msa_sc2901_scm1621-0318 copyright Maryland State Archives

The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 31, 1862.

MARYLAND.

On Sunday and Monday last the City of Baltimore was the scene of some pugilistic encounters, growing out of the exhibition of treasonable feelings and expressions by a number of persons, calling themselves Americans, on hearing of a reverse in arms to the First Maryland Regiment, under General Banks, and the reported death of the brave Colonel Kenly. We always regret to hear of the violation of any law, for we are a law-abiding people, and the enforcement of the Constitution and the laws has brought upon us the calamity of civil war. Without law, we should be in anarchy. We are pleased, however, that no deadly weapons were used, and that the injury was so slight to those who proved themselves unworthy the name of American citizens. We deprecate the infraction of law, but have no sympathy with those who are traitors in heart, and who rejoice at the success of the Rebel arms and the destruction of our loyal and patriotic soldiers.

Maryland is a loyal State—she is in the Union. Her people are fighting its battles, and she is protected by the forces of the Government, and domestic peace and prosperity are preserved. Instead of our fields being laid waste as in Virginia, our houses and fences demolished, our horses, cattle and produce seized for army purposes, and our beautiful lands now teeming with the munificent bounties of Providence, desolated, trampled upon and made the arena of bloody strife by contending armies, we are enjoying peace and prosperity; the tocsin of war and the sound of the bugle are unheard; the busy hum of industry greets our ears; and the press only informs us of the sad havoc of life and of property that is progressing elsewhere. Maryland is a thrice happy State; thanks to the noble Hicks and band of Union men that arrested the tide of secession that threatened to involve us in a common ruin.

Every citizen of Maryland owes an allegiance to his State, and through it to the General Government. The State, forming a part of the Union, carries with it the loyalty of her people, who are thus bound by the double adamantine ties of honor, patriotism, duty and allegiance to the Government of the nation. The question is not one of party or politics, but it rises infinitely higher, and involves honor, integrity, patriotism, and duty. The man who among us in Maryland is untrue to his country, to her Government and Union—who feels a sympathy for Southern rebellion; wishes it successful; rejoices in the partial success of its army and laments the national victories—is a moral traitor, with less courage and bravery than those in actual rebellion, and guilty of a deeper treason. The South, by its conventions, and legislative and congressional action, has attempted Governments and put them in operation, and enacted laws imposing pains and penalties upon all who do not support their rebellion. Her people act under compulsion and constraint, and hence their silence and *apparent* unanimity. Many of her people are loyal in heart and sentiment; they never voted for nor advocated disunion; and their skirts are clear of the great heresy of secession and crime of treason. Others have been coerced to give property, support and actual assistance, or suffer imprisonment and confiscation, and witness the want and suffering of wives and children. Under such circumstances many of them deserve our commiseration, and the broad mantle of charity will cover a multitude of errors. But the man who owes a debt of gratitude to Maryland, and as such to the nation—who complains if any derangement in the administration of the law occurs, declaims upon the subject of habeas corpus—the rights of the citizen—denounces every departure therefrom; holds and enjoys his property by the securities which the Government affords; is protected in his personal liberty and rights, and walks forth every day as a freeman; the man to whom is vouchsafed the strong protection and benign influence of a just and good Government; if he, regardless of his correlative duties and obligations to his country, its institutions and laws, thinks he can stab its vitals while its broad shield protects him, takes sides with its enemies and is ungrateful to the hand that defends him, he is not only unworthy the name of a freeman, but is unfitted to enjoy the liberties and blessings of a free government, and is "worse than an infidel." While no man is expected to justify or approve every act or measure of his Government, yet he is bound by the most sacred of political ties and personal honor to support and defend it against domestic insurrection or foreign assault; and Benedict Arnold was not more essentially a traitor in principle and spirit and practice, than many who enjoy the privileges and benefits of our Government, and yet seek its overthrow. No Marylander, by birth or adoption, while Maryland is in the Union, can directly or indirectly favor rebellion and maintain his integrity as a loyal and good citizen.

The country is rising in its majesty and soon will treason have to hide its head; soon the banner of our Union will float in triumph everywhere in our national limits, and peace and prosperity be restored. The energies of this great people must triumph and the American Union be established upon immutable foundations.

EMANCIPATION.

The Maryland congressmen represent the sentiments of their Union constituents upon the subject of slavery, as well as upon *other* questions of a local and national character, including *secession*. They do not require the laudation of secession newspapers for their course on slavery to give them standing with the people at home, particularly when done with the sinister purpose of creating the impression that there is a discrepancy between their views and those of their constituents upon the question of emancipation in Maryland. The Unionists of Maryland will attend to this matter, as they have attended to others in the past—for the greatest good of the people and the peace and welfare of the State. And if, in the history of the rebellion, the period should arrive when, in their judgment, a choice is necessary to be made between the gradual emancipation of slavery and the dissolution of the Union—a contingency which is not at present seen or anticipated—they will consider the matter! Secession for the better security of slave property has always been regarded by Unionists as the greatest infatuation that ever found a lodgment in the brain of a sane man. It was plainly foretold that it was the very thing that would most endanger the institution and render this description of property insecure and comparatively worthless; and it comes now with very bad grace from the very men who have assisted in bringing about this undesirable state of things, to be the first to "put on a long face" and sit down in lamentation and fault-finding at the inevitable results of their own folly. They would now assume the attitude of martyrs in a righteous cause, convince everybody of their innocence, and shift the blame for what is occurring to other shoulders than their own. Of all the inconsistencies that have marked the history of mankind, none is comparable to that of the secessionists of the present day, and particularly of the secessionists of Maryland.

GEN. BANKS' RETREAT.

The reverse to General Banks is the most serious casualty that has befallen our army for many months. His column had been greatly weakened by the withdrawal of Gen. Shields with 15,000 men to reinforce Gen. McDowell, and was not intended for present offensive operations, but had been gradually falling back for more than a week. The Rebels becoming aware of his exposed condition, took advantage of the occasion, and strongly reinforcing their columns in his front, made a bold dash to capture his entire army and supplies. His retreat, under the circumstances, seems to have been conducted in an admirable manner. At times he was almost surrounded, the enemy coming from all directions, but he made good his retreat to the Potomac with the main body of his army. He has since been largely reinforced, and no fears are entertained of the rebels crossing into Maryland, even should they attempt it.

☞ On our first page will be found the second article of "Loyalty," entitled "The Union Party: its Duties, &c." The writer briefly reviews the history and principles of the more recent political parties of the country, and plainly shows the inadequacy of either of them to meet the requirements of the present times. On the other hand, the Union party, combining all that is really excellent in all these old associations, forms a safe retreat, to which all who desire to unite in the noble work of saving and perpetuating their country may rally, and "bring the nation to and keep it in the haven of union, peace and prosperity." Our readers will of course give the article a careful reading; and those papers which copied the first number would do well to publish this one also.

A CORINTH correspondent says: Halleck is liked by all—gentlemanly yet firm; cool and clear-headed, never refusing audience to the lowest petitioner, and never failing to give a decided answer. His pictures are very like him, though he is stouter than they make him out, and his face is as browned as an Indian's, with deep lines running across his forehead. All who have met him personally speak of his courteousness, and yet commanding presence, in the highest terms. He is a fitting mate of McClellan.

Local Matters.

PREACHING.—The Rev. J. Brandreth will preach in the M. E. Church, Chestertown, on Sunday morning, at ten o'clock, and in the evening at eight o'clock.

The Rev. T. J. Quigley will preach at the M. E. Church, Still Pond, on Sunday morning, being the first quarterly meeting occasion of the present conference year.

TOWN COMMISSIONERS.—The following gentlemen were, on Monday last, elected Commissioners of Chestertown for the ensuing year: H. W. Earnest, Chas. Stanley, Simon Wickes, Wm. Conyer, D. A. Benjamin, Levi Fiddis, John Bordley.

COL. WILKINS' REGIMENT.—Company A, of Col. Wilkins' regiment, have been removed from Baltimore, and are now stationed on the Northern Central Railroad, with their head-quarters at Parkton Station, Baltimore county. Companies B and C, are at Cockeysville, Baltimore co. The balance of the regiment are in their old quarters in Baltimore city.

KIRBY'S MOWERS AND REAPERS.—The attention of farmers is called to the advertisement of this celebrated Mower and Reaper, in another column. It is said to be the most perfect machine of the kind in use, and is held in high estimation by all who have used it. Mr. Chas. Stanley is the agent for Kent county.

SCHOOL REPORT.—The School Commissioners of Queen Anne's County have published their annual report, as required by law, from which we learn that there are in the county forty-two school districts, in all of which schools have been taught during the year. The average number of scholars taught in all the schools is about nine hundred and eighty. The salary paid the teachers in each of the districts is three hundred dollars. The county levy for the year was $9,187.12, and $3,018.51 received from the State. The Treasurer receives a commission of 2½ per cent. for receiving and disbursing the fund.

Arrest of Judge Carmichael and others on the Charge of Treason.

The Baltimore American of Thursday gives the following account of the arrest of Judge Carmichael and others at Easton on Tuesday:

On last Friday evening Deputy Provost Marshal James L. McPhail received orders from Major General Dix to proceed to the town of Easton, and arrest Hon. Judge Richard B. Carmichael, and Isaac Powell, Prosecuting Attorney, upon the charge of treason. The Marshal at once made preparations for the execution of the order, and at 7 o'clock the next morning left in the steamer Champion with four police officers, and Lieut. Colonel Bailey, Capt. Ricketts, Capt. Christman and Lt. Geyer, of the Second Delaware Regiment. The military were not actually under military orders, but having been summoned to appear before the Court on the charge of improper conduct on the occasion of the last election held in Easton, went down in company with the others.

The party reached Easton on Saturday evening. On Sunday morning it was rumorned that the officers had come from Baltimore for the purpose of arresting Judge Carmichael, and a fellow named McNabb was actively engaged in exciting the people. Some of these called on the Marshal and stated that if any attempt was made to arrest the Judge it would be resisted by at least one hundred armed men. On Monday some excitement was evinced and threats of violence were repeated.—Still the officers were patient and quiet, but determined to make the arrests at all hazards. Early in the afternoon Police Officer Horner, acting under instructions, rode to the nearest telegraphic station, a distance of forty miles, and telegraphed to General Dix for one hundred men.

The General ordered 125 of the Second Delaware Regiment to go, and were soon under way per steamer, reaching Wye Landing at noon on Tuesday. The Marshal met them and gave the order to assemble in the town in one hour, but the officer in command misunderstood him and remained at the landing an hour. In the meantime, the Marshal and his men went to the Court House, where the Judge was presiding upon the bench, and ascending the place told the Judge that he must consider himself under arrest and a prisoner. The Judge seemed astonished, and demanded the authority for such a proceeding, and was answered, by the authority of the United States Government. The Judge's reply indicated that he did not regard that authority under the circumstances of the case. Here a call was made for the Sheriff of the county, and the Crier of the Court was adding to the excitement.

Officer Bishop receiving an order to take the Judge in custody, took hold of him, when the Judge kicked him. Bishop then drew his revolver and struck him upon the head several times. Others arrested Mr. Powell, and two citizens named William Nabb and Elixir Pascault. The proceeding was prompt and decisive, but the court room presented a most singular scene, all present being greatly excited. The jury who were sitting in the box asked for directions as to what they should do, but getting no answer, soon left the building. The arrests having been made, Judge C. was attended by a physician of the town, who dressed his wounds. The military soon made their appearance, and the whole party, after a short delay, marched to the landing, where the steamer Balloon was in waiting, and started for the city. The boat stopped at Fort McHenry about 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, and placed the prisoners in charge of Col. W. W. Morris, commanding the post, where they now remain. Professor N. R. Smith was sent for to attend the Judge.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Hanover Court House, recently captured by General McClellan, is twenty miles north of Richmond, and is near the line of the railroad to Fredericksburg. This movement has an important significance in connection with the advance of General McDowell from Fredericksburg, and the immediate junction of the two forces preparatory to the final attack on Richmond.

General Sigel has reached Washington for the purpose of being assigned to a new command It is rumored that he is to supersede General Banks.

As a small offset to the reverse to Gen. Banks' command, we learn of a victory achieved in Gen. Fremont's Department. A Federal force of 1,300 men, under Col. Crook, stationed at Lewisburg, in Greenbrier county, Va., was attacked on Friday morning, May 23, by a rebel force of 3,000 under Col. Heath, and after a severe fight the rebels were completely routed. Our loss was ten killed and forty wounded and missing—that of the enemy was much greater. We captured four cannon, two hundred stand of arms, and one hundred prisoners, including several officers.

Gov. Bradford, on behalf of the State of Maryland, has offered to the Government additional volunteers, to serve during the war, and to be employed when and where the Government may think proper. The offer has been accepted by the War Department, and it is proposed to raise without delay two additional regiments. Col. Schley, at the request of the Governor, has been temporarily detached from his command with the view of superintending this service, and will make the necessary arrangements for the enrolment of volunteers.

The advices from General Halleck's army are up to Tuesday. All the recent reports about heavy skirmishing are false. Our lines are all along within two miles of the Rebel works, and in some places our heavy guns are within breaching distance. The battle cannot be long deferred.

The House of Representatives on Monday passed the bill to confiscate the property of rebels to assist in paying the expenses of the rebellion. Another bill, proposing to free the slaves of all who are engaged in any way in aiding the rebellion, was rejected.

THE DUTY OF MARYLAND.

The Baltimore American, in commenting on the disaster to Col. Kenly's First Maryland Regiment, and the exhibitions of delight by the secessionists of Baltimore on the receipt of the intelligence in that city, expresses the conviction that Maryland should shake off her condition of comparative neutrality, and, like Kentucky and Missouri, enter heartily into the work of suppressing the rebellion.—We make the following extract from the American's article:

"To the Union men we would say that the lesson of the hour comes home to them with the strongest significance. Like the people of Kentucky, Maryland must arouse herself anew, and tender new men to supply the places of those who have nobly fallen. . . . Like ourselves, Kentucky tried a position of neutrality until such a policy was demonstrated as worse than suicidal, and it was only when she herself gallantly buckled on her armor, and under the lead of such men as Nelson, the loyal Crittenden, Pope, Thomas, and others, that the enemy were driven away who had boldly entered upon her subjugation. It is time for Maryland to consider all this. Our citizens have too long hoped and expected great things of others. That we have done well, all things considered, is not enough. We must do better. We must not consider that there is any chance to rest upon our arms whilst—even although it may perchance be an almost expiring effort—the Cotton State myrmidons may slaughter our citizens and threaten our most vital interests. We must straightway to the rescue of the noblest cause on earth, and by doing our whole duty by it, do our duty at the same time by ourselves. The gallant Kenly and his slaughtered companions must be avenged, not in the streets of Baltimore, but in front of the Rebel armies, upon the men who urge them on, upon such as Jefferson Davis and the traitor Lowe."

SOUND ON THE WAR QUESTION.—The Rev. Robert J. Breckinridge delivered, by invitation, on last Tuesday evening, in Cincinnati, a discourse on the "Condition of the Country." Speaking of the war, he said, "He might be thought fanatical in saying it, but he believed it would be incomparably better for the human race that we should be taken back to Plymouth Rock and Jamestown than that this atrocious rebellion should succeed; and he said this because he could give no better idea of this great necessity. The war, he maintained, should be prosecuted with such vigor and effectiveness that it should be a terrible lesson for all time to come, and such a vindication of nationality as that there shall be no more rebellion and treason in all the future. There had been, in his opinion, several mistakes committed in the management of this war, and the first and most enormous was in supposing that it is possible to conciliate those who have banded themselves in arms against the country. It is impossible to conciliate them. They have no desire for it, and do not propose conciliation. The war was commenced by them to divide and destroy the nation, and set up an incompatible Government. He knew whereof he asserted it when he said that the men now in arms against the Government were incapable of being conciliated. The only way to deal with them is to crush them."

The Battle at Front Royal.

DESTRUCTION OF THE FIRST MARYLAND REGIMENT—DESPERATE FIGHTING.

The following account of the fight at Front Royal, and the destruction of the First Maryland regiment, is furnished by Capt. George Smith, one of the few who succeeded in effecting their escape:

At an early hour on Wednesday morning two companies were ordered out on picket duty, and returned to camp at Front Royal on Friday, reporting all quiet along the lines. All remained quiet until about one o'clock in the afternoon, when a negro mounted upon horseback came dashing into camp, crying out that "the Rebels were coming in great numbers, and they will surround you and cut you off." At first the men laughed at him, but so soon as Col. Kenly saw the man, and became satisfied of their approach, the long roll was beaten, and the men responded by springing hastily to their arms and forming in line by companies. Very soon the Rebels made their appearance, and strange to say not a single gun was fired by the pickets. It may have been that in consequence of the sudden turn in the road they were surprised and captured.

With scarcely a thousand men, Col. Kenly was compelled to defend himself against more than five times that number of Rebels. After a desperate fight for nearly two hours, the order was given to retire, which was done, and they moved over the Shenandoah river, the retreat being covered by a company of the Fifth N. York Cavalry, about eighty strong. The Federals took to the pike where another stand was made, Colonel Kenly addressing the men and telling them that their only chance was to stand and fight to the last, especially as Confederate cavalry were fast pursuing them and displaying a black flag.

A second stand was made and many shots exchanged, when the New York cavalry broke and retreated, riding pell mell through the ranks of the infantry.

A part of the Maryland command retreated to a wheat field and there made still another stand, firing rapidly and with deliberation and precision. Presently on came the rebel cavalry, cutting right and left, and yelling like Indians. In some instances neither the dying nor wounded were spared, and in two instances the Captain saw the rebels draw their pistols and shoot them in the head while lying on the road-side. The Captain told the men they had better return to the pike and escape as they best could. He had not proceeded far before a cavalry officer rode up to him and drawing a pistol demanded his sword. Capt. C. shot him, and with Lieut. Camphor mounted the animal and rode off.

After proceeding about two miles they come across the ambulance in which Col. Kenly lay, attended by Surgeon Mitchell, of the Regiment. The vehicle was passing along the pike, and had been repeatedly fired into by the rebel cavalry. Still two miles furthur on he saw Major Wilson who, he thinks, succeeded in effecting his escape, although there were not less than twenty dragoons after him. Lieut. Col. Dushane was wounded, and lying along the fence of the pike.

The severity of the fighting beggars all attempts at description. Not a private soldier, not an officer in the whole regiment but fought with a desperation and determination not to surrender to Rebels and foes of their country, which has placed them already upon the most heroic and brilliant pages of all history. No man upon the field of battle ever managed his soldiers with more coolness, judgment and bravery than did Colonel Kenly.

Only about 150 out of the nine hundred engaged succeeded in making their escape.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

The London Times, on the war, says the advantages gained in the West by the Federals have been such as is impossible to overrate, and are in singular contrast with the slow progress in Virginia. It also expatiates on the importance of the capture of New Orleans, and says the North has a right to presume that the hour of final success is approaching, and that the secessionists, exhausted by long and laborious campaigns, dispirited by reverses, and separated from each other by advances of various Federal expeditions, will be glad to come to arrangements to re-enter the Union on easy and honorable terms, which the North would be glad to offer. This feeling sustains the Federals in all the difficulties of their position. They are accumulating debt, for which no finances are providing, their armies are threatened with a summer campaign should the Confederates hold out; and though no one pretends to explain how the republican government is to be worked with eight millions of persons brought into the Union by force, to see the means for the payment of the interest on the debt incurred for their subjugation, yet the elation caused by the recent military success is so extreme at the North that no Federal doubts fall and final victory to be within the grasp of the government.

As regards the South, the Times says they are apparently as determined as ever, but from the manner in which the military leaders have allowed themselves to be worsted on the Mississippi, the confidence of their own people and foreigners must be shaken in the ultimate success of their cause.

THE SECOND MARYLAND REGIMENT.—In the Newbern (North Carolina) Progress, of May 20, we find the following in relation to the Second Maryland Regiment, now doing service with Gen. Burnside:

"Doubtless most of our readers are aware that the Second Maryland Volunteers, of General Reno's division, took rather a pleasent *aquatic* excursion to Pollocksville last week, starting on Wednesday and returning on Saturday. They took out two days' rations, marched some sixty miles, and fought a body of cavalry superior in numbers, while during the seventy-two hours they were out it never ceased raining."

From Gen. McClellan's Army.

The Battle at Hanover Court House.

The Enemy Completely Routed.

Five Hundred Prisoners Taken.—Heavy Loss in Killed and Wounded.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—Gen. McClellan telegraphs to the Secretary of War that the battle of yesterday at Hanover Court House resulted in a complete rout of the enemy. It is stated that we have taken 500 prisoners, and more are coming in. The loss of the enemy is set down at 1,000. Our men have buried 100 of the enemy's dead. Our loss is 379 in killed, wounded and missing, of which 53 were killed.

The forces opposed to us were principally from North Carolina and Georgia. The prisoners from the former State express themselves as very tired of the war.

Retreat of Gen. Banks into Maryland.

Col. Kenly's Command overpowered and nearly Destroyed.

Wounding and Probable Death of Colonel Kenly—Desperate Fighting.

Colonel Kenly's command, occupying the advanced position of General Banks' army, were attacked on Friday, May 23, at Front Royal, by overwhelming numbers of Rebel troops, and after a desperate engagement of four hours, in which the enemy were twice repulsed, was surrounded and nearly all killed or taken prisoners.

Col. Kenly's command consisted of the First Maryland Regiment, three companies of the Twenty-ninth Pennsylvania, and one section of Knapp's Battery, consisting of two rifle guns. While the fight was progressing he was reinforced by two companies of New York cavalry.

General Banks was at Strasburg, with the main body of his army, not exceeding 4,000 men all told, and learning of the defeat of Kenly and the advance of the Rebels in large force to attack him, fell back on Winchester to secure his supplies, reaching there at five o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the Rebels closely pursuing.

A strong attack was made upon the trains at Middletown by the Rebels, but it was repulsed, and a few wagons abandoned by the teamsters were secured.

The enemy under General Ewell and Johnson, estimated at 15,000 strong, attacked General Banks at Winchester, at daybreak on Sunday morning. After a short stand, made more for the purpose of securing the trains than with a hope of victory, Gen. Banks retreated to Martinsburg, which place he reached at 2.40 P. M., a distance of 22 miles.

General Banks made good his retreat across the Potomac at Williamsport on Sunday night and Monday morning. He lost about fifty of his five hundred wagons. His loss in men is considerable, but it will be some days before the number can be ascertained.

For Rent, for the year 1863,

THE STORE AND DWELLING belonging to the subscriber, at present occupied by Mr. M. E Matthews, at Still Pond X Roads, Kent county, Md. Apply to the subscriber.
ma31-3t* JOHN L. BOWERS.

WOOD LEAVE For Sale.

80 ACRES OF GOOD TIMBER, suitable for Cord Wood. Also, a large lot of Leaf Wood, very cheap. For particulars address GEO. H. RAYMOND,
my31—4t.* Smyrna, Del.

FOR SALE,

A DWELLING HOUSE with STORE ROOM attached, situated on Main Street, in Chestertown. The Dwelling has three rooms below and two above, with shed Kitchen attached. A BUILDING LOT adjoining, will be sold with the above if desired.
For terms, &c., apply to
WM. B. USILTON, Agent,
my31—3t. Chestertown, Md.

STRAYED,

FROM the premises of the undersigned, on Sunday night last, a dark, rusty-colored MARE, six years old this Spring, tall and raw-boned. Any information of her whereabouts will be thankfully received.
ALEXANDER TAYLOR,
ma31—3t. Near Hanesville.

CHOICE LIQUORS.

LEVI FIDDIS,
Has now in store an assortment of Choice LIQUORS, to which he invites the attention of buyers. PURE OLD RYE WHISKEY,
BRANDY, AND GIN,
WINES, CORDIALS, &c.
Also, a large assortment of
Harvest Whiskey,
a good article, and will be sold at low rates.
ma31. LEVI FIDDIS.

FARMERS, ATTENTION!
SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE undersigned having taken the room in Court Street, over Mr. James A. Shaw's Store, is prepared to MANUFACTURE in the BEST STYLE, and UPON REASONABLE TERMS,
SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS,
CARRIAGE, WAGON AND CART
HARNESS.
☞ All kinds of REPAIRING promptly, neatly and reasonably executed.
JOHN HOLTON.
Chestertown, May 31, 1862—6m.

To the Farmers of Maryland.

THE undersigned having reason to believe certain commission merchants of Baltimore are using old orders of Farmers, exempting their grain from inspection under the law prior to the late amendment, for the purpose of withdrawing it from Inspection or Weighing under the amended law, contrary to the interest and intention of the Farmers,

I respectfully suggest to the Farmers that the amended law being for their protection, and reducing the fee for Weighing and Inspection to one quarter of a cent per bushel, the amount heretofore charged by the unofficial weighers, it is advisable that they revoke the old orders, written before the amendment, as the best way to prevent their being deprived of the benefit of the law so essential to their security, by commission merchants disposed to embarrass its execution.
B. F. MAY,
Inspector General of Grain.
Baltimore, May 27, 1862—3m.

BOLOGNA SAUSAGE, Drief Beef, &c., for sale very cheap, by
my31. JAS. A. SHAW.