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THE KENT NEWS

Chestertown, Md.,

SATURDAY MORNING, JANUARY 19, 1867

### SOME OF THE MINOR BENEFITS OF A RAILROAD.

A gentleman of observation and good judgment suggested to us a short time since, that the loss to our county in the item of poultry alone, for the want of railroad communication with the Philadelphia and New York markets, would nearly pay the interest on the amount of money necessary to build the Kent County Railroad. We were rather incredulous of the statement at first, but on reflection we are inclined to accredit it; for it must be remembered that poultry always commands a much better price in Philadelphia and New York, than in the Baltimore market. He of course did not mean that the poultry now raised in the county would do this, but the quantity that might be raised and sent to market if the railroad connections were made.

Another very important matter to our county, and one which seems to have been overlooked by many in estimating the advantages of a railroad, is the oyster trade which it would open with Philadelphia and the northern market. Oysters of excellent quality abound in almost inexhaustible quantity in the waters contiguous to Rock Hall, the proposed southern terminus of the road, and indeed in many other parts of Chester river. They could be put in Philadelphia in two days at most after being taken from the water, and in three or four days reach the most remote northern markets. A large and lucrative trade would no doubt spring up immediately on the opening of the road, and however many might become engaged in it, it is not probable that the supply would ever exceed the demand.

These are only some of the minor advantages of a railroad—others might be named, which will readily recur to the reader. The main benefits to be derived from the road are, markets for fruit and produce, and facilities for travel, at all seasons. During a protracted close of navigation, like the present, we could laugh at the ice-king which holds our waters in his relentless grasp; travelers could pass to and fro as at other seasons, and merchants in want of goods could have their orders daily filled. Surely, if there is a man in our community who has hitherto thought we could do without a railroad, he must now be convinced of his error.

### The Legislature.

It will be seen by our report of the proceedings of the Legislature that no U. S. Senator had been elected up to Thursday. The House, on Saturday last, passed a bill repealing the law requiring one of the Senators to be an inhabitant of the Eastern Shore—yeas 47, nays 24. Of the Kent delegation, Mr. Beck voted against the repeal, and Mr. Welch for it. The bill is now pending in the Senate, and it is said the vote upon it will be very close. To meet the requirements of an act of Congress, however, regulating the time and manner of electing Senators, the two houses on Tuesday proceeded to vote *viva voce*, when the conservatives and democrats threw "scattering" votes for some sixteen persons, while the radicals voted in a body for Mr. Creswell. Another vote was taken on Wednesday, with a similar result, the law requiring a ballot to taken every day until an election is effected. The conservative caucus, on Monday night, nominated Gov. Swann for Senator by "acclamation," and it is said that he will be elected, whether the Senate repeals the law or not.

It will be observed that the committee on elections in the Senate have reported in favor of giving the seat from Allegany to Col. Spates, they finding him to have been elected over Dr. Ohr, the sitting member, by a clear majority of 149 votes.

### Congress.

This body has been principally engaged recently in debating the bills to admit Nebraska and Colorado as States, both of which were passed, with an amendment providing that they shall take effect when there shall be no denial of the elective franchise *or other rights* to the people of said Territories on account of race or color, except Indians untaxed. The bills have been submitted to the President, and it is said they will be returned with his veto. They passed the Senate by exactly a two-thirds vote and the House by less than that number, and it is believed that Congress cannot pass them over a veto. During the debate in the Senate, Judge Edmunds of Vermont, a radical, said he "regarded the amendment as inoperative and void, *and as entering on a subject not within the province of Congress*," and Mr. Johnson declared that it was unconstitutional, and could have no effect.

A PRIZE FIGHT between Sam Collyer of Baltimore, and John McGlade, of New York, came off on Tuesday last in the vicinity of the town of Goldsborough, York county, Pa., in which Collyer was the victor. The occasion, it is said, drew together one of the largest crowds of the "fancy" that has, perhaps, ever assembled in this country, consisting in great part of pugilists, knucks, thieves, pickpockets, and others who live by their wits at the expense of honest men.

### INTERESTING DEBATES.

On our first page will be found an interesting debate in the House of Delegates on the bill to repeal the law requiring a United States Senator to be taken from the Eastern Shore—Judge Carmichael and Hon. Isaac D. Jones advocating the repeal, and Hon. Alexander Evans, of Cecil, opposing it. In another column will also be found a spirited debate in the House on an amendment to the Convention bill, offered by Judge Carmichael, prohibiting the Legislature from making any law providing for the payment of emancipated slaves.

THE WEATHER.—The present spell of weather, in intensity of protracted cold, has hardly been equalled in this latitude for many years. The ice on the river has been gradually thickening, until it now measures some seven or eight inches.—The ground is covered with snow to the depth of three or four inches, and sleighing is excellent in all parts of the county. We are in fact having a winter of "the olden time,"—such as is remembered and talked of in after years. It is the duty of those who have the ability to assist, especially to "remember the poor" during such an inclement season as this.

DISGRACEFUL CONDUCT.—Three young men of this town were arrested by officers Simpson and Hurtt for bad conduct at the M. P. Church on Tuesday night last—one for misbehaviour in church, and the others for resisting the officers in the discharge of their duty. After a hearing before Esquire Earnest, the parties were fined five dollars and costs in each case. In view of professed penitence for their conduct we refrain from giving names, but should a similar occurrence take place, we shall not hesitate to expose all the parties concerned in it.

### ANOTHER IMPORTANT DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, declaring the unconstitutionality of the Missouri test oaths, was delivered on Monday. This decison covers precisely the disqualifying clauses in the Constitution of our own State, and, upon the universally recognized principle that what is repugnant to the Constitution of the United States in one State must necessarily be repugnant to it wherever that Constitution operates, decides, in effect, their illegality.

The opinion was first delivered in the case of Rev. John A Cummins, of Missouri, a Roman Catholic priest, indicted for preaching and teaching without taking the oath prescribed by the constitution of that State, being the plaintiff in error.—The court decides the test oath in this case unconstitutional, being in the nature of punishment without trial, and in its character *ex post facto* and as a bill of attainder. The judgement of the court below is reversed.

In the *ex parte* cases of Garland & Marr, attorneys, who, having participated in the rebellion, ask to be readmitted to practice the majority opinion of the court is that the test oath law is in the nature of an *ex post* facto law; that attorneys are not officers of the United States, they are officers of the court, and hold their offices during good behavior. The court is not the register of the edicts of any other power.—The applicants obtained a pardon from the President, which relieves from the consequences of offense and makes the citizen in the eye of the law what he was before it was committed. Congress cannot limit. The prerogative of mercy cannot be fettered by legislative restriction, and therefore the rule which requires attorneys to take the test oath must be rescinded, and the order is made accordingly.

BROKE JAIL.—James Pippin, James C. McGinnis, Robert E. Lucas and—— Taylor, confined in the Jail in this town on divers charges, broke jail on Sunday night last, and made their escape, and at this writing have not been heard from.—The above prisoners have been in jail for the past month or two. The Sheriff took the precaution to separate them, putting Pippin, McGinnis and Taylor in one room, and Lucas in an adjoining room with another prisoner, all of whom (except Taylor, a half idiot,) were heavily ironed, besides which a guard was placed over them every night. On Sunday night last, while the guard were temporarily absent in another room, Pippin, McGinnis and Taylor effected an entrance through the dilapidated partition into Lucas' room, from which they all escaped through an insecure window. The guard soon discoveerd that they had gone, and steps were immediately taken to pursue them. It is supposed that instruments with which to cut their irons and effect their escape from the jail were furnished them by unknown parties.—*Cent. Observer.*

Hon. Simon Cameron has been elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania, to succeed Hon. Edgar Cowan. Thad. Stevens received but seven votes in caucus, and he too on the spot electioneering in his own behalf. If his encomium upon the *present* Legislature of Pensylvania is well founded—that they are honest and could not be bought with Mr. Cameron's gold—the result does not speak well for the popularity of the great radical leader in his own State.

Hon. Roscoe Conkling, at present a representative in Congress, has been elected a United States Senator from New York to succeed Mr. Harris. Hon. Lyman Trumbull has been re-elected to the U. S. Senate from Illinois.

THE PROPOSED IMPEACHMENT.—The Boston Journal, referring to the proposed impeachment of the President, remarks:

If a real necessity existed for such action, the people and the press would not only acquiesce in it, but they would be foremost in demanding it. In the absence of any such necessity, the people demand of Congress that it should turn its attention to such practical legislation as shall give life and prosperity to the material interests of the country. This it has the power to do despite presidential opposition and in this way can it best justify and retain the confidence which the people have reposed in it.

COMMUNICATED.

### The Rail Road.

*Messrs. Editors:*—In the editorial columns of your paper I find the estimate made by the Engineer (Mr. Warner) from Massey's Cross Roads to Middletown to be 1 35 miles nearer than Townsend. This is no doubt true, but if facts were known—and for the benefit of the Kent County Railroad Company they should be known, and the only way to ascertain them is to run the several routes till it is an established fact which is the shortest and best paying route, and which gives the most accommodation to the masses—the distance can be shorted by the way of Warwick two miles, and no doubt when the Engineer is called to run the route (if suffered to do so) it will then be explained, and you will find the above to be true. You speak of the additional cost by way of Warwick to be $57,000 to $84,000. This you say is a formidable obstruction to the Warwick line—the interest on this would greatly excel the Stockholder's estimate. Let us look at this. I will take the largest sum, $84,000. The interest on this would be $5,090; the annual cost to the county (Stockholder's estimate) is $4,870.31—difference in favor of Townsend $169.69. Very well; one hour and a half, as I stated, in shortening the distance, is money. The hire of the commonest daily laborer is about twenty-five cents per hour—is not the time of the man of business equivalent to this? If so, I will show you what that amounts to one and half hour each way: 40 passengers up, 40 down (say nothing of freight) per day, twenty-five cents per hour, would be $30 for one year—313 days it would be $9 390.00. Take the sum of $169.69 in favor of Townsend from the above, and you will have in favor of Warwick for Middletown $9,220 31—for twenty years (without interest) it would amount to the nice sum of $184,406 26. This goes to show that money is time. Again, in Stockholder's communication I stated the resources of the Warwick route was ten times greater than the Townsend route. All the citizens of Kent county, or a large majority of them, well know that from Massey's to Townsend is nothing but a heavy body of swamp four-fifths of the distance of nine miles. It is not possible that there could be any stopping place or depot on the whole distance; therefore there could be nothing collected from Massey's to Townsend and Middletown more than now is, railroad or no railroad. But it is a stated fact that the Warwick route has all against nothing from Massey's to Middletown—by way of Warwick highly improved country, must have at least three stopping places or depots between Massey's by Warwick to Middletown. The last mentioned route being a highly cultivated country, its resources would no doubt be sufficient of themselves to keep an increased fund in the treasury of the Company, over and above Townsend route, to build the entire road thro' Cecil county in ten years. The Townsend route has no resources of itself, the material, which is a very important item, (gravel) there is none. Warwick has an abundance, and therefore below Massey's will have to maintain the Townsend end while ever it is a road. Citizens of Kent county, look to your interest. Put your Railroad through the best country and shortest route, and no doubt you will be right, and you will have a larger legacy to your successors than could be derived from any other source, and the benefit to your county will be of untold value.

A STOCKHOLDER.

*For the Kent News.*

### Our Schools.

*Messrs. Editors:*—The question has been more or less agitated in private circles as to what the Legislature now in session will do with the new system of public schools. If the sentiment of the people of our county could prevail in the General Assembly, there would, I think, be no doubt of its immediate repeal. Yet we are assured by the public papers that the representations made in the Commissioners' Convention held on the 12th and 13th December last in Baltimore, were strongly indicative of the popularity of the System throughout the other parts of the State. It is not easy to decide why this is so, if so it be. But apart from the popularity or unpopularity of the system, would it not be well to examine the system itself, and placing it upon its merits, determine whether it deserves popularity or not?

I may however be permitted to observe that it is no favorable indication of its superiority that an intelligent community like that of Kent county should so unanimously condemn it, as I think they do. Are our citizens more prejudiced, or less able to form a correct opinion of this new system than the people of the other counties? Or do they care less, are they more indifferent to the intellectual development of their children, than parents are in other communities? Who will venture to make such a charge?

But is the present system better than those which preceded it? If so, wherein does its superior excellence consist? Will its friends, if it has any, show us. If we contrast the past with the present, we shall be painfully reminded that "there were giants in those days"—alas, not in ours.

Of the defects of the present system, the most obvious are the following: 1st. Its tendency to divest the people of any interest in the education of their children. 2nd. Its cumbrous and unwieldly machinery. 3rd. Its expensiveness. 4th. Its liability to be made a political engine.

I propose to examine these in their order, and others as they may be suggested in the course of the investigation.

1st. This new system tends to *depopularize* the whole matter of education.—Under every previous system in the State a certain number of gentlemen interested in the success of schools were selected to manage and control them. Parents, relatives and friends of children were invited and encouraged to visit them, and see the progress of the pupils, thus giving a powerful incentive to improvement and exertion on the part of the pupils? How is it now? All the schools of this county are under the absolute control of four men. Parents are allowed no voice in the selection of those who are to teach their children, they have no choice in the branches to be taught nor in the kind of books to be used—they are not to visit the schools except on formal occasions of examination, and, in short, are not permitted to manifest any interest in the matter of the education of their children, except to send them punctually, with comfortable clothes and clean faces, to the school house!

And are the four men able to do the work which formerly devolved on one hundred and eighty-five? I do not question their zeal, nor their intelligence, nor their willingness to do all in their power, but is it not simply *impossible* for them to do all that the law and the interests of the schools require of them? It certainly is. To ask the question is to answer it. More anon.

EXAMINER.

*Galena*, Jan. 14, 1867.

### Letter from Galena.

GALENA, Jan. 15, 1867.

*Messrs. Editors:*—I want to have a few minutes talk with you. I know your time is precious, and will be brief. I wish to speak of our town up at this end of the county, where the inhabitants so heartily welcome your weekly visits; the business portion of whom seem so anxious to know what every body else is doing, yet fail to give any information of what they themselves are doing. I think it would be to their advantage if you would advise them on the subject, and tell them how a few dollars occasionally spent in your advertising columns would pay back a far greater profit than the same amount invested in any other way. Besides our merchants, whose stores are well filled with the various commodities kept in country stores, we have blacksmiths, cartwrights, tinners, carriage makers, shoemakers, machinists, &c., whose industry and skill are not surpassed by the mechanics of any town on the peninsula, and I have long wondered why they do not more generally avail themselves of the facility afforded by you of letting the people of at least our county know where their wants can be supplied.

I also wish to speak of our Primary School, of about eighty scholars, at present one of the best conducted en the Eastern Shore; it is kept in the old Shrewsbury Academy building, which our town people talk of tearing down soon to be replaced by a larger and more modern edifice, but by many of us, whose heads are fast whitening by the "frosts of many winters," that plain, unassuming building is so venerated that the mention of its removal causes a pang of sorrow to thrill our breasts, for with it memory clusters many dear associations, especially our far back happy school-boy days. But the demand for the accommodation and comfort of the increased number of pupils is imperitive, and we sadly assent to its demolition.

I want to tell you also, of our Young Men's Library, fast filling with choice literature, and which the talented State Superintendent of Public Schools complimented by saying it was one of the best selected he had examined, and was a sufficient proof of the good morals and intellectual tastes of the neighborhood; it is fast growing, not only in size but in the estimation of the public, there being few families in the vicinity in which there is not one or more subscribers.

I would like to speak of some other things but promised brevity.

Yours, X. Y. Z.

### The Convention Bill.

**Debate on an Amendment Prohibiting Payment for Slaves.**

In the House of Delegates on Wednesday, the consideration of the bill to provide for calling of a convention to frame a new constitution and form of government was resumed from last Monday:

Mr. Carmichael moved to insert in the bill a clause "prohibiting the General Assembly from making any law providing for the payment by this State for persons heretofore held as slaves." Mr. Carmichael said this amendment had received the unanimous approval of the joint committee of ten. It was necessary to insert it in order to quiet the apprehensions which had been expressed, that the object of calling a convention was to provide for the payment for slaves by the State. They desired to disclaim any such intention by making this provision in the bill. The convention bill of 1849 had a provision that "the relation of master and slave should not be changed," and the present constitution contains the same prohibition that he had presented.

Mr. Jones, of Somerset, seconded the amendment, and said he endorsed it heartily, but while he should never ask the State of Maryland for compensation for slaves emancipated, he should contend that when a returning sense of justice shall pervade all portions of the land, that the claim for private property taken for national purposes should be made of the national government. He then argued that slaves had always been recognized as private property; that even Great Britain recognized it, in her colonial possessions. In Maryland, property in slaves was formerly considered as secure as property in land. In the division of property it was usual to give the land to the sons and the slaves to the daughters, as their portion, and thus it is that women, widows and orphans, have become the greatest sufferers. It is not to be expected that the general government will recognize the claims for losses so long as the present agitation exists.

Mr. Davis, of Charles, said he hoped the amendment would not prevail. He thought it better to leave the whole subject to the sense of returning justice, and let the people of the State have the right to say hereafter whether they will make compensation or not.

Mr. Evans, of Cecil, said the people of his county would be the last to do injustice to the citizens of other counties. But does the gentleman from Charles expect the people will vote for the call of a convention without this amendment? It would be rejected by overwhelming majorities in Baltimore, the western and other counties. It is the part of statesmen to be practical, and endeavor to make the best laws of which circumstances will admit. It has been charged that this convention was to be called for the purpose of taxing the people of the State $20,000,000 to pay for emancipated slaves. The question will again be raised when the bill comes before the people, and it is well to settle the question in the bill. Besides, the people of the State did not lose their property by the action of this State. It had already been rendered worthless by the action of the general government, and the act of emancipation by the President followed but a few months after the act of the State. Even if this amendment is not binding, it will show the spirit which actuated us.

Mr. Stevens, of Baltimore, said he hoped the amendment would be adopted; if not, this favorite measure would meet with inevitable defeat. He apprehended that without it the people of Baltimore whom he represented never would vote for the call of a convention.

Mr. Williams, of Calvert, said he could see no good result from the adoption of the amendment, because it would have no binding force. If the people vote for the call of a convention, they can at the same time vote for representatives who will carry out their views. He also said that Southern Maryland had been taxed for all of the internal improvements of the State without having derived any benefit therefrom. Although we never expect to get anything from the State for our slaves, he thought it better not to tie the hands of the State so tightly that they could not be untied. The time may come when vast receipts from the internal improvements of the State may enable her to compensate us in part for our slaves.

Mr. Clark, of Baltimore county, said it was one of the charges which the delegates from his county had to encounter, that they sought their election for the purpose of voting for a convention which would provide for the payment of emancipated slaves. Every member of the delegation denied the charge. If the amendment is not adopted it would be difficult to carry the vote of his county for the convention. Whether the amendment is binding or not, it is important that this House should give expression in the bill to their views on this subject.

Mr. Knott, of Baltimore city, said that it was indispensable to the success of this great measure that the amendment should be adopted, in order to quiet the alarm of the western counties and Baltimore city. We should not hazard the success of the call by rejecting it. Its adoption will effectually blunt the weapons of our radical friends.

Mr. Burche, of Montgomery, said the subject has been thoroughly discussed in his county, and he thought it would be unfair and unjust to impose such a prohibition.

The vote was then taken on the adoption of the amendment, with the following result—yeas 60. Nays—Messrs. Miller, (Speaker,) Appleman, Baker, Bamford, Benton, Bishop, Buhrman, Burche, Davis of Charles, Hall, Hatton, Magruder, Tobey and Williams—14. Absent, Messrs. Bruce, Calvert, Gilpin, Morgan, Phelps and McCulley.

### Maryland Legislature.

JAN. 10.--The Senate passed the House bill to incorporate the Chester River Steamboat Company, and the committee on education was instructed to inquire what legislation is requisite to enable the public schools of each county to keep open longer than six months in the year.

In the House, Mr. Beck presented a petition of George H. Wilson and others, citizens of Kent county, asking that a law may be passed to prevent the whipping and thrashing of the creeks and coves for the purpose of driving fish into gill nets, &c., which was read and referred to Messrs. Beck, Neale and Lindsey.

Mr. Welch, from a select committee, reported favorably a bill to incorporate the Chester Fruit Packing Company. A bill was reported to repeal the act in relation to the sentence of colored criminals. A resolution was adopted directing the Comptroller to proceed, without delay, to adjust and settle the claims of the Maryland soldiers for bounty, and of the former owners of enlisted slaves. The bill to restore to full rights of citizenship all persons deprived thereof by the Constitution came up as the order of the day, and gave rise to some debate. Various amendments were offered and rejected, and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The bill to provide for calling a convention to frame a new Constitution was reported in the House by Judge Carmichael from the joint committee of ten.

JAN. 11.—Nothing of special importance was done in the Senate. Among the leaves obtained in the House to report bills was one to suspend the assessment made in Baltimore last year until further action of the Legislature. The Senate bill to incorporate the Chester River Steamboat Company was passed.

JAN. 12.—Mr. Vickers obtained leave to report a bill providing for the marking of cattle passing through Kent county, in possession of drovers, and to protect the owners of cattle from loss. Also, a bill to repeal sections 87, 88 and 89 of local laws of Kent county relating to drovers.

In the House, after the transaction of other business, the bill repealing that part of the Code requiring one of the United States Senators to be taken from the Eastern Shore, was taken up. It contains a provision that after the 1st of April, 1867, the Senator to be elected shall be an inhabitant of the Eastern Shore, and always thereafter one Senator from the Eastern and one from the Western Shore. The bill, after considerable debate, was passed by ayes 47, nays 24. [The debate is reported in full on our first page.]

JAN. 14.—In the Senate a bill was reported to repeal the act relating to the "Sunday law," passed at the last session, and to enact a substitute.

The House resolution endorsing the policy of the President of the United States and Governor Swann being under consideration, Mr. Davis, of Caroline, moved to strike out the word "President" and insert "Congress," on which the yeas and nays were called.

When the name of Mr. Frazier, of Dorchester, was called, he rose and said: "I cannot vote for either proposition. I do not like the policy of the President, and repudiate that of Congress. I can, under no consideration, go for negro suffrage, and therefore vote 'no.'"

The motion to amend was lost—yeas 4, nays 14.

The vote was then taken on the passage of the resolution, and resulted:

Yeas—Messrs. Bowie, Broadwater, Compton, Earle, Henkle, Jump, Kimmell, Maddox, Mules, Stephenson, Stirling, Vickers, Young—13.

Nays—Messrs. Billingslea, Davis of Caroline, Davis of Washington, Frazier—4.

In the House, the bill to provide for calling a convention to frame a new Constitution and form of government for Maryland was taken up, when a motion was made to change the time of taking the sense of the people from the second Wednesday in April to the next general election for members of the Legislature. A spirited discussion ensued and continued until the hour of adjournment.

JAN. 15.—In accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress, this being the second Tuesday after the meeting and organization of the Legislature, the two houses proceeded to vote *viva voce* for a United States Senator. As the bill, however, repealing the act requiring a Senator to be taken from the Eastern Shore was still pending in the Senate, the conservatives and democrats of the House threw scattering votes for about sixteen persons, while the twenty radicals voted for Mr. Creswell. A similar course was pursued in the Senate, and of course no election took place, although the proceedings were in compliance with the act of Congress.

Mr. Bowie, of the judiciary committee of the Senate, during the afternoon reported favorably on the House bill to repeal the act requiring a Senator to be taken from the Eastern Shore. Various motions were made to amend the bill, but without success. Mr. Vickers offered the following, to stand as section 3:

Sec. 3. *And be it enacted*, That this act shall not be repealed without the consent of a majority of the Senators and Delegates of the Eastern Shore, which consent shall be ascertained by their votes, to be taken and recorded on the journal of the respective houses.

Mr. Vickers supported his amendment in some pertinent remarks, but it was rejected, and the bill was finally ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

In the House, the bill to restore to full citizenship and right to vote and hold office all persons who have been deprived thereof by the State Constitution was passed by yeas 59, nays 19, being a party vote. The Speaker announced that the bill having received more than the two-thirds vote of the House, as required by the Constitution, it had constitutionally passed the House. The bill changing the time for the election of Mayor and City Council of Baltimore to the first Wednesday of February was also passed—yeas 58, nays 20. It has yet to receive the action of the Senate.

JAN. 16.—Both houses met in convention and proceeded to vote for a United States Senator. The vote, however, was about the same as on the previous day, and, therefore, no choice was made.

In the Senate, Mr. Vickers reported a bill to pay the officers of registration of the State and their expenses. The committee on elections reported that Dr. Ohr was not duly elected a Senator from Allegany county, and that Colonel Spates, the contestant, was entitled to the seat. The report was made the order of the day for Tuesday next.

In the House a bill was reported to establish a militia system for the State.—The Convention bill was then taken up, and an important amendment offered by Judge Carmichael was adopted, after a spirited debate, prohibiting the Legislature from passing any law to pay for emancipated slaves. [This debate is given at length in another column.] An amendment is also pending providing that the basis of representation in convention shall be the same as in the present General Assembly, with one member added to each of the twelve smaller counties.

THINGS IN WASHINGTON.--A letter from Washington says:

"The great problem of the equality of human rights," as styled by Mr. Sumner, is being practically tested in this District, under the impetus given by the passage of the negro suffrage bill. The metropolitan police commissioners have just received an application for a position on the force by a colored man, who is backed by the recommendations of a dozen or more whites. It is stated on good authority that this will be followed up by a demand on the part of the black citizens of the District for a proportionate share of the clerkships in the departments, and, further, that perfect equality as to seats will be insisted upon in the churches and theatres.

MISERY IN NORTH CAROLINA.—The following letter, from Raleigh, is confirmed by other sources of information:

Those who were once rich are reduced to the last extremity of endurance. Large numbers are dependent for the necessaries of life upon the Young Men's Christian Association, and the funds of that organization giving out a few days ago, those dependent upon it were without food for two days. Others have burned their furniture to keep warm, and night before last a woman and her infant were frozen to death. People here have now no thought of anything but how to live. Nine-tenths have no interest in what Congress does. But if Congress knew our real state, would attend less to schemes for settling our they political status, and try honestly to give us a chance to keep ourselves alive and get on our feet again.

John Clare, convicted of the wilful murder of H. B. Grove, has been sentenced to be hung in Baltimore at such time as the Governor shall indicate.

Senator Cowan, of Pennsylvania, has been nominated to the Senate by the President as Minister to Austria.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 8th instant, by the Rev. Mr. Quigg, SAMUEL C. LECOMPTE to Miss SARAH M. VOSHELL, all of Kent.

On the 10th inst., by Rev. Dr. Watson, Dr. D. C. H. EMORY, of Centreville, to Miss ELLA OLDHAM, of this county.

In Millington, Dec. 19th, by Rev. Mr Bryan, JAMES M. MALLALIEU, of Queen Anne's, to Miss MARIA L. JARMAN, of Millington.

On the 8th inst, by the Rev. J. B. Merrett, THOMAS E. BRYAN and Miss CATHARINE A. PRICE, both of Queen Anne's.

### DEATHS.

At his residence, in Queen Anne's county, near Chestertown, on the 12th instant, JOHN KIBLER, aged about 56 years. [Cecil papers please copy.]

In Baltimore, on the morning of the 25th of Dec., in the 10th year of his age, SAMUEL VANSANT, youngest child of Julia A. and Ephraim V. Daily.

In Baltimore, Jan. 11th, LOUISA A., wife of Dr. Wm. J. Wroth.

### LOST,

ON Friday evening, Jan. 11th, between Waibel's corner and Mr. A. W. Sparks' store, in Chestertown, a LADIES' SIBERIAN FUR CAPE. The finder will be liberally rewarded upon leaving it with the undersigned.

jan19-3t. ALONZO MING.

### CARD.

THE subscribers to the general fund for the benefit of a Reading Room in Chestertown will assemble at the office of J. A. PEARCE, Esq., on Tuesday, Jan. 22d, at 8, P. M., when an election of officers will be held. A full attendance is desired. By order of

jan19-1t. MANY SUBSCRIBERS.

GREAT

FLOUR, GROCERY & PROVISION

STORE!

*In Court Street, near the Masonic Hall,*

Chestertown.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Kent county, that he keeps on hand at the above stand, of his own manufacture, FLOUR by the barrel, MEAL by the bushel, Pure Buckwheat Flour, and

Feed of all kinds

for Horses, Cattle and Hogs, all of which will be disposed of at the lowest market rates.

Also, a general assortment of GROCERIES and PROVISIONS.

The highest market price paid, IN CASH, for Wheat, Corn, Oats, Potatoes and Produce of all kinds.

POULTRY WANTED at all times, in large or small quantities, for which the highest cash price will be paid. Especial attention will be given to this branch of trade.

jan19-y. WM. F. BAKER.

WM. TOMLINSON. WM. T. TOMLINSON.

WM. TOMLINSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants

*For the sale of Grain, Live Stock, and Country Produce generally,*

No. 112 Light St. Wharf, Baltimore.

Orders for Groceries, Seeds, Fertilizers, Farm Implements, and other merchandise, will be promptly filled.

Consignments respectfully solicited. ja19

Heavy Winter Shawls,

LONG and Square, of handsome patterns, and offered for sale at low rates, by

Jan 19, 1867. THOMAS S. WICKES.

BLANKETS of various sizes and qualities, a good stock on hand and for sale, by

Jan. 19. TH. S. WICKES.

THOMAS S. WICKES calls the attention o those who may be in want, to a good line of HEAVY WINTER OVERCOATS, gotten up in good style and of good material. He will sell these Coats at much less than the rates such garments usually command.

Chestertown, Jan. 19, 1867.

TAKE NOTICE.

ABEL J. REES

HAS THE LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCK OF GOODS IN THE COUNTY, and is willing to sell them on fair terms and at prices to suit the times. Call and see for yourselves, at REES' CORNER.

Jan. 19, 1867.

Coal Oil! Coal Oil!

At 65 Cents

By the gallon, at REES' CORNER.

SLEIGH BELLS and BLANKETS, at

Jan. 19, 1867. REES' CORNER.

### Constable's Sale.

BY virtue of five writs of Venditioni Exponas, and one writ of fieri facias, issued by Henry W. Earnest, a Justice of the Peace of the State of Maryland, in and for Kent county, to me directed, one at the suit of Mary I. Mansfield, agent for J. O. Dugan; one at the suit of Levi Mailbaum; one at the suit of W. B. Usilton; one at the suit of Bennett & Fiddis; one at the suit of J. B. Sappington, and one at the suit of John N. Usilton, assignee of John A. Maslin, against the goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Charles T. Lusby, I have seized and taken in execution all the right, title, claim and interest of the said Charles T. Lusby, of, in and to the following property, to wit:

All that Farm,

OR PLANTATION,

adjoining the lands of Mr John T. Dodd, and Dr. Thomas H. Whaland, near Chestertown, in Kent county, Maryland, containing 80 ACRES, more or less.

Also, 1 Bay Horse and 2 Cows.

And I hereby give notice, that on

*MONDAY, the 11th of February*, 1867,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.,

in front of the Court House door, in Chestertown, I will offer at public sale to the highest bidder for cash, the said property so seized and taken in execution, to pay and satisfy said debts, interest and costs due and to become due thereon.

jan19-ts. R. W. CALDER, *Constable.*

REMOVAL.

E. T. WILLIS has removed to the Store room formerly occupied by Mr. J. H. Smith, adjoining the store of T. W. Elason & Sons, and nearly opposite the Court House, where he will be pleased to see his old friends.

REPAIRING done at short notice, in workmanlike manner.

Now in store a fine assortment of JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, CLOCKS, Gold and Silver WATCHES, &c., for sale at the lowest prices. Call and see. [Jan. 12.]

REMOVAL.

Mrs. Martha Biscoe

HAS removed her Store from Queen Street to the rear part of the house known as the Ricaud property, and lately occupied by Miss Hanes as a Boarding house. Her Store fronts on Cross St., one door from High, where she is offering GREAT BARGAINS in Millinery and Fancy Goods, for the cash or to prompt paying customers on time.

All persons indebted will please call and close up their old bills, and oblige.

Jan. 12—3t. MARTHA BISCOE.

REMOVAL.

Mrs. H. A. Sappington

HAS removed her store from Chestertown to Edesville, where she will keep on hand an assortment of DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c., which will be sold low for cash. The Ladies and the public generally are requested to call and examine her goods and prices.

Persons indebted to her are requested to make immediate payment. jan12-3t.

BOARDERS.

MRS. M. A. WILSON, having taken the house adjoining Mr. Stam's Apothecary, formerly occupied by Mr. W. Vannort, is prepared to accommodate Boarders on reasonable terms. jan12-3t.

20,000 Peach Trees for sale; can be seen on the subscriber's Farm.

NORRIS BERNARD,

Still Pond X Roads, P. O., Md.

Jan. 12, 1867—tf.

WANTED,

A NUMBER of hands to cut CORD WOOD, for which the usual price will be paid.—Apply to the undersigned on the Whittington tract, adjoining the Fancy Farm.

jan12 3t* E. J. WATSON.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Absalom Dobbs, dec'd, either by note or book account, are requested to settle on or before the 28th inst. All accounts outstanding at that time will be placed in an officers hands.

jan12-3t. WM. VANNORT, Adm'r.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the undersigned, by note or book account, are respectfully requested to call and settle immediately.

jan12-3t. WM. VANNORT.

Caution.

ALL persons are hereby cautioned not to trespass upon the premises occupied by the undersigned, at Swantown, with dog, gun or otherwise, after this date, under penalty of the law. A. H. CREW.

Jan. 12, 1867—3t*