Selected Poetry.

ODE TO THE DEITY.

The following sublime ode to the Supreme Being was written by one of the most distinguished Russian poets, Deszhannir, and has been translated into the Chinese and Tartar languages, written on rich silk, and suspended in the Imperial Palace. The Emperor of Japan had it translated in the Japanese language and embroidered in letters of gold.

GOD.

Oh! thou Eternal One, whose presence bright
All space doth occupy, all motion guide;
Unchanged through Time's all-desolating flight!
Thou Only God, there is no God beside,
Being above all beings! Mighty One!
Thou none can comprehend, and none explore,
Who fill'st existence with Thyself alone,
Embracing all, supporting, ruling o'er,
Being whom we call God, yet known no more!

In sublime research, Philosophy
May measure out the ocean's deep—may count
The sands, or the sun's rays—but, God, for Thee
There is no weight, no measure—none can mount
Up to Thy mysteries; Reason's brightest spark
Though kindled by the hand, in vain would try
To have thy counsels infinite, and to us dark:
And thought is lost, ere thought can soar so high,
Even like past moments in eternity.

Thou from primeval nothingness did'st call
First chaos, then existence: Lord on thee
Eternity had its foundations; all
Spring forth from the light, joys,
Sole origin—all life beauty thine
Thy word created all and doth create;
Thy splendor fills all space with rays divine
Thou art, and wert, and shalt be glorious! great!
Life giving, life sustaining Potentate!

Thy chains the unmeasured universe surround,
Upheld by thee, by thee inspired with breath—
Thou the beginning with the end hath bound,
And beautifully mingled life and death!
As sparks mount upward from the fiery blaze,
So suns are born, so worlds spring forth from thee!
And as the spangles in the sunny rays
Shine round the silver snow, the pageantry
Of Heaven's bright army, glitters in thy praise.

A million torches, lighted by thy hand,
Wander unwearied through the bright abyss—
They own Thy power, accomplish Thy command,
All gay with life, all eloquent with bliss—
What shall we call them? Piles of crystal light—
A glorious company of golden streams;
Lamps of celestial ether, burning bright!
Suns lighting systems with their joyous beams!
But Thou to those as the Moon art to night.

Yes! as a drop of water in the sea
All this magnificence in Thee is lost—
What are a thousand worlds to Thee?
And what am *I* when Heaven's unnumbered host,
Though multiplied by myriads, and arrayed
In all the glory of sublimest thought,
Is but an atom in the balance weighed
Against thy goodness—is as a cypher brought
Against infinity! What am I then? naught!

Naught; but the effulgence of thy light divine—
Pervading worlds hath reached my bosom too.
Yes in my Spirit, doth thy Spirit shine,
As shines the sunbeam in a drop of dew—
Naught! but I live, and on hopes precious fly
Eager towards thy presence; for in thee,
I live, and breathe and dwell, aspiring high
Even to the throne of thy divinity.
I *am* O God, and *surely* Thou must be!

Thou art! directing, guiding all! Thou art!
Direct *my* understanding then to Thee!
Control my Spirit; guide my wandering heart,
Though but an atom in immensity,
Still I am something fashioned by thy hand!
I hold a middle rank 'twixt Heaven and Earth,
On the last verge of Mortal being stand,
Close to the realms where angels have their birth—
Just on the boundary of the Spirit Land!

Whence came I here, and how? so marvellously
Constructed, so wonderful, unknown! this clod
Lives surely through some higher energy;
For from itself *alone* it could not be.
Creator! yes! thy wisdom and thy word
Created me! Thou source of life and good!
Thou Spirit of my spirit and My God!
Thy light, thy love in this bright plentitude
Filled me with an immortal soul to spring
Over the abyss of death, and bade it wear
The garments of eternal day, and wing
Its heavenly flight beyond this little sphere;
Even in its Source to Thee, its Author, Thee!
Oh thought ineffable! oh vision blest!
(Though worthless our conceptions all of Thee,)
Yet shall thy shadowed image fill my heart,
And waft its homage to the Deity.
God! thus alone my lonely thoughts can soar,
Thus seek thy presence, Being wise and good!
Midst thy vast works, obey, adore,
And when the tongue is eloquent no more,
The *soul* shall speak in tears of gratitude.

SHOES.—Dr. John Brown, the well-known author, remarks that it is amazing the misery the people of civilization endure in and from their shoes. Nobody is ever, as they should be, comfortable at once in them; they hope in the long run, and after much agony, when they are nearly done, to make them fit, especially if they can get them once well wet. Frederick the Great kept an aide-de-camp to wear his shoes till he could put them on, but he sometimes wore them too long, and got a kicking for his pains.

BACHELOR'S BUTTONS.—An old lady, slightly blind, while engaged in a futile attempt to sew buttons on young Augustus's jacket, remarked: "Drat these buttons! I can't find the holes, and they split all to pieces every time I stick the needle into 'em." To which replied young Augustus: "Now, look 'ere, granny, you just let my peppermint drops alone. You've split mor'n half 'em already."

DAMAGES.—Some people are never contented. After having all their limbs broken, their heads smashed, and their brains knooked out, they will actually go to law to get more damages!

From the Richmond Enquirer, May 15.

THE TRIAL OF AARON BURR.

Recollections of an Octogenarian--Scenes and Incidents.

Saturday, Thomas Harrison Drew, of this city, was eighty-six years of age. He came to Richmond to reside November 1st, 1800, from Cumberland, his native county, and is the only survivor of those who took part in the memorable trial of Aaron Burr in this city, in the summer of 1807, for treason against the United States. He was the father-in-law of the late Dr. Deane, and is connected with various prominent citizens of Richmond. Though thus advanced in years, Mr. Drew's memory in regard to the events of by-gone times is remarkable. He came to our office Saturday by invitation, and gave us a lengthy account of his recollections of the Burr trial, from which we condense what follows:

TRIP THROUGH THE WILDERNESS IN SEARCH OF A VENIRE.

On the 1st of July, 1807, he qualified as Deputy United States Marshal, under Joseph Scott, then United States Marshal for Virginia, and at once started for Wood county to summon a venire for the trial of Aaron Burr, who had been previously indicted for treason by a grand jury, of which John Randolph, of Roanoke, was foreman. Wood county was the nearest point to Blannerhassett's Island, where the overt act of treason was charged to have been committed. Mr. Drew described at length the incidents of his trip, his difficulties in obtaining the required number of veniremen, and his return to Richmond

He reached Richmond, Friday, August 6th, and on Monday, 9th, the trial of Aaron Burr commenced.

MORRISON ALONE HAD NOT MADE UP HIS MIND.

On Monday morning, when court opened, every man of the twelve answered to their names, and Col. Burr vied with his counsel, Messrs. Wickham, Botts, Benjamin, Jack Baker, John Lee, of Alexandria, and Luther Martin, of Maryland, in efforts to get from these uncouth and unlettered veniremen admissions which would disqualify them. The first man called was named Creele (there were three of this name summoned) and all manner of questions were asked him. In respone to one, he said it was reported in his neighborhood that Col. Burr was too intimate with Mrs. Blannerhassett. The Creeles went originally from Prince William county, and were rejected, as were all the rest of the twelve, except an Irishman, Morrison, because they had either made up or expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the accused. Morrison was asked why it was that everybody else in his neighborhood had formed an opinion in regard to Col. Burr's alleged treason except himself, to which he replied, that one day he had heard one thing and the next day the reverse, and not knowing which to believe he had formed no opinion. Finding that he could not be gotten rid of by that process, Col. Burr remarked excitedly, that I resort to the peremptory challenge. Morrison, with strong Irish brogue as he left the stand, remarked, *my name is a terror to you.* Morrison's christian name was *Hamilton.*

MR. DREW TAKES CHARGE OF COL. BURR.

No jury having been gotten, Mr. Drew says, Chief Justice Myrshall told me to take charge of Col. Burr, and remain with him. I carried him, as arranged, to the corner of Ninth and Broad streets, where Keiningham now keeps. The building was then only forty-five feet deep. Col. Burr occupied the front up-stairs room over the store, and I that in the rear of it. There were wooden bars across the windows of his room, but they were only put there for appearance sake. I was allowed a guard of three men. I remained with him every night during the long time it took to get a jury, and got up at all hours of the night. His room was open, the weather being very warm, and I could always see him as I passed his door. I never found him asleep, strange to say, but once. His eyes, which were dark and piercing, seemed ever open and on the lookout.

TWO JURORS GOTTEN IN RICHMOND.

A great number of persons were summoned in Richmond, but only two competent jurors were obtained—Col. Edward Carrington, an ex-Mayor, and Colonel Lambert, father of the late Mayor of that name. The country around was scoured in every direction, and a jury finally obtained—among the jurors being Colonel Hugh Mercer, of Fredericksburg; Isaac Coleman, of Halifax; John Mosby Shepherd, of Hanover; Christopher Anthony, of Lynchburg, and Col. R. E. Parkes, afterwards judge of one of the lower counties.

These are all Mr. Drew could recall. He was subsequently sent to Hanover to summon Judge William Brockenbrough.

WHERE THE JURY WAS QUARTERED.

Col. Burr's meals were sent from the Swan Tavern, on Broad, near Ninth, and the jury were boarded at the same house. They were seventeen days and nights in the Capitol, occupying the old Senate Chamber (the floor of which gave way in April last, occasioning the terrible disaster,) and the rooms now changed and occupied by the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

NEWS OF GENERAL WILKINSON.

One morning during the trial, Mr. Drew went to the Postoffice, then on Tenth, between Main and Cary, about where Ainslie's shops now stand, and the postmaster informed him that from an inscription made on the back of a letter by the postmaster of New York, he had learned that a vessel had arrived there from Havana, which met the New Orleans packet going into that port with General Wilkinson and staff on board, who were *en route* for Richmond to attend the Burr trial. Mr. Drew mentioned this, and it reached Gen. Jackson's ears, who was then stopping at the old Washington Tavern (now the Monumental.) Old Hickory, it was said, thereupon remarked that Wilkinson would never come to Richmond while he was here—using a pretty strong figure, as was his habit, to give expression to his opinion. The General did come, however, two days afterwards, and astonished the city by the glitter and glare of his epaulettes and elaborately decorated uniform. He testified in the case, but General Jackson did land very closely."

Luther Martin thereupon sarcastically said, "I reckon it is very *common* law you have in Mississippi. The witness said nothing for a moment, and a death-like stillness pervaded the court room. Then, turning to the Chief Justice, he said: "I have noticed the treatment of witnesses in this case, and I waited, when insulted just now, for the Court to protect me, but it did not, and I now tell counsel that I shall hold them personally responsible out of Court for every word of affront offered me here." The Chief Justice, Mr. Drew says, remarked that he had observed with pain the course of the examination, and if gentlemen would persist in transcending the privilege of counsel, they must take the consequences.

THE VERDICT.

The jury brought in a verdict, which was not in the usual form of guilty or not guilty, but that, from *the evidence before them,* they could not find the prisoner guilty. Col. Burr was indignant, and complained with great feeling. A discussion of several hours followed, but the Chief Justice refused to interfere, and the verdict was recorded as first written. It was then determined, on motion of Mr. Hay, to hold the prisoner to bail to answer the charge of having committed treason against the United States in Ohio.

The result of the matter was that bail in the sum of $20,000 was required, and the Chief Justice agreed to meet him at Mr. Call's office, where the Valentine House now stands, at 7 o'clock, and take his bond for that amount. In the meantime he was placed in Mr. Drew's custody, and taken to the corner of Seventh and Broad. Judge Marshall was at the place as agreed at 7, and waited until 7½ o'clock, but Col. Burr and sureties not appearing, he went to the Bell Tavern, now the St. Charles, to a ball given in honor of Mrs. James Curry.

Col. Burr, in custody of Mr. Drew, went at 8 to Mr. Call's, with Luther Martin and Dr. Cummings as his bondsmen, and not finding the Chief Justice there, he railed outrageously, saying that he had no business being at a ball at such a time; that he had tried during the trial to please both parties, and had succeeded in pleasing neither. The party then returned to the corner of Seventh and Broad, where Mr. Drew sat up all night watching his prisoner. Mr. Allston, of South Carolina, who married Colonel Burr's only daughter, was at the time at the same house The security was given the next morning, and it will be remembered that Colonel Burr never appeared before Court in Ohio.

BLANNERHASSETT.

Blannerhassett, who Mr. Drew describes as old and ugly, was confined in the penitentiary for safe keeping, and was, at his request, brought to court in a carriage by Mr. Drew. When they reached a point in the road where Col. Ordway's house now stands, something suggested his once beautiful home in the Ohio, and he said, "You didn't go to the 'Island' when you were in Wood; and you said, I believe, you wouldn't like to live there?" Receiving an affirmative answer, Blannerhassett replied, "No gentleman would care to live there." Mr. Drew says he saw a magnificent chess-board in a log cabin in Wood, bought at the sheriff's auction of Blannerhassett's effects. He would never pay a debt unless forced by law. That was his reputation among his neighbors.

JONATHAN DAYTON

was here at the trial, and a warrant was issued for his arrest and given to Mr. Drew, who found him in a brick house with Dutch roof, on Main, between First and Foushee streets, belonging to a colored man, named Matt Anderson. He escaped through the back way and was not captured.

NOT SO LOVELY.—Some queer scenes ensue in Wyoming, where the women vote, serve on juries., &c., like their lords and masters. Recently six married ladies and as many gentlemen were impannelled upon a murder case there, and it became necessary to lock them up all night. Three of the husbands stormed and raved at the Judge and half a dozen children made the Court House ring with their cries; but the Judge was inexorable, and put them under lock and key.

GRAVITY AND LEVITY.—Sydney Smith had a brother distinguished for his talent, but exceedingly sedate, having no element of wit or humor in his composition. Sydney said that he and his brother contradicted the law of gravitation, for his brother had risen by his gravity and he had sunk by his levity.

☞ Temperance puts wood on the fire, flour in the barrel, meal in the chest, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the children, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the whole constitution.



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FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS, whether in young or old, married or single, at the dawn of womanhood or at the turn of life, these Tonic Bitters have no equal.

For Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Bilious, Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, these **Bitters** have been most successful. **Such Diseases** are caused by **Vitiated Blood,** which is generally produced by derangement of the **Digestive Organs.**

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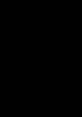
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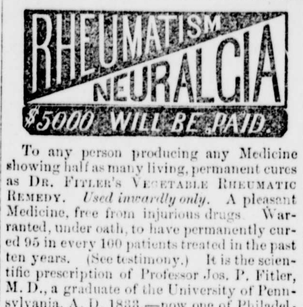
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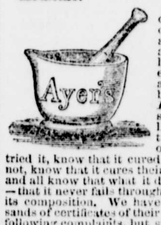
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For **Dysentery** or **Diarrhœa,** but one mild dose is generally required.

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NOW OFFERED AT

W. A. VICKERS'
"PEOPLES POPULAR STORE,"

An examination will insure us large sales, and money will not be such an object to those who want CHEAP GOODS!

Great reduction in Mattings, Carpets, Oil Cloths, French, English and American Dry Goods. All Wool Cassimeres, 65 cents to $1.50 per yard; Granadines, 31 cents, reduced to 16⅔ cents per yard. Beautiful lot of Dress Goods, 40 cents, marked down to 25 cents per yard: they are the Cheapest Goods in Town. We will sell the cheapest Dress Goods, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy and White Goods ever offered in this market.

Cheapest Calicoes, Muslins and Sheeting are now offered by *Wm. A. Vickers.*

Hats & Caps.

The Largest Stock in Kent county, and we have marked them down *At Very Low Prices!*

BOOTS & SHOES.

Home made! Nice Goods for Ladies and Children. Men's cheap Heavy Balmorals, high cut, only $2.25; as cheap as any $300. Shoe we have seen this season. offered by *Wm. A. Vickers.*

ESPECIAL NOTICE.

The great reduction in prices of all kinds of Goods, we announce in to-day's paper, is for the want of money. We have heavy demands to meet, and will thank our friends for as early settlements as they can, to enable us to meet our immediate wants. Cash buyers, and punctual paying customers, will find it to their interest to examine the greatest bargains ever offered in Chestertown.

Respectfully,

WM. A. VICKERS.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

Call and examine my stock of Tinware, Stoves, Hardware, Woodware, Japanned Ware, Stone Ware, &c., &c., received direct from Importers and Manufacturers, and for sale at
SMALL PROFITS.

HARDWARE.

Two, three, and four prong forks, shovels, spades, hoes, rakes, post spades, grain scoops; bramble scythes, briar hooks, trace chains, breast, back and halter chains, brass and iron chain by the yard, carriage, plow and tire bolts by the hundred or dozen, from 15 to 100 cts. per dozen; barrel bolts; tower nicked, flush and shutter bolts, rip and cross cut saws, pruning, meat, back, compass, keyhole, web and wood saws of Diston, Spear, Jackson, and Brown's manufacture; hinge nails, cut, wrought, finishing, clout, fence, and galvanized nails, by the pound or keg; horse shoe nails, tacks, galvanized tacks, carriage tacks, pump & carpet tacks, curry combs, sad irons, augurs, post augurs, Coops, Pugh and Bright lip augur bits, wood and iron braces, iron and steel squares, try squares, rules, guages, framing and firmer chisels, gouges, levels, compasses, compass dividers, hooks and staples, staples, brass screw rings, hand-rail screws, screws from ½ inch to 3 inches; screw drivers, smoothing, jack and fore planes, plane bits, one and two foot rules; tin, iron and plated tea and table spoons; a large assortment of knives and forks, carvers, ivory handle tea and table knives; strap and T hinges, hooks and hinges, Mayer's, Tull & Porter, and Seymor window blind butts, table, parliament and brass hinges, acorn butts, knob locks, plate, pad, rim, dead, trunk, till, wardrobe, chest, drawer, and jail pad locks, hat and coat hooks, thumb latches, door latches, barn door latches, brass and lead spickets, molasses gates, coal oil spickets, tap borers, mill saw, bastard, round, half-round, taper and saw files, horse rasps, monkey wrenches, carpenters' and shoe pincers, round and flat nippers, bel and plate castors, door bells, farm bells, frame and axle pulleys, drawer pulls, shutter and blind fasteners, turn buckles, gimlets, window springs, hooks and eyes, closet latches, sash fasteners, wad cutters, gun worms, heads, tubes and caps, brass and iron buttons, pad, cabinet and door locks, keys, taper files, chest handles, door stops, harness awls and needles, cow bells, coffee mills, axle clips, tea scales, brick, plaster and garden trowels, hatchets, hammers, post axes, hand and broad axes; a large assortment of scissors, razors, brushes, strap with hone, harness hooks, porcelain-head picture nails, copper rivets and burs, punches, porcelain shutter knobs, glue kettles, stew pans, tobacco cutters, pruning knives and shears, saw sets, wagon and cart boxes, &c., &c., &c.

WOOD WARE.

Tubs, buckets, churns, wood bowls, wash boards, well buckets; sugar and coffee boxes, brooms, baskets, potato mashers, rolling pins, butter prints and paddles, lemon squeezers, safes, dust, scrub, horse, wall, paint & white wash brushes, fork, spade, broom, shovel, awl, saw, chisel, plane, augur, hatchet and ax handles, &c., &c.

J. K. ALDRIDGE.

Chestertown, April 1, 1871.

Attention

THE most elegant mode of *perfuming* clothing is by placing them in contact with odoriferous substances. This end can be attained by purchasing at the Drug Store of T. W. WICKES the most popular and prevailing perfumes now used. You can also find at his store a most elegant assortment of Combs, Brushes, Soaps, and Fancy Articles, all of the finest quality, and at city retail prices. The Bachelor Hair Dye, which is used so extensively in Europe and this country, and which has been satisfactorily proven by men of science and taste to be the best Hair Dye in the world, is sold by T. W. Wickes. Natural Mineral Waters for the debilitated, such as Vichy, Kissengen, Saratoga, and other waters. Spices, Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Allspice, Mustard, Mace, Black and Red Pepper, Nutmegs, and *ground* Sage. Extracts for flavoring, of all varieties. Fine Cigars and Chewing and Smoking Tobacco. Jan. 7, 1871.

NEW GOODS.

June 10th, 1871.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, HOSIERY, HARDWARE,

LADIES, MISSES, CHILDRENS', INFANTS', GENTS AND BOYS'

PLAIN and FANCY BOOTS & SHOES,

FLOOR AND TABLE OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW OIL CLOTH CURTAINS, MATTINGS, &c.

T. W. ELIASON, JR.,

HAS just received from Philadelphia and Baltimore markets a large assortment of the above Goods, purchased at the lowest net cash prices, and offered for sale at a moderate advance upon cost.

He respectfully invites the attention of his customers and the public generally to his stock of Goods. [June 10, 1871.

NOTICE.

Cut this out and keep it for Reference.

WHEN YOU VISIT THE CITY GO TO

W. H. RINGGOLD'S,
95 N. Charles Street,

AND BUY ALL YOUR

UNDER SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, HOSIERY AND GLOVES, NOTIONS AND FANCY GOODS.

He can sell them

Cheaper than any one!

And you can

Pay your expenses in your purchases!

☞ DON'T FAIL TO GO: HE HAS THE VERY ARTICLE YOU WANT.

Do not forget the Number!

W. H. RINGGOLD,

95 N. Charles st., 3 doors South of Mulberry.

Baltimore, Sept. 24, 1870.

BUY THE FIRST NATIONAL WHITE LEAD. It is the cheapest, most durable and brilliant of any Lead in the market. For sale by

C. F. STAM & BRO.,

May 6, 1871—y. Chestertown, Md.

TWIN BROTHERS YEAST CAKES,

THE BEST RISING NOW IN USE. it never sours.

June 17. *C. F. STAM & BRO.*

A LARGE assortment of Tin Ware, Japanned Ware, Toilet Sets, Stamped Ware, &c. J. K. ALDRIDGE.

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