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The Kent News.

CHESTERTOWN:

SATURDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1864.

THE NEWS.

Letters from the Red River expedition, give details of a severe reverse to the federal cavalry at Pleasant Hill, Desota Parish, Louisiana, on the 8th instant. The cavalry of the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Thirteenth Army Corps, commanded by General Stone, encountered the enemy in superior force, and after a hard fought battle were routed. The enemy were finally checked by the Nineteenth Army Corps. Our loss is stated to have been over two thousand in killed, wounded and missing. General Ransom, who commanded our troops, was wounded in the earlier part of the fight. One of our batteries lost all its guns.

The latest reports from the Red River expedition indicate that a substantial victory for the Union forces followed quickly after the reverse of the 8th. It appears that after the defeat at Pleasant Hill our army fell back. The Rebels, animated by their success, advanced, and on the 12th attacked the Nineteenth Army Corps, commanded by Gen. Jackson. Despatches, but not official, received both at the War and Navy Departments, state that the result was a decided victory for our forces. Letters from members of the Mercantile Battery, received at the Chicago Journal office, also state that a severe battle took place on the 12th inst., in which the Rebels were badly whipped, we capturing two thousand prisoners and thirty pieces of cannon.

A force of six thousand Rebels, commanded by Gen. Forrest, attacked Fort Pillow, at Columbus, Ky., on Tuesday of last week, and after a short resistance the garrison, consisting of about six hundred troops, and composed of both whites and blacks, was compelled to surrender. According to the dispatch, a general massacre of the prisoners followed. Many of those who had escaped from the works and hospitals, were ordered to fall into line, and then inhumanly shot down. Of three hundred and fifty negro troops, not more than fifty-six escaped the massacre, and not one of their officers survives. Only four officers of the 13th Tennessee escaped. Forest retired, after the fight, to Brownsville, with the captured stores.—In a later despatch Gen. Sherman states our loss at fifty white troops killed, one hundred wounded, and three hundred black troops murdered in cold blood after the surrender. It is said the Fort was occupied by our troops against orders, directions having been given some time ago to abandon it. Both Houses of Congress have directed the Committee on the Conduct of the War to investigate the facts as to the massacre of our troops, and the military neglect which left the Fort exposed to such an attack.

The Governors of Ohio, Illinois and Indiana, with General Heintzelman, met in Indianapolis on Friday, to consult, it is presumed, upon grave matters of State. It is intimated that these distinguished gentlemen are apprehensive of a Rebel raid upon that border, and one object of their council is to provide the means of defence by the militia of the States interested, in case of such an attack. It is also rumored that it is the intention of the Federal authorities to call out the militia of the States for sixty days to garrison the defences of Washington while the Army of the Potomac is advancing upon Richmond, so that all the effective troops can be employed in the capture of the Rebel Capital.

Major General Sickles, accompanied by his personal staff, has left Washington for the Southwest. He is charged, it is said, with special orders from the President, under which he will make a complete tour of the territory reclaimed from the rebels, with a view of observing the temper and disposition of the people towards the United States Government; investigating the practical workings of the policies adopted in dealing with them; expounding to them the purposes of the Administration, and endeavoring to reconcile them to the Government. The General will also make such suggesstions to the President from time to time, for modification or change of policy, as may occur to him from his observations.

Gen. Kilpatrick has been relieved from duty with the Army of the Potomac, and ordered to report to General Sherman at Memphis. He is succeeded in the command of the third cavalry division by Gen. Wilson.

The House of Representatives disposed of the case of Mr. Long, of Ohio, on trial for expulsion, by passing a resolution of censure—yeas 80, nays 70. The second resolution, directing the resolution of censure to be read to Mr. Long in the House by the Speaker, was laid on the table—yeas 71, nays 69.

CHURCH BURNT.—We learn that the Methodist Episcopal Church, in Double Creek, this county, was fired by some incendiary on Saturday night last, and entirely destroyed.—*Centreville Citizen.*

The N. Y. Commercial's Washington letter has a rumor that General Halleck has resigned.

A MISERABLE PERVERSION.

The *Transcript*, being at present devoted to the great work of building up the "Democratic" party, but *unable* to determine whether it or the party is for Union or Disunion until after the nomination of the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, has very prudently dropped the question which we had raised as to the character of the editor's Democracy, from the discussion of which we anticipated no little amusement, and given itself to (what seems to us) a wilful misrepresentation of the position of this paper. We find in the *Transcript* of last week the following quotation from our issue of the 9th inst: "We think that *Secessionists* have no right to complain if they are disfranchised,"—and in commenting on this extract the editor remarks that "it is well known to what class of voters the *News* refers by the term Secessionists." By this, the impression is evidently sought to be made that we charge all persons who voted for Messrs. Chambers, Hollyday and Blackiston, and all others who would have voted for them had there been no interrogatories at the polls, with being Secessionists. We had no such idea, for we distinctly stated in the same issue from which the above extract was made, that many persons identified with the Union party, but opposed to a convention, were induced to vote for the gentlemen above named because they ran, not as Democrats, but simply "against a convention." It is well known that two of them ignore the appellation of "Democrat" altogether, and stated in their letters of acceptance that they would not run as the candidates of any party. Neither did we charge that all those who call themselves Democrats are Secessionists; *but who will say that many of them are not?* We meant just what we said, "that *Secessionists* have no right to complain if they are disfranchised," and italicized the word "*Secessionists*" that we might not be misunderstood. And why did we say so? Because, as we stated in that article, but for them the country would not be in the deplorable condition it now is. But for their attempts to overthrow the Government this rebellion would not have been initiated, and we should have been as peaceful and prosperous as we were in 1860; and that whatever evils we may have to suffer, they are wholly responsible for, and complaints from *them* are out of place entirely. And we will add, but for them there never would have been military interference with elections or interrogatories at the polls. The blame for all these things is properly chargeable upon Secessionists alone. Many of our most loyal citizens were subjected to the humiliation of having their votes challenged, and indeed one of the judges informs us that in this district fully as many Unionists as Democrats were compelled to undergo the ordeal of the interrogatories before they were permitted to vote.

The *Transcript* seems not to be aware of the fact that we are indebted to Union men alone for the absence of military interference at the late election. It is well known that the House of Delegates, which was composed of a majority of radicals, insisted upon striking out that portion of the Convention Bill prohibiting military interference, and that it was only retained because of the unyielding determination of the Senate committee, of which Mr. Ricaud was chairman. But for this commendable action of the Senate, our *Secessionists* would have again in all probability *brought* the military to our county in swarms, in which event *Democrats*, even as *loyal* as the editor of the *Transcript*, might have been disfranchised, and the gentlemen who were so bitterly opposed to a convention, but so exceedingly anxious to represent the county in case one should be held, might have been under the necessity of remaining at home.

THE JUDGES' INTERROGATORIES.

We had no agency in preparing the interrogatories used by the judges of election in this county, and will not undertake to say whether they measured up to the requirements of the law or not; but we do know that they were much less stringent than those used in other counties of the State. We have good authority for saying that the *Transcript's* version of the manner of their preparation is altogether fictitious. The editor has not been "correctly advised" in regard to the matter, and a liberal allowance for information from that quarter in future can very properly be made. That the interrogatories did not amount to a "disfranchisement" of the "Democratic voters of this district," as the *Transcript* would make its readers believe, it is only necessary to say that the editor of that paper subscribed to them and voted. Of course there were but few others who could not have done the same thing, if they had seen proper to approach the polls.

WILLIAM SMITH has been appointed Postmaster at Millington, *vice* James T. Britton, resigned.

THE Constitutional Convention assembles at Annapolis next Wednesday.

Local Matters.

ATTENTION is called to the sale of the personal property of R. S. Rolph, dec'd, at Millington, on Thursday next.

THE SECOND E. S. REGIMENT is now at Martinsburg, Virginia, guarding the Balt. and Ohio Railroad.

PREACHING.—As some misapprehension seems to prevail in regard to the appointments on Kent M. E. circuit, we are requested to state that the Rev. E. Miller will preach at Still Pond to-morrow (Sunday) morning, and at the Union at three o'clock in the afternoon.

☞ Captain Slaughter's new steamboat, the "Minna," made her first trip to Chester river yesterday. She is quite a handseme boat, with a large saloon on the upper deck, affording superior accommodations to passengers. The run from Baltimore, including all the stoppages, was made in a little less than the Chester's usual time. She takes the Arrows place on the route.

CIRCUIT COURT.—The April Term of the Circuit Court for Kent county was begun on Monday last. Present, Hon. J. B. Ricaud, Judge; S. W. Caleb, Esq., Sheriff; and Jesse K. Hines, Esq., Clerk.

The Sheriff returned the names of the following gentlemen as jurors, and on the drawing of the Clerk they were divided as follows:

Grand Jury.—Geo. B. Westcott, foreman; Nathan Voshell, John R. Gray, Jos. Boyd, John Greenwood of Wm., Isaac Gale, John Duyer, Benjamin H. Startt, Joseph Morris, James H. Hurtt, William Morris, James Glenn, Joshua Clark, Jas. Willis, William A. Brice, Wm. T. Spry, Geo. W. Spencer, Comegys Cosden, Wm. C. Meginniss, Jacob Highley, H. M. Thomas, Jos. M. Carrow, J. M. Hudson.

Petit Jury.—Charles C. Fortiner, Wm. J. Griffith, Wm. W. Parks, Wm. T. Adkison, Pere L. Lynch, Thos. B. Hynson, Andrew Woodall, Thomas D. Burgess, Samuel Clark, Robert M. Smyth, Wm. Vannort, John Gale, James R. Jones, Isaac Parsons, David Clements, Geo. W. Crossley, James Wilkins, John Hadaway, Thomas Lusby, Geo. N. Hines, Franklin Dyre, Thomas Baker, Thomas Strong, Arthur J. Wallis.

After the Grand Jury had been empanneled, the Judge proceeded to charge them at length upon the various matters which it was their duty to take cognizance of, as chief custodians of the peace and honor of the county, and enforced the importance of a rigid examination into all cases of alleged infraction of law which might come to their knowledge. The charge was full and well prepared, and delivered in a very forcible and impressive manner.

The Court was occupied on Monday and the greater part of Tuesday with the trial of cases of assault and battery, of not sufficient importance to report.

John Nelson, late road supervisor in the second district, presented on the charge of neglect of roads, was tried before the Court and adjudged not guilty.

Joseph Lecount, indicted for selling liquor without license, was found guilty and fined $20 and costs.

A. R. Pennington & Co. vs. Edward Pennington. Suit to recoverer the value of a threshing machine. Vickers for plaintiffs; Hynson and J. A. Wickes for defendant. This trial was commenced on Wednesday morning, and had not been concluded at noon yesterday. It is the only jury trial that has yet taken place.

The Grand Jury concluded their labors yesterday and were discharged.

It is thought that the session will extend to the middle of next week, as the most important business, including a trial for murder, remains to be disposed of.

For the Kent News.

Messrs. Editors:—Your contemporary of the "Transcript" has, I perceive, in the paper of the 16th inst., "condescended" to notice my article in the *News* of the 9th. I had hoped that if favored with any remarks at all, they would have displayed some *reasons* for the faith that is in him when defining *his* Democracy, but my hopes have been disappointed. In the place of illustration or argument, I have nothing better than sneers, and a very small effort to

"be thought
Much wiser than a wise man ought."

"Out of nothing comes nothing," said the old King Lear, therefore the "Transcript" needs no further consideration.—Whether a "learned philosopher" or "doctor" is not the question. I am at all events a firm supporter of the Democracy of the immortal JACKSON.

The Next Battle Field.

[From the Columbus (Georgia) Sun.]

We have good reasons for believing Virginia to be the scene of the next hostile engagement of a general nature. The enemy's movements are pointing to this conclusion, and we need not be startled at any time to hear that Lee has fallen back to the environs of the Capital, and that a stupendous decoy movement is being made by the enemy on the south side of the James river, from the direction of Northeastern North Carolina. Large numbers of citizens—non-combattants—of the northern country of Virginia are being arrested by the enemy. This has been the usual prelude to general movements, and may, in the present instance, be intended to cover designs looking to a change in the present position of Meade's, now Grant's army.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE.

In the House of Representatives, on Friday of last week, the Committee of Conference on the bill establishing a Territorial Government for the Territory of Montano, and prescribing the qualifications of voters, made a report recommending that the House concur in the Senate amendment *giving the right of suffrage to every male citizen, and striking out the word "white."* The House refused to agree to the report by a vote of 53 yeas to 83 nays. A motion of Mr. Beaman, that the House insist on its amendments, and ask for the appointment of another committee, was amended by Mr. Webster, of Maryland, instructing the committee to agree to no report allowing other than free white male citizens to vote, and adopted by yeas 75, nays 67. The Senate actually refused to meet the House committee under these instructions.

These proceedings reveal the mortifying fact that a majority of the United States Senate, and 67 members, at least, of the House of Representatives, are in favor of negro suffrage. It gives us pleasure, however, to record the fact that the entire Maryland delegation, and, we believe, every member present from the border States, voted for Mr. Webster's instructions. It may be said that this suffrage was to be conferred upon a mere territory; but who supposes that if negroes had been allowed that privilege in Mantano while in a territorial condition, that they would have been deprived of it when the territory rose to the dignity of a State? And the precedent once established, it does not require a philosopher to tell what would be its ultimate result. It becomes all who believe "that this Government was established by white men, for the benefit of white men," to be on their guard, or we shall have negro equality and negro voting thrust upon us before we are aware of it.

OPENING OF THE STATE FAIR.

The Maryland Sanitary Fair was opened at the Maryland Institute, Baltimore, on Monday evening. The large saloon, including the galleries, was crowded to its utmost capacity. Speeches were made by President Lincoln, Governor Bradford and others. The remarks of the President were confined chiefly to matters partaining to the war and the recent massacre of Union soldiers at Fort Pillow. He said that if on investigation the reports were found to be true, he should order retaliation to the fullest extent. The address of Governor was exceedingly appropriate to the occasion. After some words of congratulation and encouragement to the ladies who had gotten up the Fair, he went into a history of the rebellion, particularly as it had affected our own State, and the means which had been used to seduce the young men of Maryland to join the conspirators who sought to overthrow the Government. He spoke in no complimentary terms of the aristocracy of the South, and said that the ladies who had got up this Fair for the benefit of the soldiers were the descendants of revolutionary mothers, which was far better. He spoke of the necessity of every man lending his aid, and feared there were many who think when they have paid their Government taxes that they had done all that duty requires of them. The Governor closed his speech with the following well-timed and patriotic remarks:

"Let us show that we are fighting not merely for ourselves or a section or an abstraction, but for the country—to restore its integrity and compel obedience to its authority—contemplating the day, now we trust in no distant future, when either reflection or force shall compel every Rebel to lay down his arms, resume his allegiance to the Government and bow in submission to the majesty of the laws; and when we may again, as one people, animated by one spirit and recognizing one common and indivisible destiny, resume our pre-eminence among the nations of the earth, and North and South again together be safely sheltered beneath the ramparts of the Constitution."

THE Louisville Journal very truly remarks: "There are but two great parties in the country, namely, the Conservative party, and the Radical party. The basis of the Radical is universal and immediate emancipation by the general government, and the prosecution of the war until the accomplishment of this end is secured.—The basis of the Conservative party is the Constitution, and the prosecution of the war until the supremacy of the Constitution is acknowledged. The latter is a Constitutional party. The former is a revolutionary party. The Conservative party would maintain the Government as our fathers made it. The Radical party would subvert the Government and construct a new one according to the radical vagaries. Such are the respective basis of the two great parties of the country."

In addition to the above, there is another class, who are for Union or Disunion, peace or war, according as one or the other doctrine may in their estimation be popular. These are the last of all to be trusted. They are quite numerous in the Border States, and sail under whatever name they think most pleasing to the ears of the people. In some places, as in Maryland for instance, they now dub themselves Democrats, but confine themselves altogether to the *name*, taking care not to define their position upon the great question of national life or death. Comprising all the elements of the old secession leaven, they are to be shunned as wholly unreliable, and would, like the Radicals, barter away the people's birthright for a mess of pottage.

HORRIBLE CALAMITY.—On the night of the 4th inst. the residence of Dennis Phillips, Esq., situated between Laurel and Seaford, in Sussex county, Del., accidentally took fire, and together with its contents was entirely consumed. The flames spread with fearful rapidity, and it was with the greatest exertion that the members of the family were extricated from the burning building. As it was, three of his sons, aged eleven, thirteen and seventeen years, were burned in a shocking manner. Two of them died in a few hours, and at last advices, the other was lingering in great agony, and no hopes were entertained of his recovery.

Baltimore Grain Market.

Corrected from the "American," of Thursday.

Common to fair white wheat	185a205
Good to prime, do.	208a215
Common to choice Red,	208a212
White Corn we quote at	126a127 cts.
Yellow do., at	125a127 cts
Maryland Oats, by weight,	85a90 cts.

EXAMINE, COMPARE, REFLECT—THEN BUY.—We invite the attention of our readers to the attractive new announcement of L. MASTBAUM. This gentleman now offers a really superb stock of Men and Boy's FINE SPRING CLOTHING, embracing all the latest and choicest novelties of the season, selected with special care for the wants of this market, and are offered at lower prices than any other house in town. The reputation of the establishment is a guarantee that all goods are of the qualities stated, and that the terms are as reasonable as they possibly can be made. Our readers are therefore advised to give Mr. MASTBAUM an early call. m

MARRIAGES.

On the 21st inst., by the Rev. E. Miller, Mr. JOHN W. CURLETT to Miss ELIZABETH V. CREIGHTON, both of this county.

In Baltimore, on the 19th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Hinkle, THOMAS PETERSON to EMILY A. WILMER, of that city.

On the 19th of April, in Baltimore, by the Rev. Mr. Bates, CBARLES H. BARRICK, Jr., of this county, to Miss ELIZABETH A. DOUGLASS, of Baltimore.

DEATHS.

On the 11th instant, of Congestion of Brain, WILLIAM W. SPRY, second son of Wm. T. Spry, Esq., aged 17 years and 8 months.

In Millington, on the 9th instant, MARIAN, daughter of T. C. and S. E. Ringgold, aged 3 years and 16 days.

In Worton, on the 16th instant, after a short illness, LEWIN U. TAYLOR, son of William A. and Rachel E. Taylor, aged two years, eight months, and four weeks.

Our blue-eyed LEWIN has gone,
Gone from a world of pain,
His voice with sweetest tone
We'll never hear again.

Sweet as the roses are,
When first they bloom in Spring,
He gave our home a cheer
Which brightened everything.

We'll meet our LEWIN dear
Where the flowers ever bloom,
Where no death-blight comes near
To harvest for the tomb.

CASSIMERE and fine BLACK CLOTH CLOTHING, a fine assortment of COATS, PANTALOONS and VESTS, made up in the best style and of good material, lately received and now being offered for sale April 23,'64. by WICKES & BRO.

BLACK MERINO SPRING SHAWLS, LARGE CREPE VEILS, and MOURNING HANDKERCHIEFS, all just received by WICKES & BRO.

APRIL 23d. ANOTHER ARRIVAL! *LADIES' DRESS GOODS.* New Styles Mozambiques, plain Tamartines, Paul De Chevres, New Style Delaines, Chambrays, New Style Mozambique Shawls, Stella do., Shepherd Plaids, &c. ap23. J. R. CHANCE & SONS.

CHEAP SHOES, Childrens', Misses and Womens' of old styles—*the Cheapest ever offered in Chestertown.* Call and see for yourselves. ap23. J. R. CHANCE & SONS.

Plants and Vegetables.

HAVING employed an experienced gardener, I am now prepared to furnish the public with all kinds of PLANTS and VEGETABLES in season. R. S. EMORY, ap23—3m. Near Chestertown.

NOTICE.

THE Steamer *RODMAN*, on the Havre DeGrace Route, having run aground on the Sassafras and sustained some injury, the route is suspended for the present. Due notice of its resumption will be given. ap23tf. R. T. TURNER, Agent.

New Millinery & Fancy Goods.

MISS A. E. MIDDLETON,

HAS just returned from the city with a choice asssortment of seasonable MILLINERY and FANCY GOODS, embracing Fashionable SPRING BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., which will be sold as cheap as they can be purchased in the county. The Ladies are invited to call. ☞ Store up town, below Mrs. S. E. Barrett's. [Apr. 23, 1864.]

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office Chestertown, April 23d, 1864.

Apsley, John W.	Lusby, John R.
Booth, James A.	Lane, Emma E.
Brown, John	Lynch Martha
Boyer, Betsy fn.	McClary, John W.
Bramble, Sarah E.	Morris, James A.
Barter, Capt. E.	Meredith, T. S.
Brice, Joseph H.	Mason, Thomas J.
Bowers, Thomas L.	Murren, Nelson
Cook, George 2	Nickerson, John E.
Corsey, Ruth Ann	Odde, J. W. L.
Coale, F. E.	Price, Mary B.
Carty, Edward	Pugh, George
Demby, Peter Lizzie	Posey, Eliza J.
Davis, Margaret	Porter, Rachel
Davis, John H.	Roberts, Lucinda
Davis, John Tach	Riley, Wm.
Frisby, Deby	Rich, Tillie
Gustus, Eliza Jane fn.	Robison, William A.
Godwin, Samuel	Rees, James
Gooding, Emma	Seaney, Thomas
Hambleton, Darkey	Scott, Maria
Haines, Annie J.	Seervin, Elizabeth
Huston, Anna Maria	Silvers, Geo. B. 2
Henson, Eliza	Stevens, James H.
Hooton, H.	Staton, Margaret
Higgins, A.	Hearns, Mary W.
Johnson, Harriet Ann	Smith, Wm. T. 4
Johnson, Caroline	Smith, Rebecca
Josephs, Lewis	Snarer, John
Johnson, Mary M.	Tilman, Anna
Jones, Amos	Thompson, T. C.
Jones, Mary Ann	Tolson, Joseph D.
Jones, O. B.	Thomas, Eliza 2
Jones, Albert Louis	Tatman, Ann M.
Jones, Hester	Teet, A. Ann
Kined, Diethey	Wilson, Henrietta
Kirby, John C. B.	Wrle, Alear
Kelley, Henry	White, Samuel L.
Krager, Mrs.	Wilson, Martha
Knight, Samuel	Whittington, Ann
Logan, Samuel	Wallis, Samuel W.

a23-1t. JOHN W. COLLINS, P. M.

VENDUE.

BY ORDER of the Orphans' Court of Kent County, the undersigned as administrator will sell at Public Sale, at the late residence of Isaac Gale, deceased, on

Thursday, 5th of May, 1864,

if fair, if not on the first fair day thereafter, all the Personal Estate of said deceased, consisting in part as follows:

4 Head of Horses,
5 Head CATTLE,
12 or 14 Head HOGS, 1 Sow and Pigs,
1 Double CARRIAGE and Harness,
1 Ox-Cart, and a lot of

Farming Implements.

1 WHEAT REAPER,
1 Sinclair Horse Power and Thresher,
1 Wheat Drill, 1 Wheat Fan,
1 hand Sheller, &c.

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN

FURNITURE.

5 FEATHER BEDS, 5 BEDSTEADS, Bed Clothes, one Sideboard, 2 Bureaus, Chairs, Tables, Stands, Carpets, Looking Glasses, 1 good Cook Stove, &c., &c.

1220 lbs. of Excellent Bacon,
LOT OF LARD, &c.

TERMS OF SALE—All sums of and under $10 cash. On all sums over $10 a credit of six months will be given, upon the purchaser giving note with approved security.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

WILLIAM GALE,
Administrator of Isaac Gale, dec'd.

April 23, 1864—ts.

APRIL 23rd, 1864.

Interesting News.

IT is with pleasure that we call the attention of our readers to the fact, that one of the LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE STOCKS OF NEW GOODS offered in Kent county is by

W. A. VICKERS,

purchased at the lowest rates from Philad'a and Baltimore. Our friends can find a beautiful assortment, and their long memorandums can be filled at the PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE. We would not attempt to enumerate this stock as it is too large and varied. Persons at a distance should not fail to examine when visiting Chestertown. It is useless to say anything to those in the habit of examining the CHEAP GOODS at the PEOPLE'S POPULAR STORE, under the Masonic Hall. [ap23.]

PROCLAMATION.

STATE OF MARYLAND, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

WHEREAS, By an act of the General Assembly of Maryland, passed at January session, 1864, entitled "An Act to provide for taking the sense of the people upon the call of a Convention to frame a new Constitution and form of government for this State, and to provide for the election of Delegates to said Convention, and the assembling thereof," it was enacted that an election should be held, as provided by said act, to take the sense of the people on the question of a call of said Convention and to elect Delegates thereto, in case said call was sustained by a majority of the votes cast;

And whereas, It is by said act made the duty of the Governor to count and cast up the number of ballots cast in the State at said election, and if it shall thereupon appear that more votes have been cast in favor of the call of a Convention than have been cast against such call, to issue his Proclamation for the holding and assembling of such body.

And whereas, The returns of said election have been received from the several counties of the State and the city of Baltimore, and upon counting and casting up the ballots which according to said returns were cast in said several counties and city of Baltimore, at said election, held for said purpose, on the 6th day of the present month, it appears that the whole number of votes cast was 51,314, of which 31,593 were *for a Convention*, and 19,524 were *against a Convention*, and 197 were blank ballots; and it therefore appearing that "more votes have been cast by the legal voters of this State in favor of a Convention than have been cast against the call of a Convention;"

Now, therefore, I, AUGUSTUS W. BRADFORD, Governor of the State of Maryland, in obedience to the requirements of the Act of Assembly aforesaid, do by this my Proclamation, declare and make known the results aforesaid, and that the Convention authorized by said Act will be held in the city of Annapolis on the LAST WEDNESDAY of the present month of April, being the 27th day of said month, where the Delegates duly elected to said Convention will on that day assemble to enter on the discharge of the duties prescribed by the Act aforesaid.

{L.S.} Given under my hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland at the city of Annapolis, this 14th day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

A. W. BRADFORD.

By the Governor:
WM. H. HILL, Secretary of State. a23-1t

EXAMINERS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned Examiners, appointed by the Commissioners of Kent County, to examine and determine whether the public convenience require the opening of a Public Road in the Fifth Election Disirict of said county, from the village of Edesville to the public road leading from Rock Hall to Swan Creek,—hereby give notice that they will meet on

Thursday, the 26th day of May, 1864,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., at Edesville, and then and there proceed to discharge the duties devolved upon them by said appointment and commission.

THOMAS BAKER,
J. V. CROSBY,
GARY H. LEAVERTON,
ap23—5t. Examiners.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

JUST received a good lot of SEASONED WHITE PINE LUMBER, such as 1, 1½ inch, and 5-8 SIDING, *DRESS FLOORING BOARDS, SHINGLES, SCANTLING, SIDING, PALES and LATHS*, which will be sold at as low rates as the market will afford. Give me a call. Apr. 23, 1364. WILILAM VANNORT.

GLASS & PUTTY, Brown's Essence Ginger, Flavoring Extracts, Copperas, Venitian Red, Ground Logwood, Parlor Matches, Castile Soap, (the genuine,) Shoe Polish, Robert's Horse Powders, to be had of ap23. J. R CHANCE & SONS.

DR. SCHENCK'S *Highly Celebrated Medicines, a certain cure for the Consumption, and all Pulmonary Diseases* of the Lungs or Liver. Also, the *Syrup Sea Weed Tonic* and *Mandrake Pills*, for sale by ap23. JOHN H. BURCHINAL.

WANTED,

AN APPRENTICE BOY, sixteen or seventen years of age, to learn the Blacksmithing business. Apply immediately to CHAPMAN & LAMBERT, apr16—3t. Chestertown.

CHEESE.—A fine lot just received and for sale by J. H. BURCHINAL.