companionship in the school-room; and his wearying duties during the day, often unfit him for social company afterwards. It is a severe trial to shake of the languor the day's labor entails, and rouse ourselves sufficiently to be agreeable companions. The teacher lives isolated in the midst of company, with an ever active brain striving to improve others, but exhausting himself in the effort.

Many of our trials arise from the waywardness of our pupils. Much of this is due to their home training. Where a child is not under control at home, the restraint necessary at school becomes very irksome. But, I would here remark, that I would have obedience from pupils at all risks.—I would have full control of my school by mild means and gentle methods; but, if these fail, I would impart a wholesome fear by the imposition of a proper amount of corporal punishment. It is to me a severe trial to inflict corporal punishment; perhaps it is so to others; but I endeavor to punish so as to do so in kindness, and not through malice. It may appear difficult for children to understand this; but in after years they will understand, and impute our actions to the proper motive. But these trials must be expected,—we can not avoid, but must meet and conquer them.

The interference of parents is frequently a source of great trial to teachers. This is forbidden by law; but who, in an angry mood, pays regard to a law to which no penalty is attached? It is true that an exhibition of anger toward us will be likely to provoke anger in us. But we should not allow our tempers to become ruffled. While we are confident of being in the right, we may listen with calm contempt to all angry obullitions of temper on the part of parents. Sober reflection will cause them to see their conduct in its proper light.

Perjured Thief of a Nation's Liberties.

The N. Y. *Tribune* howls for Grant, who has done more to shackle the liberties, to steal away the rights of the American people, than any old world despot ever did to rob his people, since Moses' time. The *Tribune* says of Napoleon: "In his most palmy estate, we recognized and reprobated him as the perjured thief of a nation's liberties."—That is good, coming from the supporter of a President of the United States who takes bribes, who is the greatest nepotist as well as the most despised nepotist, the world ever saw; a man sordid, soulless and despotic, the base tool of a base party, who, to please that party, signed bills and endorsed enactments to rob eight hundred thousand intelligent white citizens of the United States of the right to make their own laws, while at the same time he guarantees to an equal number of ignorant negroes the privilege of the elective franchise and the power to rule over these disfranchised whites! The *Tribune* who believes in all this, and supports the American despot who 'put the infamies all through," agitates itself over the acts of Napoleon III., whom it stigmatises a "perjured thief." Why! either of the two Napoleons, who stand out to-day in bold letters on the pages of history, famous, would hang their heads with shame if convicted of a tithe of the thefts of a nation's liberties, which have been perpetrated by U. S. Grant. What does the New York *Tribune* call the "bayonet election law" just passed? Have either of the Napoleons ever issued a more liberty-destroying edict than that? "Perjured thief of nation's liberties" should be branded on the forehead of the President of the United States, U. S. Grant.—*N. Y. Day-Book.*

IS IT AN AMERICAN CITY?—If the population of Boston continue the Malthusian practices which have distinguished them of of late years, the "Hub" will undoubtedly run out of its own pure blood. The census returns show that of its 248,866 population, 87,353 are of foreign birth and 158,116 are born of foreign parents, leaving only 90,750 more than one generation removed from European nativity.—A contemporary says that as no individual of American descent ever removes to Bos-

[redacted]

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.—Felix Boylan, who was probably the oldest man in the United States, died on Saturday night at No. 514 Third avenue, New York, at the age of nearly 109 years. Mr. Boylan was born on the 1st of May, 1762, in the town of Darnagla, in the province of Ulster, Ireland, and was the youngest of ten children. When the French troops were sent to Ireland by the first Napoleon in 1798 young Boylan joined their ranks. He also joined the volunteers who flocked from all parts of the Emerald Isle when the celebrated Henry Grattan introduced the Declaration of Rights into the Irish Parliament in 1780. Boylan married twice. His death was caused by apoplexy, which first seized him on Tuesday. About four years ago Margaret Boylan, sister of the above, died at the age of 112 years.

IN A BAD WAY.—A few weeks ago a dentist arrived in Warrenton, Va, and advertised that he would "remove all of a person's teeth for $2, and insert a new set for $10, besides giving six months' credit." He was busy for two weeks pulling teeth, and at the end of that time half the people of the town had empty gums. But while the people were waiting for the dentist to fit them with new sets he eloped with a married woman; and now there are a large number of people in Warrenton who cannot eat anything tougher than soup and farina.

KEEPING TO ONE THING.—Every young man, after he has chosen his vocation, should stick to it. Don't leave it because hard blows are to be struck or disagreeable work performed. Those who have worked their way up to wealth and usefulness do not belong to the shiftless and unstable class, but may be reckoned among such as took off their coats, rolled up their sleeves, conqured their prejudices against labor, and manfully bore the heat and burden of the day.

THE Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, March 18, 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.

National Politics.

A change is evidently coming in the condition of national affairs. Radical oracles are already beginning to admit the probability of a Democratic President being elected in 1872. The division of the Republican ranks, the strife among their leaders, and the result of the New Hampshire election show most conclusively that Radicalism is on the wane. The Ku-Klux conspiracy which the Republican members of Congress were hatching, to place the Southern States again under martial law, has been abandoned under the heavy blow from the granite State, and without some such aid their far-seeing leaders have abandoned hope. Wendell Phillips says, "Let Congress now adjourn without authorizing martial law at the South to curb the Ku-Klux, and they have assured the election of a Democrat to the "Presidency."

The Radical Senate is divided into a Grant and Sumner party, who in a short time will be nearly as hostile as they are to the Democrats. The Sumner wing is already charging the Grant Senators with having been bought off in the Sumner difficulty. The Radical party has long been merely a conclave for the division of offices, and the people are at length becoming aroused to this fact. Enforcement bills will fail in their desired effect, in fact we believe the last act of Congress under the form of law to control the elections of the States, will only strengthen the hands of the Democrats. Men have long since ceased to care for the presence of soldiers, and this bill will afford a very strong campaign argument. If the Radical party can outlive negro equality, the enforcement bill, and St. Domingo, it will continue to flourish until every vestige of constitutional liberty is crushed out in these American States. But we cannot believe the American people are yet prepared to give up that liberty which they have been taught to believe so priceless.

New Hampshire Election.

From the N. Y. World.

"Nothing could be more opportune or cheering than this democratic victory in a New England State, which has been steadily republican for the last 15 years, and gave Gen. Grant nearly 7,000 majority in the presidential election. Had the election taken place a week later, even this satisfactory result would have been greatly improved, and the State have rebuked the President by as large a majority as it gave in his favor in 1868. The displacement of Senator Sumner is too recent to have had much influence on this election. In the agricultural towns remote from the railroads the people of New Hampshire have not yet heard it. The result in New Hampshire on Tuesday will be felt in every other State election to be held this year. The same causes will operate elsewhere with a constancy increasing influence, for the tide runs out rapidly when once it has fairly turned."

☞ The American Union, Denton, Md., of Thursday last, speaking of the New Hampshire election, says:

"Up to the hour of going to press we have no news in relation to the election, but feel assured that the Republicans won an easy victory."

Mr. Emerson has before this had his first political surprise this year.

☞ By the Democratic victory in New Hampshire an important breach has been formed in the solid phalanx of the New England States, The change that has been going on of late years in Connecticut, though very gratifying, is less significant, inasmuch as the latter State has felt, to some extent, the influence of her sister State of New York. But up among the New Hampshire hills opinions are slowly formed and tenaciously held. Until Abolitionism, the precursor of Radicalism, had worked its way into that remote corner of the Republic, Democratic doctrines were in the ascendency there. But ever since 1854 the Republicans have had complete control of the State, and, out of a total population but little larger than that of the city of Baltimore, gave a majority for Grant, in 1868, of nearly seven thousand votes. Since then, the Radical majorities for State and Congress, have varied from four thousand down to about fourteen hundred. On Tuesday last the Democrats swept the State. They elected their candates for Governor, for State officers, for Congress, and for the State Senate. The Radicals claim a majority of from ten to twenty in the House of Delegates, and it seems, at present, to be probable that they will have a meagre excess of members in that body.

It cannot justly be claimed that the Grant-Sumner difficulty had any material effect in promoting this Democratic triumph. The difficulty was too recent to reach the great mass of the voters, and the issues, upon which the campaign turned, had been discussed. There was great apathy and indifference apparent on the part of the Radicals throughout the whole of the campaign. They had been gradually losing ground ever since the election of General Grant, and neither his course during the two years of his Presidency, nor that of their party leaders in Congress, afforded them any arguments for a spirited canvass. But the revulsion of feeling on the part of many who had been voting, ever since 1854, with the dominant party, was not so strongly marked as to give any confident assurance of the change in political sentiment which manifested itself at the recent election. The result was, therefore, a surprise—for the leading Radicals were certain that they would triumph, though, probably, by somewhat reduced majorities, and besides electing their Governor and members of Assembly, send two members to Congress, out of the three which represent that State.

We are not disposed, as yet, to join with some of our contemporaries in looking upon New Hampshire as permanently redeemed from Radical rule. It was by the turn of a few votes only that the Democrats were successful. We regard that success rather in the light of a hopeful presage, than as decisive of what the result will be in the Presidential election of next year. In several respects, however, it opens up brighter prospects. It has cut the State loose from her moorings. This is one great good which it has accomplished. Its tendency will also be to promote a further disintegration in the ranks of the Radicals, and to turn over to the Democrats the floating vote which always drifts to the support of the party in power. That it will exert, moreover, a considerable influence on the election which takes place in Connecticut on the first Monday in April next, is entirely probable. Its first fruits, also, are excellent. It has furnished, most unexpectedly, two additional members to the Democratic strength, in Congress, and has so shaken the confidence of the Radical leaders at Washington, that the Ku-Klux Outrage bill was virtually killed in the House on Wednesday; whilst the discussion of it, in the Senatorial caucus, later in the day, developed so much opposition that it is now thought the entire scheme will be abandoned and that "the Senate will concur in the House resolution for an adjournment next week."

CHESTERTOWN, March 18, 1871.

Friend "Old Kent"—In your communication to the Transcript of last week, you advise the farmers of Kent to send delegates to meet a Labor Convention that will soon be held in Baltimore.

Do you not consider that it would be better for you to advise the farmers of Kent to help the Catholics build their churches. Unless there are churches in the county the French and Irish labor you speak of will not come: a practical Catholic will not live where there is no church. Help us to build our churches first, "Old Kent," and thus good labor will come of its own accord.

Subscription lists for building a church in Chestertown can be found with Jas. M. J. Byron, Josiah Massey, and Louis K. Stam, of C. F. Stam & Bro.

A CATHOLIC.

Separating the Elections.

In view of the new enforcement act of Congress, with its numerous pains and penalties, nearly all the leading Virginia Journals are urging that a State law shall be passed to separate the Congressional elections from all other elections, so that they may be held at a time when no State elections are to occur. It is probable that this will be done not only in Virginia, but among the States generally, as the only means of avoiding some of the disagreeable features of the outrageous act. New York will perhaps speedily separate its elections, and we take it that in time Maryland will do the same should the Congressional law remain in force. Such a change on the part of individual States would necessitate additional elections in most of them, but it is far better to submit to that inconvenience than that the local elections should be controlled or interfered with by partisans under the influence of outside authority, with the United States troops at their individual call, and State officials entirely at their mercy.

A Parallel Case.

From the Cincinnati Enquirer, March 11.

Suppose that in President Andrew Johnson's day the Assessor of the First District of Ohio had written a letter to him making the distinct charge that the Postmaster of Covington, Ky., had attempted to bribe him with an offer of money to appoint a whiskey gauger, and that he (the President) had paid no attention to it, had ordered no investigation, but continued the accused in office—would not the majority in Congress have promptly demanded and executed articles of impeachment against him, the President? Who can doubt it? And, what is more, the Senate of the United States would have convicted him upon it. They would have regarded it as a "misdemeanor" so grave and important as to justify the extreme penalty of the Constitution in his removal and deposition from office. This is precisely what Grant has been guilty of. Upon the facts there is no dispute. Is it any alleviation of them that the accused Postmaster is his own father, and that his favoritism may have been dictated by nepotism? No; on the contrary, that is an additional aggravation. The President is sworn to see the laws faithfully executed. How can he do it, when he allows such acts as the Postmaster at Covington is accused of to go uninvestigated? His conduct in the matter has been highly criminal and disgraceful, and it will be unpardonable for Congress to adjourn without appropriate action.

HOW HE WAS PAID FOR BEING DISHONEST.—A man residing in Queen Anne's county, Md., a short time ago received one of the swindling circulars which the sharpers of New York are flooding the country with, stating that $1,000 in counterfeit money, so well executed that even experts could not detect it, would be sent by express, C. O. D. He ordered a $1,000 package, and directed it to be sent to Ridgely Station, when it appears he paid down his money and took his box, but on opening it, found it to contain nothing but sawdust.—*Easton Gazette.*

An Important Decision.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has recently made a decision which should put every man on his guard as to the manner in which he fills up a printed note or check. The facts in the case were substantially as follows: A owed B one hundred dollars, for which he gave his note, payable in ninety days. A printed blank form was used, B filling up the blanks with the proper figures and dates, and A signing the note when it had been put in the proper shape. B subsequently, without the knowledge or consent of A, wrote the words, "*and fifty*," after the words, "one hundred," in the body of the note, and then sold it to O. When the note became due A refused to pay, and plead that the insertion of the words "*and fifty*" in the note was a forgery, a fact that was abundantly proven. Suit was brought by C against A, the maker of the note, and although the forgery by B was admitted, C recovered judgment against A for one hundred dollars. An appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, and there the judgment was affirmed. The Court, however, said that the judgment ought to have been for one hundred and fifty dollars, but inasmuch as the plaintiff below took no exception to the judgment as rendered, it could not be disturbed.

At first sight this decision appears to be most unjust, but the reasoning of the Court appears to be conclusive as to the necessity of the rule laid down in order to facilitate commercial transactions. There was nothing on the face of this note to put the innocent purchaser on his guard. In filling it up a blank space had been left between the words "one hundred" and the word "dollars," and in this space the payer had written the words "and fifty" in the same ink and the same handwriting in which the other blanks had been filled. The most skilled expert could not have detected the forgery. As between A and B of course B could have recovered nothing, and an attempt to enforce his claim would in all probability have resulted in sending him to the penitentiary for forgery, but when the note was found in the hand of an innocent party who had purchased it for a valuable consideration the case became entirely different. There was nothing to put him on his guard, or to raise the least suspicion as to the character of the note, there being neither difference of ink nor crowding of words.

Chief Justice Thompson, in delivering opinion of the Court, says:

"The note was clear on its face, was taken on the credit of drawer, and now shall he be discharged from his obligation by reason, or on account of his own negligence in delivering a note that invited tampering with? He could have saved all difficulty by scoring the blank with his pen. It would have been impossible almost to have written all this without leaving traces of the alteration. In that case a purchaser of the note would take it at his own risk. This is, therefore, one of the cases in which it is a maxim, that where one of two innocent persons must suffer, he shall suffer who by own acts occasioned the confidence and the loss."—Story, Eq., ss, 387, "If a bill or check be drawn in so careless a manner as thereby to enable a third person to practice a fraud, the customer and not the banker must bear the loss."

Mr. Sumner's Removal.

The vote of the republican congressional caucus in ratifying the report of its committee displacing Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the committee of foreign affairs of the Senate has naturally caused a sensation. The excitement appears to have been great in Massachusetts. Senator Sumner, as the representative of peculiarly Massachusetts ideas, was the apple of her eye. He had even attained the dignity of a martyr, if not a saint, in her estimation. To do him justice, he has generally been far in advance, in a humanitarian way, of most of his party, who, perhaps, because of a gift which the Senator did not seem to possess, or, if he did, was not given to exercising, of looking before they leaped, naturally required some time and more desperation to keep up with his long strides. We are at a loss to know where Mr. Sumner is now; whether his party has gone back on him, or he has gone back on himself. His particular friends, as we have said, seem to consider the whole thing a great outrage, but it can scarcely be classed with those Southern outrages, notwithstanding Sawyer, of South Carolina, and Hamilton, of Texas, voted with the minority,) on which the Senate proposes to legislate.

The "deep damnation of Sumner's taking off" is a Northern outrage, perpetrated, too, in the very face of the British high commissioners, humiliating him, as it were, in the presence of the British lion, of whom so lately he demanded exemplary damages. One of the most prominent points of debate was whether his removal was calculated to injure—not the country, but—the party in power, and give aid and comfort to its political enemies. The majority, however, do not appear to have agreed with Mr. Sumner's friends on this point.

AN anecdote is told of Chief Justice Marshall, evincing his ready humor. The old gentleman like Miles Standish, was very fond always of doing everything for himself, objected strongly to any assistance being rendered him. One day, wishing to consult some work of reference, he entered the law library and proceeded to mount the steps and draw out a book from an upper shelf. The books being tightly packed together refused to leave one without the other, and the Chief Justice, not noticing this, in withdrawing the one he wished dislodged the entire row, which came down upon him, felling him to the floor. The librarian instantly ran to the rescue, inquiring if the venerable gentleman was hurt, and offering him assistance in rising. "Let me alone," said the Chief Justice, "let me alone, I'm a little stunned for the moment, that's all I have laid down the law often, but this is the first time the law ever laid me down."

☞ "The funeral expenses of a member of Congress," says the Chicago Republican, "cost the Government about $1,500, exclusive of his grave-stone in the Congressional burying-ground." An exhobitant price, certainly; but it is so seldom that the people have the pleasure of seeing a member of Congress buried that they don't mind the expense.

"A Wonderful City is London."

It is four times more populous than New York and St. Petersburg, twice as populous as Constantinople, has two-thirds more people in it than Paris, and one-fourth more than Pekin. It contains as many people as Scotland, twice as many as Denmark, and three times the number of Greece. Every eight minutes, night and day, one person dies; every five minutes one is born. Eight hundred thousand have been added to the population since 1851. Only half a million of all this population attend public worship, and there are a million of absentees who, if inclined to attend, would require to have 800 new places of worship built; 100,000 people work on Sundays; there are 140,000 habitual gin drinkers; 190,000 intoxicated people taken every year off the streets; 100,000 fallen women; 10,000 professional gamblers; 20,000 children trained to crime; 30,000 thieves and receivers of stolen goods. There are 10,000 public houses and beer shops, frequented regularly by 500,000 persons. In every 890 of the population one is insane. There is one baker for every 1,206 persons; one butcher for every 1,553; one grocer for every 1,800; and one policeman for every 608 inhabitants. On the other hand, out of 60,000 street Arabs, 30,000 are at ragged schools. There are 400 Bible women; 380 city missionaries; and 20,000 persons attending public worship in the theatres every Sunday evening. It is a world—in itself.

MIXED JURIES OF MEN AND WOMEN IN WYOMING.—The grand and petit juries of the Albany District Court, Wyoming, this term, as at the term previous, is composed of equal proportions of men and women. The judge toook occasion to compliment, in the highest terms, the intelligence, discrimination, honesty, and propriety of conduct with which the women acquitted themselves last session, saying they had gone far to vindicate the policy, justify the experiment, and realize the expectations of those who had clothed themselves with the right. The bar, the bench, and the intelligent men of the country had long felt that something was needed to improve and justify our jury system; something to lift it above prejudice and passion, and imbue it with a higher regard for law, justice, oath and conscience. The court would assure them the fullest protection against everthing which might offend the most refined, modest and educated women in any walks of life; and would punish severely any attempt to throw ridicule or contumely upon them.

DEATH OF A PROMINENT MASON.—Wm. Barger, P. G. M. of the Grand Lodge A. Y. M. of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Saturday night. He was painter and glazier by trade. He joined the Masonic fraternity at an early age, and during his later life no member of the Order has taken a more active interest in its affairs or acted more zealously in its behalf. About 30 years ago he occupied the position of Grand Master of the Grand Lodge, the highest office in the Order, and of the Grand Masters in Pennylvania who preceded him there are now living only four, viz: Jas. Harper, John M. Read, Samuel H. Perkins and Joseph R. Chandler. Mr. Barger was a member of Lodge No. 72, and was prominently identified with it up to the time of his death. He was well known to a large number of members of the Order, and by all was highly respected. At one time he was Captain of the Watch in the old city of Philadelphia, but never held any other public office.

THE ELKTON AND MIDDLETOWN RAILROAD.—The Delaware Legislature, on Tuesday last, granted a charter for this road, and if its Maryland advocates can manage to work on the Elkton and Massey's charter, the railroad is in a fair way for completion. We understand that as soon as the charter was received, a committee from Elkton were going to Baltimore to solicit subscriptions to the amount of $50,000. When this road is completed it will be the quickest route by seven hours between Baltimore and Norfolk.—*Middletown Transcript.*

A STRANGE STORY ABOUT GENERAL GRANT.—A few days after the capture of Fort Sumter, in April 1861, when the voice of the whole country was for war, we had a conversation with a gentlemen who was an officer in the Mexican war, and who besides, in Ohio, has obtained eminence as a civilian, that we have often thought of since. Said he to us: "I saw to-day an old comrade of mine in Mexico, a West Pointer, but who resigned his position in the army a few years ago. I asked him why he was not in uniform, and expressed my surprise that he was not already a colonel or general of volunteers. His reply was; "I think you and I have had fighting enough. What I want in this war is a place by which I can make some money." He sought to get that place here. He made an effort to be selected by the government as a buyer of horses, but failed. He next endeavored to borrow a few hundred dollars of a military friend of ours, then and now in the regular army, for the purpose of entering into a business where he would get patronage. Being refused, he applied, as we understand, to General Burns for a position in the Commissary Department in this city, but failed also in getting it. There being nothing here to suit him, he wended his way back to Illinois, and became a sort of secretary to Gov. Yates, and everything else being unsuccessful, he chose at last to go into the army. But he did not want to go where there was fighting at all. It was money he was after, and money he has made as General and President of the United States. If he had obtained the position he asked for, as buyer of horses, the country would have had a competent if not and honest man in that place, and we should not now have a bad President, who makes the filling of his purse his principal business.—*Jeffersonian.*

EMIGRATION FROM GERMANY.—Dr. Engel, the Berlin statistician, has published a small pamphlet, in which he tries to refute the belief that emigration from Germany will assume this spring and summer unusually large proportions. He predicts, on the contrary, that it will leave the emigrating class generally too poor to emigrate at present.

A new cattle disease has appeared in Mercer county, Ill. The animals live but a few hours after the attack, and so far every attack has been fatal.

Improved Order of Red Men.

The Rev. R. Scott Norris, at the close of his sermon delivered in the Starr (M. P.) Church, before the improved Order of Red Men, read an interesting historical sketch of the Order. He said that "Tammany," according to the historian Drake, was the name of a celebrated Indian whose fame was known to the whites. In the revolutionary war his enthusiastic admirers created him the patron saint of America, under the name of "Saint Tammany," and formed a society of that name, each member taking an Indian name, by which he was known in their meetings.

The present society seems, by traditionary account, to have had its origin in Fort Mifflin during the war of 1812. In consequence of an internal feud among the soldiers at that military post, near Philadelphia, growing out of the spirit of animosity reigning between the "war and anti-war parties" of the country, the garrison was in imminent peril. Some of the more influential and patriotic of the volunteers, among whom were Captain James N. Barker and Lieutenant Williams, organized a secret society, fortified by signs, grips and passwords, the object of which was to dispel discord and promote friendship. The effort was successful, and the soldiers of Fort Mifflin emerged from the "Council of Red Men" an united band, pledged mutually to patriotism and fraternity. Shortly after the close of the war the society was revived in Philapelphia. The order (in its ancient form) was introduced into Maryland about 1820, and in its present shape, known as the "Improved Order of Red Men," it was introduced on the 30th o May, 1835, thirty-three years ago. The order numbers at present over 100 tribes, with about 15,000 members, and expends for educational purposes, for the sick, the widows and orphans, from $17,000 to $20,000 per year.—*Baltimore Sun.*

LETTER FROM GEN. BEAUREGARD.—The Petersburg (Va.) Index, publishes a letter from Gen. beauregard, of New Orleans, denying the numerous statements that he had been in France during the late war. After stating he had not been out of the United States since 1866, he adds:

"Being of French origin (my ancestors having emigrated from France to Louisiana over a century ago,) my sympathies were with the French in their late war with Germany; but not being an officer de fortune,' (a military adventurer,) I did not feel called upon to offer my services in a struggle in which I was not directly or indirectly interested. Moreover, it might have appeared rather presumptuous on the part of an ex-Confederate officer to suppose that he could be of much service to a nation represented to have the best officers and soldiers in the world.

"After the fall of Sedan and Metz, which enabled the Germans to concentrate their forces against gallant Paris, the fate of France appeared settled. To continue the struggle *after* the surrender of Paris, when all the German armies could be employed in overrunning the whole of France, destroying all her resources, would simply be suicidal. She had better make a virtue of necessity, gird her loins, submit to her hard fate, and, looking to her history from the days of Charlemagne, put her hopes in the future."

THE PHILADELPHIA *Inquirer*, in an article censuring Congress—and justly, too—for refusing to rid the people of the oppressive and inquisitorial income tax, makes these remarks concerning Grant:

"Upon this question the President does not know exactly where he stands. One day he is a supporter of the taxgrinding policy of Mr. Boutwell, and the next he is the friend of General Pleasonton, who insists that the government does not need the income tax. It would be just as well for the President to define his position on this subject and to let people know whether or not he is in favor of repeal."

The *Inquirer* is hard upon Ulysses. Did he not tell the country when nominated for the Presidency that he would have no policy? That was all the man knew then, and he has never learned better since. If the *Inquirer* will just strike out the word *policy* and insert in its stead the words *common sense*, he will at once see the position of Grant, and abandon the argument.—*Weekly Statesman.*

STRANGE FREAK OF LIGHTNING.—During the slight thunder shower that passed over this section early on Monday morning, the 6th, the lightning struck the rod on the barn of Jerome Ditto, Esq., residing in the Clearspring district of this county, and almost entirely melted the point with which it was tipped, passing down the jar, and knocking a door-frame from its place, which was in the end of the barn close to the rod. After leaving the rod at the ground it ran in several directions, tearing up the earth at one place sufficiently deep to have buried a cow in, and extending more than twenty feet from the building. Mr. Ditto represents the shock as having been awful, and one of the incidents in his memory which time will never efface.—*Hagerstown Herald.*

Colin F. Stam. *Louis K. Stam.*

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Respectfully,

C. F. STAM & BRO.

March 18, 1871—y.

GREAT OFFER.

CHOICE CIGARS AND CHEWING TOBACCO.

For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White, no sales.
Red—$1.45@1.75.
CORN.—White—80a85. Yellow 80@83.
OATS—63@65 cents.

MARRIED.

ATKINSON—KNOTTS—On Tuesday last, by Rev. H. C. Cushing, JAMES A. ATKINSON to MARY A. KNOTTS.

DIED,

SMYTH.—Near Bel Air, on Wednesday last, Mrs CAROLINE, wife of Richard Smyth, Esq., at an advanced age.

Phrenology.

PROF. THEODORE ASCHERFELD will deliver his first

Lecture on Phrenology,

ON THURSDAY NIGHT, THE 23D OF MARCH,

At the Court House in Chestertown.

The results of study and observation for more than 20 years will be submitted to the criticism of the public. The entertainment will be interspersed with the exhibition of curious inventions, public examinations, and also with music.

☞ Admission 25 cts. No half price.
Doors open at 7½ o'clock. [March 18

For Sale,

200,000 Strawberry Plants,

OF OUR OWN GROWING, at $3 per thousand, consisting of the following varieties:

Wilson's Albany,
Russel's Prolific,
Agriculturalist,
Philadelphia,
New Jersey Scarlet,
And the Ida

2,000 Kittatinny Blackberry Plants,

AND

50,000 Osage Orange Quicks.

We would call attention to the fact that we

Manufacture Berry Crates,

and keep them constantly on hand, empty, or filled with the BEST and *neatest made BASKETS* in the country.

TURNER BROTHERS.

Betterton, March 18, 1871.

46 MILLION DOLLARS.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New York, established in 1842, offers all the advantages of other Companies, combined with unequaled financial security.

O. F. BRESEE, General Agent, Balt., Md.
THEODORE ASCHERFELD,
Agent (Voshell House,) Chestertown.
March 18, 1871—3t.

Official Notice to Teachers.

I AM DIRECTED by the Board of School Commissioners of Kent County to call your attention to a general complaint of the neglect of careful, full and continuous instruction in the branches of Writing and Arithmetic.

These the Board deem of vital and paramount importance and hereby require all Teachers of Public Schools to pay especial attention to them.

HOWARD MEEKS,
March 18, 1871—3t. *Secretary.*

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of Administration, C. T. A., on the estate of

WILLIAM S. LASSELL,

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 13th day of October, 1871, otherwise they may be excluded by law from the benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 14th day of March, 1871.

SELINA C. LASSELL,
March 18, 1871—4t. Admr'x.

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 Jeremiah Peacock, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements, of Millaminta Peacock, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Millaminta Peacock, of, in and to, the following property:

THE HOUSE AND LOT

in Galena, now occupied by Jas. P. Mason:

And I hereby give notice, that on

TUESDAY, the 11th day of APRIL,

1871, between the hours of 11 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., in front of the Court House door in the town of Chestertown, I will sell, at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the property so seized and taken in execution, to pay said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

R. W. CALDER, *Sheriff.*
March 18, 1871—tds. [3.75]

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of one writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued by T. W. Russell, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of Isaac Caulk, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Isaac Cotton, I have seized and taken in execution, all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Isaac Cotton, of, in and to, the following property, viz:

7 Acres of Land,

MORE OR LESS, in Morgan's Creek Neck, adjoining Mrs. Moffitt and others.

And I hereby give notice, that on

MONDAY, the 3rd day of April, 1871,

at 11 o'clock, A. M., at the Court House in Chestertown, I will offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon.

CHAS. H. DAVIS,
March 4, 1871—tds. [3.75] Constable.

VENDUE NOTES

can be obtained at this office.

FOR SALE,

TWO BUILDING LOTS,

in Chestertown, eligibly situated. Apply to
March 26. E. F. PERKINS.

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