changed; for when resolution, temperance and religion come in at the door, want, poverty and woe fly out of the window. The next Sunday, John took the hand of his little girl, attended her to the Sunday school, and asked to be a scholar with his child.

The clean step-stone has lost none of its glow. It is a reminder of dark and sorrowing days. It cheers John on his return from toil, for it is the symbol of a well-ordered though humble home, where quiet and comfort dwell.

Jefferson Davis and the Confederate Archives.

A correspondent of the Galveston (Texas) *News* writes from New Orleans:

It has been published in the North that the Grant Government has come into possession of documents of a startling character, and that they are to see the light, and are expected to produce intense excitement. They are said to unfold a secret plan of the Confederate authorities to burn Northern cities. Mr. Davis has spoken of this to a friend He wishes the pretended documents to be published. He is not afraid for any document to which he and his Cabinet gave their assent to be placed before the public. He says no such plan ever went from the executive office, or from any officer in charge of a department of the Confederate Government; that if anything of the sort has been discovered it will prove to be a forgery, or to have emanated from parties having no connection with the Confederate Government. It must be remembered that when Colonel Dahl-Green and his command were captured they had in their possession papers which showed the objects of their expedition—the capture of Richmond, the killing of Mr. Davis and his Cabinet, &c. With these facts before him Mr. Davis positively refused to sanction any retaliatory measures, and gave strict orders to have the party treated as prisoners of war. He always took high ground upon the usage of civilized warefare. He urged the acceptance of these usages with the broadest and most liberal interpretation admissible. He never backed down from that position during the war. Such being the case, it is not credible that he could have approved a mode of warefare which recognized incendiarism as legitimate. Let the Grant men produce the documents. Let the world see them, and they will prove to be forgeries or the absurd plans of Radicals, fools, or cowards. It is rather late for the man who can yield the sword, the drumhead court-martial, and other inventions known to tyrants, to attempt to raise another storm of indignation and bitter sectional feeling and thus to secure his re-election.

Governor Smith on the Duty of Democrats.

Governor John Milton Smith of Georgia, in his letter accepting the renomination of the Georgia Democracy for Governor, makes the following allusions to the national nominations:

These great fundamental principles of our Federal system should never be forgotten or abandoned. And yet to use the language of one of the resolutions, I fully "recognize the exigencies of the times which suggested and secured the nomination by the Democratic party at Baltimore of Horace Greeley and B. Gratz Brown as candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States, and regard their election as conductive to the preservation of the rights of the States to local self-government and the protection of the individual liberty of the citizen." It would be uncandid in me to say that I should have been glad if this exigency had not been upon us. The power of naming the candidates, however, was specifically lodged by the party in the National Convention. That Convention, like a court of the last resort, is the highest party tribunal in the land, and beyond it there is no other or further appeal without going outside of the party. This latter course I cannot adopt. I cannot separate myself from my own people. Nay, more, I would stand by them, even when in the wrong, rather than give the enemies of good government my countenance and support. The National Convention having nominated candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency, and the State Convention having recognized and accepted these candidates, I shall not permit myself to call in question either the wisdom and patriotism which directed the choice made by the one or the acceptance or indorsement accorded by the other. The Democratic party, with Greeley and Brown as its candidates, is infinitely preferable, in my judgment, to any other political organization in the country. I shall give to the Baltimore nominees therefore my earnest and zealous support, believing that in their election the cause of honesty and constitutional government will achieve a triumph over fraud, corruption, and usurpation.

Ex-Gov. Smith, of Virginia, on the Situation.

Ex-Gov. Wm. Smith addressed a large meeting held at Woodstock, Shenandoah county, Virginia, on Monday last. The Shenandoah Herald says: Gov'r. Smith gave a clear and impressive account of the corruptions of the radical party, and some of the most infamous outrages committed with the approval of General Grant. He advised the Conservative party to co-operate to arrest the course of despotic government, telling them that we could not expect to accomplish everything at once, but that we must expect to accomplish it by degrees. Governor Smith closed his bitter denunciations of the outrages of the administration by saying;

"I arraign Grant for all these atrocities. It is a crime upon his part. I will take Horace Greeley to draw him out of power. Our party has been unwilling to undertake the deliverance of our country on their own part. They see a chance for delivery by uniting, and they are determined to do it. If we defeat Grant, we make a change. Change begets hope. I beseech every man who loves his country to take Horace Greeley, Jew or Gentile, dog or devil, to throw Grant out of power. Go forth into the canvass feeling that every man has his duty to perform. Let us go against Grant. I don't expect you to vote for Greeley for Greeley's sake, but for your country's sake."

THE

Chestertown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 24, 1872.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

Horace Greeley on Secession.

STEWARTSTOWN, York Co., Penn., August 6th, 1872.

To the Editors of the Day-Book:

GENTLEMEN—Did Horace Greeley ever advocate the doctrine of secession, I mean, emphatically, the "right" of a State to secede? If so, please give us the date and number of the Tribune in which it is to be found. For the benefit of your readers please answer through The Day-Book, with such comment as you see proper to give.

Yours respectfully, J. H. F.

Mr. Greeley did not "advocate" secession, but in several editorials in the Tribune, he took the humane ground that, rather than a bloody war should be the cost of a further Union of the North and South, the latter had better be allowed to "go out." But it is folly to discuss that "secession" principle to-day. The work before us is to get Grant and his backers out of power, and, "if 'twere done, when 'tis done, 'twere well 'twere done quickly." If not done on November 4th, it will be a sorry day for both North and South. The man for the crisis is evidently Horace Greeley. He is not our choice, but if he is elected, he promises to relieve the South of her most pressing political woes of to-day; and for that reason we urge all good Democratic patriots to yield to the necessities of the moment, and vote the Greeley ticket. By electing Horace Greeley, we crumble the Grant power. Horace Greeley is a one-term candidate. In 1876, a Democratic nomination, carefully and judiciously manipulated by a party machinery of four years organization, will be sure to succeed. The "straight-outs" will be then all powerful. A large "White Supremacy" strength will have been given them and victory will be insured. It is worse than folly to agitate a third ticket at Louisville. The movers are without pecuniary resources, and the party without organization, without able leaders, or effective strength; and does not, and will not, on the 3rd of September, possess the confidence of any two statesmen of the grade of political ability and purity of character it is necessary to bring forward; and no second-rate men must be thought of. Such being the situation of things political to-day, the wise and judicious course will be, to postpone the Louisville Convention till November 10th, and every Democrat vote for Horace Greeley.—*New York Day-Book.*

EXGOVERNOR SAULSBURY, of Delaware, who opposed the nomination of Greeley at Baltimore, sent a letter to the Greeley and Brown ratification meeting of the Kent county Democrats at Dover, Del., on the 13th inst., in which he says:

"It is known to you, as it is undoubtedly to the Democracy of the State generally, that I was not in favor of the nominations that were made at Baltimore. I opposed them firmly, but I hope prudently, in obedience to the will of the party as expressed through the action of the State convention by which I was chosen a delegate I did not think then that they were the best nominations that could be made, and I may add that upon this subject I have seen no reason to change my views. But the nominations were made, and with unprecedented unanimity, and I believe it to be my duty to acquiesce and support the nominees. This I shall do, not merely because I was a member of the convention that nominated, but in obedience to a sense of duty. Why do I say so? Because Grant or Greeley must be the President for the next four years. They are the only candidates before the people, or who can be presented with the slightest prospect of success."

An Ethiopian Changes his Skin.

The Columbus (Ky.) Dispatch says:

"Henry Winston is a mulatto resident of this place. He was born in North Corolina, and is now about fifty years of age, according to his own account. About seven years ago Henry's skin commenced turning white, or assuming the lighter color and clear transparent hue common to the Caucasian race, since which time his skin has been gradually changing until he is now about two-thirds white, and he is as spotted as any leopard. The change, as we stated, has been going on gradually, but without any regularity as to locality. Spots on his hands, arms, face and body are of as clear a color as that of any European, while the surrounding spots are in some places almost black, in others brown, and still others of a light yellow the different shades marking the different degrees of progress of the change. The changed part of his skin, while possessing the clear, rosy tint of the Caucasian, retains the appearance of coarseness common to the African race, but is extremely sensitive to the light and heat of the sun. The health of this person has been uniformly good, and he can assign no reason why his skin should change.

THE JAMESTOWN WEED.—About a month ago the board of health stated in an official note to the police commissioners the poisonous character of the Jamestown weed, and asked for some regulation that would compel the owners of vacant lots about the city to keep them free from this growth. So far no action has been taken, but since another child was fatally poisoned on Thursday last from eating this weed, it is hoped that the police will require the owners of lots to keep them clear of this dangerous plant.—*Balt. Sun.*

Death of Rev. Dr. Thos. E. Bond.

Rev. Dr. Thomas E. Bond, so well known in this community for his genial manners and unswerving adherence to principles which he held to be correct, and as one of the ablest editorial writers in the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at his farm in Harford county, on Sunday afternoon, in the fifty-ninth year of his age Dr. Bond was reared to the profession of medicine, but in early life entered upon the local ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he remained a member until the late national difficulties, when he enlisted with those who joined the Methodist Church South, and was its warm supporter up to the time of his death. Dr. Bond possessed a strong and highly cultivated mind, was gifted with rare humor and a fine, yet not ungenerous, talent for sarcasm, and wrote with remarkable facility. After the close of the war he was one of the originators of the "Episcopal Methodist," the organ of the Southern Church, but subsequently severed his connection with that paper, and established another journal in the same interest. After publishing that for a short time he joined it with the St. Louis "Southern Advocate," which was published simultaneously in Baltimore and St Louis, and of which he was associate editor. For some time before his death Dr. Bond suffered from cancer in the stomach, which was the cause of his death. He was an earnest and devoted friend, and in all the relations of life was highly esteemed for his integrity and unwavering adherence to the cause and principles which he believed to be right. A good man has fallen, and the church of which he was a devoted member has lost one of its brightest ornaments.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

☞ It is known that when President Lincoln was assassinated an intense feeling prevailed throughout the North, which, in many instances, exhibited itself in mobs and brutal violence. It was then considered a loyal virtue to personally maltreat every individual who did not yield unqualified assent to the policy of the National Administration. Anger and revenge took the place of all the gentler emotions of the human heart, and the man who thirsted most for blood was deemed the best patriot. At this juncture Horace Greeley resolutely stepped forth and used all his exertions to quell the storm and prevent the destruction of life and property by the senseless and sanguinary mob, as the following manly letter will testify:

OFFICE OF THE TRIBUNE,
New York, May 16, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I have yours of the 8th, for which I thank you. I heartily concur with your view of what should be our national policy, and am doing my utmost to have *mercy and magnanimity* its ruling attributes. Only let the late insurgents join with us in saying slavery is no more, and I think we shall gradually mould the public to our views. Just now the assassination of President Lincoln has made the North furious, but we shall outgrow that. *I shall not hesitate to labor and suffer reproach in the service of heaven-blessed charity and mercy.*

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

B. Gratz Brown's Acceptance.

HIS LETTER TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

The St. Louis *Evening Despatch* publishes the correspondence between J. R. Doolittle and B. Gratz Brown respecting the nomination of the latter for Vice-President by the Baltimore Convention. The letter of Mr. Brown is as follows:—

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
JEFFERSON CITY, August 8, 1872.

GENTLEMEN OF THE COMMITTEE:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication advising me that I had been unanimously nominated as candidate for the Vice-Presidency of the United States at Baltimore. For this mark of confidence on the part of so large a representative body of my fellow-citizens, I cannot too deeply express my gratitude. The distinction is one which I feel to be in a great measure undeserved, where so many more suitable could have been found; and yet, should your action be confirmed, I shall endeavor to discharge the duties of that high place with fidelity to your trust, with devotion to the public interest, and with inflexible resolution to prove not unworthy of such choice.

The fact that it reposes also upon the declaration of principles affirmed by the Liberal Republicans at Cincinnati and proclaimed without amendment by the Democratic party at Baltimore, gives assurance that in this combined expression there is sought only the deliverances of the nation from a present great peril to its peace and liberties. To that end all minor considerations have been subordinated, and an illustration presented to the country of unselfish patriotism rather than any stickling for party advantage, which should convince all of the perfect sincerity of this movement.

It has involved no surrender on either part of any former convictions. It has not been negotiated or bargained. Its origin was from the people. Though differing in the past on some issues of great magnitude, yet, now that they are settled, there is hearty concurrence between us all upon the vital questions agitating the public mind. What conduct of national affairs that involves, your convention has well set forth in its platform, and its true accord with the Democratic ideas that guided our earlier administrations is the best guaranty that it will restore equal rights, tranquil development, and constitutional rule.

Permit me also, gentlemen, through you, to express my thanks to the great masses of your party who have since ratified the action with such signal unanimity, and to say to them that in accepting this, their nomination, I do so, believing there is nothing in honor or in conscience that should prevent the most cordial cooperation henceforth in behalf of the politics presented. In conclusion, it is proper to state that a severe illness has intervened since the reception of your communication, which has delayed this reply until my recovery and return home.—With very great respect, yours truly,

B. GRATZ BROWN.

The French Artillery Department has resolved to discard the use of the mitrailleuse,

Judge Barnard's Conviction and Sentence.

The New York "World" comments as follows upon the result of the Barnard impeachment trial at Saratoga, which was announced by telegraph yesterday:

The Court of impeachment have found Judge Barnard guilty, and inflicted the utmost penalty permitted by the State constitution. Had they been able to find any extenuation of his judicial crimes, they doubtless would have pronounced the lesser sentence of mere removal, instead of fixing upon him the ineffaceable stigma of permanent disqualification for every office. The public judgement will ratify this righteous severeity. It is a terrible blow to a proud man not deficient in estimable social qualities.

Barnard possessed some of the qualities of an excellent judge. He has failed in the chief, the indispensible qualification, integrity. His legal learning is not great; but it was sufficient for ordinary occasions, and as important cases are argued by able counsel on both sides, a judge is pretty sure to have all the pertinent authorities brought to his knowledge in the course of the trial. Sound and discriminating judgment to compare and weigh authorities is what he needs more than extensive learning.

Intellectually, Judge Barnard was very well equipped for the bench. Quick and energetic in the despatch of business and fearless of public opinion almost to defiance, he needed nothing but incorruptible honesty to have been one of the most useful magistrates among the thirty-two judges of our Supreme Court. Unfortunately, he broke down in that one quality, which is as indispensible in a judge as courage is in a soldier, or chastity in a woman; and he is thereby irreparably disgraced as a soldier or a woman when the cowardice or the impurity is established by evidence.

* * * *

Judge Barnard's trial and sentence ought to have, and we dare say will have, a salutary influence as a warning. Other judges will be more cautious, if not more honest. But we look for the best fruit of the impeachment in their, effect on the public opinion of the State. We do not refer to its effect on judicial elections, but on the decision of the question whether we shall continue the system of an elective judiciary.

This question will be brought before the people of the State for their decision next year. We are thankful that it is not to come up this year, when the public mind will be so absorbed with the Presidential election that no adequate attention would be given to judicial reform, although the recentness of these judicial scandals would otherwise be favorable to an immediate change of system.

* * * * * * *

Judge Barnard's successor cannot be elected until next year, and the temporary appointed by the Governor will hold until January 1, 1874. The provision of the constitution is, that if any vacancy on the bench occurs within three months of a general election it cannot be filled at that election, but goes over to the election of the following year; the temporary appointee of the Governor remaining in office till the end of that year.

Present for Queen Victoria.

On Wednesday last our enterprising townsman, J. B. Fenimore, Esq., packed a crate of choice peaches and forwarded them by the steamship City of Limerick, of the Inman Line of mail steamers, to her most gracious Majesty, the Queen of England, at Windsor Castle. The peaches are of the varieties known as "Troths," "Yorks," and "Reeves Favorites," and separately wrapped in a paper prepared by a firm in Boston for preserving fruits from decay. Mr. Fenimore has made a series of experiments with the paper, and now makes the first bold experiment of transporting fresh peaches direct to Europe. He also shipped a crate to the captain of the steamer, who agrees not to open it until in Liverpool, and acquaint Mr. Fenimore of the success of the experiment. It is to be hoped that science will now achieve what has so far been regarded as an impossibility, and permit Mr. Fenimore to be the instrument of inaugurating a "new era" in the history of our delicious peach. We await with no little anxiety the result.—*Middletown Transcript.*

WENDELL PHILLIPS, a New England scold of the most rabid nature, in a tirade abusing Greeley and praising Grant, thus fiercely exhorted his colored brethren upon their present and future duty:

"Vote, every one of you, for Grant, if you value property, life, wife or child. If Greeley is elected, arm, concentrate, conceal your property—but organize for defence You will need it soon and sadly."

Wendell is clearly no great believer in his present master's doctrine, "Let us have peace." When trouble comes, however, such miserable fanatics take good care to keep out of the reach of the danger that their own wicked passions has evoked. They are always ready and willing to provoke an outbreak, but invariably seek a secure place of retreat after they have sown the storm, and others reap the whirlwind.—*Balt. Gazette.*

A Mistake.

One day Prince Talleyrand and my father went to the Colisee. This was a promenade where the nobility and persons of position only were admitted, and without an introduction no one could go in. The gate-keeper did not hold Prince Talleyrand in anything like the respect due to the future great diplomatist of Europe, and my father was so young and so fair, that, notwithstanding his uniform, he thought Prince Talleyrand's companion was a young lady disguised, and cried out: "Vous ne pouvez pas passer, mademoiselle," and held the gate closed.—Talleyrand, thinking it an excellent joke, with a most serious expression turned to my father saying, "Tu vois, ma maie, tu ne peux pas entrer." Upon this the gatekeeper came boldly forward to my father, taking his sword, gave him such a thrashing with the flat side of it, that capering about in pain he cried out: "C'est assez, c'est assez—ah passez, mousieur, ah passez, monsieur." Talleyrand was perfectly delighted, although I was told he did not even smile.—"Lady Clementina Davies."

[From the Baltimore Sun.]

Some old Politicians.

It has been mentioned in the papers that Thurlow Weed has lately visited Auburn, and held converse with Wm. H. Seward, of that town, over the political signs of the times. It is a suggestive instance in many respects. For a quarter of a century Mr. Weed, Editor of the Albany Evening Journal, was considered the arbiter of the politics of the Empire State. He was as powerful in New York as Thomas Ritchie once was in Virginia. Both were men well versed in the school of politics. What there was in its theory or its practice that those men did not understand was not worth knowing.—Both were men of general culture and of social and political distinction. One has long since passed away, spared the change which has come over the country; the other still lingers, though not active enough to go to the front of politics, but not so old that he does not remember the time when he was looked upon as a President-maker.

What the influence of Wm. H. Seward has been in American politics none need to be informed Governor of New York, Senator of the United States, Secretary of State during the most exciting period of public affairs since this country achieved its independence, and twelve years ago apparently sure of the Presidency! But that "between the cup and the lip there is many a slip" is often verified in American politics. It seems but as yesterday that Wm. H. Seward might have stood against the world. He had apparently devoted his life to one object, and fortune never forsook him till, just as, after a long voyage, he was entering the harbor, his keel grated against the rocks, and he was laid up high and dry. Truly may it be said of him, as of the leader of the Israelites through the wilderness, though there is no point of resemblance between the two in any other respect, that "he died on the border of Jordan, in sight of the promised land."—Now lies he there, and none so poor as to do him reverence.

There was said to be an ancient political firm of Seward, Weed & Greeley's, a famous political combination, which has long since been dissolved, and which has been quite cast into the shade by the nomination of the junior member for the Presidency. The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Eagle, a well posted journal on national as well as local matters, says that "wide as has been the influence of each of these men, lengthened as has been his political career, and deep his interest in the political statecraft of his time, neither one of the three ever controlled or belonged to a movement so powerful, so novel, and so different from, and yet so characteristic of American politics, as that which to-day has placed Horace Greeley in the foreground of national affairs. It is safe to say that at no time within the past forty years has our national politics been free from the influence of one or more of these men. They were all great politicians, and men of keen insight into popular character. Weed, cold, saturnine, cynical and subtle; Seward, brilliant, diplomatic and of a finer grain of culture than the others; Greeley, frank, outspoken, of the sledgehammer school of logic, and more popular than his partners, by reason of those very qualities, with the masses whom he fought. One can easily see the germs of imperial success in this mighty intellectual combination; how the shortcomings of one member would be filled in by the exuberance of another; how one partner might succeed by sterling blows where another had failed by diplomacy; and how each for all, and all for each might have raised to a very pinnacle of triumvirate influence the political firm of Seward, Weed and Greeley."

When Greeley seceded from the firm the giant combination fell. And now Seward, very old and paralyzed, and Weed, white-haired, bent and crooked, are talking with quavering and perhaps querulous voices over the wonderful prospects of Greeley, over what they consider the caprices of fortune, while Greeley is streaming throughout the upper regions of the political firmament like a comet, and they are spluttering in their sockets like old tallow candles about to be extinguished in their own grease. The Brooklyn Eagle thinks that the moral of all this is "that the man who is frank and outspoken, though a hard opponent, is in the end a gainer with the people over the diplomat and the cunning maker of combinations.—That is the moral of Horace Greeley's success; of William H Steward's failure in the one great ambition of his life; of the visit of Thurlow Weed to Auburn to talk over this astonishing movement of political life with the former sharer of his secrets and partner of his power."

Outrage Upon a Colored Greeley Orator in Ohio.

[From the Cincinnatti Enquirer, Aug. 19.]

Mr. Tabbs Gross, the colored Greeley orator, who made a speech in Newport on Saturday night, turned up in Covington yesterday afternoon, having, as he states, been ordered to leave Cincinnatti by a mob of his own race. Our reporter found Mr. Gross at the Clinton Hotel last evening, where he made the following statement to him:

"I formerly resided in Cincinnatti, but am at present, and have been for five years past, a citizen of Little Rock, Arkansas.—Am engaged in the practice of the law in the latter city. During my residence in Arkansas my wife has remained in Cincinnatti with her relatives, my circumstances not allowing me to maintain her elsewhere. I have, however, visited her regularly. I left Arkansas on the 13th inst. to visit her in anticipation of her confinement, reaching Cincinnatti on Thursday last. I was invited by the Mayor and other citizens of Newport, Kentucky, to speak there on Saturday evening. The announcement of the speaking was made in the Cincinnatti daily papers on Saturday morning.

After making a speech in Newport, and while on my way to Cincinnatti late at night two colored men approached me on the Newport ferryboat and asked me if I was in favor of Greeley. I replied that I was, whereupon they declared that it was wrong and dangerous for any colored man to be making Greeley speeches about here. I laughed at their remarks and went on my way, reaching No. 41 New street, Cincinnatti, at late bed-time. About two o'clock Sunday morning some twenty or more colored men called at the house to see me. When I went to the door William Works and William Johnson met me and informed me what their mission was. They came inside the house and shut the door, the balance remaining outside on the pavement. Works is a black man and Johnson a mulatto. Works had an open knife in his hand when he came in, but soon put it in his pocket, as I talked so kindly and respectfully to them. They told me that they were a sub-committee appointed by a committee of forty white men to inform me that I must leave Cincinnatti by 9:50 P. M., Sunday; that if I did not leave I would have to abide by the consequences which would be certain death. I told them that I was in favor of Greeley, and intended to make speeches in his behalf. They said no colored man can come around here making stump speeches for Greeley, except at the risk of his life. After talking to me about fifteen minutes in this strain they left. My wife was greatly alarmed, and begged me to leave Ohio and go over to Kentucky. I refused to do so, telling her that I did not believe I would be harmed. On Sunday morning I met a colored Methodist preached Rev. Wm. Johnson, on Broadway, between New and Sixth Streets. He asked me if I was in favor of Greeley. I said I was. He then said it was not right for a colored man to be coming around making Greeley speeches, and that if I persisted in doing so I would endanger my life. I sent word to a friend of mine in Cincinnatti, named George Peterson, to call at No. 41 New Street, and see me and he sent word that he would advise me to leave Cincinnatti at once, He said white men had been running into his house all day, making inquiries about him (Gross). Peterson is a huckster.

"I finally became convinced that it was not safe for me to remain in Cincinnatti, and at 3 o'clock came over the bridge, and found my old friend, Colonel Wm. S. Rankin. He has known me all my life. Since I came to the Clinton Hotel thirty or forty colored men have waited on me, the most of them telling me that I would not be allowed to speak at the Seventh street Market-House to-morrow (Monday) night. A few colored men, however, told me to pay no attention to what the others said, that they would not harm me."

The Best of His Letters.

Horace Greeley has written many good things, but none surpass, we think none equal in spirit and vigor, the letter in which he replied to the New York club that threatened him with expulsion, when he and Gerrit Smith and others signed the Jefferson Davis bail bond. This was not the letter of a politician or a nominee for office. It was written five years ago. The date of it is May 23, 1867. But it anticipates and fully warrants the attitude of Horace Greeley, now on the platform of Cincinnatti and Baltimore. After referring to declarations consistent with it, the letter thus concludes with a prophecy of the way in which his act would come to be regarded—a prophecy already fulfilled:

GENTLEMEN:—I shall not attend your meeting this evening. I have an engagement out of town and shall keep it. I do not recognize you as capable of judging or even fully apprehending me. You evidently regard me as a weak sentimentalist, misled by a maudlin philosophy. I arraign you as narrow-minded blockheads, who would like to be useful to a great and good cause but don't know how. Your attempts to base a great, enduring party on the hate and wrath necessarily engendered by a bloody civil war, is as though you should plant a colony on an iceberg which had somehow drifted into a tropical ocean. I tell you here that out of a life earnestly devoted to the good of human kind, your children will select my going to Richmond and signing that bail bond as the wisest act, and will feel that it did more for freedom and humanity than all of you were competent to do, though you lived to the age of Methusaleh. I ask nothing of you, then, but that you proceed to your end by a direct, frank, manly way. Don't sidle off into a mild resolution of censure, but move the expulsion which I deserve, if I deserve any reproach whatever. All I care for is that you make this a square, stand-up fight, and record your judgment by yeas and nays. I care not how few vote with me, nor how many vote against me; for I know that the latter will repent it in dust and ashes before three years have passed. Understand once for all that I dare you and defy you, and that I propose to fight it out on the line that I have held from the day of Lee's surrender. So long as any is opposed to the national unity: the federal authority, or to that assertion of the equal rights of all men, which has become practically identified with loyalty and nationality, I shall do my best to deprive him of power; but when he ceases to be thus, I demand his restoration to all of the privileges of American citizenship I give you fair notice that I shall urge the re-enfranchisement of those now proscribed for rebellion as soon as I shall feel confident that this course is consistent with the freedom of the blacks and the unity of the Republic, and that I shall demand a recall of all now in exile only for participation in the rebellion, whenever the country shall have been so thoroughly pacified that its safety will not thereby be endangered. And so, gentlemen hoping that you will henceforth comprehend me somewhat better than you have done, I remain, yours,

May 23, 1867. HORACE GREELEY.

The Travelling Guillotine.

The French have instituted something new in the way of executions. They neither trust their criminals to inexperienced hands, nor do they call them from long distances as Mrs. Bond did the ducks, "to come and be killed." As often as is deemed necessary the executioner, M. De Paris, packs his guillotine and makes a round of the provinces. Whenever his aid is wanted he sets up his instrument and despatches the job with that neatness and delicacy heretofore peculiar to the metropolis. We see by our foreign exchanges that he has just returned to Paris from one of these tours. During his travels he operated successfully in several most interesting cases; but perhaps the most thrilling drama, taking it altogether, was that which was terminated at Arras by the execution of Courcol. This misguded wretch slew his wife with a hatchet, and the chief witness against him was his own little boy, who saw the murder perpetrated, but who pretended to be asleep for fear of being assassinated also. After killing his wife Courcol lighted his pipe and left the house, and the child then jumped out of bed and called to his mother, but she was dead.—When the lad related this episode on the trial the prisoner became furious, and said, "Little viper, I would have settled your business had I known you were awake." Courcol also indulged in violent invectives against the judge and the police. After the usual religious exercises had taken place at about 3 P. M. the executioner and his assistants appeared and commenced the toilet, over which, contrary to their usual custom, they bungled to such an extent that the prisoner could not help smiling and exclaiming, "Maladroit." When the time at last came for getting into the van at the prison door, Courcol hesitated. "Courage!" said one of the chaplains, but the unfortunate man did not move. A *gendarmes* pushed him from behind, and he fell on his knees. He was dragged thus for some yards, when two warders lifted him into the van, which started off slowly in the direction of the Champ de Mars where it arrived about 4 o'clock. Then the execution took place in the presence of an immense crowd. If these scenes are as fearful to relate as those at some of our American hangings, we can nevertheless declare that few, if any, of our offenders better deserved the fate meted out to them than did this relentless murderer who fell by the hands of M. De Paris, on his travelling guillotine.

ORIGIN OF NEWSPAPERS.—The newspaper was for a long time said to have originated in Venice, in 1563, and to have been called *Gazetta*, whence our appellation "*Gazette.*" This, however, was an error for the Venetian newspaper was a *written* sheet, for hearing which read each person paid *a gazetta*, a small coin no longer in use. The paper was, in fact, called, "*A Particular Relation,*" a title bore by many English newspapers of the seventeenth century. The *printed* newspaper was of later date.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

WHEAT.—White—1.68.@1.80.
WHEAT Red 1.61@1.80.
CORN—White—63@68 Yellow, no sales.
OATS—37@41 cts.

Notice to Those Indebted!

MRS. CLARA RAWLEIGH Takes this method of notifying all indebted to her that she is desirous of a settlement of their accounts. Her great need for money in carrying on her business makes short credit to her customers a necessity. She hopes, therefore, that a prompt response will be made by all in arrears.

August 24, 1872—3t.

FESTIVAL!

THE Ladies of the M. P. Church will hold a Festival in Galena, beginning on *Wednesday evening, Aug. 28th,* and to continue for three evenings. Ice Cream, Lemonade, Cake, Confectionary, Oysters, Soft Crabs, &c., will be on hand. The public is invited to attend, and thus assist a feeble Church.

N. B.—Donations of any and all kinds are earnestly solicited of the members and friends of the Church throughout the county. Bring (or send, if you can't come,) us cake, ice-cream, &c., or its equivalent in money. "He that giveth to the poor, lendeth to the Lord." C. O. MELVIN,

Aug. 24. Pastor in charge.

FERTILIZERS
For the Fall of 1872.

T. W. ELIASON, Jr., invites attention to the following well known Fertilizers:

TURNER'S EXCELSIOR,
PATAPSCO GUANO,
WHANN'S
RAW BONE SUPER PHOSPHATE,
TURNER'S
AMMONIATED SUPER PHOSPHATE,
BOWER'S COMPLETE MANURE,

delivered either at his store in Chestertown or at any Landing in Kent county, AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES.

He has also for sale

Wattson & Clark's Super Phosphate.

☞ *Liberal arrangements can be made with him for time on any of the above articles.* Aug. 24, 1872—tf.

COLORED SCHOOLS.

IN compliance with chap. xxiii, sections 1 and 2 of the School Law passed January session, 1872, the Board of School Commissioners for Kent county have established one Colored School in each of the five Election Districts.

Candidates for Teachers in said Schools are required to present themselves for examination at the Office of the School Board, in Chestertown, on Saturday, August 31st, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

CHARLES G. RICAUD,
Aug. 17, 1872—3t. Examiner.

Caution.



FRANK HACKET, a negro apprentice, indentured to me with the consent of his mother, ran away from my employ on or about the 29th of July last. All persons are forewarned from harboring him under the penalty of law.

JAMES A. ROSEBERRY.

August 17, 1872—3t.

Collin F. Stam. Louis K. Stam.

C. F. STAM & BRO.,

CHESTERTOWN,

DEALERS IN

Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery

AND

FANCY ARTICLES,

SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS,

TRUSSES, ABDOMINAL SUPPORTERS and SHOULDER BRACES.

Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs,

SCHOOL BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

☞ Physicians' Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours.

TRUSSES A SPECIALITY,

A FIT GUARANTEED IN ALL CASES!

Trusses furnished at city prices, for cash.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

Fare Reduced!

62½ CENTS TO BALTIMORE!

ON AND AFTER AUG. 12TH INST. my Stage will run from Chestertown to Buck Neck Wharf and return, daily, connecting with the steamers *TRUMPETER* and *C. P. SMITH.*

☞ Fare to and from Baltimore 62½ cts.

Passengers leaving word at the Voshell House, T. W. Eliason's or Hynson's store, or informing my driver, will be called for.

JAS. SHUSTER.

August 10, 1872—tf.

STATIONERY.

FRENCH and American Tinted Note Paper, Billet, Packet, Fools-cap, Legal-cap, Record-cap and Bill-cap paper. For sale by C. F. STAM & BRO.

C. F. STAM & BRO.
Have just received a large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK OF BOOXS,

Embracing treaties on *The Trotting Horse of America,* by Hiram Woodruff; *The Horse in the Field and Stable,* by McClure & Harvey; *Farm Draining, Gardening for Profit, Grapes and Wine, Pear Culture,* by Quinn;

"WHAT I KNOW OF FARMING,"

BY HORACE GREELEY;

The Practical Poultry Keeper, Beecher's Receipt Book, Books of Song and Poetry, Romances and Novels by the most popular authors.

☞ Do not fail to call and examine our Stock. Remember, we take pleasure in displaying our Goods. Aug 17, 1872.

OILS.

LINSEED, LUBRICATING, WHALE, NEATS FOOT and LARD OIL.

C. F. STAM & BRO.

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