vigilant and alert reporters, and immediately sent over the wires to all portions of the country. The consequence is a pretty general equality in point of news among the large, journals, which must eventually compel them to depend more for distinction and superiority on thought and expression, and to employ correspondents capable of forming correct conclusions about public affairs, and of conveying these opinions with clearness, force, and accuracy.

THE

Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, November 13, 1869.

Communications, unless accompanied with the name of the writer, will receive no attention from the Editor.

FARMERS' CLUBS.—The division amongst our people, consequent upon the election, having passed away, and the evenings having lengthened, we again revert to what we consider one of the most important matters for our farming community—the formation of *Farmers' Clubs*. The big Agricultural-military-horse-race has passed; and while it brought to light much that was interesting and profitable to the farmer, it cannot be denied that its main feature was the racing. Fast horses are desirable, and it is well to improve their speed along with other improvements in other stock; but we cannot believe that fast horses are actually as important to our farmers as they seem to be to our Governor and President. The Pimlico course, we see, has been pronounced one of the best courses in the country—and there has doubtless been *agricultural* money enough spent upon it to make it so—and will soon be opened as a regular track. Now we have no objection, individually, to the best sort of a race course; but we do protest against its being sustained by an imposition upon the farming community. We see no fitness in making the whole farming interest play second-fiddle to a series of horse races, whether sustained by Governors or Presidents. If these Agricultural Shows are to be made primarily the occasion for horse racing and drawing the farmers of the State to the city of Baltimore that the profits of their crops may be spent there, the fair of eighteen hundred and seventy will be about the last.

But it was not about State Fairs that we rises started out to write. The associations that we wish to interest our farmers in, are an association of from ten to thirty or more farmers of the neighborhood, who shall meet weekly or oftener if they choose in a comfortable room of their own, with a library of good books and the leading Agricultural Journals of the country for their inspection, and where farming matters in general are discussed. Societies of this character all over our State would soon make the State Agricultural Fairs an institution of profit. There is no class in our county among whom there is so little concert of action as with our farmers. They seem to have no conference or agreement on the subject of wages, or any other common interest. By means of these local Clubs and a County Club, all matters affecting their general welfare could be arranged. These Clubs would also have a tendency to interest the young men—farmers' sons—in the pursuits of agriculture. I would elevate the occupation in their estimation and prevent many of them from going off to less nobler, remunerative and healthful occupations.

We have assigned one column of our paper to the farmer, and shall be glad to receive contributions, either original or selected.

Death of Ex-Governor Pratt.

Ex-Governor Thomas G. Pratt, formerly United States Senator from Maryland during a period of eight years, died at his residence in Baltimore city on Tuesday afternoon, after a severe illness and much suffering from disease of the heart. Governor Pratt was in the sixty-sixth year of his age. During his political life, as the recognized leader of the old Whig party in the State, he received the highest honors within the gift of the people of Maryland, and in return rendered the most signal service, at a time of great depression, by the inauguration of a financial policy which re-established the State credit.

Governor Pratt was a native of Washington, D. C.; he was educated at Georgetown College, and studied law and commenced practice at Upper Marlboro', capital of Prince George's; he was first elected to the House of Delegates, and in September, [illegible] member of the State Senate; was a Senator under the new Constitution. Afterwards, he was appointed by the Legislature to the position at [illegible] to succeed [illegible]

and its faith in a most critical condition, and its bonds selling in the market as low as thirty-seven dollars. Governor Pratt prepared and suggested to the Legislature a system of taxation in aid of the revenue for the payment of the State debt which was adopted, and confidence in its faith and honor, at home and abroad, was immediately restored. The accruing interest on the State debt was promptly and punctually paid at the several times specified for its payment, the bonds of the State rapidly appreciated, and at the end of his gubernatorial term they were at par, or nearly so.

DEATH OF GEO. PEABODY.

George Peabody, the eminent philanthrophist, died in London on the 4th inst.

Mr. Peabody was born in Danvers, Mass., February 18, 1795. He was the son of poor parents, and his early education was acquired in the district schools. He was placed as assistant to a grocer in his native town at the age of eleven, and in his sixteenth year went to Newburyport as clerk for his elder brother, who had opened a dry goods shop there. This establishment being burned down, he went with an uncle to Georgetown, D. C., where for the following two years, the business was conducted in his name, though a minor. In 1844 he withdrew from the business and became a partner, of Mr. Elisha Riggs, in the wholesale dry goods trade. Mr. Riggs furnished the necessary capital and intrusted the management to Mr. Peabody. The next year the house was removed to Baltimore. Here it attracted a large business, and in 1822 branch houses were established in New York and Philadelphia. Mr. Peabody's first visit to Europe was in 1827, going to buy [illegible] In 1829, Mr. Riggs retired, [illegible] Peabody became senior partner of the house. On his vists to Europe the State of Maryland repeatedly entrusted him with important negotiations, which he invariably conducted with success. In 1837 he took up his permanent residence in England, and in 1843, he withdrawn from the firm of Peabody, Riggs & Co., he established himself in London as a merchant and banker. His exertions are said to have contributed greatly to maintaining the confidence of American responsibility which all nigh failed in the disastrous year of 1837, and his repeated and important favors in this respect to the State of Maryland were gratefully acknowledged. He refused all compensation. In 1856–7 he gave the sum of $500,000, and pledge to increase Baltimore (now Peabody Institute Institute) for the promotion of the Peabrature and the fine arts, which of sciently increased it to $1,000,000. He subsequently added the sum of $1,000,000, in Virginia and Tennessee $40 [illegible] borist of his charities to benevolent educational purposes, including his recent contributions to institutions in native town of Danvers, for lodging [illegible] for the poor of London, for professorships in Yale and other New England colleges, and lastly, but not least his great donation for education in the South, reaches in the aggregate to about ten millions of dollars.

Mr. Peabody is said to have long ago avowed that beneficence was the end for which wealth should be sought. In carrying out this object he has wisely acted upon the conviction that charitable gifts made during the lifetime of the donors are likely to be much more serviceable than money left by will. The annals of history may be searched in vain for a man who has made more benevolent use of great wealth, and been more judicious and practical in the distribution of it.—Could it have been possible for this man to have been happier if he had used riches to pamper his bodily appetites or perpetuate the ostentation of wealth, as seems too often the vain purpose of men, or could his executors, if they had employed all his wealth in rearing a monument over his remains, have built a structure which could be seen as far, or be entwined by the affections and administration of such myriads of the human race, as the good and generous deeds which have been restricted by no boundaries of section, or sect, or nation, and which have associated so many throbs of happiness and gratitude with the venerable and beloved name of George Peabody.

Mr. Peabody's "Residence."

Mr. Peabody, as the cable informs us, died at "his residence in Eaton square." It was one of the peculiarities of Mr. Peabody that he never would have a house of his own. He cared little for himself in all things—it was his habit, for instance, to dine off a mutton chop at the grand dinners he used to give, where every luxury was spread upon the table. He had a room in the house of his old friend, Sir Curtis M. Lampson, in Eaton square, and it was there that he died. He used to live there in the most quiet and retired manner, and his name did not appear in any directory or "Court Guide." He has suffered much during the last four years, and could very seldom be induced to call in a doctor; when he did he neither obeyed the doctor's orders nor took his medicine. As one of his physicians complained a short time ago, Mr. Peabody was a "most unsatisfactory" patient. He hated to be asked after his health, or to have any fuss made over him. He will, no doubt, be buried in Danvers, Massachusetts—that, at least, was the wish he often expressed in his lifetime.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Legal-tender Case.

The Washington correspondent of a New York paper, referring to the fact that no decision has yet been given by the Supreme Court in the legal-tender case which was argued last winter, says:

"Numerous letters have been received within the last few weeks, from various parts of the country, in reference to [illegible] action of the court, but there [illegible] to be much chance of an [illegible] of the matter. The exact [illegible] the judges on the subject [illegible] in many quarters, [illegible] on the state-[illegible] gentle-[illegible] position [illegible] been [illegible] is [illegible] there will be a young [illegible]quake."

Transfusion of Blood.

The Philadelphia Ledger relates that this operation, which consists in the actual tranfer of the blood of one living body into the veins of another, has been recently performed in the Pennsylvania Hospital, under the following circumstances:

"A young man in the upper part of the city was wounded on the inner surface of the upper lip, by tripping and falling on the fragments of a pitcher which he had been carrying in his hand. The wound continued to bleed for ten days, after which time the patient was sent to the surgical wards of the hospital, which were at that time, under the charge of Dr. T. G. Morton. Several remedies were then applied, and the arteries supplying the face were tied, but without success in controlling the flow of blood. Recourse was next had to cutting down to the common carotid or great artery of the neck and applying a ligature, so as to obstruct entirely the course of the blood in this vessel, which was done on the 18th of October.—The loss of blood still continued, but in lessened quantity.

"On the following day, the 19th, the patient was in such a state of extreme exhaustion from the continued hemorrhage that his death seemed to be imminent, and as a last resort, Dr. Morton resolved to try the effect of transfusion.—We shall not attempt to describe the apparatus used on the occasion, or the details of the operation. Let it suffice for [illegible] that two medical students bared their arms and gave the blood required for the occasion. Five ounces and a-half of their blood were infused into the vein of each arm of the patient, the marked good effects of which were evinced in five minutes by a rallying of the pulse and otherwise beginning reaction. There was no further discharge of blood from the original wound, and in ten days the patient was able to walk in the ward, and rapidly regained strength.

"Whatever may be the termination of this case, regarded as one of a wound with complicated symptoms, there can be no question of the entire success of the operation of transfusion, and of its saving life and restoring the patient, for a while at least, to the exercise of his ordinary functions. Transfusion was first practiced in the early part of the seventeenth century, although its use in England and on the continent generally dates from the middle of this century. The first operations were on animals, and the first instance of being performed on man, if we except that described by Libarius, was in Paris, by Denys and Emmerez, in 1666.

"In the succeeding year their example was followed by Lower and King, in England. There followed other cases of subsequent date, and the animal—a sheep or calf—taken from an animal—a sheep or calf taken from an animal—a sheep or calf taken from an animal—a sheep or calf