The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, May 31, 1873.

THE SITUATION IN FRANCE.—The intelligence from France indicates a continuance of peace under the political revolution, which is something surprising for the French. In less than eighty years France has had no less than twelve revolutions—republican, imperial, royal and religious—revolutions of the street, the barracks, of the palace, and now the climax is capped with a parliamentary revolution, which has summarily put out one President and put in another. The dispatches complacently tell us that after the first flush of excitement the people accepted the situation, all France was peace and as for Paris, the population on Sunday dropped politics and gave themselves up to pleasure, large numbers of them turning out to the French Derby at Chantilly, and spending more time, money and thought upon the victory of the horse Apollyon—the "angel of death," a suggestive name for the occasion—than that of the military centaur, MacMahon. It is well that the French have learned to adapt themselves to circumstances; but perhaps the change of circumstances in this case is not much after all. The radicals of course denounce the parliamentary coup d'etat as an outrage; they sympathize with M. Thiers, though but a few weeks ago they would gladly deposed him to put the brilliant extremist Gambetta, in his place; who would do it now, in fact, if they could. In MacMahon the monarchists have a good hater of French republics, but a true conservative on the monarchial question, a faithful officer and a brave man. Even the communists, who encountered his strong arm in the last revolution, admired him as a hero.—The monarchists, since they could not instal a king, did well to select a man having the confidence of the country and the affection of the army. Whether the elevation of MacMahon is but a temporory expedient; whether circumstances may lead to a dictatorship, the re-establishment of royalty, and what would be sure to follow them, another and a bloody revolution, are questions for the future to solve.

Marie-Edme-Patrirk-Maurice de MacMahon derives his descent from an Irish family who lost all for the last of the Stuart kings, and carrying their traditions to France mingled by marriage with the old French nobility. He was born at Sully, July 13th, 1808, and is therefore now in his sixty-fifth year. He was educated at the military school of St. Cyr, and early distinguished himself in the Algerian wars. On the election of Napoleon III. to the presidency he was a general of brigade, and in 1855 succeeded General Canrobert in the Crimea. To MacMahon was given the perilous work of carrying the Malakoff, and his brilliant success placed him in the front ranks of European generals. In the Italian campaign of 1869 he bore a conspicuous part, and was created Duke of Magenta in commemoration of that victory. He afterwards became Governor General of Algeria, but his administration proved a failure.

On the breaking out of the late war with Germany MacMahon commanded the first army corps at Strasburg. On the 6th of August, 1870, the Crown Prince of Prussia attacked the united army corps of MacMahon, Canrobert, and Failly at Woerth, and after a desperate battle was victorious. The rest of the war, as is well known, was almost a succession of German victories, closing after the surrender of Sedan, where MacMahon was severely wounded in the hip, with the bloody siege and final fall of Paris. After the recovery and release of MacMahon he successfully conducted the siege of Paris against the commune, and ably assisted in reorganizing the French army. Having been so long identified with the glory and misfortunes of his country under different phases of its history, he has a most substantial support.

Among those he has called to aid him in his newly-found office is the venerable Duke de Broglie, who has lived through all of the dozen modern revolutions of France, maintaining persistently a stiff royalism in his political conduct. He went hand-in-hand with Thiers, Guizot and Gerard the longest ministry which existed under Louis Philippe, De Broglie holding then as now, under MacMahon, the portfolio of foreign affairs. He has occupied similar positions of public trust in the various governments before and since Louis Philippe, and in the present Assembly has been distinguished for his bitter opposition to M. Thiers. In fact the two old men now hate each other devotedly, as may be inferred from the last speech of Thiers before giving up hts office, when, taunted as the protege of radicalism, he retorted that there was something more remarkable in the republican Assembly, De Broglie, the protege of the empire.

Thiers now takes his place in the Assembly, accompanied by his late ministers, Dufaure Periere and Leon Say.—The whole regublican element of the left have decided on a policy of constitutional opposition to the new government, MacMahon is evidently destined to a difficult experience.—*Sun.*

The inquest on Mordecai, the dead duelist, at Richmond, Va., was concluded last night. The jury found that he came to his death by a pistol shot wound inflicted by McCarty, and that the seconds were accessories thereto. They also condemned the surgeons for participating in the affair, and not informing the police in time to prevent them.

THE MARYLAND INEBRIATE ASYLUM ANNIVERSARY.

The second anniversary of the Maryland Inebriate Asylum (Harlem Lodge,) was celebrated Saturday afternoon on the lawn in front of the institution, in the northwestern section of the city. A platform was erected, handsomely festooned with the national ensign, and decorated with flags and flowers.

The attendance was large and included several ladies. Among others there were present Hon. Horace Maynard, of Tennessee; Rev. Dr. Pierson, of Detroit; Judge Derickson, of Pennsylvania; Adjt. General McBlair, Rev. Dr. Smith, Rev. Mr. Lemington, E. Wyatt Blanchard, president of the institution; John R. Cox, G. S. Griffith, J. Harmon Brown, Col. S. S. Mills, John T Morris, Rev. Mr. Eschbach, Rev. Dr. Brantley, and others. The exercises were interspersed with music by the house of Refuge Band, Prof. Ed. Grady, and vocal exercises under the direction of Prof. Holland and Mrs. Holland, assisted by Miss Ella Bond, Mary R. Luiville, Miss Olivia King, Mr. Crane and Mr. John M. Holland. Mr. Blanchard presided and introduced the speakers.

HON. HORACE MAYNARD.

The first speaker was Hon. Horace Maynard. He said that from the time of Noah drunkenness always and everywhere had been considered a terrible evil. A medical authority had stated that one-third of the deaths in the city of New York were caused by drunkenness. Various means had been adopted to check it social influences kind persuasions a father's prayers and a mother's tears, and arguments of moralists, &c., all were in vogue to overcome the great evil. In the last few years another plan had been adopted, the establishment of inebriate hospitals, similar to the institution then holding its anniversary, by which the subject was medically treated as an unfortunate, not as a criminal. Whether successful or not the practice was to be determined by time and experience. But to restore one unfortunate to soberness for a single day was worth making the experiment. (Applause.) There was something very singular about intoxicating drinks You could decline taking a cup of coffee or tea, or a cigar, and not incur displeasure, but if you refused a drink of brandy or whisky a cloud of regret at once overcast the countenance of those who proposed the draught. If a man habituated to drinking attempts to stop he is at once beset with temptations to renew the habit. If the institution saved only one good man it was not founded in vain, and if it only give partial or temporary relief it was worth trying.

VIEWS OF DR. PARRISH.

Dr. Parrish, the next speaker, said the theory of inebriate asylums had its outgrowth from such men as they were intended to benefit. The movement was started fifteen years ago in the State of Massachusetts, and already there were ten such institutions in the United States, and four more were in progress of organization. The institutions in this country have had 7,000 inmates, and 91 per cent, of them came voluntarily. Two thousand five hundred of the 7,000 had been returned to society as useful men—2,500 families made happier. The Maryland Inebriate Asylum was organized two years ago, not under the best advantages, yet it had been successful. His predecessor, Dr. Gamble, had received 100 inmates, and all but five of them went out somewhat benefitted, and a considerable per centage were restored to usefulness. Since he had taken charge, about four months since, the success of the institution had been encouraging; the number of inmates had doubled. The Maryland inebriate asylum must be sustained, and he declared that it was no longer a problem or an experiment.

The grounds and mansion did not belong to the managers, but were simply rented, in order to give the people of Maryland time to determine whether it should be permanent. About one-fourth of the inmates had been treated free of charge. The State has not endowed the institution, the city had given it only a little, and but for the women of Maryland it would have died long ago. (Applause.) The institution had an invested fund of $15,000, accumulated by the women of the city and State, which it is desired to be enlarged three or four times by the benefaction of the State. He made an earnest appeal in behalf of the institution, and said the time would come when more than one such asylum would be necessary in Maryland.

REMARKS OF DR. PIERSON AND OTHERS.

Rev. Dr. Pierson, of Detroit, said there was great indifference on the part of many persons about drunkenness, as though it was not expected ever to root it out from society, or even to alleviate its effects. It was too common to scorn and trample the drunkard under foot, but he who lifts up a fallen being is greater than a conquerer. He spoke at length of drunkenness as a disease, and made a strong appeal in behalf of drunkards. He was frequently applauded. Rev. Dr. Brantley, of Baltimore, closed the speaking.—*Balto. Sun.*

EATING AND DRINKING ACCORDING TO LAW.

The estimable but unphilosophical advocates of what they are pleased to term temperance legislation (meaning thereby legislation for the suppression of temperance and intemperance together) contemplate the immediate passage of another bill which may obviate the Governor's objections and obtain his signature. These gentlemen are avowedly actuated by the opinion that alcohol in all its forms and under all circumstances is a positive poison, and, consequently, deem it their duty not merely to abstain from it themselves, but to deter their less enlightened fellow-mortals from using it. It matters not at present to discuss whether the weight of evidence be for or against the correcness of this opinion; in the absence of actual demonstration it remains only an opinion, and as such can scarcely be regarded as a proper basis for statutory enactments. With even more reason does the homœopathist declaim against the poisonous nature of all doses administered outside of his own school; but it would seem a somewhat arbitrary proceeding should homœpathic voters mass their influence and insist on the passage of a law decreeing that in every town where the majority believed in Hahnemann's doctrine the minority should be restrained from indulging in castor oil, paregoric, hive-syrup, or other domestic medicaments of the old school. Again, we have heard vegatarians prate as earnestly and as conscientiously as did ever tectotal orator of the hurtfulness of a meat diet. Suppose that they, instance to attain sufficient power in the matter of demand that to restrict all mankind to hominy and Graham bread, with perhaps a permissive clause exempting tripe! And yet either of these schemes, preposterous as they may sound, would be quite as justifiable as the present attempt to coerce the minority into accordance with the sentimental views of the majority. If there be the right under a republican government to decree that a man may drink lager beer but must not drink hock—to countenance cider while banning Bordeaux—there must exist an equal right to permit beef and to prohibit mutton; to sanction "stibium 30th" and to forbid taetar emetic; or even to prescribe the cut of the citizen's clothing and the height of his boot-heels. Granting that in the criminally disposed, intemperance often leads to the commission of crimes, we have laws enough for the repression of these crimes without applying a fresh penal statue to the innocent as well as the guilty. Nay, drunkenness in itself constitutes a punishable offence. If our existing laws were enforced, and every individual held to a strict responsibility for his own actions, more would be done to suppress intemperance than can be effected by any special enactments shifting that responsibility to another's shoulders. It is probable an understatement to say that for every one person who abuses alcoholic stimulants there are at least two hundred who use them in moderation and without manifest harm, if not with positive benefit; and to say nothing of the palpable injustice of punishing a hundred and ninety-nine people for the fault of one, it would seem only fair that the "local option" rule should be made to work both ways, and that in places where wine-bibbers poll the larger vote they should be empowered to force the tectotal minority to take to drink.—*N. Y. World.*

EMIGRANTS FOR LIBERIA.—We learn from Rev. J. Cleott, secretary of the American Colonization Society, that since the commencement of the year numerous applications have been made from Georgia and other Southern States for passage to Liberia, amounting to several hundreds. One of these applicants is a pastor of a large church, who represents that some fifty of his congregation wish to accompany him. The American Colonization Society has colonized since the close of the war 2,987 persons, 613 of whom were members of Christian churches, and 16 licensed ministers of the Gospel. The first emigrants to Liberia under the auspices of the society sailed from New York in 1820. More or less have gone every year since, and the result is the establishment of a Christain commonwealth on the continent of Africa, having a population within its boundaries of 500,000 souls, with all the means and appliances of becoming an important power on the earth, as it is now a nation recognized by all other civilized powers. And all this has been done at a cost of less than $2,500,000. In Liberia, of course, there can be for the colored man no question of social distinction on account of color—no repulsions or want of affinities by differences of race. There, by reason of circumstances, the colored man takes his true position among his fellows, according to his worth and capacities and it is disclosed by the letters of some of the applicants for passage to Liberia that it is the recognition of the fact that though the laws may make all politically equal in this land of whites and blacks sojourning together, yet a general and instinctive social line will always exist between the two races, no matter how kindly may be the spirit of their relations, and how much concerned the one may be in advancing morally and maternally the interests of the other. Acting on this, and meaning to do a good work in behalf of themselves and their race in aiding to build up a progressive empire in Africa, the land of their fathers, many seek their fortunes in Liberia, where they became at once land owners, and find scope for their business and industrial enterprise.

Miss Susan B. Anthony is to be tried at Rochester for a violation of the laws of the land by endeavouring to force her vote in the ballot-box. Miss Anthony—we shall not call her Colonel Susan as the disrespectful *Courier-Journal* does—has an abiding faith in her right to be as good as any other man on election day. Now it might be imagined that an unfeeling jury would possibly convict her on the trial, but she is going to fix them all right before that momentous time. Consequently, she is now traveling around in Ontario county, making a canvass upon the question of female suffrage, and arguing in favor of it. Out of the thousands whom she addresses must be some of the twelve who are to act as jurymen in her case, and she hopes to convince them beforehand of the righteousness of her cause. This endeavor to forestal argument and evidence in open Court is a novel thing and some of the lawyers are arguing that Miss Anthony ought to be summarily shut up.

New Advertisements.

Sunday School Convention.

THE KENT COUNTY UNION SUNDAY SCHOOL convention for 1873 will assemble at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, June 10th, in Still Pond M. E. Church, to continue two days. Ministers and Superintenents of Sunday Schools members Ex-officio.

Each Sabbath School in the County is requested to send two delegates besides the Superintendent, and to send a written report, of the numbers, condition, prospects, &c., &c., of the school, to be put on file, and one dollar or more to pay expenses of Convention.

Delegates not intending to stop with friends will please send their names by mail or otherwise to George W. Cornton, Esq., Still Pond, committee on Old, will be used for the singing.

PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY MORNING—Prayer and temporary organization. Appointment of Committees. Address of welcome by Rev. J. N. Caldwell, of the M. E. Church.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

Reply to address of welcome, by Rev. R. Scott Norris of the M. P. Church.—Report of the County Executive Committee., Reports from Sunday Schools.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON—Fifteen minutes devotional exercises- Discussion of questions, First. What constitutes the Sunday School field. Second, What is the seed. Third, How shall the seed be sown.

TUESDAY NIGHT—Fifteen minutes devotional exercises. The regular address, by Rev. Mr. Johnson, of the Methodist Church South, of Baltimore, followed by voluntary remarks suggested by the address.

WEDNESDAY MORNING—Fifteen minutes devotional exercises. Discussion of questions. Fourth, Who shall be the sowers. Fifth, What shall be the harvest on earth and in Heaven?

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON—Fifteen minutes devotional exercises. Children's meeting in charge of Rev. B. A. Smeltz, State Superintendent. Let us have a grand gathering of the precious children of old Kent. After children are dismissed a short business meeting. Lastly, Parting Address by a clergyman of the Protestant, Episcopal Church, Rev. E. W Gaylord, alternate.

Brethren, remember the convention in your prayers, come up to it in the spirit. May the Master Himself be with us, and may each one obtain an abundant blessing, and the good work receive a mighty impetus.

P. JANVYER.
R. S. GRIFFITH,
S. VANNORT,
Sunday School Co. Executive Com.
May 31, 1873—2t.