THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, July 27, 1872.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

POLITICAL NOTICE.

THE Democratic Conservative Voters of Kent County, and all other voters in favor of the election of Greeley and Brown, are requested to assemble in Primary Meetings in their respective Election Districts, at the usual places of meetings, at 3 o'clock P. M., on *Saturday, the 10th day of August,* 1872, for the purpose of selecting three Delegates from each Election District, who shall assemble in County Convention on TUESDAY, the 13th day of AUGUST, at the Court House in Chestertown, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of choosing THREE DELEGATES to represent Kent County in the State Convention to be held in Baltimore on *Wednesday, the 14th day of September,* for the appointment of Electors for President of the United States, and also for the purpose of choosing Three Delegates to represent Kent County in the Convention to be held at Princess Anne on *Wednesday, the 28th day of August,* 1872, for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in the First Congressional District of Maryland.

JAMES A. PEARCE,
RICHARD W. JONES,
R. C. JOHNSON,
State Central Committee for Kent Co.

July 27, 1872.

Mr. Greeley's Letter Accepting the Baltimore Nomination.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The following is Mr. Greeley's letter accepting the Baltimore nomination in reply to the letter of the committee appointed to notify him thereof:

New York, July 18.—Gentlemen:—Upon mature deliberation it seems fit that I should give to your letter of the 10th inst, some further and fuller response than the hasty unpremeditated words in which I acknowledged and accepted your nomination at our meeting on the 13th inst. That your convention saw it to accord the highest honor to one who had been prominently and pointedly opposed to your party in the earnest and sometimes angry controversies of the last forty years is essentially noteworthy. That many of you originally preferred that the liberal republicans should present another candidate for President, and would more readily have united in the support of Adams, or Trumbull, or Davis, or Brown, is well known.

I owe my adoption at that time, or at all, to the fact that I had already been nominated at Cincinnati, and that a certain contraction of forces upon any new ticket had been proved impracticable.—Gratified as I am at your concurrence in the Cincinnati nomination, I would not have thus consented had you not deemed me upright and capable. I find nothing in the circumstances calculated to inflame vanity or nourish self-conceit, but that your convention saw fit in adopting the Cincinnati ticket to reaffirm the Cincinnati platform, is to me a source of the profoundest satisfaction. That body was constrained to take the important step by no party necessity, real or supposed.

It might have accepted the candidates of the liberal republicans upon grounds already its own, or it might have presented, as the first whig national convention did Harrison and Tyler, without any platform whatever.

That it chose to plant itself deliberately by a vote nearly unanimous upon the fullest and clearest enunciation of principles, which are at once incontestibly republican and emphatically democratic, gives trustworthy assurance that a new and more auspicious era is dawning upon our long distracted country. Some of the best years and best efforts of my life were devoted to a struggle against chattel slavery—a struggle none the less earnest or arduous because respect for constitutional obligations constrained me to act, for the most part, on the defensive in resistance to the diffusion, rather than in direct efforts for the extinction of human bondage.

Throughout most of those years my vista was uncheered, my exertions were never animated by even so much as a hope that I should live to see my country peopled by freemen alone. The affirmance by your convention of the Cincinnati platform is a most conclusive proof that not merely is slavery abolished, but that its spirit is extinct, that despite the protests of a respectable but isolated few there remains among us no party and no formidable interest which regrets the overthrow or desires the reestablishment of human bondage, whether in the letter or in the spirit.

I am hereby justified in my hope and trust that the first century of American independence will not close before the grand elemental truths on which its rightfulness was based by Jefferson and the Continental Congress of 76 will no longer be regarded as "glittering generalities," but will have become the universally accepted and honored foundations of our political fabric. I demand the prompt application of those principles to our existing condition.

Having done what I could for the complete emancipation of the blacks. I now insist on the full enfranchisement of all my white country-men. Let none say that the ban has just been removed from all but a few hundred elderly gentlemen, to whom eligibility to office can be of little consequence.

My view contemplates not the hundreds proposed, but the millions who are denied the right to be ruled and represented by the men of their unfettered choice. Proscription were absurd if these did not wish to elect the very men whom they are forbidden to choose.

I have a profound regard for the people of that New England wherein I was born, and in whose common schools I was taught. I think no other people above them intelligence, capacity and moral worth, but while they do many things well and some admirably, there is one thing which I am sure they cannot do wisely or safely, and that is to undertake the selection for States remote from and unlike their own of the persons by whom those States shall be represented in Congress. If they could do this to good purpose, then republican institutions are unfit and aristocracy the only true political system.—Yet what have we recently witnessed? Z. B. Vance, of North Carolina, the unquestioned choice of a large majority of the present Legislature, a majority backed by a majority of the people who voted at its election, refused the seat in the Federal Senate to which he was fairly chosen, and the Legislature was thus constrained to choose another in his stead or leave the State unrepresented for years.

The votes of New England thus deprived North Carolina of the Senator of her choice and compelled her to send another in his stead, another, who in our late contest was like Vance a rebel, and a fighting rebel, but who had not served in Congress before the war as Vance had, though the latter remained faithful to the Union until after the close of his term. I protest against the disfranchisement of a State, presumptively of a number of States, on grounds so narrow and technical as this. The fact that the same Senate which refused Vance his seat, proceeded to remove his disabilities after that seat had been filled by another, only serves to place in stronger light the indignity to North Carolina, and the arbitrary, capricious tyranny which dictated it.

I thank you, gentlemen, that my name is to be conspicuously associated with yours in a determined effort to render amnesty complete and universal in spirit as well as in letter. Even defeat in such a cause would leave no sting, while triumph would rank with those victories which no blood reddens and which evokes no tears, but those of gratitude and joy.

Gentlemen, your platform, which is also mine, assures me that democracy is not henceforth to stand for one thing, and republicanism for another, but that those terms are to mean in politics, as they always have meant in the dictionary, substantially one and the same thing, namely, equal rights, regardless of creeds, or clime, or color.

I hail this as a genuine new departure from outworn feuds and meaningless contentions in the direction of progress and reform. Whether I shall be found worthy to bear the standard of the great liberal movement which the American people have inaugurated is to be determined not by words, but by deeds. With me, if I steadily advance, over me if I falter.

Its grand array (army?) moves on to achieve for our country her glorious, beneficent destiny.

I remain, gentlemen, yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

To Hon. James R. Doolittle, chairman of the Convention, and Messrs. F. W. Sykes, John C. Maccabee and others, committee.

Meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee.

The Democratic State Central Committee had a meeting in Baltimore city on Wednesday. Hon. Joshua Vansant, chairman, and John P. Poe, Esq., Secretary.

The responses showed that the attendance of members was unusually large. Dr. H. Hayward presented credentials authorizing him to represent Dorchester county, which were accepted. Also Lewis S. Clingman, in place of Alfred Ritter, of Frederick county.

The chair stated the object of the meeting to be to call a State Convention to nominate electors for President and Vice President of the United States, and also to call conventions in the various Congressional Districts to nominate candidates for Congress.

F. Dorsey Herbert, Esq., of Washington county, offered resolutions, which were subsequently amended so as to read as follows, and adopted;

Resolved by the Democratic Conservative State Central Committee, That it be, and is hereby, recommended to the voters of the State of Maryland who are in favor of the election of the Hon. Horace Greeley for President of the United States, and the Hon. B. Gratz Brown for Vice President of the same, to assemble in primary meetings in their respective counties and election districts of Baltimore city for the purpose of appointing delegates, equal in number to their representatives in both branches of the Legislature of the State, to a State Convention, to assemble at Baltimore city on Wednesday, the 11th day of September, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M., which convention shall nominate electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

Resolved. That it be also recommended to the friends of Hon. Horace Greeley and the Hon. J. Gratz Brown to hold primary meetings for the purpose of electing delegates from their respective congressional districts to a convention to be held in each congressional district on the days and at the places hereinafter named, to nominate a candidate to represent the district on the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That the Congressional district conventions be held at 12 M. on the following days, and at the following places named: First district, on Wednesday, the 28th of August, at Princes Anne, Somerset county. Second district, on Wednesday, September 4th, at Towsontown, Baltimore county. Third district, on Wednesday, September 18th, at Broadway Institute, Baltimore city. Fourth district, on Wednesday, September 18th, at China Hall, Baltimore city. Fifth district, on Wednesday, September 4th, at Ellicott City, Howard county. Sixth district, in Wednesday, August 21st, at Frederick city.

Resolved, That the executive committees of the respective counties and the City Convention of Baltimore city be respectfully requested to make such arrangements as will render the foregoing resolutions effective.

Thomas H. Moore, of Baltimore county, said he was apprehensive that some difficulty might arise in adjusting the representation of counties and parts of counties in some of the districts, and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That each congressional district send such number of representatives as they are entitled to in the State convention.

After some discussion John P. Poe, Esq. offered the following resolution as a substitute:

Resolved. That in the several conventions to be held in each congressional district the counties composing such districts shall be entitled respectively to cast a vote equal to their representation respectively in the General Assembly, and that the same relative proportion shall be adopted as nearly as possible in the case of Baltimore county and the seventeenth ward of Baltimore city.

Mr. Poe, in presenting the resolution, stated that some such provision as that embodied in it was necessary in order to prevent the possibility of difficulty in determining the number of votes which each county should be entitled to cast in the congressional conventions. The 17th ward of Baltimore city and the 1st and 13th districts of Baltimore county now constitute a part of the fifth congressional district. The practice heretofore prevailing is not uniform.—In some of the counties and in Baltimore city each election district and each ward has heretofore been in the habit of sending five delegates each, while in other counties delegates have been sent equal in number to their representation in the General Assembly, Cecil county, with four votes in the Legislature, has only six election districts. If the representation in the congressional conventions be by election districts, it is manifest that Cecil county, instead of being equal to Harford, would have forty-five votes, while Harford would only have thirty. So in the 17th ward and 1st and 13th districts of Baltimore county. If the practice heretofore prevailing be continued, they will send fifteen delegates, which is nearly equal to the votes of the balance of the district, while the lower counties, composing with them the fifth congressional district, adhering to their old practice, will send delegates equal to their respective delegations in the Legislature. Unless some rule be prescribed by the State central committee, difficulty and confusion, and probably discord, will result from this difference of practice, and it was with a view to obviate this that he offered the resolution.

The resolution was then unanimously adopted, and the committee adjourned.

Liberal Meeting in St. Louis—Speech of Senator Schurz.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—At a liberal republican meeting at the Temple to-night, called for the purpose of electing a county executive committee, Senator Schurz delivered a very lengthy and elaborate address, of which the following is an outline. The Senator started out by saying:

"Standing before my constituents, I deem it my duty to give an account of my public conduct, the motives which have governed it, and the end it is intended to secure. I can do this in no better way than by expressing fully and frankly my views on the events which have produced the present extraordinary situation of our public national affairs, events in which I took a small part, and also to state what I consider it my duty as a patriotic citizen to do in order to promote the best interest of the republic.

"It has been my misfortune to displease many with whom I co-operated in the political field for many years, and with whom I now with great regret, find myself seperated. To the attacks with which some of them endeavor to overwhelm me I have but one answer" He then reiterated what he has previously said about never considering his party the supreme arbiter of his sense of duty. He then said: "When I was honored with a seat in the Senate of the United States, I expected to support the administration which then came into power. The tasks it was called to perform were of unusual importance. The civil war was over; its logical results, the abolition of slavery and the organization of free labor society in the South, were just being reduced to political form, and imbedded in the constitution of the republic. The first great object of our policy should have been to renationalize the South, and revive among the Southern people a feeling calculated to attach their hearts again to the fortunes of this Union; for let us not indulge in the delusion that the holding together by force of its component parts is a basis upon which a republic can safely rest or long endure. It requires a bond which binds together the hearts of the people and not their bodies—Only to create that bond was for us the highest object of statesmanship.

He then referred in detail to the different acts of the administration party, going over the ground traversed by himself and others in the Senate.

In regard to the San Domingo matter he made the following statement:

"When the San Domingo scheme was pending two gentlemen in intimate relations with the White House came to me, each one seperately, soliciting my support of the project. They assured me if I would give that support or abstain from opposition all the patronage I desired would be at my disposal, making me in that respect one of the most influential men in the land. One of these gentlemen told me subsequently admitted to me why the consent of the President himself."

He said that he had withheld this statement a long time in spite of many provocations, and made it now only because, as the papers have recently stated, the President himself put forth the assertion in a published interview that he (Schurz) has opposed him because he had not received as much patronage as he wanted.

He then dwelled upon the abuses of patronage and evils of the civil service, stating there never was a time when the latter was more like a thoroughly drilled and disciplined organization of political agents, or when the public interest was more shamelessly overruled by political exigency.

Referring to President Grant he said: "I should prefer not to speak of him, did he not stand as the embodiment and personification of the pernicious system which derives from its individuality its peculiar character. Gratitude for his military services and respect for his office have long restrained many from expressing their real opinions concerning him. I shall be the last man to forget or to carp at the great services he has rendered in the field of war.

"The honors he has won, the laurels he has gathered shall not be touched; but now he is a civil officer, and he asks us to continue him at the head of the civil government. With this question his laurels have nothing to do. When he ascended the presidential chair, it may be said the whole people surrounded him with cordial offers of their confidence, and willing to aid in all he might do to give the country a good government. There was not a statesman in the republic who would not have been ready, nay proud, to serve him at his call. He might have re-inforced his supporters from the ranks of the opposition. Accidental mistakes would have been readily forgotten; evidence of pure motives and honest efforts would have easily silenced factious clamors. But his career as President warrants the conclusion that he has never been able fully to appreciate the difference between military command and the complete duties and responsibilities of civil administration. I doubt whether it has ever become quite clear to his mind what the presidency means in our system of government. When that high office was presented to him he took it as a sort of national reward, an accommodation, a place in which, after his military exploits, he might make himself comfortable. His mind seems to have been but little disturbed by the great duties and problems he was to take in hand. It was soon discovered that for his future success he needed organized partizan support. It was easily had. Required alliances formed themselves by natural gravitation. Soon we found him surrounded by political managers—Camerons, Chandlers, Mortons, Conklings, Butlers, &c., ready to do his work if he would do theirs. It was a matter of congeniality. The interest of the President and of such political chieftains identified themselves without difficulty, aiding with executive influence in controlling States for themselves, and they giving their aid in controlling the party for him. One hand washed the other. This was gradually brought into system, all co-operation being welcome, even such as that of Clayton, in Arkansas. Then ostracised everybody who refused to obey its commands. It gave birth to a new sort of party orthodoxy, whose first tenet was that President Grant must be re-elected.

Opposition to Grant constituted high treason against a party for which there was no quarter.' The Senator dwelt on this theme at great length, using the strongest and severest language that has yet been aimed at the President and his supporters. After referring to the President's nepotism, his appointment of Tom Murphy, his fondness for personal pleasure, and that he had actually seen foreign ministers in the Capital of the nation, looking for the government of the United States, the Senator added: I will not wrong President Grant. He is by no means a monster of iniquity He is simply a man who makes use of his high official position to suit his own convenience, regardless of other interests. He does not sit in his closet a designing usurper, gloomily pondering how he may subvert the free institutions of the republic; neither does he ponder how he may preserve them; he does not ponder at all; he simply wants to carry a point. When, and as in the San Domingo case, the constitution happens to stand in his way, he just walks over it. He does not mean to break down the authority of the laws; he simply wants them not to hamper him in his doings.—He does not mean systematically to outrage the public sense of decency by nepotism and low associations, to corrupt the service and degrade our political life; he only wants to make his relations and favorites comfortable, to associate with men who are congenial to him, and to take the best care of his interests he can. He is not incapable of occasionally doing good things. He prefers good appointments to bad ones, other things being equal. He undoubtedly desires that affairs should go well, his own welfare included. Such is the character of his personal government He should be doing it too much honor by calling it Cæsarism.

"It is not inspired by any grand, lofty and long-headed ambition. It is absolutely barren of ideas and originality, bare of striking achievements, void of noble sentiments and inspiring example. It is simply dull, heavy, stupid and stubborn in its selfishness."

After pursuing this subject still further and with some bitterness, the Senator spoke of the apathy which naturally follows a period of great excitement, and declared that the Cincinnati convention was the result of a popular uprising from such apathy; that it assumed dimensions far beyond any expectations of its originators, embraced multitudes who were impelled by one impulse to unite the whole American people in the bonds of reconciliation and fraternal feeling, and to shake off personal government and party despotism, acknowledging that its action had caused disappointment to himself and others who wished its declarations of policy as well as its candidates to be such that the victory of the movement would furnish an administration approaching the ideal of good government as near as human wisdom, integrity and earnest efforts could carry it.

He declared he had come deliberately to the conclusion that no possibility existed to unite more fully all the sources which the movement gathered under its banners, and argued that the overthrow of party despotism is the first thing needful to any reform. Greeley would have at his back no regular organization, and could win support and favor of the people only by deserving it Tariff reformers should learn from the enemies of their cause, who instinctively find the surest and most natural bulwark in a party which is controlled by organized selfishness.

Mr. Schurz then caused to be read correspondence with Mr. Greeley in reference to civil service reform, in which Mr. Greeley heartily approves thorough and systematic reform, and suggests a programme to that end.

This declaration the Senator accepted as a practical reform of the civil service, and added: "But the man who knows that he was not my favorite choice as a candidate, and that nothing attaches me to his fortunes but my belief in his honest desire and his great ability and opportunities to do good, may be assured that in every effort to carry out the programme here laid down I, as well as the many abler men who think as I do, will stand faithfully and resolutely by his side with active co-operation."

After speaking of the need of embracing every opportunity to take any practical step in the direction of reform, the Senator discussed at length the need of reconciliation between the North and South the restoration of self-government at the South, and the development of the highest and noblest aspirations among the Southern people.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

Correspondence between Senator Schurz and Horace Greeley.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—The following correspondence was read by Senator Schurz in his speech to-night:

St. Louis, June 26, 1872.—Dear Sir: In your letter of acceptance you promise thorough reform of the civil service in general terms. The question how the problem of civil service reform presents itself to your mind is one of great interest, and I would suggest, if it be consistent with your views of propriety, that you give me such explanations as will put your intentions in this respect in a clear light.

Yours, truly, C. SCHURZ."

The following is Mr. Greeley's reply:

New York, July 5th, 1872.

My Dear Sir:—Yours of the 26th ult. only reached me three days ago. I respond as promptly as I may. The problem of civil service reform is rendered difficult by an alliance between the executive and legislative branches of our federal government. Those members of Congress who favor the administration habitually claim and are accorded a virtual monopoly of the federal offices in their respective States or districts, dictating appointments and removals as interest or caprice may suggest. The President appoints at their bidding. They legislate in subservience to his will, often in opposition to their own convictions. Unless all history is unmeaning, this confusion of executive and legislative responsibilities and functions could not fail to distemper and corrupt the body politic. I hold the eligibility of our Presidents to re-election the main source of this corruption. A President should be above the hope of future favor or the fear of alienating powerful and ambitious partisans. He should be the official chief not of a party, but of the Republic. He should dread nothing but the accusing voice of history and the inexorable judgment of God. He should fully realize and never forget that Congress in its own sphere is paramount, and nowise amenable to his supervision, and that the heartiest good-will to his administration is perfectly compatible with the most pointed dissent from his inculcations. In the very gravest questions in finance or political economy, it is the first step that costs. Let it be settled that a President is not to be re-elected while in office, and civil service reform is no longer difficult. He will need no organs, no subsidized defenders; he will naturally select his chief counselors from among the ablest and wisest of his eminent fellow-citizens, regardless alike of the shrieks of locality and the suggestions of a selfish policy; he will have no interest to conciliate, no chief of a powerful clan to attach to his personal fortune; he will be impelled to appoint, as none deny he should appoint, men of ripe experience in business and eminent mercantile capacity to collect, keep and disburse the revenue, instead of dexterous manipulators of primary meetings, and skillful traffickers in delegates to nominating conventions. He will thus transform the civil service of the country from a party machine into a business establishment. No longer an aspirant to place, the President will naturally aim to merit and secure the approval of the entire people, but especially of the eminently wise and good.

"As to the machinery of the boards of examination, &c., whereby the details of civil service reform are to be matured and perfected, I defer to the judgment of a Congress unperverted by the adulterous commerce in legislation and appointments which I have already exposed and reprehended. Up to this time our experience of the doings of boards in this direction has not been encouraging, and this I am confident is not the fault of the gentlemen who have tried to serve the public as commissioners. In so far as they may have failed, the cause of their ill success must be extrinsic. Had they been accorded a fairer field, I am sure they would have wrought to better purpose

"A thinker has observed that the spirit in which we work is the chief matter, and we can never achieve civil service reform until the interests which demand it shall be more potent in our public counsels than those which resist even while seeming to favor it. That this consummation is not distant I fervently wish. In the meantime, thanking you for your earnest and effective labors to this end, I remain yours,

HORACE GREELEY."

Hon. D. W. Voorhees and his Views on the Situation.

TERRA HAUTE, Ind., July 18.—In accepting the democratic nomination for Congress at a convention in Spencer to-day, Hon. D. W. Voorhees made a long and elaborately prepared speech. He said that he gave honest republicans the same credit that they now give the democrats, that they would sufficiently rise above party to vote against a corrupt administration without regard to the company in which they performed so noble an act.

He thought that any one of four or five democratic statesmen, who might be named, could have been elected President over Grant, and believing this, he exercised his right as a member of the democratic party in pointing out what he considered its proper course. He had no apologies to make for the pastin opposing Greeley's nomination, What he had said was directed to the Baltimore convention, and not beyond the action of that body. He regretted that his views were not adopted at Baltimore, and he would abandon public life, but he felt that his duties as a citizen compelled him to accept the nomination, and make one more campaign. He thought that the democratic party was infinitely preferable, even with Greeley as its manager.

No thought of recreancy or infidelity to the democratic party entered his mind. He would submit to its counsels, hoping that time would show its way to be wiser and more beneficial to the country than he predicted. Others might be more enlightened than himself on the points at issue and their plans should have a fair trial.

He then reviewed the national political field, and said that the republican party but for its abuse of power would have had before it longer life than was ever granted to a political party in the history of the world. But its career had been full of wickedness, gradually but surely forfeiting the confidence of the people, and drawing the best elements out of its organization. He illustrated this with the history of Indiana democracy, which had reduced the republican majority of 21,000 in 1864, so that the republicans barely saved their State ticket in 1868, as he claimed, by fraudulent returns, by a few hundred majority.

Then came the fifteenth amendment, never legally ratified, a fraud, in his judgment, on the American people, which gave an increase of 100,000 votes to the republicans, yet the democrats swept the State by 3,000 majority. He thought this showed the decline of the republican party, and if the liberal republicans could even moderately well fulfill their expectation the vote of the State would be cast against the administration surely in October and November by larger majorities than were ever known in her history.

Mr. Voorhees thought the administration of public affairs in the South had been the worst ever known in the history of civilized peoples, and he could not wonder at the demand from that section for any body to defeat the re-election of Grant. They believe the election of Greeley will afford them relief and therefore they demanded his nomination. It had been accorded more in deference to their condition and their wishes than any other cause. If Greeley is elected he will stand pledged by the strongest obligations that ever rested upon a candidate to accord the South the blessing of a just, kind and fraternal policy of government. Failing in this, he would be accursed among men.

Mr. Voorhees declared himself opposed to a protective tariff, to negro suffrage, to the resumption of specie payments, to the redemption of bonds in gold, and the exemption from taxation of the national banks.

Senator Thurman's Views.

The following is a letter of Senator Thurman to a gentleman of Cleveland, Ohio.

WASHINGTON, July 12.

MY DEAR SIR: I assure you that it is not from want of respect that I have not written to you sooner. Your letter of May 18 was duly received, but as you did not ask for a reply I thought that you would not feel hurt at my silence. I should have written to you, however, but for the following considerations: I have been of the opinion for more than a year that to give us any chance of success in the election next fall the movement indicating the policy and the man must come from the people and not from the politicians, and especially that the Democratic members of Congress should abstain from entering into any coalitions, and from everything that might look like dictating the course of the party. And this was the view very generally taken by the members. Individually, I preferred fighting under the Democratic banner with a straight Democratic ticket: but I could not shut my eyes to the fact that a great many good Democrats were of a different opinion. And to me it seemed clear that any course that did not emanate from the masses of the party would surely fail, Acting on this principle, I have not answered a single one of the many letters that I have received on the subject. Not that I was unwilling to express my opinions, or to take my share of the responsibility, but because, occupying the position I do, I thought it the part of patriotism and wisdom not to interfere with the formation of an opinion by the people—the only opinion that could be safely followed by the opponents of the Radical party. I condemn no man who took a different view of his duty, but I think that time and events have shown that mine was correct.—The nomination of Greely and Brown by the Baltimore Convention was the work of the people. The politicians had very little or nothing to do with it. It was a tidal wave that swallowed up everything in its way. The true explanation of it is that the people mean to have a change in the administration: and they will not let pride or prejudice stand in the way of success. Not that the Democratic party abandons its principles; for it does nothing of the sort. On the contrary—alleging as it truly does that the course of the Radical leaders in the White House and in Congress threatens to destroy all constitutional and democratic government—it is bound by its principles to seek the overthrow of those leaders. And if it cannot overthrow them in precisely the mode it would prefer it is but common sense to take the next best mode. Therefore although I would have been better pleased had our party unanimously resolved to make a straight Democratic fight, I am now (since the party has so willed it, and believing that the welfare and liberty of the country require the defeat of the present Administration) firmly resolved to work with earnestness and zeal, for the election of Greely and Brown. What else can a Democrat do who believes what he has been saying for years, that the continuance in power of Grant and the Radical majority in Congress would endanger the very existence of constitutional government? What if Greeley has opposed the Democratic party—is it not better to elect a man who has frankly and openly opposed us in times past, but who now, in many things, agrees with us, than to help to elect a renegade Democrat like Grant, who was once with us, but is now opposed to us in every thing. We have to choose between these two men, or throw away our franchise by refusing to vote. But who is there willing to throw his franchise away. Who is there who places so little value upon it that he will not exercise it? Who is there ready to acknowledge that he is so weak that he cannot make up his mind, and therefore will not vote at all? I trust that no Democrat will be found in any such category. Let every man who hesitates reflect that any change of Administration is likely to be for the better, and that certainly it cannot be for the worse.

I am your friend truly,

A. G. THURMAN.

A President for thirty-six hours.

A correspondent of the Kansas City Times recently interviewed David R. Atchison, who, upon the death of William R. King, a month after his inauguration as Vice-President in 1853, succeeded to the Vice-Presidency, when the following strange and forgotten fact in American history was brought to mind—that Atchison was legally President of the United States for about thirty-six hours. We extract as follows:

Reporter—You were President of the United States for about thirty-six hours, were you not?

General—Yes; you see Mr. Pierce's term expired at midnight Saturday, and this being a Christian country, of course nothing was done on Sunday. Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated at noon on Monday. Therefore, as President of the Senate, I succeeded to the Presidency when Mr. Pierce's term was out, [laughingly;] but I had no realization of my high position until about ten o'clock Sunday morning. We had been hard at work in the Senate finishing up business, and having lost much sleep I would probably have slept all day had I not been wakened up by some personal friends who came to congratulate me and secure positions for certain parties. In order to do everything in proper style, I appointed a full cabinet, and then it is said that my administration was the most successful and popular one ever known, there not being a removal or appointment during my whole term.

Hon. Charles Sumner has taken quarters at the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.40@1.75.
WHEAT Red 1.05@1.76.
CORN—White—78@78 Yellow. no sales.
OATS—37@42 cts.

Died.

HARRIS.—In Baltimore, on the 12th inst., EDWARD B. HARRIS, aged 55 years.

ST. PAUL'S PARISH.

THERE will be a meeting of the Parishioners of St. Paul's Parish, on *Wednesday, July 31st,* at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of securing seats and renting pews for the coming year, and transacting other business of importance to the Church.

A full and prompt attendance is desired.

By order of THE VESTRY.

July 27, 1872.

PURE FRENCH BRANDY

OF THE HIGHEST GRADE—James Hennessey—bought in the original Package.

BURKE'S IRISH STOUT AND BASS & CO.'S ENGLISH PALE ALE, useful Tonics for persons laboring under debility.

These goods are all of direct importation and purchased from first hands, enabling us to vouch for their purity. For sale by

THOMAS S. WICKES.

July 27,

HECKENDORN PLOW CASTINGS, complete, on hand and for sale by

THOMAS S. WICKES.

Chestertown, July 27, 1872.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

TAX PAYERS of the Third Election District, are notified that their Taxes for 1872 are due, and demanded. The Collector will shortly begin to serve parties with their accounts and the legal notice to pay. In all cases where the legal notice is given, he will proceed, at the expiration thereof, to collect by law The last act of Assembly renders this course necessary.

The Collector will be found every *SATURDAY AFTERNOON* at WILLIAM V. LUCAS' STORE, Smithville, from 2 to 6 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM HEPBRON,
Collector of Taxes for Third District.

July 27, 1872—tf.

CARD.

ON account of a severe spell of sickness, for nearly two months, and now ordered to leave for another climate, I would ask of my many friends not to delay their settlements on account of my absence. We need the money. We have given orders to sell the stock, which is large and complete, at a great discount and to offer great bargains to repay parties for the trouble of inspection. Gentlemen here on Tuesdays and Thursdays would do well to call and even get samples of bargains to be sold.

Respectfully,

WM. A. VICKERS.

Chestertown, July 27, 1872.

[redacted]

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers, Justices of the Peace, and Constables, of the *4th election District* of Kent county will require the *Cash* for all issues and Services of Civil process, after the FIRST day of August 1872, except otherwise agreed upon with Plaintiff.

J. H. GREENWOOD,
S. L. RAWLEIGH,
C. A. A. STANLEY,
T. W. RUSSELL.

July 27, 3t.

MONEY NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to me are requested to call and settle their accounts immediately, without further notice.

GEORGE H. BENNETT,

July 20, 1872—3t.

5000 Agents wanted to sell the beautiful **Photograph Marriage Certificates and Photograph Marriage Records.** For terms, send stamp to CRIDER & BRO., Publishers, York, Pa.

July 20, 1872—4t.

Coal Notice.

WE expect to commence laying in our Fall and Winter supply of Coal next week; and will fill all orders, from this date, until further notice, at prices ranging from $6 to 6.75 per ton of 2240 lbs., delivered at the boat.

☞ Desiring to do business upon a cash basis, no orders will be filled until arrangements are made for the payment of the same.

J. T. TWILLEY & CO.

July 20, 1872—tf.

For Rent,



For the year 1873, the LARGE *BRICK HOUSE* on High street, near the Bank, in Chestertown.

For terms, &c., apply to

C. T. WESTCOTT, *Att'y,*

June 8, 1872—tf.

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