THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT.

VOL. 8. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 5, 1870. NO. 41.

THOMAS NORRIS & SON,
141 Pratt street,
Near Light, Baltimore.

SOLE AGENTS for the following First Class Standard Machines:

WOOD'S SELF-RAKER REAPERS. $165.
Self-Raker Reaper and Mowing Attachment, $205.

WOOD'S JOINT-BAR MOWER,
4 ft. 3 in. cut, $125.

These Machines are too well known to need any commendation from us.

WESTINGHOUSE THRESHERS AND CLEANERS.

PEEKSKILL OR TRIPPLE-GEARED POWERS,

Warranted to suit purchasers, or no sale.

BICKFORD & HUFFMAN GRAIN DRILLS,

The farmer's favorite, with improvements for the next season, rendering them the most superior Drill in the wide world.

NOVELTY WHEEL HORSE RAKE.

The simplest and most complete and consequently most desirable rake in use: price $45.

McKENNEY'S GRUB AND STUMP PULLERS,

Worthy the attention of those who have new grounds to clear and old peach orchards to take up; takes up old peach trees by the roots with the greatest facility.

☞ Constantly on hand and for sale every variety of Implement and Machine needed on the farm, from a Portable Engine to a Hand Grain or Hay Rake.

Fresh and genuine FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS, &c.

THOMAS NORRIS & SON,
June 5—tf. 141 Pratt st., Balt.

GROCERIES,
WINES AND LIQUORS.

NOTICE.

TO ALL LOVERS OF GOOD BRANDIES, WINES, TEAS AND GROCERIES.

I AM PREPARED TO OFFER GREAT inducements to customers, wholesale and retail. Keep constantly on hand a large and well selected Stock of Goods, consisting in part of

Green and Black Teas, of choice chops; Coffees—Java, Laguyra, Rio, &c.

English and American Pickles, Capers and Condiments, Olives, Italian Maccaroni and Vermecilla. Fresh Canned Fruits of all kinds; Canned Meats and Fish; Foreign and Domestic Preserves and Jellies. I have on hand a fine stock of

Old Brandies, Wines, Whiskeys, Gin,

which I offer to Hotel keepers at the VERY LOWEST PRICES, and ask a call.

THOMAS M. GREEN.
88 *W. Baltimore Street, near Holliday.*
Sept. 25, 1869—y.

C. T. R.

ATTENTION.

1st.

TO MY LARGE and VARIED STOCK OF GOODS,

Embracing the *Largest* and the *Best* assortment of all descriptions that I have ever offered to the Public, it would be almost an impossibility to enumerate the various kinds and qualities, and the only way to find out is to give me a call and save money by *buying of me for the CASH.*

2nd.

To my full and beautiful line of CASSIMERES,

BOUGHT TO MATCH IN SUITS, together with assortments of Beaver & French Cloths for Overcoats, and to the fact that

MR. E. J. MOLINEAX,
Fashionable Tailor, formerly of Philadelphia,

now occupies rooms over my store: I am therefore prepared to furnish to order Clothing of all Styles, to suit the most fastidious.

3rd.

I am Agent for the justly celebrated

Grover & Baker Sewing Machines,

which I keep constantly on hand in a room fitted up for the purpose, where they are open to inspection to all that wish to buy. This Machine is so well and favorably known, that only an examination is necessary to accomplish a sale.

4th.

Lastly, I call the attention of my customers

To my complete Stock of Liquors,

consisting of

WHISKEY, BRANDY, WINE, GIN,

&c., which I will constantly keep on hand until further notice. Especial attention is called to my *SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC BRANDY, HOLLAND GIN* and *PURE RYE WHISKEY*, which I bought especially for MEDICINAL purposes and family use.

Any of the above articles can be bought CHEAP FOR CASH, at

E. W. PURNELL'S
GALENA, MD.

N. B.—*Country Produce* and *Poultry* dressed for the Philadelphia market, taken in exchange for Merchandise, or the Cash.
Galena, November 16, 1869.

FOR SALE.

100,000 Healthy Peach Trees,
OF CHOICE VARIETIES.

☞ *Send for Price List, &c.*

E. R. COCHRAN,
Middletown, Del.
Sept. 25, 1869—6m.

JOHN P. RINGGOLD,
175 Balt. street,

OFFERS the following inducements to the citizens of Kent and Queen Anne's Counties:

For Ladies.

Patent Merino Vests.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Fine Wool Under Vests.
Fine Wool Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Vests.
Fine Cardigan Jackets.
Balmoral Stockings.
Kid and Buck Gloves.
Castor and Cloth Gloves.
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Misses.

Patent Merino Vests.
Patent Merino Drawers.
Patent Merino Stockings.
Scarlet Cashmere Stockings.
Black Cashmere Stockings.
Kid and Buck Gloves.
Cloth and Castor Gloves.
Fine Cardigan Jackets.
Fleecy Cotton Hosiery.
Roman Scarfs and Sashes.

For Gentlemen.

Shirts, Collars and Cuffs.
Undershirts and Drawers.
All Wool Undershirts.
All Wool Under Drawers.
Scarlet Cashmere Shirts.
Scarlet Cashmere Drawers.
Buckskin Shirts & Drawers.
Buck and Cloth Gloves.
Kid and Castor Gloves.
Scarfs, Ties and Socks.

For Youth.

Patent Merino Shirts.
Patent Merino Drawers.
All Wool Undershirts.
All Wool Drawers.
Fine Woollen Hosiery.
Knitted Mits and Gloves.
Wristlets, Mittens.
Suspenders, Ties.
Merino Stockings.
Roman Scarfs and Ties.

Dec. 11, 1869—y.

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. T. TOMLINSON

WM. TOMLINSON & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
Grain, Live Stock and Country Produce Generally,
No. 112 Light St. Wharf, Balto.

ORDERS FR GROCERIES, SEEDS, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other Merchandise promptly filled.

☞ *Consignments respectfully solicited.*
January 19, 1868—y

NEW FALL GOODS, AT KENNEDYVILLE.

C. W. WARREN has just opened a large, well-selected stock of seasonable **Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.,** bought on good terms, and will be sold as low, for cash or Produce, as they can be purchased anywhere in this county.

READY-MADE CLOTHING!

A large stock of all kinds, at low prices.

MALLALIEU'S CEREBRATED CASSIMERES, and KERSEYS, in great variety.

☞ Call and See our STOCK ☜

No trouble to show Goods.

Kennedyville, Nov. 6, 1869.

FIFTH YEAR OF PUBLICATION.

The Democratic Almanac for 1870.

We have now in press, and will publish about the 1st of January, THE DEMOCRATIC ALMANAC for 1870. It will contain, besides the usual matter of all Almanacs, full and official returns of the elections held this year, compared with previous ones, the most important Acts of the last session of Congress, lists of Federal and State officers, members of Congress, chronology of all the important events of the year, statistical and other information indispensible to every politician, planter, farmer, merchant or mechanic.

All orders will be filled according to the date of their reception. The cash must accompany all orders.

TERMS:

Single copies, by mail, prepaid,	$0 20
Seven copies, by mail, prepaid,	1 00
Fifteen copies, by mail, prepaid,	2 00
One hundred copies, by express,	12 00

Address,
VAN EVRIE, HORTON & CO.,
Publishers, No. 162 Nassau st.,
Nov. 20, 1869. New York.

H. McCoy. *Wm. I. Rasin.*

McCOY & RASIN,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 73 South Street,
OPPOSITE CORN EXCHANGE,
BALTIMORE.

Tendering our thanks to the citizens of Kent, for the liberal patronage extended to us in the past, we ask for a continuance.

☞ We refer to the following among our patrons in Kent:

Judge Joseph A. Wickes,
Hon. William Welch,
Hon. Samuel Comegys,
George D. S. Handy,
William B. Wilmer,
George R. Holyday,
Dr. Samuel A. Beck.

Feb. 13, 1869—y.

COX, WARDEN & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
Cox & Brown,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
GRAIN, FLOUR AND COUNTRY PRODUCE,
Nos. 8 Bowly's Wharf & 72 South St.
Jan. 16, 1868—y. Baltimore, Md.

NEW CHEAP CASH STORE IN GALENA.

THOMAS H. HORSEY.

"Come one, come all! This rock shall fly
From its firm base as soon as I."
Fitz James spoke thus to Rhoderic Dhu,
And so, kind friends, we'll say to you,
That we intend to sell
Goods as cheap as they can be bought in Kent.

We now offer to the Public at LOW RATES for *CASH* or *COUNTRY PRODUCE*, a General Assortment of Goods, just purchased from NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA markets.

OUR STOCK OF DRY GOODS
Is Hard to Beat.

Always on hand a full supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES
And Choice Liquors.

A well-selected stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Hosiery and Gloves, Builders' and House Keeping Hardware; Queens, Stone and Cedar Ware—a full stock in this Line, to suit all tastes.

☞ Ladies *DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS* and *TRIMMINGS* we make a speciality.

MALLALIEU'S KERSEYS and CASSIMERES, *very cheap.*

Turner's celebrated Axes, just received.

NO TROUBLE TO SHOW GOODS!

Give us a call, and we'll suit you all.

Galena, October 30, 1869—y.

CIGARS & CONFECTIONERY.

TOBACCO! TOBACCO!!

RICHARD B. RUSSELL having removed to the Old Stand on High St., below T. B. Hynson's, is now

Manufacturing Cigars

with a view to supplying the store-keepers as CHEAP AS THEY CAN BE BOUGHT IN THE CITY!

Chewing Tobacco of all grades,

both natural and sweet; and also Fine Cut.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

Smoking Tobacco, SNUFF AND PIPES.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

CANDIES
AND
FRUITS.

☞ A good smoke or a good chew may always be had at

RICHARD B. RUSSELL'S.
Chestertown, Jan. 8, 1870—tf.

Removal.

SAMUEL C. GLEAVES

RESPECTFULLY informs his customers and the public generally that he has removed to the

Corner Store, up town,

formerly occupied by Mr. James W. Phillips, and has now in store, and will keep constantly on hand a large and choice assortment of

GROCERIES, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, &C.

GOOD TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

I have also a full assortment of

LIQUORS OF ALL KINDS.

FLOUR, MEAL AND FEED,
of all kinds, on hand.

☞ Please call and examine my stock of Goods.

SAMUEL C. GLEAVES.
Chestertown, Sept. 11, 1869—y.

DR. J. T. TWILLEY,

Dentist,

CHESTERTOWN, MARYLAND,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Kent county, that having located in Chestertown, he can always be found at his office on High Street, next door below the residence of Miss T. Bradshaw.

☞ His charges are moderate and all work done by him guaranteed to be as he represents.
January 13, 1866—y.

General Jobbing & Carpentering!

DONE BY

ARTHUR J. TOULSON.

SHOP ON QUEEN STREET.
Over the Blacksmith Shop, near the Foundry.

PARTICULAR attention paid to mending broken Tables and Furniture of all descriptions; will neatly Varnish the same, if ordered. Venitian Blinds neatly repaired and hung. He is prepared to make

WARDROBES,
DESKS, TABLES, STANDS,
CLOTHES RACKS,
IRONING BOARDS,
LAP BOARDS, GATES, &c.

Also, Saw Filing done.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited. [Jan. 8, 1870—3m.

TAXES FOR 1869.

The subscriber hereby notifies Tax Payers of the Fifth District that their tax accounts for the present year are now due and prompt payment is earnestly solicited.

He will be at Gray's Inn steamboat wharf every Saturday morning, at Rees' Corner every Saturday afternoon, and at Chestertown on Tuesdays. A. B WHEATLEY,
July 31, 1869—tf. Coll. Fifth District.

LUMBER,
For Sale at Buck Neck Wharf.
Nov. 20, 1869. J. BELL & BRO.

Selected Poetry.

THE BEAUTIFUL RIVER.

Like a foundling in slumber, the summer day lay
On the crimsoning threshold of even,
And I thought that the glow through the azure-arched way
Was a glimpse of the coming of heaven.
There together we sat by the beautiful stream;
We had nothing to do but to love and to dream,
In the days that have gone on before.
These are not the same days, though they bear the same name,
With the ones I shall welcome no more.

But it may be the angels are culling them o'er,
For a Sabbath and summer forever,
When the years shall forget the Decembers they wore,
And the shroud shall be woven, no, never!
In a twilight like that, Jennie June for a bride,
Oh! what more of the world could one wish for beside,
As we gazed on the river unroll'd,
Till we heard, or we fancied, its musical tide,
Which sweeps on through the gateway of gold.

"Jennie June," then, I said, "let us linger no more
On the banks of the beautiful river;
Let the boat be unmoored, and be muffled the oar,
And we'll steal into heaven together.
If the angel on duty our coming descries,
You have nothing to do but throw off the disguise
That you wore when you wandered with me,
And the sentry shall say, 'Welcome back to the skies,
We have long been awaiting for thee.'"

Oh! how sweetly she spoke, ere she uttered a word,
With that blush, partly hers, partly even's,
And the tone, like the dream of a song we once heard,
As she whispered, "That way is not heaven's;
For the river that runs by the realm of the blest
Has no song on its ripple, no star on its breast—
Oh! that river is nothing like this,
For it glides on in shadow, beyond the world's west,
Till it breaks into beauty and bliss."

I am lingering yet, but I linger alone,
On the banks of the beautiful river;
'Tis the twin of that day, but the wave where shone
Bears the willow tree's shadow forever.

[*Benj. F. Taylor.*

To Young Ladies.

Young ladies, if you wish to be happy and contented after marriage ceremony and honeymoon are over, I would suggest the following:

Do not choose a lazy man; do not fall in love with a moustache, neither fashionably cut trowsers, or blackened boots, or pomaded or artificially curled hair; neither look upon graceful dancing or horseback riding. No, indeed! for with all the above mentioned qualities of now-a-days fast young men, you would not be able, with the best culinary skill, to cook a meal of victuals with it. But if a man comes to ask you for your heart and hand, inquire if he is a skillful artisan, or a thrifty, industrious farmer, who is up early and late, and does his own work, and loves to do it, rather than to complain of hard times; or if he understands how to manage his fortune if he has one, or has the ability to acquire one; ask him if he thinks there are six days in the week to work, and if he improves them, and then on Sunday to rest, to praise the Lord, and go to meeting. If so, you can love him, and take him, for he is sure to provide for you.

But if he is one of those who loaf about half, and more than half of the time, dressed in fashionably cut garments, afraid to work, for fear of soiling his clothes, always thirsty, and has abolished the sixth commandment seven times, let him stand in the cold, and give him the mitten, for with such a lounging, good-for-nothing dandy, you would be unhappy as long as you live.

If all the young ladies at once join a society, and determine never to marry a lazy, flippant, good-for-nothing, do-nothing, the effect would be marvelous, and create wonders, for the young men on matrimonial business would soon see the secret, and go to work earnestly and honestly, and endeavor to be sober and industrious, in order to get them a wife of their wishes; the whole army of the loungers and street-corner-watching gentry would disappear from the earth like frogs in winter. The recipe is bitter[illegible] but it will undoubtedly [illegible] see.

[illegible] in general argue more about that which does not concern themselves than of matters in which they are directly interested.

To the rabble the coarse wit of a fool is more acceptable than the wisdom of a philosopher.

A fool's head may have traveled around the globe, and, like his purse, be emptier on his return than at his outset.

It takes the true gentleman to maintain his character at home.

HISTORICAL SKETCHES OF JOURNALISM IN WASHINGTON.

NUMBER I.

WRITTEN FOR THE PRINTING GAZETTE.

When, about one hundred and twenty years ago, George Washington, first of Pope's Creek, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, but then of Mount Vernon on the Potomac, while practicing his profession of land surveyor looked with admiration over the rolling and diversified lands between the Conococheaque and Eastern Branch, or Anacostia, on the southwestern border of Maryland, as furnishing, to his mind, a site of unsurpassed suitableness for a noble city, it was not given to the wisest then living to estimate what should follow from those vagrant movements of a youthful mind. Again, when as a soldier under the English flag, about to begin a march of five hundred miles through a heavily-wooded and tangled wilderness, to repel the enemies alike of America and England, he encamped with his regiment of Virginians on Camp Hill,* how little was it permitted even to him to know that a time should come when that very spot would be a point in the First Geographical Meridian of a great continental and maritime power, brought into being largely through his virtues and labors, with its "metropolis" called after his own name! Yet so it was destined, and to-day, not only throughout the length and breadth of the Western Continent, but wherever in the other civilization prevails, men of every speech seek with eager heed as from one of the world's great centers, the "News from Washington."

From the very beginning of the Government of the United States, jealousies and dissensions arose in the national councils, and unhappily, these were to a great extent of that perilous character yet subsisting; in a word, they were *sectional.*—Congress, however, in its desire to gratify all states and sections, so far as it could, became a peripatetic body, now meeting at New York, now at Philadelphia, now Trenton, etc., until in 1783, when at Philadelphia, a party of disappointed and distressed soldiers of the revolution undertook to assert before Congress their claim to arrearages of pay in so direct and personal, rather than representative, a manner, that Congress became concerned for its independence and dignity, and came to a ready resolution that its future sittings should take place in some territory under its own exclusive control, where it would not be in any respect dependent for its safety or its honor on the authorities or people of a state. The sectional spirit burst also into quite active play when the question of the selection of a "Federal town" came up, and some ten or a dozen spots were warmly urged between the understood extreme northern and southern limits (the Hudson and Potomac) prescribed therefor. The feeling ran high, and but that the Union had been already formally accomplished by the acceptance of the Constitution, the country might have have divided permanently on the question of selecting a capital. Much as compromise and the spirit of compromise have been scouted of late years by men of ultra and schismatic spirit, nothing is more sure than that the infancy of this nation was rocked in the cradle of compromise, and owes its subsequent being to repeated exertions of the principle. In the case before us the compromise was effected between the advocates and opponents of the amendment to the funding act assuming the state debts to the amount of twenty-one millions of dollars, and sectional contestants as to the location of a capital.

The situation of the Federal Dirtrict was thus the result of give-and-take, and the first compromiser on this head was the famous Thomas Jefferson. Not to go into further detail, let it be said that the Ten Miles Square on the Potomac, as provided for in the eighth section of the first article of the Constitution, became practically the seat of Government of the United States about midsummer 1800, by the removal of the public offices and officers from Philadelphia to Washington, and by the session of Congress therein on the third Monday of November in the same year. It may here be incidentally remarked that the Northern States gained rather than lost by the selection of a site for the Federal City on the Potomac, as by reason of it the government held a position so far south as to have given it during the late civil war a most important if unexpected advantage.

With the establishment of Congress in the Federal City, or, as it is in this day more fashionable if not more constitutional to call it, the National Capital, came the necessity for a Washington journal to publish its proceedings. [illegible] by the establishment [illegible] *Intelligencer.* [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] morning of the [illegible] 1800, and its succeeding issues on alternate days, constituting the *Intelligencer* what is now somewhat questionably termed a tri-weekly newspaper. Thus it continued till the year 1809, under its original proprietor and editor, when Joseph Gales,* Jr., of Raleigh, North Carolina, entered Mr. Smith's employ as a stenographic reporter in Congress. So serviceable and acceptable was young Gales to his employer, that he was soon taken into partnership, and in September, 1810, Mr. Smith sold out his whole establishment to Mr. Gales as purchaser. At this day all parties and people of the country were conservatives, so that in this respect the *Intelligencer* differed nothing from the general sentiment. It was, however, in party politics, which raged with great violence, decidedly "Republican," that is to say it sided with Madison, Monroe, etc., of the Jeffersonian school, in contradistinction to the "Federalists," who were charged by their opponents as being at heart unfriendly to the Union a popular form of government, and as looking to England for the best sample of what a nation should be in respect to law and liberty, in theory and practice. Accordingly, it bore its testimony against the British orders in councils, as well as Napoleon's Berlin and Milan decrees, but as England had nearly or quite swept France from the sea, so that American suffering from France was reduced to a minimum, and as England continued to seize and confiscate American merchant vessels by the score and hundred, and to impress American born citizens for service in the British navy, under color of the "right of search," the hostility to France almost vanished in comparison with the resentment against England. It thus gave the war, which was declared in the fourth year of Mr. Madison's first term, a hearty support, and so highly esteemed were the zeal and judgment of its editor, even at his then early age and considerable experience, that on occasions of delicacy and difficulty, when conflicting opinions in the Cabinet devolved upon the President the determination of questions almost, practically, alone, he refused not to avail himself of the private views of his journalistic friend. For a period of about two years Joseph Gales, Jr., continued sole proprietor, editor and reporter for the paper, when in October, 1812, he was joined by his brother-in-law, William Winston Seaton, a native of King William county, Virginia, and a printer by trade, who had served his apprenticeship in the office of the *Virginia Patriot* at Richmond, published by Augustine Davis, a veteran cotemporary of one whose name we shall meet again, Thomas Ritchie, of the *Enquirer.* Subsequently to his service in the office of the *Patriot*, Mr. Seaton, who was Mr. Gales' senior by something less than a year and a half, undertook the publication of a paper in North Carolina on his own account, but at length disposing of it, he entered the office of the *Raleigh* (North Carolina) *Register*, which had been conducted by Joseph Gales, Sr., for a number of years. It was while here, in 1809, that Mr. Seaton made the acquaintance of the daughter of his employer, Miss Sarah Gales, a young lady of excellent mind and good education, who in her early youth had attracted the affection of the celebrated Madame De Genlio so strongly that the latter wished to adopt her. Mrs. Seaton lived a lengthened period of fifty-five years with her husband, dying in 1864, one of the most beloved and respected ornaments of society in the Federal Metropolis.

The accession of Mr. Seaton was a propitious one. It divided the labor and doubled the strength of the paper, for though Mr. Gales continued almost to the day of his death (July, 1869,) the principal writer of the *Intelligencer*, not a few of the most finished and able of its always noticeable and frequently powerful articles were from the polished pen of Mr. Seaton. His power of concentration was very great; his diction, always scrupulously appropriate and generally elegant, could nevertheless be very forcible and even keenly severe, and seldom left anything to be said by an antagonist in reply. His ability as a writer was held by his veteran partner in the highest respect, for often when the public applause would resound the head of Mr. Gales in praise of some article or series of articles of masterly power and telling effect, he would exhibit the utmost dissatisfaction and petulantly remonstrate to the employees about him who had his confidence against the injustice or the dullness of the public which gave its praise, as he said, to one who had not earned it, and who, as a writer, was the much inferior man.

In the course of the year 1812 there occurred an event, which, whilst furnishing evidence of the strength of party spirit at time, was deplored as perhaps the most humiliating instance of mob [illegible] history of the country. [illegible] journalism in [illegible] of Columbia, we may be justified in giving some account of it. The the "Federal" cast of politics of that day had its especial home east of the Hudson river, there were other parts of the country in which there was quite a considerable sprinkling of the same school of thinkers, whose ardor was kept hotly inflamed by the *Boston Gazettee* and other eastern presses and politicians. Maryland had a good many such, particularly amid the rural population of its southern and southwestern counties, and they were desirous of means to justify and commend their views at home, as well, perhaps, as of galling the administration by disparaging commentaries on its principles and policy, uttered as close as possible to its very nose. To this end a number of Marylanders of Frederick, Montgomery, Prince George's, and neighboring counties, quietly combined to set up a newspaper in "Republican" Baltimore under the rather ambiguous title of *Federal Republican*, with Alexander Contee Hanson of Rockville in Montgomery county, for the chief editor, and one Wagner for assistant. On Saturday, the 20th of June, 1815, two days after the declaration of war by Congress against Great Britain, the *Federal Republican* contained an article more than usually abusive and caustic on the policy of the government, and of course, as it was deemed, favorable to the cause of the now public enemy; at all events, it so excited the ire of the patriotically-impulsive populace of Baltimore that a mass of them turned out on the following Monday, pulled down the newspaper office, destroyed the presses, and scattered the type. As soon as these acts of violence became published through the country the most indignant comments were uttered by the Federalist press and people; it was declared to be a daring and unjustifiable outrage on the constitutional rights of the press and people, nor were innendoes—however unjust—wanting that fixed the secret instigation of the affair upon the General Government at Washington. At all events the abettors of the paper were resolved on trying a vindication of their rights, as they called them, by a second issue of their journal in the midst of its enemies. They accordingly rented a building on Charles street, and put a quantity of printing materials in it, and on Monday, the 27th of July, issued the first number of their resuscitated paper, which had been really set up and worked off, not in Baltimore, but at Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, and of course, still much nearer to the seat of government. This issue contained matter inveighing in the bitterest terms against the mayor, courts and people of Baltimore. Expecting, naturally enough, the sort of reception their new salutation would meet with from the people abused, they had taken the unwise precaution of having a good supply of armed adherents distributed through the building ready to resist any attack from without. The attack did indeed come, but the attacking party is reported to have consisted in far the greater part of boys, who did little more than shy stones and break windows. But this was as much provocation as the garrison desired. In an unlucky hour they answered their assailants by a volley of musketry, killing a Doctor Gale, an electrician of Baltimore, and wounding some twenty or thirty other persons, more or less severely. Baltimore was now in a state of excited fury and destruction was decreed upon the newspaper office and all, animate and inanimate, that it contained. Two pieces of artillery were brought up by the infuriated populace without, but it appears that no very serious damage was done in consequence. The garrison continued in possession during the night, but at about seven the next morning capitulated to the mayor and military authorities, and were marched, twenty-three in number, to the city jail, with a guard of citizen military under General Stricker placed around. Matters appearing throughout the day to have much subsided and no further violence being anticipated, it was agreed upon in the evening between Mayor Johnson and General Stricker that the military might retire to their respective homes. This was an unfortunate decision, to say the least, for it gave the exasperated and somewhat disappointed rioters of the day before a chance to renew their sport, and vigorously indeed did they return to it. Suffice it to say, that a third and more terrible mob gathered on Tuesday evening, broke open the jail, and with clubs and other weapons pounced upon the imprisoned inmates, showing them no mercy. Of the twenty-three Gen. Lingan was killed in the jail; General Harry Lee, of Virginia, was so maltreated that he died not long after; eleven were fearfully beaten; eight were thrown out into the jail front yard for dead, and tarred and caped. One of the eight were thrown out into the jail front yard, personally well known to the writer, Dr. Peregrine Warfield, afterward a distinguished member of the medical profession in Georgetown, District of Columbia, but deceased now about twenty-five years, used to describe with much mingled humor and feeling the sensations and effect which the fear of death had upon him. It enabled him to feign actual death so perfectly that when one of the mob, an Irishman, armed with a sword, was passing round to put the final extinguisher on any in whom some lingering spark of life might yet remain, and in his way thrust his blade quite through the center of Warfield's hand, which was lying palm upward, the prostrate Federalist never flinched. So sure was the Irishman of his being dead that he went off in Warfield's hearing exulting thus "By jaber, there wasn't a live kick in dat divil, anyhow." But with all this the *Federal Republican* continued its publication, if with somewhat moderated tone, but not again in Baltimore. It went to Georgetown, and was largely patronized by the Federalists throughout the United States.

*Camp Hill is now Observatory Hill and gets its title from the United States observatory that crowns its height. Along the foot of this flows the "majestic" Potomac, which at no great distance above rolls along so broken with the rapids of "The Little Falls" as to be no further capable of navigation. Camp Hill, doubtless a favorite spot with young Washington, was probably pointed out by him to General Braddock as a desirable place for the landing of his war material, and for a rendezvous of the troops preliminary to their march against the French and Indians who were then pouring down, though in time of peace between France and England, from Canada, with a view to the seizure of the Ohio frontier and the country generally which intervened between the French possessions of Canada and Louisiana. The date of these events was the spring of 1755.

*Mr. Gales was the son of Joseph and Winifred Gales, who had emigrated from the manufacturing town of Sheffield, England, in 1795, (after a stay of one year in Hamburg, Germany,) for very much the same reason that brought over the celebrated Dr. Priestley, the Galeses and the Doctor being politically and theologically in sympathy, as well as warm and personal friends. Joseph Gales, Sr., had conducted a leading journal in Sheffield, but its sentiments running counter to the high state of feeling in England consequent upon the breaking out of the French revolution, he left his paper in the hands of a recent partner James Montgomery, the poet, who also bore his full share of persecution. In Mr. Gales' hand the paper was called the *Sheffield Register*, which Montgomery changed to the *Sheffield Iris.*

THE truly benevolent divide their means and share in the joys of the receiver.

☞ Critics are often deficient in their chosen specialities.

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