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SOME DEMOCRATIC SPILT MILK.

The election is over, its results are known, and now is a good time to sit down and think about it. There is a familiar proverb that says "there is no use crying over spilt milk." If the Democrats have spilt any milk in the past campaign, to be sure there will not be much good in crying over it, but a philosophical consideration may teach them how not to spill milk next time.

There was a defection in the ranks in some of the counties. This defection gave the Republicans in some instances a partial victory, and in some instances it gave them an entire victory.

Was the defection reasonable? Was there a just cause for a large number of Democrats voting against their party?

So far as we can see, in all honesty, there was no just and sufficient cause. Had the Democratic party been notoriously corrupt? Had any Democratic official in high authority stolen anything, misapplied any funds, or abused the rights of his office? Has the State been run needlessly in debt? Are not the finances of the State in as healthful a condition as the finances of any other State in the Union? We think there is but one answer to all of these questions. That there may have been and were a large number of small abuses, we will not pretend to deny. Is there any man so innocent as to believe, that there has existed since the world began, a government that was free from a large number of small abuses?

The defection was undoubtedly caused by the disagreement between the Hamilton and the Gorman wings of the party. Gov. Hamilton together with Bannon, Henkle, Hodges and Johnson, started a reform cry, that led many to believe that the affairs of the State had been dreadfully mismanaged.

When an old dog starts a false trail, the unthinking pack often shoots ahead, believing there is a fox in the chase. The chief reform cry during the late campaign was against Comptroller Keating. The impression was assiduously created that Mr. Keating had some how or other abused his office. The public was made to believe that he had done something or other with the sinking fund. Mr. Keating showed in a statement taken from the records, that he had never acted except on the authority of law. That he had never spent a cent of the State's money except by direction from higher authority. That the State sinking fund was voted away by a legislature before he entered office. But still very many people believed Mr. Keating to be the fox in the chase, and yelped on his trail very diligently.

The final effect of the party division, has been to give the Republicans a semi victory. Already the organ of the party, the Baltimore *American*, serenely assumes that the next legislature will be virtually Republican. It takes as a matter of course, that the reform Democrats are more Republicans than Democrats any how, and will naturally act with the Republicans, giving them the majority. It is already mapping out a Republican administration. It advises the reform Democrats not to go into a Democratic caucus, but to stay out and act with the Republicans.

Somebody has said, that when you rub the skin off a professed Reformer, you find him underneath a Republican. The *American* assumes this to be the case. It is to be hoped, however, that it will not prove so in the next legislature. The time certainly has not yet come for giving this State up to the Republicans. The two wings of the Democratic party, it is to be hoped will unite and act harmoniously. This State is certainly Democratic, and any coalition with Republicans, would certainly be a violation of the faith and wishes of the people. No such coalition is to be expected.

But after all, good may result from the slight reverse to the Democracy of Maryland. It will tend to make party managers more careful, and more diligent to weed out small abuses. It may result finally in strengthening the party. The Democratic spilt milk of last election, may teach the party better how to do the milking.

MAHONE, with a comparatively small Democratic following, and a solid Republican backing, has been successful in Virginia. The victory is a victory for repudiation and dishonesty, and it is besides a Republican victory. Mahone and repudiation won by the support of the Republican party, and on that party must rest the responsibility and the odium of the State's violation of good faith with its creditors. The national Republican party, in espousing Mahone, has espoused the cause of dishonesty. A repudiating legislature has been elected, and another repudiating United States Senator will in time be sent to join Mahone, who like Mahone, may be expected to join the Republicans. The time will come when the Republican party will be sick of such a victory, and sick of such recruits.

HOW TO FIGHT THE RING.

It is funny enough to make a gate post smile, to read the placid, soothing, friendly, warm hearted, disinterested manner in which the Baltimore American advises the Reform Democrats to fight the ring. It suggests very forcibly an ancient fable of the fox and the crow. Here however is a small part of a good deal of advice which the American gives:

"Some of the anti-ring leaders admit that a combination of anti-ring Democrats and Republicans is the most certain way of destroying the power of the ring. In order to do this, however, independent Democrats must ignore the party caucus, and make a determined stand against it. The struggle of the two wings of the party will be made on this point, and when the independent leaders succeed in keeping the anti ring Democrats from attending the caucus, half of the victory against ring power will be won, and they can dictate their own terms. All their protests, however, will accomplish nothing when once they are prevailed on to attend the caucus, for there the ring will have a majority, and the anti ring men will be forced to submit to its decisions. Nothing has as yet been done to concentrate the elements of opposition, and it is rather too early to construct a plan for such action, for many unforeseen complications may arise before the meeting of the next legislature, seven weeks hence. One plan proposed for a combination of anti-ring Democrats and Republicans contemplates an equal division of the officers in the House and Senate, the election of a Democratic anti-ring treasurer and a Republican and anti-ring police commissioner, two anti-ring and one Republican election supervisor, and the passage of a registration law which will provide that one Democrat and one Republican register of voters shall be appointed for each ward. Some of the anti-ring leaders have not fully subscribed to this suggestion. An anti-ring member from Baltimore city has already prepared a bill for the reorganization of the Police Board, and is sanguine that it will be adopted, having received assurances that it will be passed without difficulty."

A MAN who wanted some points in stock jobbing, wrote some anonymous letters to Jay Gould, threatening his life. Not, it seems, with any real intention of taking his life, but with the desire of bull-dozing him into furnishing information that would lead to successful stock speculation. Gould put detectives on his track, and finally captured him.

SINCE BILLY MAHONE has had things his own way in the Virginia election, some of his friends consider him so much of a big dog, that they are urging him as a representative southern man for a Cabinet position. Others indeed have so exalted an idea of his importance, that he is considered a good man to run for President next time. This would be a great country indeed with Billy Mahone at the head of it.

"OLD PROBS," who at this time happens to be Gen. W. B. Hazen, says that he has kept a record of Vennor's predictions, and that Vennor has hit on an average, just one time in six. Vennor's theory is based upon the recurrence of the seasons. He believes that every year is just like some preceding year. He selects the past year with which he believes the passing year to correspond, and gives what has been as what will be.

THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The election over, the Baltimore *Gazette* looks back, and looks ahead, and points out to the Democratic party the path of duty. The *Gazette* recommends the following reforms to the consideration of the next legislature of Maryland:

First—Probably as to importance, is the urgent necessity for the passage of a new registration bill. The law as it exists is defective, and should be so amended as to remove all objections that can possibly be raised against it, and to insure the absolute purity of the ballot. With a perfect registration, guarding alike the suffrages of Republicans and Democrats, no apprehensions need be felt as to the result at coming elections. Of the propriety of such a measure we feel assured every member of the Democracy will heartily agree, and the passage of the necessary bill be assured.

Second—Another measure of equal importance is the necessity for legislative enactment legalizing primary elections. The present system has been justly criticised both by Republicans and Democrats, and admitting, as it undoubtedly does, of abuses, it should be discontinued. Our primaries should as honestly voice the will of the people as our regular elections. There will, we imagine, be little or no opposition to the passage of the necessary act to render our primary elections absolutely pure.

Third—The abolishment of all useless offices. We regard it premature in this connection to particularize what offices should be abolished, but that the burdens of taxation can be lightened by the discontinuance of some admits of no dispute, and in lopping off all that do not impair the efficiency of the several departments of the State government the *Gazette* will lend its most cordial support. It may and doubtless will be found practicable to reduce the salaries of some officials, and this should be done in all cases where it does not interfere with the appointment of able and conscientious officers.

Fourth—The question as to the taxation of mortgages is one of the most important that will come before the Assembly, and is a measure that should be carefully considered by the conference of our representative Democrats at the proposed meeting. With such recommendations as that body has to make it should be referred to the Legislature, which will, we have no doubt, deal with it honestly and fearlessly. The subject is one that deserves the most thoughtful consideration and should not be acted upon hastily, and we have faith in the intelligence of our legislators to deal with the question in a spirit of absolute fairness.

Fifth—The question of the repeal of our tobacco inspection laws is a subject of equal importance with the former. It will be recollected that at the last session arguments pro and con were urged in considering this matter, and it will undoubtedly be a matter for serious consideration at the coming session. All that can be urged against the present system should be respectfully listened to and duly weighed, and if it is demonstrated that it is to the interests of the people to change the law on the subject it should be done promptly.

Sixth—The remodeling of the police system for Baltimore city is another matter of grave import. Our present metropolitan system has since its creation proved its thorough efficiency, not alone in preserving the peace on ordinary occasions, but during the perilous days of the great riots of 1876. It is of course true, as Mayor Whyte remarked in his recent inaugural, that the city bears the entire burden of the expense of our police system while it has no direct voice in its control, and if it be deemed for the better interests of the municipality that the mayor should serve as a member of the police board, we have no doubt that a law will be passed to that effect.

Seventh—Last in this category of proposed measures to which we invite the attention of the conference, but not least in importance, is the question of local option. It is a subject of great importance and should be met boldly and dealt with fairly. If the representatives of any county in the State ask for the passage of a law submitting the question of local option to the people of that county it should undoubtedly be passed. The will of the majority should at all times prevail and the people be permitted to express that will fearlessly and honestly at the ballot-box.

Conclusion—There may be, and doubtless are, other measures which should receive the consideration of the conference we propose that do not occur to us at this time, but all such by whomsoever they are suggested should receive the thoughtful consideration of all party leaders. Everything that can be done to lighten the burdens of the people, to give us wise and intelligent legislation, to curtail expenditures by the abolishment of unnecessary offices, will receive the cordial support of the *Gazette*.

THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.

The list given below, will show the numerical strength of each party in the next Maryland Legislature:

THE STATE SENATE.

Senators Holding Over Two Years.

Anne Arundel—George Wells, democrat.

Baltimore city—First legislative districts, Jno. H. Cooper, dem.—Third legislative district, W. H. Bians, dem.

Baltimore county—George H. Williams, dem.

Calvert—John T. Bond, dem.

Carroll—Henry Vanderford, dem.

Federick—Lewis H. Steiner, rep.

Kent—Wm. T. Hepbron, dem.

Queen Anne's—Wm. P. T. Turpin, dem.

Somerset—Robt. F. Bratton, dem.

Washington—Joseph Farrow, rep.

Wicomico—J. Augustus Parsons, dem.

Democrats, 10. Republicans, 2

NEW SENATORS—FOUR YEARS.

Allegany—Wm. Bruce, rep.

Baltimore city—John Gill, Jr., dem.

Caroline—A. B. Roe, rep.

Cecil—Levi R. Mearns, dem.

Charles—F. M. Laucaster, rep.

Dorchester—Henry Lloyd, dem.

Garrett—George W. Wilson, rep.

Harford—Edward M. Allen, rep.

Howard—Edward Warfield, dem. (half term.)

Montgomery—Joseph T. Moore, rep.

Prince George's—R.H. Magruder, rep.

St. Mary's—J. S. Allston, rep.

Talbot—I. Davis Clark, rep.

Worcester—George W. Bishop, dem.

Democrats, 5, Republicans 9.

HOUSE OF DELEGATES OF 1882.

Allegany—B. L. Turner, C. F. McAleer, John Franklin, C. F. Hetzel, reps.

Anne Arundel—Dr. George W. Hammond, Samuel G. Acton, John G. Hopkins, Frank A. Bond, dems.

Baltimore city—First legislative district, Thos. McCosker, August Berkmeier, Charles R. Hamilton, James Young, Harry Welles Rusk, Levin F. Morris, dems.

Second legislative district, John H. Handy, Patrick Reilly, John A. Ostendorf, Edward M. Kirkland, Aquilla Greenfield, Henry Duvall, dems.

Third legislative district, Otis Keilholtz, Charles J. Wiener, Bernard L. Harig, Henry A. Schultz, Andrew A. Rose, Joseph G. Johnson, dems.

Baltimore county—Andrew Banks, E J Farber, John S Gittings, Jr., J G Bosley, Wilmot Johnson, J W Burton, dems.

Calvert—George W Dowell, James C Chaney, reps.

Caroline—James Green, Thomas W Jones, reps.

Carroll—David A C Webster, Joseph W Berret, Edward W Leeds, Henry Galt, dems.

Cecil—Duncan Veazey, James A Lewis, William B Rowland, dems.

Charles—Sidney E Mudd, Samuel G Lancaster, W D C Mitchell, reps.

Dorchester—William S Sherman, Joseph H Johnson, William T Staplefort, dems.

Frederick—B D Chambers, Chas L Wilson, Dr. T E R Miller, Peter Lugenbeel, Joseph E Webster, republicans.

Garrett—Saml J Beachy, Howard M Kemp, reps.

Harford—James B Preston, David Wiley, Dr Silas Scarboro, dems.; Wm B Baker, rep.

Howard—Robert A Dobbin, John T Hardey, dems.

Kent—Samuel Cacy, Thomas A Hulme, dems.

Montgomery—Joesph Dyson, Thomas Waters of S., dems.; Jno. H McDonald, rep.

Prince George's—Alvin M Bond, rep.; C H Stanley, John Gourley, dems.

Queen Anne's—A Randolph Weedon, Wm C McConnor, dems.; Jos. Mallalieu, rep.

Somerset—Robert H Croswell, John T Miles, dems.; E R Gunby, rep.

St. Mary's—L H Canter, John H Graves, reps.

Talbot—Robert B Dixon, William H Councell, William S Grace, republicans.

Washington—Wm B Kelley, Geo A Davis, Geo W Pittman, reps.; Victor D Miller, democrat.

Wicomico—Elihu E Jackson, King V White, Thomas J Twilley, democrats.

Worcester—B Jones Tayler, J T Coston, Elijah T Bowen, dems.

Total—Democrats, 60, Republicans, 31.

THE PROGRESS OF REPUDIATION.

The Repudiators have carried the day in Virginia. Their triumph is due to the open support of the Federal Administration, and to the large amount of money raised in Northern cities to conquer the prejudices of uncertain voters. The Post Office and the Treasury Departments, with the entire strength of the Internal Revenue Bureau, were used by Mahone in this campaign, as if they were his personal dependencies.

The negro vote was cast nearly solid for the Repudiation ticket, and joined with it were thousands of whites, glad of an opportunity to trample under foot a sacred debt, not a dollar of which can be charged to carpet-bag rule or to military government.

What are the facts of this case? The debt was contracted before the civil war, and it is represented by railroads, canals, turnpikes, institutions for the insane, dumb, and deaf, and by universities colleges founded or endowed. Every department of the State Government recognized it as completely valid and obligatory. After charging one-third of the original debt to West Virginia, as her just portion on separation, Mr. Mahone, in a written speech delivered in Richmond, Feb. 25, 1879, said:

"I would use my best endeavors to secure a vote of the people sanctioning a settlement at 3 per cent. for forty-five years, on the basis of $32,977,090.62. I would do so because I believe it to be right."

Recently, in an address before the Union League in this city, Mr. Mahone declared:

"If we carry the Legislature, as we hope to do, we shall adjust the debt on that basis ($20,000,000). On the other hand, our enemies assume a debt of $33,000,000—offering to pay $13,000,000 which they do not owe."

The Democrats adjusted this debt with the creditors, under what was known as the McCulloch bill, in a way that imposed no heavy burdens on the State, and yet saved its credit from dishonor. The Repudiators were not satisfied with that settlement. They rallied their forces in 1879, and carried the State. One of the first acts of the Legislature was to pass the Riddleberger bill, providing as follows:

First—Repudiation of $13,000,000 of the principal. Secondly—Taxation of the bonds, principal and interest. Thirdly—Repeal of the provision making the interest coupons receivable for taxes.

Gov. Holliday, Democrat, vetoed this scheme. The question before the people at the election last Tuesday was practically, therefore, whether Repudiation should be sustained or should be rejected.

Upon that distinct issue the Republican party of the nation and the Federal Administration took Mahone's side, and the result is before the country. The new Legislature will meet on the 6th of December, and it may be confidently assumed that the Riddleberger bill will be again passed, and this time it will be signed by the new Governor, a Repudiator. With a single exception, all the Judges of the Supreme Court will be chosen by this Legislature, so that it will be packed in the interest of Mahone and of Repudiation.

The Republican party is now committed in Repudiation. The Federal Administration, by steady support and countenance given to the Repudiators, have just elected for the Governor of Virginia a man who long ago made a full profession of his faith in these words:

"*As to the full and final payment or liquidation of the present enormous national debt, he that knows the American people and their utter deficiency in the high qualities of truth and integrity, knows that such an expectation is but an idiot's dream.*

"*For ourselves, we shall rejoice when the crash comes. It is a debt contracted in the prosecution of an infamous and unnecessary war.*"

The Attorney-General of Virginia also proclaimed publicly after the passage of the Riddleberger bill that he was in favor of "the vigorous application of the principles of readjustment to the national debt."

Are the Republican party prepared for the next step in this career? —*N. Y. Sun.*

THE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS.

We clip the following summing up of the result in other States of last Tuesday's election from the Cecil *Democrat*:

Massachusetts went solidly Republican.

Connecticut is still Republican, but the Democrats make gains in the Legislature.

New York shows large Democratic gains. Both branches of the Legislature are Democratic. The vote on the State ticket is close with chances that the Democrats have elected most of it.

The election in New Jersey shows Democratic gains in both branches of the Legislature. There was no State ticket in the field.

Pennsylvania goes Republican by a small majority. Wolfe, the Independent Republican candidate for Treasurer, had a large vote, but seems to have absorbed a good deal of Democratic strength, thus enabling Baily, the Cameron nominee, to slip in.

In Wisconsin the vote is light and the usual Republican majority diminished. The Democrats claim to have elected part of the State ticket.

Minnesota and Nebraska are as usual strongly Republican.

In Virginia, where the fight was hottest and fiercest, the Democrats seem to have been beaten by a coalition of Republicans and Repudiators. Mahone is triumphant. Cameron is elected Governor and the majority of the Legislature is Mahoneite, thus securing a conglomerate Republican Repudiator to sit beside Mahone in the United States Senate and make the majority in that body anti-Democratic.

Mississippi has again gone Democratic, thus securing the return of Lamar to the United States Senate.

WHETHER Guiteau is a great fool and a great villain, or whether he is on the contrary a great Lunatic is the question for the jury.

GUITEAU.

GUITEAU'S TRIAL was commenced in Washington on Monday. The assassin had as much to say as any of his lawyers, and evidently considers that he himself is the most competent counsel engaged in the case. A misunderstanding arose between Scoville the brother in law of Guiteau, and Robertson, his other counsel, from the fact that Robertson had proceeded to take measures without consulting Scoville. Guiteau made several efforts to shoot off a long speech which he had prepared in his own defense, but was each time suppressed by the court. The following extract from his prepared speech indicates that he is either a crazy man, or an intense fool:

"Nothing but the political situation last spring justified Gen. Garfield's removal. The break in the Republican party last spring was widening week by week and I foresaw a civil war. My inspiration was to remove the late President at once and thereby close the breach before it got so wide that nothing but heartrending and desolating war could close it. The last cost the nation a million of men and a billion of money. The Lord wanted to prevent a repetition of this desolation and inspired me to execute His will. Why did he inspire me in preference to some one else? Because I had the brains and nerve probably to do the work. The Lord does not employ incompetent persons to serve Him. He uses the best material he can find. No doubt there was thousands of Republicans that felt as I did about Gen. Garfield's wrecking the Republican party last spring, and had they the conception, the nerve, the brains and the opportunity they would have removed him. I of all the world was the only man who had the conception. On the trial of my case I propose to summon some of the leading politicians of the Democratic and Republican parties; also the leading New York and Washington editors, to show the political situation and the perils which surrounded the republic last spring. I propose to go into this branch of my defense exhaustively. Another reason the Lord inspired me to remove the President in preference to some one else is because He wished to circulate my theological work, 'The Truth.' This book was written to save souls and not for money, and the Lord in circulating the book is after souls."

SHOT AT THE POLLS.

On last election day, at Odenton, in Anne Arundel county, Dr. T. Clay Maddux was shot down at the polling window after the polls had closed. Varying accounts as to what led to the shooting have been given.

The coroner's jury rendered the verdict that Dr. T. Clay Maddux came to his death from a pistol ball fired November 8, at the polls of the fourth election district, Anne Arundel county, by some one unknown. The jury stood nine to three on a verdict implicating Claudius M. Wheeler in firing the fatal shot. After the verdict Wheeler was committed for a further hearing before Justice Gassaway, in Annapolis, on Monday. Michael Bannon was held to bail in $20,000, to appear before the same justice as accessory.

The following is the testimony of the first witness called, and will give about as clear an idea, as is to be had of the occurrence:

The first witness sworn was Richard R. Mills, who testified that he was standing at the side of a bush about fifteen feet south of the window when it was lowered. He heard Charles Hammond say he was going inside the house. [Here Justice Ijams informed the jury that the Hammond referred to was not a voter in the district.] A man whom witness afterwards learned was Dr. Maddux replied, "You had better not go in; there will be some one there when you go in." A short while afterwards he heard the report of a pistol shot, and in a few seconds there were several shots. During the latter firing witness distinctly recognized Charles Hammond's voice, whom he knows well, as he exclaimed: "Give it to him; kill the—" Witness then observed a man whom the crowd were shouting at retreating until he turned the southwest corner of the house. This individual had his face turned in the opposite direction to those who were firing, and seemed not to move very fast. Witness saw nothing in his hand. The first shot that was fired appeared to come from the crowd, and under or by the window, for the flash of the pistol puffed up so that witness could plainly observe it. It was impossible, owing to the darkness, to discern the features of any one. Witness could not see Dr. Maddux at the time, but about a quarter of an hour previous to the difficulty observed Mr. Bannon and Claudius Wheeler whispering to each other, with their heads close together. Witness was about four feet from them, but could not hear what they were talking about. The witness did not observe Wheeler after this episode, but noticed Bannon a few minutes before the polls closed on the outside of the crowd, who were near the window. Bannon was not seen to hold whispered conversation with any one but Wheeler, whom witness had known for the past 27 years. On the day of the last primary election saw Bannon exercise influence over Wheeler. The latter had his face badly scratched in a fight, and was complaining bitterly, when Bannon told him it would be "all right." Wheeler seemed satisfied. This was the only time witness had observed Bannon influence Wheeler. Witness never heard any threats, to take the ballot-box or injure Dr. Maddux.

Another witness testified that he saw Wheeler rest a pistol over the index finger of his left hand, and deliberately shoot Maddux in the back.

Michael Bannon, who is held as accessory, gave his testimony before the jury at full length, in which he claimed to have seen Maddux shoot first at a man named Hammond. Mr. Bannon further testified that he did not know that Maddux had been killed until he reached Baltimore and received a telegram.

Gen. Frank A. Bond, an intimate friend of Maddux, testified that he took Maddux's pistol from his hand, and that there was not a vacant chamber.

A MR. HARDING writes to the London Times, "Some years ago a vessel was patented by the late Capt. Moody, R. N., as a sea refuge and telegraph ship to be used in the mid Atlantic. The form of the vessel very much resembles the ace of clubs, with a fourth leaf instead of a stalk. Capt. Moody had a model of this vessel built forty nine feet over all, which I purchased of his executors, and now use as a residence for water bailiffs to watch certain fisheries on the Norfolk coast, and it rode out the hurricane on the 14th inst. without shipping a drop of water, although all other vessels in the neighborhood either foundered or came ashore. The peculiarities of the vessel are that it rides more upright than a sharp-bottomed ship; and, being moored with four anchors and cables, one from between each ray, it is better adapted for a telegraph ship, as it does not swing with the tide or wind, and is therefore better adapted to carry a short, flexible cable from the main telegraph cable on the floor of the sea. Such a vessel as this, only larger, moored in the Atlantic 500 miles to the west of Ireland, and having telegraphic communication with the shore, would warn us of the approach of the cyclones which advance from the Atlantic."

A NATIVE of Texas, who was a Confederate soldier during the war, tells the Galveston News what he knows about the experience of Northern men in that State during the last ten or fifteen years. He says: "It does not now nor did it ever matter to the people of this State from what section or country an immigrant came." He travelled frequently through the State during the eleven years following the war, and saw many settlements started by Northern men with the most limited means and the rudest log huts, where now handsome mansions, fertile farms and gardens, and large herds of cattle are to be seen. Many of these immigrants were once "Yankee soldiers," but in these Yankee families there are now sons-in-law who were once Confederate soldiers. The sheep and wool interest in Texas since 1855 has increased 2,000 per cent. and over two-thirds of this increase has been made by men formerly in the Yankee army. "Next to meeting an old messmate," says the writer, "the Confederate delights most in meeting a live Yank who fought him at Malvern Hill, Seven Pines, or Chickamauga. Whole nights have been spent by these old Yanks and Rebs talking the past over, and parting the best of friends."

DURING the visit of the French guests, now drawing to a close, and while honors were being paid to them as descendants of two or three of the Frenchmen who came to aid our forefathers in their struggle against tyranny, a question may have arisen in some minds as to the fortunes of the hundreds and thousands of those other French soldiers whose names have not been honored or even mentioned by us. An address prepared by Major A. B. Gardner of the regular army, apropos of the Yorktown celebration, throws some light on this matter by showing that of the subordinate French officers serving in the allied army, 7 rose to be Brigadier-Generals, 18 to be Major-Generals or the equivalent, 24 to be Lieutenant-Generals, and 5 to be Generals. Three of them became Marshals of France; one of these was Jourdan. Berthier and Dumas were officers in our war, while one soldier who fought in the ranks here, Bernard, rose to be Lieutenant-General. Thus it is clear that a good share of honors, in all grades, in their own service, duly fell to the gallant divisions of the French army that came to aid our cause.—*N. Y. Sun.*

MORE EARTHQUAKES.—Captain Mallett, of the bark Cherokee of Liverpool, which arrived on Saturday, had an unusually interesting story to tell. Besides encountering severe gales in his voyage, he says, he and his crew felt the effect of an earthquake at sea. At about 6 o'clock in the afternoon on Aug. 6, when they were nearly in the middle of the Atlantic, and about in the latitude of the northern part of Newfoundland, two severe shocks made the bark tremble from stem to stern. The shocks were between five and ten seconds apart. Capt. Mallett says that in his long experience as a seaman this is the first time he has ever felt an earthquake shock at sea, but he has been informed that such shocks have been felt by vessels in the South Atlantic near the equator.

Despatches from Chios say that the earthquake shocks in that island have been renewed within a few days, and that one village seems to be sinking. The inhabitants are deserting their houses in alarm.

IS MR. BLAINE RIGHT?—Mr. Blaine is reported to have said that by Jan. 1, 1882, the Cabinet "would be Grant from top to bottom." Everybody is going out but Lincoln; and about him, a Grant man at Chicago, the Secretary of State does not pretend to know. He takes pains, however, to suggest that Gen. Arthur has appointed Judge Folger because he was the original choice of Grant and Conkling, and leaves the public to infer that Gen. Arthur will be very apt to adopt many recommendations which were promptly rejected by Gen. Garfield.

This is the first public intimation by a responsible public man that the Administration under Arthur is to be employed in the furtherance of the third-term scheme of imperialism. We sincerely trust that Mr. Blaine has misjudged the situation, and that what he regards as the rankest partisanship in the new President is but a disposition to be fair to all factions, heightened perhaps by a certain natural but merely personal attachment to old friends.—*N. Y. Sun.*

FORSTER tells us how dreadfully depressed Dickens became while finishing his novels. It seems that Alphonso Daudet suffers in the same way. He had agreed to write a certain story for the *Figaro*, and "Numa Roumestan" being completed, the director, Mr. Magnard, wrote to ask him about the expected story. Mr. Daudet writes back: "With all its *airs ollumes*, 'Numa Roumestan' is bitter and sad. For a long time I have been writing none but books of that sort. Well what would you have? It is the fault of real life which dictates them, and which is itself so much the reverse of joyous. However, for once in a while I wish to turn my back on life; to forget it, or at least try to. So my story for the *Figaro* will not be what I promised, but quite another, whose title will be, 'The Last Days of Tarascon.'"

ANTICIPATING the advent of Mrs. Parnell, a London weekly says: "It would seem as if the Americans had invented a new kind of traffic with England, in which, as usual, they manage to drive the best bargains—we allude to the exchange and barter of old ladies. While we send them Mrs. Huges, whose age is reported as being far over 70, to steam away across the Atlantic with her books and pictures and all those affairs of her elegant and quiet life at home to join her son in Tennessee, and assist him in his new establishment at Rugby, America sends us in exchange Mrs. Parnell, of equal, if not greater, age, to increase the confusion and discord her son has been the means of exciting among us. Mrs. Hughes expresses the meek and saintly hope of contributing to the peace and harmony of the colony her son has founded. Mrs. Parnell, on the contrary, is arriving with the avowed intention of preaching sedition and disloyalty, even to the extent of getting imprisoned, so that she may thus testify approval of her son's opinions, and her willingness to share the fate to which they have led."

SIR GARNET WOLSELEY has written a letter in which he says that 90 per cent. of the crime in the British army is owing to drunkenness, and that when the men are removed from the temptation of intoxicating liquor crime is practically unknown among them. He says; "During the operations I conducted in South Africa in 1879 my own personal escort was composed almost exclusively of teetotallers. They had very hard work to do, but grumbling was never heard from them, and a better behaved set of men I never was assisted by, a fact which I attribute to their being almost all total abstainers."

A LOUISVILLE GIRL made an engagement to elope with a young man whom her father had forbidden to enter the house. The plan was to ride in a close carriage across the line into Indiana, have the marriage ceremony performed, and return to boldy announce themselves husband and wife. This was carried out as far as the start in the carriage. Then the man kissed the girl, and she found whiskey on his breath. More than that, she judged his unusual vivacity to be the result of slight intoxication. She at once declared the affair off. As he would not turn back, she called a policeman to her aid, got into another carriage, and went home unmarried.

LOCAL improvements are being actively pushed in Greece at this time. The canal across the Isthmus of Corinth is in progress, and railroads are projected in all directions, one of which will traverse the nymph and satyr haunted domain of Arcadia. The shriek of the locomotive will soon silence the pipings of Pan. If the enterprises are well carried out an immense stride will have been taken by the Greek kingdom on the road to civilization. The history of the four-mile railroad between Athens and Piræus is encouraging to the projectors of the new lines. Constructed originally at a cost of $4,000,000 its present capital is estimated at $10,000,000.

A PATHWAY only eighteen inches wide is cut into the side of Slate Mountain, near Leadville, at a height, over an almost perpendicular chasm, of 1,500 feet. Few men who use it have strong enough nerves to walk upright, but instinctively crouch or "coon it," as the local saying is. The foolhardiness of James Zern in attempting the passage when the ground was a glare of ice may, therefore, be imagined.—He slipped, fell, and was dashed to pieces on the frozen ground more than a quarter of a mile away.

THE Rev. Dr. Walter Ching Yung, pastor of a San Francisco church for Chinamen, was recently married in Christian fashion to Ah Ting Few, a belle from Hong Kong; but, though the bridegroom wore a suit of clerical black, the bride was gorgeously clothed in a Chinese costume.

SENSIBLE ADVICE.

You are asked every day through the columns of newspapers and by your Druggist to use something for your Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint that you know nothing about you get discouraged spending money with but little success. Now to give you satisfactory proof that GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER will cure you of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint with all its effects, such as sour stomach, Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, palpitation of the Heart, Heartburn, Water-brash, Fullness at the pit of the Stomach, Yellow Skin, Coated Tongue, Indigestion, swimming of the head, low spirits, &c., we ask you to go to your Druggist............... and get a Sample Bottle of GREEN'S AUGUST FLOWER for 10 cents and try it, or a regular size for 75 cents. Two doses will relieve you.

MARRIAGES.

DOWNEY—AYRES.—On the 1st instant, at the M. E. Church in Rock Hall, by Rev. W. M. Green, Capt. J. B. DOWNEY and Miss LILLIE AYRES.

DIED.

FOX.—Near Chestertown, Oct. 14, 1881, HENRY, youngest son of Samuel and Henrietta Fox, aged 15 months and 10 days.

HIGHLEY.—At his home in Kennedyville, on Friday the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., after a lingering illness, JACOB HIGHLEY, aged between 65 and 70 years.

IF YOU ARE IN NEED OF *LARD CANS*, either city or home-made, go to T. L. Hines & Co's. They guarantee every can.
Nov. 17 T. L. HINES & CO.

CAUTION TO GUNNERS.

ALL PERSONS are hereby forewarned against trespassing on my premises with dog or gun, under penalty of the law.
Nov. 17, 1881. MRS. E. R. WICKES

WE have now on hand a large assortment of Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Rims, Single and Double Trees, Fork Handles, Shovel Handles &c., which we are offering at city prices, both wholesale and retail.
THOS. L. HINES & CO.

FARMERS

WHO ARE NEEDING MEAT CUTTERS, STUFFERS, LARD, FRUIT & JELLY PRESSES combined, will do well to examine our stock. We also offer Lever Sausage Stuffers, Lard Cans, Butcher Knives, &c., which we are selling as low as the lowest.
THOS. L. HINES & CO.

STOVE REPAIRS and Bricks on hand, and for sale, at less than city prices, at
JOHN K. ALDRIDGE'S.

DOOR MATS—very cheap—at
THOS. L. HINES & CO'S.

GO TO THOS. L. HINES & CO'S. and examine his Fire-place Heaters and Cook Stoves. Sept. 16.

SPECIAL.

GROUND PEPPER,
GRAIN PEPPER,
SAGE,
SALTPETRE,

At the very lowest possible prices in keeping with strictly pure goods.

Call at Stam's Drug Store and make your purchases.

COLIN F. STAM,
Nov. 17, 1881. DRUGGIST.

NEW YORK SUN FOR 1882.

THE SUN for 1882 will make its fifteenth annual revolution under the present management, shining, as always, for all, big and little, mean and gracious, contented and unhappy, Republican and Democratic depraved and virtuous, intelligent and obtuse. THE SUN'S light is for mankind and womankind of every sort; but its genial warmth is for the good, while it pours hot discomfort on the blistering backs of the persistently wicked.

THE SUN of 1868 was a newspaper of a new kind. It discarded many of the forms, and a multitude of the superfluous words and phrases of ancient journalism. It undertook to report in a fresh, succinct, unconventional way all the news of the world, omitting no event of human interest, and commenting upon affairs with the fearlessness of absolute independence. The success of this experiment was the success of THE SUN. It effected a permanent change in the style of American newspapers. Every important journal already existing has been modified and bettered by the force of THE SUN'S example.

THE SUN of 1882 will be the same outspoken, truth-telling and interesting newspaper.

By a liberal use of the means which an abundant prosperity affords, we shall make it better than ever before.

We shall print all the news, putting it into readable shape, and measuring its importance, not by the traditional yardstick, but by its real interest to the people. Distance from Printing House Square is not the first consideration with THE SUN. Whenever anything happens worth reporting we get the particulars, whether it happens in Brooklyn or in Bokhara.

In politics we have decided opinions; and are accustomed to express them in language that can be understood. We say what we think about men and events. That habit is the only secret of THE SUN'S political course.

THE WEEKLY SUN gathers into eight pages the best matter of the seven daily issues. An Agricultural Department of unequal merit, full market reports, and a liberal proportion of literary, scientific, and domestic intelligence complete THE WEEKLY SUN, and make it the best newspaper for the farmer's household that was ever printed.

Who does not know and read and like THE SUNDAY SUN, each number of which is a Golconda of interesting literature, with the best poets of the day, prose every line worth reading, news, humor—matter enough to fill a good-sized book, and infinitely more varied and entertaining than any book, big or little?

If our idea of what a newspaper should be pleases you, send for THE SUN.

Our terms are as follows:

For the daily SUN, a four-page sheet of twenty-eight columns, the price by mail, post paid, is 55 cents a month, or $6.50 a year; or, including the Sunday paper, an eight-page sheet of fifty-six columns, the price is 65 cents per month, or $7.70 a year, postage paid.

The Sunday edition of THE SUN is also furnished separately at $1.20 a year, postage paid.

The price of the WEEKLY SUN, eight pages, fifty-six columns, is $1 a year, postage paid. For clubs of ten sending $10 we will send an extra copy free.

Address I. W. England,
Publisher of THE SUN, New York City.
Nov. 17—6t.

PUBLIC SALE
—OF—
PERSONAL PROPERTY.

THE undersigned will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of Robt. J. Lusby, dec'd., near Chesterville, on

WEDNESDAY,
November the 23d, 1881,

at 10 o'clock A. M., the following property:

8 HEAD OF HORSES, some of them good Brood Mares;
1 PAIR OF MULES;
1 YEARLING COLT;
7 HEAD OF MILCH COWS;
1 SOUTHDOWN BUCK;
9 HEAD OF EWES;
1 CHAMPION REAPER AND MOWER COMBINED;
1 BICKFORD & HOFFMAN DRILL, nearly new;
1 GRAIN FAN;
1 CORN SHELLER;
1 SLEIGH;
1 ROCKAWAY CARRIAGE & HARNESS;
1 DEARBORN AND HARNESS;
1 FARM WAGON AND HARNESS AND HAY RIG;
1 HORSE CART AND HARNESS;
1 WHEAT RAKE;
Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Shovels, Forks, Grub Hoes, &c., and numerous other articles.

LOT OF TIMOTHY HAY,
CORN BLADES,

1 LARGE No. 10 COOKING STOVE AND UTENSILS;
2 BARRELS CIDER VINEGAR;

Household and Kitchen Furniture.

☞ Should the weather prove stormy on the above date the sale will take place the first fair day thereafter.

TERMS:—All sums of $10 and under, cash; all sums over $10 a credit of 9 months, the purchaser giving note with approved security, payable at the Kent National Bank of Chestertown. No property to be removed until the terms are complied with.

CATHARINE A. LUSBY.
U. A. C. GARRETT, Auct'r.
Nov. 10—tds.

GO TO THE
Town Hall,
—IN—
GALENA,
AND BUY YOUR
Furniture,
STOVES AND CARPETS
AT CITY PRICES.

A well-selected stock always on hand. An examination of stock and prices is requested before purchasing elsewhere.

THOS. H. HORSEY.
Nov. 5, 1881—3m.

The Largest
MOST COMPLETE
—AND—
Cheapest stock of LAMPS
AND FIXTURES
IN KENT COUNTY,
At SPARKS',
Opposite the Court House.

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