THE
Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, March 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.

In the U. S. Senate

On Monday last, the resolution of Mr. Sherman to instruct the Judiciary Committee to bring in a bill to repress disorders in the South, being under consideration,

Mr. Bayard reviewed the whole question involved in the proposed legislation for the South. The charges made in Mr. Sherman's resolution, he said, were vague, and the resolution itself had not come from any committee, but was merely the emanation of a party caucus, in the same manner as the Venetian Council of Ten determined upon the anonymous charges dropped into the mouth of the lion. He alluded to the emphatic denial of the two Senators from Virginia of the existence of any disorders in that State, reviewed the reports that had come from the special committee on the state of the South, and the evidence in regard to North Carolina, Holden, Kirk, &c.

He referred to the appointment of Judge Settle as minister to Peru, and of Bergen as consul to Pernambuco, and indicated his belief that the appointments were made as a reward for the partisan nature of the testimony given by them. He quoted from the testimony to disprove the assertion made by Mr. Sherman that whenever person or property was assailed, it was invariably the person or property of a Republican. Commenting upon the state of affairs which prevailed in the North Carolina counties of Allemance and Caswell last summer, he said that most if not all the outrages were committed upon conservatives.

The testimony showed that cases had occurred where the perpetrators of the outrages had been identified and found to be negroes, and wherever the rights of property have been invaded, it is generally the property of conservative men. All the witnesses of democratic or conservative tendencies before the committee were unanimous in condemning these outrages, and it was indisputably proved that the democratic party as a party was and had opposed to the utmost of its ability the commission of these outrages. But the same outrages which in North Carolina excite so much attention pass unheeded when they or worse occur in other States. Look at the express robbers in Indiana taken out and hanged by a lawless band, not one of whom has been punished; look at the outrage and rape recently committed in the city of Lowell, Mass., by men with blackened faces; look at the outrage on the telegraph operator at Indiana, Pa., by disguised men; look at the recent exhibition of mob violence in Virginia City, Nevada, and the outrage committed in Onondaga county, N. Y., upon a New England school mistress, tarred and feathered and ridden on a rail by those who call themselves men. But there is no attempt on the part of the federal government to exercise police power in these communities. He (Mr. B.) deplored these acts of personal outrage, whether committed in North Carolina or elsewhere. He honestly believed now that there was more security for life and property in the State of North Carolina than there was in the city of Washington.

Mr. Bayard then quoted from the testimony to prove the organization of a vast system of Union Leagues in North Carolina, as he said, under the direction of Gov. Holden, the members of which, according to Gov. Holden, numbered over 80,000, and over whom he had supreme control, and who were secretly banded together for political purposes. One of the witnesses testified that in conversation with Gov. Holden, the latter said that he had no doubt that Gen. Grant would at all hazards continue himself in the presidential chair after 1872. Mr. Bayard suggested that this declaration ought to be added to Senator Sherman's resolution as an amendment.

The people of the country ought to know that the object of this new movement is to continue in power the party which now holds the reins of government, or the individual who now occupies the executive mansion. Let it be known that under the lead of Gov. Holden 80,000 negroes in North Carolina were bound by secret oaths to all vote and act in one way. He verily believed that the Ku Klux organizations, as they were absurdly called, were inspired by the fact of this opposing organization, and that Gov. Holden appointed men to office for whom the people had no respect or confidence, and men of property for their own protection banded together, and the consequences fell alike upon the innocent and guilty.

Alaska.

The cost of the occupation of Alaska by the United States is $10,388 a month, besides supplies, and is divided as follows: Army, $3,900; navy, $3,500; revenue cutter, $2,200, and custom house $700. The products are: Salmon fish, last year, 1,100 barrels, $2,400. The fur trade has decreased every year since the United States occupation. During the first year of American rule this trade amounted to $35,000, the second, $25,000, and last year less than $20,000. The number of Americans and Europeans in Sitka, (more than half of all there are in Alaska,) is 3,040, and the Indian population of the Territory is about 8,300. The Russian inhabitants are anxious to be transported to some portion of the Czar's dominions.

Wm. L. Scott, dem., has been elected mayor of Erie, Pa., over Orange Noble, rep., who has held the office for three consecutive terms.

Increasing Democratic Strength in Congress.

The Democratic strength in the House will be increased to one hundred members by the gain in New Hampshire and the decision of the committee on elections, on Tuesday, in favor of Edwards, Democrat, whose seat was contested. Three more are expected from the Connecticut election, two from California, and two from Texas, which will make the House stand at the next session 136 Republicans to 107 Democrats. As there are 243 members, and a majority is 122, the Democrats will then only lack fifteen votes to control the House. However, with their present number, which destroys the two-thirds rule, and the reinforcements they are constantly receiving from the revenue reform Republicans, they have thus far in the session carried every measure they have brought forward, and defeated the attempts of the Radicals at extreme legislation.

The North Carolina Impeachment Trial---Gov. Holden to be Removed.

RALEIGH, N. C., March 22.

The High Court of Impeachment, sitting for the trial of W. W. Holden, Governor of North Carolina, voted to day on eight articles of impeachment, prepared by the House, with the following results: A two-thirds vote was required to convict—49 members present—not guilty on the first article, yeas 30, nays 19; not guilty on the second, yeas 32, nays 17; guilty on the third, yeas 37, nays 12; guilty on the fourth, yeas 33, nays 16; guilty on the fifth, yeas 40, nays 9; guilty on the sixth, yeas 41, nays 8; guilty on the seventh, yeas 36, nays 13; guilty on the eighth, yeas 36, nays 13. An order was then passed removing Gov. Holden from office, and disqualifying him from holding any office of honor or profit in the State. On this order the vote stood 36 in the affirmative and 13 in the negative. All the Senators were present except one. The complexion of the Senate is 36 conservatives and 14 republicans. One republican was absent, Mr. Flythe, of Northampton.

Grant Maneuvering.

The man who occupies the Presidential chair at Washington is arranging his cards for a desperate game in 1872. He intends to win. At the meeting between Mr. Grant and the committee who called upon him last week informing him that Congress would adjourn, he told the body that he did not wish an adjournment at present, that he would soon have important matter to lay before Congress, among which would be an extraordinary communication touching the affairs of the South. In his opinion prompt legislation was required to meet the Southern case, (more shackles—no elective franchise at all). Mr. Grant professed to have received a letter from the Governor of a Southern State, informing him that *"eleven Republicans had been murdered in one day (!)"* Also, that the mails of Kentucky were suspended because of Ku-Klux outrages on a negro mail agent. He desires to send a message to the Senate and House upon these grave topics, and wants Congress to hold on till he gets things in shape. Now we prognosticate that an open, undisguised effort is to be made by Grant to thoroughly shackle States enough in the South to enable him to walk over the course and make an easy victory in '72; we say that this effort is to be made: whether it will succeed remains to be seen. Does any man believe that "eleven Republicans were lately murdered in one day in the South." Does any man believe that any Governor of a Southern State, when he put these declaratiozs on paper and sent them to Mr. Grant, *knew* them to be facts? That the now dying Mongrel party, with its desperate leaders and its demoralized rank and file filling the scores of thousands of offices all over the country, will give up the ghost without some tremendous spasms, is not to be expected. We shall hear terrible threats, fearful imprecations, frightful anathemas; this party will cling to power to the very last, but die it must, finally, and come what may after it, we can safely indulge the belief that there will not be another such ten years, as those just passed through, for this country in the coming century. Let the Democracy act cautiously and intelligently, and all will be well. —*New York Day Book.*

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS LOUISE.—The Princess Louise, sixth child and fourth daughter of Queen Victoria, was married on Tuesday in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, to the Marquis of Lorne, eldest son of the Duke of Argyle, and heir-apparent to that title and the estates of his father. The event is peculiarly interesting from the fact that it is the first instance which has occurred within very many years where a member of the royal family of England has been legally and openly, according to the forms of the established church, married to a subject of the crown. The wedded pair will reside, it is stated, in Edinburgh. The full names and titles of the distinguished couple are, respectively, the Princess Louise Caroline Alberta Guelph and the Most Noble John Douglass Sutherland Campbell, Marquis of Lorne. The bride, notwithstanding her royalty, is but a "poor girl," comparatively speaking, having a dowry of only £30,000 and a pension of £6,000, while her husband, who belongs to the proudest house of the British peerage, is one of the wealthiest men in Great Britain.

Accomplished.

During all the long conflict between Radicalism and Democracy, we repeatedly warned the people that the object of the Radical party was the social and political equality of the negro race. The people would not listen to us. Our remonstrances were unheeded—our warnings disregarded. Year after year, the people, under a strange hallucination, went to the polls and voted the Radical ticket, and thus secured the accomplishment of the very object desired by that party. In proof of this, we have now a little evidence to offer which we think will not be disputed.

On the 4th instant, the 41st Congress adjourned at 12 o'clock, M. Immediately thereafter the New Congress was called to order, and the members sworn in.—Among the recorded proceedings of that body, on the first day, we find the following:

"The swearing in of five colored Representatives created a decided sensation. As they stepped forward to take the oath a murmur ran through the galleries and members sprang to their feet to witness the novel spectacle.

Of the five, four are new members.—Rainey, of South Carolina, being re-elected, Dr. Large, successor to C. C. Bowen, is a fine looking mulatto, while Elliott of the same State, is nearly a full-blooded African. Turner, of Alabama, is a portly colored man, with a frame equal to John Morrissey's and a stomach like Butler's.

Walls, of Florida, is a medium-sized mulatto."

There it is! Five darkey Representatives in the United States Congress! Do the people believe it now? Did we tell them the truth or did we not? Isn't it a *nice* spectacle? The Radicals denied for a long time that it was their intention to enfranchise the negro. They denied it until they had it all secured, and they admitted it. But even the people doubted, and kept on voting with them. Now we have it in black and white. There is no longer any "ifs or "buts." It is an accomplished fact. Negro Congressmen now strut about the Hall of the Representatives, the equals, so as Radical enactment can make them, of the proudest white Senator or Representative in the land.

Such is Radicalism. Such is what we told the people it would be. Who is to blame that it is so? Not us, certainly.

THE following letter to the *Charleston Daily News* is sent us by a gentleman of intelligence and veracity, who vouches for the "accuracy of the picture and the perfect justness of the writers deductions."

AUGUSTA, GA., March 3.

I have just returned from Columbia, the Capital of your State. This was my second visit. My first brief sojourn happened during the earlier stages of the "late unpleasantness," but when Columbia was indeed a thing of beauty. In spite of Sherman's vandalism and the horrible mockeries supervening, Columbia, from want of actual observation, remained in my memory a fancy vision, preserved so by that great faculty of the soul which time and torture and the march of demons could never quite impair. But the tremendous change between 1862 and 1871, has become at last only too apparent by close contact with the "logic of events." I have beheld the desolation, made all the more absolute by the usurpation of several smart-looking buildings, and more especially by the absurd caricature presented by "Hon." gentlemen of black and yellow complexion, whose singular and painstaking burlesque of statesmanship convinces me that Darwin's theory, as to a portion of the human race, at least, is very plausible indeed.

I will not dwell upon the material ruins of Columbia; for the decay which comes upon brick and mortar is a small matter after all in the history of a proud people. But, with your permission, I would be pleased to make brief comment upon the Statehouse and its extraordinary contents.

Even in its unfininished condition your Statehouse is one of the noblest edifies in America, without being among the most beautiful. Its great perfections as massiveness and amplitude. In these respects it will, I doubt not, take a foremost rank, especially when compared with the shoddy, insincere and cramped architecture of the North. Its serious faults are a want of grace to relieve the majesty and authority of the general design and a neglect of minor details incommensurate with the grandeur of the pile. Take, for example, the entrance way. How meanly these three martin-boxes called doors, correspond with the munificent roominess within the building proper. It may be that an original intention of having a splendid portico and flight of giant steps has been thwarted by the calamities of Federal invasion, If so, consider my criticism unspoken. Be this as it may, your Statehouse, as a public edifice, is something to be proud of, unfinished as it is, and stands as Hyperion to a Satyr, as Hercules to the "Fat Boy" in Pickwick, when compared with that exhalation of brick, that flimsy and mushroom glittering generality, the Kimball Opera House at Atlanta, now the property of the State of Georgia. But what shall I say of the contents, the human contents, of your Statehouse? I am glad to have witnessed the scene once, but never care to look upon it again while I live. The wildest imagining had not pictured half the hideous reality. My first approach was to the Senate. It was evident, from the start, that the ruling spirits there are Whittemore, the cadetship swindler, and Leslie, the *cute* chameleon—Yankees both.—Whittemore is a burlesque representation of Governor Bullock of Georgia, and Leslie is Solon Shingle, demoralized by bumming during the war. Ranking second to these in point of glibness and power, I would place the bob-tailed white men like Ransier and Hayne. Nash makes desperate efforts to assert the true nergo element in antagonism to the white and mongrel elements, but this poor plantation manners are no match for the impudent aggressiveness of the white Yankees and the quadroons, and he seldom rose in his seat save to be snubbed most unmercifully by the one or the other. It struck me forcibly that right here was the entering wedge for destroying the Radical party in your State. It is as plain as noonday that the *blacks*, who really constitute nine-tenths of the Radical voting power of the State, are restive under the combined mulatto and carpet-bag domination. They must see that Ransier, Leslie & Co. treat them with a contempt which is galling beyond expression, and very different from the treatment they have experienced from decent white men, even in slavery times. More than once I saw a sort of grim despair or grimmer hatred lurking in the dusky lines of Nash's face when browbeaten by the octoroon who presides, or by the restless white Yankee who has risen to power on the backs of the negroes, as if to illustrate the Bible precept, that God sometimes "raises up the foolish things of this world to confound the wise."

Ransier is a good presiding officer, very good indeed. He has both dignity and cleverness. But Ransier is very far from being a negro. He is so near white that few traces of the Ethiop remain, and in Ohio, for instance, before the war even, he could have, under Democratic jurisdiction, claimed and received the franchise. It is foolishness for the negroes to present him as a type of their race, or an example of their race's capabilities. All of his smartness is deduced from the dominant white blood in his veins, and, if he loves not the pure Caucasian, he manifestly despises, in his secret soul, the full-blooded negro.

As a general thing, the quadroons and octoroons of the Senate are infinitely more prepossessing in personal appearance than their white Yankee and native compeers. Indeed, I have seldom seen better looking mulattoes and meaner looking whites.—When I affirm that Joe Crews is about the comeliest of the lot, you may judge how signally I must have been impressed with the pulchritude of Cape Cod and Skowhegan adventurers, who have drifted down here to make laws and steal money.

With the exception of Nash, who dismally fails to carry his points, the other *black* senators seem indifferent, unhappy and out of place. The contrast between their weakness and the yellow man's superciliousness, between their coarse or ridiculous raiment and the dandified, swell-like toggery of the mongrels, is prodigious, amusing and satirical. I am afraid the *blacks* of the Senate are the most honest as well as the most simple.

As a necessary concomitant to the above, I must not omit to mention that three stunning yellow ladies—all darkies are "ladies" nowadays, you know—displayed their superb flounces upon a sofa within the magic ring of South Carolina, so-called, legislation. On a sofa, *at the other end of the hall*, three whites ladies from Skowhegan, modesty attired and not very pretty, sat bolt upright and gazed admiringly upon Massachusetts, so curiously dumped upon the home of Preston and Hampton.

So much more has been said than I first intended, that little space remains to give you my impressions of the House. Such a rabble I never saw before; such chaos, such travesty. It was a corn-shucking out of place. About forty field hands, and as many so-called white men, claimed the floor at once, and, rising above the universal din, the mulatto Lee, of Hamburg, labored, with sweat and agony, to express an infinite deal of nothing. The treatment he received from a little, long-nosed and busy chairman, whose name I am told is Moses, and who, no doubt, deduces his origin from the ancient lawgiver of that name, was really dreadful. In the midst of his unintelligible harangue, the "Hon." Lee was extinguished, snuffed-out and utterly discumboberated by the little man Moses, who heard somebody move an adjournment, and forthwith smote Lee between wind and water with that fatal and decisive word. I did not stay long enough in the House to make the same definite judgment as upon the Senate: but I feel sure that the whites and mongrels, a few of either, rule the roast there as well as at the other end of the Statehouse.

Of one thing I am satisfied, by the glimpse I had of your Legislature at Columbia, and that is, it cannot long endure as it is. If wisdom prevail, great changes for the better will soon occur in the politics of the State. The depression now everywhere prevalent must give way to untiring activity, and an unquenchable determination to drive the money-changers from the tempe.

As I took the train for Augusta, "Hon." R. B. Elliott, so-called, drove to the depot in grand style. No hotel omnibus for him, but a splendid rockaway and two spanking bays. Beside him sat Mrs. Elliott, a quadroon woman, who was, in days of yore, Mrs. Governor Picken's "maid," so-called. The cars were filled with wayfaring folks, and everything was promiscuously mixed up, so far as race and color were concerned. Black Elliott looked clean and arrogant; yellow DeLarge appeared dirty and self-satisfied. Among the white people there was an old lady, a grand dame of the *ancien regime*. Every time the cars stopped she treated her audience to "notes on the situation" far more pertinent and patriotic than anything Ben Hill over wrote. She made the black and yellow people wince with her adroit and parliamentary but caustic sarcasm. A gentleman on the train said she was insane at times But I assure you she spoke the best of sense, and I recommend her peculiar lunacy to many of the opposite sex in some parts of South Carolina.

AUBREY.

Brigham Young's Last Move.

The Salt Lake correspondent of the Chicago Tribune says it is rumored that Brigham Young is going to transfer Church headquarters to Kanab, an almost inaccessible settlement in the mountains of southeastern Utah, about which Brigham has been fussing and fluttering for a year past, but thinks that it is more likely that the place is designed as a retreat for Mormon criminals in case of troublesome grand juries and courts, as he and his set are too well fixed where they are to voluntarily tramp further into the wilderness in their old age. The same correspondent says that Brigham has recently caused himself to be elected Secretary and Treasurer (he was already President) of the Utah Railroad.

De-Korum in the Louisiana House.

A Senegambian "legislator" in the Louisiana House of Representatives was called to order for what the Speaker was pleased to term "a breach of decorum." The Senegambian gentleman, who had been listening to a speech by a Congo member, on the close of said speech classically observed "dat dar nigga is a d—n liar, and I'll frow my boot down his froat if he opens his cella doah on me agin." To this Chesterfieldian outburst the Speaker responded with his mallet, called order, and ventured to declare "the gentleman guilty of a breach of decorum." "Br—br— breach of de—who, sah? Breach of de—who?" "Breach of decorum, sir." "Dar's no korum heah at all, sah. I'se a qualified memba, sah, a setted heah for to do de business ob my constitumus, and if dat d—n nigga fotches his lies to dis 'sembly I'll frow a number sebenteen boot into dat trap doah ob his, sah!"

After the indignant gentleman had thus given expression to his sentiments, the other gentleman subsided, and the august assembly of law-makers for the State of Lousiana on its glorious future. Greece and Rome are to-day honored and revered for what they were in the past; that past was great and glorious through the actions and expressions of their statesmen and law-givers. Who shall say, then, that England, proud and potent as she appears, may not be what Athens *is*, and that Young America (with legislative bodies those of Louisiana and the Carolinas) may not soar to be what Athens *was*.—*N. Y. Day-Book.*

WE find the following on National affairs in the *Easton Star:*

Message of the President on the Ku-Klux.

SPECIAL MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

Immediately after the organization of the present Congress, I expressed the wish that the two Houses would delay adjourning for a few days, in order to afford me an opportunity to lay before them the alarming condition of the late insurrectionary States—they are all very fast becoming Democratic. During the first week of the session my time was so occupied in squelching an obstreperous Radical Senator, who had the audacity to plant himself against my San Domingo policy, that I had no time to look into the disorders said to exist in different parts of the South. Having gotten rid of the obnoxious chairman of the Senatorial Committee on Foreign Relations, and taught Senators that I will tolerate no opposition to my San Domingo job, I ordered the Secretary of the Interior to bring out his maps of the late insurrectionary States. While studying the lines said to be occupied by the enemy, with a view to find the headquarters of the Ku-Klux, the telegraph informed me that this ubiquitous organization had attacked me in the rear, captured the great State of New Hampshire, and disarranged all my plans for the Presidential campaign of 1872. At first I paid but little attention to the matter, supposing it only one of Mark Twain's innocent jokes; but I am grieved to inform Congress that the news by mail has fully confirmed the unfavorable telegraphic dispatches. That dangerous organization has entire possession of New Hampshire, having captured the Governor, three members of Congress, and both houses of the State Legislature. I at once held a Cabinet consultation on the subject, and have come to the conclusion that many of the disgusted friends of the late chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations have deserted to the enemy, and taken part in this unfortunate flank movement. If this should prove true, it renders matters very serious in the North, where there are no niggers, for the contagion may spread to other States, in which event I should be in great danger of losing the loyal State of Massachusetts. As affairs were critical, prompt measures were found indispensably necessary. I at once determined to order General Butler to New England, to attack the Ku-Klux with all his forces. But while his orders were preparing at the War Office, that redoubtable general, solitary and alone, attacked the Speaker of the House, and I am sorry to say, never was his bad generalship more conspicuously displayed than in this last adventure. He exposed his flanks and rear, and the gallant Speaker not only "bottled him up" but filled the bottle with nitric acid and literally burnt him alive. After the engagement was over, nothing was left of him but a bad odor, and the smoke that oozed from the bottle. The Administration is now left without a commanding officer in Congress—the Speaker having killed General Sumner in the Senate. General Morton is to infirm for field service, and General Logan cannot be trusted. None of my Black troops are sufficiently advanced as yet to take command of the Administration army. However, I have a hopeful colored youth named Smith in training at West Point; he and General San Domingo, an experienced West India campaigner are the future hope of my Administration and re-election. When they unite their forces at the North, with the aid of General Millitary Enforcement in the South, I hope to rescue the whole country from the rebellious Ku-Klux and the New York Sun. My time is so much engrossed with the portentious New Hampshire business, I have not the leisure, nor the patience, to investigate Southern affairs, but hope to have a big budget prepared by December, which I shall transmit to Congress with the San Domingo treaty. I can see no reason why Congress should not adjourn at an early day, if it suits its convenience to do so.

ULYSSES I., Dictator.

Duluth.

SOME WORDS FROM CONGRESMEN PROCTOR KNOTT WHO MADE IT FAMOUS AS A HOUSEHOLD WORD.

Duluth is already famous as a city, though it is young, and its population, as yet, somewhat limited. The humorous speech of J. Proctor Knott, the Kentucky Congressman, has brought it prominently before the public throughout the length and breadth of the land. One of the unexpected results flowing therefrom is a general inquiry about the place, price of lots, &c. An enterprising real estate dealer of Duluth, after reading Knott's glowing periods, transmitted to him some excellent photographic views of the new city and its surroundings, accompained by a tender of municipal hospitality should he ever visit the head of Lake Superior. The Kentucky Congressman, in his note of acknowledgement, dated Lebanon, Kentucky, February 26, pleasantly says;

"Your kind favor, with the photographic views, of your young city, forwarded from Washington city, reached me several days since at this place, but I have not until the present moment had an opportunity of tendering my thanks, which I now beg you to accept, while I assure you that my little *jeu d'esprit* in the House on the St. Croix and Bayfield Railroad grant was not the offspring of anything akin to ill-natured malevolence, but was suggested only a short time before its delivery by a conversation between two gentlemen, in which one of them alleged that the main opposition to the grant grew out of the rivalry between Superior and Duluth. I should be very sorry indeed to think that anything emanating from me had in anywise jeopardized the prosperity of the latter, or, indeed, either of those places, and am gratified to know that your people at least, of whom I take it for granted you are a fair exponent, do not consider themselves injured by a good-natured joke.

"As my name has become unintentionally associated with that of Duluth, through the he press, from Maine to California, and from the Lakes to the Gulf, I assure you most sincerely that I should be most heartily gratified to see your city become all and even more than its most interested and sanguine friends ever hoped for it.

"The pictures I shall have handsomely framed and hang in my library, as a pleasing token of respect from one, who, like myself, can enjoy a little good-natured fun even when it may be said to be partially at his own expense. Sincerely yours,

"J. PROCTOR KNOTT."

Senator Sawyer of South Carolina, a man born in Massachusetts, now representing South Carolina in the States Senate, in a speech of recent date, says:

"He held that the Southern people had been indoctrinated with the *brilliant sophistries* of the Southern statesmen for generations, and that they *went into the war for secession on principle*. He abhorred secession as much as any one, *but knowing that these people thought they were right, now that they were conquered and their political heresies utterly obliterated, he could not follow the example of others and flippantly hurl at them the epithets of rebel and traitor*. He could not denounce them because they would not repent, *because as they believed they were right, they had nothing to repent of.*—They fought *for the principles which they had been educated from infancy to implicitly accept, and there were as brave and honorable men in the Confederate army as ever drew a sword or lifted a musket.*"

Further on in his speech Mr. Sawyer sets at rest a "brilliant" lie of the Radical faction, invented to frighten their white-livered constituents:

"Much had been said, here and elsewhere, as to the inclination of the Southern people to enter into another "rebellion." But he would tell Senators there was not one word of truth in it. In the face of maimed sons, their desolated hearthstones, their ruined homes, their devastated fields, no such foolish idea could be entertained by them for a moment. He did not think that *any of the disturbances in the South originated from hostility to the General Government, but that they were inspired by disaffection to the local governments. And why? Because the the men who were most fitted by education and position to take part in the affairs of State were excluded from all participation.* Through this cause it could not be denied that men of an inferior moral and intellectual stamp had been elected into public positions."

A Warning Voice.

The Philadelphia Post, the leading Mongrel newspaper of that city, gives the following "warning voice" to its party, viz:

The mind of the nation is made up. The dark cloud of commercial stagnation that has settled its black wing over the land is Excessive Taxation. Will the Administration listen to the warning voice? We all know that the supreme instinct in the mind is self-preservation. The people can no longer be rallied by the inspiring cries of Grant! Victory! Liberty! From the vast voting population of the land comes back the reply, "We believe in Liberty, thank God for the victory! All honor to the soldier President; but we are spending day by day the earnings of each day, and nothing put by for the dark to-morrow. We demand the immediate wiping out of the Income Tax. We ask that this generation be credited with scores of national cemeteries and churchyards dotted with graves, broken-hearted widows, orphan children and lost hopes, and let the future generations, who will reap the countless blessings of this hecatomb of sorrows, be charged with paying the national debt. We will pay the interest, dollar for dollar, but the principal, let it go on. We pledge our houses, our lands, and our broad domain as security; it is collateral that is safe."

We have uttered plain words. We have mingled with the people whose "say so" makes or unmakes administrations, and while they recognize the pure motives of the Government of Washington, they are determined that they are wrong. They do not want to vote for another party; they venerate the principles of the Republican party, but they cannot and will not stagger on with the national burden. The ultimatum is, sufficient taxation to meet the interest on the public debt, the immediate repeal of the most objectionable and inquisitorial of all taxes, the income tax. If the persons in power, with whatever good intentions they may have, do not hear the determined and resolute warning, so surely we will be obliged to record: Died! The Republican party, after years of patriotic sacrifice, of income tax and excessive taxation.

ROYAL REGALIA.—The regalia of the German Empire, long kept in the Hofbourg at Vienna, will probably be used during the approaching coronation of King William as Emperor of Germany. First in order is the crown, which measures just one foot in height, and which is of twenty-four and twenty-one carat gold, beset with pearls and various other gems. To keep it from pressing disagreeably close to the head of the royal wearer it is provided with a red velvet cap or lining, which is worn inside of it. The sceptre, which is of silver, gilt, is two feet long. The point terminates in an acorn, around which are clustered four oak leaves, two of them being bent downward, while the other two are inclined upward. Next is the *Reichs-apfel*—this is what the Prussian eagle holds in its talons. It is a hollow ball of the finest gold, about a hand's space in diameter, being three and three-fourths inches across. This is encircled by two rings, the one perpendicular and the other horizontal. The first mentioned is half covered with jewels, while the ring which is placed horizontally is entirely covered with them. On the top of the ball is set a cross, which is also covered with gems.

A LESSON OF MODERATION.—The New York Tribune has been reading the colored Congressman Elliott, of South Carolina, a lesson on moderation. Elliott, in his first speech in Congress, spoke very violently against the "rebels," and then by letter replied to some criticism of these remarks in the Tribune. The Tribune now reminds him that the wheel of fortune is in constant revolution—that those who are up to-day are down to-morrow—and that it is never wise to "teach bloody instructions," which Shakespeare truly says, "oft return to plague the inventer," and says:

"Mr. Elliott thinks the only practical question is, 'How shall we treat the rebels?' We, on the other hand, keep in mind a very different question, 'What lessons shall we teach, what examples set, for the rebels to follow when they and their friends shall again be in power?' Mr. Elliot scouts this question now; yet the time will come when he will wish that he had regarded it as we do. Until then, he will go his own path, as we shall travel ours."

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White, no sales.
Red—$1.50@1.65.
CORN.—White—82a86. Yellow 82@84.
OATS—64@66 cents.

DIED,

FRAZIER.—In Chestertown, on Monday morning, after a protracted illness, Mr. SAMUEL FRAZIER, in his 63d year.

BOWERS.—In Baltimore, on Sunday last, after a protracted illness of consumption, REV. DANIEL BOWERS.

For Sale,



At private sale, a pair of good MATCH HORSES, well broken, blood bay, and fine travelers; also, a good pair of *WORK MULES* and several *FRESH COWS.*

March 25, 1871—tf. T. C. KENNARD.

Lost.

DISAPPEARED on the 17th inst., from the premises of the subscriber, "Ratcliffe Hall," William A. Thomas, tenant, near Chestertown, *A LARGE NEW FOUNDLAND DOG*, black, with the exception of a few white hairs in the breast; had on a leather collar with brass plate and the undersigned's name. A liberal reward will be paid for his return. GEO. A. HANSON.

March 25, 1871—3t.

Proposals for a Bridge.

THE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS will receive Sealed Proposals, *until Tuesday the 18th day of April*, 1871, for building a Bridge over "High Branch," near St. James' M. P. Church—similar to the one over "Lyzar's Branch," built by Mr. W. W. Stephens.

By order of the Commissioners.

STEVENSON CONSTABLE.

March 25, 1871—4t.

Money! Money! Money!

ALL Policy Holders, insured through the undersigned, in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, can collect their Cash Dividend from last year's surplus, if they choose to do so, by applying to

THEODORE ASCHERFELD, *Agent*,
(Voshell House,) Chestertown.

March 25, 1871—tf.

PHRENOLOGY. *Prof. Theodore Aschfeld* intends to give his second Lecture on Phrenology, interspersed with Music, on WEDNESDAY NIGHT, MARCH 29th, at the Court House in Chestertown. For particulars see handbills.

March 25, 1871.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION
OF
THE KENT NATIONAL BANK
Of Chestertown,

AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, MARCH 18th, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts,	$95,911.76
Overdrafts,	70.17
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation,	50,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds, and Mortgages,	24,623.61
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agent,	16,115.92
Due from other National Banks,	8,383.10
Due from other Banks and Bankers,	9.20
Banking House,	2,250 00
Other Real Estate,	2,608.45
Expenses,	571.15
Taxes paid,	497.93
Cash Items, including Stamps,	297.66
Bills of other National Banks,	8,704.00
Bills of State Banks,	13.00
Fractional Currency, including Nickels,	586.76
Specie,	273.30
Legal Tender Notes,	13,761.00
	$224,677.01

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in,	50,000.00
Surplus Fund,	10,000.00
Discount,	1,424.11
Exchange,	529.18
Interest,	859.59
Profit and Loss,	5,288.49
National Bank Circulation outstanding,	42,380.00
State Bank Circulation outstanding,	1,879.50
Individual Deposits,	111,521.92
Due to National Banks,	373.10
Due to State Banks and Bankers,	421.12
	$224,677.01

State of Maryland, County of Kent, ss:

I, WM. N. E. WICKES, Cashier of the Kent National Bank of Chestertown, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. N. E. WICKES, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 22d day of March, 1871.

JAS. GRAVES, Justice of the Peace.

Correct—attest:

G. B. WESTCOTT,
N. G. WESTCOTT,
R'D. HYNSON,
Directors.

March 25 1871.

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,
Agriculturdist,
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.

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.*

©Maryland State Archives msa_sc3326_scm8203-0280