THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 19, 1871.

Democratic Conservative Ticket.



FOR GOVERNOR,
Hon. W. PINKNEY WHYTE.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL,
A. K. SYSTER.

FOR COMPTROLLER,
LEVIN S. WOOLFORD.

FOR STATE SENATOR,
GEORGE W. SPENCER.

FOR THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES,
WILLIAM B. WILMER,
JAMES W. HURTT.

FOR STATE'S ATTORNEY,
JAMES ALFRED PEARCE.

FOR SHERIFF,
ARTHUR B. WHEATLEY.

FOR JUDGES OF ORPHANS' COURT
JAMES BECK, OF GEO.,
THOMAS LUSBY,
CORNELIUS J. SCOTT.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ROBERT S. GRIFFITH,
JAMES A. ROSBERRY,
R. BENNETT WILLSON,

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR,
F. HYLAND TAYLOR.

Hon. Wm. Pinkney Whyte at the Balt. Co. Jubilee.

At a flag presentation to the Democrats of the fifth district of Baltimore county, Mr. Whyte made some remarks, from which we make the following extracts:

I congratulate you upon your victorious endeavors, and I trust that this banner, so nobly won, may, as the pillar of cloud guided the chosen people of old, cheer you and lead you on to other and nobler efforts to advance the cause in which we are all so deeply interested.

It was won by you in a struggle for constitutional liberty. It was won in a cause for which Washington and our own Carroll and Howard periled their lives and to which they pledged their sacred honors. In a cause advocated by Jefferson and Madison, defended by Andrew Jackson and James K. Polk and Franklin Pierce, and commended to us by the burning eloquence of the gifted and lamented Douglas. However much our enemies may deride us and charge us with infidelity to the constitution, no one act of our party can be pointed at as in hostility to the fundamental principles of that sacred instrument.

When we held the executive and legislative power of the national government, and controlled a large majority of the State administrations, we never tampered with the constitution and sought, by amendments to the organic law, to perpetuate the power of the democratic party. How different has been the policy of the radicals. In the midst of a fearful civil war, while a large proportion of the States were unrepresented in the national councils, the dominant party commenced amendatory assaults upon the constitution, and inaugurated a system of cruel legislation which, after the storms and tumults of our fratricidal conflict, was intended to leave us to the melancholy calm of a heartless despotism.

Here, in our own Maryland, we are happily, living under a good government, which I trust by your aid this fall may be continued for another four years. Your work is before you, and you have only to put your hand to the plow and not look back.

The radicals are dumbfounded because your convention was wise enough to put forth as candidates men who, whatever might be their defects, had made a record of devotion to constitutional principles which he who runs could read, and did not construct a platform of commonplace assertions or of promises, which, like radical pledges, only hold good until after the election.

They want to know of the "new departure." I know of no departure about which we need trouble ourselves except the departure in 1873 of Grant and his cabinet from the White House in Washington—the departure from our fair land of the horde of revenue assessors and collectors, which, like the locusts of Egypt, have been eating up the substance of the mechanics and laboring men of this country. This is the departure for which every honest man sighs, and to which he should devote every energy of mind and body he possesses. They call our late convention the "padlock" convention, and call us the "padlock" party. So we are. We are struggling to put a padlock on the public treasury to keep out the filchers with their Chorpenning frauds and others with their San Domingo jobs—a padlock on the public lands, to save them for the people from the colossal railway corporations that absorb them as a sponge does the water, and a padlock on the War Department, to keep it from sending armed soldiers into the Southern States to control the elections and to force a downtrodden and impoverished people to accept the Grant dynasty or to be sent back into the condition of conquered provinces. This is the mission of the "padlock" party.

A Wisconsin cherry tree is in blossom for the second time this year.

The Fifteenth Amendment in Maryland.

From the Baltimore Sun.

When the ratification of the fifteenth amendment was duly proclaimed by the proper authorities, the Legislature of this State, which was then in session, acting upon this information, proceeded to amend the law relating to the registration of voters, so as to bring its provisions into conformity with the altered requirements of what was recognized to be the supreme law of the land. Under the alteration of the law thus made, colored men have since been registered as voters, and have voted at elections in this State. After this it appears to us to be rather late in the day to be discussing in Maryland the question whether the fifteenth amendment wrought any change in the political *status* of the colored race, or whether that amendment should be recognized as a binding part of the constitution. When the legislation in question took place we considered that to that extent the democratic legislature of Maryland "accepted the situation," and we thought no shame of them for their prompt and manly recognition of a state of facts which they did not approve, which they had done their best to prevent—as witness the unanimous rejection of the same amendment by the same body, when submitted earlier in the session for their ratification—but which it was no longer in their power to gainsay or resist without precipitating a useless and unnecessary conflict between the State authorities and the general government. Does any reasonable man think that the Legislature should have done otherwise, or that, refusing to recognize the validity of the amendment in question, the people of Maryland should have continued, in the teeth of its provisions, to restrict the suffrage to the white race, and to deny the right to vote to men of color? In view of the talk that is current in some quarters, though we believe there is very little of it in Maryland, about treating the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments as "nullities," and refusing to recognize or be bound by them, we submit this plain question. Politics is a practical not an abstract science, and there is no way of testing the soundness of a political maxim equal to that of reducing it to a practical conclusion. Were the Legislature right or wrong in omitting the word "white" from the registration law? Should the people of Maryland have continued stubbornly to assert their right to regulate the suffrage within their own borders to please themselves and to set at defiance the prohibitions of the fifteenth amendment?

To say nothing now of the means which were resorted to to compel the ratification of that amendment, and come to its principle, we may say that we always thought, and still think, that to have left the suffrage question where the framers of the constitution left it, would have been more in consonance with the true spirit of that instrument and the wisdom which dictated its provisions. The States were, in our judgment, the best judge of the conditions under which and the persons by whom the elective franchise should be enjoyed within their limits, it being in the nature of a trust to be exercised for the common good. But while, therefore, we considered the amendment itself as impolitic and uncalled for, and an unwise "departure" from the traditions and practice of eighty years, we have never conceded that the amendment means all that some of its advocates have since been disposed to claim, and which we regret to see that any of its opponents should for one moment be willing to admit. We cannot, for example, accord to that amendment all the momentous and disastrous consequences which Mr. Alexander H. Stephens seems to think would necessarily follow from a recognition of its validity. That the candid reader may be in a position to judge whether we or Mr. Stephens are right in our construction, we will give first the text of the amendment, and then Mr. Stephens's remarks in answer to the suggestion of the New York World that the amendment was merely designed to force upon the country negro suffrage.

The fifteenth amendment says:

Section 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged *by the United States*, or by any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

Sec. 2. That Congress shall have power to *enforce* this article by appropriate legislation.

Mr. Stephens says:

"Now does the world really think that '*negro suffrage*' is the '*kernel*' of the fifteenth amendment? Much better would it be for the liberties of this country if that view was correct. We, however, look upon this as hardly constituting the 'husks.' The '*kernel*' is in depriving the States of the power of regulating this, as other local questions, each for itself and as it pleases. This amendment in its '*kernel*' strikes at the very foundation on which all our institutions rest.—Its object was and effect will be, if it shall ever become an *accomplished fact*,' to remove the only barrier neretofore existing against the *federal* government becoming a centralized despotism.

"What right can any State be said to have if it is deprived of its power over suffrage? This is the vital principle of all State rights and State powers. It is the removal of this barrier and the destruction of this principle, aimed at by the 'kernel' of the fifteenth amendment, which are to lead to the teduction of the States of this Union, according to the idea of Mr. Attorney General Akerman, to mere corporations municipalities, which shall depend, even for their existence, upon the will of an imperial dynasty. This is the 'kernel' of the fruit of this worse than Upas tree. It is the concentrated poison of the whole, which strikes at the very heart and every vital fibre of our whole system of local self-governments. This, as we view it, is far from being *'nothing but ordaining negro suffrage.'*"

Now, in the first place, the fifteenth amendment in itself contains no enlargement of the powers of Congress or of the general government. It is, in fact, a *prohibition* alike upon the general government and the States, taking away a power of legislation which each possessed before, and alike in this respect to other prohibitions which are contained in the constitution as first adopted; as, for example, against passing laws impairing the obligation of contracts, or *ex post facto* laws, or bills of attainder, or granting titles of nobility. Such a prohibition might have been incorporated in the first draught of the constitution without altering the general character of that instrument. It would only have been one more added to the *restrictions* upon power contained in the constitution.

In the next place, the prohibition extends no further than to forbid *discrimination* "on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude" in the regulation of the suffrage. Other discriminations may and do exist, as, on account of sex, denying the suffrage to men; on account of age, denying it to minors; on account of crime, denying it to felons; on account of residence, denying it to persons who have not lived in the State or district the prescribed term; on account of poverty, denying it to those who do not possess a certain amount of property, or have not paid a poll tax within the year; on account of ignorance, denying it, as in Massachusetts, to those who cannot read and write. In all these respects the States have the same control over the suffrage as before. They may ordain as many elections as they please, or as few; they may make what offices they please elective, and may prescribe alike the mode of registration, and the form of holding elections, as well as the time and place. Under these circumstances is Mr. Stephens warranted in saying that the recognition of the amendment as "an accomplished fact" is the "removal of the only barrier heretofore existing against the federal government becoming a centralized despotism?"

We are not afraid of being mistaken for advocates or apologists for the amendment, or of any of the legislation by which the radical majority in Congress have sought to supplement its provisions by imposing other and illegal restrictions, for which neither the letter or spirit of the constitution, in any of its clauses, affords warrant, because we cannot admit the idea that by the introduction of such a prohibition into the constitution, the radicals have been able to effect a complete transformation of our government and to destroy the last vestige of State rights. We are unwilling to concede to the amendment a meaning or effect which goes one tittle beyond what is therein expressed.

Hon. Jacob Thompson on Southern Affairs.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* sends the following report of a conversation with the Hon. Jacob Thompson, of Mississippi, at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs:

"What is the present political condition of affairs in Mississippi?" I asked.

"Well, it is jnst as favorable as could be expected under the circumstances.—There is very little, or, I should say, no political excitement there at present.—Everything works quietly and peaceably, and I think that in a very short time good feeling and harmony will triumph over the animosity created between the races by adventurers and scoundrels from the North."

"In your judgment is there any such organization in Mississippi as the Ku-Klux-Klan?"

"No, sir," laughing, "there is not.—Just after the war, as is well known, and is, in fact, after every similar revolution, our country was swarmed with horse thieves, vagabond and robbers of every description. In many instances the robberies and outrages were flagrant, and the disorganized condition of our civil system was so incomplete as to render it almost impossible to detect them. Again, at one time, under a resolution of Congress, we were entirely without civil officials. In this state of affairs the citizens having no protection for either life or property, organized themselves into quasi vigilance committees, and in numerous instances summarily punished notorious offenders. Then when we did get civil officers they were such a graceless set that instead of mending matters they but made them worse. The worst characters were allowed to go unwhipped of justice; thieves under indictment were turned scot free, and criminals who were convicted in the courts were pardoned out by the wholesale, until the good citizens were at the mercy of roving desperadoes. It was necessary under these circumstances to adopt some means of protection, and in no instance was punishment administered where it was not deserved. This gave rise to the cry, 'Ku-Klux,' but in my experience I have never known of any persons who were molested on account of their political opinions. Indeed, I will say that during the period when the State was without any officials at all there was less crime and less punishment than at any other time since the close of the war until very recently."

"Were these punishments inflicted by men masked?"

"No. They were often openly done in the broad daylight, but more often in the night, for the reason that the capture of the offenders could be more easily effected at that time, I have yet to hear of any military, or even semi-military, organization in my State such as the Ku-Klux-Klan is said to be."

"Do you approve of the new Democratic departure, and do you thiuk that Southerners generally will acquiesce in it?"

"I do not disapprove of it, because the leading features of the departure have become settled facts, and it is useless to hang on to the dead issues on which we were defeated last time. The Southern people will and do now acquiesce in this new departure; but they will be averse to taking any prominent part in either the formation of a platform or the nomination of a candidate. They have learned by sad experience that they committed a serious blunder in the last Presidential campaign by the active part they took in it. This time they will not trammel their Northern friends, but will rather follow exactly in the course laid down by the Northern Democracy. I even doubt the policy of sending delegates from the South to attend the National Democratic Convention, as their presence might in some way embarrass the Northern wing of the party. But we are resolved in all things to be guided entirely by whatever is determined upon by the Northern Democracy, keeping entirely aloof from the management or direction of the canvass, or the construction of the platform, or nomination of the candidate. So far as the amendments are concerned they were put in the Constitution by fraud and by force, but they are there, in form and undeniable in fact It would be foolish, injudicious and impolitic to stir up agitation over these amendments; and we do not choose to get rid of them by revolution. Therefore, while we of the South do not disapprove of the new departure, it is simply on the ground that we cannot make issue on the Constitution."

"You think, however, that the mass of the Southern people do accept the situation?"

"That term accept the situation' is perhaps less understood than any other hackneyed political phrase of the day. It implies hostility to the Government, which does not exist. The Constitution and the laws we are all, as good citizens, bound to obey until the one is amended or the others repealed. While we propose positively to accept all that has been done, theoretically we are opposed to these infringements upon our rights."

Charges against Mrs. Wharton.

The Grand Jury signed and presented, on Saturday, indictments against Mrs. Elizabeth Wharton for the wilful murder of General William Scott Ketchum and an attempt to poison Mr. Eugene Van Ness.

The indictment for the murder of General William Scott Ketchum charges murder, in the first count, by administering tartar emetic in tincture of yellow jasmine on the 28th of June, 1871, and in the second count by administering poison, the name of which is unknown, in the same manner, on the same day. The third and fourth counts charge murder by three administrations of tartar emetic and of poison of unknown name in lemonade on the 24th June, in tea on the 26th of June, and in tincture of yellow jasmine on the 28th June, 1871.

The indictment for attempting to poison Mr. Eugene Van Ness is in twelve counts, and charges the actual administration of tartar emetic and deadly poison of unknown name on the 19th, 20th and 24th of June, and mingling such poison with beef-tea on the 24th June, and with milk punch, of which he was about to partake, on the 28th June, 1871, with intent to poison him.

It is founded on the Code, Article 30, section 158, "Every person, his aiders or abettors, who shall be convicted of the crime of attempting to poison any person, shall be sentenced to undergo a confinement in the penitentiary for not less than two nor more than ten years."

The legal instruments are of unusual length covering nearly thirty pages of closely written foolscap paper, and are drawn up with the care and precision for which the Deputy State's Attorney, Fred. Pinckney, Esq., is distinguished.

Yellow jasmine is a tincture known to druggists as gelseminum, and is prepared from the root of the yellow jasmine, which is one the most beautiful climbing plants of the Southern States, and grows in rich moist soil along the sea coast, from Virginia to the South of Florida. It is also often found among the highlands of the far Southern States. Its more valuable properties has been known but a few years, though it has long been popularly employed in the Southern and Southwestern States. It was prescribed, in proper quantities, for Gen. Ketchum and Mr. Van Ness, by Dr. P. C. Williams, who attended them, and the leading contribution to the March number of the Baltimore *Medical Journal* is from the pen of Dr. Williams, on "Gelseminum and its Therapeutic Value." Dr. Williams therein treats of the therapeutic value of gelseminum in an able manner, and quotes at some length from an elaborate paper on the subject, by Prof. Wormley, of Ohio, the examining chemist in the Colburn-Puffenbarger case, in *American Journal of Pharmacy* for January, 1870.

Since the removal of Mrs. Wharton to the tower of the City Jail, she and her daughter have enjoyed much better health than when confined in the narrow and close cell in which she was first placed.—Her present quarters are of the dimensions of an ordinary size dwelling house room, and apart from the restrictions imposed by the prison regulations, are quite comfortable. She is frequently the recipient of fruits and flowers from sympathizing friends, and is allowed to receive all the reading matter she desires. Her daughter still shares her prison life, and rarely leaves her, even for a walk in the prison yard. Mrs. Rosa Neilson, of Harford county, visits her every week, and remains with her several hours.

Many persons have called upon her since her imprisonment, but the Warden has granted admission to only a few of her most intimate friends, Her pastor, Rev. Geo. Leeds, of Grace P. E. Church, visited her frequently previous to his departure from Baltimore, and in his absence, his assistant, Mr. Converse, attends her at her request.

Mrs. Wharton bears her imprisonment with remarkable fortitude. She converses but little on the subject of the charges against her, and contents herself with the quiet assertion, at proper times, of her entire innocence, and her confidence in her ability to establish it. The daily papers are allowed her, and it is said that she reads all that appears in reference to her case.

Mr. Van Ness has recovered sufficiently to leave Baltimore for a trip to the country. It is expected, however, that some time will necessarily elapse before he will be well enough to resume his duties at the office of Messrs. Alex. Brown & Sons.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Mrs. Wharton's Case--Result of Prof. Aikin's Analysis of the Remains of Her Son.

The fact that the remains of Maj. Henry Wharton, son of Mrs. Ellen G. Wharton, now confined in the Baltimore city jail awaiting trial on the charge of poisoning and killing General Ketchum, and attempting to poison Mr. Van Ness, had been disinterred a fortnight or so ago, at Norristown, Pa., on some suspicion or assumption that the young man, who died two years ago, with a considerable insurance on his life, had also been poisoned, and by his own mother, is well known to the public. The stomach and other interior organs of the deceased young Wharton, after disinterment, had been placed in the hands of Prof. Wm. E. A. Aiken, of this city to be submitted to chemical tests for poison, and that gentleman has now made an official report to the State's Attorney for Baltimore on the subject, which it will be seen, confirms the information given in The Sun on Monday as to the exculpatory result of that examination. The report of Prof. Aikin, made yesterday, is as follows:

"University of Maryland, August 15th, 1871. A. Leo Knott, Esq., State's Attorney—Dear Sir: After completing a careful analysis of the various matters brought over from Norristown, the fact has been established that they do not contain any of those poisonous compounds one might, reasonably have suspected to be present.

"The same fact has also been established in relation to the brandy you handed me some time since, and consequently none of these substances can supply any evidence against suspected party. Very respectfully, "WM. E. A. AIKIN."

The bottle of brandy referred to by Professor Aikin, and sent him by Mr. Knott, is understood to be the one privately mentioned in connection with the name of Mrs. Chabot, who is said to have had her suspicions strongly excited about two years ago.

A Mormon's Wife Applies for a Divorce.

Particulars of the suit for divorce which Mrs. Harriet Hawkins, of Salt Lake City, Utah, has brought against her husband, Thomas Hawkins, are thus given by the Salt Lake City Tribune of the 8th inst.:

She alleges that she was married to him in England in 1850, and that they have lived in this Territory for about eighteen years, and have six children. She also charges that six years ago her husband took another wife, and about three years ago he took a third wife, and has two children by each of them; that he has deserted her and her children; has abused her, even threatened her life, and a few months ago dragged her out of her house and beat her cruelly because she would not remove from it so that he might sell it. This case is pending undecided in the Third District Court. The defendant lives at Lehi.

Mrs. Hawkins has made another move in the game. She has made an affidavit charging her husband with adultery, and Chief Justice McKean has issued a warrant and caused his arrest under the following statute of the Territory of Utah, which may be found on page 53, section 31: "Every person who commits the crime of adultery shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding twenty years, and not less than three years, or by fine not exceeding $1,000 and not less than $300, or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the Court. And when the crime is committed between parties, any one of whom is married, both are guilty of adultery, and shall be punished accordingly. No prosecution can be commenced but on the complaint of the husband or wife."

Death of Mrs. Vallandigham.

Mrs. Louisa A. Vallandigham—widow of the late Hon. Clement L. Vallandigham of Ohio—who died in Cumberland, Md., at the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. R. S. McKaig, on Sunday morning last, was the daughter of Mr. William McMahon, who was one of the earliest and most influential citizens of Cumberland. She was born in the year 1818, and in 1846 she was married to Mr. Vallandigham, and removed to New Lisbon, Ohio; but shortly afterwards Mr. Vallandigham took up his residence in Dayton, where he lived to the time of his death. The Cumberland News says:

"After the burial of her husband, Mrs. Vallandigham, accompanied by her son, came to visit her friends in Cumberland, with the hope that her health, which was shattered by the distressing death of her husband, might improve by being with her nearest kindred. During the first two weeks succeeding the lamentable occurrence of Mr. Vallandigham's death her reason was much affected, but she had fully recovered after the lapse of a fortnight, and her mind, up to the hour of her death, was as clear as ever. The immediate cause of her demise was dysentery, from attacks of which she had been suffering all summer. But a few weeks ago Mr. and Mrs. Vallandigham were both in robust health, with the promise of many years before them. To-day both are wrapt in the cold embrace of death, and of the happy family they and their son composed, there is only Charley left—a promising young man, aged about seventeen years. We learn that it is designed to place the remains of Mrs. Vallandigham in a vault at the Rose Hill Cemetery, and to remove them to Dayton in the fall."

HORACE GREELEY AS THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE.—The Leavenworth Daily Times, republican, contains a letter from Mr. Cassius M. Clay, of Kentucky, to Gen. Wm. Larimer, of Kansas, in which the eminent fitness of Mr. Greeley for the Presidency is strongly urged. If the latter is nominated by the republicans, Mr. Clay says, he will be triumphantly elected, the North will secure her highest interests, and the South will be content—we shall "have peace." To this the Richmond Whig responds with the hope that Mr. Greeley may be the candidate of the republican party. That would insure us, whatever the result of the election, a vast improvement on the present. Mr. Greeley is honest, and not mercenary, and he would give no countenance to thieves and villains, carpet-baggers or others, who are now plundering the land.

THE ELEPHANT BUG.—One of the greatest curiosities ever seen in this latitude is the "elephant bug" in possession of Dr. Camm, druggist, on Franklin street. The bug is about the size of an ordinary bull-frog, the body of which is covered by two closely fitting wings, resembling the crust of a turtle's shell, while the head is almost a *fac simile* of the elephant's, bearing in front a shield of shell, resembling that of of its wings, but of a lighter color. Projecting from the tip of the facial casing is a complete snout, in proportionate size with the body of the insect, while the appendage of four well formed legs complete the remarkable formation characteristics of the bug to that of that monster of the forest after which it is called.—*Richmond Dispatch, August 14.*

The University of Munich celebrated its 399th anniversary June 26th.

In Ireland last year $135,210 were paid for dog licenses.

Small-pox has made its appearance in Harrisburg, Pa.

The Issue in the Next Campaign.

We find an able editorial in the Chicago *Tribune*, one of the leading Republican papers of the country, on the subject of "The next Presidential Campaign," in which the "new departure" is considered, and in which the points upon which the opposition are seeking to make an issue are also examined. As to the "new departure," the *Tribune* regards it as placing the two parties on the same platform as to negro suffrage, negro citizenship and negro equality, and is inclined to think that if the Democracy (or opposition) have no popular issue apart from this, "the people will give their preference to the party which has always occupied that platform." But, says the *Tribune*, if they shall succeed in convincing *a limited number of Republicans* that they are sincere in their change of policy toward the colored people, or that the Constitutional amendments are so securely anchored that they cannot be disturbed, and if they shall, at the same time, advocate other principles which appear to be preferable to those advocated by the Republican party, it is quite within the bounds of possibility for them to carry the election, *Three voters in each school district* throughout the United States can change the minority into a majority.

the *Tribune* thus sums up the issues which have already been presented in some of the Democratic State Conventions, and which will probably be adopted as the platform for the Presidential campaign, as follows:

1. Opposition to Congressional interference in the local affairs of the States.
2. Universal amnesty, as a complement of universal suffrage.
3. Opposition to the annexation of San Domingo.
4. Opposition to protective tariffs.
5. Payment of the public debt in greenbacks.
6. Opposition to the National Banding system.

The most significant comment of the *Tribune* is that upon opposition to Congressional interference in the local affairs of the States. Taking the KuKlax bill as the strongest advance of Radicalism towards centralization, it comments on it with a freedom not often exhibited by Republican journals. While it appears to think that the bill itself will not be enforced to any considerable extent by the President, it regards the principle and precedent as very dangerous. The remarks of the *Tribune* on this point deserve to be carefully noted.—They are as follows:

"It is the tendency of the bill, rather than the bill itself, or the execution of it, which gives force to the assaults of the Democracy. This tendency is toward the obliteration of States, and the centralization of all powers at Washington, after the French model of government. The election law, passed to enable the general government to control the machine of universal suffrage in New York city, but applicable to all cities of more than 20,000 inhabitants, is another of the signs of this tendency. It is a question of fair debate whether it is desirable to change our form of government from a Federal Republic, where each of the members makes and administraters the laws for the regulation of its own internal affairs (including those which relate to elections and to the preservation of the peace), to a central or National Republic, where all laws are enacted and administered by a common legislative body and executive. It is not possible that we should have both the National and State governments attempting to regulate, and to be responsible for, the public peace or the purity of elections in the States; because it is a familiar and necessary principal of law that whenever the United States Government has the constitutional power to perform an act, and choses to exercise that power, it supersedes the State Government entirely. From which it results that, if the United States Government has the power to interfere to preserve the public peace, or to regulate the machinery of elections in the States without the invitation of the State governments, it supersedes and abolishes the State Governments as to those particular functions; for these two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time. We say that it is a question for fair debate whether it is wise to introduce change of this kind into our system of government. *We believe that the people will vote it down by an overwhelming majority whenever, if ever, it shall be the chief point of difference betwten two political parties.* For the present we note the fact that, *if three Republican voters in each school district* shall think that this is the principal issue in the next Presidential campaign, and that the proposed change in our form of government is dangerous, *they will have it in their power to elect the Democratic candidate.*"

Here is an important admission by a leading Republican organ—and it is observable that the *Tribune* speaks as if it, in the event contemplated, would be found opposing the Republican party.—*From the Eastern Shoreman.*

THE RIGHT OF ASYLUM.—England has declined to surrender the Communists in France on demand of the Thiers Government. In this Great Britain has simply acted in accordance with the general principles of international law, which deny extradition for political offences. In 1858, after an attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs sought from England a guaranty against harboring conspirators. Palmerston, in spite of the formerly expressed opinion that Great Britain did not expel foreigners except with reference to considerations connected with the internal safety of the country, introduced a bill in Parliament covering the point made by France. The bill was rejected, and the Ministry resigned. The same policy prevails in other European States, and is a generally accepted principle of public law. During the late rebellion Mr. Seward was careful not to ask for the extradition by Great Britain of the Confederates who made the British possessions the field of conspiracy or the base of active movements, or of such as had escaped across the lines from a participation here in the war. The United States offer a liberal asylum, and they respect the right in others.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY.—The military peace establishment of the United States consists of 120 troops of cavalry, 55 batteries of heavy and 5 of light artillery, 250 companies of infantry, 5 companies of engineers, and 475 artificers and privates of ordinance, in all 30,000 enlisted men, which are at present distributed as follows: Southern States 139 companies, frontier and Pacific States and Territories 212 companies, Middle and Northern States 79 companies: total 430 companies. A portion of the 64 companies which are stationed in Texas may be regarded as on frontier duty.

The five companies of engineers are stationed as follows: Companies A, B and C at Willett's Point, N. Y.; company D at at Yerba Buena Island, Cal., and company E at the Military Academy, West Point. The enlisted men of ordnance are employed at the various arsenals. The light batteries of artillery are K of the first A of the second, C of the third, B of the fourth and F of the fifth. They are stationed at the headquarters of the respective regiments.

Six companies of the third artillery are stationed in Maryland. The headquarters of this regiment are at Fort McHenry, Baltimore.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—$1.30@1.55.
Red—$1.28@1.50.
CORN.—White—72@76. Yellow 68.
OATS—40@46 cents.

A MEETING OF THE MANAGERS OF THE FESTIVAL for Benefit of the Catholic Church of Chestertown, will be held at Court House, at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

The managers are earnestly requested to attend.

By order
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
August 19, 1871—1t.

Notice to Trespassers.

ALL persons are hereby forbidden from trespassing on the grounds of the Kent County Railroad, for the purpose of moving dirt therefrom, as they subject themselves to a prosecution.

Great damage has already accrued to the road from such trespassing, and in the future it will not be allowed.

JESSE K. HINES,
Aug. 19, 1871—2m. *Superintendent.*

C. F. STAM & BRO.

HAVE the best and cheapest SPICES in this market. GREEN GINGER, WHITE and BLACK MUSTARD SEED, CELERY SEED, MACE, NUTMEGS, CLOVES, ALLSPICE, and Red and Black PEPPER, whole or ground, and warranted pure.

NESTLE'S MOTHER'S MILK substitute, the best diet in the market for children.

C. F. STAM & BRO.
August 19, 1871.

Tin Fruit Cans! Tin Fruit Cans!!

ONLY $1.00 PER DOZ.,

MANUFACTURED at the Tin, Stove and Hardware Store.

SUPERIOR SEALING WAX, for sale by J. K. ALDRIDGE,
Aug. 19, 1871.

BURKE'S IRISH STOUT, AND BASS & CO'S. ENGLISH PALE ALE, bought in original packages, and for sale by
THOMAS S. WICKES.

CIDER VINEGAR.
RELIABLE FOR PICKLING,
on hand and for sale by
THOMAS S. WICKES.
Chestertown, August 19, 1871.

C. F. STAM & BRO.,

DRUGGISTS,

Booksellers and Stationers,

CORNER HIGH AND COURT STREETS, CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Have just received a large supply of

BOOKS AND STATIONERY

OF ALL KINDS.

Charles Read, Dickens, and Sir Walter Scott's Works complete, in pamphlet form. Oliver Optic's Works, Hollan's Bitter Sweet and Kathrina. T. N. Kurtzs' Gleanings for the Curious, bound in both paper and cloth, and a number of books suitable for children. Call and examine them.

C. F. STAM & BRO.
August 19, 1871.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

ALL PERSONS are hereby warned not to trespass in any manner upon the Protestant Episcopal Grave Yard in Chestertown. Frequent and wanton violations of the rights of property and decencies of life have been committed in habitual pasturing of cattle and horses upon this, yard and in other respects; and all who disregard this notice will be prosecuted under the law.

By order of the Vestry of Chester Parish.
JAMES A. PEARCE,
Aug. 19, 1871—3t. Register.

SCHOOL NOTICE.

TEACHERS whose Certificates have expired, and all persons intending to apply for Schools, are hereby notified that a General Examination will be held at the office of the School Board in the South end of the School Building, in Chestertown, on TUESDAY, 29TH INST., at 10 o'clock, A. M. Punctuality is essential to success.

HOWARD MEEKS,
Aug. 12, 1871—tdex. *Examiner.*

FESTIVAL.

THE Ladies of St. Paul's Church will hold a Festival on the Church Grounds, on the AFTERNOON OF WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, the 23d and 24th of August.

Aug. 12, 1871. COMMITTEE.

SETTLE UP!

THE undersigned respectfully requests all indebted to her to call and settle, as she is desirous of closing her books at an early day.

CLARA RAWLEIGH,
Aug. 12—3t. *Queen Street.*

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