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The Kent News.

PLUMMER & USILTON,.. Editors.

Chestertown:

Saturday Morning, June 29, 1861.

☞It was very forcibly and very truly said a few months ago by one of our oldest citizens, that *no "greater curse could be inflicted on Maryland than secession*," and the opinion was endorsed by nine-tenths of those who heard the honorable gentleman's speech. Presuming that in the choice of these words their meaning was as well understood as they were designed to be, and attaching no little importance to the experience and judgment of the speaker, resulting from his past distinguished public life, the belief became almost universal among the people, that if Maryland had complaints to make and grievances to remedy, it would be absolute madness for her to expect a hearing or redress by plunging into the abyss of secession. It was "better she should bear the ills she had, than fly to others she knew not of." It was better she should suffer *some* injustice at the hands of her northern sisters, than bring inevitable ruin upon her people by leaving the paternal care of the General Government. Secession was emphatically denounced as a folly and a crime, and, if its advocates were not stigmatized as traitors, it was only because of the indulgence of a hope that they knew not *what* they were doing. Venerable in years, professing the attributes of Christianity, looked up to as a teacher and a guide, it was not surprising that a firm reliance should be placed in such a man's patriotism; and especially was this confidence reasonable, when remembering the threatenings of nullification in 1832, and turning to the record of the senator's vote, we find that he sanctioned the use of force ("*coercion*") to *compel South Carolina to submit to the laws of the United States*. The State had solemnly nullified a law of Congress, and declared it "*should not* be enforced within her limits, but that death would be preferable to submission." Andrew Jackson met the issue instantly, and warning the Carolinians by proclamation of the consequences of their "unalterable determination," promptly indicated what those consequences would be if tested. He ordered the forts in Charleston harbor to be fully garrisoned and prepared for war measures. He caused the sloop-of-war *Natchez* to be moved off "the Battery," with her broadside bearing on the city, and thus fully prepared, awaited the storm so soon and so certainly expected to burst into open civil war. The portentious clouds passed away however, the law was vindicated and enforced, and South Carolina submitted to its operation, in the face of *coercive* measures *sanctioned* by both the honorable Senators from Maryland.

In 1832 the rebellion assumed only a threatening attitude, and was confined to a single State. In 1860 it breaks out in the same State, and soon embracing the "cotton" region, it takes the shape of a formidable combination of traitors to overthrow the Government at Washington.—Nullification gave way to the modern heresy of "Secession," the Constitution of the United States was set aside by "ordinances" passed in defiance of the popular mind, and eleven States have seceded from the Union and set up a Government of their own. But all this does not make the rebellion less criminal, though giving it an importance from its extent. We however deny the right of secession and all its correlative complications, and don't mean to argue the points involved in it. *Facts* demonstrate clearly enough that in eleven States the "supreme law of the land" is ignored and trampled on. *Facts* don't permit us to doubt that *property* belonging to the United States has been *stolen*, and appropriated to the use of the thieves.—*Facts* clearly show that a vast conspiracy exists to destroy the best Government under which man ever existed, and *facts* convincingly direct us to the lamentable truth, that for many years this conspiracy has been progressing to its culminating point. All these movements *are facts:* we admit them, and shall deal with them accordingly.

But looking *these* facts square in the face, we must not shut our eyes to other facts. What are they? The first is, that the Government of the United States still exists, and is supported by twenty-three States, nineteen of them fully up to the standard of loyalty, and four somewhat afflicted with the lunacy of secession, but not sufficiently crazy to commit suicide. The second fact is, that the Government is bound to protect itself from destruction if it has the power to do so, no matter what shape the danger may assume, or by what number of States assailed. The third fact is, that a large majority of the people neither can nor will submit quietly to the rebellion of a minority, outside the Constitution, and in conflict with its supremacy. The fourth fact is, that forbearance having ceased to be a virtue, and civil war inaugurated by an act of monstrous iniquity and cowardice in the attack upon Fort Sumter, the law of self-preservation is no longer to be disregarded. Force must be met by force, and the rebellion crushed cost what it may. Traitors are not to "be let alone" in their wicked designs. They have sown the wind and are reaping the whirlwind; they have made the contest and must abide its results.

The Constitution being the "*supreme law*," our highest allegiance is due to it and all laws made in pursuance of it, and State Constitutions and laws are null and void if in conflict with it. Such are its express declarations, and all men holding public offices are sworn to support it. Its terms are to be so construed as not to make them the source of its own destruction, or nugatory and void. And the rule must apply with peculiar force to a Constitution of government framed for the general good, and *designed for perpetuity*. In 1787, referring to the Confederation, Virginia instructed her representatives in the following strong language:

"Government without *coercion* is a proposition at once so absurd and self-contradictory, that the idea creates a confusion of the understanding. It is form without substance; a body without a soul. If men would act right, governments would be useless. It States or nations, who are but assemblages of men, would do right, there would be no wars or disorders in the universe. Bad as individuals are, States are worse. Clothe men with public authority, and almost universally they consider themselves as liberated from the obligations of moral rectitude." 1 Amer. Mus. 299.

The contest then as it now exists is, on the part of the Government for self-preservation and the defence of the Constitution. Against both there is in eleven States a wicked and unjustifiable rebellion. Traitors are in arms to pull down and destroy the temple of liberty erected by our patriot fathers. Is it wrong to say that they shall not do it? Shall they be permitted to consummate their unholy purpose, or shall the Government *coerce* them into obedience? But, says the objector, it is a question of peace or war, and it is echoed in mournful strains throughout the South, that the Administration seeks to *subdue* it and *wipe out slavery*. We say it is no longer a *question* of peace or war. It is war already, and South Carolina struck the first blow. Civil war is horrible, peace is indeed desirable, but if the latter is to be obtained by fraud and violence, and a recognition of the independence of the Southern Confederacy founded on the issue of a formidable and most flagrant rebellion against the best government ever instituted by man, then welcome war and all its calamities. The assassin's arm is raised to strike Columbia to the heart. Her own children are the aggressors, after stealing from her many of her best jewels. Shall they succeed?—There comes from twenty millions of hearts an awful negative. The faithful children are pledged to defend their common mother, and if in doing so the murderer falls under their well directed blows, truth and justice will have been vindicated.

Shall we acknowledge that the Union has at last totally failed, as an effectual instrument of government? Has its glory departed? are its days of labor done? and does it stand only the shadow of a mighty name, a decayed monument of the past? Yes! answer some in our very midst.—They tell us that the steps of its decline are numbered and finished; and that it is now pausing at the very door of that common sepulchre of the dead, whose inscription is, *Nulla, vestigia retrorsum*. We deny the prophesy.

Disunion Legislature Adjourned.

Teackle Wallis's band of conspirators has adjourned! We will say, however, for courtesy sake, Teackle Wallis's Legislature; for they have followed him so blindly, like a flock of sheep, that they have fairly earned the distinction; and further, we cannot humiliate our State so much as to call them the Legislature of Maryland, in view of their treasonable proceedings. They have adjourned to meet on the 30th of July, when, judging from the restiveness and excitement springing up among the people, they may deem it advisable to adjourn *sine die*. Be that as it may, whatever acts they may pass, will be so little respected by the people as to render them null and void. A Legislature which is regarded by the loyal people of Maryland as the mere tools and instruments of South Carolina secessionists, cannot be viewed with much favor in our State, and consequently their acts will command but little confidence. The only two objects our Legislature seem to have in view is to draw their pay, and, whenever *they dare do so*, precipitate the State into secession, anarchy, and revolution, and chain her to the car of South Carolina. This seems to be the aim and end of their whole proceedings, and the people understand it, and in consequence have neither respect or confidence in them.

They have passed two acts which will immortalize them for their infamy. We have only the titling of the laws, which we take from the Baltimore Sun, a secession paper, which says, in speaking of the legislative proceedings:

"The bill to amend Art X of the Code, in relation to attachments against non-resident parties in certain criminal actions (*intended to protect bridge burners*), was passed with the Senate amendments; also, the bill providing for the prevention and suspension of proceedings upon bonds given for the return of arms loaned by the State to military companies, and since carried out of the State to be used against the General Government."

The last act is not only treason, but it is authorizing the giving of arms, paid for by the State of Maryland, to irresponsible parties.

STATE CONVENTION.

Governor Hicks has, we learn, been urged to issue a proclamation requesting the people to formally elect delegates to a State Convention. We do not know, nor have we seen it even surmised, what determination the Governor has come to or likely to come to upon the subject, but we know one thing—that the disunionists of this State cannot say a word against it, as Teackle Wallis and his fellow conspirators have heretofore persistently urged this very step upon the Governor; but now that they have found our State so overwhelmingly Union, it will not do for the traitors to have the people fairly represented in Convention, and they will oppose it beyond doubt, as it will materially interfere with their treasonable schemes.

If the Governor does not call a Convention now, we hope the new Legislature, to be elected this fall, will be summoned to meet so soon as possible after their election, and that they will at once call a Contion, and that the Convention will give us a new Constitution wherein provision will be made for vacating all public offices in our State, and order new elections by the people. The present year is the regular time for calling a State Convention, and we can thus legally get clear of all secession Judges, State Senators, Clerks, Registers, and other officers, by the first of January next—a consummation much to be desired.

GOVERNOR HICKS.

The statement in the *State Rights*, that the visit of the United States troops to Centreville was by the authority of Gov. Hicks, is untrue. The Governor did not give such authority, nor did he know of the visit. The enemies of Governor Hicks would rather circulate calumnies against him, than give him credit for his good acts. Maryland owes more to Gov. Hicks than to any other man in the Union.—To-day, but for him, she would be thronged with soldiers, her fields battle grounds, as Virginia now is, and those who now condemn the Governor would either be suffering from the effects of war, or be fugitives to the Confederacy. The day will come when a monument will be erected to the Governor. The only mistake he has made was under the mob influence of Baltimore, when he convened the present Legislature, whose secession proclivities cannot be concealed. They, if sooner convened, would have hurried our State into rebellion.

Virginia not United.

All the seceded States, except Virginia, have basely repudiated their Northern debts, and in the Virginia Convention the same game of repudiation was attempted, and in the discussion which ensued respecting the policy and justice of the measure, Mr. MACFARLAND, one of the most distinguished members of the Convention opposed it, and said:

"He was of the opinion that such a course would place us in a suspicious and unenviable position before the enlightened world, and maintained that our plighted faith should never be broken, however strong the temptation might be. In the course of Mr. Macfarland's remarks, he said that he was not aware of a single instance in which any such course had been pursued in the North towards the South but, on the contrary, the North had thus far liquidated their obligations with all propriety and promptness.

The contrast between the North and South is here presented by a Southern secessionist, who was supported in his views by Messrs. Holcombe and Morton. This must be gratifying to Northern people.

The Richmond papers denounce these gentlemen, however, as traitors to the Southern Confederacy, which means in plain English, that to be *honest*, is to be *traitorous to the South*—a point we shall not dispute.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF RAILROAD PROPERTY AT MARTINSBURG BY THE REBELS.—The Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad at Martinsburg reports great destruction of the property of the Company there by the Rebels. Forty-eight locomotives, and a large number of coal and other cars, were surrounded by piles of wood and set on fire. All the perishable portion of this property has been consumed, and the iron damaged perhaps beyond repair.

VIRGINIA WANTS THE RIGHT TO SECEDE.—A special despatch to the New Orleans Picayune from Richmond states that the Virginia Convention had proposed an amendment to the Constitution of the Confederate States giving Virginia the right to secede in certain contingencies. We supposed that the right of secession in all or any contingency was the necessary result of a confederacy founded upon the exercise of that very right.

Proclamation of General McClellan.

General McClellan has arrived at Grafton and taken command in person of the Government forces in Western Virginia. On the 25th he issued the following commendable proclamation to the army under his command. The duties which he enjoins upon his soldiers contrast strangely with what Beauregard in his recent proclamation said was the design of the Government in invading the South:

To the soldiers of the army of the West:

You are here to support the Government of your country and to protect the lives and liberties of your brethren threatened by a rebellious and traitorous foe.—No higher or nobler duty could devolve on you, and I expect you to bring to its performance the highest and noblest qualities of a soldier's discipline, courage and mercy. I call upon the officers of every grade to enforce the strictest discipline, and I know that those of all grades, privates and officers, will display in battle cool and heroic courage, and will know how to show mercy to a disarmed enemy. Bear in mind that you are in the country of friends—not enemies. That you are here to *protect—not to destroy*.

Take nothing unless you are ordered to do so by your general officers. Remember that I have pledged my word to the people of Western Virginia that their rights in person and property shall be respected. I ask every one of you to make good this promise in its broadest sense. We come here to save, not to upturn. I do not appeal to the fear of punishment, but to your appreciation of the sacredness of the cause in which we are engaged. Carry into battle the conviction that you are right, and that God is on our side.

Your enemies have violated every moral law—neither God nor man can sustain them! They have, without cause, rebelled against a mild and paternal Government—they have seized upon public and private property—they have outraged the persons of Northern men, merely because they came from the North, and of Southern Union men, merely because they love the Union. They have placed themselves beneath contempt, unless they can retrieve some honor in the field of battle. You will pursue a different course. You will be honest, brave and merciful. You will respect the right of private opinion. You will punish no man for his opinion's sake.

Show to the world that you differ from our enemies in the points of honor, honesty, and respect for private opinion, and that we inaugurate no reign of terror where we go. Soldiers, I have heard that there was danger here; I have come to place myself at your head and to share it with you. I fear now but one thing—that you will not find a foeman worthy of your steel. I know that I can rely upon you.

GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN,
Major General Commanding.

THE STATE ARMS.—We stated last week that the enactments of the present Legislature would not be regarded by our citizens. Indeed, so obnoxious have they become that they have brought reproach upon the State and contempt upon themselves. The following from the Baltimore Sun, shows how little the Frederick people regard their acts. Kent will say ditto:

THREATENED RESISTANCE.—The Legislature of Maryland at its late session at Frederick, passed a resolution requesting the Governor to return to the armories of the State the arms which have been placed in the hands of ununiformed companies. In view of this law, one of the companies at Frederick has adopted the following resolutions:

Resolved by the Home Guard of Frederick, That we will resist the enforcement of said order or requisition, if made on us, *at all hazards and to the death*.

The captains of the Middletown (Frederick county) Home Guards have also resolved to resist the enforcement of the act.

JEFFERSON'S NOTIONS OF "COERCION."—In answer to questions put to him in 1786, before the adoption of the present Constitution, Jefferson wrote:

"It has often been said that the decisions of Congress are impotent, because the confederation provides no compulsory power. But when two or more nations enter into compact, it is not usual for them to say what shall be done to the party who infringes it. Decency forbids, and it is as unnecessary as indecent, because the right of compulsion naturally results to the party injured by the breach. When any one State in the American Union refuses obedience to the confederation by which they have bound themselves, the rest have a right to compel them to obedience. Congress would probably exercise long patience before they would recur to force; but if the case ultimately required it, they would use that recurrence. Should the case ever arise, they will probably coerce by a naval force, as being more easy."

VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—This body adjourned on Monday till the first Thursday in August. The following persons have been elected by the Convention to the Confederate Congress, which meets in Richmond on the 21st of July: R. M. T. Hunter, John Tyler, W. H. Macfarland, Roger A Pryor, Thomas S Bocock, Wm. S. Rives, Robert E. Scott, Jas M. Mason, John W. Brockenbrough, C. W. Russell, Robert Johnston, Waller Staples, Walter Preston. State at large: Jas. A. Seddon and Wm Ballard Preston.

DOINGS AT RICHMOND.—A gentleman who left Richmond, a few days ago, says that all the hills around the city are being most strongly fortified. The works in the course of construction and projected take in a circuit of twenty-five miles. He says that some of the leading men in Richmond say that they can concentrate a force of two hundred thousand men within four days. They are wild with excitement, and feel confident of success.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The first official act of the Government at this point recognizing the new Provisional Government at Wheeling as the State Government of Virginia, took place to-day, in having a regular official intercourse with Gov. Pierpont, communicating to him the apportionment of Virginia for the Thirty-eighth Congress.

The aggregate of Federal troops arrived here and mustered into service in the District of Columbia amounts to about 56,000 including 1500 regulars and 600 marines.

A number of persons are constantly pressing on the attention of the army and navy officers new inventions for warlike purposes. There is no time, however, for experiments, and it is deemed best, as a general rule, to adhere to such destructive engines as have been already satisfactorily tested.

General Dix had an interview with the Secretary of War and General Scott this morning, and will at once assume the command of the Federal forces across the Potomac. The campaign in Virginia will hereafter be carried on with more vigor, and advance movements will soon be made. The cause of this change is believed to be an unmistakable demand of our troops and the country at large for decisive action.

Yesterday four foreign gentlemen reached here from the far South, via Richmond and Manassas Junction. They represent that there are but few troops now at Richmond, the main body of those that were there not long since having been sent to Norfolk, and towards and beyond Manassas in this direction.

Senator Johnson in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 22.—Senator Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, was welcomed to-night by a serenade and a large concourse of citizens. He was introduced in eulogistic terms by Hon. John B. Haskin.

Mr. Johnson responded in a speech which was frequently interrupted by applause. He eloquently combatted secession as a heresy destructive of the government, which should be effectually crushed out.

The war now in progress, he contended, was not of the north against the south, but, as conducted by the government, for the pertuity of the Union, the maintenance of the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws made in pursuance of that instrument.

He earnestly appealed to his auditors to uphold and defend the time-honored flag and resist the despotism now menacing even this capital, reminding his hearers that history shows a republic once destroyed is never re-established.

He in effect condemned the late administration for not suppressing secession before it assumed formidable proportions, and cited the example of Gen. Jackson as one which should have been followed.

He thanked God we yet have in our midst that glorious old soldier, General Scott, who stands up with a stalwart form and strong arm now, as heretofore, in defence of his country.

He spoke of the perils attending the declaration of Union sentiments in disloyal States, and said if southern despots attempt to coerce Tennessee out of the Union, the eastern part of that State intends to call upon the Government to sustain her in the struggle.

From Northwestern Virginia.

CINCINNATI, June 26.—Special dispatches from Grafton say that Col. McCook, of the German regiment, moved to Phillippi yesterday morning. Sergeant Dunham, of the 9th Indiana regiment, the best scout in the service, and an old comrade of Kit Carson, returned to camp, having been three days inside the enemy's lines.

He reports their number at 6,000, including 500 cavalry, and two regiments of infanty are from South Carolina. The troops have plenty of guns, but they are of a miscellaneous character. They have also five 6-pounders, two of which are in a masked battery. Gov. Wise was expected there with three regiments, when an attack would be made upon Phillippi.

Dunham recently had an only brother hung in South Carolina, and he swore to avenge his death. He shot three rebels while he was out—one, a Lieut. Bouriers, just in from Phillippi. He says everything is ready for an instant move.

All is quiet at Cumberland and Piedmont. The forces on both sides are concentrating. Our troops are in fine spirits and eager for action.

General Pierpont to-day appointed Colonel Kelly Brigadier General of the Western Virginia forces.

RATHER TOO INTIMATE.—The pickets of the Federal and Rebel soldiery up above the Chain Bridge have exchanged civilities. Two of them dropped their muskets and took a drink of whisky together, a day or two since. The Rebel picket cried out from a distance, asking the United States soldier if he had anything in the drinking line. The reply was satisfactory, and an arrangement was soon made whereby both parties left their arms and met half way, "smiled," and returned to their picket duty.

A MILITARY MOVEMENT ON TEXAS.—The San Francisco Herald of May 31st, announces that orders have been received in San Francisco, from the War Department, for the organization of three regiments of volunteers, for service in Texas. The troops, five thousand in number, will be forwarded in steamers to Guaymas, and thence be transported, with the consent of the Mexican government, across the State of Sonora to the Rio Grande.

JOHN MERRYMAN PRESENTED FOR TREASON.—The Grand Jury of the U. S. District Court have presented John Merryman for treason. Mr. Merryman has not yet been surrendered to the process of the Court, but remains a prisoner in the hands of the military power at Fort McHenry.—*Balt. Sun.*

LARGE MAIL.—Over one hundred thousand letters were sent North from Washington last week. Two-thirds of them were written by our soldiers to their friends at home.

Arrest of Col. George P. Kane.

From the Baltimore papers of yesterday we learn that Col. George P. Kane, Marshal of Police of the City of Baltimore, was arrested yesterday morning, on a charge of treason against the Government, and confined in Fort McHenry. The arrest was made by authority of Gen. Banks, who declares that the Government regards Marshal Kane "as the head of an armed force, hostile to its authority, and acting in concert with its avowed enemies." A new Police force has been organized, under the control of Colonel Kenly, of the First Maryland Regiment. It is rumored that other arrests of prominent individuals will shortly be made.

The Kentucky Election.

The Lexington Statesman, (Secession,) says:

"We have no inclination to conceal the surprise, regret and mortification with which Southern Rights men watched the progress of yesterday's election. The result in this district was not only unexpected to us, but utterly beyond the calculation of the opposition. We confess our inability to account for the vote of the people, and our loss to know what construction it ought to bear."

The Lexington Observer (Union) says:

"The result in this District is emphatically a Union victory. In its accomplishment all former party ties and partisan affiliations were utterly ignored—thousands of those who have herefore differed with Mr. Crittenden united in his support, and but one thought seemed to animate them, and that was to testify their devotion to the Union and their detestation of Secession. Old Whigs and old Democrats fought shoulder to shoulder in this great battle, forgetful of past dissensions, and mindful only that they were members of a common *Union*. The victory, therefore, was emphatically a Union victory, and as such alone it is claimed.

COL. C. H. FOSTER is announced as an unconditional Union candidate for Congress in the 1st Congressional District of North Carolina. Having made his appointments, he will soon take the stump and prosecute a vigorous canvass. Mr. Foster was the editor of the Norfolk Day Book and the North Carolina Citizen, and was considered one of the ablest political writers in the South. He was a member of the Charleston Convention, and an ardent supporter of Mr. Breckinridge; but has been a bold and determined advocate of the Union ever since the breaking out of the rebellion. Mr. F. says that if a few Federal regiments were stationed in North Carolina, one in each Congressional District, to protect the Union men there, there would be a full delegation of unconditional Union members elected to Congress from that State on the first Thursday in August next.

IT is the intention of the Government to blockade the port of Charleston in a manner which probably has not been dreamed of by the *Mercury*. The idea, however, is not original, but is borrowed from the Charleston rebels themselves. It is proposed to load vessels with stone, and sink them across the entrance of the harbor in such a manner as to prevent all ingress or egress. This will allow of the withdrawal of all the naval vessels now there except one

WE learn from Russell's letters to the London *Times*, describing his visit to Fort Pickens, &c., that the fort is impregnable, that the rebel force, all told, number only 3000, and that they have no heavy guns of any kind. Their preparations have been overrated. From his report of Bragg's conversation, he appears to be as much of a blatherskite as Beauregard.

TENDERED THEIR SERVICES FOR THE WAR.—It is said that Cook's Boston Battery, and the Sixth and Eighth Massachusetts regiments, now stationed at the Relay House, who originally volunteered for three months, have tendered their services to the Government for three years or the war.

EXCHANGING COURTESIES.—It is said that the pickets of the Federal and Rebel armies have now approached so closely together that the men have exchanged drinks at the Chain Bridge.

WILLIAM H. GALE AND WIFE,
vs
HENRY M. ROLLISON.

In the Circuit Court for Kent County, as a Court of Chancery.

ORDERED this 27th day of June, 1861, that the sales made and reported by Henry W. Archer, Trustee in the above entitled case, be ratified and confirmed unless cause be shewn to the contrary, on or before the first day of October next. Provided a copy of this order be published in some newspaper printed in Kent county, once in each of three successive weeks, before the first day of September next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $3850. JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

True copy—Test,
j29-3t. JESSE K. HINES, Clerk.

Proclamation.

THOMAS HOLLIDAY HICKS, Governor of Maryland, to all whom these presents may concern: Whereas, I have received from the Clerk of the Superior Court of Baltimore City, and the Clerk of the several Circuit Courts of this State, certified returns of a Special Election held on Thursday, the thirteenth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty one, for members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States, and have carefully ascertained the number of votes given for every person voted for as such.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the law, in such case made and provided, I do by this my Proclamation, declare that John W. Crisfield, of the First District, Edwin H. Webster, of the Second District, C. L. B. Leary, of the Third District; Henry May, of the Fourth District; Francis Thomas of the Fifth District, and Chas. B. Calvert, of the Sixth District, appear by the said returns to have received the highest number of votes in their respective Districts; and to have been duly elected members to represent this State in the Congress of the United States.

{SEAL.} Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland, at the city of Annapolis, this twenty fourth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

THOS. H. HICKS.

By the Governor:
GRAYSON EICHELBERGER,
j29-3t. Secretary of State.