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The Kent News.

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The Kent News:

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JAS. H. PLUMMER & WM. B. USILTON,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

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Job Printing.—Having added to our Office an extensive assortment of New and Beautiful Job Type, we are prepared to execute every description of Job Printing, at short notice, and on very reasonable terms.

Select Poetry.

Remember the Poor.

When plenty is smiling
Around thy bright door,
Amid pleasures beguiling;
Oh, pity the poor.

The blessings God sends us,
In barket and store,
Are the riches he lends us
To succor the poor.

Each gift of this kindness
Shall increase more and more,
Unless in our blindness
We turn from the poor.

To earth condescending,
Their garb he once wore,
And to him we are lending,
When aiding the poor.

Earth's vanishing treasure
May thus be secure,
By large-hearted measure
Of love to the poor.

In Heaven's high journal,
The record is sure,
Giving blessings eternal
To the friends of the poor.

GREED OF GOLD.

When Napolean, about 1811, desired to build a palace for the King of Rome, near the Barrier de Passy, the shop of a poor cobbler, named Simon, stood in the way. Simon having learned what was going on, demanded twenty thousand francs for his tenement. The administrator hesitated a few days, and then decided to give it; but Simon, groaded by the greed of gain, now asked forty thousand francs. The sum was more than two hundred times its value, and the demand was scouted. An attempt was made to change the frontage, but being found impossible, they went again to the cobbler, who had raised his price to sixty thousand francs. He was offered fifty thousand, but refused. The Emperor would not give a frane mere and preferred to change his plans. The speculating son of St. Crispin then saw his mistake, and offered his property for fifty thousand francs, for forty thousand, thirty thousand, coming down at last to ten thousond. The disasters of 1814 happened, and all thoughts of a palace for the King of Rome were abandoned. Some months after, Simon sold his shop for one hundred and fifty franes, and in a few days after the sale was removed to an insane asylum: disappointed avarice had driven him crazy.

THE DUTY ON PAPER.—There is a duty of thirty per cent. on imported paper, and as the price of it is daily rising in this country, the newspaper and book publishers in New York are asking Congress to reduce the duty, and allow foreign paper to come in under a rate of two or three per cent. The government, they urge, will receive a large revenue by the reduction, as no foreign paper of any account is imported under this high rate of duty, and the publishers of the country would be relieved of the enormous pressure to which they are now subjected by the high price of domestic paper, owing, as these persons charge, to a combination among the paper manufacturers and dealers to keep up the prices. As the publishers are taxed in a variety of other ways for the support of the government, the remission of the duty at this juncture seems but a reasonable demand.—*Phil. Ledger.*

ANOTHER PROPOSITION FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION.—The Tammany Hall General Committee of New York have taken measures to petition the Legislature of that State to call a State Convention at the earliest convenient date, for the purpose of discussing the propriety of convening a National Convention to adopt measures for peace. They invite men of all parties to join in the movement.

THE other day, as a number of rebel prisoners were being shipped at Sandusky, a little Union German made himself quite prominent with his noisy remarks the Secesh. One of the rebels, a brawny six footer turned savagely upon him and said, "We eat Dutchmen down South." "Vy den you not eat Sigel?" was the retort.

THE MARYLAND TRAITORS.

Exposition of Events in April, 1861.

REPLY of Hon. JOHN SHERMAN to S. TEACKLE WALLIS.

S. Teackle Wallis, Esq., of Baltimore, having addressed a letter to the Hon. John Sherman, Senator from Ohio, denying that himself and other members of the Legislature of Maryland, were guilty or even premeditated treason to the Government, Mr. Sherman has replied to him as follows:

A Letter from Senator Sherman, of Ohio, to Hon. S. Teackle Wallis, of Maryland.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 26, 1862.

HON. S T. WALLIS—*Sir:*—Your letter of the 12th of December has been received.

If I was convinced by it that it was not the purpose of the Maryland Legislature, of which you was a member, to avail itself of the first safe and practicable opportunity to join the Confederates in rebellion against the United States, I would cheerfully correct what I said in the Senate of you and your colleagues. As a student of the common law, I have been taught to regard the right of personal liberty as the most sacred privilege of a freeman, never to be affected except for crime, or in the case provided by the Constitution, when the public safety is jeopardized by rebellion or invasion. If your imprisonment was not, in my opinion, within this rule, I certainly would not justify your arrest.

The language attributed to me in your quotation is not accurately reported.

I said in the debate referred to:

"So in the case of the Maryland Legislature, where the President believed that certain gentleman were conspiring to overthrow the Government, not probably by open force, but by the exercise of their power as members of the Legislature, I believe the President would have been wanting in his duty to his country if he had not arrested these men, and detained them at least until he defeated their disloyal and treasonable purpose."

Your elaborate letter nowhere contains any denial of the "treasonable and disloyal purpose" of the Legislature; nor is there any denial that they were conspiring the overthrow of the Government by the exercise of their power as members of the Legislature; nor could I fail to be impressed with the entire absence of any avowal of loyal obedience to the Government on your part. Your letter confines the vindication of the Legislature to a citation of their proceedings to show that both Houses had early in the session voted their opinion that they had no power to pass an Ordinance of Secession, and that on the 14th of May had voted it inexpedient to call a Sovereign Convention. You add your asservation to the truth of these facts, sufficiently proved by the record, and as I understood your letter, you pledge your personal veracity that there was no intention to pass such an ordinance.

This defense, it is apparent, is merely a technical denial of one form of arraying the State of Maryland agains the United States; but it is simply the assertions of the accused party even on that point, which a few moments in altered circumstances could reverse, and, unfortunately, the evidence of their purpose, on the first favorable occasion, to defy the United States and resist its authority, is in the possession of the public, and therefore, probably of the Government, corroborated by the avowed purposes of some of its members just on the eve of their election—your own among them.

I cannot state the facts affecting individual cases, and shall fortify the opinion expressed by me in the Senate by events happening since the commencement of the rebellion, leaving to the proper authorities the task of designating individuals affected by them.

On the 19th of April, 1861, when the blood of United States soldiers shed in your streets without provocation, was still warm, a meeting was held in Monument Square, under the auspices of the Mayor, in which your participation is thus described in your city papers:

"S. Teackle Wallis, Esq., was called for, and responded in a short, but forcible address. Like the Mayor he counseled the people to *rely upon the authorities, who would stand by them.* He had not come to the meeting for the purpose of making a speech, but had come with the Mayor at his request. It was not necessary to speak. If the blood of citizens on the stones in the street did not speak it was useless for man to speak.

"*He assured the meeting that his heart was with the South, and he was ready to defend Baltimore.* He hoped the blood of the citizens, SHED BY AN INVADING FOE, would obliterate all party differences, and seal the covenant of brotherhood among the people."

With that speech before the people, not disavowed, which was an act of war—a formal participation in what had occurred and what immediately followed—you, on the 24th of April, with nine others, were elected to the Legislature.

The Legislature met on the 26th, and on the 27th of April—the day on which the Senate disclaimed all constitutional power to pass an Ordinance of Secession—*both Houses* passed, by a suspension of the rules, the first law of the session, which is as follows:

"The Mayor and City Council may and they are hereby authorized to raise and appropriate *at their* discretion, and in the modes and at the times which they may judge best, all moneys whatsoever, which they may deem necessary and proper for the defense and protection of said city, and to provide for the payment of the same by taxation or otherwise."

On the same day, standing second in the published laws, and likewise passed by a suspension of the rules, is an act to confirm and ratify an ordinance of the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore there recited, appropriated *five hundred thousand dollars* for the purpose of *putting the city in a complete state of defense against* ANY *description of danger arising, or which may arise out of the present* CRISIS, the same to be expended under the direction of the *Mayor of the city.*

That money was appropriated for levying war against the United States; its avowed purpose was to resist the transit of troops over the usual and direct route to the Capital, and it was placed in the hands of those already engaged in that resistance. For, on the afternoon of the 19th of April, Mayor Brown, at the meeting in the Square, declared that "he was a citizen of Maryland, and would protect its soil with his life," against those whom you called an invading foe.

He was, by law, a member with Chas. Howard, Wm. H. Gatchell, John W. Davis and Charles D. Hinks, of the Board of Police Commissioners, and *before midnight* on the 19th of April, the Mayor and Board of Police, had ordered Geo. P. Kane, the Marshal of Police, to destroy the railroad bridges connecting the city with the Northern States, and *before daylight* all railway communication was at an end. They had arrested the march of the troops of the United States by a warlike operation of the most decisive kind, and jeopardized the safety of the Capital and the existence of the Government.

On the same evening, before departing to execute this order, Mr. Kane, in reply to despatch from Bradley T. Johnson, of Frederick, offering troops, sent the following despatch:

"Thank you for your offer; *bring your men in by the first train, and we will arrange with the railroad afterward.* Send expresses over the mountains and valleys of Maryland and Virginia for the riflemen to come without delay. *Fresh hordes will be down on us to-morrow,* (the 20th.) We will fight them or die. GEO. P. KANE."

This was posted in Frederick, with a placard as follows, signed by Bradley T. Johnson:

"All men who will go with me will report themselves as soon as possible, providing themselves with such arms and accoutrements as they can. Double barreled shot-guns and buckshot are efficient."

And Johnson, with what men he could get did go down and was taken into the service of the Mayor and Board of Police *on that invitation.* They had, in addition, a trained and armed Police Corps of six hundred men. They retained under their orders the Light Division, partly composed of enemies of the Government, commanded by Gen. Steuart, its avowed enemy, which the Governor had called out and placed under them, on the 19th, for loyal purposes. They began on the 20th of April the organization and arming of a volunteer force, limited only by their capacity to get men and arms, and placed it under the command of Isaac R. Trimble and Col. Hughes, both now in the Rebel service.

On the 20th of April, it was, that the City Council appropriated half a million of dollars for the defense of the city against the dangers of the cisis—that is, against what you described the day before as "the invading foe," what Kane the the day before called "fresh hordes," what the law calls United States troops, marching to the Capital of the nation; and it was that appropriation which the Legislature ratified, in their second act, only seven days afterward.

No time was lost in using the money. The report of the expenditures is before me; and the items will bear but one interpretation; the chief of them are for arms and ammunition, $24,174; for blankets and mattresses, $2,825; for marine and navy, (embracing hire and alteration of steamers and wages of men), $5,461; for rations, $9,914; for pay of officers and men, $7,736; for horse and hack hire and hauling arms, $3,472; for rent of armories and repairs, $1,748. Such are some of the items for provisioning and equipping troops.

The Mayor and Board of Police brought 1,700 carbines and rifles, 4,000 pikes, 8,194 canister shot, 7,740 cannon balls, 4,956 pounds of lead, over 24,000 ball cartridges, 150,000 caps, besides other ammunition and arms otherwise obtained.

Thus armed, the Mayor and Board of Police Commissioners took military control of the city; the port and the telegraph lines to Washington and Harper's Ferry, *while they cut those to the North, the running of trains to Washington was arrested, while those to Harper's Ferry were continued;* vessels were not allowed to leave port with provisions, munitions of war, &c.

No vessel could sail unless by leave of the Board or of Isaac R. Trimble, commanding their volunteer force. This system was fully inaugurated on the 22d of April, and on that day Trimble, in a note to Charles Howard, discountenanced a military parade because the "display of military will be a sorry one, and calculated to dishearten our citizens," and "if represented abroad will rather invite and encourage attempts from the North *to defy us and to pass through the city,*" not to *attack it.* By an order in the minutes of the Board, on the same day Trimble was authorized to allow the Eastern Shore steamer to pass, on condition of not stopping at Annapolis, were General Butler then was; and Gen. Steuart, by letter of that date, writes to Charles Howard:

"I know not what to think of the rumor from Annapolis, but if the Massachusetts troops are on the march from that place to Washington, I shall be in motion very early to-morrow morning to pay my respects to them."

During the 22d and 23d of April the telegrams and memoranda found in the office of the Board show they were in communication with Kenton Harper, commanding six thousand Rebels at Harper's Ferry; and their agent "*reported six thousand men ready to come down.*"

The letters found further show that General Steuart had applied to Governor Letcher, of Virginia, Gen. Cocke at Alexandria, and Harper at Harper's Ferry, for arms, and had obtained the promise of 5,000 muskets. Letcher's letter to Steuart shows he ordered 1,000 to be sent, and 2,000 did come to the possession of the Board of Police, and were claimed by Steuart; and Howard wrote to James M. Mason to know if he should deliver them to Steuart for the State of Maryland.

Fourteen hundred of them are now in Fort McHenry: the correspondence is in the hands of the Government officers. So open and complete was the state of war, that Hunter, commanding the U. S. receiving ship in the harbor, wrote to the Board on the 23d of April, stating he had occasion to employ a steamtug in the service of the United States, and requesting them to authorize him to use one on that day in the harbor of Baltimore and the adjacent waters; and that request was *respectfully declined* by the Board.

These acts of war were fully crowned by the order of the Police Commissioners forbidding the display of the National flag, and the arrest of loyal men who refused to obey them.

The attempt which has occasionally been made to explain those acts as precautions for the preservation of the internal peace of the State, or to repel lawless incursions of armed men from the North, is unworthy of further notice. I cannot see how a candid man can be misled by them.

In this state of open war the Police Commissioners went through the forms of an election, by which, on the 24th April, you were returned to the Legislature to represent this rebellious action, by 9.000 votes out of 39,000—21,000 having staid at home, and no one having dared to oppose the armed rebellion, headed by the Police Commissioners!

In the flush of confident success you and your colleagues met at Frederick on the 26th; on the 27th you furnished the sinews of war to your confederates; and a Force bill was reported to the Senate and passed to a second reading by 14 to 8, by which the State militia was reorganized and placed under the power of the six Commissioners named in the bill, all avowedly enemies of the United States; the Governor was stripped of all power over it; a large sum of money was appropriated to arm and equip it, and the bill, if passed, would have placed the State under an absolute military despotism of the enemies of the Government at their mercy.

But the small vote revealed the radical weakness of the rebellion in Baltimore; on the 28th the Police Commissioners began to apologize for their conduct, and put a softer color on it; the Force bill caused great public indignation; the Legislature was threatened by the loyal people of Frederick with expulsion if they dared to pass it, and on the 3d of May Baltimore added her protest and menace of resistance; and the leaders in the Legislature and their confederates out of it began to think of safety while waiting events.

The Force bill was dropped; on the 8th the Legislature passed a bill of indemnity exempting from prosecution or punishment the Mayor and Police Commissioners and *all persons who act under their orders* in *their* effort to maintain peace and good order, and *prevent further strife* on and after the occurrences of the 19th day of April, in consequence of such acts, and obedience to such orders, "and repealing all laws in force in this State at the time of said acts, so far as regards said persons and their acts." In a word, the Legislature outlawed the United States and their soldiers!

On the 19th, the next day, the Committee on Federal Relations presented their report and resolutions, which were adopted on the 14th; but which you very inaccurately describe as "a resolution against the expediency of even calling a sovereign Convention of the people of the State."

The resolution was, that "under *existing circumstances*" it is inexpedient to call a Sovereign Convention of the State *at this time.*

The report shows a sudden variation in opinion on the subject; when you met on the 2d of April, Convention was the general wish: in less than two weeks, on the 5th of May, the Committee tell us there was an almost unanimous feeling against calling a Convention *at the present time.*

Two weeks more might, under favorable auspices, work another revolution of opinion.

"To the Committee," the report says, "the single fact of the military occupation of our soil by the Northern troops in the service of the Government, against the wish of our people, and the solemn protest of the State Executive, is a sufficient and conclusive reason for postponing the subject to a period when the Federal ban shall *be no longer upon us.*"

The Federal *ban* might be removed at any moment by military disasters, which you were doing your best to occasion; and then the question of expediency would be solved in a different sense. For the resolution further declares the State of Maryland owes it to her own self-respect to announce her *resolute determination to have no part or lot, directly or indirectly, in its prosecution.*

And the reasoning of the report adds to the significance of the resolution, for it maintains that, if, as the Governor thinks, the Constitution is still over both State and General Government, "then the State of Maryland can hold no neutrality when the Union is at war! She takes *sides against it* the instant she fails to take sides with it. Neutrality in such a case is nullification, pure and simple, and an armed neutrality is merely rebellion and not Union." Differing from the Governor, however, "the Committee have no hesitation in asserting and maintaining the right of the State, and its duty, to protest against the unconstitutional action of the Administration, and refuse obedience to its unconstitutional demands," that action being its war on the rebellious States, those demands being for troops from Maryland.—That is "nullification" and "rebellion" by the confession of the report formally declared by both Houses of the Legislature.

Still, the report proceeds further to say: "The present and only possible attitude of the State toward the Federal Government is an attitude of submission, on the part of those who think and feel" as the Committee manifestly do.

It is frivolous to pretend that the Legislature had abandoned the purpose of calling a Sovereign Convention; they merely wanted the removal of the *Federal ban* to clothe actual rebellion with the forms of popular sanction by calling a Convention to amend the Constitution. When they met on the 4th of June, they feel the "Federal ban" still on them and adjourned from the 25th of June till the 30th.

When they again met, the "Federal ban" was still on them; but in the meantime their confederate, Kane, had been arrested by General Banks; the Police Commissioners had delivered the city of Baltimore to anarchy, and had been arrested—being men in arms, commanding armed men who had levied war on the United States. A joint committee of both houses, on the 5th of August, presented a report, which left nothing for a Sovereign Convention to do, and resolutions which pronounced the destruction of the bonds of the State and Federal Governments; for with full knowledge of the conduct of the Police Board above detailed, which they had screened by a bill of indemnity, the Legislature of Maryland on the 7th of August solemnly declared the arrest of Charles Howard, William H. Gatchell and John W. Davis to have been made "*under frivolous and arbitrary pretexts,* a criminal violation of the plainest and dearest rights to which American citizens are born;" and pronounced those arrests "in their bearing on the authority and constitutional powers and privileges of the State *a revolutionary subversion of the Federal compact.*"

They dared do no more, for the "Federal ban" was still on them; but they adjourned on that day to the 14th of September, not without hope that the disaster of Bull Run might ere that day remove the "Federal ban," and allow them *safely* to end that "unwilling and galling submission," in accordance with their frequently avowed purposes and their persistent efforts.

Before that day you were arrested!

The only circumstance which could justify the President in permitting the assembling of such a body—which had already waged war against the United States, asserted the revolutionary subversion of the Constitution, and avowedly adjourned from time to time to await the removal of the "Federal ban" that it might more formally array the State in arms against the Government—would have been its entire significance or the distinguished loyalty the people of Maryland had exhibited in the elections and in raising troops. These were considerations of policy, and I am not inclined to question the President's judgment.

But the arrest was rigidly legal and in the forms of law; for Congress had authorized the President to use military power to suppress the rebellion, and he might lawfully seize any one engaged in it, or whom he might have reasonable cause to believe engaged in it.

The Joint Committee of the Legislature, of which you were one, declare that "the true and only loyalty of a free people consists in their reverence for the laws and Constitution, and their obedience to the tribunals by which they are expounded." I cheerfully concur in that definition; and those tribunals of the highest resort have declared the law as I have stated it.

The Supreme Court, by the mouth of Chief Justice Taney, has decided that where the established Government has resorted to the rights and usages of war to maintain itself and to overcome unlawful opposition, "the officers engaged in its military service might lawfully arrest any one who, from the information before them they had reasonable grounds to believe was engaged in the insurrection, and might order a house to be forcibly entered and searched, where there was reasonable grounds for supposing he might be concealed."

And Chief Justice Marshall, in the same court, has said, if war be actually levied—that is, if a body of men be actually assembled for treasonable purposes—all those who perform any part, however minute, or however remote from the scene of action, and who are actually leagued in the general conspiracy, are to be considered as traitors.

The part the Legislature of Maryland performed in the war levied in Maryland, and Virginia and the South, was neither minute nor remote; and they exposed themselves to something more than mere arrest.

Of the indignities and indecencies inflicted on you, I know nothing; if they existed, they are to be greatly regretted; but they hardly equaled those heaped by your confederates on the soldiers of the Union.

I have confined myself to designating the acts of the Legislature and their confederates, which justify the President in treating them as public enemies. I am ignorant of the opinions which you protest against being considered to have changed; nor are they material. No opinion is criminal under our law; even purposes unaccompanied by some attempt at execution, however criminal morally, are legally innocent; but acts of war are the objects of military suppression, and such were the acts of the Legislature of Maryland.

I regret to be obliged to admit that some arrests have been made by an abuse of military power; you are not more sensitive to those wrongs than I am, and I have striven to prevent or redress them; but, sir, you must pardon me for saying that your arrest is not one of that character. Respectfully, your ob't serv't,

JOHN SHERMAN.

THE DANDY AND THE BARKEEPER.—At a hotel the other day, a young and fully moustached dandy from a certain city, was seated at the teatable at rather a late hour, when the barkeeper came in, and sat down directly opposite to him. The dandy dropped his knife and fork, tipped back his chairs, gazed at the barkeeper and exclaimed:

"Fellah, do the servants sup with the gentlemen in this house?"

"No sir," was the reply.

"Are you not the barkeeper?"

"Yes sir."

"Well, a barkeeper is a help as much as the scrub girl."

"True," replied the man of the toddy-stick, "but I did not enter the hall until I looked in and saw no gentlemen at the table."

"Ahem!"

Here the conversation ended. Moustache was fixed.

TOO MANY IRONS IN THE FIRE.—Whenever you see a gal with a whole lot of sweethearts, (says a humorous writer,) its even a chance if she gets married to any of 'em. One cools off, and before she brings any of 'em to the right weldin' heat, the coal is gone and the fire is out. Then she may blow, and blow till she's tired; she may blow up a dust, but the deuce of a flame will she blow up again. I never see a gal in danger of that but I don't long to whisper in her ear—"You dear little critter, you take care; you have too many irons in the fire; some of 'em will get stone cold, and t'other ones will get burnt so they'll be no good in natur."

"Samuel, my darling," said a fond mother to her son, "I've not seen your book for several days or more—where is it?"

"I know where it is."

"Well, where?"

"Why, it's only lost a little—kinder—in the barn, or round out doors, summers I guess, p'raps up garret, or behind the wood-pile."

"Oh! what shall I do if Theodore is drafted?" said a young girl to her grandmother, while thinking that perhaps her lover might be obliged to shoulder his musket and go to the war.

"Do!" said the old lady, her venerable eyes sparkling with light of other days—"do as I did for Nathan the last time the red coats came over here. Make coarse shirts and pantaloons for him!"

ONE of the most telling descriptions of 'forlornity' we have heard was that of a boy who asked a Boston police officer for a shelter in the station house:

"See, Cap'n, first my father died, and my mother married again, and then my mother died, and my father married again; an' somehow or other, I don't seem to have no parents at all, nor no home, nor no nothing!"

SOME music teacher once wrote that the "art of playing on a violin requires the nicest perception and the most sensibility of any art in the known world." Upon which an editor comments in the following manner: "The art of publishing a newspaper, and making it pay, and at the same time have it please everybody, beats fiddlin' higher than a kite!"

"Oh, she was a jewel of a wife," said Pat, mourning over the loss of his better-half. "She always struck me with the soft end of the mop."