THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, January 27, 1872.

Qualification of Jurors.

A bill has been introduced in the New York Legislature which provides that "the previous formation or expression of opinion" shall not disqualify a juror who is willing to declare on oath that he is able to render a verdict in accordance with the law and the testimony; and limits the peremptory challenges to thirty on each side. Our Legislature would do well, we think, to take up this subject. In this age of newspapers and reading, the important facts in almost every case of crime of any magnitude become known to nearly every man who is intellectually qualified to sit on juries, and upon what they hear and read they most naturally form and express an opinion. This does not disqualify an honest and intelligent man from rendering a verdict in accordance with the testimony developed at the trial, but is often under the rulings in our State Courts made use of by those who wish to avoid the unpleasant duties of the juror in criminal, and particularly capital cases. The juror is sworn to decide according to the law and the testimony, and verdicts are rendered accordingly, and possibly in the majority of cases, certainly in a large proportion of cases contrary to the individual opinion of the members of the jury. In the case of Shelton, one of the Cosden murderers, the late Senator Pearce, his counsel, took a juryman who, in answer to the usual question, said he had formed and expressed no opinion which would bias his verdict after hearing the case. With this construction or change in the law of our State much of the delay and difficulty arising in the selection of juries would be avoided, and the proper ends of justice, we believe, oftener attained. A careful observer of our criminal procedure cannot fail to arrive at the conclusion that the law does not secure the committal of criminal cases to the most intelligent jurors who are called to be sworn.

Nor have we ever seen the justice of denying the peremptory challenge to the State. The State should be armed with the power to prevent the selection of improper jurors. We know of a case where a party was indicted for two offences, while the jury were deliberating upon the lesser of the two, the prisoner by his counsel succeeded in delaying the call of the second case until a verdict of acquittal had been rendered in the first case, and a considerable number of that jury imposed upon the State for the second case. The State should have a sufficient number of peremptory challenges to protect the interests of society. The presumption of innocence in favor of the prisoner, his challenges, and the necessity of a unanimous verdict, sufficiently guard the rights of offenders.

Since writing the above we observe that the House of Delegates have passed a bill giving the challenge to the State in certain cases.

The bill enacts

"That the right of peremptory challenge shall be allowed to every person who shall be tried on presentment or indictment for any crime or misdemeanor, the punishment whereof by law is death or confinement in the penitentiary; and to the State on the trial of such indictment or presentment, but the accused shall not challenge more than twenty, nor the State more than four jurors, without assigning cause." The act takes effect from its passage.—This important law will strengthen the hands of the State in all criminal trials in the counties, and has long been needed.

MARYLAND LEGISLATURE.

The Legislature on Friday of last week in joint convention, elected State Senator George R. Dennis, of Somerset county, as United States Senator from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to succeed Mr. Vickers, whose term expires in March, 1873. The voting for United States Senator began in each house of the Legislature, separately, according to the requirement of the law of Congress, on Tuesday the 16th, the second Tuesday after meeting. On Wednesday there were five ineffectual votes in joint convention, and on Thursday another joint vote, with no result until Friday, when Hon Geo. R. Dennis was duly elected. Ninety-three votes were cast by the joint convention, of which Mr. Dennis, dem., received 81; Hon. Jacob Tome, of Cecil, late republican candidate for Governor, 1; and Hon. Lewis H. Steiner, of Frederick, republican, 11. Mr. Dennis was therefore declared elected, and a joint committee appointed to inform him officially of the result.

THE McDONOGH WILL CASE.—As has already been stated, the suit of Moses Fox, to recover from the cities of New Orleans and Baltimore the sum of $300,000 as part of the educational trust fund held by them under the will of John McDonogh, has been decided on appeal by the Supreme Court of Louisiana in favor of the two cities. The lower court held that all the issues raised by Fox in this present suit had been tried in a previous suit of the same character, which was also decided in favor of the cities. The Supreme Court affirms this decision. It may be hoped that this will prove to be the end of this litigation.

RESIGNED.—The President's father, Jesse R. Grant, has tendered his resignation as postmaster, at Covington, Ky.

☞ A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, writes:

The legislative and executive appropriation bill, considered by the House to-day, contains the appropriation for the salaries of the assistant treasurer at Baltimore and his subordinates. The total amount appropriated for this purpose is $23,940, the increase over last year being $2,600. This is occasioned by allowing two extra clerks for the office. This bill is the only one yet reported that contains any appropriation for Baltimore or her citizens. The Secretary of the Treasury recommends that an appropriation of $100,000 be made to continue work upon the extension of the courthouse and postoffice. The bill of Senator Vickers, which has passed the Senate, appropriating $40,000 for two range lights in the Craighill channel, is now before the commerce committee of the House.

The appropriation secured by Mr. Vickers is five thousand dollars less than the amount recommended by the secretary for this purpose. The range lights are intended to take the place of the two light houses at North Point. The next item relating to Baltimore that occurs in the secretary's report, is one for the appropriation of $25,000 to construct an earthen barbette battery, for guns of the largest calibre, in Baltimore harbor, and also a recommendation for the construction of a similar battery on the site opposite Fort McHenry, the cost being $15,000. The ship channel in Patapsco river and Chesapeake bay, now in course of construction, receives the support of the secretary, and the sum of $200,000 is recommended for this purpose. The amount recommended for the construction of a dyke in the Susquehanna river, below Havre de Grace, is $50,000. The harbors of Cambridge and Queenstown both received the favor of the secretary and both are included in his recommendations—the amount required for the improvement of Cambridge harbor being $20,000, that for Queenstown $6,000.

Take Your Own Home Paper.

The following is taken from the editorial column of Godey's Lady's Book for February:

"What tells us so readily the standard of a town or city as the appearance of its papers? And its youth or its age can as well be determined by the observing as by a personal notice. The enterprise of its citizens is depicted by its advertisements, their liberality by the looks of the paper. Some papers show a good, solid, healthy foundation, plethoric purses and a well-to-do appearance generally; others show a striving to contend with the grasping thousands around them, trying hard to wrench out an existence from the close-fisted community around them. An occasional meteoric display in its columns of telegraph or local or of editorials, show what it can do if it had the means, but it cannot continue in the expensive work until support comes, which ought to be readily granted. A newspaper is like a church; it wants fostering in the commencement, and for a few years; then, as a general thing it can walk alone, and reflect credit upon its location. Take your home paper; it gives you more news of immediate interest than New York or other papers; it talks for you when other localities belie you; it stands up for your rights; you always have a champion in your home paper, and those who stand up for you should certainly be well sustained. Your interests are kindred, and equal, and you must rise or fall together. Therefore, it is your interest to support your home paper; not grudgingly, but in a liberal spirit; as a pleasure, not as a disagreeable duty; but an investment that will amply repay the expenditure.

Review of the Wharton Poisoning Case.

The trial of Mrs. Wharton for the murder of General Ketchum has been the most memorable event of the kind in this State for thirty or thirty-five years. No trial has elicited so much public interest since the blue hatchet case of Stewart, or the later and more brutal tragedy for which Adam Horn was hanged. It is now one month two weeks and five days since Mrs. Wharton's trial began in Annapolis. She was arraigned in the Circuit Court for Anne Arundel county, December 4th, 1871, having been indicted in Baltimore August 14th, 1871.

Mrs. Wharton was detained under arrest in her own house, on the 10th of July last, and six days afterwards the grand jury having made a formal presentment, she was conveyed to the Baltimore city jail, where she remained until the first of December last, when she was removed to the Annapolis jail. She has therefore been in duress over six months, though her imprisonment, owing to the devotion of her daughter and the consideration of her custodians, has been deprived of much of the dreary discomfort ordinarily experienced by persons under similar circumstances. Her trial has occupied forty-two days actually, in which time the theories of chemistry and medicine have been exhausted, as well as the law and the practitioners of all three of these learned professions.

Over one hundred witnesses have been examined for and against the accused, many of them from remote sections of the Union, including some of the most prominent army officers in the service of the government, ladies and others. Probably a more exhaustive trial, a more tenacious defense or vigorous prosecution has never been witnessed in Maryland, and it would be bad indeed if after all the trouble and expense of the case the jury should fail to agree one way or another, and necessitate another trial. It is estimated that the case thus far will cost the city of Baltimore fully $25,000. It will, it is understood, ruin the prisoner pecuniarily, for the charges she is at must be very great.

SMALL-POX.—We learn there is a case of small-pox in the family of a Mr. Neely, near Centreville. Mr. N.'s son has been employed in Philadelphia, and returned to his father's house last week on a visit, and was attacked with the disease. Of course every precaution is being taken to prevent its spreading in the community.—*Centreville Citizen.*

COURT.—The Circuit Court for Queen Anne's county will meet on Monday next, the 29th inst.—*Ib.*

Battle Over the Flesh Pots.

We know that progress in a bad direction seems to be an inexhaustible propensity; but it is difficult to imagine how the foul pool of party politics can be made more foul by the addition of even an unlimited amount of filth—no matter how vigorously it may be stirred up by the wretches who have it in exclusive charge.

In its best estate a science of more than doubtful utility, we see party politics degenerated to a mere trade—pursued for a livelihood. In this aspect, its "code of honor" is not violated by resort to any conceivable amount of trickery and corruption. The object in view justifies the means resorted to—and the apprentices and master-workmen are not afflicted with stomachs over-dainty or consciences with difficulty appeased. It is their trade; they must live by their trade; and there are tricks of the trade that *must* be played to insure success. These tricks were invented ages ago by the Father of Lies; but no period of the world's life produced men of sufficient capacity to play them successfully until the whirligig of time produced the Devil's long-wished-for offspring, in the shape of the average American politician—a monster with but one virtue: absolute perfection in his vocation.

Of this absolute perfection we have disgusting exhibition in the political drama now being played in Louisiana. There is no room for asking which of the two factions is in the right, or for inquiry into the merits or demerits of the contest. There is no merit or right in the matter. It is simply a brutal battle over the flesh pots of office and plunder—and is so nearly like similar battles now going on everywhere that it would not receive more than passing notice, but for its extent, the violence exhibited and threatened, and the criminal connection of Federal officers with its vile designs.

The bestowal of the once vauled right of suffrage upon negroes had the effect, in Louisiana, of giving the political affairs of that State into the hands of the newly enfranchised race. The consequences are not to be wondered at. Ignorant, almost entirely illiterate, with passion and animosities of the bitterest sort against their former oppressors, and with no capacity for self-government, it is not amazing that their essay to govern a great State has resulted in anarchy, and has produced scenes in the Legislative and Executive Departments that perforce make us blush for our much vaunted system of Republican government.

It is possible, but highly improbable, that the negroes might not have so disgraced the country, had they been left to their own devices in enforcing their newly acquired power. But this was not done. The pestilent white demagogues eagerly embraced the "man and brother," when he came into his kingdom of power and plunder, and were anxious to afford the light of their countenance and the assistance of their experience in this new black and tan era. Accordingly the grand old State experienced the overshadow of a variegated cloud, and was favored with a white Governor, a mulatto Lieutenant Governor, a mongrel Judiciary, a piebald Senate, and a Lower House composed of "black spirits and white—blue spirits and gray;" the *tout ensemble* of which has not hitherto been excelled anywhere in the civilized portions of the world.

Here was a fertile field for the display of the profound skill of the proud Caucasion demagogue! Here was a gold mine of plunder—a fertile and richly manured field for a magnificent crop of corruption! On the one hand, absolute power and inconceivable ignorance; on the other, absolute hunger for plunder, and inconceivable knowledge of "how to do it." The result is not to be doubted. the taxpayers have become beggared; the agricultural and commercial interests almost destroyed; business suspended in New Orleans; the militia under arms; and the Federal troops ready to march, at a moment's notice, to save life and property from the demoniac passion excited to frenzy by the politicians, who are willing to see this Rome burn while the factions alternately fiddle their peans of filthy success.

This disgraceful state of affairs is not confined to one political party. The Republicans are fighting among themselves; egged on by the few Democrats who have the opportunity, and who are like the old woman looking at the fight between her husband and the bear. Of course each faction has a white leader—the one led by Governor WARMOUTH, the other by Speaker CARTER, an ex-preacher, ex-Colonel of Confederate cavalry, and an otherwise extraordinary individual. With a candor that was not surpassed by the noble FISK, Jr., in his most inspired moments, both parties openly avow their sole object to be the getting possession of the offices and control of the flesh pots. This lack of hypocracy is commendable—almost heroic—quite a virtue, in fact—and is proof that our modern demagogue will not lie, unless there be necessity for lying. The Governor's faction has, of course, the State flesh pots; but the Carterites have the Federal plunder. One would suppose such a division of the spoils quite equitable. But not so—each faction wants to eat its neighbor's cake as well as its own.

The attitude of the General Government in the premises is almost ludicrous. What to do, and how not to do it—are conundrums that the Cabinet has "given up," by confessing a reluctant belief in State Rights, and by concluding that the State must settle its own little row. The trouble at Washington is, however, that the superservicable Custom House officials at New Orleans are the very backbone of the CARTER faction, and have aided in every conceivable way—from advice to bribes; and have even used the Revenue cutter as a floating asylum for the Carterite Senators who absented themselves to prevent a quorum in the Senate. These, being GRANT men, were entitled to great privileges and cossetings and crumbs from the Treasury table. But the crumbs were thrown so inartistically that the GRANT cause has not been materially benefitted, and has been compelled to repudiate the well meant mismanagement of its Custom House toadies.

But the theme is not a pleasant one to us, who have been educated in the belief that the true object of politics is to make a country prosperous and well-governed, and its people happy. We can but express our amazement that forty-millions of free people do allow a comparative handful of corrupt politicians to rule every interest of the country and to prostitute the nation's honor to ignoble ends. It is useless to speculate upon the causes of this abuse of power. Whether it arises from the indiscriminate bestowal of the elective franchise, from personal ambition, or from lust after the flesh pots, is of no consequence. But it *is* of importance that the millions of our people should be aroused to the fearful consequences of their lethargy. If the evils that are upon us do not reach their destructive culmination in our day, that culmination *must* come in the not remote future; and we owe it to our descendants to do what we can to stem the torrent that is slowly but surely undermining the very foundations of our Government.—*Baltimore Saturday Night.*

☞ The trial of Mrs. Wharton for the murder of General Ketchum, closed on Wednesday last, by a verdict of not guilty. The trial on the indictment for attempting to poison Mr. Van Kess was continued to the April Term, and the prisoner was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000.

HOW THE JURY STOOD.

It is understood that the jury voted four times with the same result—eight for acquittal and four for conviction, the latter being Messrs. James A. Bruce, John H. Sellman, Benj. R. Davidson and Geo. M. Taylor. The jurors for acquittal were J. Franklin Deale, Stephen Beard, Lloyd Brown, George Johnson, Jr., Charles C. Stewart, R. W. Sheckles, Geo. W. Watkins and Robert H. Welsh. The members of the jury, after being discharged, were invited by the sheriff to visit the jail. Several of them accepted the invitation, and were introduced to Mrs. Wharton and daughter.

Mrs. Wharton will remove to the house of a friend in Annapolis for a few days, when she will decide either to remain there until her trial in April next, or take up her residence in the meantime with her friends in Pennsylvania.

COST OF THE TRIAL.

The trial of the case from its commencement to its close has been conducted with marked ability, equally in the matter of evidence and argument. The State has been represented by Attorney General Syester and State's attorney Revell, who stand prominent in the profession as able and skillful attorneys; while the prisoner was defended by gentlemen who have few superiors at the bar. The cost of the trial, it is stated, will be about $16,000. The jurors in the case made application to the court for double the amount of the regular per diem, $5, claiming that it was usual when confined at night, but the court said it had no constitutional power to allow it. The jurors generally declined to receive the usual pay, $2.50 per day, and will make further efforts to procure it in some way. The pay of the jury at $5 per day for 52 days will be $260 each, or $3,120 for the whole of them.

The Testimony of Chemical Experts.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, referring to the often-remarked conflict of testimony between scientific men in judicial investigations, and the noted instance of such conflict lately presented in the Wharton trial, mentions a striking example of an unexpected source of error in scientific investigations witnessed in a case tried in the Superior Court in New York, relative to a trade-mark on mustard. The case is as follows:

Professor Doremus, one of the most celebrated analytical chemists of New York, alleged that mustard contained over eleven per cent. of starch. Professor Chandler, of Columbia College, alleged that mustard contained no starch. Prof. Doremus applied to be allowed to vindicate, by actual experiment in open court, the correctness of his statement. The motion was granted, and on the 5th of December last the court room presented the appearance of a chemical laboratory. The Professor, with his assistant, prepared mustard for experiment in open court by pounding the seed in a mortar. He placed the crushed seed in distilled water and boiled the mixture over a spirit lamp. He then threw some of the solution on sheets of filtering paper, applied his chemical test, and exhibited to the court on the paper the characteristic blue iodide of starch. The experiment was varied in many ways with the same result, and at the end of the testimony many sheets of paper were thus colored. The demonstration seemed perfect. On Professor Chandler being called to the stand, he made experiments which in his view demonstrated that starch did not exist in mustard, and stated that he was not satisfied with the experiments that had been made by the defendant's witness.

"Why," said the defendant's counsel, "are you not satisfied with the reaction for starch exhibited by Dr. Doremus on the dozen or more sheets of filtering paper?"

"I am not certain to begin with," said Prof. Chandler, "that the paper would not have produced that reaction without the mustard." Whereupon the counsel handed to the witness some of the clean paper and asked him to apply the test to it himself. He did so, and the result was a deep blue, thus showing the illusory nature of the prior tests, and that the experiment was entirely worthless as proof that starch was contained in mustard.

The correspondent remarks that the thing sought for was not in the substance analyzed, but in the paper on which for convenience it had been poured.

The Clayton Land Case.

The commissioners appointed to assess the valuation of the Whartonby lands at Clayton, completed their labors last Thursday, and all the parties signed the agreement but two.

The names of the property holders and the amounts assessed are as follows:

Assessed value of *improved* lots, the *whole* amount of which valuation the present holders have agreed to pay Mr. Whartonby:

Samuel Catts, $300; Thomas Buckmaster, $225; Mrs. Chiffins, $180; Thos. Lamb, $200; Adams Mahood, $400; R. B. Garman, $450; Geo. Whitlock, $450; Daniel W. Thompson, $500; John Clayton, $600; John W. Thomas, $600; Clifton heirs, $950; Morris Krimse, $75; Patrick Shannon, $250. Total amount, $5,180.

Assessed value of *improved* lots, *fifty per centum* of which valuation the present holders have agreed to pay Mr. Whartonby:

Tilghman Foxwell, $1,275; James P. Lattomus, $200; D. G. Stevenson, $200; S. J. Garman, $200; Total amount—$2,175.

Pat. Maguire, the largest property holder in the town, and Enoch Spruance, who owns some town property and several acres of land outside of the town, did not sign the agreement to abide and pay the valuation to be made by the Commissioners, and although the Commissioners did value theirs, it was not made public. It is understood that these two gentlemen have until Saturday, the 20th instant, to accept or reject the terms upon which the other holders settled. Parties make their own time to pay these amounts, by giving apyroved security, and ten per cent. is abated for the cash.—*Smyrna Times.*

Death in a Menagerie---A Lion Tamer Torn to Pieces by Five Lions.

At a performance of a traveling menagerie, at Bolton, England, lately, Maccarte, the lion tamer, gave his usual performance, in which he had to enter the cage of five lions. On all general occasions heated bars of iron and iron scrapers are in readiness, but on this fatal evening the matter had been neglected. The five lions were all powerful animals, and the unfortunate man on entering the cage noticed that a black-maned African lion, which had only so recently as Monday last bitten his hand, appeared very restive. He consequently fixed his eyes on it, and this in some degree diverted his attention from an Asiatic lion known by the name of Tyrant, against whom he had been cautioned only that morning to keep carefully to his instructions.

It is necessary here to note that when performing lions are tamed there is a line drawn, or what is known as "the office," in technical phraseology, by which the beasts are taught to regard that line as limit beyond which the performer must not pass, knowing, if he does so, the consequences to be expected are most dangerous. The presumption is that this line was overstepped, and Maccarte, who was attired as a Roman gladiator, was returning his falchion to its sheath, slipping, he fell on the floor of the den. Tyrant fastened on him, seizing him by the haunches, and the African lion fastened on his armless shoulder. Maccarte immediately called upon the keepers for help, and meanwhile to fire. He then drew the short roman blade which formed a part of his costume and commenced fighting desparately with the lion Tyrant, thrusting the sword into its face, mouth and eyes. The crowd, panic-stricken, crowded around and effectually prevented the approach of the men who were used to the habits of the animals. The shouts of the audience, the desperate and manful struggle of the fated man, and the smell of the blood which was streaming from Maccarte, incited the other animals, and their savage instinct was awakened. A third lion—an Abyssinian one—seized him by the ribs, and then a five year old lion, and an especial favorite of the lion-tamer, caught him by the head, literally scalping him, the flesh hanging down his neck. The treacherous favorite had no sooner accomplished this work than he returned quietly to his corner.

Meanwhile the irons were heated, and three of the animals driven away, when a fourth seized Maccarte just above the boot and dragged him in again among them. Then the frightful work went on again for a few sickening and horrifying moments. Hot irons were now available, and the brutes being driven off, the poor almost pulseless piece of humanity was drawn out from the place it was fated he never more should enter. He sustained sufficient sensibility to speak to his warm-hearted colleagues a few faint words, praying them not to take him away to receive medical aid, as he knew that he was a dead man. His anxious friends carried him tenderly to the infirmary, where after a few moments he breathed his last, after muttering a few incoherent sentences. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of death by misadventure, and added: "The jury feel it to be their bounden duty to express their entire disapprobation of the reckless custom of so-called lion-tamers performing in dens where ferocious animals are caged."

Mark Twain in the Maryland Institute.

The main hall of Maryland Institute, Baltimore, was thronged Tuesday evening with an intelligent audience, eager to hear Mr. Clemens, better known as Mark Twain, in his lecture, "Roughing It."—On the platform were seated Mayor Vansant and Robert T. Baldwin, Esq. The lecturer's comical appearance as he entered alone, at once excited laughter, and his gestures and speech, which are of an apparently lazy character, with his humor and paradoxical ideas, kept his audience in the best humor for over one and a half hours.

He introduced himself as the gentleman named Clemens, or Mark Twain, whose great learning, accuracy devotion to science and veneration for truth, are only equalled by his high moral character and majestic presence. He gave as his reason for departing from the ordinary custom of being introduced a prejudice to the existing system; as it is not necessary in regard to a man properly advertised.—The usual public introductions make the introduced awkward and uncomfortable, for the great string of compliments thus heaped upon the lecturer makes him feel as would knocking him on his head. The only public introduction which had ever delighted him was by a man who, when doing so, said he knew nothing about Twain except that he was never in a penitentiarry, and that he could not understand why not. Such an introduction puts a man at ease. Speaking of the subject of the lecture, the only reason he could give for its title was, perhaps, that he wrote a book on "Roughing It," which treats of the Pacific country, and would only say that the binding of the book was very fine, although the contents are not valuable; but the latter fact he did not consider of much consequence, for what people really care for is fine binding. A humorous description of Carson, Nevada, was then given, its lakes, inhabitants, the desperadoes, animals and birds. Hanging there is of rare occurrence, which may be best explained by the fact that a jury, two-thirds of whom deserve hanging, will never convict any one. They have about half a dozen rivulets there, which they call and believe to be rivers, but be thought that with due patience one man could drink them out dry. He has not seen this done for the reason that all fluids except water are drunk out there. He could not censure this, for in the economy of nature nothing is wasted. He confessed that he was exaggerating a little, but he differed greatly from Washington, who could not tell a lie, while he could but wouldn't. He went on to relate his adventures in "roughing it," in much the same strain, at length.

A Colored South Carolina Legislator Shot by a Reporter.

A special dispatch from Columbia, S. C., to the New York Sun, dated Tuesday, says:

"Benjamin W. Tomlinson, formerly of the editorial staff of the New York World shot and mortally wounded a colored member of the Legislature at noon to-day. Mr. Tomlinson, who is employed by the Charleston News, reported the proceedings of the Ku-Klux investigating committee to that journal, and Byas, who has alluded to in it, became incensed at the portion of that report which related to his official career. Meeting Mr. Tomlinson near the court house, high words passed, and Byas, drawing a cowhide, proceded to apply it vigorously upon the head and shoulders of the correspondent. Mr. Tomlinson—who is of very slender build, and physically no match for Byas, who is a man of great strength—retreated a step or two, drew a revolver, and aimed, and fired at the legislator. The latter staggered, threw up his hands and fell. Tomlinson then surrendered himself to the authorities, and was at once placed in close custody. The wounded man was carried to his residence, and the physicians who were summoned declare that his recovery is impossible. The colored population of the city exhibit intense excitement in regard to the shooting, and the military were ordered to be in readiness to put down a riot if such should be attempted.

"This is the second time Mr. Tomlinson has been engaged in a shooting match in South Carolina, and each time apparently in self-defense. While acting as city editor of the News, a white South Carolinian, burning under the strictures made upon his character, called at the office of the News, and, drawing a revolver, attempted to shoot Mr. Tomlinson, who taking a pistol from his drawer, returned the fire, and a scattering fusilade was maintained down the stairs into the street. The shooting ceased when all the barrels were emptied of their contents. Both escaped with trifling injuries."

ANCIENT GOLD COIN FOUND.—In Philadelphia, on the 22d, while some boys were digging in the cellar under a confectioner's shop, they dug up a number of gold coins, which were wrapped in brown paper, and are supposed to have been placed there by a collector of old coins. Some are very ancient. One of them, the intrinsic value of which is about ten dollars, has upon it the letters F. V. A., and immediately under them the numbers 7, 4, 1, separated by raised lines. The characters upon it are two lines and two cas tles. The coin is roughly made, and seems to be struck upon a die, the coiner using a hammer. About five hundred dollars' worth in gold were gathered up. The oldest piece having a date upon it was made in the year 1678. The coin is in excellent condition, the soil being sandy, and the paper in which they were wrapped well preserved.

DEATH OF THE SMALLEST MAN EVER KNOWN IN CAROLINE COUNTY.—Thomas Nichols, better known as little Tommy Nichols, died at the residence of Daniel Nichols, in the lower part of this county, on the 2d inst., aged 59 years. He was a tailor by trade, and it is said he was a good workman. A good deal of his time was spent in exhibitions in different parts of the United States. He was remarkably small in stature. His general health was very good, and he at no time during life, has averaged over 35 lbs. He was a native of Caroline county, having been born and raised in the third election district.—*Denton Union.*

THE LARGEST DEBT IN THE WORLD.—When the German indemnity is paid, France will have the largest national debt of any country in the world, amounting, in round numbers, to $4,500,000,000, or more than double the present amount of the public debt of the United States. An idea of this unprecedented national burden may be formed when we state that it represents a sum equal to $125 per head of the entire population of France.

ACCIDENT.—Mr. Thomas H. Hewitt, residing near Church Hill, met with a painful accident on Monday. Whilst driving along the road his horse became unmanageable and threw him from the carriage, injuring him to such an extent that his case was at one time supposed to be critical. Medical aid was summoned, however, and he is now improving. His carriage was badly broken.—*Centreville Observer.*

☞ A story is going the rounds of the papers, that a cat in Fitchburg, Mass., lay down in a fly-wheel early in the morning, and was not discovered till the engine had been running three hours; a dog then detected her and gave the alarm. When the engine was stopped, the cat was rescued uninjured, after making sixty revolutions a minute for three hours.

A NEW HOUSE OF PARLIAMENT is to be erected at Berlin, Prussia, and the architects of all nations have been invited to compete in the presentation of designs. The plans must be sent to Berlin before April 15th. A prize of four thousand dollars will be given for the best design, and prizes of $844 for each of the four next best designs.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

The only sales of Wheat reported were two car loads of Pennsylvania red $1,60.

CORN.—White—63@67. Yellow 67.

OATS—50@55 cents.

Married,

FINLEY—MASON.—On the 25th of Jan., 1872, by Rev. H. C. Cushing, in the M. P. Church at Church Hill, WASHINGTON FINLEY, M. D., to Miss MARY E. MASON, both of Queen Anne's.

HACKETT—RASIN.—On the 17th inst., at St. Clements' Church, near Massey's Cross Roads, by Rev. J. N. Watson, G. BEDFORD HACKETT to Miss ETHLYN P. RASIN—both of Kent.

WILLSON—WILLSON.—On the 23d of January, by Rev. Father Winger, Dr. THOMAS WILLSON to HENRIETTA M. WILLSON—both of Kent.

NOTICE.

ALL ACCOUNTS *MUST* be settled on or before March 1st, either in Cash or by Negotiable Note.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

January 27, 1872.

New Building Association Notice.

THE Committee on Constitution, and all others interested, are requested to meet at the Register's Office, next Thursday evening, Feb. 1st, at 7½ o'clock. The Constitution will be ready for adoption at that time.

Jan. 27, 1872.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, intending to discontinue farming, will offer at Public Sale, on his farm, near Kennedyville, on

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 14TH, 1872,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following property:



7 HEAD OF HORSES,

Two Mares of which are in foal, one by Welch's celebrated "Hamiltonian;" one by Kennedy's superior horse "Keystone Patchen," one very fine

2 Year old GLENCOE Colt,

1 do. 1 year Black Hawk Colt,

TEN HEAD OF CATTLE,

FOUR COWS OF WHICH HAVE CALVES BY THEIR SIDES;

ONE YOKE OF VERY SUPERIOR

OXEN,

Well Broken:

FOURTEEN HEAD OF VERY FINE

CHESTER SHOATS;

ONE FARM WAGON & HARNESS, in good order;

one Ox Cart, in good order;

ONE RUSSELL MOWER AND REAPER, COMBIEED;

half-interest in Hay Rake, one Grain Fan and one Corn Sheller, one Mill Wagon or Dearborn; lot of Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, &c., two Scythes and Cradles, lot of

CORN BLADES,

40 or 50 BUSHELS OF POTATOES,

3,000 WEIGHT OF PORK,

10 CANS OF LARD.

TERMS.—Sums up to $10, cash; all over $10 a credit of Six Months, with approved security.

P. F. RASIN.

Jan. 27, 1872—tds.

Colin F. Stam. Louis K. Stam.

C. F. STAM & BRO.,

APOTHECARIES,

Booksellers and Stationers,

Corner High and Court Streets,

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

WE tender thanks to our patrons of the year 1871, for the liberality extended to us, and beg a continuance of the same.

Having a large and well selected stock of *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CHEMICALS,* we are prepared to compound prescriptions, with accuracy and neatness, at all hours.

Jan. 27, 1872.

STATIONERY.

COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF **STATIONERY,** Record Cap, Legal Cap, Bill Cap, Fools Cap, Letter, Sermon, Commercial Note, Mourning, Billet, and French Initial Paper. ENVELOPES of all varieties.

Double and Single Entry Ledgers, Journals, and Day-Books. Blank Books of all kinds. FOR CASH ONLY.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

January 27, 1872.

BIBLES,
PRAYER BOOKS,
HYMN BOOKS,
SCHOOL BOOKS,
POEMS,
NOVELS,
ROMANCES, &c., &c.

At City Prices, FOR CASH ONLY.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

January 27, 1872.

WARRANTED PURE, Whole and Ground **SPICES,** of every kind, cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

January 27, 1872.

GERMAN, FRENCH, ENGLISH And American *PERFUMERY,* TOILET SOAPS, COMBS, BRUSHES, &c., &c., for CASH ONLY.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

January 27, 1872.

LEWIS' WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY, AND DYE STUFFS, in any quantity, and *as cheap as they can be bought in the City.* FOR CASH ONLY.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

January 27, 1872.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, OILS, *GLASS AND PUTTY.*

Nov. 18, '71. J. E. WEER

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