THE CHESTERTOWN TRANSCRIPT.

VOL. 9. CHESTERTOWN, SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 8, 1871. NO. 46.

CHAS. B. BAYLY,

DEALER IN

SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS,

Musical Instruments

AND MUSICAL MERCHANDISE

Of Every Description.

Read the following:

GUITARS from $4 to $60.
VIOLINS from $2 to $60.
ACCORDEONS $3 to $25.
FLUTES $2 to $30.

Violoncellos, Drums, Fifes, Cornets, Concertinas, Flageolets, Mouth Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.

INSTRUCTION BOOKS

For every Musical Instrument, at publishers prices—from thirty cents to six dollars.

CHURCH AND SUNDAY SCHOOL Music Books,

Glee, Opera and Sacred Chorus Books,

IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

Sheet Music

FOR EVERY MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.

☞ Music, Music Books, and small articles, mailed to any address, free of postage.

Excellent assortment of Piano Stools covered with Hair Cloth, Red and Green Rep and Plush—from $5 to $12.

A choice lot of German, French and Italian

GUITAR, VIOLIN, BANJO AND VIOLONCELLO STRINGS,

fifteen cents each, and upwards.

TUNING FORKS, TUNING HAMMERS, PEGS, ROSIN, BRIDGES, REEDS, BOW HAIR, MUSIC PAPER, MUSIC FOLIOS, MUSIC WHAT-NOTS, VIOLIN AND GUITAR CASES; Agent for

TILTON'S PATENT GOLD MEDAL GUITAR

The most excellent and durable Guitar in the World; tone rich, full, brilliant.

HARMONICS,

Loud and clear. Price from $20 to $60, in in Case, with extra set of Strings.

ENCLOSE the price you wish to pay for anything in our line, and you will receive the article, by earliest conveyance, the same and as much to your advantage as if you made the selection in person.

CATALOGUES

and information sent free, on application.

REMEMBER, it is no more trouble or expense to send Music one thousand miles than it is one mile: therefore, send directly to us, and save both trouble and expense.

CHAS. B. BAYLY,

No. 178 West Baltimore street,

BALTIMORE, MD.

May 14, 1870—y.

NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand and for sale, at the corner of Queen and Main streets, *FLOUR* at different prices; *MEAL, HOP, FEED, BRAN, OATS* and *CORN.* Those in want will give me a call. W. BACCHUS.

MY MILL is in nice order for grinding. I ask a share of patronage. My effort will be to give satisfaction to all.

Oct. 30—tf. W. BACCHUS.

OYEZ! OYEZ!! OYEZ!!!

All manner of persons having CLOCKS, WATCHES OR JEWELRY

TO REPAIR!

can have the same repaired, with dispatch, at

W. G. RUSSELL'S,

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

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

W. G. RUSSELL'S.

Chestertown, Feb. 4, 1871—tf.

PUMP MAKING.

THE subscriber having located himself in Chestertown for the purpose of prosecuting the business of *WELL DIGGING AND PUMP MAKING* in any part of Kent and Queen Anne's counties.

WILLIAM H. BOWMAN,

Dec. 31—3m.

LIGHT! LIGHT! LIGHT!

Combination Burning Fluid,

THE CHEAPEST, SAFEST, AND BEST article, for illuminating purposes, ever offered to this community.

Only 25 cents per Gallon, retail:

Wholesale, 20 cts. per gallon.

E. F. PERKINS, ESQ., has been using the above named oil for some months, and allows me to use his name as a reference.

Having purchased the exclusive right to manufacture and sell this oil in Kent county, parties may rely upon being always able to obtain it from me, either wholesale or retail.

Groceries, Meats, Lard, &c.

A good assortment of all kinds of Groceries, Meats, Lard, &c., of good quality, and for sale very low. Don't forget the place:

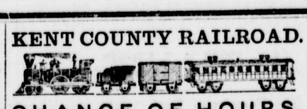
H. O. PAYNE'S OIL STORE,

Queen street, near the pump.

☞ *All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE wanted, either for Cash or Trade.*

Chestertown, March 19, 1870—y.

KENT COUNTY RAILROAD.



CHANGE OF HOURS.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER *MONDAY, OCTOBER 24th,* 1870, Trains will run daily, (Sundays excepted,) for Freight and Passengers, between Kennedyville and Townsend, where close connection will be made with trains of the Delaware Rail Road, and run as follows, until further notice.

GOING EAST.	A. M.	P. M.
Leave Kennedyville,	7:20	
" Black's,	7:35	
" Lambson's,	7:50	
" Massey's,	8:05	1:25
" Morris',	8:15	1.40
" Vandyke's,	8:22	1:55
Arriye Townsend,	8:35	2:10
GOING WEST.	**A. M.**	**P. M.**
Leave Townsend,	11:40	8:00
" Vandyke's,	11:55	8:15
" Morris',	12:05	P.M. 8:25
" Massey's,	12:20	8:35
" Lambson's,	12:30	
" Black's,	12:40	
Arrive Kennedyville,	12:50	

☞ Passengers from Kennedyville, and all Stations on the Kent County Railroad, will reach Wilmington at 10:15, A. M.; Philadelphia at 11:45, A.M., and Baltimore at 1:05, P. M.

Passengers for the Kent County Railroad, will leave Baltimore (President street depot) at 7:25, A. M.; Philadelphia (depot corner Broad street and Washington Avenue,) at 8:30, A. M., and Wilmington at 10:10, A. M.

A DAILY MAIL STAGE

will run in connection with the cars at Kennedyville, as follows:

Leave Hall's Hotel, Chestertown, daily, (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, A. M. Returning, leave Kennedyville on the arrival of the train, say 1 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Passengers, by registering their names at *Hall's Hotel* or *J. L. Stam & Son's store,* in the evening, will be called for.

FARE THROUGH from Chestertown to Philadelphia, $3.25.

J. B. WINGATE,

Chief Engineer and Superintendent.

October 29, 1870—tf.

Neglect Not to Read this Notice!

For it Contains Information which, if heeded, will certainly save You Money! It is that

BARRATT & ALLEN, AUCTIONEERS,

Are now visiting the various towns in Kent County, and selling Goods

AT YOUR OWN PRICES!

At Public Auction,

Consisting of Dry Goods, Blankets, Woolen and Fancy Goods, Hosiery, Notions; *Stationery, Fancy Soap, and Perfumery;* Fine Table and Pocket Cutlery; Silver Plated Ware, Glass Ware, &c.; *MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, JEWELRY,*

Fine Gold and Silver Watches.

☞ The above will be sold without reserve.

SALES COMMENCE AT 7 O'CLOCK, P. M.

All Goods warranted as represented, or the money refunded.

BARGAINS AT PRIVATE SALE. 50 PER CENT. SAVED BY BUYING OF

BARRATT & ALLEN.

G. W. BARRATT, Auct.

☞ Outside Sales promptly attended to, on reasonable terms. [Jan. 14—3m.

THOMAS NORRIS & SON,

MANUFACTURERS

AND DEALERS IN

Agricultural Implements & Machinery

GARDEN AND FIELD SEEDS,

FERTILIZERS, &c.

141 Pratt St., Baltimore,

CONTINUE to keep constantly on hand every description of *First Class* Implement and Machinery to meet the wants of Farmers and Gardeners. Call special attention *now* to

Bickford & Huffman's Grain Drill,

with its *unequalled* Guano Distributor.

American Cider Mill and Press, price	$42.
Buck Eye Cider Mill and Press, sen. "	45
" " " " " jr. "	25
Hickok " " " "	40

These Cider Mills are recommended as very superior. Further description furnished on application.

The Genuine Pennock Corn Sheller, and Genuine Van Wickle Grain Fan,

together with every description of the most useful and desirable Implements and Machines, always to be had on application to

THOMAS NORRIS & SON,

1 *Pratt Street,*

July 30, 1870—tf. BALTIMORE.

FOOD FOR THE SICK.

CORN STARCH,
FARINA,
RICE FLOUR,
TAPIOCA,
SAGO,
SEA MOSS FARINA.

For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

CAUTION!

ALL persons indebted to me are hereby notified to call at my store and settle, by note or cash, on or before January 1st, 1871, otherwise they will find the claim in the hands of a Collector.

JOS. A. CATLIN.

Dec. 17, 1870—tf.

HALL'S VEGETABLE HAIR RENEWER.
CHEVELIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR
MONTGOMERY'S HAIR RESTORER.
STONEBRAKER'S HAIR RESTORER.
BURNETT'S KALLISTON.

For sale at *WICKES' DRUG STORE.*

W. F. MASSEY, C. F. STAM, L. K. STAM.

W. F. MASSEY & CO.,

GROWERS,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

Garden, Nursery and Flower Seed,

Corner of Court and High Sts.,

CHESTERTOWN.

Osage Orange Seed,

IN POUND PACKAGES, 75 CENTS. Warranted fresh.

W. F. MASSEY & CO.

THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS is called to our superior stock of *VEGETABLE SEED,* which are neatly put up for retailing, and are of a very superior quality.

W. F. MASSEY & CO.

FLOWER SEED! FLOWER SEED!!

SWEET ALYSSAM, Globe Amaranths, Asters of various styles, Balsams, Canary Bird Flower, Candytuft, Canna, Cockscomb, Geraniums, Four O'clock's, Mignonette, Phlox Drummondii, Nasturtiums, China Pinks, Heartsease, Petunias, Portulaca, Salvia, Snapdragon, Stocks, Wallflower, Zinnia, and many other varieties of Flower Seeds of rare excellence, at cheaper rates than can be had in the city.

W. F. MASSEY & CO.

Green Peas! Green Peas!!

OUR stock of Peas for Seed is large and complete. We offer

Carter's First Crop,
McLean's Little Gem,
Early Kent,
Daniel O'Rourke,
Champion of England,
Dwarf Blue Imperial, and
Hair's Dwarf Mammoth.

An inspection of our samples will convince any one of their superior quality.

For Roasting Ears, we offer

Early Tuscarora and Mammoth Sugar Corn.

For Pickles,

Bull Nose Pepper,
Squash Pepper,
Long Cayenne Pepper,
Extra Long Green Cucumber,
White Spine Cucumber.

Tomatoes.

MASSEY'S EARLY RED, Early Smooth Red, Cook's Favorite, Tilden, Crimson Cluster, Dwarf Orangefield, Lester's Perfected, and the unapproachable

Trophy Tomato.

☞ TRY OUR SEEDS, and you will never buy elsewhere.

W. F. MASSEY & CO.

Chestertown, March 4, 1871.

KENT COUNTY COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE Commissioners of Kent County will meet at their Office in Chestertown on

TUESDAY, the 28th day of March, 1871,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will continue to meet at the same place and hour

EVERY TUESDAY, until the 23 day of May next.

All persons who have sold or transferred any assessable property since the general valuation and assessment of 1870, are particularly requested to attend at an early day and have their tax accounts adjusted. After TUESDAY, the 23rd day of May next, no alteration in the assessments will be made during the present year.

COLLECTORS

(one from each Election District,) and STANDARD KEEPER, will be appointed on TUESDAY, the 25th day of April.—The salary of the Standard Keeper has been fixed at $30 for the present year.

All persons having ACCOUNTS against the County are requested to bring in the same on or before

TUESDAY, 23rd of May next,

otherwise they will not get into this year's levy. All accounts presented to the Court will be required to be under oath.

All new applications for Pensions must be in writing, stating the residence, condition and circumstances of the applicant, and signed by two or more persons having a knowledge of the facts therein set forth.

JOHN RUSSELL,

Clerk to Commissioners for Kent Co.

March 11, 1871—tm.

White Supremacy, State Equality,

AND

FEDERAL UNION.

THE N. Y. DAY-BOOK, for 1871, $2 per year; Three Copies, $5.70; Six Copies, and one to the getter up of the Club, $12; Ten Copies, and One to the getter up of the Club, $19. These rates are to prepare for ENLARGEMGNT OF THE DAY-BOOK, which we propose to effect during the year.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS.

We are having engraved by the celebrated Jackman, A MAGNIFIENT STEEL PLATE LIKENESS OF DR. VAN EVRIE, Editor of the Day-Book, and author of "White Supremacy," "The Normal Condition of the Negro," &c., a splendid work of art, a Picture thirteen by sixteen inches, which we shall present to Day-Book Clubs of Five to Twenty members, who send us $2 each. No single name can obtain the likeness under $2.50.

We open the year with a new and brilliant Story, by Mary S. Taylor; scenes laid in the South, before the war, and the first presentation of a true picture of Southern life. Order specimen papers. Make up your clubs, and send at once. Addres Day-Book, 162 Nassau St., New York City."

THE CHEAPEST BASKET!

THE MELLISH PEACH BASKET,

For sale at Barnard's Wharf, at 12½ cents.

N. BARNARD.

Selected Poetry.

OUTGROWN.

Nay, you wrong her, my friend, she's not fickle;
her love she has simply outgrown;
One can read the whole matter, translating
her heart by the light of one's own.

Can you bear me to talk with you frankly?
There is much that my heart would say;
And you know we were children together, have
quarreled and "made up" in play.

And so for the sake of old friendship, I venture to tell you the truth,
As plainly, perhaps, and as bluntly, as I might in our earlier youth.

Five summers ago when you wooed her, you stood on the self-same plane,
Face to face, heart to heart, never dreaming your souls could be parted again.

She loved you at that time entirely, in the bloom of her life's early May,
And it is not her fault, I repeat it, that she does not love you to-day.

Nature never stands still, nor souls either.
They ever go up or go down;
And hers has been steadily soaring: but how has it been with your own?

She has struggled, and yearned, and aspired—grown purer and wiser each year;
The stars are not farther above you, in yon luminous atmosphere!

For she whom you crowned with fresh roses, down yonder five summers ago,
Has learned that the first of our duties to God and ourselves is to grow.

Her eyes they are sweeter and calmer, but their vision is clearer as well;
Her voice has a tenderer cadence, but is pure as a silver bell.

Her face has the look worn by those who with God and His angels have talked;
The white robes she wears are less white than the spirits with whom she has walked.

And you? Have you aimed at the highest? Have you, too, aspired and prayed?
Have you looked upon evil unsullied? have you conquered it undismayed?

Have you, too, grown purer and wiser as the months and the years have rolled on?
Did you meet her this morning rejoicing in the triumph of victory won?

Nay, hear me! The truth cannot harm you. When to-day in her presence you stood,
Was the hand that you gave her as white and clear as that of her womanhood?

Go measure yourself by her standard. Look back on the years that have fled!
Then ask, if you need, why she tells you that the love of her girlhood is dead!

She cannot look down to her lover; her love, like her soul, aspires;
He must stand by her side, or above her, who would kindle its holy fires.

Now, farewell! For the sake of old friendship I have ventured to tell you the truth,
As plainly, perhaps, and as bluntly as I might in our earliest youth.

Appleton's Journal.

Lost Arts.

In regard to colors we are far behind the ancients. None of the colors in Egyptian paintings of thousands of years ago are in the least faded, except the green. The Tyrian purple of the entombed city of Pompeii is as fresh to-day as it was three thousand years ago. Some of the stucco, painted ages before the Christian era, broken up and mixed, reverted to its original lustre. And yet we pity the ignorance of the dark-skinned children of the ancient Egypt. The colors upon the walls of Nero's festal vault are as fresh as if painted yesterday. So is the cheek of the Egyptian prince who was contemporaneous with Solomon, and Cleopatra, at whose feet Cæsar laid the riches of his empire.

And in regard to metals. The edges of the statues and obelisks of Egypt, and of the ancient walls of Rome are as sharp as if but hewn yesterday. And the stones still remain so closely fitted together that their seams, laid with mortar, cannot be penetrated with the edge of a penknife. And their surfaces are exceedingly hard, so hard that when the French artists engraved two lines upon the obelisk brought from Egypt, they destroyed, in the tedious task, many of the best tools which can be manufactured. And yet these ancient monuments are traced all over with inscriptions placed upon them in olden time. This, with other facts of a striking character, prove that they were far more skillful in metals than we are. Quite recently it is recorded that when an American vessel was on the shores of Africa, a son of that benighted region made from an iron hoop a knife superior to any on board the vessel, and another made a sword of Damascus excellence from a piece of iron.

Fiction is very old; Scott had his counterpart two thousand years ago. A story is told of a warrior who had no time to wait for the proper forging of his weapon, but seized it red hot, and found to his surprise that the cool air had tempered his iron into an excellent steel weapon. The tempering of steel, therefore, which was new to us a century since, was quite old over two thousand years ago.

Ventilation is deemed a very modern art. But this is not the fact, for apertures, unquestionably made for the purpose of ventilation, are found in the pyramid tombs of Egypt. Yet thousands of years ago the barbarous pagans went so far as to ventilate their tombs, while we yet scarcely know to ventilate our houses.—*Cabinet Maker.*

DELIBERATE with caution, but act with decision; and yield with graciousness or oppose with firmness.

The Temperance Question and the Press.

In *Scribner's Monthly* for April, is an able article by Dr. Holland, the editor, on "the temperance question and the press," from which we quote:

"The time for a new departure is come. It is punctuated by the shifting and uncertain movements of those who have "had their own way" for many years, and who find themselves as far from the goal at which they aimed as they were when they started. The press, independently, must take this question in hand, and educate the people to temperance. The truth is that there is not a country on the face of the earth where stimulants are needed so little, and where they are capable of producing so much mischief, as in our own. Our sparkling, sunny atmosphere, and the myriad incentives to hope and enterprise in our circumstances, are stimulants of God's own appointment for the American people This pouring down of intoxicating liquors is ten thousand times worse than waste—it is essential sacrilege. This straining of the nerves, this heating of the blood, this stimulation or stupefaction of the mind, this imposition of cruel burdens upon the digestive organs, is a foul wrong upon Nature. Tens of thousands of valuable lives are sacrificed every year to this Moloch of strong drink. The crime, the beggary, the disgrace, the sorrow, the disappointment, the disaster, the sickness, the death that have flowed in one uninterrupted stream from the bottle and the barrel, throughout the length of the land, are enough to make all thinking and manly men curse their source and swear eternal enmity to it. The American people need to have it proved to them that under no circumstances are the various forms of intoxicating drink good for them. They are not yet convinced of this, although they know, of course, that the abuse of drink brings all the evils that can be imagined. Every juvenile periodical, every newspaper, every magazine, every review, owes it to the country to teach this fact persistently. There has been something in the way in which the temperance reform has been pursued which has brought upon it the stigma of fanaticism. That stigma ought to be at once obliterated—so throughly obliterated, that the man who weakly yields to a degrading appetite, or wantonly courts such an appetite, and the danger and disgrace it brings, shall feel that he bears a stigma which marks his degradation among a generation of clean and healthy men. In short, temperance must be made respectable, but fashionable. The winebibber and the beer-drinker, as well as those of stronger stomachs and coarser tastes, must be made to feel that they are socially disgraced by their habits. In the family, in the school, everywhere, by all the ordinary means of approach to young and plastic minds, the virtue of temperance should be inculcated. It is fashionable for the young to drink wine to-day. It must not be to-morrow; and in order that it may not be, the accepted leaders of public opinion must tell the people the truth, and enforce upon the people the obligations of duty. That world of high life which sends down its powerful influence upon all the life beneath it never was influenced by professional temperance reformers, or by temperance organizations, and is not likely to be. The clergymen it listens to, the papers, and magazines, and books it reads, and the social authorities it respects, must inculcate temperance until it shall be a shame to place a wine-bottle before a friend.

"O Heaven! for one generation of clean and unpoluted men!—men whose veins are not fed with fire; men fit to be the companions of pure women; men worthy to be the fathers of children, men who do not stumble upon the rock of apoplexy at mid-age, or go blindly groping and staggering down into a drunkard's grave, but who can sit and look upon the faces of their grand-children with eyes undimmed, and hearts uncankered. Such a generation as this is possible in America; and to produce such a generation as this, the persistent conscientious work of the public press is entirely competent, as an instrumentality. *The press can do what it will;* and if it will faithfully do its duty. Maine laws will come to be things unthought of, and temperance reformers and temperance organizations will become extinct."

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—The New York *Sun,* after thanking Hon. S. S. Cox, a member of Congress, for sundry packets of seeds, very sensibly says:

"We are much obliged to Mr. Cox for these seeds, and we should like him all the better if he would go in with us for the abolition of such a humbug as keeping up a Department of Agriculture as a branch of the government. If these seeds are good for anything, there is no difficulty about having them brought here by private enterprise; and if they are not good for anything, they had better not be brought here at all. The Department of Agriculture, the Department of Education, and all other departments at Washington that do not properly belong to such a government as that intended by the Constitution, should be cleared away. They cost the taxpayers a great deal of money, and they exist only to give occupation and salaries to men who either are or are not able to earn their living by honest industry. In the one case, such men should be assigned to some better employment; and in the other, the expense of supporting them should be paid by the poorhouse of the county of which they are citizens."

The Power of a Corporal.

The Weston Democrat relates the following story concerning J. M. Bennet, of that place, who was auditor of the State of Virginia during the war:

On one occasion during the war, when provisions were worth almost their weight in gold in Richmond, and Confederate money at its lowest ebb, it was Mr. Bennet's custom to go to the market early in the morning. On his return at the time we speak of, as he was wending his way home with about $300 or $400 worth of provisions in a little basket, a soldier with gun and bayonet, and "in battle array," marched hurriedly up to him, and slapping him on the shoulder, said: "Sir, I want you—you are conscripted into the army!"

"I reckon not," said Mr. Bennet, "I am not liable to military duty."

"I have heard that sort of talk before," said the soldier; "so on you go."

"But," said Mr. Bennet, "I am a State officer."

"You can't come that game over me. I've told you to go on; and if you don't, I'll touch you up with the bayonet."

"Well, take me to Governor Letcher."

"The Devil take Governor Letcher."

"Then take me to General Breckenridge."

"I have nothing to do with him—so go on?"

"Well, take me to Jeff. Davis then."

"D—n Jeff. Davis! General Lee commands us fellers, and (making a threatening motion) if you don't go on I'll prick you up—that's all!"

There was no help for it, and Mr. Bennet trudged along. At last, seeing a lady of his acquaintance, he handed her his basket, with instructions to tell his family that they would find him at Castle Thunder. Just as they were passing Broad Street Theatre, another soldier, bearing upon his arms the stripes of a corporal, happened to see them, and coming to the guard he said: "What are you doing? This is Mr. Bennet—a State officer—you can't take him."

"Oh!" said the guard, "of course its all right if you say so," and walked off, leaving his late prisoner at liberty.

Mr. Bennet then turned to the corporal, and, raising his hat, made a most profound bow. "Sir," said he, "you are the greatest man in the army! What Gov. Letcher, General Breckinridge, and Jeff. Davis, could not do, you did with all the cease in the world. I assure you that if I ever entered the army, I would make it a condition precedent that I should hold the office of Corporal."

[From the New York Sun.]

The Presidential Election--The Republicans Alarmed.

In a little more than a year hence the Presidential candidates of both parties, and of all parties, if there should happen to be more than two, will be in the field, and the country will have fully entered upon the campaign in 1872. It is beyond question that the successful candidate in that contest will be chosen by a smaller majority of the electoral votes than any President has received since James K. Polk defeated Henry Clay. This fact is impliedly admitted by the nervous manner in which some Republican journals, and especially the *Tribune,* are handling the election returns of the past year and trying to draw encouragement from their ugly-looking figures. No apportionment of members of Congress having been yet made under the new census, prophecies concerning the future must be mainly based upon the imperfect data furnished by the apportionment.

In the elections of the past year, twenty States, which, according to the present apportionment, give one hundred and seventy-six votes for President, went for Republicans, while seventeen States, which give one hundred and fifty votes, went for the Democrats can retain in 1872 all the States they carried in 1870, they will prevail in the next Presidential contest, provided they can make an additional gain of fourteen electoral votes.

Can Democrats make such a gain?—Assuming that they will show good sense in the erection of their platform and the selection of their candidate, the Southern States afford the most available field for them to make the necessary break in the Republican lines. Among the States carried by the Republican lines. Among the States carried by the Republicans the past year were Arkansas, Mississippi and Texas. With no changes elsewhere in 1872, these alone, if wrested from the Republicans, will more than suffice to elect the Democratic ticket.

Can the Democrats hope to make gains in the South? The negro vote is a very unstable foundation on which to anticipate the continued supremacy of the Republican party. Though the elections of the past year demonstrate the truth of this proposition, neither party seems to comprehend the principle from which it springs. Considering the circumstances under which the negroes of the Southern States obtained the elective franchise, it is entirely natural, and indeed highly creditable to them, that for one, two and perhaps three elections, they should vote the Republican ticket almost to a man.

This they would regard as the payment of a debt, which they might well believe they owed to the Republican party. But after they had discharged this obligation, and when they began to find that nothing specially beneficial to the great mass of them was likely to flow from this exclusive devotion to one party, then, if they were satisfied that the Democrats would make no attempt to deprive them of their rights, they would gradually become subject to the same influences which control the votes of other races of men; and with these influences fairly in operation, the result would be that a portion at first, would vote the Democratic ticket.

This is the key which solves the problem of the recent elections in the South. A margin, a small margin doubtless, of the negro element, fell away from the Republicans. A portion of it refused to vote at all, while another portion took an advanced step and voted with the Democracy. To secure the whole of this margin, and by a bold blow to crumble a still larger fragment from the Republicans, is the policy through which the Democrats may reasonably hope to carry every Southern State in 1872, and thereby make up the possible loss of one or two Northern States, like Connecticut and Nevada, and come of the struggle victorious.

In view of the situation, we do not wonder that the *Tribune* is nervous and and restive, and seems almost ready to give signs of woe that all is lost.

It is better to be laughed at for not being married, than to be unable to laugh because you are.

Ex-Secretary Wells in Opposition to Grant's Administration --His Denunciation of the Ku-Klux Legislation.

Hon. Gideon Wells, Secretary of the Navy during the administration of President Lincoln, comes out in a vigoreus letter against Grant and the course of the Republican party in Congress, in respect to the further reconstruction of the Southern States. He says:

I have no respect for those who claim that it is necessary for Massachusetts or for others to supervise Virginia and to take care of the people of that and other States, in their local concerns. If the people of the States respectively cannot make and execute their own laws, but are to be governed and controlled in their local, municipal affairs by a central power, then American Democracy and American Republicanism are mere shams and delusions. The Union of these States can be preserved only by maintaining the reserved and guaranteed rights of the States.—If the Federal Government is not restrained by constitutional limitations, it is a central despotism of unlimited power and authority. The laws of Congress giving the President authority to introduce military at the elections, and all schemes by which the Central Government assumes to take cognizance of and to punish offences by Ku-Klux organizations, or by others in the States, are like almost every act in what is called reconstruction—unwarranted, unconstitutional, centralizing and revolutionary.—Punishment for crimes against law of a State, committed within the jurisdiction of a State, belongs exclusively to the State and not to the General Government. I am aware that the attempted justification for these usurpations is necessity—always the tyrant's plea for crime, oppression and wrong—the sham excuse which was set up for the wrongs inflicted in Kansas, and for the greater wrongs since inflicted on Georgia and other States of the South. While not disposed to obtrude my opinions upon others, I desire not be misunderstood. I fully recognize the necessity of party as a means to essential principles. But let the means be subordinate to the ends. I am a Democrat, but not a Secessionist, who would admit that a State has a right to withdraw from the Union, and throw off its federal obligations. I am a Republican, but not an exclusionist, who would exclude States from their rightful representation in Congress, deny them the right to frame their fundamental laws, the right to regulate their own domestic affairs, or deny them their reserved and undoubted exclusive right and authority to punish offences committed within their respective jurisdictions. This doctrine of secession and this doctrine of exclusion are each "shams"—each incompatible with a federal union, each inconsistent with and in violation of the Constitution, and each subversive of the Government. I therefore opposed the Buchanan Administration, and I also oppose the Grant Administration. GIDEON WELLES.

THE ATTORNEY A BLACKGUARD.—Touching felicitous endings, a Western correspondent supplies a legal incident that will be appreciated we know:

Several years ago, when one of our present Justices of the Supreme Court was District Attorney of a neighboring county, rather a laughable incident occurred as related by himself. Court week he used to occupy a bed room at Lewis' Hotel, the principal hotel at the county seat. He had his books in this room. Here he drew his indictments, and in important cases, he used to direct the sheriff to bring the people's witnesses for preliminary examination.

It happened at one session that he had an important murder case coming on.—The celebrated General (now Judge) Nye was counsel for the defendant. He examined the witnesses as usual, and took careful minutes of what they would state on the stand. He found that a lady was the most important witness for the people, and he also discovered that she was rather excited and high-strung, and a fast talker.

Apprehensive of trouble, he thought he'd caution her a little. So he told her when she came on the stand not talk. "Pay attention," says the District Attorney, "to my questions, and answer them, but don't talk; and when Nye comes to examine you, you must be very careful and don't get excited, for he is a great blackguard, and will try to get you mad. Just pay attention to his questions and answer them, no matter how often repeated or how apparently silly, but don't allow him to get you off your balance."

The District Attorney and witness parted for the night. The next day the case came on. The District Attorney called his witness, and she went through her evidence on the part of the people to his perfect admiration, and he handed her over to Nye.

He went along awhile very smoothly. Pretty soon he began to crowd her and she began to "flare up;" he crowded the more and she resented the more and soon they had a regular breeze. Finally, having lost self control, she broke out on him as follows:

"I won't answer any more of your contemptible questions; you're a nasty, dirty blackguard, and the District Attorney told me so."

After the laugh had partly subsided, Nye said:

"What! the District Attorney told you so? When and where did he tell you so?

"He told me so last night in his bedroom."

The scene that followed this answer may be readily imagined. In the midst of the shout, Nye told the witness she might 'pass.'

Simplicity is the natural result of profound thought.

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