THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 20, 1872.

Delaware Ship-Canal Project--The Harbor of Baltimore.

Both houses of the Maryland Legislature have appointed a joint committee to bring the subject of a ship-canal across the peninsula of Maryland and Delaware before the general government, to ask a detail from the topographical engineers to survey the route for the same, and determine the cost of construction, and to communicate with the Governor of Delaware upon the subject, for the purpose of procuring the active co-operation of the Legislature of that State. It will be remembered that the national commercial convention, which sat in this city in September last, passed resolutions declaring that such a work was of national importance, and especially desirable in the interests of the West, the South, Southwest and Northwest, by lessening the distance to European ports and to New England for the export of cereals and provisions, tobacco, cooton and all other products, and for all importations to meet the requirements of the consumption of those vast regions. The convention also adopted a resolution that Congress be memorialized to direct a survey to be made for the proposed improvement, and if found to be practicable and desirable to the great interests of the country, that the canal shall be constructed. As indicated by Senator Earle, when he suggested the joint committee appointed as above by the Maryland Legislature, the proposed route by the ship-canal would place us very many miles nearer to the capes than the present one; after reaching which a vessel goes up the coast many more miles before laying her course for Europe or Boston. He referred also to the difficulty of the navigation of the capes, which would be avoided.—By the proposed canal route Baltimore would be brought within 85 or 100 miles of the ocean, instead of some 185, as at present, so that the advantage in distance would be a saving of this difference, as well as all the miles up the coast, to either the ports of Europe, New York or Boston. The gain is thus estimated in the resolution of the commercial convention at 183 miles, and it may be more.

In order to make this canal, the Sassafras river, upon which there is now a depth of some seven feet, can, the engineers state, be easily deepened to twenty-five feet, there then remaining a distance for a through cut of only twenty miles, making the canal thirty-two miles only. There is said to be an admirable harbor on the Delaware side, at one of the points suggested as the Delaware terminus of the canal. Congress is only at present asked to exercise a power which it has uniformly exercised, to order surveys to be made to ascertain whether any work of national importance can be constructed, and now it can conduce to the public interests. If the survey should turn out to be practicable and valuable, it will remain for Congress to act upon the subject in the interest of the whole country, and with regard to the generrl welfare and advantage. The great West and the South are specially interested in the matter, as Baltimore is the nearest port for the South and Southwest, and part of the Central and Northwest, to the Atlantic ocean. The difference in favor of Baltimore in this particular is very great, and the proposed canal will make it still greater. The commercial future of this city is already assured. The dependence of so large an extent of our Western country upon this, the nearest outlet to the sea, as its great entrepot, renders that an unquestioned fact. The cheapening of transportation and the economy of time in the conveyance of produce to market, which the West enjoys in having a port nearer than the ports to which most of its trade formerly went, identify Baltimore with its own interests, and make aught which brings this Atlantic outlet nearer to the sea its own concern. By those railroad and steamboat connections which have brought the West and South to its own doors, Baltimore has wonderfully increased in population and wealth. Its imports and exports have risen to a figure which attest the commercial importance it has already attained, and which, in connection with its great diversified manufactories, hold out a brilliant prospect for the future. It must continue to be an importing and exporting port for the West, a fact which gives that section a right to demand increased facilities, both as to appropriations for this harbor and the construction of a short cut to the sea. The Northern cities have had large sums lavished upon their harbors, ranging from hundreds of thousands to millions, while the appropriation at the last session of Congress for a harbor far nearer to the West than any of them was only $40,000. It is not, then, expecting too much to look to the West in a matter so vitally affecting its own interests, to support a plan by which it will be brought still near the sea than at present, whilst the general government would itself find a great advantage in bringing the national ships within easy access of abundant supplies of the best steam generating coal in the country.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Senator Vickers and Amnesty.

In the Senate on Monday last, Mr. Vickers discussed the constitutional relations of the States to each other, and to the general government, maintaining that the general government was a confederation of delegated powers, and that the States were sovereign, with the exception of such powers as they had delegated.—He quoted from the views of Daniel Webster and other statesmen of the North, concurring in the views held by Southern statesmen as to the limited powers of the general government and the reserved rights of the States. He pointed out how the trade and prosperity of the country was indebted to the products of the South, and said the renown and honor of the country had always been upheld by the men of the South. They had poured out their blood and their treasure for the defense of that government. In 1860 the first sectional President was elected, and the South, believing that its reserved rights were in danger, undertook, in pursuance of what it believed to be its undoubted right, to withdraw from the Union. It had fought and suffered beyond any other people for its convictions. While he admitted that the South had been unwise in secession, the North had been equally unwise in its plan of reconstruction, and every attempt which had been made by Congress to amend that plan had only made it worse. He believed that had President Lincoln's plan of reconstruction been adopted, we should to-day be a united, happy and prosperous people, with no traces of the bitterness engendered by the war. It could not be denied that but for the aid of the democrats of the North the government could not have succeeded in subduing the South, and they should have had some part in shaping the policy to be pursued toward the vanquished section. The disabilities which had been imposed upon a large part of the people of the South were utterly at variance with the spirit and the teachings of the constitution: they were unwise in the beginning, and it was doubly unwise to contine them. In judging the South, he contended that in some degree at least things should have been looked at from their standing point. The dictates of sound policy and of humanity forbid that this discrimination should have been resorted to.

He then discussed the Ku-Klux act, and maintained that much of the disorder which had prevailed in the South could have been avoided if a different treatment had been meted out to those people. He deprecated the suspension of the habeas corpus, which up to the time of Mr. Lincoln had never before been suspended in the history of the government. No proper justification, he contended, now existed for this suspension. On this point he quoted.

Mr. Vickers then proceeded ably and eloquently to argue for a removal of all traces of proscription, and to bring back to a common fellowship those who are bone of our bone, and flesh of our flesh.

Mr. Vickers concluded his speech of an hour and a half as follows: "It has been said that the sublimest word in our language is duty, and the most important, responsibility; that the man who has conquered a nation is not great until he has conquered himself, for true greatness is moral greatness and nobility of spirit, and that he who cannot forgive others breaks the bridge over which he himself must pass. Let us rise to the moral grandeur of duty and responsibility, achieve a victory over our prejudices, over our memories of the past, our resentments and spirit of retaliation, rise to the dignity and honor of our station, to the exalted standard of pure and generous patriotism, forgetting ourselves and all our conflicts and differences in the love we bear to our fellows, equal in all the elements of true manhood to ourselves. It was said by an eminent historian that the true end of politics is to make life easy and a people happy. Let us verify in our history to-day this adage of a wise man, and leave no blot on the history of our times by maintaining distinctions among equals. You boast of having struck the manacles from the hands of the slaves, while you place them upon the mind, the volition, the freedom of the whites. Let us act up to the wisdom of statesmen, and while you proclaim the liberty of the bondman pronounce the emancipation of our race; withdraw your military from Southern soil and restore tranquility and order. Suffer not the fleeting and unworthy influences of party to weigh down the mighty balances of human rights, the immunities of the citizen and the demand of the nation; but, in view of the humiliations, sufferings and destruction of the past, looking with prescience and hope of the patriot to the stupendous greatness and glories of a happy future, rise to the true character of our position, and restore to our people and the States justice, confidence, equality and constitutional rule, the only secure and solid foundations of free republican institutions. Can there be anything in the history of governments and of men, higher, nobler, sublimer than a great people, by their Representatives and Senators, obliterating all traces of proscription, and bringing back into a common fellowship, into full communion and brotherhood, those who are bone of our bone and flesh of our flesh, who speak our language, worship the same God, and seek to serve the same country? Send, therefore, the white-winged messenger of peace, reconciliation and hope to those who will contribute to our growth, unity and prosperity."

Constitutionality of Legal-Tender Acts.

WASHINGTON, Jan'y. 15.—In the Supreme Court, to-day, Associate Justice Strong delivered the opinion of the court affirming the constitutionality of the legal-tender acts of Congress, Justices Swain, Davis, Miller and Bradley concurring—Justice Bradley read his views on one branch of the question. Chief Justice Chase delievered the dissenting opinion for himself, Justices Field, Clifford and Nelson. Views on the same side were read by Justices Field and Clifford and Field. Justice Nelson was absent.

MR. AKERMAN'S REPORT.

Attorney General Akerman's annual report of the Department of Justice, just made public, states, in regard to the South Carolina Ku-Klux business, that with the exception of a few mistakes, he is satisfied that no innocent person has been arrested. The whole number arrested in three counties had been, at last accounts, 472. Indictments have been presented against 420 of these' Five were tried and found guilty, none were acquitted.—Twenty-five pleaded guilty. The first cases have gone to the Supreme Court on a certified difference of opinion between the judges. Since the proceedings commenced the officers in charge of the business have had their whole energies occupied in three counties. The number yet to be proceeded against in these counties will exceed the capacity of the United States courts to dispose of. If it takes a court over one month to try five offenders, he asks, how long will it take to try the four hundred already indicted, and the many hundred more, who, he thinks, deserve to be punished?

These remarks, he says, are applicable to the other States were these combinations exist. The power of suspending the writ of habeas corpus will run out with the present session of Congress, and, if it be continued, Mr. Akerman suggests that the power should be extended to suspend the writ anywhere as to persons to be arrested on the charge of conspiracy within the insurrectionary district,

In regard to other business, the report shows that the government has had during the year 40 cases in the Supreme Court, gained 20, lost 8, not yet decided 9; cases disposed of in the Court favor 30; amount awarded claimants $1,681,-084; amount claimed in cases decided in favor of the government $2,141,543; cases instituted by the government and still pending 4,246. Of these about 3,000 will be disposed of in accordance with the decision of the Supreme Court in five cases now before it.

How Louisiana has been Plundered.

As affording some explanation of recent affairs in New Orleans we give the following extract from the charge of Judge Abell to the Grand Jury of his Court in that city:

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—You are about to enter upon your duties as the Grand Inquest in and for the body of the Parish of Orleans. There was never a time in the history of Louisiana when a stronger necessity for a firm and impartial administration of the criminal laws was required at the hands of a Grand Inquest inspired by a patriotic devotion to the public interest, and which, regardless of party influences, should govern all your actions. The people have suffered themselves to be literally robbed before their own eyes, and the money plundered from them devoted to licentiousness, bribery and corruption of every description. This state of moral and political depravity must be dispelled or our people, both white and colored, will be demoralized, and a great fertile State and flourishing city left in poverty and disgrace. With an honest and wise administration of the public revenues of the State of Louisiana she would furnish happy homes to more than a million of happy people. If a few plunderers are permitted to waste that part of the revenue in bribery and corruption that should go to the aggrandizement and future good of the State, it will be but a barren waste, with her people degenerated, ignorant and oppressed. Gentlemen, for the last eight years at least forty per cent. of the revenue of the State and city has been appropriated to the special benefit of a ring of avaricious contractors and corrupt officials. The fifteen or twenty millions of dollars thus fraudulently appropriated would have erected stately edifices and parks for public use, improved the streets, and would have resulted in such benefits to the city as would have made it a desirable place of residence. Your public servants are as much bound to act in good faith and honesty as the servants you hire for your households, and are just as dishonest if they appropriate to their own use the public money or property. In England and other well-regulated countries, they are as quickly hurried to felons' prisons as the common servant for their dishonesty.

Gentlemen, the burden of the people has grown to be intolerant. Corruption has assumed the proportions of a deluge, and will sweep all before it unless rolled back. Taxes five per cent., with fifty or sixty millions of indebtedness, crippled resources and reckless legislation will ruin the State and enslave the people. Every honest citizen, white and colored, rich and poor, should stand as firm as a rock against this state of affairs and demand an honest discharge of official duties.

Political Conservatism.

Whatever may be thought of the practicability of a third political party, it is surely practicable for honest men in all parties to express their opinions upon public affairs frankly and manfully, and regardless of party interests, as Carl Schurz, on the Republican side, and W. S. Groesbeck, on the Democratic, have done. These men, in their political addresses, though representing different parties, agree in advocating a removal of the disabilities incurred in the war; uphold the constitutional amendments and the security of the rights acquired under them; oppose the dangerous policy which, under the pretext of enforcing those amendments, has been lately employed in North and South Carolina; urge a reformation of the civil power; oppose the high tariff policy, and resist that tendency to centralization which is now the most formidable danger to the liberties and harmony of the people. There can be no doubt that large numbers of intelligent men in both parties, like Schurz, Groesbeck, and others, desire a reform of existing abuses, and are most anxious to bring the general and State governments back to the old, honest, republican methods. Such persons owe it to the country to let their sentiments be known, and thereby, if they effect nothing more, encourage and strengthen the aspirations which are, we believe, general in both parties, for a higher and purer type of political organization. It is because well-disposed men are often restrained by fear of hurting party prospects that they preserve a silence which it is scarcely too strong to characterize as guilty connivance at political crimes and villainies which in their inmost hearts they loathe and execrate. To give a tacit consent to wrong, to permit it where it can be rebuked and exposed, if not prevented, is almost equal in turpitude to the commission of the crime. Republicans who refuse to expose the sinister practices of custom-houses in the large cities and bureaus at Washington, for fear that it may prejudice the general administration, or democrats who cover up the mire and foulness of municipal corruption, lest they should in some way damage their political organization, are treacherous to the community and to the best interests of their own party, and must expect to be classed with those who are converting our political organizations into combinations for the plunder of the public.

It is, in fact, because of the silence and inactivity of men who know better, but have not the energy and moral courage to speak and act, that the political machinery of the country falls so often into unworthy hands.—*Balt. Sun.*

A bill has been introduced in the Ohio Legislature, amending statutes regarding evidence and allowing parties in civil actions or special proceedings to testify; also to establish negro testimony in the State Courts.

An Error of Education.

From most of the schemes of amnesty which Radicalism has devised, one class of sinners is especially concluded—the graduates of the Military Academy who entered the Confederate service. For these deluded and perhaps guilty men we have a word of rather curious apology to say—curious, we mean, as a matter of history. It is in this wise: As long ago as the year 1826 there was published in the good City of Philadelphia an elementary book on the Constitution of the United States. Its author was WILLIAM RAWLE, one of the most eminent Jurists of his day. Born in 1759, educated thoroughly—first at home and then, in the ancient fashion, at the Inns of Court—he was thirty years of age when the Federal Compact was framed, the contemporary and friend of its framers. A Federalist of an advanced type, he held office as District Attorney throughout the WASHINGTON and ADAMS Administrations, and, as such, conducted the prosecution of JOHN FRIES for the mild treason of 1799. Who more competent to expound and comment on the Constitution? His "View" appeared, we have said, in 1826, Mr. J. Q. ADAMS then President. It is a compact volume of less than two hundred pages, and thus adopted to academical use. It was warmly welcomed and at once went through several editions. The *North American Review*, edited by EDWARD EVERETT, an organ of Boston political orthodoxy, pronounced it "a safe and intelligent guide. The now venerable LIEBER, in his book on "Civil Liberty," warmly praised it. But more than this, being compact and thus accredited, it was adopted as the text book at the Military Academy, and there taught by the professor of ethics and constitutional law, who then was no other than the Rev. CHARLES P. MCILVAINE, now the venerable and eminetly "loyal" Bishop of Ohio. Among the students thus taught at the very time were JEFFERSON DAVIS, and LEONIDAS POLK, and BENJAMIN HUGER, and JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, and JOHN B. MAGRUDER, and WILLIAM N. PENDLETON, and ROBERT E. LEE; and, at a later day, BEAUREGARD, and BRAGG, and BUCKNER, and EARLY, and EWELL, and the HILLS, and JACKSON, and PEMBERTON, and others on the roll of crime. Their classmate of the present patton, we believe, LONGSTREET, studied constitutional law as revealed by RAWLE. Turning to this text book, a copy of which will be found in Mr. Aston's library, we find—and in order that there may be no mistake we give the exact reference—at page 302:

The secession of a State from the Union depends entirely on the will of the people of such State. ° ° In any manner by which a secession may take place, nothing is more certain than that the act should be deliberate, clear, and unequivocal.

At page 187 Mr. RAWLE says:

The States may wholly withdraw from the Union, but while they continue they must retain the character of representative republics.

But still further, in chapter 32, page 297, we find:

If a faction should attempt to subvert the government of a State for the purpose of destroying its republican form, the paternal power of the Union could be called forth to subdue it. Yet it is not to be understood that its interposition would be justifiable if the people of a State should determine to retire from the Union, whether they adopted another or retained the same form of government.

Whether "Rawle on the Constitution is still the text-book we have no means of knowing. In certainly was in 1852, when General LEE was superintendent and when BEAUREGARD was professor, and we believe in 1861, when the inexplable wrong was done. Surely it is some excuse for these misguided men that their nursing mother supplied this food, that the twigs were thus early bent, that the light which led them astray, if "not from heaven," was from Federal empyrean; in plain English, does it lie with those who thus instructed them, thus filled their young minds with heresy, to keep them bound to the stake with the faggots heaped around them—to proscribe and disfranchise them for acting up to the principles they were taught at school? Without further comment we submit this new matter—this after-discovered evidence—to the judgment of the legislative tribunal whose prerogative of mercy seems to hesitate.—*Prince Georgian.*

THE REBUKE FROM RUSSIA.—The note of Prince Gortschakoff, which has just been published, concerning the treatment to which the Russian minister to the United States, M. Catacazy, was subjected, and the hints in relation to official discourtesy, are somewhat tart and pointed, though expressed with diplomatic propriety of speech. When Mr. Fish, in his note of November 16, 1871, to Mr. Curtin, our minister at St. Petersburg, for the information of Prince Gortschakoff, who wanted to know, enumerated the charges and specifications against Mr. Catacazy, upon which he was dismissed, he expressed his conviction that it was only needed to state these unwarrantable proceedings to the imperial government to obtain against them "the rebuke and consideration of the Emperor." Instead of this, the American government is rebuked and not Mr. Catacazy. The Russian note to Mr. Curtin was published in a Russian newspaper, as the accusations of Mr. Fish had been in an American newspaper. It is to be hoped that it will be simply a newspaper war, and involve no further unpleasantness. There seem to be larger bearings to this affair than its personal aspects, as the active efforts to defeat the Washington treaty, imputed to Mr. Catacazy, could scarcely have been made except under the inspiration of his own government, whose agents in the east of Europe have spread the idea that America was to be counted in on the Russian side in a future struggle for the control of Asia and the Levant. It is a pity that this squabble should have occurred while Prince Alexis is on a visit to this country.

THE SEARCH OF THE FLORIDA.—It has been already mentioned that the Florida, twice over-hauled on the high seas by Spanish war vessels, has arrived, and the government has at last ascertained that the statement of one of the cases by the newspapers some weeks ago, and which does not appear to have been credited, was true. It is alleged that the silence of our naval officers in the gulf had led to the belief by the department that there was no foundation for the story. However, an apology is demanded, the naval officers to be punished, &c., and no doubt, if Spain is as wise as our own government was in the Trent affair, she will promptly make due reparation, and remove the naval officers from their commands—perhaps to some higher one. Whether the aggravating course complained of will be continued is a serious question. We could not permit even Great Britain to keep up such a practice, and although we may feel towards Spanish insults less sensitiveness than if they were offered by an equal in strength and capacity, they may be so multiplied as to exceed endurance. There seem to be some symptoms of impatience here already in regard to the Cuba business, one indication of which may be found in the discharge by Judge Benedict, of New York, of General Jordan, who for a year has been the victim of charges emanating from sources that cannot be traced and from witnesses who cannot be found. The district attorney, after stating the history of the indictment, and the subsequent proceedings, remarked that the defendent was "the victim of a rascally set of persons," and asked that a *nol pros*, be entered. This was at once ordered by Judge Benedict, who suggested the indictment for perjury of the witnesses against Jordan and the communication of the facts to the State Department, so that the connection, if any, of the Spanish consul with the matter may be known. As Spain appears to be fast going to bankruptcy, she ought to practice economy, and pursue the productive ways of peace, instead of incurring the ill-will of those who may do her irreparable harm.

A Man with Nerves of Steel.

Young Donaldson, the daring æronaut, who made a balloon ascension at Reading, Penn., on the 30th of August last, and performed a series of trapeze feats when a mile or more from the earth, requested his thrilling performance in Norfolk on Monday last. There was no basket to the ballon, but its place was supplied by a trapeze similar to those used by circus performers, and above the trapeze was placed a hoop, secured to which was a suit of heavy clothing to be used by the ariel voyager when he encountered the cold currents. The Norfolk *Journal* in describing the ascension says that when the balloon was released from its moorings and reached an altitude Donaldsen suddenly and apparently with little effort threw himself into a sitting posture on the bar, kissing his hand to the crowd below. Suddenly, pretending to lose his balance, he fell backwards, sliding head downward until he caught by his toes on the side ropes that suspend the trapeze bar. In this perilous position he swung to and fro several seconds—a time which seemed an age to the awe-stricken crowd below. It was curious to observe the varying emotions of the crowd—as varying as the dispositions of each individual. Some were thrilled with admiration of the courage of the daring man and kept their eyed riveted on him. Others shuddering with horror turned away with pallid faces and beating hearts and covered their eyes with their hands to shut out the dreadful sight.—Faint shrieks were heard from the ladies, and some turned to leave the spot, but true to the characteristic of their sex—curiosity—concluded to take one more look, and looking once, looked again.—Throwing himself back in his seat on the bar the æronaut sat astride the same.—Then began a series of gymnastic evolutions—balancing himself on his back; turning over and "skining the cat," by the side ropes, &c. Upward grandly and steadily rose the balloon, cleaving the air like a mighty bird. At length it looked like a mere speck in the clouds. Opera glasses and telescopes were brought into requisition, and by their aid Donaldson could be seen still performing his gymnastic feats. After rising to a tremendous height the balloon hung for a few moments seemingly suspended in mid air, and then sailed off in a south-eastern direction. When the balloon was a mere speck in the distance, invisible to the naked eye and almost through powerful telescopes, the man with nerves of steel and the heart of a lion repeated his daring trapeze feat of hanging head downward, suspended by his toes. Such a scene was never before witnessed in Norfolk, and seldom anywhere in the world. The description of such a scene reads like a romance, but the reality far surpasses the most vivid powers of "word painting," and desist from the vain effort to depict it. When the ærial ship had reached an altitude of about half a mile, and struck the colder current of air, the æronaut was observed to climb up to the hoop, and get his suit of thick clothes. Descending to the bar he dressed himself, and then resumed the gymnastic display—exercising himself to keep warm. Those who were fortunate to have telescopes saw the balloon gradually descending. Occasionally the æronaut would throw down a bag of sand to enable the ballon to rise—the country probably not being suited for a descent. Late in the evening it was rumored that Donaldson had descended safely near Kempsville, in Princess Anne county.

Two Thousands Shades of Color.

Modern appliances and discoveries in the dyer's art have rendered it possible to produce about two thousand different shades of color. This number, however, gives but a faint idea of the effects that might be produced by a continual admixture of one tint with another. Sax-blues count from twenty to twenty-four different shades, produced by manufacturers in printed cottons, linens and silks, and a still greater variety could be furnished if demanded. In royal-blue there are this season from twenty-four to twenty-eight varieties in the middle shades. Scarlet has from thirty to forty shades, and crimson the same number, while yellow has from forty to fifty different varieties. These various shades and hues were unknown only a few years ago, and they are only popular now because they have in some manner been rendered fashionable. Decided colors, in any material, are now at a discount, and goods to obtain a ready sale must be colered with some variation of an original tint.—Popular fancy, however, is no longer satisfied with a simple variation, but the collors must be mixed and blended until all color is lost, and a new hue is produced, that resembles nothing that is in the heavens above, or in the earth beneath, or in the waters under the earth. These, if so they can be called, seldom possess any that by which they might be designated, so that a recourse must necessarily be had to an arbitrary name, which in general means no more than the production itself. Solferino, Magenta and Ashes of Roses have had their day, and their places are now taken by London Smoke, Nankeen, Cuba, Cafe, Peach, Feru, Bug Color and many other. These colors must be seen to be admired, for no written description of them could be given.

A SOUND ANSWER.—A Texas merchant writes to the New York Journal of Commere to ask the following question: "Suppose that with an unsullied reputation it has taken me six years to make a honest living, while in that time I have seen thirty-two scamps go through the door of insolvency into an improvement of their estate, how long will it be before I will lay by something for old age?" The Journal answers: "A man who has lived an active unsulled life in the midst of such temptations for six years has already laid by something for the future; and there is One who will keep that he has committed to Him, so that he will find that he has 'a good foundation 'against the time to come.' A credit on that book is a sure provision for old age."

NEWSPAPER PUBLICATION OF LECTURES.—A well-prepared lecture costs the author weeks and frequently months of anxious thought, and is therefore but natural that lecturers should object to throw all this labor away upon a single audience; that is, that they should prefer but a mere notice or reference to their discourse by the press, and insist that no full report of it be printed. They must hold that lectures are their private property, their stock in trade, as it were, and that after being printed, they are comparatively worthless. Mark Twain, in common with his brothers of the rostrum, has these views; and it was consequently with no feelings of intense satisfaction that he saw in one of the Pittsburg papers, the morning following the night he had spoken there, a phonographic report of his 'piece.' With his characteristic humor, but nevertheless half seriously, he said to one of the newspaper men who stated that the reporter had acted under instruction.—"Aye, and I suppose on the same principle, if my pocket-book had been lying on the table, you would have instructed him to take that too." There is no little force in this remark, as will be seen by all who fairly consider the question.

A BLIND MAN'S LOVE FOR HIS DOG.—A disgraceful scene occurred on Fourth street, yesterday morning, in which the actors were a gang of——and an old blind man. The latter owns a small dog, which he has trained to guide him in his travels to and from his house, and while taking his usual airing this morning, he was suddenly surrounded by——, who took his dog away from him, and danced around him, pulling his hair, his coat, and even trying to trip him up. The poor, helpless old man seemed only conscious of the loss of his dog, and paying no heed to the cruelty exercised upon himself, he called and whistled incessantly to his little guide and companion, which was already out of sight and hearing; and even when his persecutors were driven off and his deliverer offered his assistance, he shook off the proffered arm impatiently and asked for his dog. When told that he had lost it, the old man's anger was terrible, and his sightless eyes shed tears of rage and grief for his faithful little friend. He was taken home, mourning all the way; but when he reached his door and was greeted there by a joyful whine and two little paws against his legs, he gave a great cry of joy, and, sinking down on his knees, lifted his returned darling in his arms and pressed him to his heart.—*San Francisco Bulletin, Dec. 27.*

A NEW RAILROAD BRAKE.—Any discovery that will make railroading safer must be regarded at a public benefit. Mr. Wm. Loughridge, of this city, after a series of experiments lasting through many years, heretofore noticed in The Sun, has at last got his patent air-brake in working operation, and is equipping with it a train of passenger cars for the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. Mr. Loughridge claims that by his patent air-brake the engineer, the conductor or any one on the train can apply an instantaneous, uniform and great stoppage power to any one or all the cars in a train.—*Baltimore Sun.*

Married,

TYSON—PEACOCK.—At the residence of the bride's sister-in-law, in Warwick, on Sunday evening, Jan. 14th, 1872, by Rev. S. A. Hoblitzell, W. W. TYSON, of Cecil, to Miss JENNIE PEACOCK, of Galena, Kent Co., Md.

Died.

LUSBY.—At his residence near Chestertown, on Friday, the 12th of January, after a protracted sickness, Mr. JOHN LUSBY, a much esteemed citizen, in the 83rd year of his age.

BY REQUEST,

The Sunday School at St. James'

M. P. Church, Worton,

Will repeat their Exhibition on WEDNESDAY the 24th of January, at the same hour and place, with some additional pieces.

If the evening should prove stormy, will take place the following evening.

January 20, 1872—2w.

Maryland Agricultural College.

THE SPRING TERM of this prosperous Institution will begin FEB'Y. 1ST, 1872. A limited number of "State Scholarships" may be secured by an immediate application. For Catalogue, &c., address

REV. SAM'L. REGISTER,
President,
"Agricultural College P. O.,"
Jan. 20—4t. Prince George's Co., Md.

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.

ESPECIAL attention paid to *FINE LINEN SHIRTS*, and any one in want of a good Shirt, at a moderate price, will do well to call and see
Oct. 14, 1871. S. MERRITT & CO.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.65@1.85.
Red—$1.60@1.65.
CORN.—White—62@68. Yellow 66@68.
OATS—55 cents.

LATE CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of eight writs of Venditioni Exponas issued by John T. Hurtt and Thomas J. Britton, Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, one at the suit of B. F. Crookshank, one at the suit of T. W. Levering & Son, use of B. F. Warmsley, one at the suit of John Carter, one at the suit of J. A. Pearce, one at the suit of L. A. and A. L. Gooding, administrators of William Gooding, and three at the suit of Catlin & Starkey, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of Samuel T. Cauldwell, I have seized and taken in execution all the estate, right, title, interest, property, claim and demand at law and in equity, of the said Samuel T. Cauldwell in and to

FIVE HORSES,
ONE PAIR OF MULES,
8 head of Cattle,
Lot of SHEEP AND HOGS,

Carriage and Harness, Dearborn, Wagon and Harness, Cart, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, and all his

Farming Utensils,
ALSO,
HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE:

And I hereby give notice, that on *Friday, the 2nd day of February*, 1872, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the premises, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writs, debts, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon. Sale positive

E. GOODING, late Constable.
Jan. 20, 1872—tds. [5.00]

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. N.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

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

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.

CONSTABLE'S SALE.

BY virtue of one writ of Fieri Facias, issued by T. Waters Russell, one of the Justices of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, and to me directed, at the suit of M. Bannon, against the goods and chattles, lands and tenements of George R. Jones and Benjamin H. Startt, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Benjamin H. Startt, of, in, and to, the following property, viz:

All that Piece or Parcel of Land

situated at or near "Worton Heights," in Kent county, Md., called "Prince William," containing

About 95 Acres,

and being the same parcel of land which was conveyed to the said Benjamin H. Startt by George W. Beck and others, by Deed dated November 9th, 1847, duly recorded in Liber J. N. G., No. 11, pages 515, &c., one of the Land Record Books for Kent county aforesaid:

And I hereby give notice, that on *Tuesday, the 6th day of February*, 1872, at 11 o'clock, A. M., in front of the Market House in Chestertown, I will sell at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, the above property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said writ, debt, interest and costs, due and to become due thereon. CHAS. H. DAVIS, Constable.
Jan. 13, 1871—tds. [5.75]

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