THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, February 25, 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.

The New Bayonet Election Law.

The bill, which bears the deceptive title of "An act to enforce the right of citizens to vote in the several States of the Union," and which contains nineteen long, cumbrous and complicated sections, is the most alarming stride in the direction of absolute centralization and the complete subjugation of all State rights and State laws beneath the foot of Federal power, which has been attempted in the history of the country. What heretofore has only been sought to be accomplished by gradual approaches and stealthy and measured steps, this bill proposes to effect at a single bound. By the first section of the new bill the Federal government takes full and absolute possession of the registry of voters provided for by the laws of any State, and control of all State officers of registration. Any violation of the State law becomes, therefore, necessarily a crime against the United States, to be taken connizance of in the Federal Courts. Not relying, however, upon the faithful performance of their duties by the State registers, inspectors and judges of election, the bill next provides for the appointment by the United States Circuit Judges of two Federal supervisors of elections in every election district in cities and towns having 20,000 inhabitants. By the fourth section of the act, these supervisors are to attend at all time and places fixed for the registration of voters, and personally inspect and scrutinize the registry. By the fifth section, they are to attend at all times and places for holding elections for Representatives in Congress, and for counting the votes cast, and to remain with the ballot-box until the last vote is counted. By the sixth section these supervisors, on the days of registration and of election, are authorized to take, occupy and remain in such position or positions at the place of registration or of election as they may see fit, before or behind the ballot boxes, as their judgment may dictate, and when the polls shall be closed they may place themselves in such position with reference to the ballot-boxes as they may choose, for the purpose of canvassing the votes. All this they may do practically to the entire exclusion of the States officers, registers, judges and inspectors. And the penalty for any interference with the supervisors, or of refusing to aid them when called upon, is imprisonment for not less than one year, a fine of from $1,000 to $3,000, or both.

Nor is this the half of the machinery of intimidation and oppression provided for by the bill under the pretext of *enforcing* the rights of citizens to vete By the 8th section every marshal of the United States is empowered, and it is made his duty, upon the application of two citizens, to appoint "special deputies" to assist in the enforcement of the law. These are to attend, not as heretofore. on election days only, but at all the times and places specified for the attendance of the supervisors —that is, through the whole period of registration, of voting, and of counting the votes. They may arrest, with or without process, any person who shall commit or attempt to commit any of the things prohibited by the act, or the act of last session, or "who shall commit any offense against any law of the United States;" and if these deputy marshals should themselves violate the laws—if they should be drunk or disorderly and interfere with the freedom and good order of the election, wo be to the State officer, magistrate or policeman who should venture to lay a hand upon them. By the 10th section the same penalties as in the case of any interference with the supervisors are denounced against any person who shall dare or attempt to "interfere with, remove or eject them from any such place of registration or poll of election."

Finally, to crown all the monstrocities of this most monstrous bill, by the 12th section each and all of these functionaries, big and little, supervisors and deputy marshals, has the army and navy of the United States placed at his beck and call. He may summon a *posse comitatus* of the bystanders, or call upon the nearest military officer for aid, and, in the language of the bill, "it shall be the duty of such commanding officer, upon such requisition being made, to obey it without delay." Then, to stimulate the zeal of this army of officials, clothed with powers more terrible than those of a Russian police, the bill provides that each and every superior and deputy marshall shall receive compensation at the rate of five dollars per day "for each and every day he shall actually have been on duty, not exceeding ten days."

Who can wonder, in view of the use proposed to be made of the army by this bill, and of what has already taken place under the previous act, that Mr. Brooks, of New York, declared in the House last week, when the army appropriation bill was under discussion, that, so help him God, he would never vote one dollar for the pay of the army while the bayonet election law remained upon the statute-book. Better far would it be to disband the army to-morrow, to dismantle every fort in the United States, and to burn and destroy every musket and cannon owned by the government, than to convert the military forces of the country into an engine for the suppression of the liberties of the people.

We have given but an imperfect and meagre outline of this bill of nineteen sections. No further argument is needed to show the madness and wickedness of such a scheme of legislation. The case is too plain for argument, and a mere statement of the provisions of the bill is, or ought to be, its sufficient condemnation. It should be enough to say that such a bill is actually pending, that it has already passed one house of Congress, that it is, after all, but a corollary to that which passed last session, and that it is quite within the range of political probabilities that this one may pass also, to cause the voice of indignant protest to ring throughout the length and breadth of the land.—*Balto. Sun.*

THANKS.—Hon. George Vickers, of the U. S. Senate, has our thanks for a copy of his speech in the Senate, Feb 7th, on the bill to promote commerce between the States, by the construction of railroads by the Federal Government.

War News from Europe.

The terms of peace have not as yet transpired, but it is thought at Paris that a treaty will be submitted to the French Assembly on Saturday. The Official Moniteur of Versailles, which is supposed to represent the views of the federal chancellor, assumes that France has long known the conditions upon which Germany is willing to conclude a peace, and declares that their acceptance or rejection must be decided upon immediately. 'These terms,' says the Moniteur, "are based upon injuries formerly inflicted, and guarantees for the future; compared with the injuries the demands are moderate, and the longer the delay the harder will be the conditions." In regard to the proposed triumphal march through Paris, much feeling is manifested. General Trochu condemns the idea, and says that Paris has deserved the honors of war, and advises her to shut her gates and let the Germans opens them with cannon. The French military generals in the field are by no means idle.—Gen. Faidherbe, it is stated, is busily embarking troops from Dunkirk to Cherbourg, which is probably only a premature report, inasmuch as this would be a flagrant violation of the armistice. It is quite likely he is quietly preparing for some such move. Gen. Chanzy has issued a stirring proclamation to the army of the Loire, urging the troops to profit by the period of rest, and prepare for resuming the struggle to the bitter end, which must follow arrogant claims on the part of the Germans. A Berlin dispatch, however, says that "next week, unless signs are deceptive, peace will be restored." A Lille rumor has it that peace has already been signed evidently another premature report. The armistice has been extended until Sunday evening.

From the Baltimore Sun.

Washington's Birthday.

Is the 22d or 23d of February Washington's birthday? He was born on the 11th of February, old style. When the *Gregorian Calendar* (new style) was introduced into England by act of Parliament, in 1752, the error in the *Julian Calendar* (old style) was 11 days, which were added to the days of the month to make these dates which indicate the seasons correspond with the tropical year. By this addition of 11 days the 11th of February became the 22d, and in the olden times this date was sometimes written February 11-22. The error in the Julian Calendar is *now twelve days*, which, being added to 11, will make Washington's birthday the 23d of February.

W. H. S.

From the Baltimore Sun.

What is the True Date of Washington's Birthday?

Messrs. Editor: I find, on consulting Carter's Elements of General History, a work recently published, that the correction of the calendar by Pope Gregory XIII. was accurate and effectual that the difference between the *new styls* and the recurrence of the vernal equinox would not exceed *one day in five thousand years!* Washington's birthday, according to this, is still properly observed on the 23d of February. You will find this whole subject satisfactorily explained in the work above named, pp. 38, 40. P.

DIVORCES IN INDIANA.—A bill has just passed the Indiana Legislature which makes several radical changes in the divorce laws of that state. The first section deals with the most disgraceful features of the present law, by providing that where the cause of divorce has arisen in another State, the petitioner shall have to prove *bona fide* residence of *three* years, instead of one, in the State and in the county in which the petition is filed; and, moreover —and this is perhaps of more importance than all—that the divorce shall not be granted unless the act or acts complained of were a good cause of divorce in the State in which they were committed. In addition to this the bill forbids the granting of a divorce, where the place of the defendant's residence is known, without personal service of the summons. The causes of divorce, too, are distinctly specified, and nothing is left, as under the old law, to the discretion of the judge. They are six in number, but no divorce can be granted, except for adultry or conviction for an infamous crime, until the parties shall have been married at least three years.

"A FREE COUNTRY."—The Emperor William has issued a cabinet order, in which the marriages contracted by officers of his army without his consent before the campaign are declared illegal. To legalize them, new marriages, with previous imperial consent, are necessary. It is not generally known in England that Prussian officers must obtain the express consent of their sovereign to contract legal marriage. So says the New York Post.

PHOTOGRAPH DISPATCH.—Referring to the mention by the London Times as an extraordinary achievement, the fact of a column of its paper being condensed by photography and sent into Paris, a correspondent says: "Seven and eight years ago, during our late civil war, photography was used for the same purpose to a considerable extent, also in reducing important dispatches into small space."

Letters from Florida speak of ripe oranges, open windows and a temperature of seventy-seven degrees.

For the Transcript.

MR. EDITOR—Having read in your paper several reports of the proceedings of the Agricultural Club which is now organized in Worton, and being largely interested in, as well as enjoying the pleasure of, farming, I was induced to visit that society on Thursday, the 16th inst.

Although the afternoon was stormy, I found quite a full meeting. Their room, though small, was comfortable. Before the hour arrived for business, which is at 2 o'clock, they enjoyed themselves in social conversation.

Having resided in that, now prosperous, neighborhood in my youth—which unfortunately for me was not blest with prosperity in those days—and many years having passed since I left the neighborhood so dear to me, of course I was not intimately acquainted with many of the members of this Club. At 2 o'clock the meeting was organized, the president taking the chair, and seemed to be deeply engaged in the cause, frequently giving his views during the meeting upon the question for discussion. I was agreeably surprised to find the Rev. H. C. Cushing with them: he received much respect from the house, and I was informed, had been made an honorary member. This Club may consider themselves much favored by the membership of this good man. But I am not surprised, Mr. Editor, at ministers of the Gospel favoring this all-important cause, as we are all depending on it. When agriculture flourishes, so will the churches, and without its success your churches cannot be kept in a prosperous condition.

But as I was going on to speak of the proceedings of the meeting, I will continue. The secretary being absent, the president appointed a substitute, and the proceedings of the last meeting were then read.

The question, "which was the proper or best mode of planting, cultivating and trimming peach trees," was then taken up as unfinished business.

The president giving his views said, that deep plowing he considered injurious to trees, and recommended shallow plowing.

The acting secretary said he had been cultivating peach trees for several years; made it a rule to plow deep, and had always been successful in raising good crops of peaches. The discussion then became general, and was very interesting.

The question was asked by one of the members, "if lime was beneficial to peach trees?" This was a very important question, as lime is an expensive article, even where its results are known to be beneficial.

The president stated that he had planted trees where lime had been applied, several hundred bushels to the acre. But the trees did not live where the lime had been improperly applied. Was not prepared to say whether applying it around the body of the tree was a benefit or not; that lime would kill pine and chestnut trees.

It was stated by one of the members, that the peach wood contained a quantity of lime, as he had known of its being analyzed.

An old gentleman then rose and said, that he was not a member of the Club, but if he could be permitted he would give his opinion upon the cause of the failure of the peach crop, which was granted. He stated that electricity was the cause; that it burst-ed the sap vessels; consequently the young peach perished, and that was the cause of the failure in the year '58. He said that he had been reading some scientific works upon this subject.

At the conclusion of his remarks, one of the members arose, and said that he could not agree with the gentleman in regard to electricity—although it was a new thing to him—and did not think that electricity was the cause of the failure of the peach crop, as some orchards bore peaches in the year of '58, for he had several hundred boxes in that year.

The old gentleman then kindly offered his scientific work to the Club, which was very thankfully received.

This I believe, Mr. Editor, was the conclusion of the peach question, and the meeting adjourned.

I would like to have been present at the previous meeting, to have heard the opening of this question, as the farmers will have to rely more upon this valuable crop than formerly. The wheat crop has become very uncertain, in many instances not paying for the seed and fertilizer. It would be very satisfactory to know the true cause of the failure of the peach crop. If electricity is the cause, of course there is no remedy. If not, then it would be profitable to study out the remedies that the peach grower can control—such as lime, the proper quantity to be applied, (or if any, as it is doubted by some,) the best soil, most favorable time for planting, and the most essential fact for success and profit, and the varieties to be planted.

The peach growers have sustained an immense loss from planting inferior varieties, and they still continue to be imposed upon.

There are many secret societies among us at this time, and some of them are large in numbers, and much good is derived from them; but there is no society that has greater claims upon the public than agricultural societies, although greatly overlooked and neglected. Nothing is more essential, than concert of action, on the part of the farmer. The time is not far distant when this indispensable branch of business will be greatly improved.

FORESTER.

IMPROVEMENT OF WICOMICO RIVER.—Pursuant to a resolution offered in Congress, Col. Craighill, United States engineer, visited Salisbury, Md., on Monday of last week, for the purpose of making a preliminary survey of Wicomico river.—The Eastern Shoreman says:

"We learn that he will be followed next week by another engineer, who will make all necessary surveys and soundings, and should his report be favorable, which it doubtless will be, we may expect during the year to see the work of excavating and widening our channel consummated.—This, however, cannot be accomplished before the meeting of the next Congress, as the appropriation asked for must be made by that body.

The Bessemer process of making steel is said to have added $1,000,000,000 to the wealth of Great Britain.

The American gold mines west of the Rocky Mountains are said to produce a little less than $60,000,000 a year.

Eastern Shore Railroad Connection.

From the Baltimore Sun.

A project which was mentioned by a correspondent of The Sun last week, for a short line of railroad from Middletown, Del, on the Peninsular railroad, to Elkton, Md., we see is attracting a good deal of attention, both in Delaware and that portion of Maryland. It appears to be conceded that what is known as the Elkton and Massey's Cross Roads project, for giving a more direct connection between Baltimore and the Eastern Shore, cannot be carried out. The line from Middletown to Elkton, it is said, will be only twelve miles long, and will reduce the distance to Baltimore from every point on the Shore below Wilmington over 36 miles. The Wilmington Commercial says it shall watch the movement with interest and hail its success with satisfaction, and adds:

"The present scheme can prove of no direct advantage to Wilmington, and, so far as it affects her at all, it will at first affect her interests injuriously, but we believe that in the long run whatever benefits the peninsula must benefit its chief and only city. That the new road will prove of advantage to the peninsula we do not doubt, as it will give it almost as direct communification with Baltimore as with Philadelphia, and the advantage to an agricultural and fruit-growing section of having access to the markets of three great cities instead of two is unquestionable.—The great bulk of our fruit will doubtless continue to go to New York, but the demand in that city, either for consumption or shipment elsewhere, is no longer equal to the supply from this State alone, in case we have a favorable season and a full crop. This road will make Baltimore and Washington as accessible to our peach-growers as are now Philadelphia and New York.

"But it is to Balltimore that it will be chiefly of advantage. It places that city on an equal foot with Philadelphia in competition for the *whole* peninsular trade, which none of the schemes now abandoned could ever have done. In urging this a year ago we stated this patent fact, and showed that the Massey's Cross Roads scheme would only give a few counties access to Baltimore, while this would give her access to all the Eastern Shore and to the counties of this State as well. These facts should lead Baltimore to give a hearty and generous support to this enterprise, and with such support it can be speedily pushed to a successful conclusion."

Meetings have been held at both Middletown and Elkton on the subject, and a committee, consisting of Robert A. Cochran, E. C. Fenimore and Nathaniel Williams, on the part of Delaware, and Hon. Hiram McCullough, William Lindsay and David Scott, on the part of Maryland, appointed to secure a charter from the Delaware Legislature for so much of said road as will lie in Delaware. In Cecil county, Md., it is believed that the charter for the abandoned Elkton and Massey's project can be made use of to secure the building of that portion of the road lying in Maryland. The Cecil Whig editorially declares that the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company will favor the project. We judge from the nature of the project that that corporation would not oppose it. On the point of a clause in a Delaware law preventing the construction of any route across the lower part of New Castle county without the consent of the old New Castle and Frenchtown railroad, the Middletown Transcript says:

"We are also informed that the New Castle and Frenchtown Railroad Company have agreed to give up their charter, which will allow the Delaware Legislature to charter this road at its present session."

The proposed road would, as above stated, be but twelve miles long, and it is estimated that it can be built for from $120,000 to $150,000—a very considerable portion of which, it is said, is already subscribed.

From Denton, Md.

We find the following letter in the Baltimore *Sun* of Tuesday last:

DENTON, MD, Feb. 19, 1871.

Destructive Fire at Denton, Caroline Co.

Our town was thrown in a state of excitement on Saturday morning by an alarm of fire, occasioned by the burning of the residence of Mr. Robt. A. Nicolls, situate on the main street, and in the most densely populated section. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but the general impression is that a spark from a defective flue in the portion of the building occupied by Mrs. A. Newman and daughter, led to the catastrophe. A heavy wind prevailing at the time increased the alarm, but really assisted in limiting the fire to the premises in which it originated. The residence of Dr. Charles E. Tarr, with the Journal office attached, of which paper he is editor, was for a long time in imminent danger, and only the most persistent and well-directed efforts saved this as well as other property from destruction.

The residence of W. H. Blackiston, owned by N. Fountain, of Edw. Pritchett, of Mr. Myers, silversmith, owned by W. W. Lowe, Esq., and of Wm. Lockerman, owned by N. Fountain, Esq., all were in danger, and sustained more or less damage. The furniture in all the buildings named, as well as in others, where apprehensions were felt, was greatly injured, and the Journal office completely emptied of its contents—type, press, paper and material moved in perfect confusion to the rear of the building. Fortunately the majority of the sufferers are protected, to a great extent, by insurance in the Cecil Company.

The residence of Mr. Nicols was insured in the Cecil Company to the amount of $2,000—loss $2,5000; Dr. C. E. Tarr was insured in the Cecil Company for $3,020—loss $800; W. H. Blackiston in the Cecil Company—loss $200; W. W. Lowe in Delaware company—loss $100. Mrs. A. Newman and daughter lose nearly all their furniture and wearing apparel—loss $200; no insurance. Mr. Myers' loss $50; no insurance.

Q. A. & K. R. R.—The work on our railroad progresses satisfactorily. The track-layers are now within about two miles of Hewitt's station. The bridges in Dr. Turpin's and Joseph K. Cook's meadows are being built. It is hoped no obstacle may be met in the early completion of the road to this town.—*Centreville Observer.*

The Bowen Bigamy Case.

From the Augusta, (Ga.) Constitutionalist, February 12.

A party from Charleston has been in the city for the past two or three days, looking up testimony against Congressman Bowen, in the bigamy case brought against him by Mrs. Frances Bowen, of this city, the preliminary hearing is to be held in Washington on the 28th instant. Yesterday a number of highly respectable witnesses were summoned by Deputy United States Marshal David Porter, and will leave for Washington on Saturday next. Among those summoned are Chief of Police Christian, Sergeant E. Hicks, of the police; Miss Mary Seago, Miss Louisa Dixon, and Mrs. Francis Bowen, the deserted wife of Bowen. United States Deputy Marshal Porter will also attend as a witness.

With these witnesses and others, familiar with the fact of Bowen's marriage with Miss Frances Hicks, in 1852, there can be little doubt of the conviction of Bowen for bigamy, in this the second case brought against him for such a heinous crime A copy of the original marriage license granted Bowen for his marriage with Miss Frances Hicks, bearing date October 31, 1852, has been procured from the Ordinary's office, bearing the name of Leon P. Dugas, Ordinary, which attests the original record.

Of his marriage with Miss Hicks there is no shadow of dobt, as several of the witnesses summoned can fully establish. The lady in question is now a resident of Augusta, of most reputable character and respectable connection, who was abandoned years ago by this reckless carpet-bag adventurer, who has figured so conspicuously in the Radical schemes of political reconstruction, and in the destruction of social happiness wherever he could gain admittance to decent society. It is to be hoped that no bribed juror will in this case be allowed to defeat the ends of justice.

Death of Gen. John B. Magruder.

Gen. John B. Magruder died on Sunday morning, at Houston, Texas. Gen. Magruder was not only one of the most popular men in social life, but also one of the most distinguished officers in the Federal army. He graduated at West Point in 1830, served with great gallantry as captain in the Mexican war, and was in command of Magruder's Battery, at Washington, at the commencement of the war with the South. Following the fortunes of his native State he resigned his commission, entered the Confederate service with the rank of Colonel, and was shortly afterward placed in command of all the forces occupying the Virginia peninsula, and promoted to the rank of Brigadier General. The following year he received the commission of Major General, and after the battles around Richmond was ordered to take command of the Department of Texas. During the late war General Magruder was, whilst serving in Virginia, especially noted for his victory over General Butler at Big Bethel, his stubborn defence of the lines at Yorktown, in the face of the immense army of Gen. McClellan, and the terrible charge that was made by his division at Malvern Hill.

That Old Terrapin.

From the Easton Journal, of Feb. 16.

We call the attention of the readers of The Journal to the following communication of our venerable fellow townsman, Charles C. Carroll, Esq.

No comment of ours is needed in this community. The knife may be seen at this office. If any one doubts the story, he has the privilege of furnishing a more veritable history of the wonder, if he can substantiate it.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.

MR. EDITOR:—In my somewhat checkered life of over fourscore years, I have often proved the force of the adage—"Truth is stranger than fiction." But never do I recollect having realized it in that amazing degree, which the almost incredible coincidence of to day reveals. In any community where I was not known, I would fear to tell the truly strange story. But here, and with the wonderful terrapin to confirm my statement, I may venture to proceed.

This morning I was taking my usual walk, from my residence on Dover street, to the post office on Washington. And as I was passing the Brick Hotel—mine host, standing at his door, greeted me with his usual good morning, in that hearty style of his: and added, "Come in, Mr. Carroll, I have something to show you that will do your eyes good." When we entered the office he called out, "Tom bring that seventy-one year old terrapin here." What is this? "F. A. G., 1800." Do my old eyes decieve me: do I dream; or is it one of your worthy host's waggish tricks? No, it is not deception. Those well remembered initials could have been carved but by one hand. There is a peculiarity about both the "A" and the "8" which, distorted though they be by the growth of years, makes the indentity certain. There are other cuts and lines, of which the most vivid imagination can make nothing, except one "M" which seems to end a sentence, all the other letters of which have been obliterated by growth—such as may be seen in the bark of a tree, on which letters were cut long years ago. As I examine the wonder, memory, like a flood, rushes in, and a certain August day, nearly seventy-one years ago, comes back to my recollection like a scene of yesterday. And I seem to feel again the loving pressure of a hand, long since gone to dust. But have patience with an old man's tedious utterance, and you shall have the story for THE JOURNAL, it will at least interest the boys.

In the year 1800, my home was in Baltimore, if that can be called home where no mother reigns. My mother had died one year before. My father had gone to France that Spring, and I was at school in Philadelphia. It was arranged that I should spend the holidays with an old maiden aunt, Miss Southron, in St. Mary's, but I begged hard to be allowed to go home with my chum, FRANCIS ALBERT GRAY; my prayer was granted. He was the only son of the widow of Col. Gray, who had a magnificent place on the Delaware, above Burlington, or rather Bristol, for it was on the Pennsylvania side. While at Mrs. Gray's, one day in August I recollect it was my birthday. I was just thirteen. Frank and I were in a boat drifting with the tide, setting on the same seat, with our arms entwined around each other, and talking in that sentimental way in which school-boy friends are wont to talk. I had just declared with a flourish, that I meant to carve my name high on the Temple of Fame, when Frank jumped up, and thrusting his hand into his pantaloons pocket, drew out his knife, saying "That's you Charlie, I'll lend you my best knife to cut it with." Frank was one year my senior and was considered the wag of our school. "But wait awhile," he exclaimed, "I have some work to do with it first, myself." He then seized the landing net, and took from the water a terrapin, which had not been visible to me, as I was still sitting, and carved thereon his initials, F. A. G.; the date, 1800; a spread eagle, and *E pluribus unum* When he had completed his task, he gave me his knife, saying, "Keep it Charlie; cut your name as high as you can, but know vain boy that mine shall live the longest. Did you never hear that fresh water terrapins live upwards of five hundred years? Long before that time your paltry old wooden temple will be struck by lightning or swallowed up by an earthquake."

Such was the merry laughing, fair-haired boy, who carved those letters on that terrapin, which may be seen at the "Brick." And such were the circumstances under which it was done.

The next summer I stood beside his open grave and heard the Priest utter those solemn words, "Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust"—and the clods fell upon the coffin of my friend. R. I. P.

I am with distinguished consideration,

CHARLES B. CARROLL.

EASTON, 13th Feb., 1871.

THE DUTIES AND RIGHTS OF COUNSEL.—Hon. George Sharswood, of Philadelphia, has recently written a letter in reference to a pamphlet on "the duties and rights of counsel" published by David Dudley Field, Esq., which has been attracting the attention of the public and of the members of the legal profession. Judge Sharswood agrees with Lord Campbell that it is a specious and impracticable rule to insist that a lawyer shall advocate no cause which he thinks unjust. Judge Sharswood says that he has always thought that a lawyer has no right to refuse a retainer for a defendant—his duty being to protect his client against any judgment not warranted by law, but that the lawyer has a discretion in regard to the prosecution of causes which, though lawful, he might consider unjust. The above distinction, Judge Sharswood says, may not be correct, and asserts that a lawyer should certainly feel the most entire confidence in his opinion before he denies the benefit of his professional skill to any man, plaintiff or defendant. The lawyer, he says, ought never to forget that he is an officer of the court, whose duty it is to conduct causes, not to decide them.

NOTICE!

THE Co-Partnership heretofore existing between T. W. ELIASON and T. W. ELIASON, Jr., under the firm of T. W. ELIASON & SON, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th inst. Either partner is authorized to collect debts due to the firm.

T. W. ELIASON,
T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

February 25, 1871.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.,

AS successor of the late firm of T. W. ELIASON & SON, will continue the business at the old stand.

He is thankful to the customers of the late firm for their liberal patronage and hopes by attention to business, and an effort at all times to supply his customers with goods on the most favorable terms the market will allow, to merit a continuance of the trade with with him.

He will open during the early part of next week an assortment of

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS

which he will sell at moderate profits. The customers of the late firm and the public generally are invited to call and examine his goods and prices. Feb. 25, 1871.

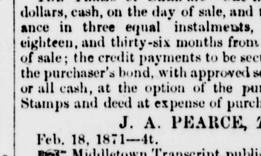
LUMBER!

AN assortment of **LUMBER** always on hand.

Buyers will find it their interest to call and examine my stock before purchasing.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr.

February 25, 1871.



To any person producing any Medicine showing half as many living, permanent cures as DR. FITLER'S VEGETABLE RHEUMATIC REMEDY. *Used inwardly only.* A pleasant Medicine, free from injurious drugs. Warranted, under oath, to have permanently cured 95 in every 100 patients treated in the past ten years. (See testimony.) It is the scientific prescription of Professor Jos. P. Fitler, M. D., a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, A. D. 1833,—now one of Philadelphia's oldest regular physicians, and Professor of Chemistry and Toxicology,—who has made Neuralgia, Chronic and Inflammatory Rheumatism the specialty of his entire professional life—a fact vouched for by the signatures accompanying each bottle, and other testimonials of many prominent renowned physicians and clergymen. To protect sufferers from poisonous quack nostrums and useless expenditure of money, a legal signed guarantee, stating exact number of bottles warranted to cure, will be forwarded gratis to any sufferer sending by letter a full description of affliction. In case of failure to cure, amount paid positively refunded. Medicine sent anywhere by express, collect on delivery. Afflicted invited to write for advice; all information and medical advice sent by letter gratis. Address DR. J. P. FITLER, 29 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, Penna. The Remedy is sold or obtained by Druggists. For sale by

S. J. WICKES & Co., Grey's Inn Wharf;
PARROTT & BUSICK, Still Pond X Roads;
T. W. WICKES, Chestertown.

Feb. 25, 1871—y.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE UNDERSIGNED have to-day entered into a Co-partnership, and in the future will transact business at *Betterton* under the title of TURNER BROTHERS.

R. T. TURNER, Jr.,
Jan. 1st, 1871. JOSEPH TURNER.

WE NOW HAVE ON HAND AND offer for sale,

LUMBER, LATHS, SHINGLES,
COAL, JOISTS, SCANTLING,
FLOUR, BRICKS, LIME, HAIR,
SALT, NAILS, LOCKS,
CLOVER SEED, &c. &c.

And orders filled for OYSTER SHELLS, AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS, OYSTER SHELL LIME, OSAGE ORANGE PLANTS, LOCUST POSTS.

TURNER BROTHERS.

Betterton, Feb. 18, 1871—3t.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White, no sales reported.
Red—$1.55@1.90.
CORN.—White—86. Yellow 78@79.
OATS—58@59 cents.

Spring of 1871.

PLOW CASTINGS, FOR CONCAVE, MINOR & HORTON, WILEY, HECKENDORN, and for other Plows used in this section, now on hand, and additions to our present stock constantly being received.

BRIDLES, COLLARS, and other PLOW GEARING, to meet the requirements of the early Spring work, and

A WELL ASSORTED STOCK OF GOODS generally, all the time on hand.

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, February 25, 1871.

GALENA FEMALE SEMINARY,

BOARDING & DAY SCHOOL,
GALENA, KENT CO., MD.

E. L. Benny, Principal.

THE Third Semi-Annual Term of the above Institution will begin on the 21st of February. For terms, or other particulars, apply to the Principal. Feb. 18—tf.

TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF A

Valuable Farm in Kent County,

NEAR KENNEDYVILLE.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Kent county, sitting as a Court of Equity, the undersigned as Trustee, will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the Hotel of D. U. Dewees in Kennedyville, Kent county, Maryland, on

Wednesday, the 15th day of March, 1871,

between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 1 o'clock, P. M.,

All That Farm

Known as the Maxwell or Dunlap Farm,

and now occupied by Lewis C. Justis, and containing

381 Acres, 1 Rood & 16 Perches,

MORE OR LESS.

This Farm lays about one mile from Kennedyville, the present terminus of the Kent County Rail Road, and adjoins the lands of the late Daniel Jones, Dr. T. C. Kennard, and others.

The Farm is divided into five fields, and is under good fencing, all the road lines being enclosed by a good Osage Hedge. About

65 Acres are in Meadow and Wood,

the balance all arable. The soil is a medium clay, kind and productive, has been well limed, and is in a high state of cultivation. No portion of Kent county is more thrifty or improving, or more accessible to the markets of both Philadelphia and Baltimore, there being a daily boat to Baltimore, touching at Turner's Creek, two and a-half miles from this farm.

The Kent County Rail Road, as extended, cuts one corner of the farm, giving opportunity for delivery of lime, &c., on the farm; and the track is now laid four miles below Kennedyville, and will soon be completed to Chestertown.



The Improvements are a two-story BRICK DWELLING, in good condition; three rooms and a Kitchen down stairs, and four rooms up stairs.

There are the usual OUT BUILDINGS.

THE TERMS OF SALE are—One thousand dollars, cash, on the day of sale, and the balance in three equal instalments, in six, eighteen, and thirty-six months from the day of sale; the credit payments to be secured by the purchaser's bond, with approved security; or all cash, at the option of the purchaser. Stamps and deed at expense of purchaser.

J. A. PEARCE, *Trustee.*

Feb. 18, 1871—4t.

☞ Middletown Transcript publish three times.

[redacted]

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by John T. Hurtt, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, at the suit of B. F. Walls, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of F. E. Wood, to me directed, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said F. E. Wood of, in and to, the following property:

THE HOUSE AND LOT,

near the village of Sassafras, now vacant, adjoining the lands of Michael Corman and others: And I hereby give notice, that on

WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March,

1871, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Hotel in Sassafras, I will sell the said property, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, to pay and satisfy said writ, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

EUGENE GOODING, *Constable.*

Feb. 18, 1871—tds. [3.50]

C. H. BAKER,

COUNSELOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,

CHESTERTOWN.

Office on High Street, opposite Masonic Hall

Jan. 28, 1871—tf.

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