THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 4, 1871.

Premium to Getters Up of Clubs.

We offer the following inducements to persons to raise Clubs for the Transcript:

To any one who will procure us eighteen advance-paying subscribers, we will furnish one copy of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, illustrated with 3,000 engravings, 1840 pages quarto—price $12.

For ten advance-paying subscribers, Webster's National Pictorial Dictionary, 600 engravings, 1040 pages octavo—price $6.

France and Germany.

The surrender of Paris to the German arms will probably close the Franco-Prussian war, which has been, in the rapidity and vastness of its incidents, the most remarkable in the history of the world. In about six months from the time Napoleon struck his first blow at Saarbruck, the French have surrendered three immense armies and their principal fortresses. The number of bloody battles which have been fought are without parallel, and the loss of human life and destruction of treasure has been immense.

The value of the general diffusion of the knowledge of the use of arms has been most signally illustrated in this contest. Napoleon with a regular and disciplined army or armies of three hundred thousand men, seems to have based his campaign of invasion on the supposition that he would find the German fortresses unprepared, and it appears that a rapid advance of the French armies would have found such a condition of affairs. But the Prussian military system of reserves is such that immense German armies were actually thrown across the German frontier before Napoleon came up. The large French armies were overwhelmed and beaten in detail by larger armies of Germans; the German losses were replaced by their reserves, while the French were obliged not only to raise new armies, but to discipline the men in the simplest rudiments of the soldier. The Germans, owing to the general diffusion of military knowledge, were enabled to keep a constant supply of disciplined reinforcements. It was the same reserve of disciplined militia which enabled Meade to hurl back the victorious legions of Lee at Gettysburg. Could Paris have been provisioned indefinitely, the war would have been prolonged until the French levies in the provinces had become trained in arms, and then the Germans would in all probability have been driven from the soil. Napoleon seems to have made no provision for the possible destruction of the regular armies he placed in the field. Notwithstanding which he seems never to have had any possible chance of success, except by a crushing first blow and a division of the German States. The French are a brave and martial people, and their efforts to retrieve the blunders of the Emperor have been most heroic, but among the civic masses there seems to be none of that ready adaptation to arms we find in our own States.

For our own country a military system like that of Prussia is neither desirable or practicable; but a more strict enforcement of militia laws would be the most prudent. The present tendency of our people is to utterly disregard every approach to military discipline, in fact there seems a growing distaste for military matters.

The Baltimore *Sun*, discussing this war, says:

Whilst, however, a nation of forty millions, industrious, frugal and intellectual as France, may be reasonably expected ere many years, like other nations under similar circumstances, to repair its material damages, it must be conceded that its political future is involved in embarrassment and gloom. The National Assembly, which will meet at Bordeaux, will have upon it a greater responsibility than the terms of peace which it will be called upon to arrange with Germany. It will have to create a regular and responsible government for the French nation.—There are imperial, monarchical, republican and even socialistic parties in France, which all hate each other bitterly, and the moment the outside Prussian Pressure is removed will grapple with each other in a fierce struggle for power. Strange as it may seem, the late Emperor has his partisan, not only among the politicians, but especially among the peasantry, who were always his friends. Travelers and correspondents assert that the peasantry associate the last few terrible months of havoc and disgrace solely with the republic, having already forgotten the disastrous campaign of the Emperor, and only remembering that Napoleon gave them twenty years of peace and properity, under which they saw France prosperous and rich. Three hundred thousand imperialist soldiers will return with the Emperor, an impregnable bulwark against the "reds," whom the industrial classes of France regard with more horror than the common enmy.—Then there is a strong and influential party in favor of a constitutional monarchy, to be governed by some such princes as those of the Orleans family. There is also a smaller party desirous of putting a Bourbon upon the the throne, in the person of the Count de Chambord, grandson of Chas. X, who is still regarded by the old Bourbon party as the legitimate sovereign of France, under the title of Henry V. On the other hand is the republic, which at present holds the sinews of war, and is led by vigorous and ambitious men. Some of the brightest intellects of France are arrayed in the ranks of this party, which is in harmony with the aspirations for liberty, the antipathy to personal government, and the desire for governments resting on law and constitution, now everywhere growing stronger throughout the civilized world. There are peculiar difficulties, however, in the way of either a monarchial or republican solution of the problem we are considering. Thus, the French liberal party is in favor of establishing, as in this country, the free church in the free State, but on the other hand, the clergy, from forty thousand pulpits, may be expected to oppose whatever government favors this project. Then, again, the red spectre is also associated, unjustly, no doubt, with the republic. It is charged by the republicans against the socialists that they overthrew the republic of 1848, by raising the labor question, the result of which was that the nation, in a panic threw itself into the arms of Louis Napoleon for protection. It is predicted by an intelligent French writer that, unless the present war has the effect of depressing the working classes to a very singular degree, the republic will not fail to call up the same problems in 1871 as in 1848. Now, as then, laws will be demanded determining a more equitable distribution of the fruits of toil. On the other hand royalty has its peculiar drawbacks, involving as it does the crisis of a revolution every fifteen or eighteen years, and thereby offering no more guarantee for stability than a republican presidency. Yet the best friends of the liberal cause in France may well ask, is there that respect for law and obedience to legal authorities pervading the French people which are the essential conditions of all free government?

On the whole the future of France, though gloomy, does not preclude the possibility that a constitutional regime will be resumed, and the ravages of war ere many years be repaired. In the meantime we may look for a considerable addition to our own manufacturing and agricultural population, by emmigration from both France and Germany, though principally from the latter.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 28, 1871.

To the Editor of the Chestertown Transcript: DEAR SIR—My attention has been called to an article in your paper of last week commenting on a statement, in the Annual School Report, that "Washington College, Chestertown, and Frederick College have no collegiate organization, but are doubtless doing good service," &c. Permit me to say, in the first place, that for this statement no one is responsible, directly or indirectly, but myself. I have had no "inspiration" except the official report of the Principal of Washington College.

In the second place I was under the impression that I was stating in plain words a plain matter of fact. I was aware that Washington College is a venerable institution, in possession of a charter, and of the legal right to confer degrees; nevertheless the official report of the Principal led me to think that the actual "organization" was that of a school rather than that of a college. If I was wrong, I will cheerfully correct the error.

In conclusion, no one will rejoice more sincerely in the prosperity of Washington College than I will do. I am not her enemy either secret or open; and I hope it is not inconsistent with a friendly spirit to believe that a "collegiate organization" cannot be maintained on $3,000 a year.

Yours, very respectfully,
M. A. NEWELL.

THE LIABILITY OF INFORMERS OF THE PRESS.—In a case before Judge Cox, a few days ago, it was decided that where persons give local reporters items for publication, which prove to be untrue and libellous, the informer is liable. The libel appeared in the Cincinnati *Volksblatt*, concerning Daniel Jacobs, of whom it was published that he had committed suicide, out of remorse for being once a bushwhacker. The defendant, George Frederick Wamsguss, gave the information to Captain Lagowski, the local reporter, and the testimony at the trial disclosed the fact that the parties lived next door to each other, on anything but friendly terms, and that Jacobs did not commit suicide, and never was a bushwhacker, but was a respected, honest man and good citizen. The jury, under the charge of Judge Cox, found for the plaintiff, in damages, on the ground that the testimony that the information was maliciously given, for the purpose of having it published, to bring the plaintiff into public ridicule, contempt and disgrace.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

JUVENILE CORN PLANTERS.—A Harrisburg Sunday school superintendent last spring distributed to each member of the school four kernels of corn, with the request that all plant the grains given them, attend the growing stalks, and bring the product to the Sunday school on a day in autumn, to be designated some time during the corn husking season. The time was fixed one week ago, and yesterday named as the day. The result was the bringing in of several bushels of the finest and largest specimen ears of corn raised in this county this year; and a notification that nearly all the balance of the corn raised by the members would be forthcoming by next Sunday. The corn is to be sold at an early day, and the proceeds set apart for missionary purposes. One of the beneficial effects of the corn enterprise has been to practically instruct the members of the school in the pleasures and blessings of giving to charitable and religious objects from means raised through their own personal exertions.

SPAIN.—The new Government of Spain announces its intention to live at peace with all the world. This is gratifying. Considering that Spain has no army worth speaking of, nor a navy that anybody is afraid of, and especially no money in the exchequer, it is a natural conclusion to arrive at. Without men, ships or money, the new King would find some difficulty in carrying on a war. It is pleasing to see a pacific spirit. Let us hope that if Spain should happen to revive under the reign of Amadeus the "glories" of the time of Philip II., the character of the nation will be in accord with the spirit of the age. The Spanish people need a peep over the tops of the Pyrenees, to enable them to see how the world is getting on.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Letter from our Hanesville Correspondent.

WORTON STILL ALIVE!

DEAR TRANSCRIPT:—We are still beholding the joyous Winter days. Sure old Saturnus with his frosty face

"With chilling cold has pierced the tender green,"

but what matters it if the fire blases brightly on the hearth within. With all its vapours, clouds and storms, we love old Winter still: in a purely agricultural district, like our own, we hail him king of intimate delights, fireside enjoyments, and all the home-born comforts that the roof of undisturbed happiness and the hours of long and merry evenings know.

For the lovers of sleighing, those who are bent upon the utmost enjoyment of this exciting and health-giving exercise, the season has had its golden hours. A Winter is essential to physical health, essential to agriculture, and a source of enjoyment in a hundred ways. But a Winter that is without sleighing, one that offers no snow carpet upon which the cutter may dart, and over which the merry bells may tintinnambulate, is a Winter that, to the view of the rising generation, is the play of "Hamlet" from which even the name of Hamlet is omitted.

Since the advent of the reign of Jack Frost, our people have been very sociable, as is their wont, and a continued round of entertainments has been kept up. The *flesh-pots* of Worton still hold out.

The delightful sleighing of the past week infused fresh vigor into the leaders of fun and frolic, and the "surprises" have made the air reverberate with their tinkling bells and merry ringing laughter. Old Sir Reybold was at his post again, and his commanding voice could be heard: Follow me! Departing a little "from the usual way" our gallant leader, last Monday evening, brought us up at the home of our friend Col. Edw. Wilkins. The Colonel had an inkling of the old Knight's intention, and was with his kind family at the enterance-way, to welcome us into his hospitable mansion. The illuminated parlors and apartments, and the brightly burning coals which sent their warmth and radiance through the handsomely furnished saloons, told at a glance that our hostess had not been unmindful of our comforts. The Colonel, in his usual bland style, invited us to take possession, and soon the good cheer went round. Mrs. Wilkins, assisted by her sprightly and intelligent daughter and a bright little Spark from your town, so completely succeeded in entertaining us, that at 11 o'clock when supper was announced, we were quite surprised that "the hours were flying." Entering the spacious dining-room where a bountiful and sumptuous repast had been set, we were assured that the inner man had not been forgotten. Wild game, domestic poultry, fish and oysters, with all the delicacies of the season, were served in profusion, and the festive board almost groaned beneath its weight of delicious food and viands. If the guests did not enjoy the collation, your correspondent is not a close observer. Our host was assisted at the table by his right bower Practical Bob, who gave most unmistakable evidence of thorough practicability and usefulness in so dexterously handling the carver. The Captain is not only an enthusiast upon flowers, fruits and vegetables, scientific in the art of killing and carving game, but a whole-souled gentleman and useful citizen

After supper, in company with several gentlemen, we accompanied the Colonel on an investigating tour to the sample room, where was stored barrels of wine, brandy, and other liquors, of his own manufacture. We could but pronounce them pure and excellent, and would heartily recommend all seeking "the fountain of perpetual youth," to give the Colonel a call and procure a demijohn of his old Peach Brandy —a sure panacea. Upon our journey to, and returning from the store-room, we had an excellent opportunity of examining the many comforts of the house of our friend, which has lately been put in the most thorough and complete repair. We found, in addition to a modern bath room and its appurtenances, hot and cold water distributed throughout the house, roomy, well-heated and ventilated apartments, with all the comforts and many of the superfluities, The newel post of the main stairway is not only a work of art, but somewhat of a curiosity. A peach tree, having borne its fruits for thirty years, is now performing an important office in its master's homestead The post is certainly a handsome piece of wood: I had no idea of the great beauty, closeness of grain, and solidity of the peach. As the Colonel is so closely identified with the peach interest of the country he could not have selected a more appropriate ornament for his home.

We would like to further enumerate the many improvements which we noticed; to speak of the huge and most exquisitely colored meerschaum pipe which we saw in the smoking-room, and of its history; to describe the illuminating plan for the dwelling, &c., &c., but space admonishes me to conclude. The Colonel certainly possesses a most delightful home, with all its appointments complete: and added to these an affectionate and intelligent family. Truly we would wish to reverse the quotation, "wishing to live always," and desiring most emphatically to stay. After a musical jubilee, in which the whole party participated, had ended, and refreshments handed, we joined the host, in the wine-room, with the company assembled, to take a parting glass of his "Riverside" with him. The Medicine Man proposed a toast of some length, to the kind family who had so agreeably entertained us, when after a response by the head of the family, obeying the commands of Sir Reybold, we were soon "over the hills and far away," delighted with our visit, and with many kind remembrances of the Colonel and his estimable family. Long may they wave!

Last Tuesday evening Mr. John Gale had appointed an invited company at his comfortable home. The inclemency of the weather prevented a full attendance, but the good Madam, as is her custom, had a handsome supper provided. Just think of a turkey two feet long and weighing within a fraction of 30 lbs. This was one of her Bronze variety, and equaled in delicacy of flavor its huge proportions.

SQUEEZEBREEZE.

Hanesville, Feb. 1, 1871.

The present winter is extremely severe in Europe.

The New German Constitution.

The London Spectator gives a description of the constitution of the new German empire, "with its elected but not elective Emperor, its upper house of princes reigning by divine right, and its lower house of members chosen by the most democratic of devices." In the upper house the Emperor, as King of Prussia, will control but 17 votes out of 58. The popular branch, or Reichstag, will consist of 382 members, elected by ballot and universal suffrage, being about one to each 100,000 of the population. Prussia will elect 240 members of this house, a heavy majority of the whole. The Emperor, it appears, though he is compelled to explain his foreign policy to the council of kings, as our President explains his to the Senate, still dictates that policy, appoints and receives all diplomatists, and is no way obliged, as the Spectator reads the constitution, to modify his course should his council disapprove. While he cannot declare a war without their consent, unless Germany is attacked, it is not difficult, as history has often shown, to represent any war as a war of self-defense. It is true that he has on behalf of his hereditary territories only 17 votes, while his prince vassals have 41, but it is claimed by the Spectator that half of these are only independent in name, and of the remainder only one, the King of Bavaria, retains a solid and defensible position. The Spectator states that of the 24 sovereigns and free towns in council, 16 have only one vote each, and are in a military sense absolutely powerless, while the chance that Bavaria with her 6 votes, Saxony with her 4, Wurtemberg with her 4, Baden and Hesse with their 3, and Brunswick and Mecklenburg with their 2 each, should all unite, and thus carry half the powerless princes with them, is so remote as to be in practice inappreciable.

Moreover it appears that, even in the improbable case of a vote carried against the Emperor, he could, as King of Prussia, declare war for himself—he alone retaining that separate right as king of a great power. Except in Bavaria, the Emperor is commander-in-chief throughout Germany, appoints all general officers, and, military service being universal, is, in fact, master of all men, from the princes downwards. Not only this, but the local parliaments lose absolutely all control over external politics or military organizations, and are reduced from parliaments into mere provincial legislatures, which do not receive in return the powers retained by our own States. On the contrary, the central legislature, when in harmony with the council, has power over much of the criminal legislation, and altogether over tarills, excise, coinage and paper issues, commercial and banking laws, patent laws, copyright laws, navigation laws, laws of judicial procedure, hygienic laws, press laws, trades union laws, and every kind of law affecting intercommunication, with the exceptions that Bavaria and Wurtemberg fix the taxes on their own beer, and Bavaria can still compel strangers from other provinces to sue for a permit of residence. Taxation upon real and personal property does not seem to be included in this long list, these being probably left to the local legislatures, which must have some source of revenue to pay State expenses; and in a quarter more friendly, apparently, than the Spectator, we are reminded that the civil and ecclesiastical law of each State remains under its own Diet, though certain branches of criminal and commercial law, as indicated above, are enacted by the General Parliament. These concessions to the South German States are binding until voluntarily surrendered by them, and there is no provision in the constitution for modifying these features even by vote of the entire confederation. Yet, it is admitted that the drift of opinion, of events, and of material interests, is towards a legislative unity which would in a year or two reduce the States to provinces. Nevertheless, there is said to be the same omission in the new constitution to provide for the contingencies of overruling a State or a combination of States, which there is in our own, nor is there any provision for the reception of the new States which may yet come in. No change in the organic law of the empire can be made against the vote of a minority of 14 in the upper house. Another peculiarity may produce effects which will not be popular in Germany, the members of the House of Lords being avowedly beyond the law, whether local or imperial. They cannot be menaced without treason, or severely criticised without danger of the law which punishes insults to German sovereigns. It is apparent that the supposed resemblance of the House of Princes in the German Empire to the Senate in the American Union is purely fanciful, as those Princes are not elective, have no responsibility to their constituencies enforced by limited official terms to displacement, and represent the dignity of their order rather than the will of the separate States. Whilst it is natural and perhaps expedient that the Germans should seek to make the new union as strong as possible, and, perhaps, by our experience, leave no possibility of a collision of State and federal authority, yet it may be doubted whether the protection of the members of the upper branch of the legislature by immunities such as we have described will not, in view of the progress of liberal ideas in Germany, render the new constitution an ephemeral and short-lived thing.—*Balt. Sun.*

A POWERFUL AND NOVEL BURGLAR'S IMPLEMENT.—Among the burglar's implements found in the possession of the brothers Peter and John Burns, when arrested in Norristown, was a crowbar jointed so as to admit of being folded up and carried in an ordinary sized satchel.—When extended to its full length it was nearly six feet, and the joints being covered with stout ring, was a powerful lever or pry. Burglars are skilful in planning tools and implements to aid them in their operation, as is constantly shown. A few years ago a ladder of curious construction was recovered from a store robber. It could be folded up so as to look like an ordinary pole of eight or ten feet in length, yet when opened out made a most complete and substantial means of ascent and descent from the second story windows of places of business.

An election for President is about to take place in Mexico. Juarez, the present incumbent, and Lerdo de Tejada are the opposing candidates.

HORRIBLE SUFFERINGS OF THE WOUNDED FRENCH.—The Cassel correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

The other day I had a most horrible sight of human suffering. About 1,500 prisoners arrived at midnight on their way from Frankfort to Stettin in open railway trucks, no other carriages being available. When the train started from Frankfort in the morning the thermometer was above freezing point, but in the course of the day such a sudden change set in that in the evening the glass marked many degrees below it. They were scantily clothed, some of them without great coats, which they had sold, buying tobacco with the money; others had thin cotton stockings and wooden shoes; other again had nothing at all on their feet. Lying in the same open trucks which conveyed them from Epernay, exposed to the intense cold, they were in many instances frozen to the boards in their own filth. One of them at least—some people speak of more—was frozen to death. They were in a most terrible and pitiable plight, and the groaning of some of the poor sufferers was fearful. After their arrival they were distributed in the waiting rooms of the station and in the barracks, where they received restoratives in the shape of coffee, soup and meat. Warm clothes and blankets were also given to many of them, and they continued their journey after a stoppage of fifteen hours, with the exception of about twenty, who were sent to the Lazarette. When I saw them they had first to be bathed. They were literally swarming with vermin. Some of them, being Mobiles, were mere boys of sixteen, and again men above fifty; others had served in the line, and all of them were suffering from exhaustion or pulmonary affection.

"A RAY OF LIGHT FROM THE PAST."—They who insist that this government rests upon an implied assumption or recognition of the divine authority of the Christian religion, and who seek to make that recognition palpable by an amendment to the constitution, the New York Tribune thinks, will find a hard nut to crack, in the following provision of the treaty of Tripoli, made under the administration of Washington in 1796, when the fundamental principles of the government and the ideas and purposes of its founders were yet fresh in the minds of the people:

"*As the government of the United States is not in any sense founded on the Christian religion*, as it has in itself no character of enmity against the laws, religion or tranquility of Mussulmen, (Mussulmans,) and as the said States never have entered into any war or act of hostility against any Mohammedan nation, it is declared by the parties that no pretext arising from religious opinions shall ever produce an interruption of the harmony existing between the two countries."

To this declaration, which bears the stamp of the Senate approval, is the name of George Washington, who, the Tribune goes on to say, though himself a Christian, held that his religious faith entitled him to no privileges as a citizen that were not common to all others, of whatever religious belief. It would seem to have been well understood at that day that, while the government was Christian in spirit, in that it recognized and proposed to vindicate and maintain the equal rights of men as set forth in the New Testament, it was at the same time *not* Christian in any theological or dogmatical sense, nor as conferring any special rights or privileges upon Christians as such. It is the proposition which has been made to hold a convention at Philadelphia shortly with a view to have Christianity recognized in the constitution by an amendment, which elicits this discussion.

WEST VIRGINIA.—The West Virginia Legislature has adopted an article to be submitted to a vote of the people, proposing a convention to revise their State constitution in regard to the right of suffrage. It is complained that their present organic law was made with especial reference to the interests and domination of a political party. That such a new constitution will be framed or the present instrument be altered to such a one as will accord with the views and wishes of a majority of the citizens, there is no reasons to doubt.—Leading men of both parties agree to the necessity for changing some of the objectionable features of the present constitution. The Richmond Dispatch trnts that the people of West Virginia will soon "throw off the unjust laws which have deprived so large a part of the community of their rights. Fully a third of the people in the Kanawha valley," says that paper, "have been deprived of their civil rights; it is time that they should be restored to them. The better part of the people have recovered their attitude as rulers, and they will see to it that all people shall be made secure in their rights. They have no such dead-weight as we here have, and a few years will do wonders for West Virginia."

HORSEFLESH.—Horseflesh, says a Paris letter in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, does not agree with every one, and of a couple of my acquaintances whose digestions rebel against the *viande de cheval*, one is reduced to feed on bread and rice soaked in horse broth flavored with Liebig's extract; while the other, whose funds I expect are getting low, experiments with his digestive organs in the wildest way, and gives all the economical methods of appeasing the pangs of hunger recommended in the newspapers a fair trial. Recently he breakfasted off boiled oats, and protested yesterday that his intestines were perfectly sore from the sharp husks grating against them. He fears by the time peace and plenty come round again his digestion will be so far impaired as to induce him to feed off *revalenta arabica*, that last resort of noble appetites. *Apropos* of the effects of a diet of horseflesh, excuse is being found for the National Guards who ran away at Creteil on the plea that they had lately been fed exclusively off race horses.

☞ The London *Times* has an account of a race in the harbor of Harve between the cutter of the United States steamer Shenandoah and that of the war steamer Helican. The race was won by the American crew, in the fastest time on record for contests of that description.

TWO OLD MEN WITH OPPOSITE ENTHUSIASMS.—Alluding to Carlyle's recent letter to a Saxon soldier the London *Spectator* says:

Mr. Carlyle intimates that he could wish to be a German, and still young, in order to fight before Paris on the German side; and General Garabaldi, in a published letter of the 30th of December last, wishes that he were still young that he might fight *better* on behalf of the French Republic—making no condition at all as to his nationality. It is rather a sad world this, in which two men, both of a noble, and even, in some sense, grand type of character, can feel such diametrically opposite enthusiasms, that they wish for youth and strength only for the opportunity of more effectually thwarting each other's dearest ends, and, as it were, neutralizing each other's existence. Yet, perhaps, as Gen. Garabaldi does risk his life, and makes no difficulty about his nationality, for the French cause, while Mr. Carlyle only sighs for a power of conditionally sacrificing himself for the German cause, the passionate yearning of the latter is more superficial and less really rooted in his heart than it seems.

A DETECTIVE OUTWITTED.—The other day a New Orleans detective arrested a man on suspicion of having stolen a valuable diamond pin. Being hard pressed the thief owned up and surrendered the jewel to the officer, who placed it in his shirt bosom. On the way to the lock-up the officer and prisoner got on board a horse-car, and in doing so the former was considerably jostled by a crowd on the platform. Just then the prisoner whispered in his ear: "Look out, captain! that was a thief who passed you just now." The officer glanced hurriedly at his shirt front. *The man was gone!* He sprung from the car and started in pursuit of the imaginary thief. It is needless to say he was not to be found; and when he returned his former prisoner was missing also. The next day the vigilant (?) detective had his already overwrought feelings lacerated anew by the receipt of a pencil line saying: "Captain, I'm gone; I take the pin with me."

WEST VIRGINIA SENATOR.—Mr. Henry G. Davis, who has been nominated by the democratic majority of the West Virginia Legislature for United States Senator, is a native of Howard county, Maryland, and a brother of Mr. John B. Davis, president of the Planters' National Bank of Richmond, Va. The Richmond Dispatch says he is remarkable for his sagacity, business talent and great energy. He probably contributed more to the great democratic victory in West Virginia than any other citizen of the State.

LOCAL REFORMS.—Governor Randolph, of New Jersey, but recently democratic nominee for the United States Senate from that State, has signed the Newark police bill, which takes the force out of the hands of a democratic commission and returns it to the common council, which is at present largely republican. In these days of party prejudice it requires no little moral courage for a leader to agree to reforms which may benefit an adversary.

CAROLINE RICHINGS BERNARD.—The Philadelphia Telegraph says: It was while acting as stage manager at the Walnut that Mr. Peter Richings introduced his adopted daughter, Miss Caroline Richings—now Mrs. Bernard— to the public. This lady was born in England, and was brought to this country by her parents when quite a small child. Her father's name was Reynoldson, and he was well known as a writer for the press and an adapter of plays. His pecuniary success, however, was not great, and when he died he left his little girl entirely unprovided for. Mr. Richings adopted her, and from that time to the hour of his death he acted more than a father's part toward her. He gave her an excellent education, and as she early gave indications of having a fine voice, Mr. Richings provided the best masters for her. The first actual appearance in public of Miss Richings was as a pianist, on November 20, 1847, at the first concert of the Philharmonic Society at Musical Fund Hall. Miss Richings made her *debut* on the stage on the 9th of February, 1852, with the Seguin troupe.

The West Point Cadet Expulsion Difficulty.

The Washington Patriot of Saturday says:

It is stated upon good authority that Cadet Grant, son of the President, was one of principal persons engaged in the outrage by which the three young men, Baird, Barres and Ficklinger, were brutally driven from the West Point Academy, and who, after their return, were coerced into resignation by alarm. Their resignations were accepted without the usual form of consulting the parents, and the whole proceeding indicates a disposition to protect the perpetrators, rather than the victims, of this cruel and shameful proceeding. The Committee of the House of Representatives owe it to the country to probe this matter to the bottom, and General Slocum is relied upon for a faithful report of the facts. This is not the first occasion in which Cadet Grant has figured in violating the discipline of the Academy and been upheld by orders of higher authority.

MERCENARY LOVER.—Philadelphia boasts a young man, named K. W. Pfitzch, who turns his fascinating manners to good account:

He is quite prepossessing in appearance, and is a good talker. He visits lager beer saloons where girls are in the habit of waiting on the customers. He makes love to a girl and finally makes an engagement to marry her. Then he draws out what purports to be a hundred-dollar bill, and gives it to his "lady-love" to keep until they get married, at the same time getting a loan of $5 or $10. The bill turns out to be bogus, and the lover does not put in an appearance again. This game was attempted in the neighbourhood of Eighth and Vine streets on Saturday, and the swindler was arrested. He was held in $1,000 bail for a further hearing.

REV. MR. SABINE.—The New York correspondent of the Newark Advertiser gives the following in reference to Rev. Mr Sabine, who made himself famous by declining to officiate at the funeral of Holland, the actor: "Dr. Sabine is a young, quiet, conscientious man, who is one of the accomplished in his profession. He is of small stature, like Rev. Dr. Swope, of Trinity Chapel, a bachelor who is well-groomed, wears a dandy military top coat, and seems to feel that the ladies are worthy of his personal worship as his prayer book. Rev. Dr. Sabine does not have $10,000 per year, like the Trinity Chapel rector. Mr. Sabine is low church."

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White, 1.75@2.00
Red—$1.65@2.00.
CORN.—White—90@92. Yellow 81@88.
OATS—55@57 cents.

MARRIED.

KEATING—ADKINSON.—On Tuesday, Jan. 21st, 1871, by the Rev. J. B. Merritt, Mr. WM. KEATING to Miss RUTH ANNA ADKINSON.

NEWSOM—CREW.—On Tuesday, Jan'y 31st, 1871, by the Rev. J. B. Merritt, Mr. LEWIS T. NEWSOM to Miss SALLIE E. CREW.

SHEATS—RASIN.—On Thursday, February 2, 1871, by the Rev. J. B. Merritt, JAMES H. SHEATS to MARGARET J. RASIN.

DIED

BAKER.—Near Chestertown, on the 28th ult., Mrs. MELVINA, wife of the late Wm. Thos. Baker—aged 35 years.

Medical Card.

DR. T. S. HOLTON having located in Chestertown, respectfully offers his professional services to the public.

He may be found during business hours, (when not professionally engaged,) at Mr. T. S. Wickes' Drug Store.

Chestertown, Feb. 4, 1871—tf.

OYEZ! OYEZ!! OYEZ!!!

All manner of persons having CLOCKS, WATCHES OR JEWELRY

TO REPAIR!

can have the same repaired, with dispatch, at

W. G. RUSSELL'S,

adjoining the store of T. W. Eliason & Son.

☞ All work guaranteed to give satisfaction, or no charge made Charges moderate. Be particular and ask for

W. G. RUSSELL'S.

Chestertown, Feb. 4, 1871—tf.

TROPHY TOMATO!

HEAD QUARTERS SEED.

24th Year of Careful Selection.

THIS SEED is from fruit selected for perfect form and great solidity, and from the earliest ripening.

Not a single seed has been taken from a Tomato of bad shape, nor from one of less weight than a half pound, and many of them weighed over 20 ounces.

In original packets of about 100 seeds with the trade mark of the originator on each packet—price 25 cents per packet: 5 packets for $1.00—10 packets $1.75—100 packets $15.

We also offer seed of the same quality of this variety, grown by W. F. Massey, at the same prices.

Orders by mail filled with dispatch.

W. F. MASSEY & CO.,
Feb. 4, 1871—tf. Chestertown.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent County, and to me directed, at the suit of William D. Hayes, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of John Matthews, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said John Matthews, of, in, and to, the following property:

ALL THAT FARM OR PLANTATION

situated in Kent county, Maryland, lying on the West side of the public road leading from Harmony to Locust Grove, containing

56 Acres, 3 Roods & 20 Perches

of land, more or less, it being the same property which was conveyed to the said John Matthews by Edward W. Bell and others, by deed dated on or about the fourth day of February, in the year 1855, and recorded among the Land Records for Kent County aforesaid, in Liber J. K. 2., No. 4, pages 616, &c., as by reference to said deed will more fully appear: And I hereby give notice that on

Tuesday, the 28th day of February, 1871,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Court House door, in Chestertown, I will sell, at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writ, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon

R. W. CALDER, *Sheriff.*
Feb. 4, 1871—tds. [5.00]

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court for Kent county, and to me directed, one at the suit of Ellen Spry and George Vickers, Executors of C. W. Spry, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of F. R. Rouse and R. H. Rouse, and one at the suit of Jas. Haddaway, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of F. R. Rouse and Henry Bramble, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of F. R. Rouse, of, in and to, the following property:

7 head of Horses and Colts,

2 COWS, 3 HEIFERS, 7 SHOATS,
1 WAGON, 1 CART, 1 CARRIAGE & HARNESS, 1 DEARBORN,
1 REAPER, 5 PLOWS,
Wheat seeded, lot of Corn, and Corn Blades,

And I hereby give notice, that

On Wednesday, February 11th, 1871,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder for cash, the said said property, so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER,
Feb. 4, 1871. [4.00.] Sheriff.

Order of Court.

John H. Cummins, vs. Thomas Laney and Hannah Laney.	In the Circuit Court for Kent County. In Equity.

Ordered that the sales made and reported by James A. Pearce, Trustee for the sale of the real estate in these proceedings mentioned, be ratified and confirmed, unless cause to the contrary thereof be shown, on or before the thirtieth day of March next: provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed at Chestertown, once in each of three successive weeks, before the first day of March next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $2,500 00.

JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

True copy—Test:
JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.
Jan. 28, 1871—4t.

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