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The Kent News.

PLUMMER & USILTON, . Editors.

Chestertown:
Saturday Morning, Sept. 28, 1861.

UNION NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:
AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD,
OF BALTIMORE COUNTY.

FOR COMPTROLLER:
SAMUEL S. MAFFIT,
OF CECIL COUNTY.

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS:
BRICE J. GOLDSBOROUGH,
OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

FOR THE LEGISLATURE:
GEORGE B. WESTCOTT,
WILLIAM F. SMYTH.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONERS:
JOSEPH P. IRELAND,
LEWIN USILTON,
JOHN K. BRUFF.

FOR SHERIFF:
JAMES L. DAVIS.

FOR COUNTY SURVEYOR:
CHARLES H. BAKER.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

FIRST DISTRICT.
For Magistrates: WILLIAM B. TURBIT, JOHN T. HURTT. *For Constables:* WILLIAM A. MILLER, NOAH JOHNSON.
For Supervisor:—WM. H. GOODING.

SECOND DISTRICT.
For Magistrates: WILLIAM GRAVES, ELIJAH CROSSLEY. *For Constables:* PERE L. LYNCH, FRANKLIN R. ROUSE.
For Supervisor:—JOHN NELSON.

THIRD DISTRICT.
For Magistrates: GEO. W. CROSSLEY, AUG. L. VANNORT. *For Constables:* EDWARD CREW, WILLIAM S. BAKER.
For Supervisor:—ALBERT KENNARD.

FOURTH DISTRICT.
For Magistrates: JOHN N. USILTON, CHARLES T. LUSBY. *For Constables:* GEO. C. ATKINSON, JAMES GRAVES.
For Supervisor:—JOHN W. CARROLL.

FIFTH DISTRICT.
For Magistrates: JAMES E. BLACKISTON, GEO. H. THOMPSON. *For Constables:* WM. W. COLEMAN, SAMUEL W. CALEB.
For Supervisor:—G. LEMUEL MASLIN.

Allegiance—What it Is.

In our last issue we endeavored to show the nature of ALLEGIANCE, natural, acquired and local—the protection afforded by Government in the security of person, property and reputation; our defence against foreign aggression, and the correlative or corresponding obligation every one owes to his country, creating a legal debt, commonly called Allegiance, the moral obligation to pay the debt, and keep, in letter and in spirit, in full import, the obligation we are under. "Allegiance" is said to be derived from the latin word *alligo*, to bind, and as defined by Worcester's Lexicography, is "the fidelity or obedience which a citizen or subject owes to the government or sovereign; loyalty, fidelity, fealty." Let every man of common sense, and of common fairness and candor, examine the nature and extent of the obligation he is under to his Government.

As citizens of Maryland, we are under a double tie of fidelity! We owe to the General Government our first allegiance. State officers are required to take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States. The 6th article of the Constitution says: "The Senators and Representatives, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all Executive and Judicial officers, both of the United States, and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution." Our supreme allegiance is therefore due to the National Government. But we owe a subordinate or secondary allegiance to the State Government. The State owes an allegiance to the General Government. Being in the Union, a component part of it, Maryland as a State is bound to support it. It follows, therefore, that as citizens of Maryland we are bound to support the Constitution and the Union, and as citizens of the United States, we are tied by the strongest obligation. There is, therefore, not only a double claim of allegiance, legally, but a double moral claim of obedience to the Laws, to comply and carry out faithfully, in conscience, in wish, and in thought, as well as in act, in their true spirit, the duty we owe as American citizens to the government and laws of the land. The Constitution is the fundamental law; by all nations and people it is held sacred; it is venerated The violation of an ordinary law may be redressed by the regular process, which will not disturb the action or order of a community; but a breach of the Constitution or organic law is always considered an offence of the first magnitude; it strikes at the very construction and organization of society, and attempts to throw into chaos and disorder the elements that compose it.

How can it be possible for a reflecting, thoughtful man, who acts from reason and not from impulse and prejudice—who considers the nature of government, its benign operations, in the peace and security which it affords, and the correlative or corresponding obligations he is under to protect and preserve it--even wish for the success of its opponents or shrink from its defence? Can there be a higher offence than that of being unfaithful to one's country and her institutions? When a Government becomes oppressive in its impositions and exactions, so despotic and arbitrary that it loses sight of the objects of its creation, then rebellion or revolution may be resorted to to overthrow it. But to live in a country and under a government which protects us, to live as we have always done, in the enjoyment of our rights and privileges, to receive daily the protection which Government affords, and to act, to talk, to desire that a portion of the people, who ought to support, may undermine and destroy it, is too preposterous for any intelligent and patriotic mind and heart to contemplate!

The common saying of some that we have no Government and no Union, is the mere cant and subterfuge which politicians use, and furnish to others for distribution. Can a minority of one third break up and destroy a Government which it required a majority to make? Is that the doctrine of popular rights and deference for the people's wishes? We have a Government in full operation—it has a powerful Navy—an Army of three hundred thousand men, and will soon have half a million. It has a Capitol, ministers at foreign courts, treaties with the various nations of the earth; it has a name in history, a renown in peace and in war, of which no country, however old or young, need be ashamed. All countries respect us. The problem of self-government and of Republican Constitutional liberty is now being solved by us. Shall the expectations of the friends of liberty throughout the world be disappointed? Shall it be said that American citizens, that people of Maryland, are false to the high interest committed to them, and forgetful of the simple and inevitable obligations of Patriotism and Allegiance? No man can be a true patriot, who violates the spirit of his Allegiance.

THE ARRESTS.

Messrs. James U. Dennis, of the Senate, and Ross Winans, of the House of Delegates, of Maryland, have been released from confinement on taking the oath of allegiance. The member from Kent, and others, could also be released, if they would take the same oath. They all took it from necessity and legal requirement, when they qualified at Annapolis, near two years since. Unless they have changed their opinions and become untrue to the Constitution and Union, under which they live, why should they hesitate to renew their pledge? Every man is bound as much, in honor and principle, to support the Constitution, as if he had sworn to support it. Men in public office are required to take oaths, when they enter upon official duties. They are public servants, elected under the Constitution, and their first duty is an oath to sustain it. How easy, therefore, for those gentlemen to release themselves. They have only to repeat the oath they formerly took and by this, show to the world that the rebellion in the South has not made them unfaithful to the high trust committed to them.

☞ Mr. J. E. HEMMELL, of the Independent Blues' Band of Baltimore, having received the appointment of Drum Major for Colonel Wilkins' Home Guard Regiment, desires to fill up his drum corps immediately. Ten or twelve apt boys, of good character, and not under 14 years of age, are wanted. The pay will be the same as for soldiers, viz: $13 per month, besides rations and clothing. The attention of parents is invited to this matter as offering a rare opportunity for their sons to become good drummers, under the direction of one who has probably no superior in that art.

☞ We are desirous that the community shall understand the principles and policy that control the "Kent News."—As there are many who are not subscribers, but who might become so, if they could see and read us, we shall send the News free of charge for five or six weeks to a number of such persons. Our edition is now greater than at any former period, and there is no reason why it should not be yet more largely increased.

THE NATIONAL FAST.—On Thursday last the stores and public offices in our town were closed. Business was virtually suspended, and we hope that many prayers ascended for the speedy restoration of our country to its wonted peace, harmony and prosperity.

SUDDEN DEATH.—An aged colored woman, named Dafney Ringgold, died suddenly near Jones' Mill, three miles from Chestertown, on Tuesday afternoon last. Coroner Carroll held an inquest over the remains, when a verdict was rendered of death from cause unknown to the jury.

THE HOME GUARDS have enrolled about one hundred in the two companies in Chestertown, and are progressing finely.

The Peace Party—its Policy.

In our paper of the 31st of August we endeavored to present the argument of the "Peace party," and to show that, if conceded, it would result in war. We conscientiously believe that, if the new Peace party should succeed in their avowed project of peace, it will be but the prelude to civil strife. We will resume the subject, and appeal to the candor and judgment of the people for a serious and impartial hearing.

We premise by an inquiry, how the proposed new party, if they succeed in electing a Governor and Legislature, can bring about the "peace" with which they name their organization and adopt as a motto? It is to be assumed, that a political organization, which has a leading paramount object to accomplish, must necessarily have a detail of the plan, means, and process, by which their end is to be attained. To suppose otherwise, would be to impeach their wisdom and candor.—The present friends of "Peace" have a large majority of the Legislature, both of the Senate and House. They have had session after session, week after week, and have not, by any act or proceeding, contributed to produce peace. The Governor has no veto power, cannot originate anything, and consequently could not have obstructed any measure of a pacific character that might have been introduced. A new Governor would not have any more power, nor a new Legislative body with majorities, ranging as high as the present. We inquire then, in all sincerity, how, and in what manner, can a Legislature of the same principles and views; devise and effect, more than the one just now in existence?

But, for the sake of the argument, we assume that the Legislature could induce the Government of the United States to recognize the Southern Confederacy as a distinct nation, by treaty stipulations.—The boundary must necessarily be the Potomac river, which divides Maryland from Virginia. Maryland being now in the Union and a part of the Government, the treaty would be made in part by her, and she would be irrevocably bound by its provisions. It could never be expected that a nation would voluntarily dismember and reduce itself; consequently our State, from necessity, would be an integral part of the Government North. She would be fixed and permanently there. She being a party to the treaty, whatever claim she might otherwise have set up to the right of Secession, in imitation of South Carolina and the other Confederates, she would have abandoned, by becoming a party to the treaty, which fixed the line between the two, having her honor and faith pledged to its stability. The "peace" then is to be obtained by making Maryland a fixed and necessary part of a Northern nation, with but a slip of slave territory, and forever cut off from the association, sympathy and cause of the South! Can the sensible and rational people of Maryland be induced to support men, whose measures will lead to such results?

But, in the further consideration of the subject and the argument, let us concede that, after the country is divided in the manner aforesaid, that Maryland becomes dissatisfied, under the advices and discipline of the new Peace party. How can she get away? She cannot go without taking Washington with her, as no nation ever parted with territory which cut her off from her capitol. Nations are like individuals—they are governed by interest, pride and ambition, and as a surrender of the capitol by nineteen millions of people to one million, would violate each of the principles we have named for their action, we must inevitably conclude that she would not do it. If Maryland persists, and we are brought into actual collision with the Government, we shall have nineteen to one against us, besides the naval power to blockade our coasts and cut off our commerce. How long would it require to overrun and destroy us? But we will further suppose that the South is called on to assist Maryland. Will she, for one little State, consent to open and renew a war, which had so recently destroyed so many of her people, her interests, and so much of her property, and entailed a heavy debt which it will require years of taxation to liquidate? She would not again rashly venture upon an enterprise which might cost her her nationality. But we will further suppose that the South might come to the defence of Maryland. Where would be the seat of war? Where would its ravages and desolations be felt? Certainly in Maryland, "the bone of contention," the disputed territory; the scene of conflict and of arms! Does not the heart sicken at the contemplation of the ruin that would fall upon and crush us?

In any of the aspects in which we have endeavored dispassionately to present and view the argument and policy of the new and so-called "Peace party," we can see nothing but war, in all its hideousness. Is it not, therefore, the part of wisdom, of prudence, and of interest, to support the Union cause, which, in its purposes, objects, and pursuits, is to preserve us in peace, and the Union in its entirety, without war, strife, or contention?

Who Are the Aggressors?

Let no one forget, in any contingency whatever, that the Secession leaders are the *aggressors* in the war now raging in the land, and that upon their heads, beyond all peradventure, must rest the guilt of the awful consequences. Although for months before Mr. Buchanan went out of office they had not scrupled to commit all sorts of overt acts, yet let it never be forgotten that only *two* days after he had given place to his successor the Confederates passed an act calling for "one hundred thousand" men; and this was nearly six weeks before their attack on Fort Sumter!

Now, what besides, more than any other act of the General Government, was made use of to inflame the South? what but the President's call for "seventy-five thousand" men—twenty-five thousand in number *less* than the Confederates had called for *nearly six weeks before!*

And yet, in the face of these astounding facts seldom thought of now in the hurry of greater events—they have the hardihood to denounce the Government for inaugurating war; and the population of the Seceded States rush to the conflict, proclaiming it a "holy war," a war to "repel aggression."

In view of the undeniable facts in the premises, in view of the fact that any considerable body of men, anywhere, could be persuaded into the belief that they are the sinned against in such a case, it would seem to be the most astonishing case of obliquity of judgment on record; a false belief, too, that they are ready to make good in a trial at arms, and in a submission to hardships unnumbered.

Recurring to this, who can hope to convince a fanaticism utterly oblivious of the facts in the case; who can reason with men who are determined to listen to nothing until well beaten? And this being so, what is the use of holding up naked and unarmed hands against a myriad of madmen, armed with deadly weapons, who are blindly rushing forward to destroy all who are opposed to them, at the behests of a set of unprincipled and ambitious demagogues, who seek all occasions to inflame their passions to a still greater degree?

The truth is there can be no terms made with such until they are literally beaten to a stand-still; and the nation may as well accept the situation first as last. Bent on "conquest," plunging forward on any pretext put forth by the enemies of free government at their backs, soft words are wasted upon them, and they will retort only with blows, unless everything is yielded to them. Worked up to a pitch of insanity upon their particular hobbies, no one need look for a surrender upon ordinary grounds, such as compel submission; but they will accept defeat only when powerless to struggle longer; and let the nation face up to such a contingency, therefore as to a result inevitable.—*Balt. Amer.*

A SAD BUT TRUE PICTURE.

The following is an extract of a letter from an intelligent lady residing in one of the border counties of Virginia, in which the ravages of secession have made the strongest impression:

"May God speak to the people of both sections, and, with his mighty voice, say unto them, 'Peace, be still!' May the blessed Saviour, who came on earth to establish 'peace and good will among men,' have mercy upon us, and give us all grace to do that which is right in His sight, so that we may deserve his protection. I did not believe that I should live to see this great and highly-favored nation in its present deplorable condition. My heart aches and my spirit is crushed at the sight of so much distress. We have new-made graves and desolate homes and bleeding hearts in our midst; and that is true of all parts of our unhappy land, in which there should be justice, brotherly love, and unity. May God help us! for I have lost all confidence in men, especially politicians. A fearful responsibility rests somewhere. I would not like to have a feather's weight of it resting on my conscience. The breaking up of such a Government as ours is no small sin. I pray God to bless you all and bring us out of this trouble. He had exalted us above all other nations in blessings and privileges. We must have sinned greatly to bring upon us such a heavy chastisement. We are sufferers in every way by the fearful state of things now existing in our once happy and prosperous country."

O Secession! what heart-rending and untold sorrows have you entailed upon our once prosperous and happy country!

Extracts from a Private Letter.

We have been permitted to make the following extracts from a letter dated St. Josephs, Mo., Sept. 10th, written to a gentleman in Chestertown:

"All through last week we were kept in constant excitement by marauding parties of Rebel troops in town. Business houses were closed, but they respected it not. Two at least were broken open and from them were taken what they wanted. In short, they went wherever they took a fancy and helped themselves, offering in payment *Jackson scrip*. * * *

"Citizens are alarmed, and such as can are leaving daily. My sympathies heretofore have been with the South, but I have never been in favor of secession, and if I had been the late acts of the followers of Jackson would have changed my mind."

SECESSION.—In a letter dated at Washington, to a Baltimore paper, we find the following paragraph:

"Intercepted letters written by a secessionist member of the late Maryland Legislature, show that the traitorous members of that body had formed an elaborate scheme for the passage of a secession ordinance and an attempt to inaugurate an armed rebellion in the State against the power of the Federal Government. The summary measures of repression alone saved the State from the horrors of civil war."

HON. WILLIAM P. MANGUM, of North Carolina, died at his residence in Orange county, in that State, on the 14th instant He had represented the State in both branches of the U. S. Congress. On the death of President Harrison, and the installation of Mr. Tyler as President, Mr. Mangum was chosen President of the Senate, and for the remainder of the term was virtually the Vice President of the U. S.

FROM MISSOURI.

A Severe Battle at Lexington, Mo.

Surrender of Col. Mulligan, with 2,500 Federal troops, to Gen. Price, with some 15 to 20,000 Confederate troops, after several days hard fighting.

The first attack of General Price upon the fortifications at Lexington was made on Monday, the 16th, at five o'clock in the evening, with a force of about eight thousand men. The engagement lasted two hours, and resulted in the repulse and withdrawal of the Confederates with a loss of one hundred killed and between three and four hundred wounded. The Federal loss was from three to five killed and several wounded.

On Wednesday morning, the 18th, Gen. Price, having collected a force of from sixteen to twenty thousand, began a desperate and most determined assault upon the fortifications. The engagement commenced at nine o'clock, and raged with great fury during the whole day. Five or six resolute charges were made by the Confederates, but each time they were forced back with considerable slaughter. They succeeded, however, in the capture of three government steamers and a ferry-boat that were lying directly under the bluff and within range of the Federal cannon. In this they sustained fearful loss, as it is reported that ten or twelve wagon loads of dead bodies were removed from the hill.

The fort was surrendered on Friday, after 59 hours' fight without water, their only supply from the river having been cut off by the rebels after the severe fight of Wednesday. The camp ground contained no springs or wells, and embraced ten acres, with breastworks around it, except the river front.

The rebels procured bales of hemp and rolled them in advance, and under their cover succeeded in procuring a position in the rear. They made but few assaults, their object being to surround the fort and cut off supplies of water, and this accomplished, waited till necessity compelled Mulligan to yield.

Previous to the surrender Col. Mulligan offered to take a position on a level spot of ground and give Gen. Price the odds of four to one in a fair open fight, but they declined.

After the surrender, the rebels mounted the breastworks mad with joy and trailed the national flag in the dust. A large amount of gold, supposed to be a quarter of a million, belonging to the banks of Lexington, fell into the possession of the rebels. It had previously been buried by Col. M., but was found by the enemy.

The brave Colonel wept like a child when he found himself compelled to surrender. The morning after the surrender his men were all released on their parole and ferried across the river.

The loss of the rebels is not known, but is supposed to be not less than 1,000 killed and wounded. Their first attack was more disastrous than the siege. The Federal loss is 37 killed and 140 wounded.

Colonel Mulligan is spoken of in the highest terms. He displayed great bravery during the action. The Colonel refused to surrender his sword, and it was taken from him by force.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 23.—Major General Fremont leaves this point to-day, with a heavy force, in the hope of catching Price at Lexington, or beating him and McCullogh combined.

Fight at Marriottstown, Missouri.

ROUT OF 400 REBELS WITH THE LOSS OF ALL TENTS AND SUPPLIES, ETC.

A fight took place at Marriottstown, Mo., on Tuesday morning, the 17th, between 600 Federal troops, under Colonels Montgomery and Johnson, and 400 rebels, in which the latter were completely routed with a loss of seven men killed and the capture of one hundred horses and all their tents and supplies. The Federal troops lost two privates and six wounded. Col. Johnson, while riding at the head of his command, was pierced by nine bullets and instantly killed.

Proclamation of General Robert Anderson to the People of Kentucky.

Gen. Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame, having been invited by the Legislature of Kentucky to take command of the forces of that State, for the purpose of driving out the rebel troops which have invaded it for the purpose of coercing the State into the Southern Confederacy, accepted the trust and has issued the following patriotic address:

Kentuckians: Called by the Legislature of this my native State, I hereby assume command of this department. I came to enforce, not to make laws, and, God willing, to protect your lives. Enemies of the country have dared to invade our soil. Kentucky is in danger. She has vainly striven to keep the peace with her neighbors.

Our State is now invaded by those who professed to be her friends, but who now seek to conquer her. No true son of Kentucky can longer hesitate as to his duty to his State and country. The invaders must, and, God willing, will be expelled. The leader of the hostile forces who now approaches, is, I regret to say, a Kentuckian making war on Kentucky and Kentuckians Let all past differences of opinion be overlooked. Every one who now rallies to the support of our Union and our State is a friend. Rally, then, my countrymen, around the flag our fathers loved, which has shielded us so long.

I call you to arms for self-defence and for the protection of all that is dear to freemen. Let us trust in God and do our duty, as did our fathers.

ROBERT ANDERSON,
Brigadier General, U. S. A.

FALLING OFF IN IMMIGRATION.—There has been a decrease of over 21,000 in the number of European immigrants who have arrived at the port of New York to the present date this year, as compared with the arrivals to the corresponding date of 1860, the figures being: In 1861, to the 18th instant, 56,466; in 1860, to the same period, 77,526. Nearly two thirds (or 13,000) of this falling off is in the Irish element alone.

News Summary.

An extensive reconnoissance was made Wednesday from the Chain Bridge by Gen. Smith, to Lewinville, with a force of 5,000 infantry, three companies of cavalry and three batteries. A Confederate force of about equal numbers made their appearance from Falls Church and opened a fire on them, which was responded to and their batteries silenced. Only one man was slightly wounded on the Federal side—the loss of the enemy is not known. They brought back with them a Confederate prisoner, who reported himself as an aid to Col. Stewart, and captured a number of head of cattle, with several wagon loads of hay, oats, &c.

The seat of war in Missouri is now the great point of interest, and we have a gratifying rumor from Lexington that General Lane and Siegel have hemmed in the victorious Confederates under General Price, who is now in the same position that Col. Mulligan was. General Sturgis was at the latest accounts on the north side of the river with five thousand men, so that his investment is probably complete.

According to our latest authentic advices from St. Louis, Gen. Fremont, with some twenty one thousand men, was preparing to march from that city to the defence of Jefferson City, the State capital, and with the view of assailing the Rebel Gen. Price in the rear. In this movement Fremont will be supported by the command of Major Sturgis on the north side of the Missouri, by Hunter's command from Rolla, and by other detachments which will probably increase the Union forces to forty thousand men. If Ben. McCullough has joined Gen. Price we may expect a contest equal to that of Bull Run in the course of the approaching week.

The New York press is very severe in its denunciations of Gen. Fremont. He is regarded as incompetent for the position which he occupies.

From Fortress Monroe we have tidings of active preparations for another expedition to the coast, probably for an attack on Fort Macon. Large reinforcements of troops are moving to Old Point.

The steamer Great Eastern is reported to have met with a most serious disaster. The Persia passed her returning to Liverpool, with loss of both wheel houses, all her boats but one, and her bulwarks stove.

From Western Virginia the intelligence is of a character that gives promise of the early relief of that section of the State of the armies of Lee, Wise and Floyd. All three of these worthies have fallen back towards Lewisburg, and it seems to be the intention of General Rosecrans to follow them across the Alleghanies. The Rebel force at the Mechanicsville Gap have been driven from their position, and the force at Romney driven into the mountains with a loss of 35 killed and a number wounded.

The Kentucky House of Delegates has passed a bill, by a vote of 62 to 15, authorizing the military board to borrow one million dollars, in addition to a million previously authorized, to enable the State to expel the rebel troops and maintain its position in the Union.

Arrests in Maryland.

With regard to the recent arrests the Baltimore American states that President Lincoln, in reply to an inquiry, made by some friends, as to the cause of the arrest of one of the persons, remarked in substance as follows:

"The public safety renders it necessary that the grounds of these arrests should at present be withheld, but at the proper time they will be made public. Of one thing the people of Maryland may rest assured: that no arrest has been made or will be made not based on substantial and unmistakable complicity with those in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States. In no case has an arrest been made on mere suspicion, or through personal or partizan animosities, but in all cases the Government is in possession of tangible and unmistakable evidence, which will, when made public, be satisfactory to every loyal citizen."

THE SURRENDER OF LEXINGTON.—The Philadelphia Ledger makes some comments upon this disaster which will be re-echoed from many sources:

Lyon's policy rid the State of the Rebels; but since Fremont has taken charge of the military operations there, the State has again been overrun. Lyon fell a sacrifice for want of reinforcements, Siegel had to retreat for the same reason, and now Mulligan has surrendered 3,500 men because he was not timely succored. These reverses indicate a lack of generalship somewhere, very injurious, not only to the State of Missouri, but to the Union cause generally, and it is time that a strict investigation was had into the conduct of the war in that quarter. It is said that Fremont's recruits had been taken away to defend Washington, which if it left him impoverished, would be a sufficient justification of his seeming want of energy in succoring his Generals. Any General would find it difficult to come up to the public expectations formed of his abilities, based upon the injudicious laudations usually bestowed upon him by the press, in advance of any evidences of his military skill. Fremont may be suffering just now from this cause. Whatever may be the cause of these reverses in the West, the subject requires strict investigation and a speedy remedy. It is evident that the right man is not yet in the right place in that quarter.

BALTIMORE CITY JUDICIAL NOMINATIONS.—The Judiciary Convention on Tuesday evening made the following nominations:

Judge of Court of Appeal—S. Morris Cochran. Judge of Superior Court—R. N. Martin. Judge of Court of Common Pleas—John C. King. Judge of Criminal Court—Hugh L. Bond.

State's Attorney—Archibald Stirling, Jr. Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas—J. D. Lowry. Clerk of the Circuit Court—J. Thomas Adams. Sheriff—Edward R. Sparks. Commissioner of Public Works—Frederick Fickey, Jr.