THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 13, 1872.

Sovereignty of the People.

It is wonderful that the popular elephant should be so easily tickled by the straw of this high-sounding phrase. The people are told by demagogues, with an unblushing face, that they are the rulers, the monarchs, the supreme, and this in the face of their own daily and hourly personal experience and observations.

It is true that the theory of our system is that the people are masters, who have the right to select their public servants, so-called, and require that they shall do their bidding. But the practice is, and has been for many years, that conventions shall dictate to the people for whom they shall vote, and construct political platforms directing them what to think.

It becomes, then, an important question what party conventions are composed of. Are they the people or the people's representatives? What are they but the creatures of "primary meetings?" And what "primary meetings" are generally composed of, no one need to be told. Called together by committees, who or may not have a show of authority from a knot of politicians previously assembled, who are kind enough to devote their time to the government of the people, they make nominations and send delegates to district, county and State conventions, which last send delegates to National Conventions. To the nominations and resolutions turned out by this caucus machinery, the party is expected to give an instant approval and warm support. No matter how evident it is to the common apprehension that the nomintions are of men the people never thought of, or of men not even available for success, and that the resolutions are unwise, inexpedient or meaningless, the people must support them all the same, at the dictation of the irresponsible cliques and managers who have practically assumed the government of this nation.—The results of this system we see in the class of public men it has brought to the surface, and in the measures of public policy which they have forced upon the country.

The fearful experience of the late war ought to have dispelled forever from the minds of the American people the empty delusion that they are the monarchs and sovereigns of the land. If party passions had not been permitted to set aside the common interests and common blessings of the people, a minority of the country would never have been able to place their nominee in the Presidency and inaugurate the Shoddy war which has left us little but the name of our free institutions. The popular instincts, regardless of party associations, whether Whig or Democratic, would have rushed into a solid mass of resistance against the impending danger, if ambitious party leaders had not marshalled them into hostile factions warring with each other, while the enemy was in their front. In like manner, the Republican party, if the people composing it had not surrendered their control to men who had no right to regulate their political actions and sentiments, could not have been driven like flocks of sheep to moral and political abominations in which they have been compiled to wallow. And

[redacted]

Ollis.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan'y. 10.—The caucus of Democratic members of the Legislature to-night had but one ballot for State Treasurer. The result was, John W. Davis, of Baltimore, sixty-four; John Merryman, present incumbent, thirteen; Barnes Compton, thirteen. Mr Davis will, therefore, be elected. Hon. James T. Earle acted as president; Messrs. Linthicum, of Howard county, and Streett, of Harford county, as secretaries.

The caucus held last night of the Eastern Shore members of the Legislature, called for the purpose of uniting upon a candidate for the United States Senator, was not successful.

Almost every county had one or more candidates to present, but no vote was taken. The only result arrived at was by the passage of a resolution to support no candidate not a resident of the Eastern Shore counties. The election of Senator was also complicated with the election of State Treasurer and other matters.

The following judicial legislation relating to criminal trials is contemplated, growing out of the circumstances developed in the Wharton case.

The Senate Judiciary Committee have been instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the criminal law so as to give the State the right of peremptory challenge of jurors; also to authorize the courts, in their discretion, to allow the separation of jurors in criminal cases.

The Policy of the Democratic Party--Views of Hon. Geo. H. Pendleton.

The Hon. George H. Pendleton sent the following letter, in reply to a committee of Democrats of Wooster, Ohio, who invited him to attend their celebration of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans. His points against the corruption of the Administration and its centralized military character, as also his opinion of the passive policy and of the duty of the dissatisfied Republicans to organize an opposition against Grant in co-operation with the Democrats, will be received with the attention they deserve:

CINCINNATI, Dec. 30, 1871.

Messrs. Eshelman, Forstone, Baughman, Committee of Invitation.

Gentlemen—I regret that I cannot accept your invitation to be present at the next annual celebration of the 8th of January. It would have given me great pleasure to meet and take counsel of those who are so well grounded in the faith and the practice of Democracy as the men of Wayne county, and with them to recall the principles and example of the founders of our party.

Two great dangers imperil free institutions under the policy of the party now in power. The spirit of centralized military government, attacks everywhere the Constitution, and corruption in office destroys the civil administration. I do not speak merely or chiefly of special defalcations however startling, but of the general degradation of the standard of official integrity until the offices in both the civil and military service seem to be considered the property of the party, to be dispensed and administered primarily for party aggrandizement or personal profit.

These dangers grow out of and are inseparable from the present organization of the Republican party. Its foundation, its philosophy, its history, and its leaders recognize military power and the corrupting use of money by official patronage as legitimate forces in ordinary civil administration, and now more than ever are they brought into active exercise. The Democratic party confronts this theory and denounces these practices.

Founded upon the idea of local government, jealous of powers granted to authority, taught that simplicity and economy are essential to the honesty necessary in Republican institutions, it maintains with more determined purpose that the military must be subordinate to the civil authority, and that officers are a trust for the people, not spoils for the victors.

Its powerful organization enters every village in the land, and numbers among its adherents nearly one half the people—as intellectual, as pure, as patriotic, as unselfish as any of their fellow-citizens.—They are too numerous to be cowardly. They are too patriotic to be lukewarm.—They are too sincere in their purposes and convictions to be driven to despondency by ten years of reverses. They have shown constancy in defeat as well as wisdom in victory. If I understand their feelings they will neither disband their organization nor flee the field before the contest commences. Either course, they believe, would give undisputed sway to the present Administration, which could then give undivided attention to the deserters from its ranks.

An advancing army, with the enemy either dispersed or in flight, never loses divisions or regiments, or even companies, and is generally able to pick up treacherous or thoughtless stragglers.

If there be, as is claimed, many members of the Republican party who disapprove the ideas which dominate the administration of President Grant, and are prepared to oppose his re-election, they should declare their purposes, organize their party, develop and manifest their strength, and if I may predict the future, they will have no just cause, even the most sensitive and timid among them, for refusing to co-operate with the Democratic party. When its authorized convention shall speak it will remind its adherents that the ultimate and highest purpose of its existence is to secure the greatest prosperity, in its best sense, of every human being in the land; that principles of government are true or untrue, as they contribute to this result that parties and politics and offices are but means to this end; that principles are of different application, and questions lose their importance in the ever-shifting changes of human affairs, and discarding all narrow ideas, abandoning the consideration of all questions which have been decided or buried by the events which have passed; recognizing the accomplished facts of the present, and appreciating the dangers of the future, it will invite, both by words and by deeds, both by resolutions and by nominations, the zealous, hearty co-operation of all men who believe that the Constitution is a better system of government than martial law, and that reform in the civil service is a higher duty than rewarding prospective partisan effort by distributing spoils.

By this course the party, I should hope, would attain success. If it should once more fail, as an honest, faithful, patriotic minority, it will hold an important position and exert an immense moral power over the majority; and it may well wait with faith, the inevitable hour which will crown its fidelity and patience with the success which it will have deserved.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, GEORGE H. PENDLETON.

A Novel Surgical Operation.

The Louisville Courier-Journal says that a Mr. Keiser, living beyond New Albany, Ind., was suffering a year ago from an abscess which had formed in his liver. It burst soon afterwards, and emptied its contents against the stomach. An ulcer was formed, which worked its way through the stomach, and afterwards through the side, and through the aperture the food he ate passed out of the stomach. Mr. Keiser fell away to a mere skeleton, becoming very weak, and was evidently sinking rapidly into the grave. Drs. Cook and O'Reily, of this city, were called to see the sufferer the other day. They made an opening in the side large enough to take out the bowels, which they mended or sewed up, and then put back in their proper place, and the patient is now doing very well and will probably recover. The operation is regarded as something entirely new, and as yet has no name in medical science.

Assassinations.

James Fisk, Jr., the 'Erie King,' was assassinated at the Grand Central hotel, in New York, about half past 4 P. M., on Saturday. He was shot twice and mortally wounded by Edward Stokes. The shooting grew out of the Fisk-Mansfield-Stokes trial. The murder created great excitement in New York. Stokes is now in the Tombs. Fisk died a few minutes before 11 A. M. on Sunday.

Dr. Merryman Cole, an aged physician of Baltimore, was brutally murdered in his office, No. 86 North Exeter street, about 8 o'clock on Saturday evening. The police have no clue to the murderers. The affair is almost as mysterious as the Nathan murder. Mayor Vansant has offered $500 reward for the arrest and conviction of the murderer.

The "Democratic Advocate" vs. Advertising Agents.

The Advocate, in its last issue, devotes a column to Advertising Agents and the injury they work to the country press; in all of which we heartily agree. A year or two's experience in publishing a paper thoroughly convinced us of the injury, in the aggregate, of this class of agents, both to publisher and advertiser. About nine communications out of every ten we receive from these agents is summarily thrown into the waste basket. We think the time has arrived when the country press of the State should cease to publish for these agents at the unremunerative prices they offer. We have long since refused to do so. If the Editorial Convention of the State would spend a few days in the discussion of such matters instead of their annual tramp, benefit would doubtless result therefrom.

Preliminaries with Distinguished Criminals.

The downfall of Brigham Young, of Utah, and of Tweed, of New York, seems to have been almost simultaneous. They are both men of superior ability and strong will, and equally unscrupulous in the use of means for their ends. Both are charged with scandalous peculations, and both have for a long time been supreme at the head of their respective followings. Mr. Tweed has been so fortunate as to be bailed at a comparatively small figure, while Brigham, though not admitted to bail, has his own house for a prison. He is now 71 years of age, and is said to be looking in excellent health. Upon being arrested he remarked that he had come three hundred and fifty miles, from St. George, through mud, to give himself up, and he proposed to stand trial. It is alleged that Young was the organizer and director of the murderous band who were known more than fifteen years ago, by the name of Danites or "Destroying Angels," and whose duty it was to slay those who had incurred his displeasure. The existence of this body of ruffians was not publicly known during the earlier years of Brigham's reign in Utah—but those who refused obedience to his commands often disappeared in a mysterious manner, and never reappeared. It is for one of these murders—committed in Echo Canon—that he is now indicted. It is stated that at a period so recent as that of the Godbeite revolt in Utah more than one of the disaffected Mormons knew that their lives were in peril from the vengeance of Brigham, and that some of the reformers armed themselves in anticipation of attack, and prepared to sell their lives dearly. The schism in the Mormon ranks and the energetic measures of the government have put an end to these personal risks, but the power and influence of Young should not be permitted to stand in the way of due punishment, if he is proved guilty of the alleged crimes, or complicity in them. Such indulgencies extended to great criminals as detaining them in splendid hotels and residences, while ordinary men are sent to jail, are not comprehensible by the public, although, as far as Young is concerned, one account says that the United States have no prisons in that region to accommodate prisoners, or money to support them, if they had. Yet, on the other hand the motion for bail was made by Young's counsel on the ground that confinement in prison would endanger his life. The military commander could have taken him in custody, but, it seems, did not want to receive prisoners in his camp except in an extreme case. Most people would consider that the case of the Mormon potentate was an extreme one. Judge McKen, from the zeal he has heretofore exhibited in the Mormon prosecutions, may be expected to do justice to the hoary ringleader, though his charge to the marshal to see that Brigham had every comfort, as he was an old man, evinces a degree of humane thoughtfulness not generally shown to old men accused of similar crimes, but who are not at the head of a hundred thousand people. Delicate official consideration for distinguished criminals is one of the characteristics of the times. A cotemporary justly remarks that we have made considerable progress since Dr. Webster, although a socially influential citizen of Massachusetts, when he killed Dr. Parkman, was locked up in prison among common people, tried, convicted, and hanged, like a vulgar person. —*Balto. Sun.*

Sheridan at Chicago.

The special committee of the Illinois Legislature on the military occupation of Chicago by General Sheridan, on the occasion of the great fire, have just made their report. They show by the evidence given before them that there never was any necessity for Sheridan's interference; that the police authorities had their force intact and on duty, with a reserve of 1,250 men, the very day Sheridan ordered the regiment which killed Mr. Grosvenor to be enlisted, and that they strenuously protested against the declaration of martial law "as being unnecessary, unlawful and humiliating;" that the regulars, on being turned loose in the streets, drank to excess, broke open liquor stores, interfered with the police, and in numerous cases insulted and abused peaceable citizens—in some cases even leveling their muskets upon them. The committee add:

"It is shown by the evidence that all the violent acts and riotous conduct, with a single exception, occurring in the city from the time of the fire to the 11th of December had been committed by the soldiers under General Sheridan's command. The evidence positively avers that the soldiers were more detriment than service." The committee then recapitulate, saying "there never existed in Chicago any necessity for these troops," and "the bringing of these United States troops to the city of Chicago, and the organization of these bands of armed men for the purpose for which it was done, was a violation of law and a dangerous example. * * * Nor are they prepared to admit that the eminent services and well-merited reputation of Lieut. General Sheridan furnish an excuse or apology for acts that were clearly and palpably illegal."

Resolutions indicative of these views are then reported, and their adoption recommended.

LOCAL SCRAPS.

SINGULAR FREAK OF NATURE.—The wonderfully-constructed negro or Moor, who recently excited the astonishment of the medical fraternity of Havre de Grace and Port Deposit, made his appearance in Bel-Air, on Wednesday evening. His make-up is certainly wonderful, and, as it seems, inexplicable by medical men.—He has the power of changing the location of the heart, causing it to drop down from its place on the left side, then moving it across his stomach, then up the right side, and across the chest to its proper place. Next he caused his bowels to revolve a number of times and then unwound them, as it were, until they had regained their original position. He could suspen at will the action of his heart, so that not the slightest pulsation could be detected.

He also had the power to drop his ribs and replace them in position, with scarcely an effort. While performing his feats he stood erect, and at the close of the exhibition, which lasted for about fifteen minutes, he broke out into a profuse perspiration, as if he had just come out of the harvest-field. He shows the scars of operations performed upon him in Europe by surgeons in search of knowledge, and one thousand dollars were paid, he says, for allowing himself to be examined in this way, but he does not seem anxious to have such another seaching examination made. Altogether it is a singular case and elicits the attention of physicians.—*Bel Air Ægis.*

CECIL COUNTY.

Patrick Hester, charged with having stolen a valuable horse belonging to Chas. A. Bryan, was acquitted. The evidence showing conclusively that Hester bought the horse, and raising a doubt as to the true owner thereof.

QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

The new Board of School Commissioners for this county consisting of Hon. R. B. Carmichael, Madison Brown, Esq., and Dr. George W. Parvis, organized by electing Mr. Carmichal, President, and James W. Thompson, Esq., Examiner, Secretary and Treasurer.

The Centreville papers are complaining of the mail between our town and their's. There is some reconstruction necessary on this route,—the Centreville mail bags being sometimes found in our streets without the mail carrier.

Election of Officers.—St. Tammany Lodge No. 25, I. O. O. F., elected and appointed the following officers on Wednesday night: James H. Straughn, N. G.; Marion Dawson, V. G.; J. J. Hall, Secretary; James B. Palmer, Treasurer; P. F. T. Blake, Chaplain; Jas. W. Thompson, Representative to Grand Lodge; Geo. S. Palmer, Warden; John T. Hand, Conductor; John B. Brown and C. R. Clash, Supporters to N. G.; A. H. Wright and Joseph V. Coursey, Supporters to V. G.; W. T. Bullen, O. G.; Meyer Kahn, I. G.; Edwin H. Brown and S. A. Richardson, Scene Supporters: John B. Brown, A. H. Wright and Edwin H. Brown, Trustees.

The following are the elected and appointed Officers of Unity Lodge, No. 108, I. O. O. F., of Church Hill, for the present term: Wm. L. Reed, N. G.; Wm. E. Temple, V. G.; Dr. J. T. Tucker, Sec.; Jas. F. Gleaves, Treas.; George A. Barton, Warden, Dr. C. M. Newman, Con.; R. T. Armstrong, O. G.; H. C. Paasons, I. G.; W. H. Smith, R. S. to N. G.; J. E. Potts, L. S; W. Collins, R. S. to V. G.; D. H. Hendrix, L. S.; B. E. Cook, Rep. to G. Lodge; D. H. Crane, Geo. O. Trenchard and B. E. Cook, Trustees; D. H. Crane, Chap.; B. E. Cook, Marshall; Geo. O. Trenchard, S. P. G. S. S. have not been appointed yet.

THE FIRE KING.—The Denton *Union*, says that Mr. Coker, the great Caroline "Fire King," has made an engagement with a gentleman from Delaware, by the name of Hubbard, for a short season, to display his feats of eating fire, drinking moulten lead, &c. Coker has had many offers at high figures, to give exhibitions through the country, but would never before accept.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Our readers will be pained to learn that Judge L. T. H. Irving, had the misfortune to fall upon a slippery side walk in Baltimore city, while visiting there the week before Christmas, and fractured his left thigh bone. When the news of his misfortune first reached us, it was believed he would never walk again, but it is now thought he will be convalescent in a few week, when, to the great gratification of his friends throughout the Judicial Circuit, he will be able to resume his place upon the bench.—*Salisbury Advertiser.*

The New School Board.—The new School Board for this county, consisting of Hy. P. Hopkins, Esq., Dr. I. L. Adkins, and James E. McDaniel, Esq., Commissioners appointed by the Court, organized on Tuesday, by electing Mr. Hopkins President of the Board. Alexander Chaplain, Esq., was elected Examiner and Treasurer.—*Easton Star.*

SINGULAR MARRIAGE IN DOVER, DEL.—At the watch-meeting in the Methodist church, on last Sunday evening the services were exceedingly impressive, Mr. Merritt, the pastor, being aided by Rev. Mr. Huntington, of the Presbyterian church, who preached one of the most telling sermons that has been heard in Dover for a very long time. Just as the services were about being concluded, an event took place which was not on the bills. It was just six minutes after 12, the congregation was awaiting to be dismissed, when the preacher requested all present to tarry a moment longer. The audience was of course a little curious to know what was in the wind but it was a moment only and their curiosity was satisfied when a gentleman with a lady on his arm was seen rapidly passing up the middle isle and stop in front of the pulpit. It was James L. Walcott and Miss Molly Goodwin, who were then and there joined in the holy bonds of Matrimony. The event was of course a novel one and created quite a flutter—that is among the marriageable young Misses: probably among older ones too. Mr. Walcott is a young member of the Kent Bar; the lady is the only daughter of Esquire Goodwin, one of our most estimable townsmen.—*Middletown Transcript.*

"Putty-eyed monster" is what appeared in the paper of a Tennessee editor, who wrote, with respect, pretty aged minister."

The Governor's Message.

The farewell message of Governor Bowie, will be found a document of considerable length, treating of a large number of subjects of public interest, and in the main treating of them sensibly and well. Following the customary recognition of the temporal blessings for which our State and people have cause to be thankful, we have an exhibit of the financial condition of the State, which is represented to be "very satisfactory." During the last fiscal year a reduction of the State debt was effected to the extent of $1,050,073 24. This was accomplished by disposing of stock owned by the State in the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, on which a profit was realized of $177,001 above its par value. The actual debt of the State, bearing interest, on the 30th day of September, 1871, is put down at $12,436,718 68. The productive assets of the State are computed at $7,718,425 94, and the unproductive assets, chiefly bonds, stock, &c., of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, at $20,577,169 56. This last investment, after having been looked upon for nearly a quarter of a century as almost worthless, the Governor predicts can be made in the course of the next eleven years to yield the State a yearly revenue of half a million of dollars, when it will no longer be classed among the "unproductive assets." His expectation of this result the Governor bases upon a continuance of the policy in the management of the canal adopted by the present board of public works. In another portion of the message, devoted specially to a discussion of the affairs of the canal, the Governor refers "with peculiar pride and pleasure" to the results already accomplished as a complete vindication of the policy in question against the criticisms of personal and political opponents. In reference to the State finances generally, the Governor recomends that, a continuance of the retirement of the public debt; secondly, stringent measures against the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to compel the payment of the moneys already decided by the courts to be due from the company to the State, and amounting, the Governor says, to nearly a million of dollars; the third, the cancellation of a portion of the sinking fund debt; and lastly, greater economy in legislative appropriations. The passage of a law is also recommended to compel a more prompt settlement of their liabilities by incorporated institutions and accounting officers.

The cause of public education and the school system is commended to the attention of the Legislature, with the suggestion that the whole subject should undergo careful scrutiny and revision. In particular the Governor advises the establishment of high schools, as a connecting link between the common schools and colleges, in every county, or at least in one of two adjoining counties, and a more generous provision for the support of the colored schools. The school taxes paid by the colored people themselves, he justly observes, amount to so small a sum as to be "practically worthless" for the purpose, while the best interests of the State, with the marked good behavior of this class of our population, "dictate that the opportunity of at least a rudimental education should be afforded them." The message further advises a discontinuance of the policy of making donations out of the State treasury to private and sectarian institutions.

Upon the immigration question, which he recognizes as of the highest importance to the agricultural interests of the State, the Governor declines to endorse the appeal of the State convention held some time since in this city, for an appropriation of $200,000 from the State treasury to promote the purposes of immigration, but thinks that a far smaller sum might be profitably expended in diffusing information, under proper authority, in regard to the peculiar and exceptional attractions which Maryland offers to settlers.

Two topics in connection with the penitentiary and the treatment of criminals are discussed, viz; The abuse of the pardoning power and the necessity of regulating the subject of prison labor so as not to come into competition with the labor interests generally. This last subject, the Governor thinks, can be effected by prohibiting the manufacture of any article as a *specialty* in the penitentiary which is made to any extent by our citizens, and that as many branches of manufacture as possible be established in the penitentiary, and that convicts confined for minor offenses be employed, under proper supervision, as chain-gangs, to work the county roads. As auxiliary to this last plan the message recommends that the code be so amended as to substitute labor in the road-gang for imprisonment in jail for petty offenses. The Governor defends himself from the charge of having abused the executive prerogative of clemency, but strongly recommends the passage of act authorizing the abridgement of the length of prison sentence, in case of good behavior, and leaving the application of the act in the hands of the warden and directors.

The troubles in the adjutant general's office and the decline of the military spirit and organizations of the State since the militia law of last session are averted to as presenting proper subjects for legislative consideration.

The importance and increase of the cattle trade of Baltimore, as connected with the enlargement and improvement of the grounds attached to the State live stock scales, are reserved to, with the recommendation that the ground now owned by the State on Gwynn's falls be sold, and other property west of the present scales be purchased.

An alteration in the oyster law is suggested, so as to make the captains or persons in charge of vessels found violating the law, as well as the owners, amenable to punishment.

The act of last session for the protecteon of wild fowl is thought to have borne with undue hardship upon a class of citizens engaged in shooting wild fowl for a living, while it has failed to answer the objects of the sportsmen, who were the special advocates of the law. Inability at the right time to secure the services of the right person to act as commissioner under the fish law of last session is assigned as a reason why its provisions have not been carried out. It is advised that fishing by seine and gill-nets on Sunday be prohibited by law.

The establishment of an insurance department as a branch of the comptroller's office, with further legislatign to protect the people from their losses through bogus or fraudulent companies, is recommended.

A small appropriation to insure a supply of pure vaccine matter for the use of the community, as a prevention against small-pox, is suggested.

Federal affairs are discussed at somewhat greater length than usual, the Ku-Klux legislation of Congress, the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus in South Carolina, and Federal interference at elections, under cover of the arbitrary provisions of the bayonet election law are severally made the subject of indignant and earnest protest on the part of the Governor, and the passage of joint resolutions by the General Assembly expressive of the sentiments of the people of the State upon these subjects is recommended.

The condition of the State House as needing renovation and repair, and the propriety of placing a monument or memorial tablet over the remains of ex-Governor Pratt, now buried in the Annapolis cemetery, are called to the attention of the Legislature.

The message concludes with a reference to the approaching termination of the Governor's official term, an expression of thanks to the people of Maryland, a recognition of the generous treatment received from political opponents and confidedt predictions of the future prosperity of the State.

It is Begining to Work.

"Negro equality" is doomed to be wiped out. A Missouri member of the House of Representatives introduced a joint resolution the other day, proposing an amendment to the constitution. It provides that it shall not be lawful for whites and negroes to marry in the United States, and that all such marriages are forever prohibited. It is this sort of "little leaven" which, in time, "leaveneth the whole lump." "Negro equality" is a monstrous fraud, and no party will sooner repudiate it than the knaves and scoundrels who, for ten years, have been harping on that one idea, for political effect. Horace Greeley, of the Tribune, who has done more to build up this "negro equality" theory, and to promulgate the absurdity, that a negro is simply a Caucasian with a black skin, practically denies his logic, and stultifies himself daily, by holding neither social nor professional intercourse with the darkey.—Sambo is emphatically ignored; "equality" is trampled upon in the office of the great negro organ. With an editorial, mechanical and clerical force in the office of the Tribune numbering over a hundred men of all grades of talent, not a single negro, pure or tainted, is found there. Nay, would not be harbored there a moment. Bah!—what a contemtible, lying, cheating, swindle is this "Republican party!" How much longer is the nation to endure it, with all its frauds? —*Day Book.*

Annual Report of the Reading Railroad Company.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Reading Railroad Company, held in Philadelphia on the 8th instant, the managers submitted their report of the year's operations, showing the amount of gross receipts $12,562,843, (an increase over last year of 31 3-10 per cent.;) gross expenses $7,555,903, (increase of 16 3-10 per cent.;) net profits $5,006,940, increase of 63½ per cent. There has already been paid a 5 per cent. dividend on on $31,554,075, amounting, together with government tax on same, to $1,695,767 20. A further cash dividend is now declared of 5 per cent. on the common stock, $31,567,075, amounting, with taxes on the same, to $1,714,864 20, and leaving in the reserve fund after payment of said dividend, the sum of $789,555 90. The company has purchased 70,000 acres of the finest anthracite coal lands in Pennsylvania. Do do this a loan of $25,000,000 was authorized, secured by a first mortgage; $6,000,000 will retire bonds heretofore issued; $12,000,000 have been issued for the purchase of the coal lands. The entire coal tonnage of the year has been 6,002,543 tons. Concerning the lease of the Susquehanna canal, as an outlet for the coals of the western part of the Schuylkill coal field, (the terms of which have already been published,) the report says that "the possession of these works seemed to be necessary to the proper development of the western coal fields, and it is believed that with the increased coal tonnage of the Reading and Columbia railroad, and the great addition to the traffic which must result from the enlargement of the Pennsylvania canal, the business of the canal will soon become large enough to reimburse the company for the annual outlay." The report was adopted, the various contracts and leases alluded to were confirmed, and and the old board of officers were re-elected; president, Franklin B. Gowen.

CHILBLAINS AND CHAPPED HANDS.—The returning cold, damp weather brings in its train the seasonable series of complaints, such as chilblains, chapped hands and lips, &c. These appear to be most prevalent just now amongst those exposed to the inclemency of changeable weather, who possesss a fair complexion, delicate skin and other constitutional predispositions. To those especially liable to these tiresome and painful affections we recommend as a preventive wearing kid-skin gloves lined with wool, which not only keep out the cold, but absorb any moisture that may be upon the hands; and to rub over the hands before washing a small quantity of glycerine, which should be allowed to dry or become absorbed to a partial extent. When chilblains mainifest themselves the best remedy not only for preventing their ulcerating, but overcoming the tingling, itching pain and stimulating the circulation of the part to healthy action, is the liniment of belladonna (two drachms), the liniment of aconite (one drachm), carbolic acid (ten drops,) collodion flexile (one ounce), painted with a camel's hair pencil over the surface.—When the chilblains vesicate, ulcerate, or slough, it is better to omit the aconite and supply the other components of the liniment without it. The collodion flexile forms a coating or protecting film, which excludes the air, whilst the sedative liniments allay the irritation, generally of no trivial nature. For chapped hands we advise the free use of glycerine and good olive oil, in the proportion of two parts of the former to four of the latter; after this has been well aubbed into the hands and allowed to remain for a little while, and the hands subsequently washed with Castile soap and tepid water, we recommend the belladonna and collodion flexile to be painted, and the protective film allowed to remain permanently.

These complaints not unfrequently invade persons of languid circulation and relaxed habit, who should be put on a regimen and treated with ferruginous tonics. Obstinate cases are occasionally met with which no local application will remedy until some disordered state of the system is removed, or the general condition of the patient's health improved.—Chapped lips are also benefitted by the stimulating form of application we advocate, but the solution must not be allowed to get on the lips, or a disagreeable tingling results.—*London Chemists & Druggists.*

OVERCOATS.

WE have just received a large and handsome assortment of Overcoats; call and look at them. S. MERRITT & CO.

WE ARE JUST OPENING OUR FIRST SUPPLY
GENTS. FURNISHING GOODS
such as Undershirts and Drawers, Neck Ties and Scarfs, Gloves, &c.
Nov. 18, S. MERRITT & CO.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS AND PUTTY.
Nov. 18, '71. J. E. WEEB.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.65@1.85.
Red—$1.61@1.73.
CORN.—White—65@68. Yellow 66@70.
OATS—56 cents.

Married,

HOWARD--WORRELL.—On Tuesday, the 9th inst., by the Rev. E. H. C. Goodwin, Jos. W. HOWARD to Miss CECELA WORRELL.

DEFORD—MASLIN.—On Thursday last, by the Rev. D. C. Ridgeway, WILLIAM DEFORD, to Miss MARY R. MASLIN.

TYSON—PEACOCK.—In Millington, on the same day, by the Rev. Mr. Hoblitzell, W. W. TYSON to Miss JENNIE PEACOCK.

PEACOCK—GREEN.—In Millington, on the Thursday last, by the same, CALEB T. PEACOCK to Miss LUCINDA GREEN.

GREENWOOD—TOULSON.—On Thursday last, by the Rev. D. C. Ridgeway, J. ALFRED GREENWOOD to Miss MARY A. TOULSON.

CORNELIUS—ASHLEY.—On Thursday night, by the Rev. A. W. Milby, JOSEPH CORNELIUS to Miss OLIVIA ASHLEY.

NOTICE.

OWING to the pressure of the times, the undersigned will be compelled to do a STRICTLY CASH BUSINESS on and after *the first day of February*, 1872.

All persons indebted must make immediate settlement.

G. W. SUTTON.
Galena, Jan. 13, 1872—4t.

School Examiner's Notice.

CANDIDATES for Certificates as Teachers of Public Schools in Kent county, Teachers whose Certificates are about to expire, are notified to present themselves for examination at the office of the School Board in Chestertown, on Saturday, January 27, 1872. R. W. RINGGOLD,
Jan'y 13, 1872. Examiner.

REMOVAL.

ALONZO MING

HAS moved from the store below C F. Stam & Bro's. to the MIDDLE STORE In the "Burchinal Building," where a good supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

and everything

In the Green Grocery Line

may always be found. We name in part:

CHOCOLATE,	COFFEE,	COCOA,
SUGAR,	SYRUP,	MOLASSES,
BACON,	SALT,	FISH,
POTATOES,	TURNIPS,	CABBAGE,
COAL OIL,	CIDER,	VINEGAR,
FLOUR,	MEAL,	CORN,
OATS,	BRAN,	CHOP,
ESSENCES,	PEPPER,	EXTRACTS,
CINAMON,	GINGER,	MUSTARD,
TOBACCO,	CIGARS,	SNUFF,

Garden Seed of the best varieties, Soaps of all kinds, both for Toilet and washing purposes; Crackers, all kinds; Dried Fruit, Peaches, Apples, &c.

Thankful for past favors, he hopes to merit a continuence of the same.

ALONZO MING.
Jan. 13, 1872—tf.

Notice of Dividend.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM PARKER.

On application, Ordered that Henry Urie, administrator D. B. N. of Wm Parker, dec'd., give notice by advertisement that a dividend on the Personal Estate of said deceased, will be made in this Court, on TUESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1872.

Test: EDWIN CROUCH,
Register of Wills.

N. B.—All creditors of William Parker are hereby notified and requested to file their claims, properly authenticated, with the Register of Wills, on or before TUESDAY, the 29th day of January, 1872, or they will otherwise be excluded from the dividend in the Personal Estate.

HENRY URIE,
Jan. 13, 1872—4t. Admr. D. B.

NOTICE TO CREDITOP

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the subscriber has obtained from the Orphans' Court of Kent county, letters of administration on the personal estate of *Tickers.*

THOMAS LUSBY,

late of Kent County, deceased.

All persons having claims against said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, on or before the 9th day of August, 1872; otherwise they may be excluded by law from all benefits of said estate. Given under my hand this 9th day of January, 1872.

WM. H. H. LUSBY,
Jan. 13, 1872—4t. Administrator.

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