

\$2.00 PER ANNUM.

WESTMINSTER, MD., THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 5, 1871.

VOL. VI.--NO. 46.

UNION Agricultural Works



Westminster Md.

WM. H. HARMAN & CO.

Take this method to acknowledge their kind regards to a generous public for the very liberal support they have received...

SPRING TOOTH WHEEL HORSE RAKES, PLOUGHS of all kinds and variety...

Having just completed a new and very extensive Foundry, we are now ready to supply CASTINGS of all kinds...

By prompt attention to business, and a determination to maintain the standing and credit of our manufactory...

McCORMICK'S MOWER AND REAPER

Wm. H. Harman & Co., Sole Agents for the State of Maryland...

At a time like the present, when labor is very scarce, it is important that Farmers who are interested...

ALSO AGENTS FOR GEISER'S Patent Self-Regulating Grain Separator, Cleaner & Bagger.

THE MUTUAL Fire Insurance Co. OF CARROLL COUNTY.

JOHN T. DIFFENBAUGH, AGENT.

THIS Company is in a most flourishing condition. The rates of insurance are as low as those of any Company in the State.

DIRECTORS: Augustus Shriver, Dr. Henry E. Beltz, Edward Lynch, Dr. Samuel Swan, Alfred Zollieckoff, Dr. J. W. Hering, Granville S. Haines, Arthur E. Hering, David Prugh, Richard Manning.

Augustus SHRIVER, President.

Richard Manning, Secretary.

Baughman & Herr, Manufacturers of COACHES, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, JAGGER WAGONS, & C.

AND BLACKSMITHS IN GENERAL. Special attention given to Repairing. All orders promptly filled and work of every kind warranted.

Factory opposite Mount House, Main Street, Westminster, Md.

NOTICE. THE undersigned hereby gives notice that he has been appointed General Agent of the Carroll County Fire Insurance Company...

JOHN T. DIFFENBAUGH, Agent.

Domestic Goods. BROWN and Bleached Muslins at manufacturers prices, also Gingham, Tickings, Flannels, &c., at

H. L. NORRIS & CO'S.

BUILDING and Cabinet Hardware, large stock, at lowest city prices, at

E. K. GERAND'S.

THE MARYLAND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF BALTIMORE, NO. 10 SOUTH ST. ALL POLICIES NON FORFEITABLE. Dividends Annually for the first Year.

THE advantages of Life Insurance are so manifold and manifest that general inquiry is made concerning it. All good men wish to provide for those dependent upon them.

Fortunately for our State prosperity, the people are beginning to see this. Our last January report to the Comptroller of the State was so satisfactory and gratifying...

BOARD OF DIRECTORS: Hamilton Ester, Allen A. Chapman, George P. Thomas, Hugh Sisson, Hyman Woods, Geo. H. Miller, Thomas Cassard, Wm. Devall, Charles Webb.

JOHNSON & BROS. (Successors to J. H. HIBBERD & BRO.)

THE subscribers here leave to inform their patrons and the public generally that they still continue to manufacture to order and for sale...

Persons having Wool to Manufacture may rely on having it done to their entire satisfaction.

WE shall keep a large assortment of goods of our own make always on hand, so that customers may exchange their wool at once if they desire.

JOHNSON BROTHERS, New Windsor, Carroll county, Md. ap 13-6m

MONEY CANNOT BUY IT!! FOR NIGHT IS PRICELESS!

But the Diamond Spectacles will Preserve It.

IF you value your eyesight use these Perfect Lenses, ground from Minute Crystal Pebbles, melted together, and derive their name "Diamond" on account of their hardness and brilliancy.

Wm. Moore, Jeweler and Optician is Sole Agent for Westminster, Md., from whom they can only be obtained. No Pedlers employed. June 8 ly

Fine Watch Repairs AT TRADE PRICES.

JOHN R. HARE, ENGLISH WATCHMAKER, (for 3 years with Larnour & Co.) Under the Mansion House, Corner Fayette and St. Paul Streets, BALTIMORE.

Cleaning \$1.50; Main Spring \$1.25. Warranted for one year. ap 13 ly

National Hotel, WESTMINSTER, MD., NOAH SNEACH, Proprietor.

HAVING thoroughly refitted and otherwise improved this Hotel, we would like to be assured to insure the comforts of the guests, and make it the favorite resort of the traveling public.

Agents Wanted. I have the newly invented McLean & Hooper Improved Elastic Lock Stitch Sewing Machines, in the counties of Carroll and Frederick, Md. Price \$40.00.

For Sheriff. MESSRS. EDITORS:—Please announce for the next Sheriff of Carroll county, Should Mr. Grammer consent to become a candidate for said office, he will be supported by many voters.

Calicoes. T 64, 8, 10, 11 and 12¢ cents, as low as before the war. H. L. Norris & Co's.

TRUSTEE'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL PROPERTY.

BY virtue of a Decree of the Circuit Court for Carroll county, sitting as a Court of Equity, passed on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1870, in case No. 1166, wherein Alfred Zollieckoff, et al., are complainants, and Caroline Wilson, et al., are defendants, the subscriber as trustee, will offer at Public Sale, on

Saturday, the 7th day of October, A. D. 1871, at 1 o'clock, P. M., on the premises which contain one half mile of land in the Western Maryland Railroad 2 1/2 miles, adjoining the lands of Dennis Cookson, Thomas F. Shepherd and others, the following valuable farm, containing

141 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, about one-sixth of which is finely timbered, the balance in a good state of cultivation and all under good fencing and well watered; limestone on the property. The improvements consist of a two story DWELLING, recently re-shingled and containing 8 rooms of convenient size, with kitchen and bath; a large log house, 24x45 feet, under two-thirds of the dwelling; also a large Swiss Barn, 105x35 feet, with wagon shed, corn crib, and a sufficient amount of stabling for 12 head of horses and 20 head of cattle; a large hog house, 24x45 feet, with loft for storing corn; also carriage house, poultry house, ice house, and an elegant dairy, with a well of water at the house and one at the barn. This property is well stocked with fruit trees, consisting of apples, pears, peaches, &c.

Adjoining the above described property is a farm containing about

118 ACRES OF LAND, more or less, lying partly on the Turnpike leading through Uniontown to Westminster, and adjoining the lands of Dr. Martin, John B. Williams and others. This farm has no improvements upon it, but has several fine locations for building and an excellent spring of water. About one fifth of this land is in timber, the balance cleared and all of it well fenced; the soil is of good quality and is well adapted to all kinds of grain and grass; there are also limestone beds upon it.

BRICK DWELLING HOUSE, Stable, Spring House, and has a large lime stone quarry upon it.

Persons wishing further information in regard to the above property can obtain the same by applying to Chas. B. Roberts, Attorney, Westminster, Md., or to the undersigned by the purchaser or purchasers. TERMS OF SALE:—One third cash on day of sale or upon the ratification thereof by the Court, the residue to be paid in equal payments of one and two years respectively, to be secured by the purchaser or purchasers notes, bearing interest from day of sale, with security to be approved of by the Trustee.

ALFRED ZOLLIECKOFF, Trustee. CHAS. B. ROBERTS, Solicitor. sep 14 ly

A Valuable Farm at Public Sale. BY virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court for Carroll county, the subscribers, as Executors of Lawrence Kohrback, late of Carroll county, deceased, will offer at public sale, on Saturday, the 7th day of October, 1871, at 1 o'clock, P. M., that valuable farm, adjoining the lands of William Keeler, Reuben Keeler and others, containing

164 Acres of Land, more or less, and improved with a large two-story brick house, and other buildings, and a large Swiss barn, wagon shed and corn crib, and other improvements. There is also an orchard of the best varieties of fruit. The farm is divided into fields of convenient size, with water in nearly every field, and all under good fencing. Good water convenient to the dwelling and barn. There is about 37 Acres of land in the District; also strong indications of the best iron ore on the farm. It is convenient to Churches, Schools, &c. Possession given on the 1st day of October, 1871. The farm is about 1/2 mile from good Line Stone Quarries; and about 1 1/2 miles from the line of the Bachman Valley Railroad.

Terms of Sale:—One-third of the purchase money cash on the day of sale or upon the ratification of the sale; one-third in one year and one-third in two years from the day of sale, to be secured by the notes of the purchaser or purchasers with approved security bearing interest from day of sale; and on payment of all the purchase money a good deed will be given for said property, free from the incumbrances devised to the estate's widow who has renounced the same.

Any person wishing to view the above farm before the sale, will call on H. B. Straub, one of the Executors, who lives close to the farm. ADAM ROUBACH, HENRY B. STRAUB, Executors. sep 7-15

Private Sale. Offer at Private Sale my House and Lot near the Washington Road, about 1/2 mile from Westminster. The lot contains about 3 Acres; the house is a first-rate two-story frame, weatherboarded, and there are all necessary out-buildings on the premises, with good water and an abundance of fruit of choice varieties of the season. GEORGE T. NOEL, sep 21-30

\$20 REWARD!! LOST, in or near the town of Union Bridge, Wednesday, September 13, 1871, a valuable GOLD WATCH, small size, Hunting Case. The above reward will be paid to the person delivering to me the said Watch, in good condition. J. G. STULTZ, near Union Bridge. sep 21-30

Caution. I HEREBY forewarn all persons from trusting my wife, Eliza Prosser, who has been seduced and borne, as I will not pay any bills for her contracting. DAVID PROSSER, New Windsor District, Carroll county, Md. sep 14-31

Wanted, A Man and Wife, WITHOUT Children, on a snug little place near Uniontown, Carroll Co. Address box 86, Uniontown, Md. sep 21-30

OPERA PLAINS, all shades, plain and flannel, of best quality, at

E. K. GERAND'S.

Select Story. SEPTEMBER. BY GEORGE ARNOLD.

Sweet as the voice that calls From babbling waterfalls In meadows where the downy weeds are flying; And soft the breeze blow, And eddying come and go In faded gardens where the roses are dying.

Among the stable crew The bird the quail pipes a morn, The merry partridge drums in hidden places, And glittering insects gleam Above the ready stream Where busy spiders spin their filmy lace.

At ere cool shadows fall Across the garden wall, And on the clustered grapes in purple turning Along the ready stream Along the eastern sky, Where the broad harvest-moon is really burning.

Ah, soon on field and hill, The wind shall whistle chill, And patriarch swallows call their flocks together. To fly from front and snow To seek for future summer gleams, The fairer blossoms of a balmy weather.

The cricket chirps all night, "O fairest summer sky!" The squirrel eyes awake the chestnut brown, The wild fowl fly afar Above the foamy bar, And heron southward ere the skies are lowering.

Now comes a fragrant breeze, Through the dark cedar trees, And round about my temple fondly lingers, Like to the soft carass Bestowed in happier days by loving fingers.

Yet, though a sense of grief, Comes with the falling leaf, And memory makes the summer doubly pleasant, In all my autumn dreams The fairest glories of the present.

Our Olio. The Flying Trapeze in the Air.

The correspondence of the New York World, dated Reading, Berks county, Pa., Sept. 7, says:

One of the most extraordinary and almost incredible exhibitions of human intrepidity and daring was last Monday, the 4th instant, witnessed by the citizens of this place. It seemed to me to equal if not surpass in thrilling and painful interest anything ever attempted by Sam Patch or Blondin in their wild efforts.

An individual named Donaldson—a tight rope walker and "magic man," as he styles himself—who had on the previous Wednesday made a balloon ascension in the ordinary way (the first balloon ascent of any kind he had ever made in his life), repeated his performance on Monday last, but this time with no basket attached to his balloon—nothing whatever, in fact, but a common trapeze. Upon this he seated himself with the greatest coolness and composure, and went floating away into space, to the astonishment of the large crowd which had gathered to see him, and few cheers greeted him, as the spectators seemed spell bound with fear and apprehension.

After ascending to a considerable distance he commenced throwing out a number of circulars which he had attached to a little hoop below the balloon, and which in the clear atmosphere appeared like twinkling stars surrounding the balloon, producing a most novel and pleasing effect. But this was nothing to what followed. At the height of some three hundred feet he commenced balancing himself on his back on the bar of the trapeze, and going through other fearful evolutions. He then deliberately sid down the bar head downward, and catching himself by the feet, remained suspended for several seconds in that awful position. The appalling sight was one never to be forgotten by those who witnessed it. A thrill and a low murmur of horror passed through the immense multitude, who were looking on with most intense interest, and many hurried away from the sight dazed and faint. The daring acrobat, however, went through with his evolutions successfully, and regaining his seat, went soaring rapidly and steadily upwards. When at the height of three quarters of a mile he had the astounding nerve to repeat his performance, which, at so great a distance, could only be clearly visible by the aid of glasses. What made this ascent all the more hazardous is that the balloon is a very small one, carrying but little ballast, and with nothing but a light anchor attached to the hoop.

I am glad to say that the acrobat completed his voyage safely, although he once or twice seemed to be in considerable danger. The trapeze struck the roof of Henry Connard's residence, on fifth street, when Mr. Donaldson made a skillful leap from the trapeze, and prevented a collision. The balloon then ascended and came down again on the other side of the road in a field, and was about striking the top of a tree when Mr. Donaldson turned a somersault on the trapeze rope and prevented the bar from catching in the tree. There is some talk of our having a repetition of this painful exhibition during our fair next week if the authorities do not interfere to prevent it. It really seems to me that they should, and that it is also the duty of the leading press of the country to denounce such unnecessary risk of human life for the mere gratification of morbid excitement.

USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—Few of our householders know how to burn anthracite coal. A common blunder is at tempting to use coal in the place of grate or stove. Coal, to burn freely, should be six inches deep in the vessel containing it, and then, if properly ignited, there will be no trouble. By placing a few oyster shells occasionally in stoves when hot, those disagreeable customers known as "clinkers," will entirely disappear. Try it.

A New Animal. In the notice of the last meeting of the Academy of Sciences, published in the Journal Official of Monday, the following account is given of a paper read by M. Blanchard on a new and gigantic species of salamander recently found in Western China:—"In 1839 F. Siebold made a discovery which excited great interest. The celebrated explorer of Japan had found an animal of the salamander type, the enormous proportions of which formed a remarkable contrast with those of the other representatives of the same group. The salamander of Japan (Sieboldia macrinus schlegel), which attains a length of from a yard to a yard and a half, led naturalists to compare it with the famous fossil salamander of the Oeningen beds of which Cuvier gave an exact description. Recently this gigantic salamander has been several times brought to Europe, and there are now in the Natural History Museum of Paris two living specimens. Since the discovery of Siebold no analogous species has been observed in any part of the world, and the announcement that an immense salamander exists in the Western provinces of China has necessarily excited attention. The Abbe David has brought to France a skin of the animal, and M. Blanchard states that it has been ascertained that the species is nearly allied to that of Japan but distinguished from the latter by various characters. The name of Sieboldia Davidiana has been given to it in honor of the distinguished explorer of China, Mongoli, and Tibet. The gigantic animal inhabits the clear and limpid waters which descend from the Ku Ku Noor mountains, and it attains a weight of from twenty-five to thirty kilograms. It is of great value as an article of food to the inhabitants of the country.—London Times, July 20.

Wheat in the Glades of Allegheny. The glades and mountain lands of Allegheny county, Maryland, have never been considered as adapted to the growth and maturity of wheat, and the effort to raise that cereal was generally considered a waste of time and labor. From some tempering influence upon the weather, and a better knowledge of farming than used to prevail in that region, the Cumberland News says, it has lately been demonstrated by satisfactory trials through out the glades and high mountain ranges that very good crops of wheat can be successfully cultivated. For several years past the extent of land annually sown in wheat has nearly to the increase, until now there is nearly as much of that grain raised there as will supply the population with bread stuff. Heretofore, from the early settlement of that country almost to the present, the entire population, farmers, and all, have been obliged to purchase flour brought from distant places. Now the ancient order of things is changed, and many of the farmers have wheat to sell.

In proof of this the News says that Mr. E. Wm. Broadwaters, of the Grantsville region, and Mr. J. L. Browning and Mr. Israel Thompson, of the glades country, have raised crops of wheat for several years past averaging thirty bushels to the acre. Mr. Thompson had one field this season that yielded thirty seven bushels of superior wheat to the acre.

This is a very encouraging matter for our population on the west side of the Alleghenies, as it gives assurance that the "staff of life" can be produced within our own borders, thereby guaranteeing to them the benefits to be derived from growing their bread instead of having it to buy from other sources. As a farming country, the demonstration of this fact naturally increases the value of lands here, and ensures a better and more secure state of feeling to the inhabitants.

THE SCHOOLMASTER A BROAD.—The phrase "the schoolmaster is abroad" is on the tongue of all, and yet how few know ought of its origin or appreciate its force. In a speech on the elevation of Wellington, a mere military chief, to premiership, after the death of Canning, Lord Brougham said:—"Field-marshal the Duke of Wellington may take the army, he may take the navy, he may take the mitre. I make him a present of them all. Let him come forward with his whole force, sword in hand, against the constitution, and the English people will not only beat him back, but laugh at his assaults. In other times the country may have heard with dismay that "the soldier was abroad." It is not so now. Let the soldier be abroad if he will; he can do nothing in this age. There is another personage abroad—a person less imposing, in the eyes of some, perhaps insignificant. The schoolmaster is abroad; and I trust to him, armed with his primer, against the soldier in full military array.—Nethand's Teacher and Parent.

The Republicans talk a great deal about the city of New York; but they keep very quiet about Philadelphia, whose Radical ring has increased its hold, during the past three years, twenty millions of dollars. The Ledger, of that city, gives a specimen of the ring's management. A few weeks ago, an ordinance was introduced in the city council appropriating \$20,000,000 to be disbursed by the water board without specification of a single item for which the money was asked, and in face of the fact that responsible parties avowed their readiness to undertake the work said to be contemplated for \$500,000 less money. Tuesday this ordinance was passed by "a strict party vote."

After a prolonged session of the most intense excitement, the Massachusetts Republican Convention on the 28th ult. nominated Hon. William B. Washburn as its candidate for Governor by a majority of 179 over his opponent, B. F. Butler. Butler, rather unexpectedly, seems to have quietly acquiesced in the decision of the Convention, and is said to have declared that he accepts its action as final and will abide the result.

By the advice of his physician, Mr. Grant is reported to have reduced his daily consumption of cigars from thirty-five to ten, which retrenchment is gratefully announced by the Republican papers as an instance of the marked reduction of the expenses of our National Administration.

The Baltimore Evening Journal says, in reference to the hue and cry about Tammany:—"If all the money said to have been made way with by Democratic officials was quainted, it would not pay thirty days interest on the immense stealings of Radicals throughout the land."

Who rules not his own spirit will likely be ruled by an evil spirit.

Political Affairs. The Robberies in the U. S. Treasury.

The alarming fact revealed by the First Comptroller of the Treasury, that a million of notes has been issued by the Treasurer of the United States, without "any record of their denominations or numbers" being kept, has naturally excited anxiety in financial circles, in regard to the security of all forms of the public debt. The Washington Patriot, says, and this feeling has been intensified by the knowledge that the books of the Register, Secretary, and Treasurer, not only do not balance, but disagree irreconcilably, to the extent of more than a hundred millions of dollars. So much is established by official documents, but how much more may be concealed, and will remain hidden away in the recesses of the Treasury, until a change of the Administration, it is now impossible to conjecture. But the revelations thus far justify the worst suspicions.

Take as an illustration the statements of public debt put forth by the two highest officers of the Treasury. On the 1st of July Mr. Boutwell reported the outstanding debt, after deducting purchased bonds to the amount of \$3,242,000,826.97, to be \$2,353,211,332.32. The Treasurer's statement has not yet appeared, but his statement of last year furnishes the basis for arriving at a result, which exhibits the exact discrepancy in 1871 that existed in 1870, and therefore demonstrates that there has been an enormous error, or over-issue of bonds not accounted for.

General Spinner reported the outstanding debt July 1, 1870, at \$2,367,841,648.05. Deduct bonds purchased by Boutwell 124,260,826.97. Total July, 1871 \$2,243,580,821.08. Net as recapitulated, in order to prove the proposition: Boutwell's debt July 1 \$2,353,211,332.32. Spinner's debt July 1 2,243,580,821.08. Excess of Boutwell \$109,630,511.24.

Between these two statements there is a difference of one hundred and ten millions of dollars in round numbers.

The books of these two officers, especially in regard to so grave and important a matter as the public debt, should agree to a cent. But it is seen that they disagree enormously, and that this wide separation is not of recent origin. The same excess occurred a year ago, and now, in the absence of the Treasurer's report for the present year, when deduction is made for the redemptions by purchase, the exact figures reappear to demonstrate that this is no clerical blunder, but a substantial fact of over-issue. What has become of those bonds is not known, but the air is filled with rumors of fraudulent issues, of duplications with altered numbers, and of large sales under the most suspicious circumstances.

When such facts as these are official admission that a million of notes were put in circulation by the Treasurer of the United States, without record or evidence of any kind to trace or identify them without even proof to show whether they were compound interest notes or legal tenders, there is urgent reason for demanding a thorough investigation of the accounts of the Treasury. In the last Congress a Radical majority always stood ready to vote down every form of inquiry calculated to expose to public view the gigantic frauds which are known to exist in that Department.

When resolutions were occasionally or accidentally passed, the Secretary refused to answer at all, or prepared his replies in such a manner as to defeat the object. The attention of the House of Representatives and Senate was more than once called to this defiant neglect of duty, the motive of which is at last partially revealed. Now, however, that the majority is diminished, there is a hope that the attempt may be repeated next winter with better success. Whenever the books of the Treasury are thoroughly examined and compared, the developments will astound the country.

The Republicans talk a great deal about the city of New York; but they keep very quiet about Philadelphia, whose Radical ring has increased its hold, during the past three years, twenty millions of dollars. The Ledger, of that city, gives a specimen of the ring's management. A few weeks ago, an ordinance was introduced in the city council appropriating \$20,000,000 to be disbursed by the water board without specification of a single item for which the money was asked, and in face of the fact that responsible parties avowed their readiness to undertake the work said to be contemplated for \$500,000 less money. Tuesday this ordinance was passed by "a strict party vote."

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Extravagance of Grant's Administration. The National Democratic Resident Executive Committee at Washington have just compiled and issued the following tabular statement, showing why taxes are high, and illustrating Radical corruption and extravagance:

Table with columns: Grant's Administration, Period, Total, and Population. Rows include 1 year, 4 years, 8 years, 12 years, 16 years, 20 years, 24 years, 28 years, 32 years, 36 years, 40 years, 44 years, 48 years, 52 years, 56 years, 60 years.

Average cost per capita for twenty-four years under Democratic Administration, \$1.77 (including expense of Mexican war).

Cost under Republican Administration per capita, \$4.76 (excluding receipts for property and war material sold).

Whole cost for twenty-four years under Democratic Administrations, \$889,592,366.39.

Amount of revenue collected from the people by the present Administration per annum, \$411,255,477.63 for twenty-four years, \$9,870,131,463.12.

An expenditure of \$1.77 (the average per capita under Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, Pierce and Buchanan) with our present population (40,000,000) would be \$70,800,000. Grant spends \$139,795,355 per annum, exclusive of principal and interest on the public debt.

The total cost, including principal and interest on the public debt, during the above named Democratic Administrations, averaged less than \$2 per capita. Amount of Federal taxes exacted by Grant's Administration during the last fiscal year, \$411,255,477.63 (as stated by the Radical campaign document, styled "National Finances," page 4.) which is an average of \$10.28 per capita, estimating the population at 40,000,000.

Note.—The Lincoln Administration is omitted, for the reason that the extraordinary expenditures of that Administration were occasioned by the war, and could not be fairly compared with Grant's or previous Administrations, although the cost of the Florida and Mexican wars were paid by the above named Democratic Administrations.

Colored Men in Office. The Baltimore Saturday Night, Republican in politics, thinks the Republicans of Maryland have a "large elephant on hand" in dealing with the negro element of the party in connection with their demand for office. It says:

"All of them have been honored by designing demagogues to be elected by colored voters had a fair share of the office. And, in the meantime, most of them are neglecting the only legitimate and proper objects which they should aim at as the result of their civil and political liberty. To be educated and to have a fair competition in labor, is all they should seek—certainly in this generation. They will attain neither by dipping in the muddy pool of politics; and the white men who falls them otherwise is deceiving them for the purpose of influencing their votes."

And again:—"It is safe to assert that none of the pioneers of the movement that had for its object the abolition of slavery, ever looked to the future of the negro in any other aspect than that, in the event of his emancipation, he could receive a fair equivalent for his labor, and could extricate himself from the barbarous ignorance incident to slavery. They never dreamed that he should have the elective franchise, or that he should hold office. It was not within their conception that an abject race, if suddenly and unexpectedly endowed with full freedom, would immediately and servilely adopt the most prominent vice of its slave masters, by rushing into politics. As evidence of this—and, also, of their decided opposition to the fact as it exists—we need only mention that most of the bold and brave Marylanders who were foremost in the anti-slavery cause were now either in the Democratic ranks or have retired in disgust from the political arena. Doubtless they would never have joined the grand crusade against slavery had they foreseen the immediate and most prominent results of its success."

The Farmer. Don't Mix Clover and Timothy.

Clover hay, when cut timely and properly cured and put away, is considered by many farmers more nutritious and palatable for most kinds of stock than any other. The misfortune of mixing clover with timothy is, that they neither grow or ripen together. The cutting of clover, in its best condition, before or at the time of blossoming, will be postponed because it is too early for the timothy—and when this latter is ready, it is too late for the clover, which then having to some extent passed its state of inflorescence, becomes coarse, fibrous and unpalatable. The consequence is, the mass of hay put in the barn is not of prime quality, and is insubstantial. It is, in extent, of course, but the question is whether the farmer's live stock extract from it the proper amount of nutrition. From the great difference in the rapidity of growing, and in the time of maturing, there would seem to be hardly two kinds of grasses more ill adapted to be sown together than timothy and clover.

What grasses shall be substituted for timothy in our ordinary rotation of sowing down after wheat, is a question both of discussion and experiment, which it would be well for the farmers' clubs to examine into and experiment upon.

An Extensive Farm. Burr Oak, the farm of M. L. Sullivan, situated in Ford and Livingston counties, Illinois, is sixty-five square miles in extent over 49,000 acres. It contains three hundred miles of hedge, six miles of board fence and 150 miles of ditching. Two hundred and fifty men work on the farm, and a considerable force are engaged in blacksmith shop and other necessary shops. They work ten hours a day. The machinery in use is as follows: 150 steel plows, 75 breaking plows, 142 cultivators, 45 corn planters, 25 gang harrows, &c. The stock is 350 mules, 50 horses, 50 yoke of cattle, 1,000 or 1,200 hogs and a valuable lot of milch cows. Upwards of 11,000 acres of corn this season were in cultivation, &c. An average yield of forty-five bushels to the acre. There are 5,000 ar. of other crops in cultivation. The corncribs form a continuous eight feet high, five miles in length. There are 2,500 acres of tame grass which will cut an acre of a ton and a half to the acre, besides this much wild grass is cut. Trains are contracted for through to New York. The corn is bright yellow and brings a good price. Twenty years since the owner entered this and other lands from Government at an average price of \$1.25 per acre.

The Crop. The Agricultural Bureau at Washington, in its report issued last week, announces that the condition of the corn crop is high, excepting in some Southern States, and is especially good in the States beyond the Mississippi. The wheat harvest is said to have shows a depreciation of yield of about ten per cent, compared with last year, whilst this is partially offset by the increased area cultivated. Barley is somewhat below an average crop. Buckwheat, as will yield about ten per cent, below an average crop. Rye is of average condition. The hay crop is reduced in quantity, but of excellent quality. In the Atlantic States, south of New York, the reduction has been one-sixth; in New England, one-fourth, whilst the Mississippi valley secured an abundant crop. Potatoes will have about an average yield, whilst the sweet potato crop is a full one. Sugar is expected to show an increased yield of thirty per cent.

Salt and Silica. Mr. Taylor, Chairman of the Scientific Committee of the Potomac Fruit Growers' Association, in 1862 Mr. John Hooker, an English agriculturist, sowed four hundred pounds of salt at different times on an acre of ground, and afterwards analyzed the yields of the straw, both from the salted and from unsalted land of the same character. The salt of the straw from the land manured with salt gave eighty-three per cent of silica, while that from the straw, the best that could be found of it, of the unsalted crop, yielded but seventy-eight per cent, showing that the salt had dissolved and carried into the plants an additional five per cent of silica. The chemical reactions by which saline solutions dissolve silica are so well known to chemists that it is not necessary to repeat them here.

PEAR ON OAK ROOTS.—A Delaware county correspondent writes to us on this subject. He is not