THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 11, 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 $5.

The Chorpenning Fraud.

When Mr. Creswell was appointed Postmaster General, he invited Mr. Earle his former law partner, to become his First Assistant. It was a delicate way of showing Mr. Creswell's appreciation of the kindly relations that had existed between himself and Mr. Earle in their professional relations, and of that respect for the talents of the latter which have since been put to such profitable use. That Mr. Earle was well disposed to profit by his opportunities, the revelations recently made in Congress in the matter of the Chorpenning fraud, leave us no reason to doubt. From the position of First Assistant Postmaster General to that of Claim Agent, was a natural transition. It was equally natural that Mr. Earle, after obtaining an intimate official aquaintance with the interior working of the Post-office Department, should seek to make his knowledge available to those who had business there—and also lucrative, to himself. If contracts were to be made, was it not his old associate, Mr. Creswell, who had the giving of them out? If claims were in dispute, was it not upon the fiat of Mr. Creswell that their recognition or rejection depended? Moreover, when a close alliance exists between an outside agent and an influential Head of a Federal Department, the professional services of an agent so fortunately situated, will as a matter of course, be in frequent request. To men who have valid clams against the Government, so highly favored an intermediary could be made eminently useful in the way of smoothing objections and expediting payment; whilst, to other men, who preferred claims that had no validity whatever, such an intermediary was especially valuable. It was a thing, therefore, to be expected that Mr. Geo. Chorpenning, whose claims for extra compensation had been rejected by every Postmaster General that had held office during the past fifteen years, and to whom, in the emphatic language of Mr. Dawes, "Government did not owe one red cent," should have secured the services of Mr. Earle to assist in getting his case re-opened at the Department. The first step was to obtain the sanction of Congress, and Mr. Cessna, of Pennsylvania, for reasons best known to himself took charge of the bill in the House. The papers connected with the case were referred, in due course, to the Committee on the Postoffice. The chairman of that Committe, Mr. Hill, called on Mr. Creswell for information in regard to the case. He "thought there was some money due upon the contracts, unsettled and unpaid, but could not say how much."

From this vague reply, Mr. Hill declares that he was left under the impression that "a small balance only was due," which could readily be adjusted by Mr Creswell. It was, therefore, understood in committee that Mr. Hill might so report the facts to the House. Instead of doing this, he simply stated to Mr. Cessna the conclusions at which the committee had arrived, and, as it was then approaching the close of the summer session, "went home soon afterwards, and never reported at all." After Mr. Hill had left, Mr. Cessna commenced one of his peculiar operations. A report, purporting to have been drawn up by Mr. Hill, but which Hill asserts was written by Cessna himself, was made to the House by the latter, as if with the authority of the Postoffice Committee, and a joint resolution was offered, also by Cessna, in accordance with the substance of the report. This resolution was introduced on the last day but one of the session. It directed Mr. Creswell to audit and settle the account of Chorpenning with the Department. No debate was had upon it, but it was rushed through the House, unnoticed, in the crush of business; rushed through the Senate by a friend in that Chamber, and was the first bill sent to the President the following morning. The whole business was done in a few hours. The work of Cessna being thus successfully accomplished, the duties of Mr. Earle at the Post office Department re-commenced. Mr. Creswell assuming that the resolution was "mandatory," reviewed once more the claim that had been so often rejected by his predecessors, and under the restrictions apparently imposed upon him by the terms of the resolution, came to the conclusion that Postmasters General Brown, Holt, Blair, Randall, and some say even Creswell himself, had all been wrong, and that there was actually owing to Chorpenning $235,000, as compensation for extra weight of mails, although the latter had agreed in his contract to carry the mails from Salt Lake City to Sacramento—"whatever the weight might be"—for $109,000 per annum. Mr. Creswell also discovered, doubtless greatly to the delight of his "former law partner, Mr. Earle," that a further sum of $205,983 was due to Chorpenning, "for profits that "might have accrued" from the contract in the two years and twenty-five days it had to run. In fine, and including everything, he decided that what the Department owed Cherpenning, was not the miserable pittance which the Postoffice Committee thought might be due, but an amount which in the aggregate, reached $443,000. Mr. Creswell, accordingly, made his award for this large sum, and on the 23d of December last—one day after Congress had adjourned for the holidays—filed his report, with accompanying award, in the office of the Sixth Auditor.

The defence made by Mr. Creswell for his action in this matter is, that the resolution, which passed both Houses of Congress, was mandatory; that he could not go behind it, but was constrained, by the terms of the law, "to adjust and settle the claims in a particular way, and upon the affidavits and proofs on file in the House of Representatives." Mr. Dawes, in giving a history of the case, was also disposed to think that the course taken by Mr. Creswell was obligatory upon him; but he pointed out, at the same time, that "papers in the pocket of a member "of Congress" were treated as being constructively on the files of the House. On the whole, however, he thought that it was the House which should be held responsible for acting without proper investigation. And where was Mr. Cessna? All the time Mr. Dawes was making these damaging revelations, and after the Chairman of the Post-office Committee had pointed out Cessna as the fabricator of what was thought to be the report of the committee, the trickster that had put this deception on the House never once opened his lips. He sat there convicted by the testimony of men of his own party, of an attempt to perpetrate, in collusion with others, an audacious fraud upon the Government, and yet, to this day, no members of the House had the courage to stand up in his place and move that Cessna be expelled. As for Mr. Earle, his connection with this most stupendous swindle, does not seem to have had any other effect than to show his intimate relations with the Postmaster General, and to give him a certain amount of public, but not at all enviable, notoriety.—*Balto. Gazette.*

☞ Extract from a letter from Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton to the Young Men's Jackson Association, of Pittsburg, Jan. 9:

If ever the industry of the country had cause to complain of an administration it is now. Capital has full power and controls absolutely in financial policy. By rapid contraction of the currency it has brought ruin and bankruptcy on thousands of the best men of the land. Every farmer who aided to put it in power voted to reduce the price of his wheat, and corn, and pork; every mechanic to reduce his wages and curtail his work; every merchant to diminish the value of his stock and increase the burthen of his debts. These were results all foretold. Men would not believe. Now they see

I need scarcely remind you that one party has for ten consecutive years had possession of the government, and thus developed its policy and character. Coming in on the assertion that he would have no policy contrary to the wish of Congress, the President of its selection has been beyond all others, an active and persistent advocate of his own measures, and has even ventured in a formal State paper to stigmatize as an act of folly an adherence to its own views by the Senate of the United States.

Pledged to reform, the supporters of the administration do not hesitate to charge on the President and his most intimate associates, the most flagrant corruption in his foreign policy, and the pettiest malevolence in the appointment and dismissal of the highest officers in the service of the government

Invoking the confidence of all contending elements, and allaying of all passions by the aspiration "let us have peace," it has sent troops to New York, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Delaware to control ballot-boxes, and to Georgia to intimidate the voters.

Avowing an honest disposition for civil service reform, it has displaced with contumely the Cabinet officer who has most persistently sought to establish it. Promising love for, and adherence to the Constitution, it has not hesitated to disregard its provisions whenever partisan interests or partisan malice has suggested such violation. Pledged to the support of the dignity of labor, it has made a surrender of political opinion and the right of a free exercise of suffrage, the price of obtaining employment, and refused to execute the laws of its own Congress enacted in accordance with the demands of labor.

The government has been drawn away from the moorings in which it was anchored by our fathers in the past and is now drifting toward dangerous rocks.

Do we not need the virtues of Jackson to restore honesty and simplicity in administration, economy and integrity in expenditures; equality in taxation; appointment of good men to office; and an adherence to the fundamental maxim that the reserved rights of the States are as essential to our system as the delegated powers of the Federal government?

This duty belongs to the Democratic party; and to its performance by its organization, its principles, and its traditions, that party brings extraordinary cacity. Founded in the early days of the Republic, led by great men who have given to it the purity and loftiness of their own characters; taught by the wisdom of experience; inspired by love of country, it has survived the factions which sprang up around. Fixed in its principles, it adapts their expression to the changing condition of human society, constant in its aims and purposes it seeks to attain them by the means best adapted to the exigencies of public opinion and the shitting phazes of affairs.

I speak in no more partizan sense. I do not refer to particular men or measures. I treat party organizations and their measures as the necessary outgrowth of principles and politics in the government, and it is in this sense that I venture, even at your festival, to say that the prosperity of the people and the cause of good government demands the restoration of the Democratic party to power. The people give to it a majority who will correct whatever error of principle or practice may have grown up within it.

I am my dear sir, with great respect,

Geo. H. Pendleton.

☞ A general meeting of the legal profession of Baltimore, has been held to consider measures to promote the standard of legal acquirement. The meeting was large, and addressed by the leading members of the bar.

☞ Extensive forgeries in Philadelphia, amounting to over $100,000, have been discovered to have been committed by Tyron Reakirt, a young man engaged in the drug business.

Worton Agricultural Club.

"Hear, land o'cakes and brither Scots,
Frae Maidenkirk to Johnny Groat's;
If there's a hole in a' your coats
I rede ye tent it;
A chiel's among ye takin' notes,
An faith he'll prent it."

It was my intention, when I began these reports, to have given you regularly a copy of the discussion as spoken by each member; but, unfortunately, in my last, I offended one of the members by reporting what he *did say*, and giving his name. This gentleman, on last Thursday, offered quite a lengthy preamble and resolution, setting forth that it was a good thing to publish the results arrived at, and general proceedings of the Club, but not to publish the names of the speakers; and concluded by instructing the Secretary to allow no one access to the minutes for the purpose of making a copy of them for the papers. They were adopted—four or five members voting out of an assembly of twenty-five. In justice to the gentleman I should say his objection to publishing names was "that it was calculated to repress that freedom of debate which it is so desirable to encourage." I cannot agree with him, and will yield the palm to no one in solicitude on all points where the success of the Club is involved; moreover, the known and recognized ability of the gentleman as a speaker, it seems to me would preclude him from objecting to have his name published in connection with any remarks he might make or *questions* he might ask the Club while in debate.

But all this is uninteresting to the public, for whose information these papers are written, and in accordance with the aforesaid preamble and resolution, I proceed to give you the "results arrived at and general proceedings of the Club," on Thursday last. Under the latter clause we had the first report of our spy, which stated there were many farming implements lying out in the fields—such, for instance, as a *Mower and Wheat Rake*, (since removed,) hogs just where they should not be, viz: in clover and wheat fields; but he evidently has caught the infection—he gave no *names*.

The subject for discussion was, "the care of neat cattle." The point which gave rise to most discussion was, whether it was economy to feed any grain to work oxen or milch cows; some contending that unless sufficient was given to keep them it would destroy their appetite for any other food and result in waste. This I do not think was the opinion of the Club, though no vote was taken. It certainly is an important question. Several members stated it to be their practice in the fall to give their work oxen what is known among farmers as nubbins, believing them to be beneficial; whilst another was very particular not to let his get any, believing it to be no economy. The mode of fattening beef cattle in Delaware was given, the opinion being that we lacked but one thing to enable us to compete with them in this county, and that is, grass for summer feeding. How long shall we lack this, when we have land, as most contend, capable of producing grass in quality and quantity equal to any in our neighboring State.

One fact was given in connection with the practice of one of the largest cattle raisers in Delaware which may not be generally known; it is that cattle do better in a large open shed where they move about promiscuously, than when confined in stables.

Our next subject is "Planting Peach Trees," which includes both time and mode of planting: but the aforesaid preamble and resolution prevents my giving you the name of the gentleman appointed to open the discussion.

Two new names were given in as members, and two more stated their intention of joining next Thursday.

Worton, Feb. 7, 1871. Kent.

Liability of Husbands who Marry Wives Under Age.—The Court of Appeals gave a decision last week in the case of Clifford C. Anderson against Samuel R. Smith, on appeal of the plaintiff below from the Superior Court. Judge Bartol delivered the opinion of the court, in which he says: "This suit was instituted by the appellant (Anderson) to recover a sum due from the wife of the appellee for board and necessaries furnished to her after the death of her father, at her request, upon her promise to pay for them, and before her marriage, and while she was a minor. It is well settled that contracts made by infants for necessaries are binding and can be enforced. The amount claimed being a subsisting debt of the wife at the time of the marriage, and that might have been enforced against her notwithstanding her minority, her husband, of course, became responsible for it upon his marriage. It was an error in the court below to refuse the plaintiff's prayer, and judgment is reversed and a new trial ordered."—*Balt. Sun.*

French Officers are quite ready to acknowledge the weak points revealed by the war. A very gallant French officer, decorated on the field of battle by General Ducrot for rallying his men during a sortie, taking them off the ground in good order when obliged to retreat, and walking his horse leisurely after them while under fire, confessed to an Englishman in Paris that though he could not consider himself inferior in "culture" to any Prussian officers had obtained an accurate knowledge of every road and lane around Paris, while he had acquired remarkable proficiency in water-color drawing. The same person heard a French officer under orders to lead a certain corps to St. Denis ask what roads lead to the place.

Two Children Burned to Death.—On Thursday week two negro children were burned to death near Trappe, under the following circumstances: Their parents were named George and Mary Standley. George was at work for Mr. A. H. Valliant. Mary went to a neighbor's in the afternoon. On returning, she found her two children lying naked out on the snow, nearly burned to death. The older one stated that the younger one was playing with the fire, and set her clothes on fire; in the attempt to put it out, the clothes of the older one took fire also. Both then ran out of the house into the snow, and were found in the condition above stated. They only lived about an hour after the return of the mother.—*Easton Star.*

GREAT BANK ROBBERY.

Kensington National Bank of Philadelphia.

This institution stands on the east side of Beach street, just south of Laurel.—The building is an old one, three stories in height. Just as the hour of closing the bank had approached, on Thursday afternoon, a pretended police officer, with nothing about him to denote that he was not a conservator of the public peace, stepped quickly into the counting-room and asked for the cashier. This gentleman being busy hesitated a few moments before complying with this request, and the interim was improved by the official in taking a careful survey of the interior of that portion of the building devoted to the uses of the corporation. As there was nothing unusual in this gaping curiosity of the officer, and as he displayed his mace in a manner quite conspicuous, suspicion on the part of the bank officials was not aroused. Finally, Mr. Wm. McConnell, the cashier, asked his business, and was startled when he answered "there have been some suspicious characters lurking about the neighborhood lately, and the lieutenant of the district desired me to tell you that they might attempt to break in."

This intelligence was at once retailed to every attache of the bank, but no further action was taken regarding it than to call up the two watchmen who nightly guard the institution, John Holmes and Morris Murphy, and give them particular instructions to let no person inside the bank building after it was once closed. The doors were then locked, and the watchmen were left in charge.

About 7 o'clock a rap was heard upon the door, which was repeated before the watchmen could draw the bolts to ascertain the matter. When the door was opened, two "policemen," fully equipped for night duty, were discovered, and one of them said: "The lieutenant has heard from good sources that this bank will be robbed to-night, and he sent us to aid you in protecting it."

All suspicion disarmed, and the watchmen, thankful for aid in the face of threatened danger, the pseudo officers were invited in and entered. After some general conversation about the rumor of the robbery, one of the strangers said, I am very dry; I wish I had a drink." "That you can have," responded one of the watchmen, and he started off to the end of a hall leading to a door issuing into the yard of the bank, followed by the man who had made the request. The other remained in conversation a moment with watchman No. 2, and then told him, "You had better look out of doors and see if you see any one coming." This watchman No. 2, Morris Murphy, agreed to do.

No sooner was the door closed upon him, however, than the policeman rejoined his compeer and watchman No. 1, Mr. John Holmes, who was at that time drawing a glass of water for his thirsty friend. But ere he had filled it the two officers seized and gagged him, and in a moment had him manacled and stretched upon the floor. There they left him, mute and helpless, and started for the front door. Hardly was it reached when Mr. Murphy, the second watchman, entered from his investigation in the street. In a trice he was treated like his companion. Both lay now upon the ground, gagged and powerless for alarm or resistance.

The robbers again proceeded to the front door of the bank and signaled a third person, who issued from some nook in the vicinity and entered the bank.—With his aid the gagged and hand-cuffed watchmen were carried from the hall back of the counting desks and into the president's room, where they were kept guarded by the third man, who stood over them with a loaded pistol.

Upon the Safes the robbers now turned their attention. With little delay wedges and bits and steel saws and keys were produced, and to these were added sledge-hammers and jimmies. First they must get into the fire-proof. This was built about in the centre of the lower floor, and its walls extended from floor to ceiling. Its length was ten feet, its width eight, and the thickness of its walls twenty inches. The only means of gaining an entrance were either to cut through its walls 20 inches or break off the iron doors. To the expert burglar the latter is far preferable.

The outer door to the proof was made out of a single plate of heavy iron. Between it and the jamb of the door five steel wedges were inserted, and these were forced in by repeated blows with sledges muffled in cloth, to deaden the sound. Soon an aperture appeared large enough to admit the point of a jimmy, and then the door was wrenched off in a few moments. This off, the robbers discovered a second obstacle of like nature.—This was the inner door of the proof. But this demolished just as first had been, and then the proof stood at their mercy.

On either side of this proof, in its interior, were ranged shelves, and packed densely on all these shelves were boxes and packages of valuables of every description, placed here for safe keeping by depositors. It is customary for all banks to receive what may be called special deposits, consisting of all manner of valuables together, endorsed with the name of the owner, and placed in the possession of the bank for "safe keeping," subject to certain charges and conditions. The shelves were stripped in a twinkling.

The amount lost must be very great, but there is no ready means of estimating it accurately, as the owners alone knew of the contents of the packages. The private watchmen are of the opinion that there were more than three persons engaged in the removal of these valuables, as they heard many strange voices outside. In their selections the maruders displayed good discernment, as they broke open the packages, carried off all the papers that could be turned to an account, and left the rest. The coupon bonds of the United States were taken, the registered left.

But in the fire-proof was another thing of supreme concern to the burglars.—This was a medium-sized Lillie burglar and fire-proof safe. This, as was well known to them, contained the funds of the bank. The aggregate of these was probably unknown to them, but our reporter learned that at the time the assault was made upon the safe it contained, in valuables of all descriptions $1,000,000.

They made a desperate effort to get into this safe, and ignoring the customary plan, which is to bore into the lock and pick the combination, they went at it with sledges and wedges. In the intertices between the door and the jamb they inserted the fine-pointed wedges. These were hammered heavily. The stain was terrible. The entire right-hand jamb, a great piece of brittle-iron, was forced off. Great seams opened in the top of the safe and along the left side, but yet the door did not budge, for the steel bolts from its four edges protruded far into the casing, and though one jamb might be forced off there were the others to prevent the door from coming out.

Although this safe was sadly worried, as its present appearance indicates, it withstood the strain, and the robbers had to give it up as a "bad job." In doing all that we have said they were engaged from half-past seven o'clock in the evening until three o'clock in the morning, and at this latter hour, according to the judgment of the watchmen, who all the while lay gagged on the floor, they left.

After their departure the watchmen set to the task of freeing themselves from their bonds, and after two hours' labor, working mainly with their teeth, succeeded in removing the shackles from their legs, and the gags from their mouths, their hands still remaining secured in steel manacles. Once upon their feet they lost no time in running into the street and giving the alarm. Genuine policemen soon arrived. The watchmen were taken to a locksmith's shop hard by, and a cold chisel and hammer applied to the removal of their handcuffs. The occurrence soon became noised about, and quickly a crowd of excited people gathered in the vicinity of the bank, the number increasing with the hours. The officers of the institution were summoned from their homes, and gazed upon the wreck of their safes at first with blank dismay, but then with less consternation when it became apparent that the smaller safe had not been forced, that the bank had not lost anything, and that the special depositors of valuables alone had suffered.

By 9 o'clock women with children in their arms, and with faces full of trouble, hardworking mechanics, and laborers of every kind, and the capitalists who have their places of business in the bank, gathered, and were irrepressible in their importunities to know if they had lost anything.

The Philadelphia Ledger says:

"What amount, in money and bonds, was carried off, could not be ascertained, but it is, doubtless, very large. Among the suffers was Mr. David Scull, who lost bonds to the value in all of $29,000.—They are five-twenties, not registered. The other sufferers are reported to be Messrs. Rowland & Erveiu, $6,500; J. G. Ulmer, amount not stated, and Mrs. Russell, $14,000. One of the officers of the bank lost bonds to the value of $2,500, and a woman, in very humble circumstances, a $500 bond. The total loss is estimated by Mr. Yerkes, the president of the bank, at about $75,000."

The Philadelphia Telegraph remerks:

"Among the heavist losers by the robbery is Mrs. Kate Heim, residing at No. 1,507 North Seventh street, who had placed on special deposit in the fire-proof United States coupon bonds to the value of $15,000, and also a valuable gold watch. The watch having been left her by her deceased husband, she is able to give such a description of it, with the maker's name and number, as will lead to its identification in case it is offered for sale or pawn; but Mrs. Heim neglected to make a note of the numbers on her bonds, and their indentification is consequently impossible."

Mr. Murphy, one of the watchmen, has been suspended for disobeying orders to allow no one to enter the bank after it had been closed for the day. It is stated that one of the watchmen is a shoemaker, and had been in the habit of bringing his bench into the bank and working at night. When the people living next door heard the hammering by the robbers, they thought it was the watchman hammering on his lapstone.

When the Democrats May Have the United States Senate.

The Vicksburg Herald has the following speculations on the chances for the Democratic party to get a majority in the United States Senate:

"Some of our weak-kneed, chicken-hearted friends talk as though the Senate of the United States was bound to remain under Radical control forever! To show how absurd is such a notion, a brief reference to facts will suffice. At the present session of Congress there are, in the Senate, only ten Democrats. In the next, or Forty-second Congress, there will certainly be no less than sixteen Democrats to fifty-eight Republicans! To show how easly, and in a comparatively brief space of time, the political complexion of the Senate may be changed, we clip the following statement of a Washington letter writer, merely premising that his figures will be found to be accurate:—There are twenty-three Senators whose terms expire in 1873, twenty-five in 1875, and twenty-six in 1877. Of the first class, inclusive of Georgia, twenty-one are Republicans and two Democrats. Of the second, nineteen are Republicans and six Democrats, and of the third class, sixteen are Republicans and ten Democrats."

So it will be seen that the Democratic party may have possession of the United States Senate in six years, and possibly in four years. But there is yet another way by which the fools and knaves who have been placed in the United States Senate by negroes, black and white, may be sent home into the obscurity and disrespectability out of which they were taken. The muss into which the Mongrel party has plunged the country, especially the frauds which they are enforcing as amendments to the Constitution, render it necessary that all the States should come together in a general convention, and wash the begrimed face of the Constitution, and clear it of all the abominations with which it has been encumbered. Such a Constitutional Convention might also deem it expedient to make some alteration in the Judiciary, which would make it necessary for a new deal in that Department. Indeed, it will be the easiest thing for a convention of the States in 1873 to clear the Constitution and the statutes of all the filth of the Mongrel party. It will be a herculean task, it is true, but then the States, so assembled, will be politically omnipotent. We see no remedy for the curse which has fallen upon the country except in such a convention. And, two years from now, the necessity of this convention will be apparent to all the statesmen and patriots in the country. The poor dolts who regard the salvation of the country from the horrors of the Mongrel amendments and illegal acts, as hopeless, must thank their own stupidity for all their doubts.—*Day Book.*

Miss Motley's Marriage---A Patriotic Wedding Cake, &c.

The London Morning Post of January 19th, says:

"Yesterday was solemnized at Frampton, in Dorsetshire, the marriage between Algernon Sheridan, second son of Mr. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, and Miss Mary Lathrop Motley, second daughter of the distinguished author and historian, late minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America. The celebration of the event was appointed to take place in the village church, which was decorated for the occasion with evergreens and flowers, while arches similarly ornamented were erected from distance to distance along the road by which the bridal party were to pass from the Park of Frampton to the sacred building. No 'setting down at the doors' being possible to carriages, the successive groups passed through the church yard in gay attire on foot, protected by a carpet from the damp soil.

"Five bridesmaids, in pink silk dresses, with overskirts of white silk grenadine, trimmed with silk fringe, and tiny bonnets of white tulle, with pink roses and tulle veils, attended the bride; Miss Helen Sheridan, sister of the bridegroom; Miss Susan Motley, sister of the bride; Miss Russell Sturgis, together with a very juvenile bridesmaid, the Hon. Marcia Hampfylde, grandchild of Mrs Sheridan, and the daughter of Lord and Lady Poltimore, and Miss Carlotta Norton, granddaughter of the Hon. Mrs. Norton. The bride was attired in white satin, with unusually rich Brussels lace veil and double flounces, orange flower wreath, and diamond earrings and necklet. The bride was given away by her father, and Mr. T. Kier Sheridan, the bridegroom's brother, acted as 'best man.' Previous to the ceremony, which was performed by the Rev. Richard Tudor, vicar of Frampton, the village choir of children sang a wedding hymn; they sang also the choral responses during the service. The party then returned to Frampton Court, where a splendid breakfast had been provided.

"The inevitable appearance of one of Gunter's wedding cakes was, as usual, hailed with much glee, and, in compliment to the bride's nationality, it was ornamented with the American colors. The union just formed brings the young lady a host of connections among some of the first families in Great Britain, and certainly on the other side no prouder descent can be boasted than she herself lays claim to, being the daughter of one of the most distinguished men, in his double capacity of author and diplomatist, who ever came from America to our shores. The newly-wedded pair left Frampton Court in the afternoon to spend the honeymoon at Poltimore Park, one of the country seats of the bridegroom's brother-in-law, Lord Poltimore. Mr. Motley and his family will shortly proceed to The Hague, by invitation, we believe, from the Queen of the Netherlands, who has placed a residence at their disposal for the winter."

The Alabama Claims.

Washington Correspondence, New York Tribune, Feb. 5,

It is rumored that the long detention of Minister Schenck is occasioned by an intimation, received from the British Government, of a desire to send a special Envoy to Washington, charged with authority to settle, if possible, all points of difference existing between the two countries, including the Alabama claims, the fisheries trouble, and the question of the navigation of the St. Lawrence. If this proposition is accepted by our Government, it is believed Gen. Schenck will be directed to remain in Washington and conduct the negotiations on the part of the United States. His mission would have no importance if disconnected with the settlement of these questions, and would not be an empty honor which it is known he would not except. The Canadian authorities are earnest in their desire that the Alabama claims may be kept entirely seperate from the questions affecting the Dominion in the negotiations, and that these claims may be settled before the fishery question is taken up. It is believed to be for the interests of the United States, however, that differences with Great Britain and with the Colonies should be discussed at one time, and settled in the same treaty, and that in this way our relations with Canada can be arranged in a manner much more advantageous and satisfactory to ourselves than they could be in a seperate treaty, especialy if the Canadian views should be adopted by the British Government in the negotiation of such a treaty.

Foreign News.

The election in France for members of the National Assembly were to have commenced wednesday, but we have nothing yet of the result. The tenor of despatches, however, that there will be no disqualification of candidates, and that a majority of the Assembly will be in favor of concluding a treaty of peace. The London *Daily News* takes a gloomy view of the situation, and thinks that negotiations for peace cannot be concluded in the short time which will intervene between the meeting of the Assembly and the 19th instant, on which date the three weeks of the armistice will end. The probability of this insufficiency of time is somewhat confirmed by a statement of the London *Telegraph*, intimating that France has applied for an extension of the armistice, and that Odo Russell, the British Representative at Versailles, has been instructed to ascertain the demand. Its prolongation is expected, but if all other arrangements fail Germany is prepared to overrun all France. Provisions in Paris are still at a low ebb, although fifty car loads from England have arrived. Notwithstanding the efforts of the intractable classes of Paris against the Government, there is a general desire in the city for peace, and it is echoed throughout the country.

Nine Japanese officers have been sent to France by the Mikado to gain an insight into military affairs.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

Wheat.—White, 1.65@2.00
Red—$1.60@2.75.
Corn.—White—79@88. Yellow 81@88.
Oats—58@62 cents.

MARRIED.

RASIN—SHEATS.—On the 7th instant, in Chestertown, by Rev. H. C. Cushing, Jas. H. Sheats to Miss Margaret Rasin.

For Rent.

A STORE ROOM under the Hall of the Knights of Pythias, at Still Pond, Md. Apply to

EDWARD CREW,
S. J. BUSICK,
THOS. RASIN,
Feb. 11, 1871—3t. *Trustees.*

J. A. Catlin's
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS'
CLOTHING
HALL,
Corner Cross & High streets.

MUST BE SOLD THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
Fall and Winter
CLOTHING,
Regardless of Cost!
To make room for my
EXTENSIVE
SPRING STOCK.

☞ Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere. Chestertown, Feb. 11, 1871.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, on the estate of

JOHN P. SMITH,
late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3d day of October, 1871, otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of February, 1871.

EDWIN SMITH,
Feb. 11, 1871—4t. Executor.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent County, letters of Administration on the estate of

MELVINA BAKER,
late of Kent county, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 3d day of October, 1871; otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 7th day of February, 1871.

CHARLES H. BAKER,
Feb. 11, 1871—4t. Administrator.

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.

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.

C. H. BAKER,
COUNSELOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CHESTERTOWN.
Office on High Street, opposite Mason ic Hall
Jan. 28, 1871—tf.

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