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The Kent News:

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, AT
CHESTERTOWN, KENT COUNTY, MARYLAND.
Office in the Masonic Hall.

GEO. R. PLUMMER. WM. B. USILTON.

PLUMMER & USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

Terms of Subscription:

TWO DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance. If not paid within six months from the time of subscribing, Two Dollars and Fifty Cents may be charged.

☞ Local and other correspondence solicited from all parts of the county.

☞ Anonymous communications will not be noticed.

C. T. WESTCOTT,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
CHESTERTOWN, MD.

☞ Special attention given to the collection of claims in the counties of Kent, Cecil, Queen Anne's and Caroline. ag12y.

C. H. BAKER,
Counselor and Attorney at Law,
CHESTERTOWN.

☞ Particular attention given to collection of claims. jan30-tf.

A CARD.

GEORGE VICKERS & H. W. VICKERS
Have united under the title of GEORGE VICKERS & SON, for the practice of the Law in Kent and Queen Anne's Counties.
Chestertown, July 1, 1871. j15-3m

PAINTING!

C. H. DAVIS & BRO., are prepared to do all kinds of PAINTING in the best manner, and on reasonable terms.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited.
Chestertown, July 29—3m.

TAX NOTICE.

THE TAXES for the year 1871, for the 2nd Election District, are now due, and I am prepared to receive them. Prompt attention to this matter upon the part of Tax-Payers will save them expense and myself much trouble. I can be found at any time at my place of business in Kennedyville.
aug26-tf. C. W. WARREN.

BURNS & SLOAN,

132 Light Street Wharf,

BALTIMORE, MD.,

Building Lumber

LATHS AND SHINGLES,

FENCING AND PALES,

ASH, OAK & WALNUT,

DOORS, SASH AND BLINDS,

AT LOWEST PRICES.

WASHINGTON A. PAGE,
DEALER IN
LUMBER,
SHINGLES, LATHS, PICKETS, DRESS FLOORING, JOIST, GIRDERS AND SILL STUFF
Of all sizes, constantly on hand, or cut to order, at the shortest notice.
LEE STREET, near Light st. Whf.,
o22y. *BALTIMORE.*

ORDER OF PUBLICATION.

George B. Westcott,
vs.
Joseph M. Carrow and others.

On the Equity Side of the Circuit Court for Kent county.

THE OBJECT OF THIS SUIT is to procure a decree for the sale of certain mortgaged premises in Kent county, which were on the 21st day of March, 1863, and the 21st day of December, 1867, mortgaged by Joseph M. Carrow and Henrietta Carrow, his wife, to George B. Westcott.

The Bill states that on or about the 21st day of March, 1863, a certain Joseph M. Carrow, then of said county, but now residing beyond the jurisdiction of this Court, being indebted unto the complainant in this cause in the sum of Sixteen hundred dollars, current money, and intending to secure the payment thereof, did by his deed of that date, in which his wife, Henrietta Carrow, united, convey unto the complainant and his heirs, certain real estate particularly described in said deed, which was to be void upon the payment by the said defendant to the complainant of the aforesaid sum, with interest from the 17th day of March, 1863, together with the taxes on said debt and interest on the 17th day of March 1866, as by the said deed will fully show.

The bill further states that afterwards, to wit: on the 31st day of December, 1867, the said Joseph M. Carrow being indebted to the said George B. Westcott in another sum, to wit: Five thousand dollars, and intending to secure the payment thereof unto the complainant, did by his deed of that date, in which his said wife, Henrietta Carrow, did unite, convey unto him the said real estate with other real estate lying in said county, and particularly described in said deed, and to which said deed there is a condition annexed, that it should be void upon the payment by the said defendants to the complainant, of the said sum of Five thousand dollars, with legal interest thereon from January 1st, 1868, together with all the taxes on said debt and interest in three equal instalments of three, six and nine years respectively, from the 1st day of January, 1868, the interest in the meantime to be paid semi-annually, and the taxes as they become due and payable.

The Bill further states that it is admitted that the interest and taxes which accrued due prior to and on the first day of January, 1868, on the debt secured by the first named mortgage in the bill, have been paid, together with fifteen hundred and eleven 94-100 dollars of the principal sum, leaving a balance of said debt of eighty-eight dollars and six cents, together with interest and taxes from January 1, 1868, but that no part of the aforesaid sum of Five thousand dollars, with the interest and taxes, has been paid to him, although $1666.66⅔ of the said principal sum is due. And that the said Joseph M. Carrow and Henrietta Carrow reside out of the State of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered, that the complainant by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in some newspaper published in Kent county once in each of three successive weeks before the fourteenth day of November next, give notice to the said absent defendants of the object and substance of this bill, and warn them to appear in this court in person or by solicitor on or before the fourteenth day of February next, to answer the premises, and show cause if any they have why a decree ought not to pass as prayed.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

True Copy,—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

October 14, 1871—4t.

ATTENTION is called to our line of GLOVES, Cloth Gloves, all grades; driving Gloves, Buck Gloves, heavy and lined White and Colored Cotton Gloves, Dog Skin Gloves, Calf Skin Gloves, lined and Fur, Kid Gloves, all colors, Dressed Buck Gloves, Gauntlets, &c. S. MERRITT & CO.

Kent News.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: Devoted to General and Local Intelligence, Literature, Agricultural and Mechanical Interests, Politics and Advertising.

Vol. 32. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1871. No. 25.

NOTICE.

I would respectfully inform my friends and the public in general, that I have opened a fine assortment of

Drugs and Medicines,

to which I beg leave to call their particular attention. I am dealing with a first class house and shall endeavor to keep none but goods of the VERY BEST QUALITY.

Physicians and all others interested may rely upon having their prescriptions and orders accurately filled with FRESH and PURE MEDICINES, at prices lower than they have previously paid in this place. Prescriptions carefully compounded day and night, and all packages plainly and properly marked.

Also the principal Patent Medicines in use.

I hope by careful attention to business, and fair and honest dealing with my customers, to merit and receive a liberal share of their patronage. JOSEPH E. WEER,
oc14-tf. Kennedyville, Md.

☞ *READ THIS.* ☜

New Goods! New Prices!

JAMES B. SAPPINGTON,

HAS just returned from the city, and has opened a full assortment of Fall Goods, which were selected with care from the best houses in the city. My stock of

Muslins, Calicoes, Canton Flannels,

Red a white Flannels, Bed Tickings, Shirtings, Domestic, Ginghams, Linsies, Kerseys and Sattinets, are unsurpassed in quality and economy of prices.

A FULL LINE OF GROCERIES,

Sugars, of all grades, sold as low as can be bought in the Baltimore market.

Prime Rio Coffee, green and roasted;
Fine Teas, green and black;
Molasses and Syrups, cheapest in town.

Notions of all kinds.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hose, Men's half Hose, Suspenders, &c., Men's Undershirts and Drawers, all qualities and prices. Violin Strings, screws, cruppers and bridges.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes, Men's, Boys' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes.

CROCKERY.

Plates, Cups and Saucers, Cream Pitchers, Sugar Dishes, Bowls, Vegetable Dishes, &c., will be sold very low.

Tobacco and Cigars

of all qualities and prices. Garrett's Scotch Snuff and Rappee Snuff.

Pure Cider VINEGAR.

Salt Fish, Mackerel and Labrador Herring. Powder and Shot, E B Gun Caps, Philadelphia Concentrated Lye, "Fisher's" Washing Chrystal, Soaps of all kinds, Rumford's Yeast Powders, Bacon, Flour, Lard, Cheese, Spelling Books, Copy Books, Letter writers, Slates, Ink, Ready reckoners, paper, etc. Castor Oil, Bateman's Drops, Pain Killer, Vermifuge and Wright's Pills. Essences of all kinds, Spices, Laudanum, and, in fact, if you want *any thing* come direct to

SAPPINGTON'S,

and you will save time, trouble and money.

I respectfully solicit an examination of my goods and prices. I will pay the cash or goods for all kinds of Country Produce.

☞ Store on Cross St., opposite G. E. Lambert's Coach Factory.
sep30-tf. JAS. B. SAPPINGTON.

Watches, Clocks, Spectacles
&c., &c.
JUST RECEIVED AT
W. G. RUSSELL'S,
FROM NEW YORK,

A large and well selected stock of

Watches, Clocks and Spectacles,

which will be sold *fifty per cent. cheaper* than can be bought on the Shore.

He is also prepared to do any and all kinds of Repairs on Watches, Clocks or Jewelry at short notice, and much cheaper than can be done in the State. *All work guaranteed for one year.* Satisfaction given or money refunded

☞ Ask for W. G. RUSSELL, adjoining T. W. Klinson, Jr. sep30-3m.

Cucumber Wood Pumps!

EDWARD CARTY, Agent,

WOULD announce that, in addition to his usual line of business, he has on hand and is prepared to put in, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms, the celebrated Cucumber Wood Pumps, manufactured by Wilson & Walton, Wilmington, Del.

All orders will receive prompt attention.
s30-6t. EDW. CARTY, Chestertown.

Crumpton Saw Mill.

WM. BOWKER,

IS prepared to do SAWING OF ALL KINDS at short notice, and the lowest rates.

The Mill is near the Wharf of the Chester River Steamboat Co., Crumpton, Md.
Sept. 9, 1871—6m*

COAL! COAL!

ALL persons who wish to lay in their coal at a reduced price can do so by leaving their orders with J. T. TWILLEY or F. ALDRIDGE, which will be filled at a small advance for the cash. 2240 pounds a ton. sep2 2m.

NOTICE.—All persons, black and white, are warned against crossing or gunning on any of my property, after this date, as I will prosecute to the full extent of the law all who disregard this notice.
sep30-2m. J. C. MANN.

TO RENT, For the ensuing year, THE STORE HOUSE and DWELLING on Main Street, now occupied by E. Ryland. To a good tenant it will be rented low.
Apply to W. J. VANNORT.
Sept. 23, 1871—tf.

FOR RENT, for the year 1871, the DWELLING HOUSE on Cross street, in Chestertown, recently occupied by William Cannon. For terms, apply to
n19-tf WM. VANNORT.

C. F. STAM & BRO.,
APOTHECARIES,
Cor. High and Court Sts., Chestertown, Md
Have just received a large lot of
WINDOW GLASS,
of all sizes, which they are selling very cheap.
Sept. 30, 1871.

PURE SPICE.—Ginger, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, Allspice, Nutmegs, Sage, Mustard, Black and Red Pepper—all can be obtained, ground, at
jan7tf. WICKES' DRUG STORE.

NATURAL MINERAL WATER
FOR THE DEBILITATED.
VICHY, KISSENGEN, CONGRESS
and other Waters, for sale at
WICKES' DRUG STORE

PURE CIDER VINEGAR
for sale by
Sept. 9. MRS. A. M. SMITH.

ARE you in want of NECK TIES, call at S. Merritt & Co's., where you will find a full line of Black Ties and Bows; fancy Ties and Bows; and Scarfs, all of the latest styles.

A FULL assortment of UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, Merino, all wool, Cotton, and Red Flannel; also Colored over Shirts, very handsome, and Hickory Shirts can be found at S. MERRITT & CO'S.

CAUTION NOTICES.

NOTICE.—All persons are positively forbidden tresspassing on the premises of the undersigned, with dog, gun or otherwise, after this date. A. H. CREW,
Oct. 28—3t. near Locust Grove.

CAUTION.—All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon my premises after this date with dog, gun or otherwise, under penalty of the law.
Oct. 28—3t. J. HENRY JUMP.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the premises of the undersigned with dog, gun or otherwise, after this date. The law will be enforced against all offenders.
oc28-3t.* RICHARD JONES.

CAUTION. All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the premises of either of the undersigned with dog, gun or otherwise, after this date. The law will be enforced against all offenders.
JOHN DUYER,
Oct. 28—3t* DANIEL E. JEWELL.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on the property owned or occupied by either of the subscribers with dog or gun, or in any other manner, or in crossing the same for any purpose, as the law will be enforced against all who disregard this notice.
ABEL J. REES,
WILLIAM H. JONES,
GEO. T. WILKINS,
oc28-3t* CHARLES G. RICAUD.

NOTICE.—No person will be allowed to sport on the premises of the undersigned with dog, gun, boat, seine, or otherwise, after this date. I will enforce the law against all offenders. ROBERT H. ROUSE,
oc21-3t* Poplar Neck.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on the Farm and premises now occupied by the subscriber, with gun or dog, after this date, under penalty of the law.
oc21-3t* JOHN A. MILLER.

NOTICE:—All persons are hereby cautioned, under the penalty of the law, from trespassing with dog, gun or otherwise, upon the premises of the undersigned in Shrewsberry Neck. GEORGE BOLTON,
oc21-4t* J. C. POWELL.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the premises of either of the undersigned, with dog or gun, after this date. D. C. BLACKISTON,
oc21-3t. WM. H. FAULKNER.

NOTICE:—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the premises of the undersigned with dog, gun, or otherwise, after this date. The law will be enforced against all offenders.
oc21-3t. J. L. SMITH.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing with dog, gun or otherwise, upon the premises of the undersigned, after this date.
EDWARD OVEREND,
oc21-3t* JAMES SHUSTER.

NOTICE to GUNNERS AND FISHERMEN. All persons are warned not to trespass on my East Neck Island farm. The gunning and fishing shores are for rent.
C. J. B. MITCHELL,
Oct. 21, 1871—3t. Queenstown, Md.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All unfeathered bipeds are hereby forewarned from trespassing upon my land, by taking wood, chestnuts or walnuts, or in any other manner—particularly two or three low, sneaking, lying poltroons. P. T. SIMMONDS,
oc21-3t* Quaker Neck.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises occupied by either of the undersigned by gunning, hunting or otherwise, after this date.
STEPHEN LECATES,
W. H. LECATES,
oc21-3t. JAMES LECATES.

CAUTION:—All persons are cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned with dog, gun or otherwise, after this date, under penalty of the law.
JAMES W. HURTT,
W. O. SHALLCROSS,
T. J. SHALLCROSS,
oc21-3t. ROBT. COMLY.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing upon the premises of the undersigned with dog, gun or otherwise, after this date, as the law will be enforced. CHAS. E. JONES,
ALEX. BOSTIC,
WM. B. HARBOURD,
J. T. GALE,
J. Z. CLARK,
THOS. RASIN, Jr.,
oc21-3t. SAMUEL COOPER.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.—All persons are hereby cautioned from trespassing with dog, gun or otherwise on the premises owned or occupied by the undersigned.
ROBERT H. LOUD,
S. SPARKLIN.
EMELINE BIDDLE,
JOS. H. HOSSINGER,
J. A. TOULSON,
oc21-3t. THOS. A. HUDSON.

CAUTION:—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing, with dog, gun or otherwise, upon the premises of either of the undersigned after this date. The law will be enforced against all trespassers.
ISAAC PARSONS,
P. O. HUTCHINS,
W. T. ANDERSON,
H. I. PARSONS,
S. P. PEARSON,
WM. V. LUCAS,
WM. K COPPER,
oc21-3t. EDWARD PLUMMER.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing with dog, gun or otherwise, upon the premises of either of the undersigned, after this date. The law will be rigidly enforced. B. C. CATLIN,
W. N. C. ANDERSON,
GEO. HAZLE,
W. H. HARRISON,
WM. BOWKER,
SARAH E. WELCH,
GEO. WILSON,
JACOB BARKMAN,
W. C. PENNINGTON,
WM. LINDSAY,
oc21-4t* JOHN BRYAN.

CAUTION.—All persons are hereby cautioned against trespassing on the premises of either of the undersigned, with dog, gun or otherwise, after this date. The law will be enforced against all offenders.
THOMAS A. HULME,
THOMAS W. SKIRVEN,
JAS. RANKIN & BRO.,
THOS. H. HAGUE,
WM. H. FRENCH,
WM. C. CROW,
C. W. CROW,
JAMES A. SKIRVEN,
L. A. THOMAS,
Oct. 14—4t* A. B. JUMP.

CAUTION.—All persons, black and white are warned against crossing, gunning, or otherwise trespassing on the premises of either of the undersigned, in Queen Anne's county, after this date, as we will prosecute to the full extent of the law all who disregard this notice.

J. F. HALL,	ROBT. J. CATLIN,
D. WOODALL,	J. PRIMROSE,
A. WELCH,	S. ROLPH,
JOS. S. COSDEN,	B. S. FORD,
J. CLEMENTS,	T. J TUCKER,
WM. LOLLER,	GEO. W. SMITH,
SAM'L LOLLER,	JOS. CATLIN,
R. F. MEREDITH,	THO. H. HENDRIX,
GEO. H. SNITCHER,	SOLOMON SPARKS,
T. Q. PRIMROSE.	oc21-4t*

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden from trespassing on the grounds of the KENT CO. RAILROAD, for the purpose of moving dirt therefrom, as they subject themselves to a prosecution. Great damage has already accrued to the Road from such trespassing, and in the future it will not be allowed.
aug19-2m. JESSE K. HINES, Sup't.

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, Smoked Beef, and Flitch, for sale by J. B. SAPPINGTON

THE LATEST OUTRAGE.

If any argument was needed to prove to all white men that they ought to vote against the Radical party on TUESDAY NEXT, that argument has been furnished by President Grant in issuing a proclamation suspending the writ of *habeas corpus* in time of profound peace. A people following the peaceable avocations of quiet life, meddling but little in public affairs, is suddenly rendered subject to the rule of a shoulder-strap satrapy, liable to be thrown into prison without a moment's notice, and kept there until the tyranical wretches who incarcerated him see proper to take him out. All sorts of subterfuges and wilful falsehoods have been put out by Grant's pets to justify this extraordinary assumpton of power, but they have nearly all proven false and contemptible. Grant's organ in South Carolina, the Columbia *Union*, has furnished time and again, accounts of outrages alleged to have been perpetrated in that State, all of which have been flatly denied by the Charleston *News*, a high-toned and creditable paper. It may serve the cause of truth to cite some of them:

The *Union* declares that one Ben Hare was diabolically murdered in Newberry county by a party of night riders. The *News* points to the fact that the murder of Hare was perpetrated by three negroes, all of them Radicals, whose names it gives and who were arrested for the crime, and are now in Newberry jail awaiting trial.

The *Union* states that one McClure was murdered in Chester co., and intimates that it was the work of Ku-Klux. The *News* shows on the authority of the Chester Reporter, that McClure was murdered by his father-in-law, who is now in Chester jail awaiting trial.

The *Union* charges that the Ku-Klux were riding in Fairfield county, and committed divers outrages. The *News* proves that the Winnsboro News has denied emphatically the statement of the Union's correspondent, and publicly branded him as a liar.

The *Union* states that a colored woman was burned in Fairfield county, and attributed her death to the Ku-Klux. The *News* shows that when the matter was investigated it was clearly proven to have been done by negroes.

Other charges are met with equally positive proof to the contrary. A negro Radical, said by the *Union* to have been attacked in Edgefield, comes forward voluntarily and swears that no such attack was made, and that he had heard of no outrage in his neighborhood. Twenty citizens of Edgefield also testify to the fact that peace and good order prevail throughout the county.

Irishmen and Germans, Halt!

Are there any in your ranks who have a thought of voting the Radical ticket, or even a part of it? If so, pause and read what a Radical newspaper has said of you. Here it is just as the Cecil *Whig* has proclaimed it:

"The fact is patent to every reflecting mind that the colored men are BETTER CITIZENS, and are competent to VOTE MORE INTELLIGENTLY than the great mass of LOW FOREIGNERS who land on our shores and fill up the ranks of the Copperhead party."

After that, ye men of foreign birth, vote the Radical ticket with the negroes, if you wish.

WHITE MEN, READ!

The approaching election in Maryland is fraught with questions of deep interest to the people, and the people should look them squarely in the face and calmly consider their full import and bearing. It is well known that negro equality cannot be forced upon the whites all of a sudden, and hence the Radical party are insidiously at work to bring it upon us by degrees. It was so in Washington and New Orleans, and so it will be here if the Radical party succeed. We warn white men of every party who do not wish to sit in the jury box by the side of Negro Jurors, and who do not wish to be compelled to send their children to schools which are attended by negroes—to beware! Just as sure as Radicalism gets the ascendancy in Maryland and in Kent county, we may expect to see negroes in our jury boxes and negroes in our public schools. The Radical party has committed itself to this programme by their very acts in the past, and the man who votes the Radical ticket at the approaching election, acquiesces in and endorses that programme. When the negro is forced into our public schools the white parents who are able to do so, will take away their children and send them elsewhere to be educated, but the poor man and the widow will be compelled to send their children among negroes to school or entirely deprive them of an education by keeping them away. Think of these things, white men of all classes, who have the welfare of your sons and daughters at heart.

Keep it Before the People!

That Radical success at the coming election means that negro children shall sit beside white children in our public schools.—That white men shall throw dirt on our public roads, with negro supervisors over them. That negro jurors shall be summoned, and sit in judgment upon the acts of white men. Are white men prepared for this state of things? It may be avoided by voting the White Man's ticket.

THE BURNING OF PESHTIGO.

Horrible but Truthful Picture--Fearful Loss of Life.

Previous accounts of the work of the forest fires in the Northwest have not told a tithe of the horrors; they seem almost too great for pen to delineate. A correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from Peshtigo, Wisconsin, relates the following graphic story:

The sharp air of early October had sent the people in from the evening church services more promptly than usual, although numbers delayed to speculate on a great noise and ado which set in ominously from the west. The housewives looked tremblingly at the fires and lights within, and the men took a last look at the possibilities without; for many it was truly a last glimpse. The noise grew in volume, and came nearer and nearer with terrific crackling and detonations. The forest rocked and tossed tumultuously; a dire alarm fell upon the imprisoned village, for the swirling blasts came now from every side. In one awful instant, before expectation could give shape to the horror, a great flame shot up in the western heavens, and in countless fiery tongues struck downward into the village, piercing every object that stood in the town like a red-hot bolt. A deafening roar, mingled with blasts of electric flame, filled the air and paralyzed every soul in the place. There was no beginning to the work of ruin; the flaming whirlwind swirled in an instant through the town.

There is no diversity in general experience; all heard the first inexplicable roar; some aver that the earth shook, while a credulous few avow that the heavens opened, and the fire rained down from above. Moved by a common instinct, for all knew that the woods which encircled the town were impenetrable, every habitation was deserted to the flames, and the gasping multitude flocked to the river. On the west the mad horde saw the bridge in flames in a score of places, and turning sharply to the, left, with one accord, plunged into the river. Three hundred people wedged themselvos in between the rolling booms, swayed to and fro by the current, where they roasted in the hot breath of flame that hovered above them, and singed the hair on each head momentarily exposed above the water. Here despairing men and women held their children till the cold water came as an ally to the flames, and deprived them of strength.

Meantime, the eastern bank was densely crowded by the dying and dead. Rushing to the river from this direction, the swirling blasts met the victims full in the face, and mowed a swath through the fleeing throng. Inhalation was annihilation. Scores fell before the first blast. A few were able to crawl to the pebbly flats, but so dreadfully disfigured that death must have been preferable. All could not reach the river; even the groups that fell prone on the grateful damp flats suffered excruciating agony. The fierce blaze, playing in tremendous counter currents above them on the higher ground, was sufficiently strong to set the clothes aflame, and the flying sand, heated as by a furnace, blistered the flesh wherever it fell. All that could break through the stifling simoon had come to the river. In the red glare they could see the sloping bank covered with the bodies of those that had fell by the way. Few living on the back streets succeeded in reaching the river, the hot breath of the fierce fire cutting them down as they ran. But here a new danger befell. The cows, terrified by smoke and flame, rushed in a great lowing drove to the river brink. Women and children were trampled by the frightened brutes, and many losing their hold on the friendly logs were swept under the waters.

IN THE FLAMES.

This was the situation above the bridge; below, a no less harrowing thing happened. The burning timbers of the mill, built at the edge of the bridge, blew and floated down upon the multitude assembled near the flats, and inflicted the most lamentable sufferings. The men fought this new death bitterly; those who were fortunate enough to have coats flung them over the heads of wives and children, and dipped water with their hats on the improvised shelter. Scores had every shred of hair burned off in the battle, and many lost their lives in protecting others. The firemen had made an effort to save some of the buildings, and the hose was run from the river to some important edifice. The heat instantly stopped the attempt, but not before the house, swollen with water had been burned through in a hundred places. Although the onslaught of fire and wind had been instantaneous, and the destruction almost simultaneous, the fierce, stifling currents of heat careered through the air for hours. These currents were more fatal than the flames of the burning village.* Ignorant of the extent of the fire and the frightful combination of wind and flame, many of the company's workmen, some with wives and children, shut themselves up in the great brick building and perished in the raging heats of the next half hour. Others on the remote streets broke for the clearing beyond the woods, but few ever passed the burning barrier. Within the boundaries of the town and accessible to the multitude the river accommodation was rather limited, and when the animals had crowded in the situation was full of despair. The flats were covered with prone figures with backs ablaze and faces pressed rigidly into the cooling moist earth.—The flames played about and above all with an incessant, deafening roar.

The tornado was but momentary, but was succeeded by maelstroms of fire, smoke, cinders and red-hot sand. Wherever a building seemed to resist the fire, the roof would be sent whirling into the air, breaking into clouds of flame as it fell. The shower of sparks, cinders and hot sand fell in continuous and prodigious force, and did quite as much in killing the people as the first terrific sirocco that succeeded the fire. The wretched throng neck deep in the water, and the still more hapless beings stretched on the heated sands, were pierced and blistered by these burning particles. They seemed like lancets of red-hot steel, penetrating the thickest covering. The evidence now remains to attest the incredible force of the slenderest pencils of darting flame. Hard, iron-wood plow handles still remain, perforated as though by minnie balls, and for the main part unburnt. When the hapless dwellers in the remote streets saw themselves cut off from the river groups, they broke in every direction in a wild panic of flight and terror. A few took refuge in a cleared field bordering on the town. Here flat upon the ground, with faces pressed in the sand, the helpless sufferers lay and roasted. But few survived the dreadful agony. The next day revealed a picture, exceeding in horror any battle field. Mothers with children hugged closely lay in rigid groups, the clothes burned off and the poor flesh seared to a crisp. One mother, solicitous only for her babe, embalms her unutterable love in the terrible picture left on these woeful sands. With her bare fingers she had scraped out a pit, as the soldiers did before Petersburg, and pressing the little one into this, she put her own body above it as a shield, and when the daylight came both were dead, the little baby face unscarred, but the mother burnt almost to cinders.

The tornado played through the desolated streets, and swept the river and low land adjoining. The timber of the mill floating down among the people, made additional labor and danger, and light broke terribly on the saturated survivors before they dared drag their cramped limbs from the icy waters. The mingled crowd of men, women and children, cows and swine had held this watery refuge since 10 o'cl'k of the night before. Of the hundreds of human beings that entered the waters, not all escaped; the frightened cows trampled many under the waters; the blistering heat blinded many who groped hopelessly about in the current, and finally sunk.—To this day none can tell how great was the slaughter in the waters. After the burning heat of the night a numbing chill followed, and the water-soaked group crawled over dead bodies and hot sands to the only blazing building in all the waste about them. Groups of dead were found within a stone's throw of the water. Families rushed downward for a breathing place had been blown upon by the rushing blasts and struck lifeless. The ghastly throng huddled, shrieking and bewailing, about the flaring embers, and the terrible roll of the missing was soon called from end to end of the ashen waste. No vestige of human habitation remained, and the streaming, freezing, wretched group, crazed by the unutterable terror and despair, plead with each other to restore the lost ones. The hot blasts of the night blinded them, and they could but vaguely recognize one another in the murky light of the new day.

AFTER THE CONFLAGRATION.

Long after the flames had died out, and when there was no more to feed on, the hot sands rendered moving about an exquisite torture, and long into the dismal midday the survivors were confined to the narrow circuit near the river. As the day wore on help came in slowly from the Northward. On Sunday night something over 2,000 people were assembled within the confines of this industrious, prosperous city; the dreadful morning light came upon a haggard, maniacal multitude of 700. When the work of rescue began it was found that a great number had escaped by the bed of the river and the northern road to the port, and, as the day advanced, half-naked stragglers, unkempt and blackened, began to stream into the sparse settlement. As the molten sands cooled off the woeful work of recognition began. Peering into blackened faces, mothers, fathers, brothers, tremblingly sought out missing faces.

Some, in the immeasurable anguish of the moment, had dashed themselves against the sands and let out the life with their own hands that the licking flames coveted. Men, too distant from the river to hope for rescue or safety, had cut the throats of their choking children, and were found in groups sometimes unscarred by the flames. In the streets full twenty corpses were found with no apparent injury or abrasion. Fatuous tradesmen, in the sudden rush of flame, had thrown their valuables into wells for security; every well in the city was turned into a flaming pit, and the very waters half evaporated by the heat. Survivors attest that women and children, cut off from the rivers, were put into wells and covered with bedding. I have looked into every well in the ash covered clearing, and there is no possibility that a living thing could have endured the flames that boiled and seethed in them.

For hours the unreasoning search was continued by the famished-dying remnants, but to little avail; the dead when recognizable lay where they had fallen in the streets; where the houses stood the ground was whipped clean as a carpet, and all hope of identifying human ashes was idle. The next night the long-prayed for rain came, gratefully to the living, and kindly to the fleeting ashes of the dead.—The great dread that hovered over the bay cities and towns was allayed, and the threatened danger nearly gone. Before dark help came to the perishing sufferers from the neighboring villages.

AN UNKNOWN FORCE.—The great conflagrations have stimulated an inquiry as to whether there is not some unknown force connected with the spread of fire, an understanding of which would be of the most important service in subduing the flames. A correspondent of the New York Post remarks that during the disastrous fire in that city in 1845, buildings far beyond the line of flame and in no way in contact with it would suddenly burst into flames from the interior. The same thing happened in Chicago, but incendiarism was assigned as the cause there. It is by no means clear, however, that this explanation is the correct one, and there is plenty of room left for speculation and investigation regarding the supposed mysterious force. A scientific writer has contended that at a certain period there is what is called an "inflammable vacuum" in the air, which is self-igniting and irresistible. Perhaps this element or condition may some time be traced and a safeguard or preventive against it be discovered.

LIFE IN THE WEST and the uncertainties attendant thereon are illustrated by the case of a young man who met his death by a pistol ball while in bed at Boulder City, Kansas, a few days since, the shot having passed through the partition from another room, where there was a ball and a row going on.

MONDAY, the 4th day of December, has been fixed for the trial of Mrs. Wharton, at Annapolis, whither she removed the case from Baltimore city.

Indian Cure for the Bite of a Mad Dog.

The Bel Air (Md.) *Aegis* says: A correspondent sends us for publication, for the benefit of the community at large, the following recipe for curing the bite of a mad dog. We can vouch for the reliability of the statement he makes, and publish his remedy, which, we think, it would be well for our subscribers to preserve:

INDIAN CURE FOR THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.—First cauterize the wound. Then make a tea of an herb called scull-cap, (*scutalaria,*) and give a child 5 years old one gill; 8 years, 1½ gills; grown person 2 gills—night and morning, before eating; to be given two days successively. On the third day omit the dose, and in place of it give sufficient roll brimstone, mixed with molasses, to purge the patient. Eat nothing of a greasy nature; use no salt or spirituous liquor, and keep the feet dry. Continue this treatment for forty days.

Our correspondent says:

"I now carry the scars of the bite of a mad dog, received when but three years old. Another child of about my age was bitten at the same time. Our old family doctor persuaded the parents of this child not to use the *quack* remedy; consequently the child died. Having used it myself so successfully, I have recommended it to numbers of persons who have been bitten by rabid degs, and have never known a case in which the remedy has failed when the directions have been faithfully carried out."

CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA.—A lady friend furnishes the following recipe, which was recommended to her as a certain cure for Dyspepsia:

"Take of *Burdock Root* three pieces three inches long; put it in three pints of water in an earthen pan, and let it simmer away to one-half. When done sprinkle a little rye meal in it, and take a wine-glass full three times a day before eating.

What Buildings are Fire Proof?

Mr. Mullet, the Government Architect, says there are very few fire-proof buildings in the United States. He ought to know, for he has had all the Government buildings in the country on his hands for several years and has built the best of them, and it is probable he has devoted as much time, study, and investigation to the subject as any architect to be found.

"Why, my friend," said he, "don't you know that granite, when subjected to a strong heat, crumbles like dry plaster. It is the best building stone in the world; it will resist time, and heat, and damp, and rain, and everything else, but it won't resist fire. Marble is a very little better. A skillful burglar can get into a granite vault in no time. With a large blow-pipe and a small, sharp blaze well handled, a burglar can crack a block of granite to pieces before you'd know it. When subjected to a severe heat it cracks and splits off in flakes, and you can crush it into sand with your fingers."

"What then, is to be done," I asked, "if granite and marble and sandstone are not fire-proof? Is not the Capitol, the Treasury, the Patent Office, the Postoffice Department—are not these fire-proof?"

"Why, bless your soul, no! Not one of them. But they are probably safe, for all that, because they stand away from other buildings—all except the Postoffice. Why, my dear sir," he continued, "do you know there is *but one fire-proof Government building in the country?* That's the Appraisers' stores in Philadelphia?"

"What's the material?"

"It's brick. Brick is the only absolutely fire-proof building material I know of. They say the Seneca stone is fire-proof and it has stood some wonderful tests, but none of the Government buildings have been built of it. I have great faith in iron shutters."

A Propensity for Twins.

About one mile from Jamestown, Russel county, there lives one of the most remarkable families in all Kentucky, and probably, in the United States. Mr. James Jeffries, who is now in Louisville serving upon the petit jury in the United States Court, tells his own story, and says that he was married before he was seventeen years old, his wife being only five days younger than himself. They lived together seven years without children, when his wife gave birth to twins, a boy and a girl. In the fifteen years which followed nineteen children were born to the happy couple, each of the first three births being twins and each subsequent birth alternating between twins and single births until the fifteen years were accomplished and nineteen children composed the family circle, seven pairs of twins being born during the time. Mr. Jeffries is only 45 years old and is still youthful in appearance and very stout.—His wife never had better health in all her life than at present, though she will not weigh a hundred pounds. Her greatest weight at any time was 110 pounds. The boy of the first twins now weighs 165 pounds, the girl 125 pounds. All the boys who are grown have made large men; the girls are of good size and all the children healthy. But five out of the nineteen have died. Mr. Jeffries has ten brothers, all of whom are large men, and within the families of these eleven brothers there are thirty-seven pairs of twins, making seventy-four twin children; to say nothing of the host of single births. Five of Mr. Jeffries' children are married, and added to all those singular facts, notwithstanding the absence of silvery locks on his head, he is the grandfather of five children.

THE Columbus, Ohio, *State Journal*, says: "A deformed chicken of common breed, the deformity resulting from a broken back, was entered at the Muskingum County Fair as a Hungarian cock of the "Slavi Magyer breed," just imported, and the sapient judges, after gravely inspecting it, awarded it the first premium over one of the finest poultry shows ever seen in this country."

'A HINDOO'S OATH.—Chinat Rohu, a Hindoo, was indicted in New York, on the 16th, for stabbing. The prisoner stated he used the knife in self-defense. He disdained to kiss the Bible, but swore "by the water," meaning, as he said, that if he told the court a lie he could not escape drowning next time he ventured on the water. He was acquitted.

UNDER THE FLAMES.

An Adventure of the Forest Fires—An Old Veteran Who "Stayed to See it Out."

A man named Allison Weaver, who reached Detroit from Port Huron on Wednesday, had a narrow and curious escape from being roasted alive in the north woods. His story is told in the Detroit *Free Press* of Thursday:

Weaver is a single man, about fifty years old, and served all through the war in an Ohio regiment of infantry. Up to two weeks ago he was at work for a man named Bright, ten miles from Forestville, as fireman of a shingle mill. Two or three days before the approach of the flames, which eventually destroyed that section, Bright and his family left for Forestville, and the next day all the men employed about the place either followed his example or made haste to reach their homes. On leaving Bright informed his men that fire would sweep that way, and warned them to lose no time in making their escape. Having no property to lose or family to take care of, Weaver determined, as he says, "to stay and see the circus out," meaning that he intended saving the mill if possible. He has a stubborn sort of a spirit, and the fact that everybody else went induced him to stay.

As soon as the men left he set to work and buried all the provisions left in the house, and during the day buried the knives, belts and other light machinery of the mill, as well as a stove and a quantity of crockery ware. There was plenty of water in the vicinity of the mill, and he filled several barrels full, besides wetting down the house, mill, stock, and everything which would burn, scattering several hundred pailfuls of