THE
Chestetown Transcript

CHESTERTOWN, MD.,

Saturday Morning, August 31, 1872.

National Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

HORACE GREELEY,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

B. GRATZ BROWN,

OF MISSOURI.

FOR CONGRESS,

Hon. R. B. CARMICHAEL,

OF QUEEN ANNE'S COUNTY.

☞ The Democratic Conservative Convention for the First Congressional District met at Princess Anne on the 28th instant. Hon. Jos. A. Wickes, of Kent; Lloyd Tilghman, of Queen Anne's; E. K. Wilson, of Somerset; W. J. Leonard, of Worcester; Judge Stewart, of Dorchester; F. J. Rider, of Wicomico, and Mr. Fields, of Caroline, were put in nomination. Seventy-one ballotings took place, and there was no choice, when, on the seventy-second ballot, Hon. Richard B. Carmichael, of Queen Anne's, was put in nomination and declared the nominee by acclamation. The result, it is believed, will give satisfaction throughout the district. Judge Carmichael, it will be remembered, is the Maryland judge who was torn from the bench while holding court at Easton, by so-called Federal detectives and soldiery during the war, and carried off and imprisoned. He was, since the war, Speaker of the first Conservative House of Delegates elected in the State.

Ex-Governor Bigler on National Politics.

Ex-Governor Bigler's health not permitting him to join in the outdoor campaign during the present political contest in Pennsylvania, he has written a letter to Hon. Samuel J. Randall, chairmen of the Democratic State Committee, on the issues joined, in which, after an able defence of Mr. Buckalew and a review of local politics, he says upon national questions:

I know it strikes the mind of some as passing strange that those who used to own all the slaves should join hands with those who did all they could to abolish slavery; that men who were in the insurrection should unite with those who, labored to elevate the status of the colored race should join with those who earnestly resisted these measures. But those who are so exercised must notice that the essence and virtue of the great movement in which we are engaged consists in forgetting those things which are behind and reaching forth into those things which are before. This is the primary remedy which the disease requires.

In forecasting these grave troubles, and in devising measures of relief, Mr. Greeley has shown singular wisdom and courage; and it is not, therefore, strange that he should be a recognized leader in the work. For one, I join hands with him with pleasure. I care not that he resisted me and I resisted him when we differed. And I care now to know only that we agree on vital things, and that Mr. Greeley, if elected President will carry out this bond of fellowship in good faith, and on these points I feel as well assured as one can be about human affairs involved in the future.

I believe it to be the fixed purpose of Mr. Greeley, and that he has the ability and courage to carry out the principles of the Cincinnatti platform, and that he will not only insist upon amnesty, with universal application, but that the general policy of his administration will tend to beget good will and fraternal affection among the people of all sections of our great country.

But I believe that his former partisans are discovering great defects in his character, and affects to be amazed that Democrats should vote for him. They say he is not for the Presidency. They may be sincere in this or they may not; and it seems to me that it had been fortunate for them had their lively concern about fitness came upon them before they selected their own man. It is scarcely modest in those who nominated U. S. Grant, General Hartranft and Harrison Allen, to evince so much concern about the fitness of other candidates.

Some of these critics accord to Mr. Greeley good intentions and fair abilities, but they affect to discover great danger in his surroundings and it does look as if his surroundings by election time would be to them dangerous—very dangerous. But their alarm springs from a rather sorry experience with the present incumbent, and for that reason their admonitions are entitled to some respect.

There are some things we can safely promise for the consolation of these sensitive custodians of the public weal, to wit: That should Mr. Greeley be elected, whatever other errors he may fall into, he will never nominate any one to the Treasury Department who is forbidden by law to hold the place; and then, afterward, exemplify his own ignorance of the public policy by asking Congress to make his nominee an exception to the law, whilst it should remain in force as to every other importing merchant in America. Nor will he ever attempt to acquire St. Domingo or any other foreign territory by an absurd treaty with a tottering claimant to authority in such country. He will never waste a million of the public money nor prostitute the patronage of the Government to the accomplishment of any such bad purpose. Such things would be the evidence of bad surroundings. And furthermore, should he ever own a "cottage by the sea," (and I hope he never may) it will be paid for out of his own means. Should he subscribe to any commendable charity, he will permit no Fisk or Gould to pay the money for him. I am also assured that, if elected; he will remain at Washington more than half the time, looking after the duties and dignities of his office, and singular as it may seem to the present incumbent, it is said that he hastened to accept the Presidential office without so much as stopping to count up what he could make out of it, or weighing the difference between one and two terms and it is said in addition that, without consulting any one, he restricted himself to a single Presidential term, for no other consideration than to promise the public virtue and to inaugurate Civil Service Reform in the best way practicable.

But those who have attempted so freely to cast reproach upon Mr. Greeley, are, I think beginning to hide their heads in shame.—Every utterance from him goes to convince the public that in the exercise of the Presidential office he will evince great ability and courage, and an intelligence that will be very delightful after so long a term of stinted felicities about the Presidential Mansion.

But many bitter things will be accomplished in his election, and amongst the best will be the inauguration of an era of good will covering the whole country, and begetting true American fellowship amongst the citizens of all parts, and tending directly, as such a feeling will, to the relief of the weak and impoverished States, giving them increased population, capital and general thrift a measure of vital importance, not only to such St tes, but as affecting the growth and general welfare of all the others.

With much esteem, your obedient servant.

WILLIAM BIGLER.

The Small-Pox in Philadelphia.

The small-pox, which has made such fearful ravages in Philadelphia and New York, and has had its season also in Baltimore, seems to have practically disappeared from the Atlantic States. Of the disease in Philadelphia, where it raged with such fatal effect, the Record, of that city, says:

Perhaps the most striking fact in our mortuary record for the past week is that but one death occurred from small-pox. We may now, therefore, safely claim that the disease, as an epidemic, is ended in Philadelphia, for this city, like most other large cities, is never wholly without small-pox. If we take the records for the last fifty years—that is to say, from 1823 to 1872, inclusive—we shall find that not a single year was free from deaths by small-pox. In 1859 there were but two, and in 1826 but three; in all other years there were at least five, and in all but ten of these years there were over thirty-five deaths per annum from small-pox. Hence we may confidently declare that the ordinary condition of the city regarding small pox has been restored.

The past twelve months has witnessed by all odds the most terrible visitation of small-pox ever known to our city. The disease took its rise just about a year ago, with the week beginning September 2, when one death was reported; the next week there were six, and so the disease went on gathering strength until its visitations began to be numbered at more than thirty a day, or two hundred and thirty per week. At last, with the coming of warmer weather, its power seemed to be exhausted, and a steady decline was noticed down to the past week, when a solitary death was reported, thus almost completing the terrible twelvemonth precisely as it began.

Exactly how many victims to small-pox must be reckoned for this fatal and unprecedented year the official facts will in due time set forth. During 1871 the small-pox mortality was 1,879, the greater part of which occurred within three months, or even within two. During the present year the deaths from small-pox have probably numbered about 2,700; or, let us say, in round numbers, 4,500 deaths in our city from this single cause during the past twelve months. The highest absolute small-pox mortality ever previously known here was in 1861, when it reached 758, while in 1865 it was 524.

The Meeting of Emperors---An Important Conference.

The European press is much occupied in discussing the probable objects and results of the interview between the Emperors of Germany, Russia and Austria, which is to take place at Berlin early in September. It is generally admitted that this meeting has a political significance of a very decided character. The New York Times says:

It is assumed that the three great subjects which will mainly occupy the imperial discussions are, the irrepressible Eastern question, the question of the Papacy, and that indefinite entity which Emperors call the revolution, and ordinary folks designate the question of socialism. As has been remarked it is impossible to imagine that there can be any satisfactory agreement between the cabinets of Berlin, St. Petersburg and Vienna on any of these questions. The Eastern policy of Russia means the placing of an iron girdle round the waist of Germany, and the removal of Austria out of the category of great powers.

Russia cannot help Germany to elect the next Pope, however anxious she may be to neutralize Papal influence in Warsaw; and a country whose agricultural village communities work on principles of industrial socialism can hardly be expected to see so much terror in the doctrines of the International as her Southern and Western neighbors. The jeremiads of sundry French papers, to the effect that the meeting at Berlin is to repeat the iniquity of the partition of Poland, France being the victim this time, are rather more absurd than the political prophecies which are frequently heard from such sources.

The fact is that the time has passed when a meeting like this need greatly alarm anybody. European nations have ceased to be the pawns on the chess-board of empire, which kings might prove at will. Such talk as this of the Journal do Paris has a specious air of truth:

"What have liberal conquests to do with the matter? Suppose Germany, Austria and Russia declare war against us, what will 'liberal conquests' avail against their artillery? What will your 'conservative republic' do against their armies? What use was your republican jargon against the Prussians in 1870? * * * * The German empire and the Muscovite empire laugh at your liberal conquests. Krupp guns, Dreysse muskets, the strong discipline of a numerous army will make very short work of your liberal conquests, clever democrats, deep politicians!"

Let the emperors have what dreams they may, there are two of them, at least, who know that they cannot carry their people with them in any mere war of conquest, or any crusade against a phantom of their royal imaginations. The empeperors may or may not understand each other better after their talk at Berlin. When the day for action comes they must take the people into their counsel, or stake their very existence on the consequences.

The North Carolina apple crop is so abundant that in Orange county, the Hillsboro' Recorder says, thousands of barrels are left to rot on the ground.

A New Movement Among Odd-Fellows.

A meeting was held last Friday evening, participated in by some of the most prominent and well-knowwn members of the Independent Order of Odd-Fellows of this city, at which a new and important matter to that fraternity was considered and acted upon. It consists in the formation of what is to be known as the 'Maryland Odd-fellows Beneficial Society," the leading features of which are as follows: 1st None but scarlet degree members of the order in good standing to be admitted. 2d. A membership fee of two dollars is charged, one dollar of which goes to the beneficial fund, and one dollar to expense account. 3d Classes are to be formed, composed of one thousand members each, and upon the death of a member a sum representing one dollar for each survivor in the class or classes to which the deceased may have belonged is to be paid to his widow or legal representatives, as also a further sum covering the whole amount the deceased may have paid during his membership to the beneficial fund. 4th. To reimburse the treasury and meet expenses, each member's account is charged with one dollar and twenty-five cents upon the death of a member, which must be paid within a stipulated time.—At the meeting alluded to, a board of twenty-two trustees was elected to manage the affairs of the society until January next, when it is provided that each lodge shall elect its own trustee.

The movement originated in Pacific Lode, one of the most active and zealous lodges in this city. Among the prominent names composing the board of trustees are the following: P. G. M. Joshua Vansant, P. G. M. Henry F. Garey, P. G. M. John A. Thompson, P. G. M. Benjamin F. Zimmerman, P. G. M. E. Gover Cox, P. G. M. Alexander K. Mantz, P. G. M. Joseph Vansant, and Grand Master William R. Creery. The officers of the board are: President, E. Gover Cox, P. G. M.; Vice-President, Thos. H. Denison, P. G.; Secretary, John F. Green, P. G.; Treasurer, Jos. Vansant, P. G. M.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A Foolhardy But Successful Enterprise.

[*From the N. Y. Sun, Aug.* 26.]

The announcement that Mr. Arthur Stevens would attempt the perilous feat of rowing from Gloucester, Mass, to this city in a small boat was everywhere received with sneers. It was said that the trip which Mr. Stephens proposed to make would be attended with dangers no less than those met in crossing the ocean, while its hardships would be increased by the physical prostration consequent upon handling the oars.

This feature of the case was severely criticised, as the adventurer was known to be a gentleman of wealth and ease, and unused to manual labor. The boat from its outlandish build, was condemned as unfit for the voyage, and the general impression was that it would swamp in the first sea-roll encountered. It was not believed that Mr. Stephens would be so foolhardy as to risk his life in such a way, and it was thought that if he did so the possibilities of success were about one in ten.

On Thursday morning August 1, the little boat put out from Gloucester, having on board its owner, three day's provisions, a bed, and two Maltese cats. Mr. Stephens had nearly 400 miles of water between him and his objective point, and many days would be consumed in reaching it; he had but a frail structure to depend upon, and there was no hope of assistance if that failed him; yet he did not falter a moment in his purpose. He pulled steadily by day, and slept soundly at night, spreading his bed on the boat seats. When his provisions became exhausted a stock was procurred from the nearest town on shore. Two Sundays were spent on land, but he returned at night to sleep in his boat. Four days he had to lie to "wind-bound" and in rounding Cape Cod he rowed thirty-six hours consecutively. On Wednesday last the little craft passed Stratford Point Connecticut, came down the Sound on Thursday and entered Hell Gate at about 5 o'clock. Mr. Stephens ran his boat into the basin at the Battery just before 7 o'clock, and was hailed by the bystanders with, 'What boat is that?"

The voyager waved a flag, sounded a great tin horn and answered:

"The ship Red, White and Blue, just arrived from Gloucester, twenty-one days out: cargo, one keg of water and one bed; passengers and two cats."

Five minutes afterward the great tornado of that evening was sweeping over the city, but Mr. Stevens was safe from its fury. He said he had shipped but two seas, and that was while coming down the East river. His great annoyance, he said, had been for want of room in which to exercise to get relieved from the cramped position on the rower's seat.

The boat is 16 feet long, 4 feet beam, has a sharp bow, square stern 20 inches wide, flat bottom and straight sides. A worse model for seaworthiness is hardly conceivable. It is painted white, and bears the name "Red, White and Blue, of Gloucester, Mass," in blue letters near the stern. It is moored in the basin at present, but has been stripped of its seats, oars and oarlocks.

The Alsacians and Lorrainers are not only retaining their French nationality with striking unanimity, but are, also, sending their children into France to be educated. A recent train from Strasbourg to Nancy had on board two hundred Alsacien youth, who had been sent by their parents to finish their studies in France. They were accompanied by twenty professors, who were bent upon shaking the alien dust of Alsace from their feet.

☞ Among the table girls at the Ocean House, Old Orchard, Maine, it is stated are fifteen school teachers. At nearly all the great mountain and sea-side resorts in New England there may be found waiting on the tables accomplished young ladies, who employ their vacations.

'Bob' for Greeley.—The Troy Press says: "Robert Lincoln, son of President Lincoln, is strongly for Greeley. In conversation recently with a bosom friend of his father he remarked, 'if father was living he would take an active part for Greeley.'"

Executions in England.

Effect of Too Much Pardon.—A correspondent writing from London August 15, says:

Five executions in two days! One man was hung at Worcester on Monday, three were hung at Maidstone and one at Stafford on Tuesday; and the same journals which report these executions contain accounts of three fresh murders, while in the jails are already a score or so of murderers and murderesess awaiting trial.—Merrie England is going it strong in the murder line just now, and the epidemic of bloodshed which is prevailing at present is traced by some people to the unwise clemency of the home secretary, who, a few months ago, broke his old rule of hanging each alternate murder and pardoning the other, and pardoned several in a batch—the Rev. Mr. Watson, Christiana Edmunds, Magaret Dixblanc, and some others whose names I cannot now recall. These pardons, it is said, led to the belief that "hanging was played out" in England, and it is no doubt true that within the past three months there have been a most surprising and unusual number of murders Mr. Bruce has now gone to the other extreme, and refuses to pardon any one. If the above theory be the correct one, this severity will probably have the desired effect; but still it is evident that this see-saw policy, of itself, is apt to encourage messieurs and mesdames the assassins. Some of them, it would seem, slay their victims out of pure ennui and for the sake of a little excitement; and it is clear that the temptation to such people is increased when, to the excitement of the murderer, the chase by the police, the captures (or the escape, for not a few of the murderers are never detected,) the trial, and the condemnation is added the still more pleasurable excitement of gambling on the chances of what the home secretary may do.

Of the three murderers hung at Maidstone on Tuesday, Thomas Moore was the most remarkable. He had been a soldier and a constable, but his drunden habits led to his dismissal, and he then began to lead an irregular life, diversified by bursts of wild and uncontrollable passion. He had married a wife ten years older than himself, and his treatment of her caused frequent temporary separations. Finally she left him and told him she would not return, but one day he called at her father's house, got her to walk with him in the fields, and then strangled her. The second murderer was a soldier, who stabbed his comrade in the barracks at Dover in revenge for being reported by him. The soldiers had gone to bed in their barracks. Francis Bradford, this soldier, arose, got his bayonet, went to his victim's bed, and stabbed him through and through. The third murderer, Tooth, was a soldier. In the regiment was drummer boy with whom Tooth quarrelled. He got drunk, took a razor, went in search of the boy, and cut his throat from ear to ear. Moore and Bradford were members of the established Church; Tooth was a Wesleyan. Since their conviction they were attentive to their religious duties, and they died in a good frame of mind. Bradford was scarcely twenty years old.

How Judge Barnard Takes it.

A correspondent who talked with Judge Barnard at Saratoga after his disfranchisement represents him as sad but plucky. He considered the vote of the impeachment court a partisan one. He was asked:

"Does it prevent you from practicing your profession?"

"Yes. A lawyer is sworn in as an officer of the court, and I can hold no public office in this State."

At this point Judge Rapello came up to the Judge to shake hands. As he held out his hand Judge Barnard turned his piercing black eyes upon him and said:

"Will you do me one favor, Judge Rapello?"

"Yes, what is it?"

"Well, never speak to me or recognize me again as long as you live!" and Judge Barnard turned his back on him.

Pretty soon Senator Palmer came up to shake hands. The Judge looked straight into his face, and said:

"Senator Palmer, you are dying with the consumption. You have voted the bread from my children's mouths, and now you would shake hands with me. No, sir; you have got but a few months to live, but you can die without making peace with me."

Judge Grover came up and got a similar shot. His friends think the Judge makes a mistake in being so severe, as they are of opinion that the Assembly have the power yet to undo what they have done. But Judge Barnard says "they can't undo it as he reads the statute."

The English House of Commons has recently surrrounded the sale of liquor with certain restrictions by a law entitled the Intoxicating Liquors Bill, popularly known as the Licensing Bill. It regulates the hours of opening and closing public houses, the granting of licenses, and other matters; but we notice the passage of the bill chiefly on account of the fact that one of the most prominent of the plans of the temperance reformers of the present day was rejected by the large majority of one hundred and twenty-eight to twenty-three This was an amendment offered by Sir Wilmot Lawson, that "The rate payers may, by a vote, prevent the issue of any certificate of licenses within the parish in which such vote is taken." Admitting the right to legislate in reference to the sale of liquor, the scheme of allowing each county or each neighborhood, as may be decided, to pass judgment upon the subject as one primarily affecting it, is the most plausible of the many now urged upon the attention of legislators. As it has been adopted in this country by at least one State, there will soon be an opportunity to judge of its practical working.

Archbishop of Baltimore.—James Roosevelt Bayley, Roman Catholic Bishop of the Diocese of Newark, on Monday received from Pope Pius IX. at Rome, the bull announcing his appointment as Archbishop of Baltimore. It is dated July 30, and signed with the Fisherman's seal, the emblem of St. Peter. Archbishop Bayley will leave for his new post in a few weeks.

N. P. Banks on the Political Situation.

Lynn, Mass., August 27.—At a crowded Greeley and Brown meeting to-night Gen. Banks made his first speech on the campaign. He said he had not intended to enter the political field in Massachusetts. When he declared for Greeley his purpose to sever his connection with the political organization of the Commonwealth, but he had consented to make a brief speech at this flag raising, which had grown to the proportions of a ratification meeting.

He continued: This year brings to us an unparalleled spectacle of friends and enemies the supporters and opponents of the great issues of the late terrible war, together as one party and one man, to sustain the grand result of the war. So far as these parties and issues are concerned, there are no more democrats and no more Republicans. [Applause.] There are American citizens, [applause] patriotic men, who, having engaged in a struggle with different views, are now accepting the result readily and joyfully; who, seeing that the settlement of these issues is necessary to the peace of the country, sacrifice their prejudices, and as one party, and as one man stand before the country in support of the great principles on which the government was established. And in this view I welcome all those that were democrats, as I welcome those who were republicans in this necessary joint union for the support of the principles that were established by the sacrifice of the lives of the best men the world has ever known or ever seen. The reason that I do this is that I know perfectly well that these principles—the equality of all men, the enfranchisement of all men, the reconciliation of all men can never be attained by the success of any one party, as in the nature of things it is impossible that these great principles shall stand as the principles of the American people without the acquiescence, assent and support of all men and of all parties.

We are asked to whom is the power to be given in this movement? The question proceeds from a canvass of the people as being given to a political party or set of men, and it is very naturally asked to what men or to what leaders is the power to be given that may result from this movement. We have no difficulty in answering that question.

It is to be given to the people of this country and if you come down to the very marrow of it, the sole distinguishing difference between the administration party and the party in opposition is that the administration contends for the perpetuation of power in this country in the hands of a faction who are, more or less, for their personal benefit, in opposition to the preservation of that power in the hands of the people.

So I say to you in the outset we fight for the power of the people We are against all factions, whether rebels in the South or radicals in the North, who seek merely and solely to get political power into their hands for their own benefit. It is said that it is very possible if you get into power, there may be some minority of faction that is supposed to aim for power are those men who were engaged in the rebellion during the late war.

We have no apprehension of any such result. In the first place we give them their rights, forgetting the bitterness of party.—We stand with them in the support of equal rights for all classes. But when one faction North or South, asks for monopoly of political power for their own benefit we reject them just as we reject the claims of the present administration when they ask perpetuation in power.

The speech was frequently interrupted by applause and when Mr. Banks took his seat he was loudly cheered.

☞ The unanimous re-nomination of the Hon, John Ritchie for Congress, in the Sixth District of this State, is a deserved tribute to an honest, faithful, and well-tried Democrat. Mr. Ritchie is a gentleman of much ability and high character, and is universally respected and esteemed in the community in which he lives. While in Congress he earned a reputation for assiduous attention to his public duties, which was not overshadowed by any other member of the House, and his constituents can bear witness to the earnest and conscientious manner in which he at all times devoted himself to the honorable and responsible position to which he was chosen by the people of his district. Mr. Ritchie's re-election will be hailed with pleasure by the Democracy of Maryland, and as he will go into the fight with a determination to win the battle, there is no doubt of his ability to secure an increased majority over that by which he was chosen two years ago.—*Baltimore Gazette.*

Ingenious.—An apparatus for obtaining water from the depths of the ocean has been invented in Germany. An open vessel of suitable form and size is lowered by means of a rope, and when the desired depth has been reached, an electrical current is transmitted through a wire that accompanied the lowering rope, and this current, inducing activity in an electro-magnet attached to the apparatus, releases powerful springs, which act upon stop-cocks, thus enclosing the water at any degree of depth. Some useful experiments in the determination of the carbonic acid in sea water have been made through the agency of this apparatus.

☞ The henchmen of Grant are complaining bitterly of the personal warfare that is being made upon their master. The same complaint was once made by a prisoner in the dock, who stoutly protested against the evidence furnished by the prosecution as being entirely too personal, and bearing too strongly upon a matter in which he was more deeply interested than anybody else. The Court, however, did not look at the case exactly in the same light, and the culprit was properly punished. In the temple of justice great criminals are treated precisely as small ones, and in the trial that is now going on between the Radicals and the people, the former must take their chances and the consequences.—*Balt. Gazette.*

Gogo.—Gogo is the name of the inner bark of a tree, if not the sapling itself, the product of the Philippine Islands, a few bales of which were first imported at New York from Manila about a month ago. Two of them have since been sold at fifteen cents, currency. This article is a natural curiosity, having the properties of ordinary soap, and is used for washing and cleaning purposes, for which it seems well adapted. It is supposed that it may be useful for other purposes, and experiments are being made with a view to ascertaining its other virtues. The bales are similar in size and appearance to those of Manila hemp.

A Young Physician Pleads Guilty to Being a Common Drunkard.

[From the Boston Traveller, Aug. 26.

Among the prisoners in the dock of the Municipal Court this morning was a young physician, who came there of his own volition for the purpose of pleading guilty to a charge of being a common drunkard, and receiving a sentence to the House of Industry. Two years ago this man stood among the leaders of his profession in an adjoining State. He had a practice which was estimated to be worth about $4,000 a year, occupied a high position among his associates, and was generally esteemed in the community. He married a young lady well connected and possessed of a small fortune in her own right, and the happy pair were on the high road to prosperity. But with the increase of business which followed the husband came an enlargement of his circle of acquaintances, and in that circle were admitted some whose business should have been elsewhere. The allurements of dissipation gradually attracted the young man, until, step by step, he descended to the lowest depths of degredation. His wife bore with him until patience ceased to a virtue, and she was compelled to return to her father's house. His own father struggled hard to effect a reform, but he, too, was unsuccessful. The demon of strong drink was too powerful to be resisted, and the feeble will of his victim was easily overcome. At times he would remain for a week without drink, but such occasions were very rare. He finally, therefore, knowing that while he was free, it was impossible for him to remain sober, adopted the course mentioned above. The enforced detention at the island, together with the reformatory influences which will be thrown about him there, will, it is hoped, effect a recovery, and restore him to society a wiser and a better man.

A New Religious Sect.

A new religious community is now attracting considerable attention in Iowa, where its members, to the number of fifteen hundred, are settled. They have purchased about thirty thousand acres of land on the Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, and have erected several mills and manufactories, which they carry on themselves. They call themselves "Amanians," and are Germans without exception. All property is held in common, and the affairs of the society are managed by fifteen trustees, or fathers, as they are called. Each person is allowed to draw a certain amount from the co-operative store yearly, and no member is given any wages or any money for personal expenses.

Meetings are held every day for religious services. In addition to the thirty thousand acres of farming land already mentioned, the society own large flour and woolen mills on the Des Moines river. They manufacture a fine quality of yarns and flannel in colors, which stand high in the market. The Amanians are noted for their honesty and fair dealing, and are much respected by their neighbors. Marriage is not encouraged, though it is not forbidden, and as the community is not receiving any new members, it will probably, in time, die out.

West Virgina Election Returns.

Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs, Aug. 28.—From the returns received the main issue in the State election is no longer in doubt. The new constitution has been ratified by from one to two thousand majority. The entire democratic State ticket is elected, except Camden. Jacob, the present Governor of the State, who is the independent democratic candidate, is thought to be re-elected.

Wheeling, Aug. 28.—The Intelligencer has corrected reports from forty-six counties, most of them official, which give Gov. Jacob's majority at 3,206. Reports on the constitution from 41 counties giving a majority of 1,090 for ratification.

Eight counties are yet to be heard from on the Governor, and thirteen on the constitution. The Intelligencer estimates that these will reduce Jacob's majority to 2,500, and increase the majority for the constitution to 2,000.

Davis, for Congress, from this district, has 1,010 majority, with one small county to hear from.

☞ Louisville has an infant phenomenon, and just gives us the figures so that we can judge for ourselves. It is ten months old, 30 inches high, and 24 inches around the waist, 26 around the chest, 19½ around the thigh, and 8 inches around the arm. From the breast down to the ankle the flesh lies "in great layers or rolls." The boy is remarkably healthy, and is always in a good humor; is very stout, and can easily raise himself up and walk around a chair. When sitting on the floor he playfully throws his feet up into the air and balances himself after the fashion of the Japanese gymnast, the great weight of the legs balancing with the body. Connoisseurs in baby fish regard this as a wonderful specimen.

Caucus.—The word "caucus" is said to occur first in Gordon's History of the American Revolution, vol. I., p. 240, published in 1788. He says that more than fifty years previous to the time of his writing the father of Samuel Adams and some twenty others from Boston, with several from the north end of the town used to meet and make a caucus, &c. From the fact that the meetings were held in a part of the town where all the shipbuilding was carried on, Mr. Pinckney in his vocabulary (Boston, 1816,) infers that *caucus* may have been a corruption of *caulkers*, the word *meeting* being understood. This derivation is the one commonly supposed to be correct. If it is not, the origin of the word cannot with certainty be traced.

The "Old Dominion."—The term "Old Dominion," as applied to Virginia, is said to have originated from the following facts:

During the protectorate of Cromwell the colony of Virginia refused to acknowledge his authority, and sent to Flanders for Charless II. to come and reign over them. Charles accepted, and was about to embark when he was recalled to the throne of England. After his accession, as a reward to Virginia for her loyalty, he allowed that colony to quarter the arms of England, Ireland and Scotland with its own, showing her to be a member of the "Old Dominion." The historical facts on which this statement is based seem well founded, and such is said to be the origin of the term as applied originally to the colony and now to the State.

In Massachusetts forty per cent, of the population are depositors in savings banks, the aggregate being 561,201, out of a total of only 1,457,000 inhabitants.

Baltimore Grain Market.

[From Thursday's Paper.]

Wheat.—White—1.60.@1.80.
Wheat Red 1.55@1.58.
Corn—White—57@63 Yellow. no sales.
Oats—40@45 cts.

FOR SALE,

YAWL BOAT "UNDINE,"

Nineteen feet long, seven feet wide, built of white cedar, and lined. Capable of seating twelve people comfortably. Six oars and a scull.

Will be sold on reasonable terms.

LOUIS K. STAM.

August 31, 1872—3t.

FERTILIZERS.

I USED eight tons of Woodside & Griffith's Baltimore Ammoniated Bone Superphosphate last year, and feel authorized to say that it doubled my wheat crop. I raised 30 bushels to the acre.

JOHN RAYMOND LUSBY,

Aug. 31, 1872—3t. Kennedyville.

MONEY WANTED.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT respectfully notify all indebted to them, that they need money for the prosecution of their business, all material being cash. Some bills have been long standing, and all such need expect no longer indulgence. The Firm mean this much, and must have money, or proceed by law. Aug. 31, 1872—2m.

Runaway Apprentice.

RANAWAY from the service of the subscriber, about the first of August, Geo. Sampson, (colored) an indentured apprentice by the Orphans' Court, aged about 19 years. All persons are hereby forewarned from harboring the said apprentice under the penalty of the law.

GEO. W. T. PERKINS.

August 31, 1872—3t.

DRILLS AND HOES.

CHAPMAN & LAMBERT,

At their old stand in Chestertown, are prepared to do all kinds of repairs on the *BICKFORD & HOFFMAN DRILL;* and can furnish all extra parts for the same. Other Drills repaired.

HOES.

The attention of farmers is invited to our improved HOE, for cutting off corn, which is made of the best cast-steel, and very light. This hoe cuts a very low stubble; making it easy to drill over.

☞ All work on Drills cash.

Aug. 31, 1872—2m.

Teachers' Salaries.

THE following scale of Salaries was adopted by the School Board at a regular meeting, and ordered to be published: the same to take effect on and after Monday, September 2d, 1872.

Where the School's average for a Term is 10 pupils or less, the Teacher shall receive the sum of	$95 00
More than 10, and not exceeding 15 scholars,	$100 00
More than 15 and not exceeding 30 scholars,	$110 00
For more than 30 scholars the Teacher shall receive	$115 00
In schools where an Assistant is employed the Principal shall not be paid more, per quarter, than	$110 00

For each and every day lost by the Teacher he shall be subject to a deduction of $3, except when the time is lost from sickness, when the deduction shall be in proportion to the salary paid for that quarter.

By order of the Board.

CHAS. G. RICAUD,
Aug. 31, 1872. *Examiner.*

STATEN ISLAND

Fancy Dyeing Establishment,

No. 110 West Baltimore street,

BALTIMORE.

Branch of 5 & 7 John street, N. Y.

WITH an experience of fifty years, and facilities unequaled by any other Establishment, we may justly claim to be the first Dyeing and Cleaning Establishment in this country.

Dress Goods dyed in the piece or made up into garments. Also, Ribbons, Fringes, Trimmings, &c.

Ladies dresses, cloaks, mantillas, &c., in all fabrics, cleaned, without ripping. Gentlemen's coats, overcoats, pants, vests, &c., dyed or cleaned, without ripping. Kid gloves and feathers cleaned or dyed. Linen and muslin window shades, chintz curtains, &c., cleaned and glazed. Lace and muslin curtains, table covers, carpets, rugs, &c., cleaned and refinished. Damask and Moreen curtains beautifully dyed. Crape shawls, dyed the most brilliant shades of scarlet, or the more delicate or grave colors. Cashmere, Broche, wool, crape and other shawls cleaned in the best manner.

Goods received and returned by Express.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 110 W. Baltimore-st., Baltimore.

N. B.—No other office in the city.

Aug. 31, 1872—y.

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

Watson & Clark's Super Phosphate.

☞ *Liberal arrangements can be made with him for time on any of the above articles.*

Aug. 24, 1872—tf.

TURNIP SEED,

LUBRICATING OIL,
GOLDEN SYRUP,
For sale at MING'S,
Aug. 3, 1872. Burchinal's Corner.

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