The Transcript.

CHESTERTOWN, MD.

Saturday Morning, July 12, 1873.

Democratic-Conservative Ticket.

FOR CLERK OF THE CIRCUIT COURT,
DAVID C. BLACKISTON.

FOR REGISTER OF WILLS,
WILLIAM STEVENS.

FOR SHERIFF,
EDWARD PLUMMER.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE,
JESSE K. HINES,
SAMUEL A. MERRITT.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ROBERT S. GRIFFITH,
JAMES A. ROSEBERRY,
R. BENNETT WILLSON.

SENTENCE OF FRANK WALWORTH, THE NEW YORK PARRICIDE—IMPRISONMENT FOR LIFE.

Frank Walworth, who was convicted of the murder of his father in the second degree in New York, and the penalty for which is imprisonment for life at hard labor in the penitentiary, was sentenced on Saturday. He was accompanied to court by his mother, with other relatives and his counsel, Mr. O'Conor, contrary to expectation, did not make any motion in the case. To the question as to whether he had anything to say why the sentence should not be pronounced, the prisoner made no audible response.

WHAT THE JUDGE SAID.

Judge Davis said: Walworth, I have never been called upon in my life to perform a more painful duty than the one which devolves upon me now. After a trial in which you have had the benefit of counsel not surpassed, if equalled, in ability and learning, and of a jury selected substantially by yourself, you have been convicted of the crime of murder in the second degree. The punishment of that crime is fixed by statute. No discretion is left to the court. It is severe, but, as the court deems your case, it is none too severe. It separates you from your friends and your family, and consigns you for life to the State prison, from which you probably can have no hope of escape, unless possibly, at some future day, through executive clemency. The evidence in your case, in my judgment, fully justified the verdict which has been rendered against you, and I have fearful doubts that it would not have justified a verdict of murder in the first degree, for I cannot conceive what motives you could have had in preparing yourself, as you did, with a pistol loaded, coming to New York, seeking an interview with your father, and almost immediately shooting him down, except upon the idea that you had deliberately determined that his life should be terminated by your hand. I hope, however, that the Searcher of all hearts can perceive from your conduct that you were not animated by that premeditation and deliberation which the statute now requires to constitute the crime in the first degree. The duty I am to perform is rendered doubly painful by the fact that you belong to a family honored and distinguished both in the civil and military annals of your country. Your grandfather, on the one hand, was, as has been truly said by your counsel, for a long time the chief equity judge of this great State, and he left a record for purity and integrity, and for all the private virtues that adorn and elevate man, second to none who have attained so high a station: and, on the other hand, a grandfather on the mother's side fell nobly fighting for his country on the field of battle, and left a record of which all his descendants may well be proud. It is with grief that I feel bound to express my sorrow that the memory of those great and distinguished ancestors should not have restrained you from the commission of such a crime as that of which you are convicted. Your poor mother had indeed great cause to regret her relations to the father whom you have slain; you also undoubtedly had great cause to feel not only grieved merely, but ashamed and indignant at the long course of outrages towards her and towards his family; but bad as he was, you were not to be the avenger of those wrongs. He had done nothing to forfeit his life even to the laws of his country, and least of all had he done anything to forfeit his life at the hand of his own and eldest son. When I look back at that moment when you constituted yourself his executioner and slew him in that room, with no one present but yourselves, I cannot but feel that that death must have been

MORE HORRIBLE THAN A THOUSAND DEATHS

in any other form. Called by you to your presence apparently for the purpose of a peaceful interview, to settle family difficulties, invited to a seat in your room, and apparently almost instantly confronted with a weapon of death in his own son's hands, what thoughts must have rushed upon him at that moment, when he found that the person whom he expected had come to him for the purposes of a peaceful arrangement—what terrible thoughts must have rushed upon him when he received the leaden messenger of death in his bosom from the hands of his eldest boy! I shudder when I think of it, and I think you ought to devote your whole life to repentance such as God only can accept for so horrible a deed.

The sentence of the court is that you be imprisoned in the State prison at Sing Sing at hard labor for the full term of your natural life.

HOW THE PRISONER STOOD IT.

The prisoner stood the trying ordeal with firmness, without moving a muscle of his features, and left the court with his mother after the judge had concluded. Mr. O'Conor, it is said, is trying to induce the sheriff to leave Walworth in the Tombs for a few days, that he may apply for a pardon to the Governor.

While on his way to the Tombs, after the sentence had been pronounced, young Walworth retained the self-collected appearance by which he was characterized throughout the trial. He remarked to the deputy sheriff: "I am glad that I did not have to endure the long lecture I had anticipated that Judge Davis would inflict upon me. I thoroughly understand my position, and did not desire any instruction in relation thereto. I simply wish time to arrange my affairs, and shall then submit myself to my fate with all the equanimity I can command."

The deputy sheriff had previously received instructions to take three convicted criminals to Sing Sing prison on Monday, and it would be impossible for him to return for Walworth before Wednesday. Besides this the sheriff is disposed to grant the wish of Walworth's friends and relatives, who are extremely anxious that he should not be removed before, in order that he may settle his affairs.

MILK AS A REMEDY.

An interesting article lately appeared in the London *Milk Journal*, in which it is stated, on the authority of Dr. Benjamin Clark, that in the East Indies warm milk is used to a great extent as a specific for diarrhœa. A pint every four hours will check the most violent diarrhœa, stomach-ache, incipient cholera and dysentery. The milk shoud never be boiled, but heated to be agreeably warm. Milk boiled is unfit for use. The writer says: "It has never failed in curing in six or twelve hours, and I have tried it, I should think fifty times. I have also given it to a dying man who had been subject to dysentary eight months, latterly accompanied by one continual diarrhœa, and it acted like a charm. In two days his diarrhœa was gone; in three weeks he became a hale, fat man, and now nothing that may hereafter occur will ever shake his faith in hot milk."

A writer also communicates to the *Medical Times and Gazette* a statement of the value of milk in twenty-six cases of typhoid fever, in every one of which its great value was apparent. It checks diarrhœa and cools the body. People suffering from disease require food quite as much as those in health. Frequently all ordinary food in certain diseases is rejected by the stomach, and even loathed by the patient, but nature, ever beneficent, has furnished a food that in all diseases is beneficial—in some directly curative. Such a food is milk. Dr. Alexander Yale, after giving particular observations upon the points, viz: its action in checking diarrhœa, its nourishing properties, and its action in cooling the body, says: "We believe that milk nourishes in fever, promotes sleep, wards off delirium, soothes the intestines, and in fine, is the *sine qua non* in typhoid fever."

The death of Judge Cooley, at New Orleans, has revived interest in the *Picayune* libel suit. The outrageous verdict of eighteen thousand dollars recovered by the plaintiff, Hawkins, in the trial, is also deserving of notice. The New York *Tribune*, which has kept itself remarkably well informed in the complicated affairs of Louisiana, gives the origin of the elevation of this man Hawkins:

Jacob Hawkins is well known as a member of the Lynch Returning Board, which counted Mr. Kellogg into office, and with the assistance of Marshall Packard and the United States Army, set up a Legislature and a full complement of State officers, who had been unquestionably defeated at the election. To reward Mr. Hawkins for his services, the Legislature thus illegally created abolished two of the New Orleans Courts, and set up another, called the Superior District Court, of which Mr. Hawkins was appointed Judge. He held his commission from Mr. Pinchback, whom the same fictitious Legislature had made a fictitious Governor, by impeaching Governor Warmoth. Thus Hawkins and his associates made a bogus Legislature; the bogus Legislature made a bogus Governor, and a bogus Court; and the bogus Governor appointed Hawkins a bogus Judge, so that everything was made pleasant all around.

The *Picayune* commented in severe terms, amply deserved, upon such a proceeding. Hawkins sued. Judge Cooley was his attorney, and fell, therefore, under the lash of the *Picayune*. The leaders of the *Picayune* were justified in every word of their charges by the report of the committee of investigation to the United States Senate.

INCENDIARIES AT VIENNA.—What the incendiaries want to burn up the Vienna Exposition building for it is impossible to imagine. And yet the cable telegrams state that the attempt has been made, and some of the correspondents of the London journals, viewing the failure slightingly, seriously say that "the building will probably be burned soon." The question naturally arises, "Why this burn?" What has the exhibition done; and what is there in it, and how could even the most enterprising incendiary expect to make anything out of it? Really this exhibition has labored under vast difficulties. The collapse of the original American commission came like a *bete noir* in the midst of pleasant anticipation, and ever since there has been something disagreeable about it.

THE GLORY OF THE SHAH DEPARTED.—"Familiarity breeds contempt," runs the old adage, and the latest exemplification of its truth is his oriental majesty, Nasser-ed-Din, the Shah of Persia. Wrapped in sombre obscurity from the survey of the Western world, rumors of his magnificence and splendor streamed through like the shifting glories of the sun in a cloudy occident.—When he left his retirement and emerged to the gaze of mankind, his splendor "faded into the light of common day," and the impudent newspaper men, not having the fear of his royalty before their eyes, were quick to note the spots upon the luminary. The New York Tribune now sums up the observations made upon him, and presents this sorry picture:

The glamour is all dispelled. Nasser-ed-Din has journeyed across the territory of the Feringees with his enormous retinue, scattering largesses worthy of the Commander of the Faithful in the Arabian Nights, and spending the revenues of an empire in the diversions of a pleasure trip; and what a tawdry sort of a Shah he turns out to be! Wherever he goes, his hosts are glad to get rid of him. He is vulgar; he is course; he is dirty; he is rude. If he is lodged in a palace, one trembles for the pictures, and resigns the carpets forever. His high-born courtiers amuse themselves cutting the flowers out of the tapestry, and the heads out of the royal family portraits. If he proposes to prolong his visit, the honor is declined, and Czar and Kaiser and Queen show a like alacrity in passing him over the border. He is bidden to a banquet, and after he has once sent a refusal, he changes his royal mind, rises from his bed, and presents himself at the door of the distracted host, when the meats are all cold and broken, and the guests have gone home. He keeps an emperor waiting for hours, and insults every lady of the court who is not handsome—for even court ladies are sometimes ugly. He advises Kaiser Wilhelm to hang "that old woman Augusta." He bedaubs the gowns of the royal ladies who sit beside him at dinner. He throws his food on the floor if he does not like it, and he spits on the audience when he goes to the opera. Of some other incidents of his tour perhaps it is as well not to speak; maybe the stories are not true.

The new Atlantic cable was successfully landed on the Fourth of July at Heart's Content. Nearly all of us remember the rejoicings when the first cable was laid. This last has passed almost unnoticed, and the telegraph gives only three lines to announce the fact. So many cables have, in fact, been carried over the Atlantic, that very few of our readers probably know how many predecessors this last has had. It is the fifth cable that has been carried along the ocean plateau between Europe and America.—The first was on the Agamemon and Niagara in 1858, which worked only a few weeks in ghostly echoes from Valentia of "All Right. De Sautry," and doubtful Presidential and Queenly messages. In 1865 the Great Eastern parted a second cable in two thousand fathoms of water. In the following year a new cable was laid, and that of 1865 successfully grappled with by new and strong appliances, and raised. The French cable from Brest was laid in 1869. The present cable of 1873 connects the same points—Valentia and Heart's Content—as the previous English ones. The cable of 1865 broke some months ago in nineteen hundred fathoms of water, and will be grappled for by the present expedition.

THE REHOBOTH (DEL.) CAMP-GROUND.—The Rehoboth Camp-Meeting Association are working constantly at improving their religious seaside resort in Sussex county, Delaware, and are making extensive preparations for the camp-meeting to be held there under their auspices from the 10th to the 20th of this month. A correspondent says:

"A large hotel and many handsome cottages have been erected there during the past six weeks, and a large number of tents constructed in the grove where the religious services are to be held, to accommodate the large number of people expected to be present. This place is owned by Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington Methodists, who seem determined to develop its natural advantages and make it attractive. It is certainly a fine place. Directly in its front is the Atlantic and a beach unsurpassed for beauty. In the rear is the camp-meeting grove, and directly to the right is Rehoboth bay—a fine sheet of water, filled with fish, terrapins, etc., and perfectly safe for boating or bathing by the merest child, for but few places in it can be found with more than four feet of water. To add to all these attractions, there is a lake of pure fresh water in close proximity to the ocean.

☞Mrs. Swisshelm's opinion on the Walworth case is that "the woman who could permit any sence of personal wrong to induce her to teach her children to hate their father or to throw any hindrance in the way of their obeying the Divine command to honor him—nay, the woman who should neglect to teach her children to love their father on earth, because this is required of them by their father in Heaven, is a bad wife, a bad mother, a very bad Christian, and a woman one would not want to know."

The Syracuse Courier objects strenuously to an attempt to whitewash Mr. Colfax's reputation by the Journal of that city, and declares that "Colfax is as dead politically is as Oakes Ames bodily. The Journal should let both rest in peace."

THE NEW YORK STATE PARK.—A commission headed by the Hon. Horatio Seymour, has been investigating the propriety of making a grand State park of the Adirondack forest in New York, as stated yesterday, and has made a favorable report. The great consideration that seems to influence the commission is the preservation of the forest of Adirondack. The New York Tribune, referring to the subject of preserving forests, in the light of utility and absolute necessity, as some time ago urged in a general article, on the subject in The Sun says:

"The commissioners have carefully examined the timbered regions which lie in the extreme northern part of the State and comprise an area of nearly two million acres, and they come to the conclusion that these forests should be carefully reserved and protected for two purposes: first, because they form a natural equalizer for the rainfall; and, second, because they will be needed as a timber preserve. It is conceded that forests are not so much storehouses of water supplies as important elements in the distribution of moisture, clouds and rains. Their absence makes long drouths and violent rain storms alternate where, under other conditions, we might expect natural showers and sunshine. It is also proposed to have some of the more aged trees cut, from time to time, under an intelligent official direction."

The commission ask the significant question, "shall the Hudson run dry?" and say:

"The State of New York is perhaps the most remorkable water-shed of the eastern half of North America. Northwardly its waters, descending the St. Lawrence, wash the coast of Labardor, while far at the South waters which reached the earth from the self-same shower amid the Adirondack highlands pour through the Hudson Valley to the sea; and in the western portion of the State the sources of the Allegany river rush, foaming from their mountain springs to the Ohio, flowing thence through the Mississippi to the Gulf of Mexico. It is noteworthy that nearly every stream in this State, if traced to its source, will be found to originate in some lake or pond, of greater or less degree, from which, if in a forest region, it pours in an unfailing stream.

"South of New York there is no lake regions till the brackish, dead-water bayous of Florida are reached; and it is to this system of lakes, of natural reservoirs, bosomed in the cool primeval forests, that our State is indebted for that water supply which has created our canals, and that steady water power which is the wealth of so many manufactories. Without a steady, constant supply of water from these streams of the wilderness our canals would be dry, and a great portion of the grain and other produce of the western part of the State would be unable to find cheap transportation to the markets of the Hudson river valley. In Erie and the neighboring western counties grain would decrease in value, and the farmers would be in the power of the great railroad monopolies.

"We believe that the great Adriondack forest has a powerful influence upon the general climatology of the State; upon the rainfall, winds and temperature, moderating storms and equalizing throughout the year the amount of moisture carried by the atmosphere; controling, and in a measure subduing the powerful northerly winds, modifying their coldness and equalizing the temperature of the whole State."

A STORY ABOUT A BISHOP.—Respect for the body ecclesiastical does not prevent the traveling of this small story through the English papers. The Bishop of Litchfield hath a taste for walking, and on one occasion, some time ago, he walked from a church in the Black Country to the railway station where he was to take the train for home. On the way he happened to observe a group of men sitting together on the ground, and immediately resolved to "say a word in season" to them, after the fashion of the Caliph Haroun or the average district tract distributer. "Well, my good men" said his lordship incognito, "what are you doing?" The response of one of the men was not calculated to please and encourage the amiable prelate. "We bin a loyin'," he said. "Lying!" said the horrified Bishop; "what do you mean!" "Why yer see," was the explanation, "one on us fun' a kettle, and we bin a tryin' who can tell the biggest lie to have it." "Shocking!" said the Bishop, and straightway improving the occasion, he proceeded to impress upon the sinners the enormity of lying. He informed them that he had been taught that one of the greatest sins, was to tell a lie, and, in fact, so strongly had this been urged upon him that never in the whole course of his life had he told a lie. Would that we might relate how those wicked men were moved and charmed by the recital of such saintliness! Alas! no sooner had the excellent Bishop made this announcement than there was a gleeful shout, "Gie th' guvnor th' kettle; gie th' guvnor th' kettle!"

MESHES OF THE LAW.—Hardly has New York secured a Governor who refuses to commute sentences and to let loose convicted murderers upon society than a new way of escape opens itself. It is now said that the notorious Rosenzweig will elude further punishment for his crime through the fact that the law which he broke was legislated out of existence by the passage of the new law making malpractice, attended with fatal results, punishable with death. On the other hand, Stokes, Simmons and King are said to have a chance of escaping the death penalty through the new law requiring proof of deliberate intent to kill for conviction of murder in the first degree.

Mr. C. C. Fulton, the senior editor of the Baltimore American, is now traveling in Europe and writing most interesting letters which are being published in the American. We make the following extract from one dated Austria June 19th, 1873:

GERMAN TEMPERANCE.

Horace Maynard, in his address before the managers of the Harlem Inebriate Asylum of Baltimore, I see alluded to the baneful effect of that social sentiment in America which regards a refusal to accept an invitation to drink as a cause of personal offence, whilst a refusal to take cigar or to eat is not so regarded. This is undoubtedly the foundation of intemperance, but it has no existence in Germany. No one here invites or urges another man to drink with him or at his expense. Men sit down and drink together as a general rule, but no man pays for what the other drinks unless he is too poor to pay for it himself. They drink as many glasses as each may desire, and when the waiter comes for the money each pays for what he has drank. According to our system, if a half dozen men set down to drink, each one must treat in his turn, and thus each must drink six times, whether he desires it or not. It is thus that drunkards are made and fortunes are acquired by tavernkeepers. If it was not for our system of "treating," excessive drinking would not be so common, and inebriate asylums be as unnecessary as they are here. Nothing stronger than beer or wine finds any sale, and even this is drank in moderation. It is not gulched down but drank slowly, or rather sipped whilst eating. If you desire to offend a German you could not accomplish it more successfully than by insisting on paying for what he has drank or eaten at the same table with you.—"Do you wish to insult me?" would be the exclamation that would greet you on the introduction of such an American idea at the social board in Germany.

WEALTH OF THE CHURCH.

The Catholic Church in Austria is almost the only Church, except in the Hungarian portion of the Empire, although the liberty in religion is granted to every one of late years. Hungary is Protestant, and Hungary is the heart of the present Austrian Empire, and to satisfy Hungary all the barriers against religious freedom have been swept away.—The Catholic Church is, however, the great land and property holder of the nation, and from its income could pay the interest on the national debt without seriously affecting it financially. A fine property is seldom offered for sale that the Church is not the purchaser, even to dwelling houses in Vienna. We have been surprised so often, whilst passing through the country, to find such immense possessions pointed out to us as the the property of the Church. Among these Church houses in Vienna are several covering entire blocks, in which the number of people who are residents range from twelve to twenty-eight hundred, all occupying separate suits of rooms or renting furnished apartments.

SUNSTROKE.—Dr. Wood, writing for Lippincott's Magazine, says that "the cause of the disease which, in its most common form, is known as sun stroke, is always heat, but not necessarily the heat of the sun." In the hot atmosphere of the engine-room, in the steam-laden air of the sugar refinery, death often comes upon its victim. If, therefore, heat is the cause of sunstroke, the abstraction of heat is the true cure and also the true preventive. From this basis the doctor makes the following practical deductions, which it will be well, at this season of the year, for every one to read and to remember:

"Do not let the heat accumulate in the body. When duty forces one into exposure to heat there are various measures that ought to be adopted. The clothing should be light and whitish in color, and should fit loosely. Flannel is probably on the whole the best material. A roomy wide-brimmed, porous hat should be used and in the crown of it may be placed a wet towel or large handkerchief. Water should be freely used externally and internally. Very close to the surface of the wrist a large artery, the radial, and the old custom of allowing cold water to run over the wrist no doubt owes its value to the fact that so much blood is thus brought almost into contact with the cooling water. Sweating is nature's great refrigerative measure, and to keep this up large quantities should be drank, not too cold, but without stint—quarts, if the thirst crave it. Keep sweating, and you are probably not in immediate danger, but when on a July or August day, a man's head begins to throb and the surface grows hot and dry, whilst unwonted restlessness and lassitude comes on, as he value's his life let him leave his work, however imperative, and take at once a cold bath. There should in this disease be no waiting for the doctor.—The remedy is so simple; the death so imminent, that the good Samaritan passing by should save his brother. The good Samaritan must, however, have a cool head to be useful. Not every man that falls unconscious on a hot day has sunstroke. There is fortunately one criterion so easy of application that anyone can use it. Go at once to the fallen man, open his shirt bosom and lay the hand upon his chest; if the skin be cool, you may rest assured that whatevar may be the trouble it is not sunstroke. If, on the contrary the skin be burning hot, the case is certainly sunstroke, and no time should be lost. The patient must be carried to the nearest pump or hydrant, stripped to his waist, and bucketful after bucketful of cold water be dashed over him until consciousness begins to return or the intense heat of the surface decidedly abates."

THE RHETT-COOLEY DUEL.—A correspondent of the New York World gives additional particulars of the late duel between Colonel Rhett and Judge Cooley, in which the latter was killed, near New Orleans. Following the parties from New Orleans, the correspondent saas:

Judge Cooley sat in the baggage car, with his coat off, conversing in a pleasant way with friends. Col. Rhett, as usual quiet and self-possessed, was in one of the passenger cars, also engaged in conversation with a friend. Accompanying the party were two-colored men, who carried with them two sets of double-barrelled guns and the necessary ammunition. Arriving at the ground the choice of word and position was won by Judge Cooley, who was placed by his second with his back to the bay. About forty yards distant was Colonel Rhett whose back was to the railroad. Col. Rhett's weapon was a Manton laminated steel double-barrelled gun.

While the principals were in position two of the seconds placed themselves, facing each other, equi-distance between the combatants, but beyond the line of fire; the other two stood near their principals. At this moment Judge Cooley and Colonel Rhett stood with their guns to their shoulders, but with the muzzles pointed downward, looking at one another. In this interval Dr. J. Dickson Bruns, one of Colonel Rhett's seconds, read in a clear voice, so that all present could hear the articles of agreement which the seconds had all previously signed. He also explained to the gentlemen the requirements and the necessities of the occasion. He then gave the word with the customary phraseology. Col. Rhett and Judge Cooley both fired between the words "are" and "halt"—the latter slightly in advance of the former.

After the shots Colonel Rhett stood with his hands folded, while Judge Cooley stepped a little distance to one side and sat down. It is understood that not more than three interchanges of shots were to be allowed by the seconds.—When it was found that neither party was wounded Colonel Rhett's seconds demanded another shot. This was acceded to promptly, and the pieces were reloaded and handed to the duellists. This time the discharge was simultaneous, and Judge Cooley, turned convulsively to the left, fell forward. The musket ball, one ounce in weight and 13-100 of an inch in diameter, had struck him in the breast, entering on the left side, ranging upward and passing out of his body. He lived about five minutes after receiving the shot.

Governor Kellogg, of Louisiana, has instructed the prosecuting attorney to commence proceedings against all parties to the duel, under the laws of that State, for carrying or accepting a challenge.—The duel having been fought in Mississippi, the main offense lies against the peace and dignity of the latter State.

INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

A pretty experiment in accoustics, is within reach of all. Every tone of a piano string is composed of four or more different sounds. They seem to be but one, and it is difficult to realize that four more distinct and separate notes are merged in the sound we hear. A very keen ear can resolve the note and hear one and sometimes two of the added ones that accompany the lowest tone. lowest tone is very much louder than the rest, and gives the name to the note or group of notes. These added tones that accompany every note of the piano, are known as over tones.—Their existence was only discovered a few years ago, and at first it was very hard to prove that they were really present in every note we hear from a piano string. This is now so well understood that it no longer attracts attention, and is treated as one of the common scientific facts known to everybody. Moreover, the number and power of these over-tones determines the character or quality of every musical sound we hear, whether it be from voice or instrument. To prove the existence of these unnoticed and yet audible over tones, the following experiment may be easily tried: Touch gently the note C, E and G, one octave above middle (2 foot) C, and press the keys down till all the sound has died away. Then while these keys are held down strike the C below (2 foot C) one quick, hard blow. The damper will at once fall and the sound will stop abruptly. At the same instant will be heard a low soft chord from the piano. The keys are not struck, and yet the piano sounds plainly. Lift the fingers and the chord will stop at once. Try the experiment over and the same result will follow every time. The fingers pressed on the three notes do not give the chord, and yet the strings sound. The explanation is easily found. The middle C had all the three notes in it. They were present as over tones. The three strings corresponding to these over tones were free to sound as the dampers were raised, and out of sympathy with the over tones they too sounded and gave the same notes.—So we se that these over tones are really ist in what we call the one note of the C string. Were they absent we should quickly notice the changed character of the note, and we should be surprised at the thinness and cloying sweetness of a single really pure note without over tones. A note without over tones would be characterless, tiresome and insipid.—Well supplied with them it is clangy, individual and interesting.—*Vox Humana.*

Abram Bailey, of Parkesville, Chester county, was awakened about two o'clock on Sunday morning, with a severe pain in his stomach, and died in two hours afterwards.

BALTIMORE GRAIN MARKET

WHITE WHEAT—$1.70@1.76.
RED WHEAT—$1.70@1 76.
WHITE CORN—62@85.
YELLOW CORN—60@62cents.
OATS—50@57 cents.

New Advertisements.

NOTICE.

The County Collectors of taxes, are hereby notified that their books of assesment and taxes are ready for them.

JOHN RUSSELL, CLERK.
July 12, 1873.

Strayed



From the premises of the subscriber, near Lynch's Station, on the 7th instant,

A GRAY MARE,

above medium height, with white wavy mane and tail. Any information concerning the same, left at this office, will be gratefully received by

R. W. WHALAND.
July 12, 1873—tf.

Coal Notice.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the *Coal Consumers* of Chestertown, that on and after July 12th, he will commence running Coal to this place. Those wishing Coal can be accommodated by leaving their orders with my agent, Mr. Wm. H. Palmer, who will accept them, and give receipts. Respectfully,

July 12, 1873—tf. J. F. TAYLOR.

Proposals for School Houses.

THE SCHOOL BOARD have deferred the closing of the Contracts for the Building of the School Houses at Fairlee and Trappe, until *Thursday, the 17th of July*, owing to a change in the size of one of the Houses.

Builders may still examine Proposals at the Court House, and will put in separate proposals for each House.

There will also be received, at the same time, Bids for the removal of Caulk's Field School House to the point known as Oak Grove, on the Bay Side road.

By order of the Board.

CHARLES G. RICAUD,
July 12, 1873—1t. Sec'y.

A Public Temperance Meeting

Will be held at the COURT HOUSE, Chestertown, on *SATURDAY, 12th INST.*, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of organizing a County Temperance Alliance. Several speakers to be present. Friends of temperance invited. [July 5.

GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION
TO
Baltimore and Druid Hill Park.



The fine steamer *George Law* has been chartered for an Excursion on

Wednesday, July 16, 1873,

to BALTIMORE and DRUID HILL PARK. The boat will leave Chestertown at 7 o'clock *precisely*, touching at Rolph's, Booker's, Quaker Neck, Wilkins', Grey's Inn Creek going and returning. Arriving in Baltimore about quarter past 12, the boat will stop at the Broadway wharf, where street cars will be in waiting to convey the excursionists *through the city to Druid Hill Park.* Those who prefer it can land at Light street wharf.

Returning, the boat will leave Light street wharf at 6, P. M., and Broadway 6:10, thus giving nearly six hours to attend to business and visit friends in the city or in enjoying the grand scenery and cooling shades of *Druid Hill*, one of the largest and most beautiful Parks in the country.

No effort will be spared to render this Excursion a delightful occasion of recreation and pleasure to all.

REFRESHMENTS and SUPPER will be provided on the boat.

TICKETS $1.00—children under 15 yrs. 50 cents.

N. B.—The steamer Chester will make the regular stops of the Law on the above day. COM. OF ARRANGEMENTS.

July 5, 1873—2t.

VENDUE.

BY VIRTUE of an order of the Orphans' Court of Kent county, Md., the subscriber as administrator of William C. Pennington, will sell at Public Sale,

ON THURSDAY,
THE 17TH DAY OF JULY, 1873,

at his late residence, near Chesterville, the following property:

One Brood Mare and Colt,



TWO BAY MARES,
TWO SORREL COLTS,
TWO YOKE OF OXEN,
TWO COWS AND CALVES,
8 SHEEP AND 15 LAMBS,
17 HEAD OF HOGS,

Carriage and Harness, one Ox Cart, one Wheat Rake, Plows, Harrows and Cultivators;

500 lbs. Bacon, 100 lbs. Lard,

2 Feather Beds and Bedding, with a variety of other Household Furniture—Kitchen Furniture, including a good Cook Stove, and a variety of other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

TERMS.—A credit of six months for all sums over $10; of and under that amount cash.

RICHARD C. JOHNSON,
Admr. of W. C. Pennington, dec'd.
E. E. MILLER, Auct.
July 5, 1873—tds.

DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS
Of the Third District,
Take Notice,

That I must have the money due me for taxes, by the *First day of May next*, to meet the demands upon me.

WM. HEPBRON,
April 5, 1873. *Coll. of 3d Dist.*

JOHN T. DODD & SON,
J. T. Dodd. *J. N. Dodd.*
Undertakers,

And dealers in all kinds of Lumber, Sash, Doors, Shutters, Contractors and Builders.

Orders by mail will meet with prompt attention. Jan. 11, 1873.

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