes are winding their slimy folds around your neck; and that dire malady, the "hell of all diseases," will hold you fast in its deadly grasp.

Your next dream may be of Pluto and the infernal regions; you will fancy him marching at the head of his *black "hosts"* to arrest and drag you down to his dismal abode. Take care!

And knowest thou not, oh "Hilo," that intemperance "bears the bell" among the vast herd of evils that prey upon the human family.

All evils—ignorance, poverty, misery, and disgrace—eagerly run to the tinkling of that bell. All crimes—profanity, lasciviousness, arson, and murder—willingly follow its lead.

The *Bible* warns us against it, and tells us it "biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." *History* lifts its warning voice, and points to patriarchs, priests and kings, who have fallen before its power, agd shows that neither genius, learning, strength, or position, can stand against it.

"Oh, full of all subtilty, and all mischief, thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness, wilt thou not cease to pervert the right way of the Lord." Why should you raise your voice or employ your pen against that noble Order which is striving to redeem thee and thine from the power and dominion, yea, the galling tyranny, of old King Alcohol? DANIEL.

Chesterville, Jan. 24, 1871.

FAIRLEE, Jan. 24, 1871.

To the Editor of the Chestertown Transcript: DEAR SIR—Several of my friends have called my attention to a paragraph in an editorial of your issue of the 21st inst., in which, after quoting a sentence from the Report of Prof. M. A. Newell, in reference to Washington College, you say—"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." I am induced to notice this paragraph because those who brought it to my notice inferred that you meant that I had inspired Prof. Newell thus to write, and that others might draw the same inference, and because you acknowledged, with your usual candor, that such an inference would be correct, and that you did mean that I was the source of such inspiration; at the same time according to me the use of your columns, to change your "very little doubt," into a very great one.

I accept your very kind offer, and say most unequivocally and emphatically that I have made no suggestion, given no intimation, nor furnished any information to Prof. Newell in regard to Washington College or any other College directly or indirectly. The statistics of the College are in his possession, and he is doubtless competent to express an opinion of its efficiency as a collegiate organization, and equally able to defend it without inspiration from me. I am in no wise responsible either for his sentiments or for his mode of expressing them, precisely as I am in no degree responsible for yours nor your mode of expressing yours. And I hope you will allow me to add that if a service of thirty-two years in the public schools of my native county, laboriously and patiently striving to promote the intellectual and moral culture of her sons and daughters is the hand that stabs the people, I have no desire to be that other hand which would wound and maim it. In all these years, I have honestly *earned* my bread as now I endeavor to do, and when I am incapacitated from so doing I shall feel it no disgrace to avail myself of the hospitality of the people you say I stab, under the superintendence of Mr. Joshua Copper.

I am your humble and much obliged servant, HOWARD MEEKS.

Can England Fight America?

The London Times of December 22d, after commenting on the smallness of the American army and navy, and contrasting them with the British, observes:

The Americans, though pursuing a policy of economy and disarmament, far more unhesitatingly than we have done contrive, nevertheless, to command as much respect as if they were armed to the teeth, whereas we, with armaments far more extensive, are told that we have lost our title to the consideration of the world. It is worth while inquiring how such facts, if facts they are, can be accounted for or explained.

The first and most obvious reflection is that a nation of forty millions of people, rich, industrious, energetic, and intrepid, must comprise resources which no enemy could venture to despise. The Americans had no army in 1860, but in 1862 they had hundreds of thousands of soldiers in the field. They had no navy, and yet in a few months they produced a powerful fleet of new and formidable fighting ships. In the course of five years they raised and spent upward of £600,000,000, and such is the magnitude of their national resources that what they did in the civil war they could certainly, on a similar impulse, do over again. All this is true; but we, also, are are a people of thirty millions; our wealth and credit are practically inexhaustible; and the most inveterate alarmist would not scruple to admit that our national spirit, once roused, would be capable of any efforts or sacrifices. One advantage, it must be owned, the Americans do certainly enjoy—they are a long way off. It is a "far cry" to Washington, and the Prussians observed as much to our correspondent in explananation of their patience under American offendings.—But this consideration does not touch American commerce. or the ability of the navy, which, as the President remarks, is the only instrument at the command of the Union either for national defense or the enforcement of any foreign policy.

We must look elsewhere, therefore, for the explanation we are seeking, and it will be found, we believe, so far as it is applicable at all, in the known readiness as well ability of the Americans to fight, notwithstanding their practical appreciation of the benefits of peace. Their exposed points are comparatively few, their resources are unbounded, and, though they do not desire war, they would not be slow to accept a challenge. We, on the other hand, have many points exposed—make no secret of our aversion to war, and it alleged that almost any provocation might be offered with impunity. In these considerations there is a certain force; but we must now say that, in our opinion, the contrast itself, from beginning to end, is more apparent than real. We do not believe that what is sometimes said of us is actually thought either in America or elsewhere. The people who taunt us with reluctance to fight are mostly those who, for purposes of their own, desire to see us fighting. As a matter of fact, we may take it for granted that foreign States have not the mean opinion of which we are occasionally pleased to suppose. That we are not sudden or quick in quarrel they know very well, but they also know that we can fight if we choose, that our power is truly formidable, and that when we begin a war we are not in a hurry to leave off. To a certan extent they may presume, no doubt, on our love of peace; but at the bottom they take a juster measure of our temper and resources than might be inferred from their occasional sneers and our own candid comments.—When it was declared that England by the mere expression of her will could have prevented a war between the two most powerful nations of Europe, the belief itself might have been false; but the state of opinion which it implied was far nearer the truth than that which has been since represented for our warning.

A Balloon Letter from Paris.

The following, though not of the latest, is interesting. It is written by an American lady in Paris to her father in New York city:

"PARIS, Dec. 19, 1860.

"The army has been recruiting from its hard fighting on the 29th ultimo and 2nd inst.; though not a defeat it was a failure in its object, the intention having been to break through. The fighting was very severe, and did great credit to both sides. The new troops behaved very well.

"The weather is dull and gloomy, but not rain, and as yet no epidemic. The spirit of resistance grows as food gets scarce. We find it hard work now even to get horse meat, as they are killing as sparingly as pofsible. We do not yet suffer, having peculiar advantages and having laid in a small stock—unfortunately not quite enough. Still we will be able to get along.

"We have always to write in a hurry, as they only tells us a few hours in advance when the bag can go to the frontier at the Bridge of Sevres.

"I have now been out eight times and under fire four, so shall have done my share of the campaign when it is over.—I do not now have to run such risks as before, not having to cross the Seine in a skiff between the two lines of combatants. To-day the gates of the city have been closed, and I go out in the morning—an exception. A great battle is expected tomorrow night, and I hope it will prove a success, as since Sedan it has been no longer a fight of army against army, but army against an unarmed people, who have paid dearly for their alliance, having been kept in the van and slaughtered unmercifully.

"Gas has now almost entirely given out. Stores are lit with petroleum lamps; it is not very gay. Still we are not despondent.

"Cats are up to 12 francs, rats 4 and dogs 2.50the pound. No more vegetables save at exorbitant prices, and only a few.

"Our ambulance is getting on nicely and doing a great deal of good, setting a good example with good results.

"I cannot tell you of anything dutside Paris, as we have nothing late. News by bag up to the 25th November and a stray dispatches from the provinces have reached us up to the 13th.

"*Au revoir.* I would embrace you could I only get at you."

AMERICAN SURGERY IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.—*Prof. Smith's Splint, &c.*—The Orleans (France) correspondent of one of the London journals gives an interesting description of the Anglo-American hospital in one of the largest churches in the city of Orleans, and incidentally mentions the serviceability of Dr. Nathan R. Smith's celebrated "splint," which it is said, has been "much used in the war," and "of which the American doctors seem very proud." The writer says:

"I visited the hospital of the Anglo-American Ambulance—the Church of St. Euverte, the last building handed over to them after many changes involving the removal of wounded through the streets.—There, arranged with Anglo-Saxon precision along the aisle and transepts, were neat little iron beds upon wheels, containing chiefly wounded men, numbering about a hundred and fifty. Small lamps hung from each pillar and gave light enough to read the faces of the men—some cheerful, some anxious, some desponding. The only countenance I saw with an aspect of joyfulness upon it was that of a Frenchman, who was evidently entertaining the nurse and the German soldier who were waiting upon him with food or medicine. On a chair by the side of his bed sat a German, support, with his two hands. the stump of what had been his left leg, the leg itself having been amputated at the thigh two days before. He looked well, and said that he had risen to have his bed made.

"The bedmaker was a French Sister of Charity, several of whom were moving busily about the building, performing, with perfect cheerfulness and comyosure, the most menial and painful offices, or supplying the men with medicines and food. The doctors spaek with enthusiasm of these holy women, who are gentle, obedient, tender to the sick, and who have neither theories to be worked out nor crotchets to trouble the doctors with.—They simply do their duty under directions with patience and faithfulness. I studied their faces carefully. They were one and all serene and pleasant, with a certain air of self-respect and contentment in the knowledge of duty performed to God and man. Above all there was an utter absence of fussiness; their voices were calm and womanly, with just a touch of that coaxing tone which makes French women generally so charming.

"The American doctors are very proud of a certain splint much used in their war, and invented by Dr. Nathan R. Smith, Baltimore, Md. I am not compent to express any opinion on the subject, only the men looked so comfortable with it that one felt half inclined to get into bed for the pleasure of having one's leg swing about so pleasantly. The limb is bandaged from below, and above is a cage of iron wire, round which the bandages go. The whole apparatus is supported by cords hanging from a framework above, and the patient can not only move, but turn in bed or even rise and sit on a chair to have the bed made without any derangement of the broken limb. The wound can be dressed without removing the apparatus. The church hospital is kept as clean and sweet as may be under the circumstances—far cleaner and far sweeter than the average of French or German millitary hospitials during war."

Old Hickory.

The inflexible determination of Andrew Jackson to maintain the Union, as evinced in the time of South Carolina nullification, some thirty years ago, is often admiringly referred to by those who are his political enemies in every other respect, and who choose to forget that he was as remarkable for his resolute upholding of the civil over military power as for his devotion to the Union. Even in his own case, when commanding the United States forces in and around New Orleans, and freshly crowned with the laurels of a victory in which he had defeated a powerful force of British veterans and saved New Orleans, he yielded promptly to a process of court which was served upon him for a supposed contempt. Judge Hall found illustrious prisoner guilty, but hesitated to assess the fine which he considered due, fearing an out outburst of popular passion, as the people almost idolized Jackson, and their hearts were overflowing with gratitude and pride for their splendid heroism which had saved their city fr the enemy. Thereupon Jackson rose a said: "May it please the court: T arm, which defended your beautiful c from the rapacity of a foreign foe, is a ready to defend *this court* in the dischar of its functions. Assess the fine. *I c knowledge the supremacy of civil ov military power.*" The fine was then as sessed and paid.

What a contrast to the Major General of later days, in the South, removing municipal, executive, and judicial officers by a wave of the pen, and enthroned in military pomp and despotism upon the ruins of civil authority. Little did Old Hickory forsee such a state of things as that when he declared, "The Union must and shall be preserved."

WHAT THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS ARE.—The order of "The Knights of Pythias" is becoming so widely spread and prosperous that the public have a reasonable curiosity to know something of its character and purposes. The ritual was first written and the Order worked during the war as a bond of union between army officers. After the war's close it was rewritten, modified and thrown open to the people, and has spread rapidly, particularly within the past two years, and in the Eastern States. Its work and intent are very similar to those of the Masonic Order.—Foundcd on friendship, with the famous tale of Damon and Pythias as their example, the members aim to relieve the suffering, succor the unfortunate, care for the sick, bury the dead, and give their sympathy and material aid to the widows and orphans of each other. The complete regalia consists of a military hat, with plumes; a scarlet velveteen sash, with silver fringe; an apron of black velvet, handsomely trimmed in silver with emblem of the order, a knight's helmet with the visor down, the letters K. P. and the initials of the officer, if the wearer be an officer; and a sword made to their order by the Ames Company of Chicopee, with elegantly wrought hilt and scarlet scabbard, the hilt and trimmings being gold for the officers and silver for the knights, and each blade bearing the name of the wearer. They have also some complete suits of light armor, very curious to look upon in these days.—*Boston paper.*

POPULATION OF EASTERN SHORE TOWNS.—The Dorchester (Md.) News is indebted to Mr. R. F. Thompson for the following statement, showing the population of all the most important towns on the Eastern Shore. It gives the number of white and colored, and also the native and foreign population:

	Wh.	Col.	To'l.
Denton, Caroline,	321	110	431
Greensboro', Caroline,	431	130	561
Chesapeake, Cecil,	945	63	1008
Cecilton, Cecil,	285	177	462
Elkton, Cecil,	1422	375	1797
North-East, Cecil,	735	13	748
Port Deposit, Cecil,	1353	477	1839
Cambridge, Dorch'r,	881	761	1642
Chestertown, Kent,	1063	808	1871
Princess A. Somerset,	439	369	805
Easton, Talbot,	1198	912	2110
St. Michaels, Talbot,	832	253	1095
Salisbury, Wicomico,	1430	634	2064
Berlin, Worcester,	497	200	697
Newtown, Worcester,	867	328	1195
Snow Hill, Worcester,	560	400	960

SENATORIAL ELECTION IN NEW JERSEY.—*Trenton*, N. J., January 24.—Both houses this morning elected Frelinghuysen as United States Senator by a joint vote of 42 against 32 for Gov. Randolph, the democratic nominee, 6 members and 1 Senator being absent.

MARRIED.

MILLER—DAVIS.—On Tuesday last, by Rev. J. B. Merritt, WILLIAM T. MILLER and Miss MARY C. DAVIS—both of Kent.

HARDING—MILES.—In Chestertown, on Wednesday evening, by Rev. J. B. Merritt, WILLIAM HARDING and Mrs. ANNA E. MILES—both of Kent.

DIED

LASSELL.—In this town, yesterday morning, after a very protracted illness, WM. S. LASSELL, Esq. The deceased participated, as a volunteer, in the battle of Caulk's Field.

MASSEY.—At the residence of his son-in-law, S. W. Comegys, Esq., in the town of Millington, on Monday, January 23d, Lt. Col. ELIJAH E. MASSEY, in the 68th year of his age.

OBITUARY.

Departed this life on Wednesday the 18th inst., WILLIAM W., infant son of William and Susan Bacchus, aged 2 years, 8 months and 11 days.

Although his sufferings were great through the period of his illness, (which he bore with great fortitude,) yet his pure spirit took its flight from earth to Heaven, with scarcely a struggle or groan. The dear little departed was remarkable for intelligence and sprightliness of disposition, and by his many winning ways endeared himself to all who knew him. His kind Heavenly father has taken him from the sorrows and conflicts of this sinful world, to the enjoyment of the ineffable bliss of Heaven, there to wear a crown of never-fading glory, world without end. May his relatives and friends prepare to meet him in that bright abode.

"The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

Chestertown, Jan. 25, 1871.

C. H. BAKER,
COUNSELOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHESTERTOWN.
Office on High Street, opposite Masonic Hall.
Jan. 28, 1871—tf.

Reading and Library Association.

A MEETING of those favorable to the formation of a "Working Men's Reading and Library Association" will be held at Mr. Wingate's Office, this (Saturday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, to consider the adoption of a Constitution and By-laws, and to transact such other business as may come before it.

All interested are earnestly invited to be present. [Jan. 28—tf.

For Sale.

A LOT OF LAND situate on Old Town Road, in Quaker Neck, called the *Bordley Lot*, joining the lands of C. H. Baker, containing 2¾ acres. Terms made to suit purchaser. C. H. BAKER.
Jan. 28, 1871—3t.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of five writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, one at the suit of George R. Vansant, indorsee of J. C. Powell, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of William M. Gilpin and William T. Burgess; one at the suit of the State of Maryland, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of William M. Gilpin, Stephen Boyer, and Thomas C. Lynch; one at the suit of the State of Maryland, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of William M. Gilpin and Samuel Cacy; one at the suit of John N. Usilton, assignee of Jesse K. Hines, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of William M. Gilpin and Samuel Cacy; and one at the suit of John N. Usilton, assignee of Jesse K. Hines, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of William M. Gilpin and Stephen Boyer, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said William M. Gilpin, of, in, and to, the following property:

Seven head of Horses,
Seven head of Cattle,
A LOT OF HOGS AND SHOATS,
Lot of Farming Implements,
1 FARM WAGON, 1 REAPER,
CULTIVATORS, PLOWS,
AND HARROWS;
1 CARRIAGE & HARNESS,
HOUSEHOLD & KIHCHEN FURNITURE,
CROP OF WHEAT
Seeded on the farm where the said Wm. M. Gilpin resides;
LOT OF WHEAT, OATS & CORN in the granary:

And I hereby give notice, that on *Friday, the 17th day of February*, 1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises where the said William M. Gilpin 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 writs, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, *Sheriff.*
January 28, 1871—tds. [6.50.]

P. S.—The Wheat, Corn and Oats in the granary will not be offered on the day of sale. R. W. C.

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.

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—55@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.

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.

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.

500 Cord of Wood for Sale.

THE subscribers have in their *WOOD YARD* on Cannon street, Chestertown,
WOOD OF ALL KINDS,
which will be sawed to any length desired, and delivered at short notice. Having a circular Saw in the Yard, they are prepared to fill all orders with punctuality and despatch.

Pine sawed and delivered at $6 per cord
Oak " " 7 " "
Hickory " " 8 " "

Orders respectfully solicited.
S. L. & S. W. RALEIGH.
October 22, 1870—4m.

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.

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.*

Something Wonderful.

READ'S Sore Throat and Catarrh Powder is the most wonderful article I ever heard of, for sore throat almost vanishes at its touch.—Rev. J. Foley, Balt For sale
Jan. 7. *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

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.