The Chestertown Transcript.

VOL. IV. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 24, 1866. NO. 38.

THE
Chestertown Transcript
Is published every Saturday, at
Chestertown, Kent County, Md.,
Office, Court Street.

E. F. PERKINS, Editor.

Terms of Subscription:

TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, IF PAID IN ADVANCE. If not paid within three months from the time of subscribing, TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS will be charged.

Advertisements

Of TEN LINES or less will be inserted three times for One Dollar: Twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion. One square three months, Three Dollars: Six months, Six Dollars: One Year, Ten Dollars. Fractions of a square will be charged as a square. Yearly and semi-annual advertisements at moderate rates. Yearly and semi-annual advertisements must be paid quarterly. Advertisements not stating the number of times they are to be published, will be continued and charged for until ordered out.

JOB PRINTING.

Having supplied our office with a large, varied and beautiful assortment of TYPE FOR JOBS, we are prepared to print

HANDBILLS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
SUITABLE FOR
STORES,
TRUSTEES' SALES,
Public Sales,
&c., &c., &c., &c.,

☞ Cheap for Cash, and at short notice. ☜

COUGH no MORE. **DR. STRICKLAND'S MELLIFLUOUS COUGH BALSAM** is warranted to be the only preparation known to cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Chronic Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis and Croup. Being prepared from Honey and Herbs it is healing, softening, and expectorating, and particularly suitable for all affections of the Throat and Lungs. For sale by Druggists everywhere.

CURE for PILES. **DR. STRICKLAND'S PILE REMEDY** has cured thousands of the worst cases of Blind and Bleeding Piles. It gives immediate relief, and effects a permanent cure. Try it directly. It is warranted to cure. For sale by all Druggists at 50 Cents per bottle.

Doctor Strickland's TONIC. **DYSPEPSIA.** DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC is a concentrated preparation of Roots and Herbs, with antiacids and carminatives to strengthen the stomach and nervous system. It is a certain remedy for Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Acidity of the Stomach, Flatulency and Debility. It is not alcoholic, therefore particularly suited for Weak, Nervous and Dyspeptic persons. For sale by all Druggists everywhere at $1 per bottle. Jan. 20, 1866—y

PROSPECTUS OF
The Cosmopolite.

ON the first of January we commenced the publication in the City of Baltimore of a

MONTHLY LITERARY MAGAZINE.

There is no publication of this character now issued South of New York City, and the closing of the war has left a large portion of the people of the country with no literary representative.

The COSMOPOLITE will be devoted to Literature, Art, Review, Scientific Papers and General Reading, and we shall number among its contributors some of the first literary men of the South, with others from the North and from London and Paris.

All matter not original will be carefully selected from the newest and best of the English, French and German publications; and its Editors will spare no effort or expense to make it rank with the *very first* Magazines of the country.

As its name imports, we have established THE COSMOPOLITE upon no sectional basis. We hope to make it the organ of general literature alone, and will be uninfluenced by any party or clique whatever.

It will be mailed to subscribers in any part of the country, upon receipt of the following SUBSCRIPTION:

Single Copies, for one year,		$ 4 00
Five	" " " "	18 00
Ten	" " " "	33 00

THE COSMOPOLITE will be generally distributed among the Merchants and Planters of the South, and we will add, for their information, a few advertisements, at moderate rates. Liberal deductions will be made to booksellers and news dealers. Address

DE LEON & CO.,
P. O. Box 226, Baltimore, Md.
January 20, 1866.

WALTER T. HURTT,
PRACTICAL
HAT AND CAP
MANUFACTURER
AND DEALER IN STRAW GOODS,
No. 38 N. Green Street,
BALTIMORE,
Offers inducements to the Citizens and Merchants of Kent and the adjoining counties. Call and examine our stock.
September 23, 1865—6m

BLACK LEAD and Blacking Brushes for sale by ALDRIDGE.

SAMUEL COMEGYS. GEO. D. S. HANDY.
COMEGYS & HANDY,
GRAIN COMMISSION MERHANTS,
No. 70 South Street,
BALTIMORE.
October 21, 1865—y

WILLIAM TOMLINSON, WILLIAM P. FRANCIS, WILLIAM T. TOMLINSON.
TOMLINSON & FRANCIS,
Commission Merchants,
FOR THE SALE OF GRAIN, LIVE STOCK, and *Country Produce generally,*
No. 96 Light Street Wharf.
☞ Orders for Groceries, Seeds, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other Merchandise, promptly filled.
Baltimore, November 4, 1865—y

V. B. HINES. W. H. WEST.
HINES & WEST,
No. 90 Light Street Wharf,
BALTIMORE.
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Hay, Potatoes,
Onions, Apples, Dried Fruits, Eggs, Fish, Cattle, Wood, Hoop-Poles, &c., &c.
April 1, 1865—tf

WHEELER & WILSON
HIGHEST PREMIUM
LOCK STITCH
Sewing Machine!
W. MERRILL, AGENT,
Office 214 Baltimore Street.

THE HOWE MACHINE CO.
SEWING MACHINES,
For Tailoring and Manufacturing,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
W. MERRILL, AGENT,
214 West Baltimore Street,
Jan. 7, 1865—y BALTIMORE.

JAS. I. BARTON,
(Successor to C. B. KEYWORTH,)
Late of J. P. Hartman,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 276 West Baltimore St.
BALTIMORE.
OUR Stock consists of Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings of every grade, style and texture, which we are prepared to make up at reasonable prices, and in every variety of style to suit the occasion or taste of the wearer.
All Goods and Garments warranted to be what they are represented, or returnable at the pleasure of the purchaser.
☞ The citizens of Kent and the Eastern Shore counties are requested to give him a call. March 11, 1865.

COAL.
Baltimore Company,
Shomokin (Soft) for Cooking.
APPLY TO MR. WM. H. PALMER, at the Wharf, Chestertown.
Dec. 2, 1865—4m. R. J. RUTH.

FOR SALE.
THE HOMESTEAD PORTION of the
MILLER FARM,
Containing 196 Acres,
of which 175 Acres are arable,
Balance in Wood and Marsh.
Pleasantly situated on Swan Creek, within full view of the Chesapeake Bay, adjoining Swan Point, noted for OYSTERS, FISH and DUCKS. Convenient to Churches, School, Steamboat, Stores and Shops.
The Lawn, beautifully Shaded,
running down to the water, where Lime, Grain and all the products of the farm can be landed.
Dwelling
OLD BUT VERY COMFORTABLE.
OUT BUILDINGS
Sufficient for the Farm, with two Pumps of Water.
The Land lays nicely;
rolling, well watered, light, and susceptible of improvement equal to any in the County.
No Stiff Land on the Farm.
Would make a splendid FRUIT FARM.
Mr. Voshell will show the place to any one wishing to examine the same.
☞ For terms and other particulars, apply on the place or by mail.
W. R. CONSTABLE.
Rock Hall P. O., Kent County, Md
January 13, 1866—6m.

RATIFICATION NOTICE.

Laurence M. Ricaud and Annie E. S. Ricaud
Against
James Wilmer Vanlear.
On the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Kent County. January 5th, 1866.

ORDERED by me Jesse K. Hines Clerk of the Circuit Court for Kent County as a Court of Equity, and in the recess of the said Court, that the sale made and reported by George Vickers, Trustee, for the sale of the Real Estate of James Wilmer Vanlear be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown on or before the tenth day of April next provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, once in each of four successive weeks before the tenth day of February next

The report states the amount of sales to be $5683.62½

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
January 6, 1866—5t.

The Poet.

From the Boston Post.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

"I feel that I can afford to do right—and God willing, I intend to do right—I will do right."—ANDREW JOHNSON.

The people's rightful will shall reign
And factious clamor shall abate,
For Jackson comes to earth again
To navigate our Ship of State.

Deny the stubborn fact who can,
Jackson and Johnson are the same;
The will, the purpose, is the man,
The signature is but a name.

O, yes, great man, thou canst afford
To stand by Truth with all thy might;
Thy principles are in accord
With all who love the sacred Right.

Without regard to rank or race,
Without forgetting what hath been,
Thy broad horizon doth embrace
The rights of all thy countrymen.

'Twere vain extremists to appease,
Or take the poor fanatic's part;
The People's will is thy fair breeze,
The Constitution is thy chart.

Stand firmly then where thou hast been,
Unflinchingly and undismayed,
And all the people, true and good,
Shall be in thy support arrayed.

As the unerring noonday sun
Tells the lone mariner at sea
What course to steer, how far to run,
So shall we all be told by thee.

For principles that never die,
Like true religion in the soul,
Are true as the true sun on high,
True as the needle to the pole.

The good ship *Union* then shall ride
Once more in port at quiet rest,
Upon a peaceful prosperous tide
From North and South, from East and West.

"God willing?"—aye, and Heavenly light
Shall beam with constancy on thee;
"I do intend—I will do Right!"
Are words He hears approvingly.

And may He lengthen out thy days,
And give thee strength thy foes to meet;
And guide thee on in all thy ways,
Till Reconstruction is complete.

AN OLD SALT.

Boston, February 9, 1866.

☞ The following problem is taken from *Clark's School Visitor:*

$a = x$ by supposition.
$ax = x$ square by multiplying by x.
$ax - a$ sqr. $= x$ sqr. $- a$ sqr. by subtracting a sqr.
$a = x$ plus a by dividing by $x - a$.
$a = a$ plus a by construction.
$a = 2\,a$ by addition, or
$1 = 2$ by dividing by a.

Will some of our readers look carefully over the above equations and account for the fallacy.

A Query.

If four cats with sixteen legs can watch fourteen rats with forty-two legs, while a man is saying Jack Robinson, how many legs must eight rats have to get away from the same number of cais in two minutes, due allowance being made for tare and tret.

A Yankeeism.

A fresco painter, while at work upon the ceiling of a church in Chelsea, Mass., fell from the staging to the pews, receiving injuries that will permanently disable him. Soon afterwards, the man had a bill presented him by the trustees of the church, for repairing the pews on which he fell, amounting to $7 60, and he paid it.

☞ A German writer gives the following:—"A young girl is a fishing rod." To make all complete he avers "the eyes to be the hook, the smile to be the bait, the lover the gudgeon, and marriage the butter in which he is fried."

☞ A dispatch from the West says; The feeling is too strong in Indiana against negro suffrage that all Republican leaders [redacted] hinted at.

☞ A correspondent asks us why the city papers charge for the insertion of marriage and death notices. For the very best of reasons, inasmuch as one is an advertisement of copartnership and the other of dissolution. Business is business in the city.

SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE VICKERS,

OF KENT COUNTY,

On the Bill to Modify the Registration Law, in the Senate, February 5, 1866.

MR. PRESIDENT AND SENATORS—The subject now presented to the consideration of the Senate is of greater magnitude than any and all the measures which have been introduced to the Senate during the present session. It lies nearer the vital interest and tranquility of the State than any question that can be submitted to our consideration. The bill which we ask the Legislature to enact does not conflict with any portion of the Constitution, but has been prepared in strict conformity with its provisions. Its leading features are, that every person applying to be registered shall take the oath prescribed by the Constitution; that such oath, when taken, shall be *prima facie* evidence of the right to registration; that it shall require the oath of at least two witnesses to disqualify the applicant (because one witness would only be an offset to the oath of the party); that he should have the right of being confronted with the witnesses against him, the right to have the assistance of counsel, and process for his own witnesses, with the right of appeal to the Circuit Court, and the trial by jury; and that no one shall be compelled to give evidence against himself. These provisions are in exact conformity to the Constitution, and the object of the law is to prevent the gross mal-administration of the Registration law, and its perversion, by ignorant men and designing and prejudiced partisans; to prevent a recurrence of the palpable abuses that have signalized the conduct of the Registration officers in various sections of the State.

That in consideration of the subject, the following positions will enable us to understand the nature of the principles of law which are to govern us as applicable to it: First, the Constitution of the State, being the organic law, is necessarily supreme and must be obeyed. Second, if any law contravenes the Constitution or fails to carry out its provisions, it should be repealed and a new one enacted in conformity to that instrument. Third, that the fundamental law being made by the whole people, by their representatives in convention, every provision made for the protection of the rights and immunities of the citizen must be construed most liberally and in his favor. Fourth, every law passed under the Constitution of a penal character, or which is to operate as a punishment, or as imposing a penalty or disability, according to the established principles of construction, is to be construed strictly and in favor of the party.

General V. then examined the Constitution and remarked upon every specification contained in the fourth section, and comparing them with the bill before the Senate, shew that it was in perfect consonance with the Constitution and the Bill of Rights. He then spoke of and shew to the Senate the gross outrage that had been perpetrated by the Registration officers in various sections of the State; how they wholly disregarded the obligations of the law, and perverted its true object and meaning; in some instances making their decision depend upon an answer to a question for whom the applicant voted as a candidate for Congress, prior to the year 1860. Having brought these infractions of the law to the notice of the Senate, he asked if it was not their duty, to amend the law to prevent similar abuses at the next election. He referred them to the numerous acts passed by the Legislature, at its present session, for the repeal and amendments of laws which were found to be imperfect. He appealed to the Senators to act in this as they had in so many less important cases. First, because of a sense of their obligation to the Constitution; second, to the people who have asked it; to the Convention which had assembled in Baltimore, and which represented the majority of the people of the State, who constitute three-fifths of the tax paying inhabitants. He contended that the amendment would be popular, and that no Senator could lay a broader and better foundation of popularity than by voting for the amended bill; that popularity would be predicated on justice, public duty and magnanimity.

He told them that after taking the oath of office they became representatives of the whole people of the State, each Senator representing, not his particular county or city, but the State, and were bound to look to and guard the interests of each portion and of the whole; that they had been passing laws to incorporate companies in the city of Baltimore to open trade and commerce with the South; that Baltimore was inviting the South to bring her money and products to build up the interests of the city; that while with one hand they were endeavoring to bring back the commerce of the South, with the other they were seizing by the throat every son of Maryland who had ever felt any sympathy for the sufferings and privations of the South. He asked if it was natural that the South would reward those who were maltreating every man who had ever felt a sympathy for their sufferings, without justifying their cause? He asked if they would not pass by a people who thus acted and go to New York, where freedom of speech and of the press and the elective franchise were undisturbed?

General V. said he came fresh from the people with a message to the Senate that the principles upon which he was elected were a repeal of the Registry law, opposition to negro suffrage, and a support of the President's policy of the restoration of the South to the Union. He congratulates himself that in the Senator from Dorchester he would have an able ally, as he was elected essentially on the same platform of principles, and he read from the Cambridge *Herald* of the 1st November, 1865, as follows:

"TO THE PUBLIC.

"We, the undersigned, unqualifiedly, unequivocally and heartily approve of the resolutions passed by the Union Convention on the 2d instant.

"1st We endorse the Administration of President Johnson, and especially his reconstruction policy relative to the Southern States.

"2d. We believe to the States belong the right of regulating the elective franchise within their own limits.

"3d. We are opposed to negro suffrage.

"4th. We are in favor of a just and equitable modification of the Registry law.

"WM FRAZIER,
"Candidate for Senator.
"A. J. MORRAY,
"Candidate for Sheriff.
"WM. J. DONOHO,
"THOS. LAMBDIN, SR.,
"SYLVESTER HOWETH,
"JAMES M. WRIGHT,
"GEO. W. PHILLIPS,
"Candidates for County Commissioners."

He then adverted to the policy expressed of keeping the people on probation and awaiting the production of good fruits and remarked, that the war was over; peace had been restored to the nation; the efforts of the President were used to restore union and fraternal affection; the hearts of the people yearned for it and the interests of the nation required it; that there was no room for probation, no test, no necessity and no results to grow out of it. He asked what standard was to be erected; what humiliation do you want? They have petitioned by thousands; have appeared at your bar by their representatives, and without a murmur have paid three-fifths of the taxes to sustain the Government; they sit with you in the same church; worship at the same altar; partake of the same emblems; attend the same marriage feats, the same funeral obsequies, and if your house is on fire they assist to extinguish the flames.

General V. then read the preamble and resolutions passed by the Constitutional Convention of 1850, without a dissenting voice, which speak of a dissolution of the Union as inevitable, if the North continues to pursue her course of obstruction to the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and the failure of the General Government to enforce its execution. He then stated that the people had thus been trained to look upon dissolution as possible; that the present parties are composed of the elements of those parties, and having been thus taught, can it be wondered at, that in 1861, when the public agitation was intense, that some should have expressed sympathies and opinions which do not now measure up to the modern standard of loyalty under the Registry law? Why not give them the privilege of the elective franchise? He who forgives not breaks the bridge over which he must pass.

Our forefathers were called rebels, because they resisted the authority of the Mother Country to impose taxes without allowing them representation in Parliament. Fox, Pitt and others were the advocates of the rights of the colonists without being called rebels or losing their right of suffrage. He contended that the Senate had no right to be governed by party feelings; he spoke of the comparatively brief existence of parties; of the Mountain Girondists, &c., of the French Revolution; of the Federal, Whig and Know-Nothing parties of our own country and of the original Union party of 1861, which had now but a fragmentary existence.

That the ascendancy of party is not to be compared to love of country, constitutional liberty and public duty. That we must act impartially as our oath requires it specifically; without partially or prejudice, are the terms of the oath. He referred to the declaration of the late Judge H., of Delaware, that he would rather be right than consistent, and appealed to the Senators to act independent of party affiliations or affinities on a matter of such moment. Let us not, because we have power, exercise it to prejudice a majority of the people. Might does not make right—and the love of power should not induce us to withhold the rights of the people.—Lord Bacon said the desire of power in excess caused the angels to fall; the desire of knowledge in excess caused man to fall; but in charity there is no excess; neither can angel or man come in danger by it. Let us then act upon that charity which hopeth, beareth, believeth and endureth all things.

General V. then related the occurrences of 1836, when the Senatorial electoral college could not elect a Senate for two months; one party having 21, and the other 19, and 24 being necessary to a quorum. He spoke of his agency to brng about a compromise between the Whig and Reform parties; of the great agitation and excitement in the State, which was on the verge of civil war; that when a large majority of the people asked and demanded a change, it must be made. He warned Senators against treating the people disrespectfully, and of unheeding their clamor for redress; that enfranchisement must and would come; that it was revolting to suppose that one-third could hold two-thirds in political bondage. He begged Senators to yield now when it could be gracefully done. He spoke of his humiliation last summer, when, on the heights of Montreal, he looked down on the city of the Queen, and thought that her subjects were freer and enjoyed more political rights than the citizens of his own beloved Maryland. He referred to the address of Napoleon to his soldiers in Egypt, when about to engage in a battle, "that forty ages looked down upon them from the height of yonder period;' and looking to the walls of the Senate chamber, and to its historic paintings, he spoke of the toils, privations and efforts of those great and good men in the cause of liberty, and who seemed to be looking down upon us, who were refusing to their descendants that liberty they purchased so dearly for them.

The great Napoleon said to his army in Italy, "be the liberators, and not the scourge of the people." Shall we be less magnanimous to our own people than the great chieftain was to strangers. Let us be the liberators of the people, and not their scourge. The late distinguished Judge Thompson, of Philadelphia, in a case which involved the liberty of the citizen, declared that the *habeas corpus* was the angel of safety to the people. I invoke you, Senators, in the name of my country and my countrymen; in the name of the Constitution and constitutional liberty; in the name of the injured and oppressed of our citizens; in the name of the Republic as patriots, Senators and Christians, as men of honor, to pass this bill, and make it the angel of peace to our State and people. General V. spoke two hours, and the foregoing is but a sketch of his remarks.

Farmers' Column.

Cultivation of the Potato.

The following is taken from the *Germantown Telegraph*, from an article by a correspondent, headed: "The Potato, its Origin, History and Cultivation:

The soil best suited to potatoes is a *deep* loam, but a large crop has been taken from light sand well manured. It is of great importance that the soil should be deep and loose.

A good plan is to select a patch from the corn field, and plow it up *deep* and well before it freezes, and let it lay all winter. If you wish early potatoes the next summer, plant, by turning a furrow on to them, two or three rows where you plow in the fall; by this plan the potatoes will do to dig for table use some two and a half to three weeks earlier than the others planted at the usual time. The only disadvantage is that they must be placed nearer together, for they are more liable to miss than when planted in the spring.

The next spring give the patch a good coat of manure, spread all over the surface, as is usually done for wheat. As soon as the ground will admit of it, commence planting by putting the potatoes in every third furrow. Some are very particular to lay the potato set with the cut side down. From actual experiments, both by myself and others, I am convinced that there is no use in this; my plan is to *drop* them from a basket or bucket; if the ground is in proper order the set will remain where it dropped. Care should be taken to drop the sets on the side of the furrow next the plowed ground, and not more than fifteen, nor less than *ten* inches apart. After the sets are all in the ground, the patch should be well harrowed. As soon as the most forward shoots begin to show, it should be again harrowed well.

After this I use nothing but the hoe-harrow. As the ground was made in good order, there is not much trouble with weeds. They should be hoe-harrowed four or five times before they come out in flower; after this they should not be disturbed, except to pull up any weeds which may show themselves in the rows, and that only to preserve them from going to seed.

Some prefer planting on the sod; a very good crop may be obtained in this way, and potatoes thus planted are less liable to be injured by dry weather, and some think are less liable to rot. If planted in this manner, I prefer to spread the manure on the sod, and put the potatoes in every third furrow. When this plan is adopted, more hoe-harrowing and weeding will be required. I am opposed to hilling or plowing potatoes; plant them deep and there is no necessity.

Some think that by ridging they place more of the stalk under ground, and thereby increase the yield. I have tried both plans in the same patch, and prefer the level system.

I prefer good-sized potatoes for planting. From experiments and observations I have come to the following conclusions: That large potatoes produce larger potatoes in larger quantities and of a much better quality; that the degeneracy often observed in potatoes, results from using small seed; that when potatoes of a medium size are used it is better to plant them whole, and where large ones are used to cut them in half only.

I arrive at this conclusion both by experiment and by the following reasoning:

The set, when it first sprouts, obtains its nourishment from the body of the cutting until this is all exhausted; but as soon as it sprouts it also throws out roots into the soil. Until the starch and sugar in the set is all exhausted, these roots do little but increase in size. As soon as the substance of the original set is exhausted, the plant must obtain nourishment from the soil by means of its roots.

Now, by planting large sets, we give to each sprout a larger proportion of nourishment, and this enables the plant to extend its roots before they are called upon for actual service.

I know that potatoes can be raised from parings. This may do in ground which is strong and in good condition, but in poor or hard ground it will *not* do.

I have found by experiment that more potatoes can be raised from the same amount of seed by cutting the potato in two instead of four pieces; and this, too, in rows side by side, one row having the seed cut in two, and the next in four, and so on throughout; that is where they are placed the same distance apart in the row, about one foot. Where those cut in two were planted one foot apart, and those cut in four eight inches, the former produced the best and largest amount of potatoes.

When potatoes are planted in cornstalk ground they should be planted early, both to avoid danger from rot, and to be out of the way of the ensuing wheat crop.

I have found that on the same land three hundred weight of guano will produce a better crop than a good coat of barnyard manure. Also that three hundred weight of superphosphate mixed with five bushels of plaster, will produce about the same quantity of much better potatoes than a good coat of manure. These remarks apply to one acre. The manure (barnyard) was spread all over the ground, and the others scattered in the furrows on top of the sets. But the succeeding crops of wheat and grass, without any additional manure was applied than where the others were used. That part to which guano was applied comes next.

It will materially increase the crop to roll the sets in plaster just after cutting, and allowing them to lay spread out and occasionally dust them with plaster for two or three days previous to planting.

I always dig as soon as the tops die; if this is inconvenient, mow the tops as soon as dead, and dig soon.

All the above advice is excellent; but the suggestions may be extended a little further; and one of them requires qualification. In the first place, five bushels of plaster mixed with superphosphate are simply a waste of plaster. One bushel or at most two are amply sufficient. Second: Instead of 3 cwt. of phosphate, a much better mixture would be 2 cwt. of phosphate and 20 bushels of leached or 10 bushels of unleached ashes. Third: It will not materially increase the crop to roll the sets in plaster. The plaster simply acts as a styptic and the chief good it does is in that way. Fourth: If the plaster sets are left long out of the ground they wilt up and become comparatively useless. Fifth: Always choose a cool, moist, deep soil if possible, for the potato.—*Editors Maryland Farmer.*

How Genuine Bank Notes are Made.

It is estimated that about $750,000 counterfeit hundred dollar legal tender treasury notes are in circulation. Ninety-five per cent. of the business public are entirely ignorant of the only true art of judging; the greater portion judge a note by its general expression; some look for pin holes, to see if they have often passed through the banks, and other equally erroneous signs. Some say that it is an instinct, while many of our bankers believe it is only acquired by handling the note for years; others depend much upon a bank-note Reporter, and after taking some few counterfeits by consulting that, throw them away in disgust, when in fact the Reporter is not at fault.

Reporters are not good for all they pretend, viz; to warn you of the failure, of the banks, and also to warn you of the counterfeits after they are in circulation; they cannot before; and if they are a good imitation, they say, better refuse all on that place. A counterfeit note is a *fac simile* of the genuine, having the same vignette, the same dies, and every device like the genuine, as near as they can get them, and yet an expert judge will detect them at a glance. A spurious, raised, or altered note differs entirely from the genuine, and reporters giving a description of the genuines, will detect them; the counterfeiter engraves his blank plate by hand, on wood, pewter, copper and steel; he is not an artist, for no bank note artist could counterfeit, even if he was disposed.

Genuine bank plates are engraved mostly by machinery, not upon the bank plate, but upon small plates of softened polished steel. This small plate is put into a furnace, which is hermetically sealed, and is heated, and with the use of animal carbon, hardened as hard as razor steel. Then a soft steel plate is laid on the top of this hardened engraved plate, and then placed into a powerful tranfer press, where a steel cylinder rolls over it, back and forth, with thirty or forty tons weight upon the cylinder, and by this operation the opposite of the engraving is transferred to the soft plate. This plate is hardened and transferred to a softened steel cylinder, is hardened, and transfers the device to the bank plate This is called a single transfer.—Much of the engraving is doubly transferred, and whilst all genuine engravings are transferred, the counterfeit is not; it is engraved directly upon the bank plate by hand.

An artist cannot counterfeit for this reason: Each artist has his peculiar forte, which is this: One engraves with the geometric lathe, one with the medallion engine, one with the ruling engine, one engraves likenesses, one mountains and hills another trees and shubbery, another animals, another Roman letters, another fancy letters, another the letters, "will pay on demand," &c. Then each device is engraved strictly in accordance with certain fixed artistic laws, which, by understanding what those laws are the student, will become an expert judge of bank notes at sight, unless he is a very dull scholar.

It requires over twenty thousand dollars, worth of machinery, and from fifteen to twenty artists to produce genuine bank plates, each artist, standing at the head of his profession, must excel the counterfeiter, who is often late from State prison. Every intelligent business person may become an expert, and the time is coming and now is when business men must learn the true art of detection, or pay the penalty that thousands are now paying for their conceited wisdom of judging notes. The country is flooded with millions of dangerous fives, twenties, fifties and hundreds legal tender notes, also with one hundred and fifties compound interest notes so well executed as to defy detection by ninety-five per cent. of the business public, bankers not excepted. This warning is given by one who knows. The subject is worthy of the most brilliant business mind, and yet millions are lost by those incompetent to judge and too wise to learn.

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